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COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Twelfth Session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Monday, 8 May 1961, at 2.45 p.m.

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PRESENT:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. SCHURMANN	(Netherlands)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Miss KAMAL	Iraq
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. ROS	Argentina
	Mr. HOOD)	
	Mr. FORSYTHE)	Australia
	Mr. TOCGOOD)	
	Mr. WIJEGONAWARDENA	Ceylon
	Mrs. BERNARDINO CAPPAL	Dominican Republic
	Mr. DOISE	France
	Mr. YOMEKPE)	
	Mr. AKUDE)	Ghana
	Mr. VELLODI	India
	Miss BROOKS	Liberia
	Mr. MERCADO	Mexico
	Mr. GOEDHART)	
	Mr. de BRUYN)	Netherlands
	Mr. EDMONDS	New Zealand
	Mr. PEREZ RUIZ	Spain
	Mr. THOM	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	Mr. BINGHAM)	
	Mr. SANCHEZ)	United States of America

Representatives of specialized agencies:

	Mr. LLOYD	International Labour Organisation
	Miss PROCTOR	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
	Mrs. MEAGHER	World Health Organization
<u>Secretariat:</u>	Mr. PROTITCH	Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories
	Mr. KUNST	Secretary of the Committee

SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (ST/TRI/B.1960/1, 2 and 4; A/4760) (continued)

- (a) ASPECTS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (A/AC.35/L.335)
- (b) ASPECTS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (A/AC.35/L.336)
- (c) COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (A/AC.35/L.337)
- (d) LEVELS OF LIVING (A/AC.35/L.345 and Corr.1)
- (e) ASPECTS OF LABOUR PROBLEMS (A/AC.35/L.330 to L.333, L.339 and Corr.1)
- (f) RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (resolution 1536 (XV)) (A/AC.35/L.334 and Corr.1)
- (g) JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (A/AC.35/L.329 and Corr.1)
- (h) PUBLIC HEALTH (A/AC.35/L.335, L.336, L.338, L.345 and Corr.1, L.346)

Miss KAMAL (Iraq) regretted that discrimination on grounds of race was still being practised in certain countries. Although the Portuguese Government had not transmitted any information on the conditions in its Non-Self-Governing Territories, reports in the Press made it clear that Portugal pursued a policy of ruthless racial discrimination in Mozambique and Angola, particularly the latter. The human conscience could not tolerate such continued violation of fundamental human rights.

She welcomed the information which the United Kingdom representative had supplied to the Committee at its 229th meeting concerning racial developments in the United Kingdom Non-Self-Governing Territories. She hoped that legislation such as the Township Ordinance - which she had been glad to hear was now under review - would be repealed in the very near future.

The United Kingdom representative had said inter alia that a Council of State had been set up in Kenya under the 1958 Constitution to scrutinize all legislation and determine whether it contained any discriminatory provisions. However, since, according to document A/AC.35/L.334, the Council's functions were limited to new legislation, she felt that urgent consideration should be given to the establishment of a body having wider powers.

With reference to the situation in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, she had been glad to hear that paragraphs 19 to 23 of document A/AC.35/L.334 were out of date. She was of the opinion that the positive recommendations made by the Monckton Commission should be implemented and that all discriminatory legislation should be repealed as soon as possible.

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(Miss Kamal, Iraq)

The removal of racial discrimination was not a gift but a right which should be granted fully and immediately.

Mr. VELLODI (India) said that, although he sympathized with the view expressed by the United Kingdom representative at the 229th meeting that "Racial relations" or "Racial co-operation" would have been a better title for item 4 (f) of the Committee's agenda, the Committee had to consider the specific issue of racial discrimination since, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1536 (XV), it had to submit a report on the subject to the General Assembly at the sixteenth session.

Document A/AC.35/L.334 did not make it clear whether it included any information received from the Administering Powers under General Assembly resolution 1536 (XV). He would appreciate information on that point.

Having heard the United Kingdom representative tell the Committee that much of the information in document A/AC.35/L.334 was out of date and inaccurate - an unfortunate state of affairs for which the Administering Powers themselves were surely to blame - he experienced difficulties in commenting on the information given in the document.

