

UNITED



NATIONS

**REPORT
OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON INFORMATION
TRANSMITTED UNDER
ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER**

(2 – 27 October 1951)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : SIXTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/1836)

(50 p.)

**GENEVA
NOVEMBER 1951**

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NOTE

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* A limited number of copies of the Revised Standard Form were distributed at the European Office of the United Nations as document A/1836/Add.1, which constitutes Part Two of this Report.

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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER

Part One

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

I. Constitution of the Special Committee

1. The General Assembly, by resolution 332 (IV), adopted on 2 December 1949 during the fourth regular session, constituted a Special Committee for a three-year period to examine the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are set forth in the resolution as follows :

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

3. The Committee consisted of sixteen members, comprising the eight Member States transmitting information and an equal number of other Member States elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. Of the non-administering Members, four were elected for a term of three years, two for two years and two to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of the terms of office of Sweden and Venezuela. The following was the membership of the Special Committee in 1951 :

Members transmitting information

Australia
Belgium
Denmark
France
Netherlands
New Zealand
United Kingdom of Great
Britain and Northern Ireland
United States of America

Elected members

Brazil
Cuba
Egypt
India
Mexico
Pakistan
Philippines
Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics

4. The Committee met in Geneva, and held twenty-two meetings from 2 to 27 October 1951.

5. The representatives of the following specialized agencies took part in the discussions of the Committee : the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

II. Officers

6. The officers elected by the Committee were :

Dr. W. J. A. Kernkamp (Netherlands), Chairman,
Dr. José D. Ingles (Philippines), Vice-Chairman,
Mr. M. Ziaud-Din (Pakistan), Rapporteur.

III. Sub-Committees

7. The Sub-Committee appointed by the Special Committee to meet in 1951 in order to undertake the task of revision of the Standard Form, was composed of the representatives of Brazil, France, India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The representative of the Philippines, Mr. José D. Ingles, was elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The representatives of the ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO also participated in the work of the Sub-Committee.

8. A Sub-Committee was appointed at the thirty-sixth meeting of the Committee to prepare a special report on economic conditions and development in Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was composed of the representatives of Brazil, France, India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The representative of the United Kingdom, Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson, was elected Chairman of the Sub-Committee. The representatives of FAO and ILO also participated in the work of the Sub-Committee.

9. At the forty-fourth meeting, the Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to prepare a report on the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether any territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. It was composed of the representatives of Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, the Philippines and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The representative of Cuba, Mr. G. Perez Cisneros, was elected Chairman, and the representative of Denmark, Mr. H. Lannung, Rapporteur of the Sub-Committee.

IV. Agenda

10. The Committee adopted the provisional agenda subject to a re-arrangement in the order of the items. The agenda as adopted is set out in Annex I.

V. Economic Conditions and Development in Non-Self-Governing Territories

11. General Assembly resolution 333 (IV) contains, in the second paragraph of its preamble, the consideration that "... the value of the work of the Committee would be enhanced if, without prejudice to the annual consideration of all the functional fields enumerated in Article 73 e of the Charter, special attention were given to one field each year".

In the light of the above text and of the success which it believed had accompanied the special attention paid to education, the Special Committee in 1950 agreed that, at its 1951 session, it should pay special attention to economic conditions and development in Non-Self-Governing Territories, without prejudice to the consideration of the other two functional fields. It had further agreed on a list of topics which would form the basis of discussion within that general study.

12. In resolution 445 (V), the General Assembly had approved the arrangements proposed by the Special Committee for its work in 1951, and had invited "the specialized agencies concerned, with a view to the preparation of studies, based on the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter and relevant supplemental information, in respect of economic conditions and development to be considered by the Special Committee in 1951, to collaborate with the Secretary-General in the study of problems of the prices of tropical export crops and arrangement for their marketing, migrant labour in Africa, the development of co-operative societies in peasant communities and the economic value of preventive medicine."

13. In consequence, in addition to the summaries and analyses prepared by the Secretary-General, the Special Committee had before it reports prepared by ILO, FAO and UNESCO dealing with subjects within their respective fields.

14. Following the precedent set in 1950, economic advisers were attached to the delegations of France, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

15. The Committee discussed this item of its agenda from its thirty-first to its thirty-eighth meeting. General statements embracing this item as well as other related items on the agenda were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and may be found in the summary records of the thirty-first to thirty-fifth meetings.

16. This debate provided an opportunity for a general review of the economic policies, practices and progress of economic development achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, for the exposition of views by Members, and also for a more detailed discussion of the subjects of rural economy, industrial development, fisheries, forestry and agricultural research.

17. In his general statement, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the opinion that, on the basis of the facts which he had quoted, taken from the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter for the years 1950 and 1951, and also from the legislation of a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the inescapable conclusion must be drawn that the countries which bore responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories had failed to carry out the requirements of the United Nations Charter in respect of such Territories, and that they had condemned the indigenous populations of those Territories to an existence characterized by starvation and abject poverty under conditions of total lack of rights and utter ignorance. The Administering Authorities were not promoting the political progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and had failed to discharge their obligations concerning development towards self-government; they had also failed to take into satisfactory account the natural political aspirations of the indigenous populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; nor had they helped those populations to achieve the progressive development of their own political institutions. The Administering Authorities had also failed to promote the economic, social and educational advancement of the indigenous populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories for which they were responsible; they had failed to take the necessary measures to ensure that the native cultures of the indigenous populations were respected throughout the Territories in question, and to provide just treatment for those peoples and protect them from abuses.

18. Replies to these criticisms were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States of America and certain other representatives, rejecting the allegations and charges made by the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as being in part a distortion of the actual facts and generally without foundation. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics replied that no fact which he had cited in his statement had been taken from other than official documents.

19. A Sub-Committee was established at the thirty-sixth meeting, with broad terms of reference to prepare a special report on economic conditions and development for the consideration of the full Committee. The membership of this Sub-Committee has been given above in paragraph 8.

20. The Sub-Committee's report was discussed by the Committee at its forty-fifth meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Denmark, France, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in the course of which a few minor amendments were made. The statements of the representatives concerned are given in the summary record of the forty-fifth meeting. The report, as amended, was approved by the Committee by 15 votes to one. The approved text constitutes part three of the Special Committee's Report.

21. Following the examination of this report, a joint draft resolution was proposed by the representatives of the Philippines and the United Kingdom and adopted by the Committee by 15 votes to one. The resolution is set forth in Annex II.

VI. Revision of the Standard Form

22. During its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth meetings, the Committee discussed the second report of the Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Standard Form, the membership of which is given above in paragraph 7.

23. During the discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and some further amendments were adopted and incorporated in the revised text. The statements of the representatives concerned are given in the summary records of the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth meetings.

24. Statements in explanation of their votes and reserving the position of their governments in regard to the transmission of information not related to statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions, as well as transmission of information on the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in the Territories under their administration, were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium and France. These statements are given in the summary record of the thirty-ninth meeting.

25. The Committee adopted by 11 votes to one, with 3 abstentions, a joint draft resolution proposed by the representatives of India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

26. The text of this resolution, together with the Standard Form as revised, which form Part Two of the Report of the Special Committee, were approved at the Committee's thirty-ninth meeting by 12 votes to one, with 2 abstentions.

VII. Social Factors in Economic Development

27. Preliminary analyses on certain social factors were submitted in order to bring to the attention of the Committee some of the factors closely related to economic development, as well as to serve as a link between the special study undertaken this year and that to be undertaken by the Committee in 1952.

28. Documents submitted by the Secretary-General consisted of one on the organization of rural health services (A/AC.35/L.42); another on education for rural welfare (A/AC.35/L.43); an analysis of labour statistics (A/AC.35/L.53); vital statistics (A/AC.35/L.57); and settlement policies (A/AC.35/L.61).

29. In that connexion, the International Labour Organisation had prepared two documents, one on migrant labour in non-metropolitan Territories (A/AC.35/L.40) and the other on action undertaken by the Organisation in relation to programmes for the training of workers (A/AC.35/L.52).

30. The Committee discussed these subjects during its fortieth and forty-first meetings, and statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Cuba, France, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as by the representatives of the Secretary-General, ILO and WHO. These statements are given in the summary records of those meetings.

31. In addition to being based on, and in amplification of, the above-mentioned documents, the discussion brought out the desire of the Committee for fuller treatment of social conditions and problems of social development in Non-Self-Governing Territories in its 1952 session. Most of the statements reflected a desire for more detailed studies of the subjects on which preliminary analyses had been prepared this year, including the methodology of studies of standards of living. Further indications of which particular aspects of social conditions should be given special attention were left for decision when the Committee came to discuss its future work.

VIII. Education in Non-Self-Governing Territories

32. General Assembly resolution 445 (V) noted "the intention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to place before the Special Committee for its consideration at its 1951 session documents relating to the use of the indigenous or national languages for teaching purposes and the eradication of illiteracy".

33. Accordingly, in addition to analyses prepared by the Secretary-General of the information concerning education transmitted in 1951 (A/AC.35/L.43 and L.47), UNESCO submitted two interim reports, the first dealing with the use of vernacular languages in education (A/AC.35/L.62) and the second on measures for suppressing illiteracy which could be applied in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.63).

