



**REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION
FROM
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTEENTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 15 (A/3837)**

NEW YORK, 1958

UNITED NATIONS

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N O T E

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Part One

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

I. Constitution of the Committee

1. By resolution 933 (X), adopted on 8 November 1955, the General Assembly decided to continue, for a further period of three years, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, on the same basis as was set forth in resolutions 332 (IV) and 646 (VII), adopted respectively on 2 December 1949 and 10 December 1952.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee, set forth in resolution 933 (X), provide that the General Assembly:

"5. *Instructs* the Committee to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on the economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"6. *Instructs* the Committee to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories."

3. In relation to the Committee's programme of work, the General Assembly, in resolution 933 (X):

"*Considers* that the Committee should, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, give special attention to educational, economic and social conditions in turn and should consider the information transmitted in respect of these questions in the light of the reports approved by the General Assembly on such conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories."

4. The Committee consists of fourteen members: the seven Administering Member States transmitting information on Non-Self-Governing Territories and an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. In 1957, the term of Peru having expired, the Fourth Committee, on behalf of the General Assembly, elected Brazil as a member of the Committee. The membership of the Committee in 1958 was as follows:

Members transmitting information

Australia
Belgium
France
Netherlands

New Zealand
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

Members elected by the General Assembly	Date of expiration of term
Brazil	1960
Ceylon	1959
China	1958
Guatemala	1959
India	1958
Iraq	1958
Venezuela	1958

5. The Committee met in New York at the Headquarters of the United Nations for its ninth session, in the course of which it held nineteen meetings between 14 April and 16 May 1958. With the exception of Belgium, all members were represented at the ninth session.

6. Representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the Committee and took part in the discussions: the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization.

II. Officers of the Committee

7. At its opening (168th) meeting on 14 April, the Committee elected by acclamation the following officers:

Chairman: Mr. Arthur S. Lall (India)

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Francisco Alfonso Ravard (Venezuela)

Rapporteur: Mr. Kevin T. Kelly (Australia)

III. Sub-Committee

8. At its 175th meeting, the Committee appointed a sub-committee to prepare a report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. This sub-committee was composed of the representatives of Ceylon, China, France, Guatemala, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. It was assisted by the Rapporteur and the representatives of the specialized agencies. At its opening meeting, held on 23 April 1958, the sub-committee elected Mr. Jan Vixseboxse of the Netherlands as its Chairman and Mr. Yogendra Duraismwamy of Ceylon as its Vice-Chairman. After holding eleven meetings, the sub-committee concluded its work on 8 May 1958.

IV. Agenda

9. At its 168th meeting, the Committee considered the provisional agenda (A/AC.35/11) prepared by the Secretary-General. The representative of Ceylon suggested that the sub-item on mass communications be included under social conditions (item 4), instead of

under educational conditions (item 6). The representative of New Zealand suggested that mass communications as a whole be retained under the item concerning "Educational conditions" and that the social aspects of mass communications be discussed under item 4 (h). The suggestion of New Zealand was acceptable to the representative of Ceylon and the Committee agreed to it.

10. The agenda as adopted is reproduced in annex I to the present report.

V. Preliminary statements

11. At the 168th meeting, the representatives of Ceylon, India and Iraq reserved the position of their Governments with regard to sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea (West Irian). The representative of the Netherlands reaffirmed the sovereignty of his Government over Netherlands New Guinea, in respect of which his Government had transmitted information in accordance with its obligations under the Charter. The representative of Australia stated that the position of his Government with regard to the sovereignty of the Netherlands over Netherlands New Guinea remained unchanged.

12. The representatives of Guatemala and of the United Kingdom reserved the position of their respective Governments with regard to sovereignty over British Honduras (Belize).

VI. Social conditions

13. In accordance with the programme of work set out in resolution 933 (X), the Committee at its ninth session gave special attention to social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In response to the invitation extended by the General Assembly in resolution 745 (VIII), specialist advisers on social affairs were included in the delegations of France, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Committee discussed social conditions from the 169th to 180th meeting.

14. In conformity with the programme of studies approved by the Committee at its eighth session, the Secretariat and the specialized agencies had prepared a number of special studies relating to problems of family and community in the context of economic and social change and relating to broader aspects of public health. The Committee had also before it summaries, prepared by the Secretary-General, of the information transmitted by the Administering Members in respect of 1956 or 1956/1957. The principal studies prepared by the Secretariat included papers on the social aspects of urban development, social measures for the economic welfare of the family, peasant societies in transition, indigenous land tenure, juvenile delinquency, race relations, demographic conditions and population trends, mass communications, and a general paper on social conditions covering aspects of community development, industrial relations and town and country planning and housing. The reports prepared by the specialized agencies included studies on family earnings in urban industrial areas and on workers' housing problems (ILO); development and problems of the urban family in Africa South of the Sahara (UNESCO); maternal and child health, population and public health in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and long-term health planning (WHO); and a report on nutrition (FAO

and WHO). There was also a report by UNICEF on its activities. The list of special studies appears in the annex to part Two of the present report.

15. In 1955 the Committee drew attention to the concept of social development as "nothing less than the whole process of change and advance in a Territory considered in terms of the progressive well-being of the society and the individual". This year the Committee discussed developments in the social field in the light of the principles of the Charter and the objectives of social policy set forth in the 1955 report. In the course of discussion, the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom outlined principles of policy and reviewed recent developments in the Territories under their administration; statements on aspects of development in the field of social conditions were made by the representatives of Brazil, Ceylon, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq, the United States and Venezuela. The representatives of FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WHO supplemented the information presented by their organizations.

16. The representative of Australia affirmed that in Papua the promotion of social change leading to the emergence of a new society remained the fundamental care of his Government in Papua. While it was possible to aid the growth of this new society, which could not be arbitrarily constructed, it was clear that the Papuans had the right to determine the social conditions under which they wished to live. With only 2.7 per cent of Papua at present not under some degree of Administration influence, it was planned to bring the whole Territory under full Administration control by 1959. In Papua, there had been an expansion of the administrative services, progress in the provision of public health services and the extension of education, and a growth of community effort and heightened social education, as evidenced by the increases in co-operative societies and local government councils. Instances were given of the implementation of the declared policy of co-operation between the Australian and the Netherlands Administrations in New Guinea.

17. The representative of France considered that one of the most important social problems was the family change taking place in urban industrial areas as a result of the impact of Western culture on the indigenous social structure. The aim of French policy was to facilitate and guide this change so that there would be equal progress among all elements of the population. Modern African families were coming into existence, with assistance provided by the welfare centres and their trained social workers. Since the introduction of the *loi cadre*, responsibilities in the social sphere had been largely transferred to the local authorities. The Committee was informed of legislative and administrative measures taken by territorial governments to protect family earnings in industrial areas, including provisions for an eight-hour day, a weekly rest day, paid holidays and guaranteed minimum wages, and the establishment of a system of family benefits. Under the Labour Code of 15 December 1952, which was in force in all French Overseas Territories, there was no discrimination on the basis of race, sex, age or status.

18. The representative of the Netherlands reviewed the implementation of policy in Netherlands New Guinea, including the 1953-1956 development plan and subsequently adopted measures, which took into account the criteria established by the various organs of the

United Nations. Government control over the Territory had gradually been extended to cover more than half of the estimated population, and was gaining momentum as new cadres were trained. A start had been made in creating village councils and advisory bodies, through which the people assumed responsibility for their own affairs. A scheme to promote social activities at the regional level had been introduced. The Committee was also informed of recent developments in various fields, including education, public health and research. As indicated in the joint statement of the Netherlands and the Australian Governments of 6 November 1957, the collaboration between their respective administrative services in New Guinea was being further intensified in the interest of the inhabitants.

19. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that a great deal of valuable advance had been achieved by the Governments and peoples in the Non-Self-Governing Territories during the period 1954-1956. He pointed out that in assessing progress an important factor to be taken into account was the extent to which a community had gained experience and become conscious of its social responsibilities. Efforts were being made to stimulate the active participation of the people and to train local leaders in every field and at every level. In Kenya and Uganda, for example, national community development training centres had been established. In the United Kingdom Territories, generally, training was also provided in citizenship, rural hygiene, housing, agriculture and the organization of co-operatives as well as trade unions. The Committee was informed of the progress made in the training of public health personnel and in the control and eradication of various diseases in the Territories. In the sphere of social medicine, greater attention was being given to the needs of the family and of individuals, particularly through the education of women.

20. The representative of the United States emphasized that all social policies should be based on the needs and aspirations of the peoples concerned and welcomed the success of the housing policies of France, Belgium and the United Kingdom in their Territories in Africa.

21. In subsequent statements, the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom furnished additional information on the social aspects of urbanization, including housing and measures for the economic welfare of the family. The representative of the United Kingdom also made available to the Committee supplementary material on social conditions and photographs of housing projects in several Non-Self-Governing Territories.

22. The representatives of ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO introduced and amplified the reports prepared by their organizations, making, in the opinion of the Committee, an important contribution to its discussions.

23. The representative of FAO informed the Committee of the assistance his organization provided and could provide to Non-Self-Governing Territories in rural development, for instance, in matters concerning co-operatives, rural credit arrangements and village handicrafts.

24. The representative of the ILO informed the Committee of some recent developments within the purview of his organization, particularly in Africa. A comprehensive survey of labour and social conditions,

which would provide a basis for the ILO's work in Africa, had been completed and would soon be published. The ILO had decided to establish an African Advisory Committee and to set up a field office in Africa. There had been an increase in the application of ILO conventions to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

25. The representative of UNESCO reaffirmed the importance his organization attached to the scientific study of the social aspects of urbanization in countries undergoing rapid economic development and informed the Committee of the further studies and activities of UNESCO in this field. The report on development and problems of the urban family in Africa South of the Sahara contained a synthesis of the general trends and the most pressing problems.

26. The representative of WHO drew attention to the shortage of medical personnel in Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly in areas where health conditions were poor. He underlined a number of recommendations which WHO had made concerning the control of communicable diseases, the training of personnel and the use of peripheral health units. He reaffirmed WHO's offer to assist in carrying out general planning surveys in the Non-Self-Governing Territories at the request of the metropolitan Governments concerned.

27. The representatives of Brazil, Ceylon, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq and Venezuela made general statements emphasizing the principles of progress in the field of social conditions. In general they noted the advances reported in the social field, particularly in the extension of community development, the growth of trade unions and co-operatives, as evidence of the increasing participation of the inhabitants of the Territories in the execution of policies and programmes. They affirmed that social progress could not be dissociated from economic, educational and political progress and stressed the importance of co-ordinated and balanced developments in all fields. They called for greater attention to the problems of the rural areas, particularly through the intensification of programmes of community development. One of the most urgent tasks in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was to reduce their vulnerability to fluctuations of world commodity prices and to raise the standards of living of the rural population.

28. The representative of Ceylon urged the Committee to consider particular social problems in the general context of the transition of peoples in the Territories towards modern forms of society. He pointed out the need for local leadership and called for a vigorous social policy providing for increasing co-operation between the indigenous peoples and the administrations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

29. The representative of China endorsed the view previously expressed by the Committee that the improvement of urban living conditions not only called for direct administrative action but for profound changes in the traditional social structure and the reorganization of the changing society on a new basis. He stressed the need for a serious study of the impact, in urban and rural areas, of urbanization and of the commercialization of the indigenous economics, on the traditional family and social patterns.

30. The representative of Guatemala underlined a number of problems arising from urbanization in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and urged far-sighted

urban and rural planning. The role of government should be to provide the basic social institutions, to assist the communities in their adaptation to modern life and to help the inhabitants of the Territories to take part increasingly in their own development. He also noted that community development was now gaining force as a national movement in many Territories and provided a basis for the development of local government. He pointed out that, where modern forms of government were not being established rapidly enough, there were risks of creating a political vacuum and he urged that the training of leaders and community workers should be increased.

31. The representative of India pointed out that with the changes taking place in the Territories it was necessary to create in urban areas conditions which would enable members of every race to participate in all urban activities on a footing of equality. He expressed the hope that Administering Members would take measures to stabilize the urban labour force and that, in so doing, they would take into account the recommendations made at its third session by the ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories on workers' housing and the recommendations on wage policy made at its fourth session. Community development was related to the development of local government institutions in that both were a means of educating the people in the theory and practice of democracy. He informed the Committee of the experience gained from India's work in the field of community development, which had shown that the close association of the people in the formulation and execution of development programmes was essential for success.

32. The representative of Iraq shared the view that in order to mitigate the effects of social disruption in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, priority had to be given to preventive social measures. He welcomed the advances made in town and country planning and observed that an effective means of solving housing problems, which had been employed in his country, was the establishment of government banks to provide long-term, low-interest loans to house builders.

33. The representative of Venezuela stressed that social development should be examined in the light of the aims of policy contained in the Committee's 1955 report on social conditions. Social policies should be directed towards ensuring the well-being of the inhabitants and towards developing their moral and civic consciousness so as to enable them to take an increasing share in their own affairs. He welcomed the extension and consolidation of community development schemes, and the growth of co-operatives and trade unions in the Territories, all of which were evidence of the active participation of the inhabitants in effecting the transformation of society.

34. In accordance with the suggestions made during the discussion of the agenda (paragraph 9), the Committee also discussed under this item the social aspects of mass communications. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that the importance of mass communications in community development work and extension work in general was fully recognized in the United Kingdom Territories. Extensive use was made of visual and audio-visual media by community development officers. Efforts were being made to meet the need for follow-up literature in connexion with literacy and adult education campaigns.

As an example, he cited the work of the East African Literature Bureau in preparing and disseminating suitable literature. The Committee was also informed that a permanent centre had recently been established in the United Kingdom to help the overseas Territories in the use and application of visual aids.

35. The representative of Ceylon considered that mass media could play an important part in bettering social conditions and in training local leaders. He noted from the information before the Committee that there was an increasing demand for effective audio-visual aids as a means of disseminating information and furthering education. Since the effective use of such media was hindered by illiteracy, he urged that efforts should be made to promote literacy, and that wider use should be made of local languages, particularly in film commentaries, radio programmes, books and magazines.

36. The Committee also discussed in some detail juvenile delinquency, aspects of public health, and race relations. The views expressed by members of the Committee are reflected in the special report on social conditions, which forms Part Two of the present report.

37. At the 186th meeting, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee introduced the report on social conditions. The representatives of Australia, India, the Netherlands and Venezuela submitted jointly a draft procedural resolution under which the General Assembly would (a) approve the further report on social conditions prepared in 1958 and consider that it should be read with the earlier reports approved in 1952 and 1955; and (b) invite the Secretary-General to transmit the 1958 report to the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration. The draft resolution, to be submitted for approval to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, was approved by the Committee by 12 votes to none, with 1 abstention. The text of the draft resolution is included in annex II of the present report as draft resolution A.

VII. Economic conditions

38. In 1957, at its eighth session, the Committee had given particular attention to economic conditions and had drawn up a special report. In the light of that report, the Committee considered economic conditions at its ninth session from the 174th to the 182nd meetings.

39. No special studies were submitted to the Committee on this item, but information on economic conditions was included in the summaries, prepared by the Secretary-General, of the information transmitted by the Administering Members relating to 1956 or 1956/1957¹ and in the summaries of information transmitted by the Netherlands and the United Kingdom under section C of the Standard Form.²

40. At the 179th meeting, the representative of France reviewed the economic situation in the French Overseas Territories. Information available since the Committee had last considered economic conditions showed that the levelling off in 1955 of the steady

¹ United Nations: *Summary and analysis of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter*, A/3808 - A/3816.

² A/3806 and A/3807.

economic progress in the Territories had been followed by a more favourable trend in 1956. The information for that year showed that the deficit of the balance of trade had been reduced, with exports covering 83 per cent of imports in 1956 compared with 78 per cent in 1955. With the decline in prices of tropical produce, continued assistance, through stabilization funds subsidized by the Metropolitan Government, had been provided to raise the incomes of producers. The magnitude of the economic development in the French Overseas Territories was evidenced by the capital invested in them and by the growth of their gross production. Over the period 1946-1957 a total of 862,000 million francs had been invested in these Territories from Metropolitan resources. Over the period 1948 to 1956 the gross national product of French West Africa had increased by 80 per cent and that of French Equatorial Africa by 87 per cent. The Committee was informed of further progress made in large-scale projects for industrial installations in these Territories and of measures taken to stimulate agricultural production, as steps towards developing a more balanced economy and providing a better living for the peoples concerned.

41. The representatives of Ceylon, China and India welcomed the information given by France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom on the general trends of development in their Territories. They noted the advances made in various fields, particularly in development planning and research, but considered that for making an assessment too short a time had elapsed since the Committee had last examined economic conditions. They asked the Administering Members what action had been taken in respect of the report on economic conditions and the recommendations of the Committee.

42. In the general debate and in the discussion of this item, several representatives referred to the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa. They expressed the hope that it would contribute substantially to the social and economic advancement of the peoples in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa. The representative of Brazil felt that the Committee should consider the advisability of establishing close relations with that Commission and that Members administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa might suggest means of establishing an effective relationship between the two bodies.

43. At the 168th meeting, in reply to a question by the representative of Guatemala, the Secretary stated that the report requested under General Assembly resolution 1153 (XII) on developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community was being prepared and would be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session. The representatives of Ceylon and Iraq reiterated the apprehensions felt by their delegations concerning the association of certain Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community.

VIII. Educational conditions

44. The Committee considered educational conditions from the 180th to the 183rd meetings. In addition to the summaries of information, the Committee had before it a report on the eradication of illiteracy prepared by UNESCO in accordance with Assembly resolution 334 (IV) and also a report on mass com-

munications prepared by the Secretariat, its first comprehensive study of this subject.

45. Statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela. The representative of UNESCO introduced the report on illiteracy prepared by his organization and made available to the Committee additional material on mass communications and illiteracy.³ In accordance with the suggestions made during the discussion of the agenda (paragraph 9), mass communications were also discussed in connexion with social conditions.

46. The Committee had before it this year for the first time a special study on mass communications prepared by the Secretariat. The information before the Committee showed that progress had been made in many Territories in the development and use of mass communications and in the training of locally appointed information officers. Since the Second World War, the distribution of newspapers and periodicals had increased in many Territories but there was still a shortage of newspapers in local languages. Increasingly, the effectiveness of radio broadcasting was being recognized, as was evident from the number of radio programmes broadcast and the number of radio receivers in use. Mobile film units with commentaries in local languages had made possible the use of film as a medium of information to assist in educational, health and agricultural programmes. The representatives of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States reviewed aspects of policy and developments in mass communications in the Territories under their administration.

47. The representative of the Netherlands gave an account of the educational situation in Netherlands New Guinea and indicated the problems resulting from the geographical distribution of the population. He discussed the use of mass communications media in health campaigns and agricultural work, and outlined recent developments in film and radio programmes and in the provision of reading material in books and periodicals. In areas under government control, a school system now existed which provided every child with an opportunity to attend school.

48. The representative of the United Kingdom reviewed the growth of information services and the use of mass communications media in the Territories for the administration of which his Government was responsible. It was the essence of a free society with democratic institutions that there should be a free flow of opinions and ideas; in this the Government had a duty to take part on the same terms as others, but not to be the only voice that could be heard. The public must have confidence in the integrity and accuracy of official information services, and they must therefore be free from any suspicion of furthering partisan political interests. He reviewed the history of broadcasting in the United Kingdom Territories, and the principles upon which services had been established there. He also described the financial and technical assistance provided by the United Kingdom Government for the development of local information services, the development of a free and responsible local Press

³ UNESCO: *Periodicals for New Literates. Editorial Methods*, June 1957. Reports and papers on mass communications, No. 22; *World Illiteracy at Mid-Century*, 1957. Monographs on Fundamental Education — XI.

and the establishment of film units and broadcasting services. Recently, television services had also been established in several Territories.

49. The representative of the United States emphasized the importance of fostering the indigenous languages and cultures of the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a means of strengthening the self-awareness of the inhabitants and the foundation on which their future development could be based. He gave the Committee information on the newspapers, reading materials and other media in use in Samoa and Guam.

50. Several representatives noted with interest the advances made in the development of all forms of mass media. They welcomed the United Kingdom Government's policy of encouraging a free and responsible press. They recognized that the full utilization of mass media was still impeded by a number of problems in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly in areas of high illiteracy. They stressed the importance of the use of local languages both as a means of strengthening the cultures of the peoples concerned and as a means of reaching wider sections of the populations. They noted that in some Territories broadcasting had been used to promote campaigns against illiteracy and in others to stimulate the participation of the inhabitants in various development programmes and in local elections. They expressed the hope that greater encouragement would be given to the development of a local press and to the use of radio broadcasting, as well as other visual and audio-visual media.

51. The representatives of Brazil, Ceylon, China, Guatemala, India, Iraq and Venezuela stressed the fundamental importance of education for social, economic and political advancement, the diffusion of culture, the development of moral and civic consciousness and the integration of national communities. They expressed concern that the information provided by UNESCO showed that there had been little change since 1956 in the rates of illiteracy, which remained high in many Territories. Pointing out that experience had proved that progress was most rapid when education was in the hands of local authorities, the representative of China urged the increasing participation of the inhabitants in the formulation and execution of educational policy. The representative of India noted that the Committee in 1953 had set universal and free schooling as the basis for a literate population. Recalling General Assembly resolution 1049 (XI), he suggested that it was desirable to set target dates for various phases of educational development. Affirming that the paramount educational problem was the eradication of illiteracy, the representative of Venezuela drew the attention of the Committee to the recommendations made by the Twentieth International Conference on Public Education and to the direct and indirect help UNESCO was giving to the Territories.

52. The representative of UNESCO informed the Committee that under resolution 6.21 of the General Conference of UNESCO, the Director General was authorized to plan, award and administer fellowships, scholarships and travel grants in co-operation with Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and international non-governmental organizations. He reaffirmed that his organization was ready to provide such assistance as might be requested.

IX. Questions relating to summaries and analyses of information

53. The Committee considered this item at its 182nd and 183rd meetings.

54. Under General Assembly resolution 218 (III) the Secretary-General had prepared for the Committee summaries of the information transmitted by the Administering Members for the years 1956 and 1956/1957. Following the decision to change the system of reproduction in the years when supplemental information was transmitted, this year, as at the eighth session, the summaries were again submitted to the Committee in the form of off-set fascicles. Since each fascicle was to contain summaries of information on Territories in a given geographical region, only three out of nine of the fascicles of summaries could be prepared for the Committee at its opening meeting, as a result of the delay in the receipt of information on a number of Territories.

55. The representative of France indicated at the 169th meeting that his delegation would shortly transmit to the Secretary-General information on French West Africa and French Somaliland. The territorial authorities had been preoccupied with new tasks arising out of the implementation of the *loi-cadre*.

56. The Committee had before it a document⁴ giving the dates of receipt of the information transmitted under Article 73 e during the years 1955, 1956 and 1957, and showing that, for the current year, information had not yet been received on Barbados, Fiji, French Somaliland, French West Africa, Pitcairn and Singapore.

57. The question of the delay in the transmission of information by Administering Members, to which attention had been drawn by several representatives under earlier items, was again raised under this item of the agenda. The representatives of Ceylon, China and India drew attention to General Assembly resolution 218 (III), which invited Administering Members to transmit the information to the Secretary-General within six months of the end of the administrative year of the Territory concerned. They expressed the hope that the Administering Members would do their utmost to comply with that request. In the course of the discussions on economic, social and educational conditions, a number of representatives pointed out that the information available did not provide an adequate basis for an analysis of conditions in the Territories and sought and obtained clarifications from Administering Members. The representative of China recalled that at the eighth session of the Committee, while favourably impressed with the possible advantages of the new method of reproduction and distribution of the summaries, his delegation had expressed concern lest some of the information might not be ready for the Committee. His delegation refrained from comment until sufficient experience had been gained of the new methods and, as the question would be before the thirteenth session of the General Assembly, he reserved the position of his delegation.

58. Several representatives drew attention to General Assembly resolutions 144 (II), 327 (IV), 551 (VI) and 848 (IX), by which the Administering Members were invited to transmit information on political development. The view was expressed that the

⁴ A/AC.35/L.284.

primary objective of Chapter XI of the Charter was the development of self-government in the dependent Territories and that economic and social conditions could not be examined in a political vacuum. It was urged that, as many Territories were undergoing rapid changes, information on political development was particularly important. It was noted that Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States had furnished information on political development and the hope was expressed that other Administering Members would also submit such information. It was also noted that in 1958 Australia had submitted to the Secretary-General information on the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

59. It was pointed out in the Committee that under the revised Standard Form, adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth session (resolution 551 (VI) of 7 December 1951), the Administering Members were specifically invited to transmit information on the manner in which human rights were protected by law and the extent to which this protection accorded with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Several representatives considered there was inadequate information on human rights.

60. Several representatives also suggested that it would be useful if representative persons from the Territories and of non-governmental organizations concerned with activities in the Territories could be more closely associated with the work of the Committee.⁵

61. With reference to the obligation of Member States to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter, the representatives of India, Ceylon and Guatemala stated that, as indicated in resolutions 334 (IV) and 742 (VIII), the General Assembly was competent to express its opinion on what were the Non-Self-Governing Territories for which the obligation to transmit such information existed. They rejected the view that the determination of such Territories was the exclusive prerogative of individual Member States. They expressed the hope that Member States which had not yet transmitted information on Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration would do so.

62. The representative of Australia opposed the claim of a number of countries, in contradiction with Article 2, paragraph 7, and Article 73 of the Charter, to determine what Territories forming part of the metropolitan areas of Member States, as defined by their constitutions, should be characterized as Non-Self-Governing Territories. Australia was reluctant to think that any country might, even by inference, suggest that Chapter XI diminished the sovereign rights of Member States under the Charter.

X. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions

63. The Committee considered this item from its 182nd to its 184th meetings. The representatives of Australia, Ceylon, China, India, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and United States took part in the discussions.

⁵ The Chairman of the Committee had received, and had informally distributed to members of the Committee, communications addressed to him by the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions and the Friends World Committee for Consultation.

64. The Committee had before it reports prepared by UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO on their activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories and a report on international technical assistance⁶ prepared by the Secretariat, and heard additional statements on this subject by the representatives of FAO and WHO.

65. The information on the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance showed that for the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, as for other participating organizations, 1956 had seen the emergence of new programmes in Africa not only in countries that have recently become independent, but also in Non-Self-Governing Territories, following the increased participation of Administering Members in the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The 1958 global programme, however, was estimated to be below the level of 1957. This change was also reflected in the assistance approved for Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1958, which amounted to \$US825,861 for twenty-five Territories, compared with \$US993,101 for twenty-one Territories in 1957. The number of experts approved in 1958 was 107, compared with 158 in 1957, and the number of fellowships was eleven, compared with twenty.

66. The representatives of India, Ceylon and China commented on this change. They pointed out that international technical assistance provided through the United Nations and the specialized agencies played a significant role in the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and served to further the peoples' understanding of the United Nations. They considered that greater use might be made by the Administering Members of fellowships provided under the Expanded Programme. They expressed the hope that technical assistance would be increasingly provided to assist these Territories in the establishment of long-term services and programmes integrated in national plans of development. The representative of Guatemala expressed the view that it would be appropriate to strengthen relations between Non-Self-Governing Territories and the regional organizations in which they participated with independent countries in the same area and their respective regional organizations.

67. The representatives of Australia, Netherlands and the United Kingdom welcomed the assistance provided to the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and UNICEF. The representatives of the United States reiterated the support of his Government for this assistance. Representatives of Administering Members provided the Committee with further information on activities of their Governments within the framework of the Colombo Plan, the South Pacific Commission, the Caribbean Commission and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA). They stated that the specialized agencies and the regional commissions effectively complemented each other's activities in promoting the welfare of the peoples of the Territories and cited examples of collaboration. They described the facilities and services provided by members of the regional commissions to the Territories.

68. The Committee was informed that the South Pacific Commission had recently reviewed its work and organization and had agreed that particular emphasis

⁶ A/AC.35/L.287, A/AC.35/L.272, A/AC.35/L.288 and A/AC.35/L.283.

should be placed on increased participation by the Governments and the peoples of the Territories of the area in projects to be undertaken. During the past year, the membership of CCTA had increased and a new scheme had been inaugurated to assist in making available to countries and Territories in its region, experts and advisers and help in training personnel.

69. The representative of India welcomed the international collaboration represented by the work of these inter-governmental bodies, but expressed some apprehension lest the use of such agencies might prevent full utilization of the machinery of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The representative of the United Kingdom did not share the view that regional commissions, which the United Kingdom Government regard as a valuable medium of international collaboration, were in competition with the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies. He illustrated this by examples showing the collaboration of CCTA with the United Nations Secretariat and the specialized agencies. He also expressed the view that co-operation between CCTA and the United Nations Secretariat would doubtless expand still further with the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa.

70. Referring, at the 183rd meeting, to General Assembly resolutions 931 (X) and 1154 (XII), requesting the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly details relating to offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), the representative of the Secretary-General gave a preliminary account of recent offers, applications for scholarships, awards of scholarships and the use made of them. Between October 1957 and May 1958, the Secretary-General had been informed that the scholarships awarded and taken up were as follows: Czechoslovakia, seven awarded and two taken up; Greece, two awarded and expected to be taken up during the year; Romania, two awarded and taken up; USSR, six awarded and one taken up. No beneficiary had yet arrived to take up any of the six scholarships awarded by Poland. In some cases, beneficiaries had declined the awards and in others requested their deferment. Further offers notified to the Secretary-General were as follows: five additional scholarships offered by Czechoslovakia, bringing its total to twenty; two scholarships offered by Brazil for university and post-graduate studies and three scholarships offered by Israel for post-graduate studies to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa. In addition, Australia, India and the United States had communicated information on national and regional scholarships schemes, under which certain awards were made to students from the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

71. The representatives of Australia and the United States gave the Committee details of the scholarships awarded by their Governments to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Under an exchange persons programme fourteen scholarships in the United States had been taken up by students from Non-Self-Governing Territories during the current school year, and it was expected that fourteen would be awarded in 1958-1959 and that, under the technical training programme of the United States International Cooperation Administration conducted in co-operation with the Government of Puerto Rico, between 150 and 200 grants would be taken up. Under the Colombo Plan,

Australia had awarded more than 2,000 scholarships to Asians, including 274 from Non-Self-Governing Territories, and granted 160 correspondence scholarships to students resident in these Territories. In addition, under the International Scholarship Scheme, Australia had awarded several scholarships to students in Territories in the Pacific. The representative of Australia also observed that Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories had to maintain in principle the right and responsibility of reviewing all scholarships offered to those Territories.

XI. Report on progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories

72. The Committee considered this item at its 184th meeting.

73. In pursuance of paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 1053 (XI), the Secretary-General submitted to the Committee information⁷ on the stages of the preparation of the report on progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Further consultations had been held with the specialized agencies and agreement had been reached among the secretariats on a tentative time-table and the distribution of the various sections of the report following the principal points approved by the General Assembly. The report on progress will consist of three main parts: an introductory or general section; a substantive section, giving a review of economic, social and educational conditions; and summaries of information on individual Territories during the period since the establishment of the United Nations.

74. Taking into account the need for the limitation of documentation, the Secretary-General had stated that every effort would be made to limit the report to a reasonable minimum. According to the schedule agreed upon between the secretariats of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the drafts of some of the sections would be completed at the end of 1958 and those of other sections during the early part of 1959, so that adequate time would be available for final co-ordination.

75. In his report, the Secretary-General outlined for the consideration of the Committee arrangements whereby, if it were renewed on its present basis, the Committee would in 1959 give primary consideration to educational conditions and examine summaries of information covering the period since the establishment of the United Nations, instead of full three-year summaries, and whereby the introductory and substantive sections of the progress report would be submitted to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly "for such arrangements as it may deem most convenient for the organization of the study of the report with the fullest benefit of the assistance, advice and recommendations which the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories may wish to give".

76. Further information was provided to the Committee in a statement made by the representative of the Secretary-General. The representatives of Brazil, Ceylon, China, India, Iraq, New Zealand, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom participated in the discussions.

⁷ A/AC.35/L.285.

77. The representative of India considered that it was for the General Assembly to decide on the size and manner in which it wished the report prepared, and the procedure it wished to adopt for its examination. The representatives of Ceylon, China and the Netherlands expressed similar views. The representative of Brazil expressed his support for the working plan for the progress report and considered that the report should be comprehensive. The representative of New Zealand expressed reservations about the assumption in the report of the Secretary-General that the General Assembly intended to institute a study of the progress report.

78. Having regard to General Assembly resolution 1203 (XII), the representative of the United Kingdom urged that every effort should be made to reduce the size of the report.

79. The representative of India recalled that in resolution 1053 (XI) the General Assembly had invited the Administering Members to include in the information regularly transmitted by them under Article 73 e such information as might be practicable for the preparation of the report.

80. The representatives of China and India further observed that the General Assembly had only asked that the Committee should be kept informed of the progress of the report and that it was not necessary for the Committee to take any decision on the Secretary-General's report. The representative of Iraq agreed with this view. The representative of Ceylon added that it was not for the Committee to take any decision regarding the length of the progress report of the Secretary-General.

81. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chairman said that it was his understanding that the Committee wished merely to take note of the report of the Secretary-General.

82. The representative of the Netherlands expressed the hope that, if the summaries covering the period from the beginning of the United Nations were to be examined by the Committee, these summaries would be made available in time to enable members to study them. The Secretary of the Committee stated that, subject to the receipt of the information in time, efforts would be made to distribute the summaries sufficiently in advance for study by members. The summaries would not be distributed in offset form but would first be mimeographed as General Assembly documents and subsequently printed.

83. At the 186th meeting, the representative of Guatemala stated that in his judgement it was for the General Assembly to decide upon the various aspects relating to the report on progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories ever since the United Nations had been created in accordance with the provisions of resolutions 932 (X) and 1053 (XI) of the General Assembly. He emphasized that this viewpoint reaffirmed the principle of examination which his delegation upholds and which it is the competence of the General Assembly to carry out or apply in the manner it deems appropriate.

XII. Question of the renewal of the Committee

84. By resolution 933 (X), adopted by the General Assembly on 8 November 1955, in operative paragraph 1, it was decided "to continue the Committee on

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis for a further three-year period," and in operative paragraph 8 that "at its thirteenth session, the General Assembly" would "reconsider the question of continuing the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, together with the questions of competence and terms of reference of this or any such future committee".

85. At the 184th meeting, the representative of the United States, on his own behalf and on behalf of the representatives of Ceylon and India, introduced a joint draft resolution^a on the renewal of the Committee. At the request of the representative of France, the Committee decided, without further discussion to vote on the draft resolution and adopted it by 10 votes to none, with 3 abstentions.

86. The Committee thus recommends to the General Assembly for its approval the draft resolution on the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis as was set forth in resolution 933 (X). The text of the draft resolution is given in annex II of the present report.

