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**Chairman:** Mr. Luciano JOUBLANC RIVAS  
(Mexico).

**Requests for hearings (A/C.4/304, A/C.4/305)  
(continued)**

1. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to the request for a hearing from the All-Ewe Conference (A/C.4/305). If there were no objections, the hearing would be granted.

*It was so decided.*

2. The CHAIRMAN recalled that at its 471st meeting the Committee had granted the Juvento request for a hearing contained in document A/C.4/302. A telegram had subsequently been received designating Mr. Asare of New York and Mr. Amégah of Lomé as the Juvento representatives. In accordance with the decision taken by the Committee at its 475th meeting, that telegram had been circulated as an official document (A/C.4/304) and was now before the Committee for discussion.

3. Mr. BELL (United States of America) said that his delegation had stated its views on the question of granting hearings to attorneys who were not residents of the Trust Territories during the eighth session of the General Assembly, at the Committee's 318th meeting. His delegation still believed that the Fourth Committee should not grant hearings to such persons as the practice was open to abuse and might be harmful to the General Assembly and the petitioners alike. At the eighth session, the Committee had decided to ask the petitioners whether they wished Mr. Asare to appear as a spokesman or merely as their adviser. In reply to a telegram sent by the Secretariat the petitioners had stated that they wanted direct representation of the Territory. Mr. Asare had therefore ap-

peared only as an adviser and had not himself been heard. The previous case and the case now under discussion were very similar and he proposed that, once again, a telegram should be sent to the petitioners to ascertain their exact intentions.

4. Miss ROESAD (Indonesia) said that once a hearing had been granted it was for the petitioners and the petitioners alone to decide how they wished to be represented. Provided that their representative was duly accredited, his profession and place of residence were immaterial.

5. Mr. ESPINOSA Y PRIETO (Mexico) and Mr. KHOMAN (Thailand) supported the United States proposal. The Committee would be in a better position to decide the question of representation once the petitioners' precise intentions were known.

6. Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela) saw no need to decide the question of representation immediately. It might well be that Mr. Asare had no intention of addressing the Committee. In that case, the question of representation would not arise. If and when it did, the Venezuelan delegation would prefer to hear a resident of the Territory rather than a non-resident, as the former would be in a much better position to inform the Committee of developments in the Territory.

7. Mr. CALLE Y CALLE (Peru) agreed with the Indonesian representative that the petitioners should be left entirely free to appoint anyone they wished to represent them.

8. Mr. GARCIA (Philippines) endorsed the view of the Peruvian representative, and added that in its fight for independence his country had appointed several United States citizens to represent its interests.

9. Mr. DJERDJA (Yugoslavia) said that his delegation would be unable to vote in favour of hearing a representative who was not a citizen of the Trust Territory concerned, although it would have no objection to his appearing as legal counsel for the petitioners.

10. Mr. KHAN (Pakistan) felt that it was clearly in the interests both of the petitioners and of the Committee that Juvento should be represented by an inhabitant of the Territory who would be fully cognizant of all the facts on which the Committee might wish to examine him. The Committee heard petitioners in order to ascertain the facts, not on points of law. A legal adviser was therefore redundant.

11. Mr. RIVAS (Venezuela) concurred.

*The United States proposal to the effect that the Secretariat should be requested to inquire from Juvento whether it wished Mr. Nicodème Amégah to be its spokesman at the hearing was adopted by 28 votes to 4, with 15 abstentions.*

12. The CHAIRMAN said that the Committee's action did not prejudice any decision it might take on the question of representation once Juvento had made its intentions clear.