He believed that it would have helped the Committee if it had before it a clear account of the surviving discriminatory practices in various Non-Self-Governing Territories. Very often, as in the case of Papua, the Committee actually remained unaware of the existence of unsatisfactory regulations until such time as it had been told that they had been repealed.

In the light of the encouraging information supplied by the United Kingdom representative at the 229th meeting, he had every reason to hope that the United Kingdom Government would bring the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under its administration into line with its declared policy of an unequivocal rejection of racial discrimination.

Where the situation in Northern Rhodesia was concerned, he was aware of the introduction of the Race Relations Ordinance on 1 September 1960. He had hoped that the United Kingdom representative would give the Committee some information on the implementation of the Ordinance because it would appear from Press reports that it had run into difficulties. For instance, the October 1960 issue of The African Digest contained a description of new discriminatory practices, such as the introduction of double tariffs or the mushrooming of bogus clubs.

With reference to the pass laws, he was not convinced by the United Kingdom representative's assertion that passes were used, in particular, to show the titles of individuals to housing. His delegation regarded the system of passes as an instrument of oppression and hoped that the authorities in Northern Rhodesia would follow the example set by Nyasaland and repeal the pass laws. Although the abolition of various discriminatory laws and ordinances in several Territories was a step in the right direction, it should be remembered that General Assembly resolution 1536 (XV) had called for the immediate revocation of all such laws and regulations. He could not understand what the Australian representative had meant by saying that not all legislation providing for differential treatment was undesirable and that some such treatment was necessary to enable the Administering Power to discharge its commitments under the Charter. The removal of racial discrimination in all forms had been requested by the General Assembly and he could not for a single moment entertain the theory that some such discriminatory practices were necessary.

Despite the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1536 (XV), the indigenous inhabitants of many Non-Self-Governing Territories still did not enjoy the right to vote. In Northern Rhodesia, for instance, the improvement brought about by the recent revision of the franchise qualifications had been negligible. He was particularly disturbed by the fact that even that modest reform had been opposed by the United Federal Party, the Dominion Party and the Federal Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky. The Indian delegation hoped that the United Kingdom Government would pursue its determined efforts so that the situation would not get out of hand.

In Kenya, where the situation was perhaps a little better - although much would, of course, depend on the implementation of the decision to revoke or amend discriminatory legislation - the problem of land had assumed serious proportions. Despite the new Order in Council which removed the restrictions on land tenure in the "White Highlands" the problem had not been solved in its entirety since Africans remained unable to acquire any land in that fertile area unless the European owners who held 999-year leases were willing to sell. He did not doubt that the problem would solve itself when Kenya became independent.

(Mr. Vellodi, India)

The disparity in wages was another matter for concern and it was regrettable that no attempt had been made to remedy that state of affairs despite the fact that it had been considered in United Nations bodies on several occasions.

Although the situation in the Caribbean area would appear to be fairly satisfactory, discrimination was practised in Bermuda and in the Bahamas. He welcomed the information given by the United Kingdom representative to the effect that in the Bahamas the authorities had decided to appoint a Select Committee to consider the advisability of introducing legislation to prohibit discrimination and segregation on grounds of race; it was to be hoped that speedy results would be achieved.

Mr. de BRUYN (Netherlands), referring to public health, said that the most effective way of combatting diseases in the rural areas of Netherlands New Guinea, where the indigenous population lived in widely scattered small villages with poor communications, was the application of preventive health measures aimed at the eradication of the endemic diseases, mainly malaria, yaws, leprosy and tuberculosis.

Malaria, which was non-existent in the central highlands, was a heavy scourge along the coast and in the low-lying inland areas and was largely responsible for the very high infant mortality rate - 30 to 40 per cent in some regions. In a mass campaign launched in 1955 with grants-in-aid received from UNICEF and WHO, 330,000 people - or approximately 50 per cent of the registered population - had by the end of 1960 been protected by means of residual indoor spraying with insecticides. Very gratifying results had been achieved in certain areas, such as the Biak Archipelago with a population of 40,000, where the percentage of malaria infected persons had dropped from 25-30 per cent to about 0.25 per cent. In other areas, where indoor spraying produced less satisfactory results, chloroquine and daraprim had been distributed to the population.

