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COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Fifth Session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE NINETY-NINTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Wednesday, 1 September 1954, at 2.55 p.m.

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PRESENT:Chairman:

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq)

Members:

Mr. LOOMES Australia

Mr. FRAZAO)
Mr. BATALHA LIMA) Brazil

Mr. HLA AUNG Burma

Mr. LIU China

Mr. SVEISTRUP }
Mr. BRUN } Denmark

Mr. APUNTE Ecuador

Mr. HURE)
Mr. PRADA) France

Mr. ARENALES Guatemala

Mr. SINGH India

Miss RCESAD Indonesia

Mr. AL-JAMALI Iraq

Mr. SPITS)
Mr. GRADER) Netherlands

Mr. SCOTT New Zealand

Mr. GIDDEN)
Mr. CASTON) United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

Mr. GERIG United States of America

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Mr. MATTHEWS International Labour Organisation

Mr. VOGEL Food and Agriculture Organization

Dr. COIGNY World Health Organization

Secretariat:

Mr. HOO Assistant Secretary-General

Mr. BENSON Secretary of the Committee

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: (a) INFORMATION ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS, CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF THE 1952 REPORT ON SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (A/2219, A/AC.35/L.170); (b) PROGRAMME OF STUDIES FOR 1955 (A/AC.35/L.171)

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES: (a) INFORMATION ON EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS, CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF THE 1950 AND 1953 REPORTS ON EDUCATION IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (A/2465, A/AC.35/L.164, 173, 175); (b) PROGRAMME OF FUTURE STUDIES (A/AC.35/L.175)

Mr. SCOTT (New Zealand) said that he wished to give some details about health conditions in the Cook Islands in answer to an observation made by the Indian representative at the previous meeting.

The Cook Islands were faced with special problems owing to the fact that their population of approximately 15,500 was spread over an area of 850,000 square miles of ocean, making for difficulties of communication. The Cook Archipelago was linked by air and sea services with New Zealand and the Administration was making increased use of broadcasting for education and health purposes.

The New Zealand Government met most of the cost of administering the Territory by annual subsidies. The annual grant, £130,000 in 1950-1951, had risen to £324,000 in 1954 - £20.14s. 9d. per person. A large proportion of that expenditure was devoted to public health; the amount, £46,000 in 1950-1951, had risen to £78,000 in 1953-1954.

In accordance with the legislation in force, all Polynesian patients received free medical and surgical treatment. In addition, all school children and hospital in-patients received free dental treatment. The Health Department maintained a 57-bed hospital and a 64-bed tuberculosis sanitarium on the island of Rarotonga. Health services were organized in the outer islands and in 1954 the staff numbered 38, of whom five, including the Chief Medical Officer, were Europeans. There were one fully-qualified medical officer and ten medical practitioners in the Territory; a further thirteen medical practitioners were being trained in Suva. It was estimated that 25 per cent of the total recurrent expenditure was spent on public health.

It was noteworthy that the Archipelago was singularly free from tropical diseases, despite its geographical position. Tuberculosis, however, was prevalent, and a BCG vaccination campaign was being planned to combat the disease. The territorial Government had begun a yaws control programme in June 1953, with very encouraging results. Infant mortality in 1953-1954 had been estimated at 123 per 1,000 live births, a rather high rate. Many children suffered from malnutrition; the Government had asked a competent nutritionist to undertake a survey in 1954-1955.

Although entire success had not been achieved as yet, the Government was taking energetic steps to improve health conditions in the Territory. The Archipelago had been visited in the past month by the Minister of External Affairs and Island Territories, who had made a first hand inspection to see what further steps were needed to promote the over-all development of the Territory.

Miss ROEGAD (Indonesia) said that the information transmitted by the Administering Powers did not enable any judgment to be formed as to whether social conditions had improved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the past two years and that she would appreciate more detailed information.

Paragraph 72 of document A/AC.35/L.167 and statements by several representatives seemed to show that purchasing power had increased appreciably in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. For instance, it was noteworthy that in the United Kingdom Territories the indigenous inhabitants were buying more bicycles and sewing machines and that consumption of tea and sugar had increased in the Territories administered by France. Obviously if a Territory could import bicycles and sewing machines when it had not been able to do so in the past, its standard of living had improved considerably, but it would be interesting to know to what extent the small farmers who comprised the majority of the population of the Non-Self-Governing Territories were benefiting from that improvement. An increase in the consumption of certain products did not necessarily mean that a region's prosperity had increased.