87. The following explanations of vote were given:

88. The representative of the United Kingdom said that his delegation had abstained from voting on the draft resolution in order to reserve its position until the General Assembly was called on to take a decision on the continuance of the Committee on its present basis. His abstention did not imply any change in the attitude of his Government, towards the Committee, for which they could see no constitutional foundation. Chapter XI of the Charter contained a declaration by the Administering Members that they accepted certain general obligations with regard to the Territories under their administration. They also accepted one specific obligation, to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General, for information purposes and subject to certain limitations, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories. The Charter did not, however, confer on the United Nations the right to consider or to discuss this information.

89. In explanation of his abstention, the representative of France recalled the statement of his delegation at the 169th meeting that, while the reservations of the French delegation concerning the Committee and its powers had not changed, the French delegation would, in a spirit of co-operation, continue to take part in the Committee's work and to communicate information in conformity with the United Nations Charter.

90. Recalling that, without prejudice to its rights under the Charter, Australia had fully co-operated, as an act of international comity, in the work of the Committee, the representative of Australia said he had abstained from voting on the draft resolution and reserved his delegation's right to reconsider its position when the question came before the General Assembly.

91. The representative of India, one of the co-sponsors of the draft resolution, stated that the authority of the Committee rested on the provisions contained in Articles 10 and 22 of the Charter of the United Nations. He said that the abstentions of Australia, France and the United Kingdom showed that those countries would continue to participate in the work

^a A/AC.35/L.289.

of the Committee and he thanked them for adopting that attitude.

92. The representative of Guatemala reaffirmed that the Committee should continue its work and should be established on a permanent basis. At a previous meeting of the Committee's present session the representative of Guatemala had expressed the view that the terms of reference of the Committee should be widened and expressed his delegation's regret that some of the Administering Members continued to make reservations in principle about the continuation of the Committee and had not been able to give their consent to the establishment of the Committee on a permanent basis. On another occasion the representative of Guatemala stated that the General Assembly was responsible for ensuring the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by both Administering and non-Administering Members under Articles 73 and 74.

93. The representative of Ceylon, also a co-sponsor of the draft resolution, considered the Committee fully competent to examine the information transmitted by the Administering Members under Article 73 e of the Charter. He referred to his statement, made at a previous meeting, to the effect that he could not share the reservations made by some of the Administering Members concerning the competence and terms of reference of the Committee. He nevertheless appreciated their assurances of co-operation.

94. The representative of China stated that his delegation had voted for the draft resolution because the Committee's usefulness had been generally recognized and because, in recent sessions, many Members had emphasized the harmonious and co-operative spirit in which the Committee had worked.

95. Several representatives expressed their regret at the continued absence of Belgium from the Committee and their hope that Belgium would find it possible to participate in the work of the Committee in the future.

XIII. Future work of the Committee

96. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 218 (III) and 846 (IX), full summaries covering a period of three years should be provided to the General Assembly in 1959, and under the programme of work established by resolution 333 (IV) the Com-

mittee should in that year give special attention to educational conditions.

97. Without prejudice to any decision the General Assembly might take concerning its renewal, the Committee considered the question of its future work at its 184th and 185th meetings.

98. At its 184th meeting, the Committee considered the Secretary-General's report on the stages of preparation of the report on progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories undertaken by the Secretary-General in pursuance of resolution 1053 (XI). Since the Committee in 1959 would examine the summaries of information, forming part of the progress report, the Committee does not call for the submission of the usual full summaries covering a three-year period.

99. The Committee had before it a programme of studies⁹ on educational conditions prepared by the Secretariat. The subjects suggested were fundamental education and eradication of illiteracy, local participation in the development of education, special problems of school systems with particular reference to free and compulsory education and secondary education, higher education, and vocational and technical training.

100. The representative of China pointed out that since agriculture still formed the main basis of the economy of most Non-Self-Governing Territories, measures taken to provide agricultural extension services were of particular interest to the Committee. He suggested that a study might be prepared on agricultural education and research. He also recalled that during the discussions in the Committee emphasis had been laid on the need for trained doctors and other medical personnel and suggested that the study on higher education should include information on such training.

101. The representative of India expressed the hope that in view of the importance of secondary and higher education in the Territories the reports on these subjects would be more detailed.

102. The Committee approved the programme of its work for the next session set forth in documents A/AC.35/L.286 and Corr.1, together with the suggestions made by the representatives of China and India.

⁹ A/AC.35/L.286 and Corr.1.

ANNEX I

Agenda of the Committee

<i>Item</i>	<i>Documents</i>	<i>Summary records A/AC.35/SR</i>
1. Opening of the session	A/AC.35/INF.17 and INF. 18 and Rev.1	168
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		168
3. Adoption of the agenda	A/AC.35/11 and Rev.1 and A/AC.35/L.265	168
4. Social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) General developments 1954-1956	A/AC.35/L.274 and Corr.1	169, 170, 171, 172, 174
(b) Social aspects of urbanization:		
(i) Family change in urban-industrial areas	A/AC.35/L.281 A/AC.35/L.278	171, 172, 173, 174
(ii) Family earnings in urban-industrial areas	A/AC.35/L.282	171, 172, 174
(iii) Housing conditions and policies	A/AC.35/L.274 and Corr.1 and A/AC.35/L.277	171, 172

(c) Juvenile delinquency	A/AC.35/L.270	172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178
(d) Social assistance measures	A/AC.35/L.267	171, 173, 174
(e) Aspects of rural development:		
(i) Peasant societies in transition	A/AC.35/L.248	173, 174, 175
(ii) Indigenous land tenure in a changing economy	A/AC.35/L.268	174, 175, 176
(f) Public health:	A/AC.35/L.276	176, 177
(i) Population trends and public health	A/AC.35/L.266 and Corr.1 and A/AC.35/L.275	176, 177
(ii) Long-term health plans	A/AC.35/L.279	175, 176, 177
(iii) Maternal and child health	A/AC.35/L.271 and L.272	175, 176, 177
(g) Race relations	A/AC.35/L.269	177, 178, 179, 180
(h) Other questions	A/AC.35/L.273	178, 179
5. Economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) Questions arising out of the 1957 report on economic conditions	A/3647, Part II	181, 182
(b) Information on economic conditions contained in the summaries prepared by the Secretary-General	A/3806, A/3807, A/3808, A/3809 and Corr.1 and Rev.1, A/3810, A/3811 and Add.1, A/3812, A/3813, A/3814, A/3815 and A/3816	179, 181
6. Educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories:		
(a) Questions arising out of the 1956 report on educational conditions	A/AC.35/L.280	180, 181, 182
(b) Information on education contained in the summaries prepared by the Secretary-General	A/3806, A/3807, A/3808, A/3809 and Corr.1 and Rev.1, A/3810, A/3811 and Add.1, A/3812, A/3813, A/3814, A/3815 and A/3816	180, 181
(c) Mass communications	A/AC.35/L.273	180, 181, 182
7. Questions relating to the summaries and analyses additional to those treated under previous items	A/AC.35/L.284, A/3806, A/3807, A/ 3808, A/3809 and Corr.1 and Rev.1, A/3810, A/3811 and Add.1, A/3812, A/3813, A/3814, A/3815 and A/3816	182, 183
8. International collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational conditions	A/AC.35/L.272, A/AC.35/L.276, A/ AC.35/L.283, A/AC.35/L.287 and A/AC.35/L.288	182, 183, 184
9. Report on the progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter	A/AC.35/L.285	184
10. Question of the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.289	184
11. Future work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.286 and Corr.1	185
12. Approval of the reports to be submitted to the General Assembly:		
(a) Report on social conditions	A/AC.35/L.290 and A/AC.35/L.292	185
(b) Report on the general work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.291	185

ANNEX II

Resolutions submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories submits the following draft resolutions for the approval of the General Assembly:

Draft resolution A

REPORT ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Recalling that by resolutions 643 (VII) of 10 December 1952 and 929 (X) of 8 November 1955 it had approved two reports on social conditions prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1952 and 1955,

Having received the further report on social conditions prepared in 1958 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting the valuable contributions of the specialized agencies concerned and the Secretariat,

1. Approves the further report on social conditions prepared in 1958, and considers that it should be read with the earlier reports approved in 1952 and 1955; and

2. Invites the Secretary-General to transmit the 1958 report to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration.

Draft resolution B

RENEWAL OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Having considered the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Recognizing the continued value of its work in the interests of the advancement of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and the attainment of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter,

1. *Decides* to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis for a further period of three years;

2. *Decides* that, as provided in resolutions 332 (IV), 646 (VII) and 933 (X), of 2 December 1949, 10 December 1952 and 8 November 1955 respectively, the Committee should be composed of those Members of the United Nations transmitting information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter and of an equal number of non-administering Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly on as wide a geographical basis as possible;

3. *Invites* the members of the Committee to continue to attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview;

4. *Invites* the Administering Members to attach to their delegations indigenous persons specially qualified to speak on economic, social and educational policies in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

5. *Instructs* the Committee to examine, in the spirit of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 1 and of Article 55 of the Charter,

the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies and any reports or information on measures taken in pursuance of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

6. *Instructs* the Committee to submit to the regular sessions of the General Assembly reports containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories;

7. *Considers* that the Committee should, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, give special attention to educational, economic and social conditions in turn and should consider the information transmitted in respect of these questions in the light of the reports approved by the General Assembly on such conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories;

8. *Decides* that, at its sixteenth session, the General Assembly will reconsider the question of continuing the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, together with the questions of the composition and terms of reference of this or any such future committee.

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON
INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES
(NINTH SESSION, 1958)**

Part Two
**REPORT ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES***

* The full report is published as Supplement No. 15 (A/3837) of the Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirteenth Session.

Part Two

REPORT ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

I. Introduction¹

1. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories consists of the seven Members of the United Nations which, as responsible for the administration of the Territories, transmit information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter, together with an equal number of non-administering Members of the United Nations elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. The Committee examines summaries and analyses of information on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It is invited to submit to the General Assembly reports "containing such procedural recommendations as it may deem fit and such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories" (resolution 933 (X)).

2. In 1952 and 1955, the Committee prepared special reports on social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.² The General Assembly, by resolution 643 (VII), approved the 1952 report as a brief but considered indication of social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and of the problems of social development, inviting the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council, and to the specialized agencies concerned. The General Assembly, by resolution 929 (X), took similar action on the 1955 report and, at the same time, expressed its satisfaction at the increasing co-operation between those Members of the United Nations administering Non-Self-Governing Territories and the international bodies concerned, and requested the latter, in their work to take full account of the views expressed in the report on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

¹ The draft of the present report was prepared by a Sub-Committee of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories composed of the representatives of Ceylon, China, France, Guatemala, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The members of the delegations who served on the Sub-Committee were: Ceylon: Mr. Y. Duraiswamy; China: Mr. Hsi-kun Yang and Mr. Wei-liang Yin; France: Mr. Michel de Camaret, Mr. René Doise and Mr. Jean Pourchel (expert); Guatemala: Mr. José Rölz Bennett, Mr. Carlos Urrutia Aparicio and Mr. Maximiliano Kestler Farnés (expert); India: Mr. R. Jaipal; Netherlands: Mr. J. Vixseboxse, Mr. A. D. Vas Nunes and Mr. Ch. J. Grader (expert); United Kingdom: Mr. G. K. Caston and Mr. W. H. Chinn (expert); United States: Mr. Bolard More, Dr. Arthur S. Osborne (expert) and Mr. John T. Wheelock.

The officers of the Sub-Committee were: Chairman, Mr. J. Vixseboxse (Netherlands); and Vice-Chairman, Mr. Y. Duraiswamy (Ceylon).

The Rapporteur of the Committee and the representatives of FAO, ILO, WHO and UNESCO also participated in the debates of the Sub-Committee.

² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventh Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2219)*, pp. 15-26; *Ibid.*, *Tenth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/2908)*, pp. 16-36.

3. Also in 1955, the General Assembly approved resolution 930 (X) and decided that the Standard Form annexed to resolution 551 (VI) should be modified by the addition of a text providing for information on programmes and progress of community development.

4. In 1958, in accordance with the work programme set forth in resolution 333 (IV), subsequently confirmed by resolution 933 (X), the Committee was again called upon to pay particular attention to social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It undertook the study of social conditions in the Territories on the basis of the information transmitted by the Members responsible for their administration and in the light of the views expressed in its 1952 and 1955 reports, which were brought to the attention of the Authorities responsible in the Territories for the implementation of educational, economic and social policies in accordance with the terms of resolution 645 (VII).

5. For its discussions, the Committee had before it studies prepared by the United Nations Secretariat, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Children's Fund, as well as summaries of the information that had been transmitted by the Administering Members on social conditions up to the end of 1956 or to mid-1957. These documents are listed in the annex to this report, and, together with the summary records of the Committee's discussions should be regarded as part of the present report.

6. The Committee appreciates the assistance it received from the representatives of Australia, France, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America who gave additional information on conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

7. By resolution 933 (X), the General Assembly reiterated its invitation that members of the Committee should attach to their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview. The Committee in 1958 had the advantage of the presence of experts in the delegations of France, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and notes the valuable assistance that it received from them. Finally, assistance was received from representatives of the non-Administering Members who gave information on their experiences with policies and programmes which threw light on comparable problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

II. Principles of social advancement

8. The Committee took into account the information on more recent developments in specific social fields contained in the reports prepared by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies, as well as the supplemental information given in the statements made

during the debate by the representatives of the Administering Members.

9. This information was considered by the Committee in the light of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations. In the examination of the information and in the debate, the Committee was guided by the views recorded in its 1952 and 1955 reports and, in particular, by the principal aims of social policy in Non-Self-Governing Territories which were enumerated in 1955 by the Committee as follows:

(a) To study, alleviate and remedy the social problems which now face all communities, having particular regard to the problems arising from the contact of cultures and economic, political and social changes;

(b) To watch trends and policies in all aspects of development in order to anticipate and guide so far as is possible their effects in the best interests of the individual and the community;

(c) To develop programmes of social policy, to establish and encourage the establishment of social organizations which will take account of the basic cultural values and aspirations of the peoples concerned;

(d) To seek means by which the moral and civic consciousness and responsibility of the peoples will be developed so that they will take an increasing share in the conduct of their own affairs and, to an increasing extent, form and direct their own social programmes in harmony with universal ideals of human betterment and their own cultural characteristics;

(e) To stimulate or encourage initiative in the organization of, or participation in, schemes of community development or other forms of community effort, as effective instruments toward the progressive well-being of society and of the individual;

(f) To develop the family so that as a basic social unit it will contribute effectively to the welfare of its members and to meeting the needs of the local and territorial community;

(g) To provide for the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health, considered as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, so as to promote general physical and mental development;

(h) To improve living conditions in the broadest fields of family and community life and to assist the peoples in the attainment of higher standards of living;

(i) To encourage a balanced progress of all sections of the community;

(j) To achieve an integrated society on the basis of the free contributions of each section of the community;

(k) To co-ordinate all programmes of social policy in order to achieve the above purposes.

These objectives have been taken into account in the legislation of a number of Territories.

10. The Committee reaffirmed its broad concept of social development adopted in 1955. It stressed that social development was nothing less than the whole process of change and advancement in a Territory considered in terms of the progressive well-being of society and its component parts, covering and informing the economic, social, political and cultural fields. Before considering more specific aspects of social policy, the Committee reiterated that social development should not be regarded merely as the sum of developmental activities carried out within these fields. The emphasis

should be on a common approach to development as a whole and on the co-ordination of services for economic, social and educational development.

11. The fundamental objectives and the purposes to be pursued in the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories are defined in Chapter XI of the Charter. The Charter provides that the Members which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these Territories are paramount and that they accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of these inhabitants by ensuring their political, economic, social and educational advancement, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned.

12. Data contained in the documentation and the additional information supplied by the representatives of the Administering Members were cited in connexion with progress made in the years under review in community development, social welfare, industrial relations, housing, public health and nutrition, and social research. Although it was observed that basic social conditions had not significantly changed, the expansion of various public services, and the increased participation of inhabitants in the administration of these services and in the programmes and activities concerned with their welfare, were pointed out as indications of advancement achieved by the Governments and peoples of the Territories.

13. The Committee recalled the views expressed in its 1955 report on principles to be followed and steps to be taken in developing social policy with a view to attaining the fundamental purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and the principal aims of social policy as reproduced in paragraph 9 of the present report. Since 1955, the Committee has stressed that sustained progress can best be achieved through the attainment by the peoples of the Territories of a full share in the formulation of policies and in the planning and implementation of programmes of development. It is essential to associate the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the efforts of the administration and in the elaboration of social policy and the implementation of programmes of social development. In order to achieve this, it is of the utmost importance that leadership should be encouraged and the collaboration and support of the people sought. In this context, the purpose of social development is "to bring to every community a vision of the better way of life which, by their own efforts, they could build for themselves".

14. In indigenous societies whose social structure is being transformed and modified to meet the challenge of rapidly changing conditions, the responsibilities of Governments extend beyond the development of economic resources, the creation of new avenues of employment and the provision of public services. It is equally important to develop human resources, to direct and channel the forces and methods of change so that all the potentialities of the indigenous inhabitants may be engaged in creating appropriate and more satisfying forms of social life and organization.

15. In this context, community development has a major part to play, particularly in rural areas where the vast majority of peoples in the Non-Self-Governing Territories live and will continue to live for a long time to come. To a large extent the pace of development in

general depends on the rate and nature of progress in rural communities.