#### AGENDA ITEMS 31 AND 33

**Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/2892 to 2894, A/2895/Add.1 and 2, A/2896, A/2898, A/2908 and Add.1) (continued):**

- (a) Information on social conditions;
- (b) Information on other conditions;
- (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information;
- (d) Offers of study and training facilities under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 (A/2937 and Add.1, 2 and 3/Rev.1)

**Question of the renewal of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/2908 and Add.1) (continued)**

#### GENERAL DEBATE (continued)

13. Mr. SHTOKALO (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) said that in discussing the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/2908 and Add. 1) the Fourth Committee must always bear in mind the principles of Chapter XI of the Charter. In that Chapter, the Administering Members recognized that the interests of the indigenous population were paramount and accepted as a sacred trust the obligation to promote their well-being to the utmost within the system of international peace and security established by the Charter. The fate of almost 200 million people was at stake. The dependent peoples were striving to free themselves from their age-old backwardness and attain freedom and independence, and they would brook no delay in obtaining their rights. Their claims had found an echo in the final *communiqué* of the Asian-African Conference held at Bandung, in which all forms of colonialism and foreign exploitation and subjugation had been condemned. The United Nations should take effective steps to ensure that the Administering Members complied with their obligations under the Charter to the full and that the Non-Self-Governing Territories obtained self-government and independence.

14. The report of the Committee on Information on social conditions (A/2908, part two) contained a number of general observations on various aspects of those conditions. While such observations were appropriate, they should be accompanied by factual material. Wages were one of the most important problems and exerted a major influence on levels of living. In that connexion, he referred to paragraph 74 of the report on social conditions, in which the Committee on Information had complained that it lacked the basic information necessary for assessing the adequacy of wage levels or comparing real

wages among a number of Territories. The available information and figures, however, clearly showed that wages were very low, particularly in the case of indigenous workers, who were discriminated against in that respect. The Committee on Information had drawn attention in paragraph 32 of its report, to the inadequate wages received by urban workers, who were faced with numerous material difficulties with regard to housing, food, transportation and social amenities. It had further noted, in paragraph 109, that malnutrition was a serious problem in many Non-Self-Governing Territories and that unsatisfactory diet was a major cause of death, disease and debility, particularly in certain age groups. The *Review of Economic Activity in Africa, 1950 to 1954*<sup>1</sup> noted in chapter 5 that in that period the cost of living in the Belgian Congo had increased by 20 per cent for Europeans and 29 per cent for indigenous workers. The rise in Northern Rhodesia and Uganda during the same period had been approximately 29 per cent and 49 per cent respectively; and similar increases had occurred in Kenya, French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa and other Non-Self-Governing Territories. That tremendous increase in the cost of living coupled with very low wages still further depressed the workers' social conditions. Furthermore, social security and insurance were virtually non-existent. For instance, the International Labour Office reported in document A/AC.35/L.207, that in Nigeria there was no free education, unemployment dole, old-age pension, widows' and orphans' pension scheme, insurance and such other social schemes as existed in Europe.

15. The question of employment opportunities was also a very important consideration. Unemployment, a major problem in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, was aggravated by such factors as the alienation of land, erosion, primitive farming methods and the price of agricultural products as compared with the price of imported goods. According to the data given in the *Review of Economic Activity in Africa, 1950 to 1954*, only 5.5 per cent of the total population of the Belgian Congo were wage earners, while the corresponding figure for the Gold Coast was 4.8 per cent, for Kenya, 8.2 per cent, for Nigeria, 1.03 per cent, for Northern Rhodesia, 11.5 per cent and for Uganda, 15 per cent. Those figures showed how serious the employment situation was, particularly among the indigenous inhabitants.

16. Discrimination was still practised against the indigenous workers who were employed for the heaviest tasks. The Committee on Information had noted in paragraphs 78 and 94 of its report on social conditions that the barriers to the advancement of Africans in some employments in Central and East Africa were still considerable, and that in some cases there were differences both in the legal provisions and the practical situations between European and indigenous workers. In some Territories of Central and East Africa, separate accommodation in public transport vehicles, in public offices, restaurants and hotels was still a common practice. In many Non-Self-Governing Territories there were separate schools, hospitals or wards for the various races, and his delegation considered that effective measures should be taken to eliminate such discrimination.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations publications, Sales No.: 1955.II.C.3.