While the Indonesian delegation believed that much remained to be done to improve social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories which, to quote the report on social conditions, urgently called for improvement, it welcomed the statements by the Administering Powers and hoped to receive equally encouraging information in future. It also welcomed the programme of studies for 1955 (A/AC.35/L.171) on the living conditions and standard of life of the indigenous inhabitants and recalled that, as stated in the report for 1952, the creation of a more healthy population remained the ultimate objective of all development policies. WHO's work both in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and in other areas was to be commended. She wished to thank that agency for its assistance to the Indonesian Government in malaria and yaws control. Since Indonesia had attained independence, it had had to confront many problems relating to public health. It did not, consequently, underrate the importance of such matters for the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

While she, like the United States representative, believed that progress had been made in some Territories in which the public health budget, for example, had been increased, she wondered whether the health of the indigenous inhabitants as a whole had improved. In many Territories the indigenous inhabitants still suffered from endemic diseases and malnutrition, and infant mortality remained high. She wondered what steps had been taken by the Administering Powers to put into effect the recommendations made by the Committee in the 1952 report in that connexion. She therefore welcomed the Secretariat's suggestion that a report should be prepared on major developments in public health in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Attention should also be paid to the status of women, which, according to the information supplied by the Administering Powers, varied from Territory to Territory and was not very fully described in the documentation supplied. She would like to know in detail what steps had been taken to put into effect Council resolution 455 C (XIV), in which the Administering Authorities had been invited to take immediately all necessary measures with a view to abolishing progressively all customs which violated the physical integrity of women. The Indonesian delegation believed that social advancement would be achieved more rapidly if women were guaranteed the same rights as men, and hoped that the Committee would bear that point in mind when it considered social conditions in 1955.

With regard to crime, it should be noted that in some Non-Self-Governing Territories offences against property were more numerous than other offences. In Basutoland offences against property had risen from 710 in 1950 to 1,204 in 1951 and in Uganda from 1,732 in 1950 to 2,581 in 1951. It would be interesting to know whether that increase was equally distributed among the European and indigenous inhabitants or whether it concerned only the indigenous inhabitants. If further details could be supplied on the reasons for that increase, it could be considered within the framework of social conditions in general and a more accurate idea of the situation as a whole might be obtained.

She would end by thanking the representatives of the specialized agencies for their contribution to the Committee's work.

Mr. LIU (China) thanked the members of the Committee and the representatives of the specialized agencies for the information they had furnished and recalled that it was impossible to dissociate economic from social and educational conditions. In the social field, the Non-Self-Governing Territories suffered from poverty, ignorance, low vitality and low productivity. All those problems formed a vicious circle which could not be broken by any attempts to solve them separately. If they were to be eliminated, an all-out frontal attack must be made on all of them at the same time. There would then be no excuse for compromises or statements that it was impossible to tackle one problem before another had been solved. It was obvious that, to combat social evils, elaborate administrative machinery and trained personnel were essential. But those two alone were not enough. A United Kingdom report had said that "there must be an upward movement of the people to meet the downward movement of government-provided services". Governmental measures had to acquire the form of a popular movement before they could achieve success. The apathy of the masses was usually the chief obstacle to reform and the active and understanding participation of the community itself in such reforms presupposed objectives with which the people could readily identify themselves. It was only under those conditions that real co-operation could be achieved. In the final analysis it was the ability of the people to take their own affairs into their own hands with a view to their own interests that would decide whether a certain social movement was going to succeed or fail.

Mr. HLA AUNG (Burma) thanked the representatives of WHO, ILO and UNESCO for their valuable participation in the work of the Committee, and associated himself with the representative of India in inviting them to continue to give their help and advice to that body. A close study of the statements of the representatives of the specialized agencies would show that the Administering Authorities still had a long way to go before achieving the social advancement expected by the people. Although the Committee's report to the seventh session of the General Assembly had stressed the fact that the living conditions of many of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories urgently called for improvement, the situation was still highly unsatisfactory. He himself had had the opportunity to observe that fact during his visit to Kenya, where living conditions were particularly bad. In Nairobi, families lived in small congested rooms in the most unsanitary conditions. He agreed with the representatives of the United States and the ILO in urging improvement in housing programmes in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Passing on to consider the question of race relations, the importance of which had been stressed in the report, he pointed out that the Administering Authorities had, despite the objections of the indigenous population, adopted night-pass and identification card systems for African residents. He did not think that action of that kind could help good relations between the inhabitants of the Territories.