16. There is nothing particularly new *per se* in the principles and methods of community development; they have been implicit in successful work carried out with groups of people for many years. The novelty of community development lies in the formulation of principles, the elaboration or codification of methods and their conscious application as a policy of government. Success in carrying out this policy demands the creation of stable communities capable of enduring the strains of rapid change: that is to say, a community within which the individual can find full satisfaction and a sense of security; the development of a sense of responsibility and integrity; and the possibilities for building a strong and developing economy. These are the foundations on which nationhood within a democratic framework must rest. This premise gives the concept of community development a distinctive character; the emphasis is placed on development of the community rather than *by* or *for* the community and it points to the close relationship with the developing and strengthening of local government.

17. The essence of the community development method is to stimulate and guide change through the willing co-operative effort of the community itself, the outside agent acting merely as a catalyst to arouse a sense of cohesion, purpose and achievement in the community. The Committee in 1955 recognized that the use of community development methods constituted a marked advance in administrative practice upon the use of purely ameliorative social measures and the direct technical approach.

18. The Committee noted with satisfaction that with the expansion of community development policies and programmes, the extension of training facilities and the provision of new administrative arrangements, a further spread and intensification of the community development movement had been recorded in many areas. In this connexion, the Committee wished to associate itself with the view that the material achievements of communities engaged in a variety of projects, spectacular as they may be in many cases, should not be mistaken for the attainment of community development objectives. In assessing progress, it is necessary to know how far the community, in the course of the execution of projects, has gained experience and has reached a stage where such projects are maintained, used and expanded, and where, in the process of setting them up, the community has become self-reliant with a confident sense of social responsibility.

19. In 1955, the Committee stressed the promotion and development of local leadership as a prerequisite for successful and sustained community development activities. The discovery, encouragement and training of local leaders, essential in any community programme or project, are equally necessary in every field of activity in which community development methods are being used to achieve new social, educational or economic objectives. The extent to which the local people are being trained to participate effectively in the formulation and execution of social policy in every field and at various levels through their own leaders is an important index of the character and strength of any programme of social development.

20. For these reasons, the Committee in 1955 and again in 1957 expressed the view that the development of popular leadership called for appraisal of the training policies and programmes both in scope and extent, as well as in terms of social content. Any training programme concerned mainly with imparting technical skills or training staff required by official organizations would not be sufficient. A broader conception is needed of the place and functions assigned to training institutions for social work and social administration and as cultural and training centres for many types of leaders and agents in social development; they should also offer facilities for reorientation or training in methods of group work to personnel engaged in different types of social action: teachers, agriculturalists, health workers, local government employees, trade union officers and industrial welfare workers, probation officers and others active in similar specialist fields. The purpose of the training should be the perfection of skills, the increase of technical efficiency, and, above all, the development of the creative potentialities of the people through better understanding of each other, the encouragement of individual and collective initiative, and the formulation of common ideals and purposes capable of uniting and guiding the people despite their ethnic affiliation, occupation or status. The Committee noted that national training centres and training programmes developed in some of the United Kingdom Territories followed these purposes in many respects.

21. Examples of training programmes for local leaders can be found in many other fields. Prominent among them is that of trade unionism. The community development approach has considerable relevance in public health work. Instances were cited from many Territories of the extension of preventive health measures in rural areas, of training schemes for local nursing and medical staff, and of the part played by women's groups and organizations in health education. The local leader who can effectively influence the smallest units of the community is the woman working within the family. One of the main obstacles to successful child welfare and maternity services in traditional rural societies is the ignorance of parents, particularly of mothers. Hence, health education, at the village and family level, should be regarded as an indispensable component of community development work.

22. The Committee was gratified to receive from the representatives of Australia and the Netherlands information on the progress of the co-operative movement and the development of local government machinery in the Territories under their administration, keeping in mind that societies of the co-operative type promote many aspects of better living and stimulate the spirit of popular co-operation essential for all programmes of community development, and that there is a close relationship between community progress and the development of local government.

III. Community development

23. In its 1955 report, the Committee discussed the principles underlying the concept of community development, its meaning and scope, as well as its relation to the evolution of democratic local government. It pointed out that community development embraced all forms of betterment that could be attained through the use of local resources and skills and with external stimulus and assistance. The general purpose

of the movement was to enable a joint effort to be made by the Government and the people in which the latter's initiative would be encouraged until the peoples themselves reached the stage where they could assume control and carry forward the programmes. To that extent, community development represented a new approach in the administration of certain Non-Self-Governing Territories.

24. The Committee also referred in its last report to the encouraging results of community development programmes in some areas where they had advanced beyond mere ameliorative measures, and where the people's capacity for leadership and general participation had more than justified expectations. The Committee had stressed that unless organized as a broad movement of the people, community development might fail and that among the ingredients for its success, one of the most important was the vital role of the local leaders and the workers whose personality, training and qualities of leadership would often determine the success of a project. Other important factors were: (a) the informed participation of the people; (b) the co-operation of the various government services; (c) the continual training and special instruction of workers and leaders at all levels; (d) the need to keep the execution of all programmes under constant review; and (e) the desirability of gradually expanding the area of community development activity to cover the entire Territory.

25. The General Assembly in its resolution 930 (X) had modified the Standard Form to provide for the transmission of complete information on programmes and progress in the field of community development, the administrative organizations at the territorial levels responsible for these programmes, the different methods and techniques evolved in the Territories and the training schemes for local leaders and workers. This year, the Committee received much interesting information on community development programmes, their results and experience in many Territories. The term "community development" has now come into broader international usage to connote the democratic processes by which the progress of a community is promoted through its own efforts, united with those of governmental authorities, so that ultimately the community becomes integrated into the life of the nation and contributes in the fullest possible measure to national progress. Because the initial emphasis is on local progress, the primary objective of the movement is the promotion of the welfare of the individual within his community.

26. Community development has taken root in many areas and is expanding in such a manner as to be one of the most significant of present-day movements in under-developed regions. In view of the rapid expansion of community development programmes and the continuous refinement of their methods and techniques, the practice of community development requires frequent reappraisals in the light of the large body of experience that has been gained. It is a mistake to regard community development as a substitute for the expansion of normal government services and activities. It is equally erroneous to regard the introduction of basic social and economic reforms by government as an indispensable prerequisite for the institution of community development programmes.

27. The many aspects of a people's life today are so interrelated that no permanent advance can be made

in any one field either by government action alone, or by the independent action of a community. Only a intensive and co-ordinated approach by the Government and the people will yield permanent result. Community development methods serve to reveal the needs of the people, to bring to them the stimulus and means for action, to create opportunities for self-help to furnish the external assistance and guidance so vital to over-all development, and to infuse the outlook of the people with hope and the promise of a better life so that they respond willingly with their skill resources and energies.

28. The method employed is essentially one of education and persuasion, and the incentive is the advancement of the individual and the community. Through community development methods it is often possible for Governments to analyse the problems of particular community, to discover its most pressing needs and then to formulate and introduce basic social and economic reforms, which would be implemented by the willing co-operative effort of the community, with the Government providing the necessary direction and assistance. Such an approach, representing a constructive partnership between the Government and the community, will obviously ensure that what the people get is not only what they need but it is also what they desire. And it is because of the nature of this approach that local programmes can confidently be integrated with national development plans, for they would truly represent the genuine aspirations of the people.

29. Intensive and extensive governmental assistance is an essential complement to local effort and the scale of such assistance is determined by the limitations of community's latent resources. But no community development programme should fail for lack of governmental assistance. The principal aim, however, should be the creation of self-reliant communities, and its attainment depends not so much on the quantity of governmental assistance as on the quality of the relationships that are established. At a certain psychological moment community development gathers such a quickening of tempo that it can assume the proportions of a popular movement affecting the life and attitudes of the people, and influencing territorial development in all fields including the establishment of local government institutions, which in due course must take over many of the responsibilities maintaining the services created by community development. It is this impact on the growth of local government institutions that ultimately determines the democratic pattern of relations between the community, the local government and the national Government.

30. Administrative responsibility for community development in United Kingdom Territories rests with each of the territorial governments, and the United Kingdom provides advisory services, financial assistance and training facilities. The fitting of community development into the existing administrative framework and the adaptation of this framework to the purposes and methods of community development are being undertaken in different ways in the various Territories according to local patterns of administration and local needs. However, there is a broad basis of agreement on the principles on which the new machinery should be built. Those principles are: (a) that community development should be specially fitted to the needs and circumstances of each Territory; (b) that there should be inter-departmental co-operation with a view to

evolving a common and combined approach to the solution of problems; (c) that community development programmes should be integrated at all levels with territorial development plans; and (d) that the people themselves should be associated with the planning and the execution of community development programmes at every possible stage and at all levels. Besides these political and economic ends, community development has its own purpose of social construction. It strengthens and prepares the people to meet the need for adaptation in the face of rapidly changing conditions. The accent is therefore placed on the word community: that is the social development of communities rather than for or even by communities.

31. Increasing attention is being paid to the question of selection and training of community development staff at all levels, and much thought is being given to the adaptation of the existing social administration courses. The pattern of training provided in United Kingdom Territories is in general based on the Ashridge recommendations. In African Territories, permanent training centres have been established in Eastern Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, with a view to training local leaders and village workers. At the Jeanes Schools in Kenya, a number of short training courses are being given local government officials, co-operative officials, teachers, social welfare workers, community development personnel and others. Women leaders are taught various branches of home-craft, farmers new agricultural techniques and tribal chiefs the principles of citizenship. Both in Kenya and Uganda, men taking the courses may be accompanied by their wives who receive instruction in child welfare, cooking, sewing and other home subjects. A number of district centres for training in community development work have been established in Kenya and Uganda. The aim of these centres is to provide a practical demonstration of a new and improved way of life.

32. The United Kingdom Colonial Office Summer Conference in 1948 made the following recommendations regarding financial procedures connected with community development: (a) that no grants should be made unless and until a community had made a matching contribution in labour and materials; (b) that all grants should be made available at the time when they were needed and unnecessary delays should be avoided; (c) that grants should be judiciously allocated, regard being paid to the industry and enterprise of neighbouring communities; and (d) that the machinery of local government should be used for the payment of grants to help build up local government institutions. Financial arrangements generally following the above recommendations have been put into effect in most Territories administered by the United Kingdom. Block grants are made available in a number of Territories. Some have established revolving funds to enable schemes to operate for several years without the necessity of annual budgeting, and others have established credit unions from which contributions are made to local development schemes. In Kenya, for example, the Territorial Estimates provide for the payment of salaries of senior staff and for certain grants for the expansion of approved schemes, and the Development Budget provides finance for community development in the form of capital expenditure.

33. In the Territories administered by France, the movement for the development of rural communities

began some years ago as a part of the fundamental education programme, but it has now been extended to cover many fields of local activity. The methods and techniques employed in those Territories are directly related to local requirements and naturally vary from one region to another. In general, they are somewhat different from the techniques applied in the Territories administered by the United Kingdom although the ultimate ends are the same, viz., the social development of communities. The many experiments now going on in the Territories administered by France are based on the principle of collaboration between the local communities and the Administration. The initiative rests with the community for deciding on the work to be done, and the community partly finances it, either in cash or in kind, by contributing labour and local materials. The Administration furnishes supplementary technical and financial assistance. Work thus undertaken by the community may be aimed at improvement of the land (irrigation, drainage, etc.), or of living conditions (well digging, house building, dam-construction, electricity supply, etc.) or at the construction of facilities for the collective use of the community (silos, cattle sheds, markets, schools, dispensaries, roads, etc.).

34. The Committee was informed of many rural development programmes in the French administered Territories, for example, the establishment of mutual societies for rural production. In these societies, peasants are represented through a system of elections, and the Administrative Board which operates the societies includes peasants, technical specialists, chiefs and officials. These societies create a sense of fellowship and co-operation, and are a means of educating the rural population and adapting it to its environment, while at the same time co-ordinating the rural economy as a whole. The *paysannats* of French Equatorial Africa also promote the advancement of the rural populations through education and administrative organization, designed to give the farmer greater stability. In Madagascar the *collectivités autochtones rurales* and the *collectivités autochtones rurales modernisées* have legal status and financial resources of their own, and carry out agricultural development programmes formulated by themselves and financially assisted by FIDES. The FERDES plays a similar important role. Activities in the Belgian Congo along similar lines, particularly the *paysannats*, have met with considerable success.

35. The Committee was also informed of a number of pilot projects undertaken as a first step towards the development of communities in the Pacific Territories. A prerequisite of community development is a comprehensive approach of undertaking simultaneously multi-purpose projects. In the Pacific Territories where the culture of the people is relatively less developed, experience has shown that a comprehensive and integrated approach has often proved to be beyond the grasp of the people immediately concerned with it. It has therefore become necessary to introduce this technique in small doses, for example, by paying attention first of all to the more urgent agrarian needs and to the training of men and women as development workers, teachers, agricultural extension and co-operative personnel, etc. Moreover, the resources of these groups of people are somewhat limited at present and, consequently, it is necessary to increase their capacity for contribution in kind or in cash before undertaking more ambitious projects with wider aims.

The training scheme in the Mappi district of Netherlands New Guinea, the pilot project in American Samoa and the Milne Bay district scheme of Papua to train farmers are cases in point. Later, such projects can be integrated into the framework of proper community development programmes. For the present, these projects serve to increase a community's respect for and confidence in itself and to provide the stimulus vital to future development.

36. Aspects of community life in which community development can operate most successfully are: (a) *agriculture*, by improving yields through better cultivation, the proper use of manure irrigation, soil conservation, the introduction of new crops, etc.; (b) *health*, by encouraging the interest of the people in cleanliness, both personal and communal, refuse disposal and the removal of the causes of water pollution and eradication of endemic diseases; (c) *education*, by the promotion of literacy, by adult education and by pioneering the establishment of schools in areas where no educational facilities exist; (d) *home economics*, by sponsoring improvements in nutrition, cooking, sewing, child care, household management, etc.; (e) *village industries*, by assisting tradesmen and shopkeepers in setting up their businesses and encouraging the revival of traditional crafts and industries and establishing co-operative marketing arrangements; (f) *housing*, by fostering the construction of improved types of dwellings; and (g) *public amenities*, by the provision of road communications, postal services, water supplies, etc. These are some of the important aspects of life to which community development methods may be applied, but there are doubtless other fields of local activity where similar methods would yield results beneficial to the community.

37. Today most Governments are co-operating to try out new forms of organization, new training methods and new techniques for stimulating, teaching and helping the peoples to find a wider social consciousness and to learn how to take action collectively to satisfy their needs. The particular significance of community development is that it provides a wide range of social incentives to economic effort and makes it subservient to broader social goals and purposes. Some communities have already profited from this approach and have substantially improved their lives. The present stage in the evolution of the concept of community development is by no means the final one, for the scope of government programmes is constantly being expanded. Community development should not be regarded simply as a series of episodes embodied in specific achievements. Success in these, significant though it may be, is less important than the qualitative changes expressed in attitudes and relationships, which add to human dignity and develop the capacity of the people to attain goals which they determine for themselves. In this broad sense, community development is an educational process, and a great deal depends inevitably upon men and women of intelligence, character and ability, who are capable of exercising vigorous and imaginative leadership in the tasks of social and economic expansion. It is significant that in the areas where community development policies have been inaugurated and expanded in recent years, there have been comprehensive reforms directed towards the establishment of efficient and representative local government institutions able to assume a large measure of responsibility for community development programmes. The Committee, in commending community devel-

opment methods for wider application in Non-Self-Governing Territories, with local modifications to suit the circumstances of each Territory, recognizes that the objectives of community development are in close harmony with the principles and purposes of the Charter.

IV. Social problems of urbanization

38. The process of urbanization in the Non-Self-Governing Territories produces problems similar to those experienced by the Western European countries during the industrial revolution. There is however, one fundamental difference between the earlier industrial development and the economic and social changes characteristic of urban life in most Non-Self-Governing Territories, namely, the speed of development. Changes which took 150 years to develop in Europe are now taking place within the lifetime of a single generation and without the background of common services and administrative structure which helped to cushion the effect of change in other countries. The growth of towns results largely from the advent of external commercial enterprise, industrialization, and the concomitant administrative and technical processes. Their growth attracts labour from rural to urban areas. The social problems arising from their development are similar to those experienced in the past in other countries and which are, in fact, perpetuated to this day.

39. Again, the growth of towns in many Non-Self-Governing Territories has not resulted from a gradual evolution of services required by an accepted economic and social system adjusted to meet the needs of a developing industrial society. In most areas, towns have been established under the influence of external authorities. Thus, many towns in Non-Self-Governing Territories are not only new but have grown up, not as a direct result of a need felt by the indigenous people, but haphazardly for a variety of extraneous reasons. The speed of economic development, the process of urbanization and contact with and consequent adoption of a modern way of life, place a considerable strain on the traditional patterns of life.

40. The speed with which the towns are growing makes it difficult to plan them in an orderly fashion, and once they have been allowed to expand without planning, it is often difficult to change them. Buildings cannot easily be demolished, and people acquire a vested interest in those things that exist and in the way of life which has grown up among them, however unsatisfying it may be. The rapidly growing towns cannot immediately provide such necessary amenities as sanitation, medical and health facilities, roads and street lighting, adequate schools and libraries, and recreational facilities, which are usually found in modern cities and are essential to make life in a city satisfying.

41. As has been stated in paragraph 38, this is not a new situation and it is not confined to under-developed countries. But in many developing Territories the even growth of a new urban society is affected by the nature of the processes which have led to the existence of towns, by haphazard migration and by its influence on the indigenous community. In many parts of the world in comparatively recent times such towns have been created as a result of large-scale migrations of people from their own kind of culture to an entirely new environment.