34. The discussion of this item was opened by the representative of UNESCO, who reviewed the activities of his organization in relation to the particular aspects of education before the Committee (see summary record of the forty-first meeting). Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and by the representative of the Secretary-General; they are contained in the summary records of the forty-second meeting.

35. In response to a query addressed to them, representatives of certain Administering Members gave an account of actions taken by their governments in regard to the Special Report on Education approved by the General Assembly in 1950. Their statements are contained in the summary record of the forty-second meeting.

36. In view of the importance attached to the whole question of education, the desire was expressed that further discussion of the progress achieved in this field should take place at the 1952 session.

IX. Information on Technical Assistance accorded to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

37. In resolution 444 (V), the General Assembly recommended "that the Administering Members include yearly in the statistical information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter as full a report as possible on all applications made in behalf of their respective Non-Self-Governing Territories and on the manner in which technical assistance received from the United Nations and the specialized agencies has been integrated into long-range development programmes in such Territories".

38. The Secretary-General had prepared a document (A/AC.35/L.59) setting out the technical assistance rendered or to be rendered in Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations and the specialized agencies from July 1950 to May 1951, together with the texts of the Basic Agreement between the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the United Kingdom for the provision of technical assistance to Trust, Non-Self-Governing and other Territories for whose international relations that Government is responsible; as also the Agreement for technical co-operation between the Governments of the United States of America and of the United Kingdom in respect of the same above-mentioned Territories.

39. Following an opening statement by the representative of the Secretary-General, statements were made by the representatives of Brazil, France, India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, ILO and FAO, and are given in the summary records of the forty-third meeting.

40. During the discussion, the representatives of Brazil and the United States of America drew the attention of the Committee to the provisions in the Basic Agreement between the United Nations and its specialized agencies and the United Kingdom by which supplementary agreements relating to technical assistance would be concluded directly with the agencies concerned by the Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration.

X. Information on Human Rights in Non-Self-Governing Territories

41. By resolution 446 (V), the General Assembly had invited "the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories to include, in the information to be transmitted to the Secretary-General in 1951 under Article 73 e of the Charter, a summary of the extent to which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is implemented in Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration"; and had further, requested "the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter to include in its report to the General Assembly at its sixth session such recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to the application in Non-Self-Governing Territories of the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights".

42. The Committee had before it a report on the application of human rights in Non-Self-Governing Territories administered by the United States of America (A/1823/Add.1), and a document prepared by the Secretary-General on information transmitted on human rights in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.60).

43. Statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, France, India, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The points of view and the attitudes of those Governments in relation to the transmission of information on the application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are given in the summary records of the forty-third and forty-fourth meetings.

44. A draft resolution on information concerning human rights in the Non-Self-Governing Territories was proposed by the representatives of Mexico and the Philippines (A/AC.35/L.70) and was later replaced by a revised draft resolution proposed by the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, India, Mexico and the Philippines (A/AC.35/L.73). An amendment consisting of an additional paragraph to this revised draft resolution was proposed by the representative of the United States of America (A/AC.35/L.72). This amendment read as follows:

"Hopes that, in the provision of such information, a significant step forward will be taken in the furtherance in all countries of the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

45. Before voting on the amendment as set out above, the representative of the United Kingdom asked for a separate vote on the words "in the provision of such information". The Committee decided by 9 votes to 6, with one abstention, to retain these words in the amendment, and adopted the amendment as a whole by 9 votes to 2, with 5 abstentions.

46. The revised draft resolution as amended was adopted by 10 votes to 5, with one abstention.

47. Statements in explanation of their votes were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Cuba, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. These statements are given in the summary record of the forty-fourth meeting.

48. The text of the resolution as adopted (A/AC.35/L.75) is given below :

" The Special Committee,

" Taking note of General Assembly resolution 446 (V) of 12 December 1950,

" Noting, further, that with a few exceptions, the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories have not included in the information submitted to the Secretary-General in 1951 under Article 73 e of the Charter, a summary of the extent to which the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is implemented in their Non-Self-Governing Territories .

" Expresses its appreciation to those Administering Members which have complied with the General Assembly's resolution ;

" Requests all the Administering Members concerned to transmit the necessary information on the observance of human rights in their Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Secretary-General in 1952, in accordance with Part III, B. 1, of the Revised Standard Form, and taking into account the discussions held in the Special Committee on the subject at its forty-third and forty-fourth meetings on 19 and 22 October 1951 ;

" Decides to inform the General Assembly that it will consider the formulation of recommendations relating to the application in Non-Self-Governing Territories of the principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as part of its special consideration of social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories at its next session ;

" Hopes that, in the provision of such information, a significant step forward will be taken in the furtherance in all countries of the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

XI. Territories to which Chapter XI of the Charter applies

49. In resolution 334 (IV), the General Assembly had invited " any special committee which the General Assembly may appoint on information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter to examine the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether

any territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government "

50. The Special Committee in 1950 had agreed that this item should be put on the agenda of its next session.

51. The Secretary-General had compiled background data on the factors relating to the application of Chapter XI of the Charter (A/AC.35/L.30 and L.30/Add.1) to assist the Committee in its deliberations of this question.

52. During the general discussion of this item, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Their statements are included in the summary record of the forty-fourth meeting.

53. The Special Committee, in a spirit of seeking understanding rather than marking controversies, did not attempt to enter into the practical problems of who should determine whether a Territory is or is not a Non-Self-Governing Territory.

54. On a proposal by the representative of India, a Sub-Committee was appointed to prepare a report for the consideration of the Committee in its examination of the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether any Territory is or is not a Territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. The membership of this Sub-Committee is given in paragraph 9 above

55. The draft report of the Sub-Committee was submitted to the Committee at its forty-seventh meeting. General statements on the draft report were made by the representatives of Belgium, Denmark, the Philippines and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the discussion on the detailed aspects of the draft report, various amendments were adopted, including an alternative text to section VI proposed by the representatives of Belgium, Denmark and the United Kingdom, which was adopted by roll-call, by 8 votes to 7, with one abstention. The representatives of Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America voted in favour of the inclusion of this text, while the representatives of Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics voted against. The representative of India abstained.

56. The alternative text to the first paragraph of section VI proposed by the representatives of Cuba, Egypt and the Philippines, though not adopted by the Committee, is given as a footnote in Part Four ¹ of the report of the Special Committee.

57. The draft report, as amended and revised, was approved by the Committee by 10 votes to one, with 5 abstentions.

58. The representatives of Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, France, India, Mexico, New Zealand,

¹ See page 42.

Pakistan, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made statements in explanation of their votes, both reserving the position of their governments in any subsequent discussion of this subject in the General Assembly as well as their governments' attitude to the whole question under discussion. Those statements are given in the summary record of the forty-seventh meeting.

59. The text of this report as approved forms Part Four of the Committee's report to the General Assembly.

XII. Cessation of the Transmission of Information under Article 73 e of the Charter

60. In its resolution 222 (III), the General Assembly had considered that, "having regard to the provision of Chapter XI of the Charter, it is essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional position and status of any such Territory as a result of which the responsible Government concerned thinks it unnecessary to transmit information in respect of that Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter; and had requested "the Members concerned to communicate to the Secretary-General, within a maximum period of six months, such information as may be appropriate pursuant to the preceding paragraph, including the constitution, legislative act or executive order providing for the government of the Territory and the constitutional relationship of the Territory to the Government of the metropolitan country".

61. In conformity with these provisions, the Netherlands Government transmitted to the Secretary-General an "Explanatory note of the Netherlands Government on the termination of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter as regards Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles", a copy of the principal relevant articles of the Netherlands Constitution as amended in 1948, and a copy of the principal relevant articles of the Interim Order and Constitution of the Netherlands Antilles (A/AC.35/L.55 and L.55/Corr.1).

62. The discussion of this item was initiated by the representative of the Netherlands in a statement amplifying the information transmitted by his Government in compliance with the request contained in resolution 222 (III) and stating the position of his Government in respect to any subsequent action taken on it by the Special Committee and the General Assembly. His statement is given in the summary record of the forty-fifth meeting.

63. Statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, India, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United States of America. These statements are given in the summary record of the forty-sixth meeting.

64. In the course of their statements and subsequently, various representatives asked questions related to the information contained in document A/AC.35/L.55;

those questions were answered by a special representative in the Netherlands delegation. The Committee later expressed its appreciation of the able and frank manner in which this special representative had answered the questions put to him.

65. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics introduced a draft resolution proposing that the Committee should decide that no cessation of the transmission of information concerning any Non-Self-Governing Territory could take place until the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter had considered all the data concerning the changes in the status of the given territory, and had presented to the General Assembly a recommendation that Article 73 e cease to apply to the territory in question (A/AC.35/L.77). The representatives of Cuba, India, the Netherlands and the United States of America, in their statements, raised the question of the competence of the Committee to consider this draft resolution. These statements are given in the summary record of the forty-ninth meeting. The Committee decided by 13 votes to one, with one abstention, that it was not competent. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics expressed the opinion that this decision of the Committee was incorrect.

66. The representative of Cuba submitted a draft resolution by which the Special Committee would decide not to continue consideration of the communication and annexed note of the Netherlands Government—which it had begun—until it had been informed of the decision of the General Assembly regarding the factors which should be taken into consideration in order to decide whether a territory does or does not fall within the category of territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. In order to facilitate a solution which would receive a unanimous vote, however, he withdrew his draft resolution in favour of a text submitted by the representatives of Denmark, India, the Philippines and the United States of America.