He was also opposed to the proposals of European coffee growers in Kenya for increased taxation of Africans to help them meet expenditure on emergency operations.

Paragraph 32 of the report emphasized the particular importance in the development of administrative practice of the possibility of access for members of indigenous populations to all ranks in public service. As far as he had been able to ascertain during his stay in Lusaka, the capital of Northern Rhodesia, hardly any Africans held the post of senior clerk in the Administration and the lowest salary of the newest European recruit was equal to that of an African official in the same category after twenty years' service. In that connexion he wished to quote the words of Mr. Muzazi, President of the Uganda National

Congress, who had said "The great Owen Falls Dam, recently opened by Queen Elizabeth, might mean more for foreign money grants than for natives of Uganda" and that the Territory, which was primarily an African State, was being turned by large numbers of incoming Europeans and commercial enterprises into a multi-racial society. There were no African artisans or skilled workers in Uganda, which meant that many foreigners would have to be brought in. That might eventually create a racial problem in industry.

He thought that the Committee should take those facts into consideration.

Mr. PRADA (France) said that developments in the field of education had been very rapid and the numbers of school children in the Territories as a whole were continuing to increase. In Tunisia, for example, 243,490 children had attended school in 1953 as against 220,257 in 1952. Over half the population of school age attended school. In higher education, the number of students had risen from 1,473 in 1952 to 1,934 in 1953. That increase in numbers had been due to the budgetary policy of the Government. In Tunisia, the credits for education had risen from 6,774 million (i.e., 16.87 per cent of the ordinary budget) in 1953 to 7,473 million in 1954 (i.e., 17.8 per cent of the ordinary budget).

Sometimes the rate of increase was temporarily slowed down, as in Madagascar in the case of primary classes and in Tunisia in higher education, owing to reorganization or to changes in teaching methods. Such reorganization was due to the concern of the authorities to adapt education to social and economic conditions.

While it was necessary to provide education for the largest number of pupils, the first need was to provide opportunities for an increasingly large number of qualified students. That raised the problem of employment, which varied with the Territory, with geographical and human conditions, and according to whether labour was scarce (as in French West or Equatorial Africa and in Madagascar) or whether it was abundant (as in Tunisia). To solve that problem pupils must be educated in keeping with the development of economic and social conditions. France had made a considerable effort in that direction,

studying as systematically as possible the present employment situation together with future prospects and setting up the necessary institutions to ensure that the labour situation was adapted as satisfactorily as possible to the needs of the country's economy. He gave several noteworthy examples. In Tunisia in the past few years there had been a considerable increase in population as a result of improved sanitation, and the elimination of famine and tribal fighting. The rate of demographic increase which had been about 10 per cent per decade in the years 1925-30 had risen since 1930 to 20 and 25 per cent per decade. Although the increase in national income had not kept up with the increase in population, the standard of living had nevertheless risen owing to the introduction of new capital and in future provision must be made at the same time for economic development and the maintenance of the standard of living. To that end, the population must be able to play its part in the development of the country as a whole.

Furthermore, there was need for a decentralization policy in the exploitation of the Territory's resources; taking into account the diversity of employment conditions in the various regions of the country. Thus, in the case of French West and French Equatorial Africa, labour was abundant in the towns and scarce in the rural areas. The lack of skilled workers meant that the labour force was unbalanced both in quantity and quality.

Hence, with a view to obtaining data on employment problems in each Territory, the French Government was instituting a systematic examination of the situation in the various branches of the economy. Thus in 1953, staff needs in the Government service in tropical Africa had been studied by a conference which included directors of education in Overseas France, and in Tunisia an enquiry was being made with the purpose of estimating labour needs arising from the industrial and agricultural development of the country. It should be noted that in requesting information from private enterprise, the French authorities were seeking to make the peoples estimate their own needs.