42. A common feature of migration in Non-Self-Governing Territories is that more and more rural workers leave their homes with the hope of earning more money in industrial employment in the towns, where they remain temporarily.

43. This system of migrant labour originally presupposed that the basic livelihood of the worker and his family was derived from within the agricultural community from which he came and which he regarded as his home. At first only a small number of the migrants left their homes with the intention of living permanently away from them. In some places, however, there is a tendency for formerly migratory labour to settle in the towns. This may be so even where migration for temporary employment has long been a factor in both the industrial pattern of the employment areas and the subsistence pattern of the rural areas.

44. These tendencies have a cumulative effect. As workers leave the countryside, the scale of subsistence farming and its production decline in consequence. This in turn causes more people to leave for a better living in the towns. Those who do so develop new habits and desires which may provide an incentive to seek more highly paid employment. Life in the countryside therefore becomes less and less attractive while that in the towns exerts a growing appeal.

45. In this way, many more people are under the influence of the expanding cities than those who are living there at any one time. Even in its very early stages the growth of towns is a powerful factor of social change over a wide area.

46. In many Territories, the growth of towns and the processes accompanying this growth have resulted in a modification of the traditional structure of society and have had a weakening effect on communal customs, habits and culture. This is most obvious in the new towns which have sprung up rapidly in certain Territories. The population of these towns is still unstable and loyalties to the tribe and the tribal lands still exist but, at the same time, the disciplines and customs regulating tribal life and conditioning its purpose tend to decline or disappear. The process of detribalization is seen in various stages in these new towns. One finds various groups of people: some have become urbanized; others have lost touch with their tribes but have not retained themselves to urban life; and still others retain links with the tribe or clan.

47. The deteriorating effect of this state of affairs is most clearly seen in the basic unit of society, the family. Members of families become separated and the disintegration of existing families and other social groups frequently follows. Parental authority is undermined, not only by the fact of separation, but also by the economic independence acquired by young and unmarried wage-earners in the towns. The economic unit formerly represented by the rural family can no longer be maintained.

48. The traditional concept of marriage is also weakened. Marital unions, concluded outside the customary social framework and no longer assured by economic safeguards, are often unstable, particularly as the position of women in both urban and rural areas is deeply affected by the numerical disproportion between the sexes.

49. The weakness of family ties and family structure, which tends to become a significant feature of life among the town-dwellers, impedes the develop-

ment of a stable urban society. Integrated or inter-dependent unions, based on kinship, break down into small and independent units. The transition to the new form of life, in which the family should still be the firm basis on which broader relations can be established, finds obstacles not only in the social but also in the material conditions of the towns, particularly if wage policies are based on the assumption that rural dependants of urban workers can normally make a living from the land.

50. Whatever the differences in their backgrounds, the urban dwellers live, or attempt to live, by modern standards. They tend to forget that very recently they depended on a complex system of rights and duties, of loyalties and obligations, which brought to their lives a spiritual satisfaction in rural life through ceremony and custom and gave them a satisfying sense of belonging to a community. Estranged from their traditional surroundings, they tend to lead an existence which is neither rural nor urban. They do not easily acquire a new community sense and a new concept of social solidarity.

51. In the towns, difficulties arise from the presence of different ethnic groups living in close and continuous proximity. These difficulties, sometimes amounting to antipathy between groups, are not confined to multi-racial societies; there are antipathies also between tribes from different regions and between religious groups. This tends to slow down the development of a common solidarity and a sense of one community. It is vitally important that all groups of town dwellers should develop an understanding of the real meaning of urban life and a sense of loyalty to the town in which they live.

52. Nevertheless, in spite of these transitional situations, it has to be remembered that urban growth is a part of change from which nations, families and individuals may benefit. Industrialization and urbanization provide an economic base for a more rapid passage to modern conditions, and this is not limited to the economic sphere. The growth of towns also makes possible a large accumulation of capital and personnel for social and cultural purposes. An urban environment creates a climate favouring innovations and stimulating a faster pace of cultural change. Even today, people in towns are exerting great influence on political life and therefore on patterns of development. This influence will undoubtedly increase. Thus, towns have an importance out of proportion to the relative size of their populations.

53. Whatever the more specific problems of these highly diversified urban formations may be, the ultimate and all-embracing goal of social policy is the creation of conditions which will hasten and facilitate the evolution of the impermanent and badly integrated urban structures of the present transitional stage into stable and progressive urban communities. Imaginative social planning is required, giving full consideration to the needs of the family, planning new towns as social units, ministering to the welfare of the community, and adapting existing towns to meet the challenge of modern conditions and to solve the problems caused by rapid development.

54. The attainment of these goals requires a close integration, where feasible, of the economic and social policy of development programmes of whole Territories. A substantial increase should be sought, therefore, in

the general productivity of the country through a greater output, not only in industry, but more particularly in agriculture. It is also essential to improve the conditions of economic, social and cultural life in rural areas. Without such a development, the attraction of the towns will continue to drain the rural areas of agricultural workers, with a resulting decline in agricultural production and a consequent increase in prices in the towns.

55. Urban welfare policies, directed towards the improvement of living conditions, have developed from action taken to deal with particular problems, according to their urgency. The first preoccupation of the administrations in meeting the needs of new or rapidly expanding towns has been to provide the basic public utilities and public health and educational services. Action in these fields has been accompanied or followed by the provision of some improved housing, the establishment of machinery for the relief of the distressed, the care of the homeless child, and the treatment of delinquency. While these problems are inseparable from urban conditions and remain a primary public responsibility, a broader concept of urban welfare is being accepted. This concept stresses the long-term aims of social planning based on the recognition that the improvement of urban living conditions and the progressive evolution of urban society to modern forms is not only a matter for direct administrative action, but also calls for profound changes in the traditional social structure and the reorganization of the changing society on a new basis.

56. In areas of rapid urban change, the concern of social policy should be to create conditions indispensable for a balanced urban growth. The stabilization of the urban population is an essential prerequisite. The importance of improving the material conditions of urban life, the payment of wages sufficient to maintain the family, and the introduction of adequate social security measures are all factors which help the process of stabilization.

57. There are obvious limits to what can be done by government action alone. Services and amenities provided by public agencies are unquestionably useful, but, in the last analysis, it is the members of a society who know best their own needs and who can by means of their own efforts, guided and assisted by the Government, raise their levels of living.

58. At its 1955 session, the Committee pointed out that, while community development was originally considered a predominantly rural movement, its methods might also be applied to the towns, particularly in those urban areas which have grown rapidly in recent years and where the inhabitants have not yet had time to develop a sense of belonging together. In such areas community development could assist in the formation of representative bodies whose function would be to create interest in and foster better housing, the development of sanitary facilities, roads, street lighting, clinics, hospitals, libraries, schools, community centres, etc.

59. In certain urban areas, community development has already played an important part in developing the self-reliance of the communities concerning their welfare and progress. Comprehensive self-directed programmes of community development are known to exist in some old cities, the outstanding example of

which are the Hong Kong *kaifong* associations, but such scale of activity is obviously less evident in the new urban centres.

60. As yet, not enough attention has been given in some Territories to the constructive side of urban social development. The tendency has been to concentrate more on remedial than preventive measures designed to anticipate and meet the social problems that result from rapid urban growth. The Committee feels that community development could provide opportunities for self-help in urban areas, which would serve to awaken in the new town dwellers a sense of belonging, inspire a sense of public service and help to organize voluntary participation in development programmes in which their skills and resources can be deployed to the best advantage of the community as a whole.

61. The development of more specific social services also relies largely on local initiative and voluntary effort. There is, however, a firm recognition of the importance of governmental assistance for activities which meet not only the emergency needs but also the long-term needs of the community. Attempts are being made to promote the growth of stable neighbourhoods by organizing or reorganizing residential areas into self-contained units, each equipped with basic social services and community facilities and each of a size favouring close relations between individuals and families. Family welfare centres and multi-purpose community centres are being established not only to meet the basic needs of families and individuals residing in those areas and to provide effective means for their social education, but also to develop these neighbourhood facilities into centres of self-directed local activities.

62. Community development could thus become an integral part of town growth by extending and encouraging the work of voluntary groups and associations into a larger pattern of community development based on common interests and purposes, by discovering and training leaders to accept the challenge of social leadership, by informing the people of the rights and duties of citizenship and by building up a tradition of service to the community.

V. Juvenile delinquency

63. In the widely differing conditions of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the definition, incidence and aspects of juvenile delinquency vary according to the societies in which it occurs. In areas where the traditional social organization remains in force or where the small size of the community enables informal means of social control to operate effectively, the problem is virtually non-existent. In Territories where, owing to the relative weakness of traditional institutions, much of the control resting formerly with the family and community has been or is being assumed by other agencies, juvenile delinquency has for many years engaged the attention both of government and voluntary agencies. Finally, in some Territories, juvenile delinquency is becoming or has recently become a problem which in certain instances is considered to be assuming larger proportions. In such cases, the problem appears to be largely associated with industrialization, urbanization and rapid social change, although sometimes a few rural areas are also affected.

64. The Committee's attention was drawn to the Conference on the Treatment of Offenders held in

1956 in Kampala under the auspices of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (CCTA) where the view was expressed that the study of juvenile delinquency in the Territories is of too recent a date to permit of any definite pronouncement on the part played by any one of various elements contributing to the social behaviour of juveniles. Little scientific research has been carried out on factors affecting juvenile delinquency in rapidly developing Territories. In this connexion, the availability of more comprehensive and detailed statistics, both on juvenile offenders appearing before the Courts and on juveniles in need of care and protection would be useful.

65. The Committee noted with satisfaction the efforts of the Administering Members to replace punitive methods of treatment by corrective methods aimed at the re-education of the juvenile offender and his reintegration in the community. In Territories where new methods of treatment have been introduced, there is a tendency to widen the scope of the special treatment accorded to juvenile delinquents both by increasing and diversifying the social services available to them and by broadening the special jurisdictions dealing with juveniles. Juvenile courts or their equivalent, correctional and educational institutions, probation and/or related methods of treatment are in existence in most Territories and are being perfected and expanded within the limits set by local financial considerations. In many Territories, probation is becoming the key method of treatment and prevention and in a number of instances general welfare services have developed from the probation service established to deal with juvenile delinquents. In some cases, although the distinction in law usually still exists, there is a trend towards assimilating the treatment of juvenile delinquents with that of non-delinquents considered to be "in need of care and protection", in "moral danger" or "dependent".

66. With the development of social services, increasing emphasis is being placed, particularly in urban areas, on measures for the prevention of delinquency through the care and supervision of those in special need or whose status or conduct, without violating any legal norms, is considered unsatisfactory. The measures taken, which often follow the metropolitan pattern, differ widely and reflect the varying theories both as to what may be the causes of juvenile delinquency and what preventive measures may diminish its incidence. Thus, community development techniques in some areas can become an effective method of prevention. The general effect of the introduction of social services is to transfer to some extent the responsibility for the protection, welfare and moral guidance of young people from the traditional groups to the State and voluntary agencies. Indispensable for the efficacy of these measures are specialized services, staffed by trained personnel, the co-operation of indigenous leaders and co-ordination in the policy and work of the various institutions and agencies of society, formal or informal, public or private, official or non-official.

67. In areas of rapid social change, measures of control and prevention of juvenile delinquency encounter major obstacles arising from the state of transition of society. In these areas, measures for the control and prevention of juvenile delinquency may in the long run fall short of their purpose unless they are

established as an integral part of a broad social programme aimed, through a variety of social and economic measures, at strengthening the family as the basic unit of the society, and at the creation of conditions which will hasten and facilitate the evolution of the present societies into stable and progressive communities.

VI. Family change and welfare measures

A. DEVELOPMENT AND PROBLEMS OF THE URBAN FAMILY

68. In most Non-Self-Governing Territories the traditional family pattern is that of the kinship group or extended family. This group forms part of a wider or tribal organization whose traditions, customs and ceremonies are maintained through an administrative system clearly understood and accepted by the people. Within this extended family grouping the smaller family unit of parents and children is clearly identifiable but its functions are determined by customs, obligations and duties which both limit and extend its responsibilities. Thus, there is a cohesive social structure within which the individual and the family have a clearly defined role to play. This traditional pattern is being considerably modified through the impact of external influences to a greater or lesser extent according to the degree of exposure to new ideas and the speed at which they are assimilated.

69. The most important element of change in the pattern of family life is exposure to events and ideas from outside the normal environment. The establishment of law and order, improved communications and, more recently, the opportunities for employment away from home have resulted in the movement of large numbers of people who previously never travelled far from their ancestral home. The new horizons thus opened up offer attractions impossible of attainment in the tribal setting, and so the weakening of the traditional family ties begins. Another element of change is the spread of educational opportunities for children which widen the gap between child and parent. The resulting disparity between parent and child in the present generation is an important cause of family disruption. Again, the spread of modern trading facilities creating new wants which are met by the importation of manufactured foods, the subsequent rise in the material standards of living and the transition from a subsistence to a money economy seriously affect the normal pattern of family life. When to all this is added the rapid growth of towns and trading centres needing labour for developing industrial and commercial enterprise, it is not surprising that the traditional structure of the family suffers from the strain of rapid economic and social development.

70. The effects of these changes on family life frequently result in domestic friction. The lack of understanding between the generations may become a threat to tradition and custom. The younger generation tends to rebel against conventions and traditional moral principles which appear both too personally restrictive in a modern way of life and inhibiting in the development of their country. Again, in this period of rapid change there seems to be an inevitable time-lag in the influence of such change between the sexes. The man, through better educational opportunities and by virtue of his traditional role, makes more rapid progress in adjusting himself to a modern way of life

than does the woman, who is usually the repository of tradition and custom. This has a profound effect on the harmony of married life and often leads to maladjustment with unfortunate results for the more educated members of the family.

71. It is particularly in the towns that traditional family relations have ceased to operate. The family is no longer necessarily a part of a larger structure with clearly defined rights and duties according to tribal law and custom. The traditional marital union was more concerned with an alliance between family groups than between the two individuals immediately involved. In the traditional setting, the joint families of both husband and wife were concerned with ensuring the success and continuance of the marriage; in the towns the survival of the union is mainly dependent on the will of the husband and wife. This change in marital status undoubtedly places a burden on the family but it is an obvious development and there is evidence that satisfactory adjustments are being made. The change in the status of women gives the wife more economic independence and she may more easily break the bonds of marriage but the fact that she has more voice in choosing her husband is a compensating factor in the stability of the marriage. The improvement in the status of women due to the break from her traditional marital role is extremely important but it has obvious dangers. The new found freedom in the towns places a greater strain on the woman than on the man. On the woman, lacking the support of the old code of behaviour, rests the burden of establishing the family in a new pattern, which she has difficulty in interpreting. The woman in the village must endeavour to bridge the gap between herself and her husband, who is more adapted to the new environment, and the woman in the town must find a new code of behaviour to replace or modify the one on which she was nurtured. It is the woman who is going to determine the new family pattern and who must be made conscious both of the extent of her responsibility and her capacity for accepting it.

72. Thus, in many of the rapidly developing Territories "home" tends increasingly to mean the place where the restricted family of husband, wife and children live. Many new problems face the restricted family in the towns. For example, while there are obvious advantages in urban life for children they do not always compensate for the loss of basic training common to the traditional life. The authority of custom has not been replaced by respect for the authority of their parents, who for their part frequently do not know how properly to carry out their duties of training their children. The consequent maladjustment in family life is a most important cause of juvenile delinquency, which is a growing problem in the still unstable environment of many towns. The present state of development of many towns also contributes to the instability of family life. Lack of adequate housing and consequent overcrowding, underemployment and low wages, transient and migrant labour all combine to perpetuate conditions inimical to urban stability.

73. The Committee was informed of the importance attached by UNESCO to the study of the social aspects of urbanization in countries undergoing rapid economic development. Such studies have a direct bearing on the problems of the development of the urban family. The question had been studied at the conference held in Abidjan in 1954, and in 1956 UNESCO published a

study entitled *Social Implications of Industrialization and Urbanization in Africa South of the Sahara*. Other activities of UNESCO in this field include a seminar on the social problems of urbanization in South and South East Asia held in Bangkok in 1956. One part of the report on the work of the seminar dealt with the development of urban families in this region, and some of the problems studied were similar to those arising in urban areas of Africa. Two investigations were undertaken in 1956 on the role of educated African women in the new African society and the results will be published shortly. The UNESCO *Social Science Bulletin*, No. 8 (March 1956) contained a study of African *élites*, and UNESCO is planning a study of the role of men and women in family planning as the main item of a comparative study of cultural values in the East and West. The paper prepared by UNESCO entitled *Development and Problems of the Urban Family in Africa South of the Sahara*³ is a synthesis of reports prepared by the International Research Institute of Social Implications of Technological Change, which seeks to bring out the general trends and the most pressing problems. The Committee wished to express its appreciation of the high quality of the report and of its value to the Committee's work.

B. FAMILY AND CHILD WELFARE

74. Social welfare is based on the care of family and child. The need for social and educational action is pressing in the new urban centres. The problem revolves around the most important member of the family, namely, the woman, whose role in the transitional urban society remains largely undefined and who, to raise her status, has to adjust herself to a new pattern of family living. Information has been supplied to the Committee on a variety of family welfare programmes developed in the Territories by public and private welfare agencies, and combining advisory and other assistance to the families with social education of the parents, particularly the mother. The aim is to promote the evolution of the urban family by helping its members to acquire knowledge of better family living and to develop new interests and a new sense of social and family responsibilities.