17. The decline in the standard of living of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories was attributable to a large extent to the various types of taxes and customs duties levied against the population. In its report to the ninth session of the General Assembly, the Committee on Information had stated that indirect taxes represented a heavier burden on the population as a whole than other forms of taxation, and had referred to the head tax, which was unpopular and sometimes discriminatory in character (A/2729, part two, paras. 99 and 102). It had also noted that as regards customs duties, policies were followed which favoured the metropolitan country, and that in addition, as a result of customs and currency measures the inhabitants of the Territories might be obliged to pay whatever higher prices might be in effect in the countries of a particular currency area (A/2729, part two, paras. 105 and 106).

18. Industrial development had been encouraged to some degree in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, yet, as the Committee on Information had pointed out in its report to the ninth session of the General Assembly, while those Territories produced 50 per cent of the world production of bauxite, they did not manufacture aluminium. They produced 54 per cent of the world production of cocoa, but did not manufacture cocoa powder or butter. Eighteen Territories produced 3,500,000 tons of cane-sugar, but refined only a small proportion of that production. Territories rich in limestone and in clay imported large quantities of building material. In many Territories that grew cotton on a large scale, the cotton growers were imported cotton goods, as could be seen from paragraph 85 of part two of document A/2729. Those facts showed that the Territories were exploited as a source of raw material for the further development of the industries of the metropolitan countries and as a source of cheap labour.

19. The resources of the Territories should be used to raise the standards of living and to satisfy the material and spiritual needs of the population. A comprehensive programme of industrial development in the Territories would eliminate poverty, hunger, and discrimination and would promote the political, economic and social progress of the people and help them attain self-government and independence.

20. The standard of living in the Territories was also affected by the policies governing imports and exports. The Committee on Information had pointed out that the demand for primary products made by export markets had been strong enough to provoke the danger that too many resources would be devoted to its satisfaction so that supplies for local consumption might be jeopardized (A/2729, part two, para. 49). Thus, a trend towards a one- or two-crop economy had been noted which would seriously imperil the well-being of the Territories and expose the population to the difficulties resulting from fluctuations on the world market. What was equally important, local production was and might remain insufficient to meet local needs and it was unlikely that the peoples would be able to import the necessary adjuncts to local diets (A/2729, part two, para. 54).

21. Radical steps were required to improve political, economic, social and cultural conditions in the Territories. The United Nations must take urgent meas-

ures to improve the living conditions of the people, while the Administering Members should endeavour to fulfil the obligations they had assumed under Article 73 e of the Charter. His delegation hoped that the noble aims proclaimed in Chapter XI of the Charter would be realized and that in the interests of international peace and security the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories would be granted a full measure of self-government and independence.

22. Mr. PACHACHI (Iraq) said that his Government's deep interest in the welfare of dependent peoples stemmed from its belief in the right of every nation to freedom and self-determination. That belief was sustained by the conviction that history was relentlessly progressing towards the complete eradication of colonialism.

23. Yet his Government was not blind to the problems facing the administering Powers in the Non-Self-Governing Territories or unappreciative of the progress that had been achieved in preparing some dependent peoples for self-government. The past ten years had witnessed a notable change in the traditional attitudes of the administering Powers towards colonial problems, and particularly towards the question of political advancement, a change which had been clearly reflected in the Fourth Committee's debates. The fact that every year brought new signs of improvement showed that the Committee's work had not been in vain for in the last analysis the Committee's main objective was to assist the Administering Members to improve the conditions of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. So long as there was agreement on the ultimate objective of full self-government, differences of opinion regarding methods, timing or rate of political advancement towards that goal could be reconciled. That was the spirit in which his Government had always approached the problem of dependent peoples.

24. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, in its current report to the General Assembly, had devoted particular attention to social conditions in the Territories. The report contained much useful information as well as a fairly comprehensive account of the improvements that had taken place since the previous report on social conditions had been submitted in 1952 (A/2219, part two). The current report attempted to reconcile widely divergent views with the result that there was a noticeable tendency towards over-simplification and vagueness. He agreed with the Mexican representative, however, that the Committee had been prevented from producing a more informative and analytical report by its extremely restrictive terms of reference, which prohibited it from exploring the political implications of various social and economic policies being introduced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Inasmuch as political advancement and social and economic development were closely interrelated, the Committee's restrictive terms of reference sometimes compelled it to give an incomplete and partly inaccurate picture of conditions. The Secretariat frequently worked under similar handicaps, and consequently the value of its reports, on which much of the Fourth Committee's work was based, was often seriously reduced. Despite those handicaps, however, the Secretariat, by its devotion and ability, was still able to produce some excellent studies. Furthermore,

the information transmitted by the Administering Members was not always complete, and the Secretariat and the specialized agencies were frequently compelled to exercise a high degree of selectivity in submitting information so that the Committee obtained an uneven picture of conditions. It was impossible, for example, to know whether certain policies which had proved successful in some Territories were being introduced in other Territories. Yet it was only through comparative studies that a true picture of conditions and the rate of progress in the different Territories could be obtained.

25. He had noted with satisfaction that progress had been made towards the ratification by the administering Powers of various ILO conventions, but mere ratification of those instruments might prove to be of only theoretical value if the necessary legislative and administrative measures were not taken to implement the provisions. He had also noted with interest the information regarding the French Labour Code, which represented an important step forward in labour relations. Measures had not yet been taken, however, to implement the Code in all the Territories under French administration despite the fact that article 240 of the Code, promulgated in 1952, provided a one-year time-limit for such action. It was to be hoped that the French authorities would accelerate the implementation of the Code.

26. He had been gratified to note the improvements in wage levels, but as the data concerning the cost of living and wage levels was still far from complete, it was difficult to gauge the progress achieved in that respect. There had, however, been progress in respect of trade union organizations, and his Government had noted with particular satisfaction the statement that it was now government policy in many Territories to encourage responsible trade unionism as the best means of promoting industrial harmony (A/2908, part two, para. 77). Some difficulties had, however, been encountered. For example, the Governing Body of the ILO, acting on the recommendation of the ILO Committee on Freedom of Association, had drawn the French Government's attention to the need for promulgating legislation in Morocco to ensure the exercise of full trade union rights by Moroccan workers and, pending the promulgation of such legislation, to accord Moroccan workers freedom to form trade union organizations of their own choice. That, however, had not been done. The French representative had told the Committee on Information that the entire question of trade union organization in Morocco was being carefully studied and that legislation on the subject would be enacted in the near future. It was unfortunate that no further information on that point was available. The Secretariat's report on industrial relations in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.195) pointed out that while in the Belgian Congo legislation governing trade union organization among European workers followed the lines of Belgian trade unionism, legislation concerning African trade unions provided for wide government control. The Governor-General was given dictatorial powers which affected every phase of the organization and operation of trade unions. The provision that a representative of the Administration should attend meetings of the executive board or the general assembly of an industrial association was particularly serious for it implied that the presence of that rep-

resentative might be designed to influence the decisions of those bodies.

27. The question of race relations in Non-Self-Governing Territories had always been of particular concern to his delegation, for racial discrimination was perhaps the worst of all manifestations of colonial rule and the most important single obstacle to orderly political progress and economic and social development. General Assembly resolution 644 (VII) had recommended certain measures for the reduction of racial tension and the abolition of discriminatory laws and practices in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Three years after the adoption of that resolution, some improvements had been made, but much remained to be done. The Committee on Information stated that discrimination was often maintained by entrenched economic interests (A/2908, part two, para. 87). It would seem necessary, therefore, to attack the problem not merely on the educational but also on the economic level. The improvement of the economic conditions of the indigenous population would contribute greatly to the solution of the racial problem, but the administering Powers must also direct their efforts towards curbing the power of entrenched economic interests, which was not an easy task. In that connexion, he endorsed the views of the Indian representative on the Committee on Information, who had stated that while it was necessary to raise the African out of his tribal status, it was equally important to eradicate the feudal mentality of the white settlers and re-educate them in their responsibilities in a plural society and reorientate their outlook towards the peoples of Africa.