67. This joint draft resolution was introduced by the representative of Denmark. In the subsequent discussion, statements were made by the representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; those statements may be found in the summary record of the forty-ninth meeting.

68. An amendment proposed by the representative of Mexico to add certain words to paragraph 6 of the joint draft resolution was later changed, in agreement with the representative of India, to the words "for any necessary action". The Committee adopted this amendment by 7 votes to 4, with 3 abstentions.

69. Paragraphs 1 to 4 of the joint draft resolution were adopted by 14 votes to one, and paragraph 5 by 9 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions.

70. A separate vote on the two parts of paragraph 6 was requested by the representative of Belgium. The first part of this paragraph, reading "Takes note of the

communication of the Government of the Netherlands with reference to the cessation of the transmission of information on these territories and transmits this information [to the General Assembly] ", was adopted by 14 votes to none. The remaining part of the paragraph, reading : "... together with its report on General Assembly resolution 334 (IV) and the summary records relating to these questions to the General Assembly for any necessary action ", was adopted by 9 votes to 4, with 2 abstentions. The paragraph as a whole was adopted by 9 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions.

71 The joint draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by 10 votes to one, with 4 abstentions. The representative of the United Kingdom made a statement in explanation of his abstention, with which the representatives of Belgium and France associated themselves.

72. The text of the resolution as adopted (A/AC.35/L.79) is as follows :

" The Special Committee,

" Having regard to resolution 222 (III) requesting Members concerned to communicate information regarding any change in the constitutional position and status of a Non-Self-Governing Territory,

" Considering that it has received from the Secretary-General a copy of the communication dated 31 August 1951 from the Netherlands Government (document A/AC.35/L.55), which states that, in the opinion of that Government, the Territories of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles have now ceased to be Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations, and that consequently the Netherlands Government has decided to terminate the transmission of information under Article 73 e concerning the Territories to the Secretary-General.

" Having regard to resolution 448 (V), by which the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to examine such information as may be transmitted and report thereon to the General Assembly,

" Having noted the information made available by the Government of the Netherlands relating to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles,

" Having been informed that a conference among representatives of the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles on an equal footing is to be held in March 1952 to decide upon a system of co-operation for the common affairs of the three countries and the establishment of a new constitutional order to replace the present interim arrangement,

" Takes note of the communication of the Government of the Netherlands with reference to the cessation of the transmission of information on these territories, and transmits this information, together with its report on General Assembly resolution 334 (IV) and the summary records relating to these questions, to the General Assembly, for any necessary action."

XIII. The Secretary-General's Summaries and Analyses of Information

73. In addition to the summaries of statistical information, the Committee had before it for its consideration of general substantive questions additional to those treated under previous items, a preliminary analysis of juvenile delinquency (A/AC.35/L.36), a summary of vital statistics (A/AC.35/L.57), and a note on settlement policies prepared by the Secretary-General (A/AC.35/L.61).

74. Statements were made by the representatives of Denmark, India, the Philippines and the United Kingdom, and are given in the summary record of the forty-eighth meeting.

75. The representative of Denmark drew the attention of the Committee to the difficulty encountered in making adequate comparisons between conditions prevailing in Non-Self-Governing Territories and neighbouring countries with the same basic conditions, owing to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 447 (V), and expressed the hope that this resolution would be repealed in the near future.

76. The representative of the Philippines suggested that, owing to the dual aspects of economic and social conditions involved in the subject of land settlement policies, document A/AC.35/L.61 should be submitted to the Committee in its 1952 session. The Committee concurred with this suggestion.

XIV. The Secretary-General's Summaries of Information voluntarily transmitted

77. General Assembly resolution 218 (III), in paragraph 44 (c), invited the Secretary-General to prepare " annual summaries of any material which the Members may have voluntarily transmitted under the optional category of the Standard Form ". Accordingly, the Secretary-General had prepared a document summarizing such information transmitted by the Governments of Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands and the United States of America.

78. The representative of India expressed appreciation of the action taken by those Administering Members which had voluntarily transmitted information in accordance with the terms of that resolution.

79. The representative of New Zealand pointed out that the absence in the document before the Committee of information under the optional category of the Standard Form normally transmitted by his Government was due solely to a delay in transmission, and that the information would be transmitted to the Secretary-General in the near future for incorporation in an addendum to the report by the Secretary-General on " Summary of information voluntarily transmitted " (A/1835).

XV. Questions of Procedure

80. The Committee had before it the following documents prepared by the Secretary-General : an " Introductory note on the work of the Special Committee "

(A/AC.35/L.31), "Date of receipt of information" (A/AC.35/L.54), and "Relations with governments" (A/AC.35/L.58). The first report of the Sub-Committee on the Revision of the Standard Form (A/AC.35/L.66) was also submitted for the consideration of the Committee.

81. The representative of the United Kingdom submitted a suggestion, contained in document A/AC.35/L.66, that, in order to relieve the administrations of certain of the smaller Territories under United Kingdom administration of the burden of preparing information annually, transmission of information under Article 73 e should be made every third year in the case of twenty-two of these Territories. A number of representatives recognized the burden which may be imposed upon the Administering Authorities in the smaller Territories by the annual preparation of information. On the other hand, they pointed out that information on these Territories was of great value to the Special Committee, since the importance of the problems of principle involved could not be decided by the question of actual size. The point was also made that any change would involve amendments to General Assembly resolutions and might be interpreted as signifying that the General Assembly attached less importance to the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter than was indicated by decisions taken in and after 1946. The statements made on the subject by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Cuba, France, India, the Philippines, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics can be found in the summary record of the forty-eighth meeting.

82. As a result of the discussion and in view of the attitude taken by certain representatives in regard to the suggestion made by his Government, the representative of the United Kingdom withdrew the suggestion from further consideration by the Committee at that time, and reserved the position of his Government in any subsequent consideration of the subject by the General Assembly.

XVI. International Collaboration in regard to Economic, Social and Educational Conditions

83. In resolution 445 (V), the General Assembly had confirmed "its recognition of the importance of international collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories as expressed in resolution 331 (IV)". In this latter resolution, the General Assembly had invited the specialized agencies to communicate annually to the United Nations information on the progress of work undertaken by them which would be of service in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In response to this invitation, FAO submitted a document on its activities affecting Non-Self-Governing Territories, such as assistance in the improvement of government services, bringing governments together to discuss common problems, and collaboration with other United Nations agencies and with other inter-governmental bodies (A/AC.35/L.51); similarly, UNESCO submitted a report on its activities of possible interest to Powers responsible

for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.64).

84. The Secretary-General prepared documents dealing with United Nations relations with governments (A/AC.35/L.58), and with specialized agencies (A/AC.35/L.35), together with a summary of international collaboration in regard to economic and social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/AC.35/L.65 and L.65/Add.1).

85. Following an introductory statement by the representative of the Secretary-General, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, India, Mexico and UNESCO. These statements are given in the summary record of the forty-ninth meeting.

86. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Chairman expressed appreciation of the collaboration of the specialized agencies in the work of the Committee. The representatives of Cuba, India and Mexico expressed their special appreciation of the activities of UNESCO in relation to Non-Self-Governing Territories, and in particular, in the field of race relations.

XVII. Future Work of the Special Committee

87. The Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretary-General (A/AC.35/L.71) setting out a preliminary plan of studies for 1952 on social conditions and development.

88. The Committee also had before it a proposal submitted by the representative of the United States of America specifying topics which might be considered by the Special Committee during its 1952 session. As an additional subject for consideration to be inserted in both the plan of studies prepared by the Secretary-General and the list of topics submitted by the representative of the United States of America, the representative of India proposed "Race relations—problems and solutions", together with detailed indications of various aspects coming under this head. To the latter the representative of Cuba proposed certain additional items. Furthermore, the representative of the Philippines proposed "Problems of human rights" as an addition to the list of topics. He pointed out that the Special Committee had already decided to give attention to this question in its social studies for 1952.

89. In the general discussion which ensued, statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, France, India, New Zealand, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The representatives of the Secretary-General and WHO also participated in the discussions. The various points of view expressed by representatives are given in the summary record of the fiftieth meeting.

90. The Committee decided that, in regard to the choice of topics to be treated under the general subject of social conditions and development and in regard to any suggestion for a provisional agenda of the Committee for 1952, the Secretary-General should prepare

plans, taking full account of the discussions on this item in particular, and the general trend of discussions during the whole session of the Committee.

91. Various comments were made on the length of the session of the Special Committee in 1952, leading to expressions of opinion from some members that a session of three, or at most four weeks should suffice.

Others, however, thought it best to maintain the present practice. Since General Assembly resolution 332 (IV) invited the Secretary-General to fix the date or dates of meetings of the Committee, it was agreed that it was sufficient for the Secretary-General, in taking the decision required of him, to note the wishes which had been expressed in the Committee on this subject.