75. The Committee's attention was drawn to social or family welfare centres which are being expanded in the urban areas of the Belgian Congo and in the Territories under French administration. In the French Territories, the social centres are the basic element of social policy concerned with the evolution of urban family. Their purpose is to give women a sound family and social education which would enable them to be better mothers, wives and homemakers. With the emphasis on preventive health work, the activities of the centres staffed by professional social workers, domestic science teachers and African assistants, include teaching of mothercraft and homecrafts, family case-work and home visiting involving practical demonstrations, ante-natal and infant health consultations, running kindergartens, and assistance in kind to mothers and babies. Close relations are maintained between the personnel of the centre and the inhabitants of the surrounding area and instruction is adapted to local conditions and customs. It was pointed out that the coming into being of the modern African family,

³ A/AC.35/L.278.

monogamous in many cases, had been in French African Territories greatly assisted by the work and influences of social centres.

76. In some United Kingdom Territories, the main media for social education of women are women's institutes or clubs organized independently or attached to community centres. The purpose of these clubs or institutions is to raise the status of women by associating them more fully with social development schemes and community development activities. The activities of these women's organizations are not standardized since they follow interests and wishes of the group. Programmes are planned to give instruction in better living for the family and also to develop other interests and activities such as sports, games, crafts, drama and music. The approach to community development among women is intended to promote higher standards of living in the home through self-help and to encourage a community spirit through the active participation of club members in services of various kinds for the communities in which they live. An important part in promoting this type of activity is played by women's organizations or movements organized in some cases on an all-territorial basis. The assistance of government welfare agencies to local family and child welfare activities consists also in training leaders and organizers of women's clubs or institutes and in helping with the initial organization of their activities. Training programmes for local leaders and voluntary workers conducted in central training institutions and also at a district or local level lay stress on family living and related matters.

77. Information was supplied to the Committee on services rendered by community centres in urban areas in the United Kingdom Territories and by cultural centres in French Territories, in promoting new social and cultural interests, developing forms of organized activity and providing for the leisure and recreational needs of all sections of the population.

78. The functions which these centres perform in enriching the life of families and individuals in the community should be stressed as having an important bearing on the well-being of the family. The indivisibility of family and community welfare had been stressed in the Committee's report of 1955 where it was pointed out that sound family and ethical education and the improvement of the material basis for family living were not the only conditions indispensable for strengthening the family and ensuring its efficacy. No less important was the social and cultural development of the community, on which the family depends for the expression and satisfaction of its spiritual and cultural needs. It was through this direct environment that the family would be able to become part of the larger communities and to have an interest in the urban and national life. Local friendships, loyalties and interests would gradually grow and the formation of various clubs and societies would be a result and a contribution to a sense of community and shared interests. The smaller the community the greater the sense of "belonging"; hence the importance of residential neighbourhoods, with their own schools, clubs, clinics, councils, etc., which break down an urban area into a number of smaller communities.

C. FAMILY BENEFITS

79. The Committee considered social assistance and some of the social insurance measures in relation to

the welfare of family and community in changing societies where, with the growth of wage-earning classes and of urban centres, increasing numbers of inhabitants are no longer protected by traditional systems. In such situations, there is a clear need to provide new measures both to protect the destitute who have lost the support of the traditional society and to help consolidate a new form of society.

80. The initiation of elements of social insurance or the provision of family allowances in some less-developed Non-Self-Governing Territories was noted as a step which may favour urban stabilization and lead eventually to more comprehensive social security schemes already established in one form or another in more economically developed Territories. The Committee refrained from commenting in detail on this question since appropriate measures will have to be adjusted to the actual environment and introduced gradually within the financial limits and permanent taxable capacity of the Territories concerned. Where social and economic structure is still in the transitional stage, it may be expected that the introduction of social security will have to be restricted to urban areas with a relatively stable labour force entirely dependent on wages. The first step, however, is to ensure a stable and satisfactory urban family life by the payment of an adequate wage to support a normal family and the development of social services and amenities. Of direct concern also may be the provision of public assistance to families and individuals in distress and otherwise unprotected, and of remedial measures to take care of the handicapped and the maladjusted. The emphasis on the rehabilitation of the recipients of assistance so as to increase their independence of outside aid has been noted as a trend which deserves to be more systematically developed. It has been pointed out that social measures for the economic welfare of the family range from direct social security schemes, which can take several forms at different stages of development, to the provision of welfare foods for children and the activities of voluntary organizations, friendly societies and tribal unions. Such services should never be mutually exclusive. The welfare of the family and the community cannot be assured by state aid in the form of grants or allowances for every contingency that may arise. Such an interpretation of social security may undermine the basis of community life and prevent the growth of a sense of public services without which a stable urban community can hardly be established.

D. FAMILY EARNINGS IN URBAN INDUSTRIAL AREAS

81. In its 1955 report, the Committee stressed that the material foundations indispensable for strengthening the family and adapting it to its new role include good housing, secure employment and, in particular, sufficient wages to maintain the whole family. The Committee voiced its convictions that in fixing wages account should be taken of the needs of the family unit and not merely those of a single unmarried worker. It held that any transition to the concept of a family minimum wage should be made as rapidly as possible in the light of local conditions.

82. The problem of family wages was reconsidered by the Committee again on the basis of the report prepared by the International Labour Office, *Family Earnings in Urban Industrial Areas*⁴. The Committee

⁴ A/AC.35/L.282.

expressed its appreciation of the quality of the report and of the assistance rendered by the ILO. Account was also taken of the information supplied in the course of the debate relating to the United Kingdom and French African Territories. The Committee considered that the evolution of social policy and the premises underlying this evolution as discussed in the report reinforced the views expressed in 1955.

83. The Committee wished to stress its conviction that, apart from its implications for the welfare of urban family and community, family wage policy is also an economic necessity, essential for the well-being and further general advancement of the Territories concerned. The essential prerequisite is the stabilization of the worker. The most effective way of achieving this result is to raise wages sufficiently to enable the worker to maintain his wife and family in an urban or other employment centre.

84. The Committee recognized the difficulties which prevent the introduction of family wage policy as a measure of immediate universal applicability. Account has to be taken of many complex factors determining the level and structure of wages in under-developed economies, including traditional attitudes towards work and wages and limitations of monetary incentives in certain conditions. These attitudes are undergoing changes. More and more, the early view that wages are a supplement or an alternative to agriculture as a means of sustaining life in the traditional environment is giving way to the view that wages are a means of advancing beyond the traditional environment towards modern standards. In most Territories there is already a proportion of workers who are completely integrated into their urban environment and whose attitudes towards work and wages, as well as patterns of family life, do not differ essentially from those to be found among workers in industrial countries. Consideration has to be given to the changing economic role of the family, particularly in urban industrial areas. In increasing numbers women are moving to towns with their husbands. The existing wage patterns and arrangements as regards food and accommodation are often not designed to meet this situation and the worker finds himself unable to meet his family obligations in the conditions in which wage-paid employment is available.

85. The Committee noted that the concept of a family wage has been recognized lately, not only in principle but also in fact, in a number of African Territories. Steps have been taken towards adjusting wages to take account of family needs by raising their level over the wage for a single adult. The introduction of family allowances, in particular, indicates that workers' family responsibilities are recognized.

86. The Committee did not consider more technical questions regarding changes which will have to be made in the present wage systems with the introduction of family wages. At present, the general wage level comprises a large variety of individual and occupational wage rates and earnings, including payments in kind. The conditions under which these payments in kind are made tend to complicate the evaluation of the relation between workers' income and their family responsibilities. There is also a very substantial differentiation in remuneration according to the value and productivity of work. All this will have to be taken into account when undertaking the reform of wage systems on the basis of family wage concept.

87. The general principles underlying the reform should be stressed. It should be the common aim of Governments, employers and workers to establish wages at the highest levels which the economic circumstances of each Territory permit and to ensure that workers secure, through the adjustment of wage scales, a fair share of the increased prosperity resulting from economic development of the whole Territory. In order to enable wage earners to enter fully into the economic and social life of the community into which wage-paid employment brings them, Governments and employers should take steps to secure the stabilization of wage earners and their families at or near their places of employment, except in the case of essentially temporary and seasonal workers. This implies that minimum earnings, including allowances, should be sufficient to support stabilized family life without the need for assistance from outside sources away from the place of employment, such as distant land holdings, to supplement family income. This objective should be accepted as an aim of policy to be established gradually as a result of economic development. In this connexion, attention is drawn to the responsibilities of Governments, which often are an important if not the main source of employment in the Territories, in setting examples in leadership in favourable wage policies.

88. In some Territories problems are still posed by the existence of wage scales applicable to workers of different races. In such cases, it should be the accepted aim of policy to establish, without regard to race, wage scales providing full coverage of all degrees of skill and qualification applicable to workers who possess the necessary competence. In this connexion, attention is called to the desirability of applying, as regards workers in the Territories in general, the provision of paragraphs 37, 38, 39 and 40 of the 1955 ILO Recommendation concerning the Protection of Migrant Workers in Underdeveloped Countries and Territories, dealing with admission to skilled jobs without discrimination.

89. Most governments face the problem of how to relate an adequate wage policy to a Territory's economic capacity. In these circumstances, in Territories where there has been no recent fundamental examination of wage policies in relation to economic development consideration should be given to the desirability of undertaking it.

VII. Social aspects of rural development

90. The transition from a subsistence to a modern cash economy in some cases has been rapid but generally speaking has not been accompanied by the growth of new social institutions at an equal pace. In other cases there has been economic stagnation due to the slowness of peasant groups to take advantage of the new economic system and to the resistance to change generated by their attachment to traditional values and institutions. Where levels of living are low, economic advancement is one of the first necessities of a successful social policy. However, the policies to be followed will have to strike a balance between social and economic development. Economic development should not be pursued as an end in itself but as an integral part of a broad action engaging all areas of advancement. Economic progress should be fostered through the fullest use of the traditional organization. The successful evolution of a society in transition depends not only on economic change but also on the guidance

d leadership provided by Governments and representatives of the people. One of the immediate tasks of social policy, therefore, is the promotion and training of local leadership on as wide a scale as possible.

91. Information was supplied to the Committee on rural development programmes. In French Territories, these programmes are being expanded with emphasis on simultaneous development in the economic and social fields, and on the Government's responsibility in establishing a basic organizational framework within which, with government or local technical and financial assistance, local initiative may find effective expression. In Madagascar, the adaptation of the traditional *fokonolona* system to modern forms has been effected in many rural areas; rural indigenous communities endowed with legal status and using their own financial resources are engaging in a variety of projects designed and carried out by themselves. Programmes of development approved by the supreme council of peasantry are carried out with assistance from the agricultural equipment centre, which is the administrative organ of the council. This assistance is now being extended to the bulk of the peasant population organized into "community groups", each comprising a number of villages. In French Equatorial Africa, rural development programmes are carried out under a variety of *paysannat* arrangements, including technical and administrative establishments designed to give the farmer stability and induce him to stay on his land. In French West Africa, rural production societies were inaugurated in 1951 to bring the economic development of rural areas into line with the general advancement of the population. Each rural production society covers a wide area and the participation of the people in the management of the society is ensured by an elected assembly which is represented on an administrative board. The principal function of these societies is economic development through the application of modern production techniques, the provision of loans and the disposal of products. They encourage the creation of co-operative groups or associations which are represented on the administrative board.

92. An important part in the development of rural economies and communities is played by FERDES (Fund for Rural Equipment and Development). The activities of the Fund are based on the principle of collaboration between the local communities and the Administration. The initiative rests with the community in deciding on the work to be done, which the community partly finances in cash or by contribution of labour and local materials, thus influencing social development. The constructions erected with assistance from the Fund become the property of the community, which is responsible for their maintenance and use.

93. In Netherlands New Guinea, the initiation of more comprehensive welfare schemes based on self-help encounters, in many areas, obstacles in the structure of the indigenous society and its limited experience of the outside world. The initiative in undertaking local improvement projects rests with the Government. The first task is to develop new forms of local government. Native councils are being established with the hope that local authority and leadership can be strengthened and the area of development projects extended from a single village to a number of settlements working together. Preference is given to simple projects primarily concerned with

the improvement of agriculture as a basis and starting point for development in other fields. In some areas, projects for the improvement of indigenous agriculture have been undertaken with special stress on training local leaders. Special residential training centres have been established where the prospective leaders and their wives are taught improved farming, stock-breeding, hygiene, nutrition and housekeeping.

94. In Papua, the policy of the Administration is to encourage rural development without sudden disruption of traditional institutions. Agricultural extension programmes seek to stimulate progressive changes in indigenous agricultural methods and the production of cash crops by the indigenous inhabitants. In certain areas an important part is played by Native councils, co-operatives and other modern forms of group activity, which are steadily increasing in membership and in the range of their functions.

95. The Committee emphasized the part played in a balanced economic and social growth of rural societies by the co-operative movement. Its structure, extending from the smallest economic and social units to national organizations, provides important means through which the efforts of individuals or groups become integrated with wider economic processes. Co-operative organizations provide a channel through which traditional usages of self-help and mutual aid may obtain a new expression and broader application. The development of co-operative societies is looked upon in some Territories as a most important element in preparing a people for the transition to a modern economy. A steady spread of co-operative organization has been evidenced in some areas. To succeed, the co-operative movement has to be adapted to the local setting and pattern of society; it has to express the needs of its potential followers and pursue objectives which they understand. The success of the "multi-purpose" and "better living" co-operatives in Asia suggests that the co-operative movement might be extended on a wider basis. By basing the co-operative movement on the needs and aspirations of the people, conditions are created for associating the movement with larger schemes of economic and social reconstruction and for increasing its effectiveness as an instrument of social progress.

96. In the initial stages, co-operative movements need the assistance and guidance of Governments in setting up the organization, framing its rules and regulations, and securing its proper functioning by a well-trained staff. The Committee was informed of the assistance which the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation provide to Governments in the training of personnel of co-operative services in less-developed regions. Technical meetings for the senior staff were held in the Caribbean in 1951 and 1956 and a co-operative training centre for Caribbean Territories was organized in Puerto Rico in 1954. A training institute for co-operative personnel in Africa is planned to be held in 1959 under the auspices of FAO, the ILO and the Committee for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. The programme of FAO also includes advisory assistance to Territories in the development of the most suitable credit arrangements, the establishment or improvement of existing village industries and the training of personnel and organization of extension services adjusted to the local social, cultural and economic environment. Non-Self-Governing Territories in Asia have participated in FAO regional extension conferen-

ces and study tours. A similar programme is to be initiated in Africa through the operation of an extension development centre in a West African country in 1959. A survey of agricultural credit facilities was recently carried out in the Caribbean Territories with the assistance of FAO.

97. The Committee noted the important role of women in furthering economic development and in creating incentives for the increased production of food and other consumer goods. This aspect has received much attention in the FAO activities. Family extension services now developing in a number of countries focus on the needs of families for improved nutrition, housing and other elements of daily life. FAO technical meetings and conferences on home economics have been held in the Caribbean and the Far East and others are being planned for the Near East and African countries.

98. As anticipated in 1957, the Committee considered this year certain problems of land tenure and the influence of land policies and changes in land tenure systems. Indigenous systems of land tenure, which had been designed to fulfil the needs of traditional life, are often becoming unsuitable for coping with the problems created by limited arable and pastoral land and growing populations. Soil exhaustion and erosion serve to intensify these problems. Although in many African Territories family and group ownership of land remains prevalent and shows a high degree of flexibility and adaptability under varied conditions, nevertheless cash crops, increasing populations and the impact of individualistic patterns of social and economic behaviour tend to hasten the replacement of the old system by individual titles to land. However, it cannot be assumed that, under pressure of modern economic forces, a satisfactory land tenure system will evolve by itself.

99. Land is the basic and often the only resource of agrarian communities, and for this reason is not considered as a commodity. Consequently, great difficulties may arise both in regard to its disposal and to its utilization. The traditional forms of tenure are closely linked to and derived from the structure of society, social concepts, and religious observances. Land legislation and policy have to take into account all these factors. Any programme for the replacement of the existing systems of tenure is unlikely to succeed, unless it has popular understanding and support.

100. The replacement of communal ownership by individual ownership is frequently considered as a prerequisite to the modernization of indigenous agriculture. The conflict arising therefrom is not so much one between communal and individual ownership, as it is a conflict between traditional rights and the needs of progressive agriculture. Since this affects all aspects of social policy, it is necessary to ensure that during the transitional period there is as little disruption of indigenous life as possible.

101. Individual forms of land utilization do not necessarily exclude communal land ownership. Instances were quoted to the Committee of land-tenure systems (for instance, in American Samoa, Papua and the Belgian Congo) where both forms are in existence within the framework of the traditional agriculture or its modernized forms. A study published by FAO stresses the social advantages of communal land tenure, which is considered to be a strong force in knitting together a community. It gives the individual farmer

not only a personal and family stake in the land but also a recognized position in society. Therefore, it may be in the interest of a community to maintain the communal land tenure system purely for its social value.

102. Land policies, whether concerned with communal or individual land ownership, should be so formulated as to enable the indigenous farmer to preserve his dignity and status within his community. This may involve a basic reorganization of the land tenure system by law, which should also include adequate provisions to deal with the most common defects of individual tenures in any exchange economy: chronic indebtedness, fragmentation and the bad effects of the landlord-tenant relationship. To this effect, all manifestations of customary law on land should be considered as rights and respected as such. Account must be taken of all indigenous rights exercised by individuals, families, clans or other groups according to customary law or established usages.

103. Substantial land alienation has taken place in the past in some Territories. Most Governments have now taken steps to control the alienation of indigenous land and thus to prevent the uprooting of the indigenous society. Different policies have developed for lands that were apparently vacant, ownerless or unused. In some cases, they are declared state land; in others, vacant land does not become automatically state land, but is presumed to be Native land. State ownership of all vacant and unoccupied land is not necessarily essential for the effective delimitation of the indigenous rights on land or for granting concessions or leases to non-indigenous enterprises. The Committee was of the opinion that in view of the rapidly increasing population the greatest care should be taken in alienating further indigenous land.