Yaws, which until quite recently had been so prevalent that practically all the indigenous inhabitants had been infected by it, had disappeared in most areas as a result of a large-scale campaign launched in 1955 with grants-in-aid from UNICEF and WHO. By the end of 1960 nearly 400,000 persons had been examined and five mass resurveys had been conducted. Annual resurveys had become unnecessary in some sections, where treatment could now be given by patrolling teams of physicians and nurses.

(Mr. de Bruyn, Netherlands)

Neither tuberculosis nor leprosy had ever penetrated into the central highlands and regulations were in force to prevent them from spreading there. A mass vaccination campaign against tuberculosis had been organized in the coastal areas and the surrounding islands on the advice of WHO and with the assistance of UNICEF. Of the 130,000 people examined, 60,000 had been vaccinated, 16,000 receiving a second and 8,000 a third revaccination. Photofluoroscopy examination was available in thirteen hospitals in the Territory, which was also served by eight fully equipped chest clinics. The total number of known tuberculosis patients was 2,500, of whom 409 had been treated in hospitals in 1960 and the rest had received polyclinic treatment. Systematic mass examination for leprosy had led to the discovery of 4,685 cases, 761 of whom were contagious. The Territory had three leproseries where the contagious cases were treated; the non-contagious cases received treatment in the home.

The three sections of the Public Health Department which were concerned with preventive health measures were the divisions of Maternal and Child Health, environmental Sanitation and Health Education. The first had eighty-five village welfare nurses working in the countryside, especially in regions with a high infant mortality rate; fifty-six birth attendants had already been trained and were also working in the rural areas. The division of Environmental Sanitation attended to such matters as the provision of reliable water supply, healthy houses and good sanitation: a pilot project had been started in January 1961 on the island of Biak with the assistance of WHO, UNICEF and the Technical Assistance Board. The division of Health Education taught the indigenous inhabitants a better understanding of health problems in general and the importance of a balanced diet in particular.

Curative health care was concentrated in the urban and administrative centres, although great efforts were being made to service as much of the Territory as possible with hospitals, out-patients clinics and mother-and-child health centres. The 630-bed central hospital at Hollandia was one of the most modern hospitals in the South Pacific. The Territory also had eighteen medium and small hospitals, one psychiatric institute, six polyclinics with facilities for bed patients and 110 out-patient clinics. In 1960 more than one million curative consultations had been made.

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(Mr. de Bruyn, Netherlands)

The Public Health Department had had in 1960 a staff of sixty-nine doctors, 110 expatriate nurses, 149 qualified indigenous nurses, 180 nursing aids and eight midwives. Additional physicians were employed in the Territory by private agencies, so that the ratio was one doctor per 4,632 inhabitants.

When the endemic diseases had been reduced to negligible proportions, preventive and curative health care would become integrated and the polyclinics in the rural areas would be transformed into health centres or sub-centres. Each health centre, which would be staffed by doctors and public health nurses, would include a consultation bureau for mothers and children, a chest clinic, a dental surgery, a medical examination centre for school children and adults, an immunization service against contagious diseases, a polyclinic dispensary and laboratory. A beginning had already been made in the rural areas in transforming polyclinics into health sub-centres. These were staffed by a public health nurse and a nurse-midwife assisted by three village welfare nurses and one or two nursing aids, all indigenous; a sub-centre served an area with a population of up to 6,000 persons. Hospitals would be used primarily for the treatment of serious cases.

The Government attached great importance to the training of indigenous medical personnel. At the end of 1960, 147 persons had been undergoing training as nurses, 205 as nursing aids, seventy-seven as village welfare nurses, eight as malaria technicians, three as laboratory technicians, four as pharmacist technicians and eight as psychiatric nurses. Seven students were attending the Medical College at Port Moresby and two the Dental School at Suva.