Annex I

AGENDA OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur.
3. Adoption of the provisional agenda.
4. Economic conditions and development in Non-Self-Governing Territories.
Secretary-General's analyses of information and documents submitted by ILO and FAO :
 - (a) Major economic problems and general aspects of economic development ;
 - (b) The rural economy, with particular reference to agricultural development, land distribution, agricultural credit, rural co-operative organization ;
 - (c) Fisheries ;
 - (d) Forests ;
 - (e) Agricultural research ;
 - (f) General programmes of industrial development.
5. Social factors in economic development : preliminary analyses by the Secretary-General and documents submitted by ILO and WHO :
 - (a) Rural welfare organization ;
 - (b) Organization of rural health services ;
 - (c) Migrant labour and other labour problems ;
 - (d) Standards of living.
6. Education in Non-Self-Governing Territories :
 - (a) Secretary-General's analysis of information concerning education ;
 - (b) Progress reports submitted by UNESCO on the use of indigenous or national languages as vehicles of instruction in schools, and measures of suppressing illiteracy ;
 - (c) Other questions arising out of the special report on education approved by the General Assembly in 1950.
7. Information on technical assistance accorded to Non-Self-Governing Territories by the United Nations and the specialized agencies.
8. Information on human rights in Non-Self-Governing Territories.
9. Report of the Sub-Committee on the revision of the Standard Form.
10. Examination of factors to be taken into account in deciding whether any Territory is or is not a Territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.
11. Information communicated under resolution 222 (III) concerning the cessation of the transmission of information :
 - (a) Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter : Communication from the Netherlands Government in respect of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.
12. The Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of information during 1951 :
 - (a) General substantive questions additional to any treated under previous items ;
 - (b) Information voluntarily transmitted under the optional category of the Standard Form ;
 - (c) Questions of procedure.
13. International collaboration in regard to economic, social and educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.
14. Future work of the Special Committee.
15. Approval of the general report to be submitted by the Special Committee to the General Assembly.

Annex II

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter submits the following draft resolutions for the consideration of the General Assembly :

- A. *Draft resolution on revision of the Standard Form* (see Part Two of this Report).²
- B. *Draft resolution on economic conditions and problems of economic development in Non-Self-Governing Territories.*

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the report prepared by the Special Committee

² See pages 10 to 24,

on economic conditions and problems of development in Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"1. Approves the report of the Special Committee as a brief but considered indication of economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the problems of economic development ;

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

Part Two

REPORT ON REVISION OF THE STANDARD FORM

Introduction

In 1950, the Special Committee, by a resolution, appointed "a Sub-Committee¹ consisting of "the following six members: Brazil, France, India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America", to meet in 1951, "in the week immediately preceding the meeting of the Special Committee, in order" to undertake the task of revision in time for the consideration of the Committee at its 1951 session; and "requested the Secretary-General for this purpose to prepare a working paper for the use of the Sub-Committee, taking into account the wishes of the Committee as expressed in this resolution".

Accordingly, the Sub-Committee met in Geneva from 27 September to 2 October 1951. It had before it the working papers prepared by the Secretariat (A/AC.35/SC.1/L.2 and L.3) and a compilation of amendments submitted by the delegations of France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America; by FAO and UNESCO, as well as suggestions put forward by the Secretariat (A/AC.35/SC.1/L.7).

The Sub-Committee held five meetings under the chairmanship of the representative of the Philippines and unanimously adopted a revised text of the Standard Form as amended for consideration of the Special Committee (A/AC.35/L.67).

The Committee discussed the revised text during its thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth meetings. During the discussion, some further amendments were adopted and incorporated in the revised text.

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17, Part One*, paragraph 81.

The following draft resolution, proposed by the representatives of India, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, was adopted by 11 votes to 1, with 3 abstentions, and is submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly:

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the importance of the advancement of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories as set forth in the Declaration contained in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Considering that the information transmitted by the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories is of increasing interest to the General Assembly,

"Noting that this information, which has been compiled in accordance with the Standard Form for the guidance of Members contained in resolution 142 (II) adopted by the General Assembly on 3 November 1947, together with the supplemental information placed at the disposal of the Secretary-General, is becoming of increased value,

"Considering, nevertheless, that this Standard Form requires adaptation in the light of experience,

"1. Decides that the Standard Form at present contained in resolution 142 (II) should be replaced by the annexed text;

"2. Invites the Members responsible for the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter to undertake all necessary steps to render information as complete and up to date as possible and for this purpose to take into account the sections of the revised Standard Form."

STANDARD FORM

for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information
to be transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter

EXPLANATORY PREFACE

Section A

1. Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations is a Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories. Under Article 73 e, which forms part of the Chapter, Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government accept the obligation :

“to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.”

2. The General Assembly of the United Nations, by resolution 142 (II) adopted on 3 November 1947, approved a “Standard Form” for the guidance of Members in the preparation of information to be transmitted under Article 73 e. In 1948, by resolution 218 (III) adopted on 3 November, it amplified its previous resolution and, in particular, while asking for the transmission of the most recent information available, recommended that Members should notify such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes, including the progress of development programmes, as have occurred in the previous year and as affect the matters covered by Article 73 e of the Charter, bearing in mind that information already furnished need not be repeated if reference is made to the appropriate sources. By the same resolution, the Secretary-General was invited to prepare full summaries and analyses of the information transmitted during 1949 and thereafter at three-year intervals and, in the intervening years, annual supplements showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes as have occurred in the previous year.

3. In 1951, the General Assembly approved a revision of the Standard Form on the recommendation of the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.

4. The present edition is the Standard Form so revised.

Section B

1. The points covered by the Standard Form in some cases relate to invariable conditions in the Territory, such as its area and geography. In these cases, there would be no purpose in repeating information already provided. The same comment is applicable to such features as the natural resources and principal features of the economy of a territory, although here it would be of value if changes ascertained through, for example, geological surveys or the introduction of new crops were specifically mentioned.

2. A second type of information which is requested relates to long-term government policies and administrative organization. It is suggested that, in these cases, the information need normally be provided once every three years (e.g., in respect of the information transmitted in 1952 on conditions during the previous calendar or administrative year). On the other hand, it is desirable that, when information has been given on basic government policies, reference to such information should be specific each year, even if no change has occurred.

3. A third type of information will be found for the most part to consist of the supply of relevant statistics for the year under consideration, and should be supplied in all detail each year.

4. In respect of the statistics requested on some of the subjects, recommended patterns are given in the Appendices. This presentation is followed in order that those Territories which deem it practicable may follow the patterns suggested, while other Territories may consider themselves free to provide the information as dictated by their existing resources or practices.

5. Wherever relevant to the conditions in the Territories, statistics should be classified so as to show the conditions and participation of the indigenous and non-indigenous populations, (e.g., staff, land distribution, school facilities). Information in particular is requested where, by law or administrative practice, there are any distinctions resulting from race or religion.

6. In cases where, under the provisions of any general convention on any economic, social or educational subject, information is transmitted to a central international agency by Member States parties to such convention, and information which coincides with that requested in the Standard Form is transmitted periodically to international organizations operating

under the ægis of the United Nations in accordance with standing arrangements, the transmission of a copy of such information to the Secretary-General of the United Nations would be acceptable in discharge of the obligation under Article 73 e in respect of that subject. Wherever relevant information exists in published form, there would be no need for the government to reproduce that information ; a chapter and page reference to the publication in question (with communication of the publication itself, where necessary) would suffice.

Section C

1. In order to permit the Special Committee to review the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, in the fields covered by Article 73 e of the Charter, Members are invited to provide a survey of the principles and practical measures showing general trends in the Territories concerned, such as :

- (a) Advancement in the economic, social and educational fields, including the participation of the inhabitants in the common examination of problems in those fields ;
- (b) Participation of the Territories in regional and functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, in organs of the specialized agencies, and in regional commissions or conferences, including research organizations ;
- (c) Use of technical assistance of the United Nations and the specialized agencies or from other international sources, including the manner in which such technical assistance has been integrated into long-range development programmes in the Territories ;
- (d) Action for the adoption, ratification or implementation of international agreements of particular concern to the Territories.

Territorial Information

Part I. — GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Geography

- 1. Location.
- 2. Area.
- 3. Topography.
- 4. Climate.
- 5. Statement of principal natural resources.

B. History

C. People

- 1. Ethnic composition of population and general population trends.
- 2. Population statistics with break-down where possible by age groups, race, religion and sex.
- 3. Immigration statistics.

D. Government (optional category)

- 1. Statement indicating the status of the Territory, the constitution, legislative act or executive order providing for its government, and the nationality status of the inhabitants.
- 2. Description of the structure and powers of the territorial government, including :
 - (a) Manner of appointing principal executive officers ;
 - (b) Composition and powers of legislative or consultative bodies ;
 - (c) Extent of elective system, including qualifications of voters ;
 - (d) Structure of judiciary ;
 - (e) Extent of participation of indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants in the administrative and judicial services of government and in legislative and advisory bodies.

3. Description of local government, including extent of participation of indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants.

4. Any significant events or projected developments in respect to the above matters, particularly such as would increase the participation of the local inhabitants in the government of the Territory.

Part II. — ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. General

1. Description of general progress of economic development.¹

2. Description of any special machinery for general economic development, including information on the participation therein of representatives of the local inhabitants.

3. Estimate of investment during the period under review both public and private, including information, if available, on the source of investments.

B. Agriculture and Livestock

1. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to agriculture and animal husbandry, with particulars of the budgets, functions and size of staff.