28. The efforts of the French Government to improve race relations had made notable progress. He had been gratified to hear the United Kingdom representative's statement (473rd meeting) that his Government had adopted the policy that all forms of discrimination should be brought speedily to an end and that action in that direction had already attained good results in the two important fields of housing and education.

29. In the Belgian Congo the jurisdiction of penal law and the courts had been extended to the *évolués*—a first step to be followed by legislative measures aimed at the gradual abolition of racial distinctions in Congolese laws. Although he welcomed that apparent trend towards a more liberal policy, he shared the concern expressed by the Committee on Information as to whether the granting, as a privilege, of forms of equality to selected persons from among the local inhabitants might not become a new form of discrimination between favoured and other groups in the population (A/2908, part two, para. 89).

30. He had welcomed with satisfaction the progress made in the field of community development, a notion which was steadily gaining acceptance in Iraq. His Government's limited experience fully confirmed the conclusions of the Committee on Information. He realized that the movement would have only limited benefits unless it was conducted as part of a comprehensive national policy, and he therefore fully endorsed the views expressed by the Committee on Information in paragraph 55 of part two of its report.

31. Community development was a valuable instrument for stimulating political advancement and provided excellent preparation for eventual self-govern-



ment. It eased the financial burdens of Governments by encouraging the people to undertake tasks that the Government would otherwise have had to cope with. That aspect of community development had been of particular importance in Iraq. He would welcome some comments from the Belgian authorities on the techniques of the new experiment in social welfare.

32. Before concluding he would briefly refer to the question of the renewal of the Committee on Information, reserving his right to intervene later in the debate upon the question. In that connexion two basic questions should be answered: whether the Committee had rendered any service and whether it had facilitated the work of the Fourth Committee. In his delegation's view both questions could be answered in the affirmative. Even the representatives of the Administering Members had sometimes recognized its usefulness, including the United Kingdom representative in his opening statement in the present debate (473rd meeting). If, as that representative had said, the Committee was capable of producing clear and useful analyses of conditions in the Territories, that in itself would be sufficient justification for its renewal. There was no other body that could prepare such analyses, and without them the debates in the Fourth Committee would inevitably be difficult, prolonged and inadequate.

33. As long as Chapter XI was a part of the Charter, the United Nations would be interested in information from the Non-Self-Governing Territories; as long as the General Assembly was interested in that information, some kind of machinery would be needed to analyse and study it. The Committee on Information was precisely such a piece of machinery and its work had been valuable despite the restrictions and handicaps under which it laboured. In that spirit his delegation, together with those of Burma and India, had in the Committee on Information proposed the Committee's renewal on a permanent basis (A/2908, part one, para. 88). The sponsors had made every effort to meet the wishes of the Administering Members, but unfortunately the concessions they had made in accepting the Brazilian amendments (A/2908, part one, para. 93) had not been matched by an equal readiness to compromise on the part of some of the Administering Members. Nevertheless, although not satisfied with the draft resolution in its final form, his delegation had not objected to it, in the hope that the Administering Members would adopt a more flexible and conciliatory attitude in the Fourth Committee. It was therefore waiting to hear their views before taking a definite stand on draft resolution B (A/2908, part one, annex II).

34. Mr. HELB (Netherlands) said he shared the view expressed by the Chairman of the Committee on Information, the two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur, that the Committee's work had been fruitful. At the same time he agreed with those speakers who had expressed the opinion that the Committee's report, and especially part two, had certain shortcomings. He felt, however, that the document was a useful one for general orientation as well as for practical use in the field. The report had been forwarded to the Netherlands Government at The Hague and also to the Territorial Government at Hollandia, where he knew its contents would be closely studied and, wherever possible, used in the formulation of future policy. In that respect the influence of the reports of the Committee on Information should not be under-

estimated. Nor should it be supposed that any constructive suggestions in respect of its contents voiced by the members of the Fourth Committee would remain unnoticed. His delegation had been particularly grateful for the remarks made by the representative of Mexico at the 473rd meeting.