The CHAIRMAN said that before the Committee concluded its consideration of item 4, the Secretary would reply to a point raised by the representative of India.

Mr. KUNST (Secretary of the Committee) recalled that the Indian representative had asked whether any communications had been received in direct response to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 1536 (XV). The reply was so far in the negative. He had, however, been informed by the delegation of one Administering Member that such a communication would reach the Secretariat shortly. When it was received it would, of course, be circulated to the Committee.

Mr. TOOGOOD (Australia) wished to reply to points raised in connexion with the Australian representative's statement at the 228th meeting.

In answer to some questions from the representative of Liberia, he said that the Workers' Compensation Ordinance of 1958 established a single system for all Papuan workers, the only distinction concerning the percentage of wages earned. The White Women's Protection Ordinance, imposing the death penalty for the rape or attempted rape of a European female, had been repealed in 1958 for two reasons. It had been discriminatory, since it had applied to one race alone, and it had been superfluous, because of the existence of the Criminal Code of Queensland which had been adopted in the Territory. The death penalty had in fact never been used and in his experience on the bench no charges had ever been laid under this ordinance. When the Ordinance had still been in force, the rape of non-European females had been covered by the Criminal Code of Queensland, which provided for the same penalties.

The representatives of Liberia and India had referred to the statement by the representative of Australia to the effect that not all legislation providing for differential treatment was undesirable. He pointed out that the term used had been "differential treatment" and not "racial discrimination". Certain forms of protection were necessary when the people of a very primitive community came into contact with a more modern social organization. The abolition of legislation providing for differential treatment for certain groups would be detrimental, especially with regard to land and trade provisions. His Government was endeavouring to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination in Papua and New Guinea.

In Papua, there were no floggings or whippings. It was left to the discretion of the magistrates to impose mild forms of corporal punishment in the case of juveniles, rather than send such offenders to prison, where they would come into contact with hardened criminals. A Child Welfare Ordinance, which would shortly be approved, would, it was hoped, eliminate the need for any form of corporal punishment.

PREPARATION AND TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL AND TECHNICAL CADRES IN
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (A/AC.35/L.340 and Corr.1; A/4761)

Mr. THOM (United Kingdom) observed that his delegation had gladly voted for resolution 1534 (XV) in the Fourth Committee, since its provisions were entirely in line with United Kingdom policy. One of the most priceless assets of a newly independent country was a public service which was adequate in numbers, ability and integrity. If that asset was lacking the consequences were very grave and might indeed be catastrophic. A well trained public service was the foundation for the development and progress of any new country and it was his Government's continuing endeavour to do all it could to help the people of the Territories for which it was responsible to widen and improve their training facilities.

That was the policy his Government had suggested to the Governments of all Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration. The implementation of policy, however, was entirely a matter for the Governments concerned. Recruitment of some overseas officers was carried out by the United Kingdom Government at the request of the territorial Governments, but the appointment, pay and working conditions of all the civil servants in the Territories rested with the local Government.

His delegation welcomed international interest in the matter. While the United Kingdom Government bore the chief responsibility, it was well aware of the value of international help.

He hoped that the two documents before the Committee and whatever additional information he could provide would demonstrate that the United Kingdom Government's activities in promoting strong local civil services were being pressed forward on a broad front. As explained in the first two paragraphs of his Government's report (A/4761) it was the first comprehensive report transmitted on the subject and was therefore not as full as his Government might have wished. General Assembly resolution 1534 (XV) had been adopted only at the end of 1960 and the information which it asked Administering Members to transmit had had to come from a large number of widely scattered Territories. Thus a complete check on all the information provided had been impossible in the time available. Furthermore, so

(Mr. Thom, United Kingdom)

swift was the march of events in the larger Territories that much of the information given was already out of date. He hoped that the Committee would understand that his Government had done the best it could in the circumstances. In future the information asked for in the resolution would be included in the transmissions under article 73e.

He would not repeat details which were already given in the two documents, but he would qualify and expand certain points and also furnish the Committee with some additional information which had not been available when the report had been submitted.