2. Description of land utilization and tenure in respect of :

- (a) Utilization of agricultural land : areas of arable land, pastures, meadows, etc. ;
- (b) Land and water conservation and utilization, laws, regulations, organizations and practices ;
- (c) Land ownership :
 - (i) Description of policies, laws and regulations on the subject ;

¹ Information on detailed changes is invited under the succeeding items, and on the budgetary aspects of development programmes under Public Finance.

- (ii) Area and types of land held by indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants and the governments ;
- (iii) Types of land tenure ;
- (iv) Types of renting systems ;
- (v) Development programmes related to the use and ownership of land and water resources ;

(d) Settlement, and laws affecting settlement.

3. Principal crops :

- (a) Area and production ;¹
- (b) Description of any substantial changes in comparison with the period covered by the previous information and causes of such changes.

4. Livestock :

- (a) Livestock statistics :¹
 - (i) Numbers ;
 - (ii) Production of livestock products.
- (b) Programmes for the improvement of livestock, organization and progress during the period under review, and development plans for :
 - (i) Control of pests and diseases ;
 - (ii) Improvement of stock ;
 - (iii) Improvement of pastures and water supply.

5. Review of the existence and extent of agricultural indebtedness.

6. Assistance for agricultural production whether provided by governmental, co-operative or private institutions, including assistance contemplated under development plans :

- (a) Facilities and capital available for credit purposes ;
- (b) Facilities for agricultural marketing, storage, grading, primary processing ;
- (c) Other forms of agricultural assistance, supply of machinery, equipment, seeds and fertilizers ;
- (d) Control of pests and diseases ; organization and progress during the period under review.

7. Agricultural research and education :

- (a) Organization ;
- (b) Progress during the period under review ;
- (c) Contributions to any development programmes described above.

8. Agricultural extension :

- (a) Organization ;
- (b) Improvements initiated during the period under review ;
- (c) Major activities carried on, including contributions of extension to any development programmes described above.

9. Agricultural development other than projects included above :

- (a) Basic programmes ;
- (b) Progress during the period under review.

C. *Forestry*

1. Description of the objectives of forest policy and of progress in its application during the period under review.

2. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to forestry and timber production, with general particulars of the budgets, functions and size of staffs.

3. Description of progress during the period under review in respect of :

- (a) Inventories of forest resources ;
- (b) Conservation and management ;
- (c) Areas exploited and volume of output ;
- (d) Production and marketing of forest products.¹

4. Forestry training and research :

- (a) Organization ;
- (b) Progress during the period under review.

5. Forest development, including re-afforestation :

- (a) Basic programmes ;
- (b) Progress during the period under review.

D. *Fisheries*

1. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to fisheries, including the budgets, functions and size of staff.

2. Description of fisheries, including statistical data of fisheries in respect of :

- (a) Resources ;
- (b) Catch or landings, fishermen, craft, gear ;¹
- (c) Processing : preserving, freezing, curing ;
- (d) Marketing.

3. Fisheries surveys and research :

- (a) Organization ;
- (b) Progress during the period under review.

4. Fisheries development

- (a) Basic programmes, institutions ;
- (b) Progress during the period under review.

E. *Mining and Mineral Oils*

1. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to geological surveys and the supervision of mining operations, including the budgets, functions and size of staff.

¹ See Appendix I.

2. Description of mining operations in respect of :
 - (a) Mineral rights and ownership ;
 - (b) Regulations concerning prospecting and concessions and royalties ;
 - (c) Processing ;
 - (d) Statistics of production.¹
3. Indication of ownership (indigenous and non-indigenous) of operating mines.
4. Geological surveys :
 - (a) Organization ;
 - (b) Progress during the period under review.
5. Mining development :
 - (a) Basic programmes ;
 - (b) Progress during the period under review.

F. Power

1. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to the development and distribution of power, including summary of extent of public and private ownership of plants.
2. Statistics of hydro-electric and other sources of power, including capacity of installed power (in kilowatts or horse-power) as well as the annual output for industrial and domestic consumption.
3. Power development :
 - (a) Basic programmes ;
 - (b) Progress during the period under review.

G. Industry

1. Description of administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities for the promotion of industrial developments and handicrafts.
2. Statistics of industrial production in respect of :²
 - (a) Food processing ;
 - (b) Metals ;
 - (c) Textiles ;
 - (d) Chemicals ;
 - (e) Other manufacturing industries ;
 - (f) Other industries.
3. Distribution of ownership of industrial plants (indigenous and non-indigenous).
4. Description of handicrafts, rural or village industries, in respect of :
 - (a) Chief types ;
 - (b) Forms of assistance provided by the government ;
 - (c) Forms of labour (women, children, part-time, etc.).

5. Industrial development :
 - (a) Basic programmes ;
 - (b) Progress during the period under review.

H. Transport and Communications

1. Summary statistics relating to transport, including in appropriate cases tonnage and passengers transported, if possible in metric tons and passenger-kilometres, in respect of :
 - (a) Road transport ;
 - (b) Railways ;
 - (c) Air transport ;
 - (d) Inland waterways ;
 - (e) Sea-borne shipping.
2. Summary statistics relating to communications :
 - (a) Postal service ;
 - (b) Telephone ;
 - (c) Telegraph ;
 - (d) Radio ;
 - (e) Communications not elsewhere classified.
3. Developments :
 - (a) Basic programmes ;
 - (b) Progress during the period under review.

I. Public Finance

1. Description of budgetary system :
 - (a) Territorial ;
 - (b) Provincial, municipal or other local authorities.
2. Statement of revenue and expenditure under principal categories, in respect of the Territory as a whole, with, when appropriate, indications of the revenue and expenditure of principal local authorities. Indicate separately, wherever available, budget estimates related to economic development programmes.
3. Statement of assets and liabilities.
4. Description of the system of taxation, including rates for individuals and corporations, and, if relevant, for indigenous and non-indigenous taxpayers.

J. Banking and Credit

1. Description of :
 - (a) Type of currency ;
 - (b) Banking and credit facilities ;
 - (c) Bank rates ;
 - (d) Balance of payments and control of foreign exchange.

K. International Trade

1. Statistics of imports and exports by quantity and value, showing chief groups of articles and direction of trade (if possible, by main groups according to the agreed international standard classification).
2. Description of :
 - (a) Customs regulations and tariff structure ;
 - (b) Import and export restrictions.
3. List of commercial agreements entered into during the period under review.

¹ See Appendix II.

² See Appendix III.

A. *General*

Description of the social problems of race and cultural relations, including information on the status of women.

B. *Human Rights*

1. Description of the manner in which human rights, in accordance with the principles set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are protected by law, particularly in respect of :

- (a) Legal principles and procedures ;
- (b) Basic legislation and its application ;
- (c) Anti-discrimination legislation.

C. *Labour and Employment Conditions*

1. Description of labour policy and general problems.

2. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities relating to the inspection of labour conditions, the settlement of disputes, relations with trade unions and the operation of employment exchanges, with particulars of the budgets, functions and size of staff.

3. Statistics of the principal categories of wage-earners, including employments and occupations, average rates of wages, hours of work, rest-days and holidays.

4. Description, with statistics, of :

- (a) Unemployment ;
- (b) Under-employment ;
- (c) Seasonal employment ;
- (d) Migrant labour.¹

5. Description of occupational organizations in respect of :

- (a) Legal status of employers' and workers' organizations ;
- (b) System of organization ;
- (c) Relations with metropolitan and international organizations ;
- (d) Numbers and membership, including list of the principal organizations.

6. Description of methods of settling disputes, with statistics of disputes, man-days lost, methods of settlement.

7. Welfare activities in industry and agriculture.

8. Description of vocational training and apprenticeship.

9. List of the principal laws and regulations for the protection of labour and of International Labour Conventions applied to the Territory. Where information is furnished annually to the International Labour

Organisation on these subjects, it need not be repeated if a copy is transmitted to the Secretary-General in discharge of obligations under Article 73 e of the Charter.

D. *Co-operative Societies*

1. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for the assistance of co-operative societies, with particulars of the budgets, functions and size of staff.

2. Description of existing co-operative societies in respect of :

- (a) Number and types ;
- (b) Membership ;
- (c) Scale of operations.

E. *Standard of Living*

1. Statistics of retail prices of principal items of consumption.

2. Sample surveys of family budgets :

- (a) Sampling procedure ;
- (b) Structure of expenditure and consumption.

3. Cost of living :

- (a) Index figures ;
- (b) Methods of computation.

4. National income statistics :

- (a) Structure of national income ;
- (b) Distribution of income among income groups and among ethnic groups ;
- (c) Methods of computation.

F. *Town and Rural Planning and Housing*

1. Description of conditions and problems, including information on overcrowding and on the availability and costs of building materials.

2. Basic programmes and administrative machinery for the improvement of housing conditions in urban and rural areas.

3. Arrangements for the interchange of research and experience in building techniques, including demonstration projects and training of skills.

4. Governmental financial and technical assistance for house construction, home ownership and low-rent housing projects.

G. *Social Security and Welfare*

1. Description of the administrative organization of social protection and the coverage benefits and financing of social insurance in respect of :

- (a) Health ;
- (b) Unemployment ;
- (c) Industrial accidents and diseases ;
- (d) Old age and disability ;
- (e) Maternity benefits.

¹ See Appendix IV.

2. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for social welfare, with particulars of the budgets, functions and size of staff and provision for the training of both paid workers and volunteers.