VIII. Industrial relations

104. In the 1955 report of the Committee it was noted that the evolution of social policy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since 1952 had reinforced the Committee's view that an effective labour force was inter-connected with social advancement and was one factor in the general stimulation of the desire for social progress. The Committee noted once again that the role of trade union organizations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories continued to gain in significance and that the trade union movement had a wider field of influence.

105. The Committee recognized that many factors contributed to this development. The policy of the governments of Territories to recognize and encourage trade unionism is, in the view of the Committee, one of the main contributing factors. Industrial expansion, which provides greater opportunity for employment, gives rise to an increasing need for good industrial relations to the mutual benefit of management and labour. The efforts of the international trade union movement and the national trade union centres in metropolitan countries, in addition to the work done by international organizations to provide training in trade unionism and develop workers' education, continue to show encouraging results in the promotion of responsible trade union leadership, which is a primary factor in the success of any trade union movement. Generally increasing demand for improved living standards and facilities for education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories are helping the worker to adjust himself to the social changes resulting from industrialization.

106. There are considerable variations in the structure and strength of trade unions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In some Territories the movement is vigorous and progressing. In others it is weak and ineffective. The Committee commended efforts being made in some Territories to provide training for trade union leaders and suggested that increased facilities for training at all levels, from the workbench to the bargaining table, be provided.

107. Information supplied to the Committee showed a continuing increase in the number of trade unions reflecting the expansion of trade and industry rather than the expansion of the trade union movement itself. The Committee welcomed the trend towards consolidation by an amalgamation of a number of small unions. It noted that, despite the general increase in trade union membership, the percentage of trade union membership to the total wage earning population was constant in some cases and had apparently fallen in others.

108. Reference was also made to the rights of agricultural workers to form trade unions and to the obstacles which existed in some Territories hampering the expansion of the trade-union movement. It was suggested by some members of the Committee that on some aspects of trade unionism non-governmental organizations representative of the international trade union movement were in a position to provide the Committee with useful additional information on questions relevant to their affiliated trade union organizations in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

109. Information was given on the development of labour legislation in the Belgian Congo, where racial discrimination in trade unions was eliminated by the new trade union law which came into force in 1957. The Committee noted that the Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention, 1947, contained non-discrimination provisions relevant to various fields of labour legislation, including industrial relations, and that this Convention had been ratified by Belgium, the United Kingdom, France and New Zealand.

110. The ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories stated in 1957 that, if social development in Africa was not to involve far-reaching conflict between the different elements of the communities living in that continent, practical measures for promoting non-discrimination needed to be applied. The Committee noted further that the International Labour Conference had before it proposals concerning "the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation which envisaged the adoption in each country of a policy designed to promote, by methods appropriate to national conditions and practice, equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of employment and occupation . . .".

111. The Committee noted with satisfaction that an increasing number of industrial disputes were being settled by conciliation, mediation and other forms of negotiation. While some members expressed certain reservations about compulsory arbitration, there seemed to be general agreement that the use of conciliation and other negotiation procedures should be encouraged. In this regard, the Committee noted with favour the development of joint consultative machinery in the Belgian Congo, in Territories under French administration and in United Kingdom Territories.

112. There is an increasing number of cases in which wages and conditions of employment are being negotiated by collective bargaining procedures; negotiated contracts are being honoured by both parties to an increasing extent. In the view of the Committee, the trend towards mutual respect between management and labour in the Non-Self-Governing Territories augured well for the future. The Committee also noted that in a number of Territories with little or no collective bargaining machinery, use was being made of wages councils for fixing wages and conditions of employment. While recognizing the necessity for making use of such statutory machinery, the Committee would wish to see as soon as is practicable a transition to trade union negotiation of collective agreements in determining of wages and conditions of employment.

113. Information before the Committee showed that opportunities for trade union education continued to be provided from many sources. It specially welcomed the efforts by local trade unions to provide training for their own rank and file members. The Committee wished to record its commendation of the local governments, metropolitan Governments, the international organizations and non-governmental organizations for their valuable contribution to trade union development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

114. The Committee was informed of the initiative taken by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office in authorizing the Office to undertake a comprehensive survey of labour and social conditions in Africa, and that a draft of the survey was laid before the ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories at its fifth session in December 1957.

115. The information provided by the ILO on the application of International Labour Conventions was encouraging. The Committee's interest in the implementation of these and other Conventions has been stated in previous reports. It attaches great importance to their application in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Thus the Committee welcomed the information that the average number of Conventions now fully applied without modification in Non-Self-Governing Territories was sixteen.

IX. Housing policies

116. The Committee discussed at its 1952 and 1955 sessions a number of points relating to the provision of suitable low-cost housing in the towns. This year it had before it a report prepared by the International Labour Office on workers' housing problems.

117. The Committee endorsed the view that rapid action for the provision of adequate low-cost housing and sanitation was of outstanding importance in the context of urban social advancement. The Committee was aware that, as elsewhere, slum conditions were prevalent in many urban and some rural areas in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Urban growth in recent years has been rapid and haphazard; only in exceptional cases had Governments intervened by providing housing. Since the Second World War, rapid population growth, industrialization and migration to the towns have aggravated urban housing problems. The tendency of labour to more permanent settlement in urban areas has grown, thus creating new and more acute housing problems. Most territorial governments now assume a

large measure of responsibility for housing and town planning.

118. Housing is an integral part of the physical environment in which the individual and his family live and work. Considering social problems of urbanization earlier in the present report, the Committee emphasized the importance of town planning and housing. During the early stages of industrialization and urbanization, with co-ordinated town and country planning by Governments, local councils and non-official agencies, a rational and comprehensive programme of housing can be developed. Such programmes can largely avoid the growth of slums; their implementation, however, will necessarily depend upon the resources available, the priorities allotted to other development projects, the land tenure system, and the availability of trained labour. The key to higher standards of living, including better housing, is rapid economic development. Hence, town and country development planning should be an integral part of economic development related to the total resources of a country. Housing programmes often require separate administrative organization with staff trained in many forms of social action.

119. The Committee did not engage in detailed examination of housing policies in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It emphasized, however, that housing policy should be co-ordinated with economic policy and an appropriate priority accorded to workers' housing. It should be the responsibility of Governments as an ultimate objective to ensure that suitable accommodation is available to all who need it.

120. It is necessary first of all to have a clear definition of minimum housing standards and a reasonably accurate determination of housing needs: for the latter purpose, reliable data on the size, family, sex and age structure of the population are required, as are reasonably accurate data on income levels. Knowledge of the customs of the indigenous population is important to establish local housing preferences.

121. The Committee was informed by some representatives of Administering Members of various measures taken to provide low-cost housing in the larger towns. Although in a number of Territories housing surveys have been undertaken or data on housing problems and needs have been collected in social and employment surveys, few Governments have yet reached the stage of formulating comprehensive territorial housing programmes: in some instances, however, central bodies with wide powers to study housing needs and to define the broad outlines of a housing programme have been established.

122. Most public housing is undertaken directly by territorial governments or central agencies, rather than by municipal bodies. Some schemes had to be devised on an emergency basis to relieve urgent needs; however, broad programmes aimed at creating integrated neighbourhoods with all necessary amenities are receiving increasing attention. A significant trend in policy is the emphasis on home ownership. A great variety of rent-purchase schemes have been initiated and loans and other assistance have been extended to prospective home owners. Such schemes, however, are necessarily limited to individuals either employed on a reasonably stable basis or earning a sufficiently high wage to pay interest and amortization charges; sometimes they are open only to government and municipal employees. Whilst recognizing that home

ownership should be the ultimate aim of policy, the Committee believes that the main problem of housing relates to the low-income groups who may rarely be able to own their own houses even with substantial assistance. Therefore, accommodation for rent must be provided for those who are not in a position to become owners and a proper balance maintained in all public housing schemes.

123. Aided self-help schemes, sometimes integrated in community development programmes, have often been successful. Housing co-operatives and building societies encouraged in various ways by public authorities have also sometimes played a useful part in providing better housing for urban low-income groups. The Committee expressed the view that these organizations, adapted to the circumstances of the Territories, should be actively encouraged and, where appropriate, initiated by public authorities.

124. As in 1952, the Committee was of the opinion that aided self-help in the matter of housing whether provided through co-operatives, building societies or, with necessary safeguards, to individuals, could do much to reduce money costs and to improve living standards. It was recognized that aided self-help on a large scale required considerable organization and control. Nevertheless, in addition to the material results which it can give, its rewards in terms of a sense of achievement and the development of a greater spirit of co-operation are substantial.

125. In view of present urgent housing needs, employers are often encouraged or required to provide housing for their employees, and it may sometimes be necessary to extend the legal obligations of employers in this field. The social disadvantages of placing the exclusive right to provide accommodation in the hands of employers are well known. However, steps should be taken to establish legal safeguards to protect the worker and his family from possible arbitrary action on the part of the employer.

126. Recognition should be given to the part which can be played by trade unions in the provision of workers' housing. Trade unions may participate in discussions with public authorities when the latter are formulating housing programmes and policies. Public authorities should seek the co-operation of trade union organizations in the development of vocational training in the building trades and in the encouragement of self-help house-building activities and other steps to promote community life and spirit.

127. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the assistance rendered in its work by the International Labour Organisation, and associated itself with the recommendations of the resolution on workers' housing adopted at the Third Session of the ILO Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories.

X. Public health and nutrition

128. The Committee expressed its appreciation to the World Health Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund for the documentation they had presented on various aspects of public health and for the assistance the representatives of WHO had rendered to the Committee in the examination of public health conditions.

129. The Committee reiterated the views expressed in its 1955 report that statistical information on public health conditions in most Non-Self-Governing Territories was imperfect, and that further and more accurate information was necessary if public health programmes were to be planned so as best to meet the existing needs and health services adequately integrated into an over-all policy for economic and social development. While the Committee appreciated the obstacles involved in the collection of statistics, owing to suspicion and indifference prevailing in some sectors of the population, it felt that some form of health education might convince the people of the importance of these statistics.

130. Although statistical information is incomplete, there is no great difficulty in forming a clear view of the communicable disease situation in the Territories. The Committee feels that health conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in general are steadily improving; recent advances in medicine and public health have contributed substantially to the reduction in morbidity and mortality rates. However, the extent of the burden of communicable diseases is still considerable and poses a significant economic problem. Attacks on these diseases by mass campaigns, immunization campaigns, and destruction of insect vectors have been widely developed, often aiming not only at control but at complete eradication. Malaria eradication and control campaigns, with international assistance co-ordinated by WHO, have been successful in many Territories while technical difficulties are still encountered in others. Yaws campaigns have been successful in a large number of Territories and a co-ordinated "African Yaws Offensive" for the next ten years was proposed at the Second WHO International Yaws Conference held in 1955. Tuberculosis still poses a serious problem in the tropical areas. In addition, the social situation brought about by the rapidly developing processes of urbanization and migrant labour has intensified the problem in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Yet, in spite of these obstacles, the new approach to the control of tuberculosis promises better results.

131. Sanitation is fundamental and basic to individual community existence. In addition to strengthening sanitation services, environmental sanitation programmes, when combined with general programmes, can be of assistance to the development of the community. The reduction of infectious and parasitic disease affects not only morbidity and mortality but can increase greatly the working capacity of the population. The cost of improved living conditions, i.e., hygienic housing, sanitation and water supply, would be more than returned by the economic capacity of the people living in improved hygienic surroundings. When such diseases as malaria and treponematoses have been successfully eradicated in the future, problems arising out of man's self-made environment will have to be tackled next. Intestinal infestation and diarrhoea have, in many parts of the world, become the major health problem and can be expected to assume a like state in many Non-Self-Governing Territories. However, beginnings are being made in many areas through provision of adequate and safe water supplies and sewage facilities. Such projects as the construction of fish ponds and irrigation works are frequently subject to considerable scrutiny so that they do not become breeding grounds for vectors of diseases. In urban areas, sanitation is inadequate, water supplies rudimentary and construction flimsy. Overcrowding in

dwellings is often acute and is one of the more important causes of inadequate sanitation. Village hygiene is a very different problem in practice. Water carriage sanitation is entirely out of the question and adequate provision of a water supply for drinking and washing purposes is far from universal. The Committee was informed that local authorities were making an effort to explain the principles of sanitation to the village populations and to enlist their co-operation in the work of improving local sanitary conditions. There are good reasons for confidence that such co-operation will be forthcoming and that the community feeling and community reliance of the people, particularly in rural districts, can be utilized in schemes for improvement.

132. Population and vital statistics are a requisite for all forms of governmental administration. Health statistics supply the additional information for an over-all planning of public health schemes and for setting up priorities of operation. Health service planning should not be carried out in a vacuum. It is a part of the total social development of the Territory and has its place in the general economic scheme. Since all health services tend to improve the fitness and working capacity of the people, they contribute to national well-being. Consequently, such well-being generates more funds for health and other essential services which tend to improve the level of living, thus making the work of the specific health services easier. There is a close connexion between health and economic and social problems and it is justifiable to ask how large a part of local budgets should be devoted to health services. Short-term budgeting is essentially in conflict with public health long-term planning and it seems important to reach a compromise on this point. The Committee was informed that in some Territories where certain health needs could not be met because of inadequate public funds, local populations were encouraged to co-operate so that better results could be obtained without an increase in the health budgets of the Territories.

133. One of the first necessities of over-all planning is to assess staff requirements for health services over a long period and so to be able to plan for the training and increase of personnel. The ultimate aim should be the provision of an adequate number of fully trained personnel which can be achieved by intensifying training schemes and by up-grading the existing training institutions, together with the further training of auxiliary staff for the purpose of bringing them into the category of fully trained personnel. The Committee gave much attention to the importance of training indigenous staff as a basis for the expansion of health services. Such training schemes are already in operation in various Territories.

134. The Committee reviewed this situation three years ago, and noted at its ninth session that in spite of a considerable increase in public health and medical staff in some Territories, physicians were still scarce in the areas where the poorest health conditions were to be found. The needs of the Territories for medical and nursing staff cannot be met to more than a very limited extent by the importation of trained staff from the metropolitan countries. In 1955, the Committee gave careful attention to the question of whether the staff should be locally trained or trained in the metropolitan country. This year the Committee was informed that medical schools in the Non-Self-Governing Territories

at the present time could not provide more than a total of 200 doctors a year and although the number of nurses trained by local nursing schools had increased, the relation to the total need remained much the same. At present, the United Kingdom has in its medical schools approximately 750 students from the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

135. In 1955, the Committee was told that the cost of establishing a properly equipped teaching hospital in some of the Territories was out of proportion to the cost of constructing a hospital for local needs without teaching facilities and that it was far less expensive to send students to train in metropolitan countries than to give them full professional training in their home Territories. The Committee held that calculations of this character should be scrutinized with the utmost care. On the other hand, the Territories in general are accepting the point of view that training in the metropolitan countries is costly and is essentially attuned to the practice of medicine in the metropolitan country so that the trained doctor upon his return to his own country knows comparatively little about many local problems. In 1955, the Committee stated that it was desirable that subordinate staff, where reasonably possible, should be drawn from the community in which their future work would lie and that on the completion of training, the new recruits should be encouraged to return to work where they would be readily accepted as members of the community.

136. Most of the Territories have plans in operation for expanding hospital services and are, in general, relating the provision to local circumstances and resources. Hospital planning and construction must be related to the total health services including existing hospital resources. The Committee noted with satisfaction the increase in hospitals and hospital beds that has taken place in many Territories, but at the same time expressed its concern that, with the incidence of diseases and the lack of good housing conditions or adequate service to care for the sick in their own homes, the Territories are still lacking hospital facilities. It recommended that health activities should be based on a structure of decentralized integrated health services in which curative and preventive services were organized in hospitals, laboratories and health units properly distributed among towns and villages. All these services should be supported by the population and guided by a competent central health authority. The gradual expansion of hospital facilities of a long-term programme for the provision of curative and preventive services was an important step in public health development. The Committee also noted the need for special hospital services for children.

137. A good start has been made in maternity work, although in some Territories maternal morbidity and mortality are still high. This is due not only to poor obstetrics, early marriage, repeated pregnancies, anaemia of a mainly nutritional character and other forms of malnutrition, and heavy physical work, but to diseases such as malaria and helminthiasis. The health of children is frequently poor. There is urgent need for paediatricians and, on the whole, nurses, midwives and medical assistants as well as doctors need training in child health, nutrition and teaching methods. In some Territories, careful child health planning has been handicapped by the lack of paediatricians. Even where international or other funds have been available, the scarcity of qualified paediatricians has continued to re-

main a serious obstacle. The Committee endorsed the view that every effort should be made to increase the number of paediatricians, through strengthening paediatric training in the medical schools and through fellowships and graduate training locally or abroad, if necessary.

138. In regard to midwifery, the locally trained midwife, though of limited status, has a considerable part to play now and perhaps in the near future. Her complete replacement by the fully qualified midwife will necessarily await long-term planning. The immediate need in most Territories is for the development of modern training for the "local midwife", which should go somewhat beyond the mechanics of labour and provide for ante-natal training together with the rudiments of care for the young child. After completing training, these young women, however, can only work effectively if they are supported by installations capable of providing preventive and curative services and the follow-up of cases. Infant welfare centres located in the villages can contribute greatly by giving simple courses in child care as well as tending directly to child health needs. It is apparent that special attention needs to be given to the "lost" group of children from one or two to five years of age for whom the death rate is high and for whom services are inadequately developed. The importance of trained paediatricians deserves attention also in this connexion.