First, the third sentence of paragraph 7 of document A/AC.35/L.340 should be compared with the passage of document A/4761 referring to the creation of a new Civil Service Section in Kenya specifically to press on with localization. Since 1955 the Kenya civil service had been run and recruited on a non-racial basis and the information transmitted by the Government of Kenya distinguished only between staff from overseas and those recruited locally, whether of African, Asian or European origin. The same course was followed in Nyasaland, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia and the other Territories to which he would refer. His Government recognized that the composition of a civil service should ideally correspond approximately to the various elements composing the community. There were at present some 59,000 members of the Kenya Civil Service, 6,000 of whom were Europeans, 2,150 of them locally recruited, 4,300 Asians, virtually all locally recruited, and 49,000 Africans. It was true that at the end of 1960 Africans had filled just over 10 per cent of the higher posts, but measures now in hand would radically alter that picture and in a very short time there would be no dearth of local candidates.

In 1959 there had been 354 students from Kenya, 321 of them Africans, at the University College of East Africa and a further 1,731 persons, 346 of them Africans, studying overseas, mostly in the United Kingdom. Although not all of them would enter the civil service, their numbers gave an excellent augury for the future of Kenya's non-racial public service. In that connexion it was of interest to note that at the end of 1959 the Kenya Public Service Commission had thought it necessary to fill only 6 per cent of all the vacancies existing or expected to exist in the civil service at the beginning of the next financial year by recruitment overseas. In future in Kenya all such overseas recruits would be employed on a contract basis.

(Mr. Thom, United Kingdom)

The last sentence of paragraph 7 of document A/AC.35/L.340 stated that information was lacking on the training facilities for administrative officers and paragraph 29 contained a similar statement. He could now inform the Committee that the Government of Kenya had announced plans for a new college of administration, although he was not yet able to give full details of the courses to be offered.

Referring to paragraph 8 of document A/AC.35/L.340, he drew attention to the chart in appendix I in document A/4761. The figures for Fiji in the appendix suggested that there were no local officers of professional status comparable to that of the overseas officers shown in the first two columns of the chart. He was glad to inform the Committee that the blank shown in column 3 against Fiji was an error and that 346 local officers were employed in posts of comparable level to those held by the 451 overseas officers. In addition, the Government of Fiji was taking special measures to accelerate the localization of the civil service, particularly in the higher posts. Incidentally, there were similar errors in the appendix in the cases of Hong Kong and Uganda.

Paragraph 21 of document A/AC.35/L.340 was perhaps a little misleading. What had happened was that development and welfare funds previously made available from the United Kingdom direct had been allotted to the Government of Kenya on a quinquennial basis. The scholarships referred to had been paid for with that money. The United Kingdom Government continued in numerous ways to make other scholarships and training courses available and many students from Kenya were now obtaining a higher education in the United Kingdom with the assistance of one or other of those schemes. Paragraph 21 stated that five scholarships had been awarded to Kenya Government servants; in fact there were twenty-three Kenya civil servants on scholarship courses in the United Kingdom during 1959, although some might have been financed from other sources.

With reference to the Bahamas, document A/AC.35/L.340 stated that no information was available on the proportion of different races holding higher Government posts. In that connexion, he informed the Committee that the civil

(Mr. Thom, United Kingdom)

service of the Bahamas was non-racial; the majority of civil servants were racially speaking of African origin, including the Solicitor-General and the Chief Out-Island Commissioner.

He would like to give some additional information about the public service in Northern Rhodesia. The Government of that Territory had dedicated itself to the creation of a local non-racial civil service. To that end it had proceeded to expand its training programme to cover every aspect of training for service in local and central government. Some members of the executive staff whom it was hoped to promote to the administrative grade were already studying elsewhere in Africa or in the United Kingdom. Courses would be given for the training of field staff in the Survey, Veterinary, Forestry, Transport, Works and Agriculture Departments and rural training centres had been set up throughout the Territory. In addition the Oppenheimer College of Social Services hoped to be able to develop a number of short courses for special needs, on such subjects as personnel management and social medicine.