3. Description of social welfare and relief problems and policies, including information on :

- (a) Protection and care of expectant mothers and of children ;
- (b) Juvenile delinquency ;
- (c) Care of the aged ;
- (d) Care and rehabilitation of the handicapped ;
- (e) Prevention of prostitution ;
- (f) Community welfare.

H. *Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders*¹

1. Crime statistics, with comments on any substantial change in offences of particular relevance to the circumstances of the Territory.

2. Description of penal administration, with information on :

- (a) Prison population ;
- (b) Special correctional institutions ;
- (c) Prison discipline ;
- (d) Systems of remission, payment of prison labour, extra-mural employment, etc. ;
- (e) After-care of offenders.

I. *Public Health*

1. Description of administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities in respect of public health and sanitation.

2. Statistics of medical and health staff, public and private.²

3. Statistics of expenditure for public health with particulars of :

- (a) Recurrent expenditure ;
- (b) Capital expenditure ;
- (c) Expenditure for work carried out by other than Public Health Department, including sanitation ;
- (d) Proportion of public health expenditure to total expenditure of the Territory (stating whether the calculation is based on recurrent expenditure only, recurrent and capital expenditure, or any other figure) ;
- (e) Financial assistance from the metropolitan government ;
- (f) Expenditure of missionary and philanthropic organizations, if there is no objection on their part.

4. Description of medical services with particulars and statistics of government and non-government

institutions of a general or specialized character, whether for treatment or for research.

5. Description of :

- (a) Qualifications and conditions required, for practising, of medical practitioners, pharmacists, dentists, nurses or other medical auxiliary personnel ;
- (b) Institutions (and other facilities in and outside the Territory) available for the training of its medical and auxiliary personnel, indicating length of programmes, qualifications for courses, functions performed after training, and number trained per year.

6. Description of the demographic situation, including statistical data on birth and death rates.²

7. Description of the state of health and nutrition with information on dietary conditions, epidemic and endemic diseases ; diseases of social importance and those due to nutritional deficiency.

8. Principal causes of death, including infant and maternal mortality.

9. Description of Public Health developments, including programmes and progress made during the period under review in the following fields :

- (a) Waste disposal systems ;
- (b) Water supply systems to urban and rural communities ;
- (c) Measures for the inspection of foodstuffs ;
- (d) Disease control programmes, indicating specific diseases, including nutritional deficiency, areas covered, number and type of health personnel, methods employed ;
- (e) Measures taken to reduce infant mortality and to preserve maternal health.

Part IV. — EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS

A. *General*

Description of educational conditions, including information on the extent of free education and compulsory education.

B. *Educational Administration*

1. Description of the administrative organization primarily responsible for governmental activities concerning education, including information on :

- (a) Educational administration directed by the Territorial government ;
- (b) Educational administration directed by local authorities ;
- (c) Relations with missionary and other philanthropic organizations ;

¹ See Appendix V.

² See Appendix VI.

GA/CR.6 Supplement 14
Erratum

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Official Records, Sixth Session
Supplement No.14 (A/1836)

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION
TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73e OF THE CHARTER

E R R A T U M

Page 17.

Under G. Cultural Institutions:

Paragraph (c), second line, read "II G 4"
instead of "II H 3"

(d) Participation of the inhabitants in the formulation of educational policy and the administration of education ;

(e) School inspection.

2. Statistics of expenditure for education with particulars of :

(a) Recurrent expenditure ;

(b) Capital expenditure ;

(c) Proportion of expenditure on education to total expenditure of the territory (stating whether the calculation is based on recurrent expenditure only, recurrent and capital expenditure or any other figure) ;

(d) Financial assistance from the metropolitan government ;

(e) Expenditure of local authorities on education ;

(f) Expenditure of missionary and philanthropic organizations if there is no objection on their part.

C. *Structure of the Educational System*

1. Description of the following institutions, including information on the average age at entrance and leaving, curricula, including teaching about the United Nations, language of instruction, text books, fees, scholarships, equality of opportunity for different communities (racial, urban and rural) :

(a) Pre-primary schools ;

(b) Primary schools ;

(c) Secondary schools ;

(d) Technical and vocational schools ;

(e) Universities and other institutions of higher education ;

(f) Teacher-training institutions ;

(g) Special schools.

2. Statistics of the above institutions, teachers and pupils.¹

D. *Adult Education*

Description of adult and community education movements, including literacy campaigns, with information on the work of literature bureaux and the provision of reading material.

¹ See Appendix VII.

E. *School Buildings and Equipment*

Statement of problems and account of progress made in their solution, including a description of school buildings and equipment, their capacity and general condition.

F. *Youth Organizations*

Description of youth associations and clubs, the training of youth leaders, social and welfare activities for youth and social service activities by youth organizations (if not treated under III G 2, "Social welfare").

G. *Cultural Institutions*

Description of the following institutions :

(a) Libraries ;²

(b) Museums ;²

(c) Institutions for the encouragement of arts and crafts (if not treated under II H, 3, "Handicrafts") ;

(d) Institutions or legal provisions dealing with the preservation of indigenous and other historical monuments and relics ; archeological excavations ; and activities in these fields ;

(e) Other institutions.

H. *Protection of Nature: Flora and Fauna*

I. *Information on Educational Development*

(a) Basic programmes ;

(b) Progress during the period under review.

J. *Mass Communications*

Description of the following, with statistics :³

(a) Newspapers, periodicals and other printed material in indigenous and non-indigenous languages, and the conditions of their publication ;

(b) Theatres, cinemas ;

(c) Radio broadcasting.

Part V. — ANY PICTORIAL MATERIAL

² See Appendix VIII.

³ See Appendix IX.

Appendices

Reference is made to section B, paragraph 4, of the Explanatory Preface, which reads as follows :

“ In respect of the statistics requested on some of the subjects, recommended patterns are given in the Appendices. This presentation is followed in order that those Territories which deem it practicable may follow the pattern suggested, while other Territories may consider themselves free to provide the information as dictated by their existing resources or practices.”

On the other hand, when statistics are being collated in accordance with agreed international standard classifications, their presentation according to these standards would be preferable to the simpler forms suggested in the Appendices.

Appendix I

STATISTICS OF CROPS, FOREST PRODUCTS, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES

	<i>Area</i>	<i>Annual production by amount</i>	<i>Annual production by value</i>	<i>Price ranges</i>
Principal crops	Numbers			
Principal timber				
Principal livestock		Numbers slaughtered		
Animal products		Annual production by amount		
Fisheries		Annual catch by amount		

Note: Indicate whether figures relate to exports only or to production in general, and whether the price ranges relate to field, local market or export prices.

Appendix II

STATISTICS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION

<i>Minerals</i>	<i>Number of mines operating</i>	<i>Number of workers employed</i>	<i>Annual production by amount</i>	<i>Annual production by value</i>	<i>Price ranges</i>
.....					

Appendix III
STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

<i>Type of production</i>	<i>Number of establishments</i>	<i>Number of workers employed</i>	<i>Annual production by amount</i>	<i>Annual production by value</i>

Appendix IV
STATISTICS OF MIGRANT LABOUR ¹

<i>Emigrants</i>	<i>Countries of destination or of origin</i>	<i>Principal employments</i>	<i>Average length of absence</i>	<i>Approximate sex ratio</i>
.....				
Returning emigrants				
.....				
Immigrants				
.....				
Departing immigrants				
.....				

¹ Indicate separately figures of recorded migrant labour movements and estimates of unrecorded movements.

Appendix V

A. CRIME STATISTICS

Offences by main categories (including offences against police regulations, local or provincial ordinances, Native law, etc.)	Number of true cases ¹	Number of persons accused				Number of persons convicted				Total	Penalty ²				
		Adult		Non-adult		Adult		Non-adult			Death	Depriva- tion of liberty	Financial penalty	Corporal punish- ment	Other
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						

B. TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Persons sentenced to :	Adults		Non-adults		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Death					
Deprivation of liberty (imprisonment, labour camp, etc.) with or without other sanctions					
Financial penalty					
Corporal punishment (with or without other sanctions)					
Other (specify)					
Total					
Suspended sentence ³					

C. STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS ⁴

Type of institution	Number	Total daily average population				Daily average of:						Staff		
		Adult		Non-adult		Convicted persons ⁵		Persons on remand or detained ⁶		Debtors	Mental patients	Cus- todial	Other	Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					

¹ Number of offences that have been ascertained to have been committed. ² See table B.

³ This group includes persons already included in one of the other categories (deprivation of liberty, financial penalty, etc.) whose sentence has been suspended.

⁴ Including labour and detention camps, reformatories and approved schools, etc. ⁵ Including debtors and mental patients if and where appropriate.