139. The United Nations Children's Fund has provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories primarily in the form of supplies and equipment to initiate or to expand and strengthen programmes for mother and child health and nutrition and for control or eradication of diseases affecting children. The aid is directed almost entirely towards the development of long-term programmes in which the Fund assists the Governments with the technical collaboration of FAO and WHO.

140. In 1956, the Committee agreed that malnutrition was a serious problem in many Territories, requiring action on the part of Governments to improve the nutrition of the populations concerned. Since the earlier report of the Committee was written, progress has unquestionably been made in studying and attacking problems of nutrition. Investigations of protein malnutrition have continued, often with the assistance of FAO and WHO, regional commissions, and other agencies at work in this field, and advances have been made in the treatment and, to a certain extent, in the prevention of this serious and widespread deficiency. The need for improved nutritional standards is widely appreciated and in some Territories specialized staff have been added to the appropriate departments to provide for an increase in the personnel dealing with nutrition problems.

141. In general, however, the situation remains substantially unchanged. Food supplies are still insufficient to fulfil dietary needs. The demands of population on the food supply in many areas continue to increase and diseases preventable by better nourishment continue to be a problem. More staff with better training in nutrition is needed. A well-trained non-medical nutritionist would prove a very useful member of a team led by a paediatrician in the field of maternal and child health. If made more widely available, such workers could help to educate other health personnel in the fundamentals of nutrition and in the best use of available food resources. The increased production of essential

nutritional foods through agricultural extension methods should be correlated with nutritional problems. Furthermore, proper understanding and interpretation of local customs would provide a useful background for programmes to improve nutrition. Consideration should also be given to collaboration between health personnel and the agricultural extension services.

142. The Committee noted that courses for nutrition workers have been given in Africa for the French and English-speaking participants in 1955 and 1956 and other courses were given in 1955 for students in the British West Indies. The Committee also noted with interest that FAO planned to establish a regional office in Africa to give further attention to the association between nutrition, agriculture, home economics and community development programmes.

143. The first aim of public health policies in maternity and child health must be an educational one. Since one of the main obstacles to successful child welfare and maternal services in a primarily agricultural society is the ignorance of the mothers, the educational work in this field must aim at the mother. Ignorance of dietary requirements leads often to nutritional diseases and their concomitants, which take their toll primarily when the child is first established on an adult diet.

144. For the dissemination of health education in urban and rural communities, the co-operation and participation of the population in this work can be solicited. The school is an important means of imparting health education to children and through them to parents. The local community centre in a community development scheme is another obvious place for this type of work for which such various mass communications media as cinema, flannelgraph and radio are proving useful. In devising methods of health education and teaching the local staff to use them, pilot schemes linked to local problems which may vary from Territory to Territory and from community to community have been found valuable: the actual local teaching of health, which, in addition to technical knowledge on the part of those who teach, requires organizational skill, is primarily the responsibility of the health department.

145. Health education remains one of the biggest problems in the Territories. The Committee's attention was drawn to the nutrition and health education seminar held in the Philippines in 1955, jointly sponsored by WHO and FAO which emphasized the responsibility of Governments to give high priority to health and nutrition education. A health education training course organized under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission in 1957 was also noted.

146. In 1955, the Committee emphasized the importance of community participation in health projects and expressed the view that the community development movement and similar forms of public initiative could be used appropriately to support public health campaigns and that the public health services might follow in their operations the principles indicated by the community development movement.

147. The Committee noted with satisfaction the offer of WHO to give assistance to over-all planning surveys in two or three Non-Self-Governing Territories of moderate size. Though the planning problems of the Territories differ in detail, many have the same fundamental principles and from the standpoint of experience could give valuable guidance to others.

XI. Demographic trends

148. Consideration of demographic conditions and the outlook of future population trends are essential for the formulation of any realistic plans for the promotion of health and levels of living as well as for the general advancement of the peoples concerned. The Committee noted that in many Non-Self-Governing Territories, the supporting statistical material was not yet adequately developed. This is particularly true for certain large and populous Territories which lack the necessary statistical information that would make it possible to appraise demographic conditions and trends. Consequently, the need for improvement of the local statistical services becomes urgent; such services should also be assisted or even supplemented, whenever possible, with adequate units of trained personnel capable of dealing with studies on population analysis.

149. The available information indicates a rapid demographic change, the main features of which are: a fairly high rate of population increase, a high and often increasing birth-rate, a moderate and decreasing death-rate and a young age composition. The resulting demographic characteristics in many Non-Self-Governing Territories call for increasing emphasis on economic development and social progress. In the widening gap between fertility and mortality rates there is a danger that gains in production may, in the long run, be largely overcome by increases in the numbers of population, and this would tend to perpetuate poverty and ill health. In many Territories, the pressure of population on the food supply continues to increase.

150. Declines in mortality associated with high fertility rates result in a young age composition and increased dependency rates. In many Territories the proportion of children below the age of fifteen years exceeds the level of forty per 100 persons of all ages. Reduction in mortality rates also leads to high rates of population increase. One of the greatest problems that faces most of these areas is the rapidly increasing population, while the large increase in the number of young people foreshadows a further increase in the birth-rate.

151. In the measurement of levels of living in the Non-Self-Governing Territories the demographic approach has provided little information to date owing to the paucity of the demographic material required. Incomplete census counts and under-registration of vital events, both of which are difficult to assess, detract from the value of this approach as a description of the success of health and social measures in raising the levels of living of the peoples concerned. In only a few of the Territories, in which the population is more homogeneous and the statistics are relatively adequate, can the demographic components of the levels of living be taken as a true indication of the actual levels of living.

152. Urbanization, which is a relatively recent phenomenon in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, brings forth demographic implications of significant magnitude. In many Territories the rate of population growth in towns is increasing faster than that of the total population, and since the process of urbanization, which is known to be selective, depends mainly on rural migration to the towns, it produces profound disturbances in the sex and age composition of both these population segments. The resulting demographic imbalance, i.e., a substantial preponderance of males in the young

adult ages found in towns, affects the over-all fertility and mortality rates as well as the productive capacity of the population. However, as in the case of basic demographic statistics, urbanization as a fairly new development and of an intensely dynamic character has not as yet been statistically analysed in sufficient degree to permit an adequate evaluation of its high demographic complexities.

XII. Race relations

153. The populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories vary widely in race, tradition and culture. They have, however, one thing in common: most inhabitants of many Territories are of an ethnic origin and have a cultural heritage different from those of the metropolitan countries. In a number of Territories, permanent immigration by people of different races and cultures has taken place. Co-operation among the various races in these multi-racial societies is of the utmost importance.

154. In its previous reports on social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee repeatedly condemned race discrimination and prejudice as contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and supported efforts to promote the co-operation of all peoples in implementing the provisions of these international instruments concerning race relations. While recognizing that abolition of all forms of racial discrimination is indispensable for racial co-operation, the Committee considered that declarations and policy statements cannot automatically bring about complete eradication of racial prejudice and discrimination.

155. At the present session, the Committee reiterated its view that effective means for eliminating racial prejudice and establishing harmonious racial relations on the basis of mutual respect and recognition of equality should be sought in legislation, administrative regulation and practice, education and enlightened public opinion. It also reaffirmed its adherence to the terms of General Assembly resolution 644 (VII) of 10 December 1952 which recommended the abolition in Non-Self-Governing Territories of discriminatory laws and practices; the examination of all laws, statutes and ordinances with a view to such abolition; the examination of laws which distinguish between citizens and non-citizens primarily on racial or religious grounds; the opening of public facilities to all inhabitants without distinction of race; and the frequent examination of laws providing measures of protection for certain sections of the public.

156. The Committee turned its attention once again to steps that were being taken to give effect to the above recommendations and to the collaboration of social and cultural organizations in the Territories for the eradication of racial prejudice and the promotion of better race relations. Although the Committee found it at times difficult to evaluate fully the situation owing to the limited scope of information on this subject, it was able to note that encouraging developments in general policy had taken place and that specific measures for the promotion of better race relations had been taken.

157. The Committee took note of the following among the principal encouraging developments in general policies and anti-discrimination measures since

1955. In the Belgian Congo, steps taken for the elimination of racial discrimination included (a) a recommendation for the establishment of common tribunals for the trial of Europeans and Africans in criminal matters; (b) the abolition of separate representation of the indigenous group, as such, on government advisory councils and provision for the representation of racially mixed professional and economic groups with the participation of indigenous inhabitants in each group; (c) a 1957 decree eliminating racial discrimination in the trade union movement; and (d) the approval by the Colonial Council of a bill providing for a penalty against any person who expresses, provokes or fosters dislike, contempt or hatred for a racial or ethnic group. In the African Territories administered by the United Kingdom, the Race Relations Advisory and Conciliation Ordinance was enacted in 1957 in Northern Rhodesia providing for the establishment of a Central Race Relations and Conciliation Committee and district committees to assist in promoting harmonious race relations between the various races in the Territory, particularly in their common use of public premises. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, the Government has proposed to set up a Federal Office of Racial Affairs. In Kenya, the Government has accepted a 1957 motion by an African member of the Legislative Council urging the authorities to take steps to eliminate discrimination in hotels, restaurants and other public places. In the Bahamas the Territorial House of Assembly, with the concurrence of the Legislative Council, condemned, by resolution in 1956, discrimination against persons on account of their race or colour in the use of facilities at hotels, theatres, and other such public places.

158. The importance of the participation of all sections of the population in the administration of the Territories and of the admission of local inhabitants to higher posts in the civil service had been emphasized by the Committee in its previous reports on social conditions and in the outlines of educational, social and economic objectives which regard the participation of the local inhabitants in the conduct of their own affairs as one of the fundamental aims of economic, social and educational policies.

159. Information transmitted during the period under review indicated, as encouraging trends, that opportunities for the employment of indigenous people in government services have continued to increase; that in many Territories special attention has been given to the training of local inhabitants for higher posts in the civil service; and that in some Territories specific recommendations and programmes have been adopted to bring about full participation by the local inhabitants in the public services. Hope was expressed in the Committee that measures to bring about full participation by local inhabitants in the public services would be expedited, if necessary in collaboration with the appropriate authorities in the United Nations which are now engaged in programmes relating to public administration.

160. General Assembly resolution 328 (IV) of 2 December 1949 invited the Administering Members to take steps, where necessary, to establish equal treatment in matters relating to the education of the inhabitants of the Territories under their administration. In its 1950, 1953 and 1956 reports on educational conditions, the Committee emphasized that education should be open to all without any discrimination on grounds of race or colour, and that every effort should be made

to develop a common school system open without discrimination to children of all races. The development of a system of common education plays a major role in the establishment of improved race relations. During childhood, prejudices or attitudes of understanding and tolerance easily take root; children of different races attending separate schools are bound to develop racial attitudes. Information supplied to the Committee indicated that there are no separate school systems in the Territories under French administration; that new steps have been taken towards equality of opportunity in education in the Belgian Congo; and that while educational facilities are still organized along racial lines in a number of other Territories with multiracial, multi-cultural and multilingual communities, the number of interracial schools and their enrolment have increased. Furthermore, in Territories where separate schools exist, emphasis has been laid on uniformity aimed at a national system of education. In this connexion and at the instance of several members, the Committee took note of a resolution adopted by the Commission on Human Rights at its fourteenth session on 25 March 1958, recommending that the States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies should take any necessary steps, appropriate to their respective institutions and educational system, to make the Universal Declaration of Human Rights a required subject of study in all schools and universities of every country and Territory, as the understanding and acceptance of the principles contained in this Declaration contributes effectively towards eliminating prejudice and thus discrimination.

161. The difference in language must be taken into account in framing educational policies which seek to provide interracial primary schools in many Territories. The Committee reiterated the principle, enunciated in 1955, that justification of unequal treatment for various ethnic groups at the secondary school level can only be accepted in exceptional circumstances as a temporary expedient and that at no level should the differences be established on a racial basis. The Committee noted with particular interest the establishment of four interracial government secondary schools in the Belgian Congo and the steps taken to initiate interracial education in government secondary schools in Uganda.

162. Information before the Committee indicates that, in principle and practice, universities and colleges of higher education in Non-Self-Governing Territories are interracial and no quota system for races has been adopted. Preference in admission is naturally given to local candidates. There has been a steady increase in the proportion of locally born staff in the institutes of higher education in the United Kingdom Territories. Four institutions of higher learning have been recently established in the African Territories. The Royal Technical College of East Africa in Nairobi, opened in 1956, admitted 214 students of all races from the East African Territories. At the University College of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, it was reported that no major difficulties had been experienced in achieving a racially unself-conscious student body within the walls of the College itself. The new universities in the Belgian Congo—Lovanium University of Leopoldville and the University of Elizabethville—are interracial institutions. Practically all the universities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories serve communities which are diverse in language, religion, tradition and social custom, and their role in developing broader outlooks,

fostering tolerance and in creating the basis of wider social cohesion cannot be overemphasized.

163. To develop the Territories in the interest of all sectors of the population and to raise the standard of living of the population by increasing individual real purchasing power and by providing higher standards of social services through the increase of the total wealth of each Territory were the fundamental economic aims stated in the Committee's 1954 report. Information placed before the Committee showed encouraging trends in the participation of indigenous populations in economic development. Their economic advancement is likely to contribute to the elimination of racial prejudice and discrimination, particularly where the discrimination practised against the indigenous population is not attributed to race alone.

164. The Committee in its 1955 report on social conditions referred to the barriers to the advancement of Africans in some fields of employment in Central and East Africa, and considered it urgent for the Administrations, employers and workers concerned to find ways and means by which openings could be provided for qualified workers from among the inhabitants of the Territories, without distinction of race.

165. As a part of its review of an ILO survey of labour and social policy in Africa at its fifth session in December 1957, the Committee of Experts on Social Policy in Non-Metropolitan Territories of the International Labour Organisation, after recalling that the non-discrimination provisions of the Social Policy (Non-Metropolitan Territories) Convention of 1947 ratified by Belgium, France, New Zealand and the United Kingdom were in force for all Belgian, British and French non-metropolitan Territories in Africa, concluded that much still remained to be done to make non-discrimination fully effective in the multi-racial societies of Africa. The Committee noted that a proposed convention and a proposed recommendation concerning discrimination in employment and occupation, and a draft resolution concerning the application of the proposed convention in Non-Metropolitan Territories would be discussed at the forty-second session of the General Conference of the International Labour Organisation.

166. The Committee entertained the view that the establishment of racial equality and harmony was not only desirable but also possible. A good example was cited in Hawaii, where components of the population had dissolved a significant part of their differences in their common interest in social, economic and political growth, and where race equality was apparent in the freedom of interracial marriages, in the absence of legal segregation in schools or residential areas, and in the ease with which members of different races mingled at social functions. The eradication of racial discriminatory practices is a long process and calls for co-operation between the administration and its inhabitants and for collaboration and partnership among the various ethnic groups for common economic, social and educational advancement.

167. To eradicate discrimination and establish racial harmony, a strong lead by government in carrying out a policy of non-discrimination on racial grounds is essential. But pressure of public opinion also to abolish the colour bar and to foster collaboration among different races in social and cultural activities plays an important part in the promotion of better race relations. Information transmitted during 1955-1957 indi-

cated that new interracial associations for the promotion of racial harmony had been established in the Belgian Congo and in East and Central African Territories. The Committee was informed of the development of a progressive body of opinion in some Territories and of an increase in the number of those actively working for better relations among all sections of the populations. Efforts of voluntary organizations to promote better understanding among races should be encouraged and supported.

168. The Committee noted that the fourteenth session of the Commission on Human Rights, endorsing the view of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, recommended that a second conference of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, interested in the eradication of preju-

dice and discrimination, should be held in 1959. The first such conference held in the spring of 1955 had condemned all discriminatory practices, whatever form they assumed, and in whatever country or Territory they existed. The desirability of sending suitable persons from Non-Self-Governing Territories to seminars to be held by the United Nations under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights in accordance with General Assembly resolution 926 (X) was expressed. A spirit of mutual respect and co-operation is required to combat racial bias and to promote common advancement in Territories where different ethnic groups live side by side. Advancement of any society depends on the contribution of all its members; when groups of people in a given society are not regarded as equal, progress is difficult. The abolition of discrimination on racial grounds should form an integral part of social policy and public administration.

ANNEX

Studies on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee considers that the summary records of the discussions at its ninth session on social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories together with the following studies which were considered by the Committee should be regarded as part of its present report:

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| 1. Demographic conditions and population trends in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.266
and Corr.1 |
| 2. Social measures for economic welfare of the family (Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.267 |
| 3. Indigenous land tenure and economic change (Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.268 |
| 4. Race relations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.269 |
| 5. Juvenile delinquency in Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.270 |
| 6. Maternal and child health in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO) | A/AC.35/L.271 |
| 7. Mass communications in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.273 |
| 8. Some aspects of social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.274
and Corr.1 |
| 9. Population and public health in Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO) | A/AC.35/L.275 |
| 10. Nutrition in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (FAO/WHO) | A/AC.35/L.276 |
| 11. Workers' housing problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories (ILO) | A/AC.35/L.277 |
| 12. Development and problems of the urban family in Africa south of the Sahara (UNESCO) | A/AC.35/L.278 |
| 13. Long-term health planning in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (WHO) | A/AC.35/L.279 |
| 14. Social aspects of urban development (Secretariat) | A/AC.35/L.281 |
| 15. Family earnings in urban industrial areas (ILO) | A/AC.35/L.282 |