In Nyasaland the authorities were vigorously tackling the problem of localization. The Government had recently appointed a Committee, under the chairmanship of an eminent member of the Ghana civil service, Mr. A.L. Adu, to look into the matter. That Committee had recommended a considerable expansion of the training facilities provided by Government Departments and the establishment of a school of administration.

The figures he had quoted illustrated what his delegation believed to be the truth of the matter. In all the Territories he had mentioned the old distinction between the officer from overseas and the locally recruited officer was rapidly disappearing and the Governments had publicly declared their intention of creating localized civil services. That did not mean, however, that staff recruited overseas would disappear overnight, since in principle they were recruited only for posts which for the time being it was difficult to fill from local resources. The continuing recruitment of overseas officers was explained by the needs of large and constantly expanding training programmes, specialized posts for which local men had not yet completed training and new social demands which local leaders could not afford to ignore.

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(Mr. Thom, United Kingdom)

He had already stressed the importance his Government attached to the creation of a strong local public service in the Territories which it was preparing for independence. The task was a vital and urgent one and was being carried out as fast as was possible without sacrificing standards. But to achieve it, there had first to be an educational revolution. Reduced to essentials, the difficulty everywhere had been to find enough men of the required educational standards to staff the upper grades, which in turn reflected a shortage of secondary school graduates. Much had been done to remedy that situation, despite a continuing lack of qualified teachers, and in this connexion the figures of secondary-school leavers in Uganda during the last eight years were significant. Since the war the United Kingdom Government had helped in the foundation of university colleges or universities in West Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, the Far East and the West Indies. In that connexion he expressed his Government's appreciation of the assistance being given in that field by other countries, in particular India, Pakistan, the United States and Canada and by New Zealand to the people of Fiji.

Another form of assistance was granting scholarships and making it possible for local officers to do further study in the United Kingdom or elsewhere as a preliminary to promotion in their own civil service. In 1959 there had been 1,245 local civil servants attending courses in the United Kingdom, often with the co-operation of United Kingdom Government Departments.

Moreover, through Colonial Development and Welfare Funds and the new Overseas Aid Scheme, his Government was helping the Governments of Non-Self-Governing Territories to bear some of the costs of employing overseas staff.

A civil service was not a machine; it was a body of men and women. Over and above the vitally necessary educational equipment there were two requisites if an ideal service was to be achieved. The first was the sympathy and devotion of those who were creating the new service towards those whom they were training; the second was the existence in the members of the localized civil service of an ideal and a sense of identity with something to which they could give their loyalty. He felt the first was found among those carrying out training tasks in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and he ventured to think that the second was being realized in the Territories as the prospect of independence brought the goal of nationhood nearer.

Mr. SANCHEZ (United States of America) said that it had been the policy of the United States Government to train or to provide for the training of indigenous inhabitants and to place them in positions of responsibility in their territorial Governments. In all three Territories under United States administration, preference in civil service appointment was given to qualified islanders and other personnel were employed only when there were no qualified local candidates available. No contract staff were granted tenure in their posts and all were made to understand that in accepting employment in the Territories they had an obligation to train the indigenous personnel with whom they worked so that the latter could eventually take over their work. That policy had proved successful and over the past ten years the number of off-island personnel had greatly decreased.

In all those Territories there was free public education and high-school facilities providing basic training for students interested in entering the government services as office employees. There were continually expanding vocational training programmes directed at meeting territorial needs.

In Guam at the beginning of 1961, there had been 143 students enrolled in the agriculture programme and ninety-two students in the diversified occupation programme in the high schools. Moreover, there had been 553 students in the new Trade and Technical School established in 1960, which offered training for the building, electrical and automotive trades, and courses in refrigeration, electronics, mechanical drawing and blueprint reading. Technical training in such subjects as electricity, radio, plumbing, carpentry and welding was also provided by the Navy Apprentice School. The Adult and Vocational Division of the College of Guam, to be transferred to the new Trade and Technical School at the end of the current scholastic year, had awarded certificates to over 500 students who had taken elementary and advanced courses in automotive mechanics, electricity, radio and television, and commercial courses. A practical nursing programme was to be established for the preparation of practical nurses for hospitals and dispensaries.