The most satisfactory way of adapting the labour force to the country's needs would be to establish a system of vocational training. At the present time, however, the Administration of a Territory which had a general labour surplus tried to create work by undertaking construction programmes, as in Tunisia, or to direct workers to the understaffed sectors of the economy by establishing vocational guidance centres, for example, as in Morocco, or employment bureaux, as in Tunisia. However, a major effort in the field of vocational training had to be made if a territory's labour force was in the future to be adapted to its needs. The French Government had recognized the vital importance of that question. It had accordingly emphasized the need, in the case of the primary cycle, to give a technical slant to the general education provided. As regards the second cycle of education, it proposed to make the elementary certificate a diploma providing direct access to intermediate posts in the administrative services and was endeavouring to make it easier for students to proceed from the primary schools to the technical institutions which were increasing in numbers and variety. In Morocco, for example, 130 vocational schools had recently been established, some of them administered by private bodies, and in Madagascar technical education was being completely reorganized. There had been a satisfactory increase in the number of indigenous inhabitants receiving a university education or attending the technical colleges.

He emphasized the measures taken by the French Government in the field of agricultural training which was adapted to meet the requirements of the various regions. In poor regions under extensive cultivation, as in certain parts of Morocco, young persons were trained in specialized schools, as yet few in number, and more especially in areas where development schemes were being carried out. That training supplemented the basic agricultural training provided in the primary schools. In countries where modern and intensive farming methods were employed, the education authorities sought to train specialists, such as vine and olive tree pruners. Since rural education concerned a large number of pupils and students, it was necessary to increase the number of teachers' training centres. As an example he referred to the Chênes Agricultural Centre near Rabat, the success of which had led to the establishment of three other centres in Morocco.

The French Government had realized that it was not sufficient to prepare merely the younger generation to meet the conditions of an expanding economy. Adults too had to be given an opportunity to participate and intensive vocational training centres, such as that at Brazzaville, and a large number of adult courses had accordingly been established. However, if adults were to profit from such courses they had to be made to appreciate the advantages which they would derive from them. That was the purpose of the information centres which had recently been established in tropical Africa.

Acknowledging that the social advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories within the framework of an expanding economy raised great problems, he hoped that the experiments recently carried out would be very successful and said he was sure that the specialized agencies would be able to furnish valuable information.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) said that the question of nutrition had recently been the subject of research and experimentation in the African Territories administered by the United Kingdom.

He emphasized the importance of the Field Research Station which had been established in the Gambia under the auspices of the Medical Research Council. That station furnished the services concerned in the various territories with the information they needed and advised them on the steps to be taken. It published memoranda drawn up by nutritional experts on questions of importance to local governments. Another valuable source of information was a network of correspondents, established under the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara.

The housing problem, though older than that of nutrition, had in the past been considered primarily on the local level. Pooling of information, however, was just as useful in the case of housing as in that of nutrition. The United Kingdom Government had thought it desirable to draw up guiding principles of housing policy applicable to all African Territories under its administration. He quoted and commented on passages from a despatch published by the Colonial Office (November 1953) (Housing in British African Territories, Colonial No. 303), which set out a number of basic principles.

According to that memorandum, local Governments should do everything possible to encourage the indigenous inhabitants to become owners of their own houses by providing them with material or financial aid where the territorial budget was not large enough to permit more extensive measures. Aided self-help schemes should be encouraged, schemes under which the Government gave special help (by way, for instance, of cheap or free materials) to people willing themselves to construct their own houses or to finance their construction.

The Government might have to establish a system of housing subsidies in certain Territories owing to the low level of wages and the need to ensure an economic return on construction.

If so, it would have to ensure that the amounts devoted to subsidies were not too large or there might be insufficient funds for new building. The despatch asked local Governments to deal urgently with the housing problem in the urban centres where it was most acute. It also asked Colonial Governments to provide housing construction services with reasonable funds in their development plans.

As regards the housing question in Nairobi to which the Burmese representative had referred, he stated that the situation had greatly improved since 1948, municipal housing construction had increased by 52 per cent and a building programme to cost £1,800,000 was planned. That figure showed the importance which the Kenya Government and the city council of Nairobi attached to the housing question.