Appendix VI
STATISTICS CONCERNING MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES

A. <i>Medical and Health Staff</i>	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Notes</i>
1. Registered physicians (persons with degrees recognized both locally and in the metropolitan country) Licensed physicians (persons with degrees recognized locally but not having metropolitan recognition) Special categories (e.g., sub-assistant surgeons) Medical assistants (persons with advanced medical training below the university level) 2. Nurses of senior training (persons with nursing training equivalent to that provided in the metropolitan country). Certificated nurses (persons with certificate recognized locally but not having metropolitan recognition) Partially trained nurses 3. Midwives of senior training (persons with midwifery training equivalent to that provided in the metropolitan country) Certificated midwives (persons with certificates recognized locally but not having metropolitan recognition) Partially trained midwives 4. Sanitary inspectors 5. Laboratory and X-ray technicians 6. Pharmacists 7. Others				(Note cases when government physicians provide only part-time service to the population; and when private physicians provide part-time service to the government.)
B. <i>Institutions (Government and Private)</i> ¹	<i>Number of institutions</i>		<i>Number of beds</i>	
1. Hospitals : (a) General hospitals (institutions equipped to deal adequately with all general medical and surgical cases) (b) Cottage hospitals or infirmaries (smaller institutions equipped to handle only lighter cases, more severe cases being referred to general hospital) 2. Dispensaries (institutions for treatment mainly of out-patients) : (a) Exclusively for out-patients (b) Having beds for lighter cases to be referred to general hospital				
3. Specialized units : (a) Maternity and child welfare centres (b) Tuberculosis (c) Venereal disease (d) Leprosaria (e) Mental institutions (f) Others	<i>In general hospital</i>	<i>In dispensary</i>	<i>As separate unit</i>	
4. Mobile units	<i>Number of units</i>		<i>Total staff</i>	
C. <i>Vital Statistics</i>	<i>Estimated</i> ²		<i>Registered</i> ²	
Total births Deaths under 1 year Infant mortality per 1,000 live births Total deaths Death rate per 1,000 population				

¹ Indicate if institutions serve different racial communities

² Indicate if figures apply to the whole territory or only to particular localities.

Appendix VII
EDUCATION STATISTICS

- A. Illiteracy in the territory was per cent of the total population 10 years of age and over in 19...^{1, 2}
- B. Number attending literacy classes : Male : Female : Give the figure for total enrolment followed (within parentheses) by the figure for average daily attendance.
- C. Number of children of school age³ : Indigenous Non-indigenous

D. Number of schools :	Public schools			Independent schools (assisted and non-assisted)		
	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Boys	Girls	Mixed
1. Primary schools						
2. Secondary schools						
3. Vocational schools ¹						
4. Teacher education ¹						
5. Higher education						

E. Total number of teachers and professors (indicate number of non-indigenous teachers within parentheses) ¹ :	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Primary schools				
2. Secondary schools				
3. Vocational schools				
4. Teacher education				
5. Higher education				

F. Number of pupils. Give the figure for total enrolment followed (within parentheses) by the figure for average daily attendance :	Indigenous		Non-indigenous	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
(A) Public schools :				
1. Primary schools ⁴				
2. Secondary schools				
3. Vocational schools				
(a) in the territory				
(b) in the metropolitan country				
4. Teacher education				
5. Higher education :				
(a) in the territory				
(b) in the metropolitan country				
(c) elsewhere ⁵				
(B) Independent schools :				
1. Primary schools ⁴				
2. Secondary schools				
3. Vocational schools				
(a) in the territory				
(b) in the metropolitan country				
4. Teacher education				
5. Higher education				
(a) in the territory				
(b) in the metropolitan country				

¹ Whenever necessary, give your definitions of technical terms.

² Give estimated figures for those parts of the territory for which no statistics are available.

³ The number of boys and girls of school age may be estimated on the basis of population census or school attendance data.

⁴ If possible, append to the table the distribution of primary school pupils by grades (standards), giving figures for boys and girls separately.

⁵ Give estimated figures when necessary.

Appendix VIII

STATISTICS OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

A. Libraries

These statistics should cover all libraries to which the public has : (a) unrestricted, (b) conditional admittance.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Holdings : Number of volumes</i>	<i>Annual circulation : Number of volumes</i>	<i>Personnel : Number of persons</i>	<i>Nature of restrictions, if any</i>
School					
Public					
Other					

B. Museums

These statistics should cover all museums to which the public has : (a) unrestricted, (b) conditional admittance.

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number of visitors</i>	<i>Predominant subjects</i>	<i>Nature of restrictions, if any</i>
National				
Other publicly owned				
Other				

Appendix IX

STATISTICS RELATING TO MASS COMMUNICATIONS

A. Newspapers and Periodicals

<i>Name</i>	<i>Frequency of issue ¹</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>

B. Cinemas and Projection Facilities

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Frequency of operation</i>	<i>Annual attendance</i>
1. Permanent cinemas			
2. Mobile units			
3. Number of film projectors filmstrip projectors : for educational purposes		

C. Radio Broadcasting

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Wave-length</i>	<i>Power (kws)</i>	<i>Number of broadcasting hours each week</i>
1. Broadcasting transmitters					
2. Number of radio broadcasting receivers	Licensed or estimated				

¹ State here any suspension or cessation of publication, and indicate the causes.

Part Three

REPORT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

1. At its 1950 session, the Special Committee gave chief attention to the consideration of educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It prepared a special report on education,¹ which was approved by the General Assembly in resolution 445 (V) as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and the problems still to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. By the same resolution, the Secretary-General was invited to communicate the report to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories and to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for their consideration.

2. The Committee, in 1950, also decided that, in 1951, it would direct its attention primarily to economic conditions and problems of development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and for this purpose approved a list of topics as a broad indication of the subjects to be covered.²

3. During its 1951 session, therefore, the Committee's principal preoccupation was the problem of economic development in Non-Self-Governing Territories. On the basis of the information transmitted by the Administering Members on conditions and development programmes in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration, together with supplementary information placed at the disposal of the Secretary-General by the governments concerned, the Secretariat of the United Nations laid before the Special Committee, at its 1951 session, studies on a number of economic problems; FAO and the International Labour Office submitted reports on a number of subjects within their particular competence.³

4. The Special Committee is interested in the progress of economic developments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories as a basic aspect of human development. The raising of the economic, social and educational standards of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing

Territories is the *sine qua non* as well as the objective of all such development and is an essential concomitant of their advance towards self-government. Accordingly, the Committee also considered a number of reports laid before it, relating to the social aspects of development; those included studies prepared by the International Labour Office.⁴ Further attention to the social aspects of development will be paid by the Special Committee during its 1952 session, but, throughout its discussions on economic conditions and development, these aspects were kept closely in mind.

5. Following the practice successfully adopted in 1950, the Special Committee in 1951 first engaged in a series of discussions on various aspects of economic conditions, together with consideration of the documents prepared by the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies; it then appointed a Sub-Committee to prepare a report containing conclusions which might be drawn in the light of the Committee's discussions.

6. The Sub-Committee was composed of the following members: Brazil, France, India, Philippines, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Mr. W. A. C. Mathieson (United Kingdom) was elected chairman. The representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization and of the International Labour Organisation also participated in the work of the Sub-Committee.

7. The report of the Sub-Committee was reviewed by the full Committee and, as amended, was adopted by fifteen votes to one.

8. It is submitted to the General Assembly, following the instructions contained in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 332 (IV), which invites the Special Committee to submit reports containing "such substantive recommendations as it may deem desirable relating to functional fields generally but not with respect to individual Territories".

9. The Special Committee considers that the Summary Records of its discussions on economic conditions and problems of development and the documents listed in the appendices should be regarded as annexed to its present report and should be read in conjunction with it.

¹ See Report of the Special Committee on Information Transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, 18 August–12 September 1950; *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 17, Part Two*.

² *Ibid.*, paragraphs 113 to 131.

³ See Appendix I.

⁴ See Appendix II.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

10. Article 1 of the Charter lays down as among the Purposes of the United Nations :

“ 3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion ; and

“ 4. To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.”

11. Article 55 of the Charter, which prefaces Chapter IX, on economic and social co-operation, states :

“ With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote :

“ a. higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development ;

“ b. solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems ; and international cultural and educational co-operation ; and

“ c. universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.”

12. Article 73 of the Charter, which constitutes the principal Article of the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories, provides that “ Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government . . . accept . . . the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these Territories, and to this end :

“ a. to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses ;

“ d. to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article.”

13. These international undertakings are cited as determining the basic approach of the Special Com-

mittee to its examination of information on economic conditions in the Territories. The Committee noted with satisfaction that declarations of policy made by the Administering Members and the information given by them on the objectives which are being pursued in the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are in harmony with the international undertakings. As applied to the separate Territories, the declarations of policy are expressed as concrete programmes of development. It is the view of the Committee that the international undertakings cited above should continue to be a stimulant to the promotion of such concrete measures and the gauge by which their efficacy may be measured.

14. In these development programmes, as well as by virtue of the principles of Articles 1 and 73 of the Charter, the point of primary importance is that of the interests of the inhabitants. Every effort should be made, within the framework of the Charter, to reconcile these interests with the interests of the world as a whole. The emphasis, however, placed by the Special Committee is dictated by the terms of Article 73 of the Charter, in which Members recognize that the interests of the inhabitants are paramount. This means that, in general, investments should be channelled and improvements made through those activities which will bring benefits to the Territories and their peoples and not merely contribute towards those developments which, though useful or necessary to the rest of the world, are only of secondary interest to the Territories.