In Samoa, the Vocational High School offered occupational and vocational courses to train Samoans in the crafts and the use of trade tools. Students in the third and fourth years were given practical experience by working with craftsmen and workmen in the Government services and business communities. For the

(Mr. Sanchez, United States)

time being, since the economy of American Samoa was basically subsistence agriculture, and the demand for skilled and technical personnel rather limited, the programme offered in the Vocational High School was considered adequate to meet existing needs.

In the Virgin Islands, the preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres were carried out by the Department of Education. There were three public high schools in the Territory, one in each of the three major islands. The Government of the Virgin Islands was making serious efforts to provide the Territory with the skilled manpower needed to meet the requirements of the anticipated expansion. The availability of additional funds had made it possible to improve the quality of the vocational education offered in the high schools and to provide adequate supplies and equipment for such training.

In 1960 a practical nursing course had been introduced in St. Thomas, and masonry courses had been started in both St. Thomas and St. Croix. Hotel workers were being trained to meet the needs of an expanding tourist industry, and evening extension courses were being conducted. The counselling of students in vocational courses, suggested in the Job Opportunity Survey of 1958, was meeting with success.

It had been asked why trade and industrial education in the Virgin Islands was limited to the secondary school level. The reason was that the number of persons needed in technical positions for which a college education was desirable had been so small that such qualifications as were required had been provided through in-service training or by off-island training under Government or private sponsorship. Efforts were nevertheless being made to raise the educational level beyond the secondary school, in particular with the extension programme for teachers provided by the Catholic University of Puerto Rico. In addition, in 1958 the Government of the Virgin Islands had engaged a consultant from the United States Office of Education to make a study of the post-high school education needs of the Virgin Islands, and recommend how they should be met. The Virgin Islands College Commission had been established to follow up that study and was to submit its findings and recommendations to the Legislature at its next session.

In Guam, higher education was provided by the College of Guam, which offered two-year courses leading towards a degree in elementary education, business administration and general academic subjects. When in full operation as a

(Mr. Sanchez, United States)

four-year college, it would provide a programme of higher education enabling students to obtain degrees in education and the liberal arts, and possibly business administration and accounting. Enrolment had greatly increased since the College had been opened in 1952, and credits earned there were accepted in United States mainland colleges and universities. In American Samoa, the Feliti Memorial Teacher Training College, financed jointly by the Government of American Samoa and the Barstow Foundation, offered a two-year college programme, which it was hoped to expand in the future.

Another important method of training local personnel was in-service training. In Samoa and Guam, elementary school teachers were given demonstrations, lectures and instruction on teaching in an attempt to raise their level of competence. The College of Guam had conducted in-service training programmes for accountants, secretarial and senior clerical employees, and it was currently offering an intensive course in supervision and management for key administrative personnel in the civil service. An important phase of the programme was the training and assistance provided by experts in the Federal Government, who visited the Territories periodically in connexion with activities supported by that Government. In addition to the training given in the Territories, the three local Governments had provided a generous scholarship and loan programme to enable indigenous students to attend mainland colleges and universities. Furthermore, hundreds of indigenous students had received scholarships from mainland colleges and universities, individuals and foundations. A programme of off-island training was also provided by the three territorial Governments for their technical and key employees. Several technicians, professional and key administrative personnel had been sent to the United States for specialized training and internships in such fields as radio and meteorology, legislation, medicine, public health, governmental administration, finance and education. In the Virgin Islands, there was a unique programme sponsored by the Ford Foundation, to enable selected Government employees to follow advanced courses in the United States.

The main problem in connexion with the training of indigenous personnel was that of developing a reserve of qualified and fully trained islanders from which both Government and industry could draw to fill vacancies and additional new

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positions as they occurred. The training facilities and programmes in all three Territories needed considerable improvement and expansion, for example, for the provision of post-high school trade and technical courses within the Territories. The problem required greater emphasis and attention as the Territories progressed towards self-government. However, the territorial Governments and the United States Government had done much to strengthen the educational programmes for the benefit of the indigenous population, and their record had been one of steady progress.

The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.