He drew attention to the extent of the work accomplished in the social field, by voluntary organizations. In Singapore, for example, infant and child feeding centres which had been established after the war now provided food for all children from two to fourteen years of age and played an essential part in the education of children under school age.

In Lagos, a number of voluntary boy's clubs had assumed the task of organizing the activities of young persons resident in the town. The activities of these boys' clubs, the first of which had been established in 1942, had considerably expanded and they now played an important part in social welfare work.

The meeting was suspended at 4.25 p.m. and resumed at 4.55 p.m.

Mr. ARENALES (Guatemala) pointed out how greatly economic changes affected the traditional social structure of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories and said he thought it desirable that the Committee should be furnished with a report on the social problems which were not automatically solved by economic development.

He also considered that the studies currently being made by UNESCO on the integration of certain ethnic groups in modern society would be extremely valuable to the Committee, which could invite the Administering Powers to encourage that process.

Lastly, he emphasized that although the data contained in the various documents before the Committee were of interest it would be better for purposes of comparison if the statistics submitted by the Administering Powers were improved and made fuller and more uniform. In particular, it would be much easier to interpret the data on public health and more especially on the differences noted between urban and rural districts.

He noted that no statistics had yet been submitted on social problems in the Territory of Belize. He regretted that omission especially as his country was extremely interested in conditions in that Territory.

He would be glad if the Committee would take up again in 1955 the question of technical assistance in the field of public health. WHO had undoubtedly done very useful work but the need for scholarships for training indigenous inhabitants in metropolitan institutions should be emphasized furthermore, those institutions should make greater provision for the training of medical staff for service in the Territories. If such training were encouraged the resultant mingling of students of various racial groups would undoubtedly help eliminate racial discrimination.

The question of social security, it appeared, had been relegated to second place. Certain progress had been made, as for instance, in the Comoro Islands, but it was of a fairly limited kind. He wondered whether the specialized agencies had undertaken any studies on social security and if any information was available on the progress achieved in the Territories. The question was a particularly important one for the social advancement of the people.

In 1955 the Committee might usefully consider the question how far the Administering Powers had applied those conventions concerning labour conditions which they had ratified to the Territories for which they were responsible.

Finally, the Guatemalan delegation would like to know what part private initiative played in the social field and particularly in housing.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) hoped that it would be possible to include under the heading, "B. Social effects of urbanization and industrialization", which he thought a very important matter, the work of the voluntary organizations to which he had referred. He also thought that the Committee should give special attention to the question of housing, which was already mentioned in paragraph 7. The Secretariat might perhaps draw up a separate document on that subject. The subjects grouped under the heading "C. Community development" were all very important and it was to be hoped that they would not be treated in the limited way the title might seem to imply.

Mr. HURE (France) agreed that the Committee should give special attention to the items under B and C. With regard to those mentioned under heading "A. Changing standards and levels of living in Non-Self-Governing Territories", he was not sure what was meant by a standard of living, especially if the standards were to be measured by the aspirations of the people. Put in those terms, which were the ones used in the Secretariat document, the problem appeared very difficult to resolve.

Mr. SINGH (India) noted that in 1953, as at the present session, discussion had been somewhat diffuse owing to the excessive number of subjects dealt with. With regard to the programme of studies for 1955, however, he entirely agreed with the Secretariat's proposals. He hoped that members of the Committee would read the reports and that they would receive them in good time so as to be able to study them closely and, if necessary, submit them to experts for an opinion.

Mr. BENSON (Secretary of the Committee) said that in accordance with the principle proposed by the Fifth Committee and adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretariat was obliged not to undertake work which was not absolutely essential.

With regard to point A, the question had been studied by a Committee of Experts in 1953. He agreed with the representative of France that the matter was a complex one. The Secretariat would give the Committee the results of its study, but would not report on any theoretical aspects for which no concrete results could be expected.

With regard to point B, he had noted the Guatemalan representative's questions and was sure that UNESCO would be able to provide the Committee with useful answers to them. The question of housing, was as the United Kingdom representative had said, a very important aspect of urban development and the ILO might be able to furnish the Committee with its report on workers' housing. The Secretariat, however, could not provide a major report on housing problems for the 1955 session.