35. He would not discuss the contents of the report in detail, but would refer to two subjects to which the Netherlands Government attached great importance.

36. The development of a society emerging from a primitive state of existence called for undivided and co-ordinated attention in practically every sphere. A basic need in all circumstances was the improvement of living conditions and public health. Apart from alleviating the immediate effects of endemic diseases, the population must be taught why certain preventive and, at a later stage, curative measures must be taken. Thus any substantial plan for the improvement of public health on a large scale presupposed careful preparation of programmes in a broad field. In the course of the past year the authorities in the Territories under Netherlands administration had been able to undertake two territory-wide campaigns against endemic diseases because all the preparatory work had been done, sufficient qualified personnel had been there and the necessary materials had been at their disposal. Valuable assistance had been forthcoming from such specialized agencies as the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization. From that experience he could endorse the tributes that had been paid to the activities of those agencies. The Netherlands Government would doubtless in the future explore ways and means in which further co-operation with those agencies could be even more fruitfully carried out.

37. Another subject which had his Government's constant attention was community development. A primitive society which had rapidly to undergo fundamental changes in all sections of life in order to be able to take its place in the world of today could not develop harmoniously unless a completely new awareness of belonging to a larger community than the family or the village was created. Not only had the outlook of the individual on life in general to be transformed, but he must be imbued with a new sense of responsibility and civic consciousness which would assist the community to run its own affairs on a co-operative basis. Community development, in the sense in which the term was being used today, provided a solution of the problems concerned. Much experience had been gained by the Territorial Governments from certain pilot projects, and practical measures had been put into effect in a number of areas. In that way conditions were being created in which an increasing number of co-operatives could function successfully, and the next step could be taken towards establishing advisory councils within the village communities. Naturally that progress did not eliminate all problems and much remained to be done. In that respect much could be gained from an exchange of views such as had taken place in the Committee on Information at its most recent session. His delegation wondered whether, if the Committee were renewed, it could devote more time to a detailed discussion on the subject of community development in the light of recent experience, when in due course it took up social conditions as its main item. That could well be done within the present framework and

with the existing Standard Form, if members were prepared to co-operate.

38. His delegation had explained the attitude of the Netherlands Government with regard to the renewal of the Committee during its 1955 session, at the 128th meeting, and he would not cover the ground again. During the past three years his Government had given ample evidence of its willingness to co-operate with the Committee, in spite of certain reservations it might have. It felt, however, that in order to achieve the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter a similar spirit of co-operation from all sides was essential in the best interests of the United Nations in general and of the dependent peoples in particular. Therefore the manner in which the Committee, if renewed, continued its task would constitute for the Netherlands Government the real touchstone for evaluating the merits and demerits of its work. With that in mind his delegation would have no objection to supporting draft resolution B and, subject to any changes that might be introduced by amendments or complementary resolutions, would adopt the same attitude when called upon to cast its vote.

39. Mr. DIPP GOMEZ (Dominican Republic) said that his country supported the concepts embodied in the Charter and complied with its provisions as it complied with all treaties it had entered into. It believed in mutual respect between countries and therefore abstained from intervening in matters which were recognized by the Charter as falling within the domestic jurisdiction of States.

40. He was happy to be able to say that the Administering Members were doing their utmost to fulfil the provisions of Chapter XI. The Non-Self-Governing Territories were making economic and social progress and were advancing towards self-government. He was glad to recognize that the Administering Members were doing admirable work in promoting cultural advancement and improvement in living conditions among the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In particular he congratulated the United States Government for granting scholarships to students from the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

41. The report of the Committee on Information would greatly increase members' knowledge of social conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Although not faultless, the report was a very useful piece of work. He hoped the Committee would be renewed. He would therefore vote for draft resolutions A and B.