The title of section C was indeed more limited than the proposed study was intended to be. The Guatemalan representative had made some observations regarding statistics; he could say that, despite certain difficulties, the revised Standard Form had proved very useful and had facilitated the comparison of data, particularly in the fields of public health and education.

He agreed with the United Kingdom representative that the work of the voluntary organizations was an important matter but information on it was very often not given in the reports submitted to the Secretariat, for they dealt principally with government services.

Referring to the Indian representative's remark, he assured him that the Secretariat would endeavour to publish its documents as far as possible in advance of the next session.

Mr. SINGH (India) noted from documents A/AC.35/L.164 and 175 and from UNESCO's reports, that the Non-Self-Governing Territories had received considerable technical assistance for educational purposes and had made very encouraging

progress. He deplored the fact that Kenya had become a centre of disturbance and hoped that peace would soon be restored there. Some achievements had not been mentioned in the documents: in East Africa, for instance, persons of Indian origin had already contributed 980,000 dollars towards the construction of the Gandhi Memorial College which, like the future Nyasaland College, would admit any students from the region, whatever their origin. The Gandhi Memorial Fund (India), also had contributed 315,000 dollars towards the construction of the college. It was intended to use the funds to found a chair of philosophy and comparative religion and a chair of racial relations and to award scholarships to students of all races and creeds. Further, the inhabitants of Kitale (Kenya) had contributed more than 21,000 dollars for the construction of the Gandhi Memorial Institute which had been opened on 16 June 1954. Lastly, he noted that on 26 December 1953, Mr. Nehru had announced that his Government intended to found an Institute of African Studies in collaboration with the University of Delhi. The Government of India had granted a total of 29 scholarships for the academic year 1954-55 to students from the Non-Self-Governing Territories. That was an indication of the importance which India attached to educational progress in the under-privileged territories. His country, too, would benefit from its efforts to increase the number of exchanges and contacts between Indian and foreign students from various countries, which would thus widen the field of their knowledge.

Turning to the question of scholarships in particular, he recalled that in 1953 the General Assembly had adopted resolution 743 (VIII) recommending that Administering Members should make as much use as possible of offers made to them by other States Members either through the Secretary-General or through the specialized agencies, for the purpose of facilitating the educational advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by such means as the awarding of fellowships, scholarships and internships to qualified students from those Territories. In addition, General Assembly resolution 444 (V) had recommended that the Administering Powers should include in their statistical information details of the manner in which technical assistance received from the United Nations and the specialized agencies had been integrated into long-range development programmes in such Territories. Although the Secretariat had devoted much space

in its documents to the information provided by the Technical Assistance Administration and the specialized agencies, it appeared that the Administering Powers had not always provided full information on scholarships and had hardly ever indicated how technical assistance had been integrated into development programmes. Information on international technical assistance was, however, provided in document A/AC.35/L.164 (paragraphs 47-71) as well as notes on assistance programmes which were not established by the international organizations and which offered greater assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

He also reminded the Committee that in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 557 (VI) and 753 (VIII), a programme had been established for awarding fellowships, scholarships and internships to inhabitants of Trust Territories. The Trusteeship Council at the request of the Assembly, had revised the procedure for the administration of the programme so as to enable students to apply for scholarships either through the Administering Authorities or through the Secretary-General. Document T/1127 gave details of the scheme; India, Indonesia, Norway, the Philippines, Turkey, the United States and Yugoslavia had already offered scholarships for 1953-1954. The Committee might well follow the example set and adopt a scheme for the Non-Self-Governing Territories similar to that approved by the Trusteeship Council. In that way, the somewhat meagre means available in the Territories for educational purposes would be augmented and the laudable efforts of the Administering Powers would be given wider scope. Furthermore, the use of the Secretary-General's office as an intermediary in the scheme would increase the confidence of the people in their respective administrations and would strengthen their feeling of participation in an international community. For all those reasons the Indian delegation jointly with that of Burma wished to submit the draft resolution set forth in document A/AC.35/L.179, which invited States Members to offer educational facilities and to transmit the details thereof to the Secretary-General. The

draft resolution also requested the Committee to establish a simple procedure which would permit such offers and applications to be made through the Secretary-General as well as through the Territorial Administration. Finally, it invited the Administering Members to take full advantage of the offers made by other States Members and to give the fullest publicity to all such offers.

The meeting rose at 5.50 p.m.