42. Mr. AZIZ (Afghanistan) expressed his delegation's regret at the absence of the French delegation from the General Assembly and especially from the Fourth Committee. He hoped that that absence would be only temporary.

43. In view of the fact that the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter constituted a basic and vital link between the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the United Nations, he would support the suggestions made by the Haitian representative at the 472nd meeting to the effect that the name of the Committee on Information should be changed to one which would better reflect the significance of Chapter XI of the Charter.

44. The recognition by the Administering Members of their responsibility towards the non-self-governing peoples as well as towards the community of nations

was certainly most gratifying. The dependent peoples were either already conscious or were rapidly becoming conscious of their existence as human entities and they wished to obtain the honours and rights due to any human society. Undoubtedly the United Nations would recognize that potent and instinctive movement and would try to channel it in the direction of peace. It was no longer possible to have a world divided into free peoples and dependent peoples, into "haves" and "have-nots". The United Nations must see to it that the dependent peoples were treated in accordance with the terms of Article 73 and were helped towards the attainment of self-government.

45. The representative of an administering Power, speaking at the United Nations tenth anniversary meeting in San Francisco, had said that the Bandung Conference had fully convinced him that the complete equality of races, with all its natural consequences, was more than a concept today; it had become a reality, and any contemporary statesman who refused to admit it would be bound to make a good many mistakes.

46. The report of the Committee on Information was perhaps the best that could be produced within the limitations imposed upon it by its terms of reference. The document was a compromise between several points of view and could not therefore represent any one of them completely. Notwithstanding those handicaps, he thought the report would greatly facilitate the task of the Fourth Committee, and his delegation would therefore vote for draft resolution A.

47. With reference to part one of the Committee's report, he would single out particularly the importance of education, which was the basis of any civilized society. There could be no doubt that education and enlightenment were the only means of awakening the consciousness of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories and hence of leading them peacefully towards self-government. He hoped that in the future the Committee on Information would study the question of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories as frequently and as thoroughly as possible. In saying that he did not wish to underrate the importance of other conditions in the Territories; in his view co-ordinated action would be the best way to achieve well balanced progress in the Territories and economic, social and educational conditions should go hand in hand.

48. He had been glad to see in paragraph 29 of the report that France had earmarked 19,000 million francs for education in its new plan for the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and he also welcomed the statement by the United Kingdom representative that approximately 4,000 students were attending the three territorial universities and four university colleges, and that additional students were enrolled in universities in the United Kingdom. He was particularly glad to note that several thousand students from Non-Self-Governing Territories had studied in the United States since 1950 and that 150 students had received scholarships and subsidies from the United States. He had also welcomed the news that several non-administering Powers had offered scholarships to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

49. With regard to the question of the renewal of the Committee on Information, he felt that the limitations imposed upon it by its terms of reference were preventing it from doing the best possible work. He

would therefore wish its terms of reference to be enlarged to enable it to make specific recommendations regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories. Reports so far had been vague and abstract, precisely because of those restrictions. For that reason he would have liked to be able to vote for the draft resolution presented by Burma, India and Irak in the Committee on Information. In any event, his delegation attached great importance to the continuation of the Committee and would therefore vote for any draft resolution designed to that end which might emerge from the Committee's discussion.

50. His remarks concerning part one of the report also largely applied to part two. Again, restrictions and limitations had prevented the Sub-Committee on Social Conditions from drawing precise and concrete conclusions. Nevertheless, the members of the Sub-Committee were to be congratulated upon the docu-

ment they had produced. It was gratifying that the Sub-Committee had emphasized the participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the management of their own affairs. That was the only way to promote in their minds the sense of responsibility towards their communities and their countrymen. He was glad to see that certain ILO conventions had been ratified by the administering Powers.

51. In conclusion, he would say that the ultimate object of the United Nations, which was peace, would be nearer if the Member States devoted themselves to the betterment of the lot of the unfortunates of the world and if, in accordance with the principles of self-determination inscribed in the Charter, freedom could be granted to all those who were asking for it.

The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.