15. With their economies still mainly oriented towards the production of primary commodities, the Non-Self-Governing Territories find themselves in a position similar to that of all under-developed countries whose terms of trade are adversely affected by the wide fluctuations in and disparities between the prices of their exports and of the goods they import. The Special Committee, in considering this problem, took note of two resolutions of the Economic and Social Council. In resolution 341 A (XII) the Council had considered that continued progress in creating conditions of economic stability and in improving standards of living requires increases in the production of food, raw materials and manufactured goods and that in the under-developed countries, progress towards these objectives is limited, *inter alia*, by the vulnerability of their terms of foreign trade. It recommended “ that all Members of the United Nations, during the period of general inflationary pressure, take measures, direct or indirect, to regulate at equitable levels and relationships, the prices of essential goods moving in international trade, including capital goods, essential consumers' goods and raw materials ”. The Council further recommended that the equitable regulation of prices should be maintained as long as strong inflationary pressures persist “ in order to minimize changes in the purchasing power, in terms of imports, in current earnings from exports as well as of monetary assets ”. In its resolution 367 (XIII), the Council reiterated this point of view.

16. There has been a marked improvement in the terms of trade of the raw-material-producing countries. Some recent declines, however, in the price of raw materials may invalidate these gains, particularly in conjunction with the current rise in the price of imported manufactured goods and in transport and insurance charges. Thus, the problem of the vulnerability of the economies of the under-developed countries, which include most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to a decline in the demand for their products and to a fall in the prices of these products in the world markets calls for appropriate national and international measures. These will include measures to adjust, establish and maintain appropriate relations between prices of raw materials, on the one hand, and essential manufactured goods on the other, in order to ensure greater economic stability. The Special Committee notes in this connexion that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 341 A (XII), had asked that the Group of Experts, which was to analyse ways of reducing the international impact of recessions, should formulate recommendations concerning such measures in its report which is expected to be before the Council at its fourteenth session.

17. The Special Committee is of the view that, in furthering the policies recommended in the resolutions of the Council referred to above, Administering Members should seek and receive the co-operation of all countries in accordance with the principle of good-neighbourliness laid down in Article 74 of the Charter.

18. In stating this, the Special Committee recognizes that the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the Administering Members are linked together by a special bond of mutual economic interests. The Administering Member is frequently the main customer for the Territory's products and the main supplier of the Territory's needs. Moreover the Administering Member is a powerful agent in stimulating economic progress, since it influences the Territory's trade and the nature of its production through economic assistance, co-ordinated research, and the provision of technical and administrative staff.

19. International and national economic difficulties have in recent years reacted unfavourably on the economic development of the majority of the Territories. In the general interest, many of the Territories themselves have made very significant contributions towards meeting and solving some of these difficulties. At the same time, it should be stressed that a recognition of the common interests of the members of any group of communities must, so long as one community is the predominant partner, be constantly under review if the principle of the paramountcy of the interests of the inhabitants of the dependent community is to have meaning. The Special Committee feels it necessary to emphasize here that efforts for the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories should in no way be relaxed simply because events have supervened which demand the use of resources for purposes other than those of development. Economic development should not be allowed to become a casualty of defence

programmes. To the extent that the rate of development of Non-Self-Governing Territories can be maintained or accelerated, their inhabitants will be afforded opportunities of improving their standards of living, thereby increasing the resources and prosperity of the whole community of nations.

20. The Special Committee also attaches particular importance to the problem of the determination of standards of living in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In this connexion, it had before it a document indicating the information available to the Secretary-General and giving a brief account of the few studies of recent date which throw light on the standards of living of the indigenous peoples. The Committee notes that continuing and valuable studies have been undertaken in respect of certain Territories. In general, however, the Committee is of the opinion that further studies are required to permit a clearer picture to emerge of the relationship of constructive measures of development to, and their effects on, living conditions. The Committee feels that the study of economic conditions will remain incomplete until more detailed and reliable information can be gathered on the broad trends of both rural and urban living standards. In expressing this point of view, the Committee is aware of the difficulties faced by the Administering Members both in the development of adequate statistical services in the Territories and in the adjustment of familiar methods of calculation to meet the conditions peculiar to the Territories. It notes that these problems have been taken into consideration by the Economic and Social Council in regard to the related question of the volume and distribution of national income in under-developed countries in general. It welcomes the initiative of that Council in deciding, by resolution 369 (XIII), to request the Secretary-General and the International Monetary Fund, with other specialized agencies concerned, to continue to give attention to the matter and, in particular, to encourage the preparation of basic statistical series in both developed and under-developed countries in a manner which would take into account the existing differences in the economic and social structures. The Committee notes, further, that the General Assembly, in resolution 403 (V), had requested the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned to give the most favourable consideration possible to requests for technical assistance made in connexion with national income studies in the under-developed countries.

21. The Committee also wishes to call attention to the fact that several studies relating to standards of living are now being undertaken by the United Nations Secretariat as part of the work programme of the Social Commission,⁵ and requests the Secretary-General to continue to bear in mind the needs of Non-Self-Governing Territories when preparing studies relating to standards of living and, wherever appropriate, to include material which will be helpful to those Territories.

⁵ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 3*, chapter IV, paragraphs 639 to 642.

22. With this emphasis on the need for improving and expanding statistical services and methods, and having in view the particularly advanced statistical services available in the metropolitan countries, the Committee at the same time looks to the administrations to undertake further field studies of living conditions generally in their Territories, and of the particular conditions of groups of the inhabitants. If sufficient information of this kind could be made available, it should form the basis of an important part of the Special Committee's own studies in 1952.

23. In outlining these general considerations, the Special Committee is aware of the many difficulties to be overcome in economic development: lack of knowledge of resources, poverty of natural resources in some regions, ill-health and under-nourishment, educational deficiencies and shortages and deficiencies in technical skills. Many Territories have also suffered from an unbalanced export economy and the lack of development of the internal market, together with the devastation and dislocation caused by war. The Committee also recognizes the progress which has been made in overcoming these difficulties, and is conscious that the creative energies of the indigenous peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are being released by their increasing participation in economic and social reforms and in the direction of their own affairs.

24. The Special Committee is also aware of a consideration on which the General Assembly based resolution 400 (V) concerning the financing of economic development of under-developed countries. This resolution states in part "that a more rapid economic development of under-developed countries, in particular an increase of their production, is essential for raising the level of productive employment and the living standards of their populations, for the growth of the world economy as a whole and for the maintenance of international peace and security." As regards the more rapid economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, this is the particular concern of the Administering Members in view of their special responsibilities towards the Territories.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

25. In general contrast with the previous situation, the Administering Members no longer expect the Non-Self-Governing Territories to be able to provide for their own economic development solely out of their own resources and out of private investments from abroad. By various means, considerable sums of money have been made available to the Non-Self-Governing Territories through a policy of planned investment—i.e. by direct grants from the metropolitan countries, by loans on the local, metropolitan or international market, or by other forms of controlled investment. The different systems which have been followed in financing development programmes make it difficult to compare the contributions made by the various metropolitan countries. It is, however, to be noted that, at a time when many of the metropolitan countries are faced

with particularly grave economic and financial problems, their taxpayers have contributed to the progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

26. The general aims of economic development have been expressed in various ways by the Administering Members. A typical example of a statement of policy is that recently made by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"On the economic side our aim is to seek to build in every one of the territories a stable economy by developing its agricultural, mineral and industrial resources, by improving methods of production, by safeguarding the natural wealth of the country and instilling 'good husbandry' in all economic activities and, most important by diversifying these activities so that development is not lopsided and consequently dependent upon a few basic products."

27. Nevertheless, in view of the basic needs of the Territories, the sums thus far made available to them have often proved insufficient to start a chain reaction of economic development, except where a Territory was already well on the road to economic advancement.

28. In this connexion, two points have to be noted. First, it may often be desirable to concentrate development programmes in those areas where quick, substantial results may be anticipated. Secondly, the capital provided by the metropolitan governments should largely be directed towards the provision of non-self-liquidating projects designed to strengthen the basis of the economy of the Territories, or towards the undertaking of pilot schemes to test the feasibility of new forms of economic development.

29. Much of the economic expansion which has taken place relates to the development of the established export products of the Territories, notably in the case of crops and minerals in short supply on the world markets, even though food supplies seem to have improved both quantitatively and qualitatively during the past few years. Similarly, although certain patterns of trade show a tendency to change, the principal channels of trade remain much the same as before the Second World War and still to a large extent run between the metropolitan countries and the Territories under their administration.

30. Although economic expansion of this nature may be conducive to the interests of the inhabitants, the dependence of any Territory on a very few limited articles of export and for its supplies of manufactured goods on a few sources (mainly those of the metropolitan country), can and does bring hardships upon the indigenous peoples in times of stress and strain, especially during periods of economic crisis in the metropolitan areas. Therefore, the expansion of established exports should be accompanied by the development of new export products, the expansion of the local processing of these exports, the production of more and better food for local consumption, the development of suitable industries and the expansion of trade opportunities suited to the economic and geographic situation of each Territory.

31. The Special Committee is convinced that a lack of economic balance resulting from an undue reliance on a few major exports will have to be remedied by diversification which will not only result in more balanced agriculture, but will also introduce measures of industry as a stabilizing element. Up to the present time, however, this policy of diversification has not perhaps been pursued with sufficient vigour and has, in some instances, to a large extent sought to meet metropolitan needs rather than primarily to benefit the local economy. On the other hand, Territories should not be prevented from obtaining the benefits to be derived from producing those commodities for which they are best suited.

32. The Committee is of the opinion that, while the objectives of many of the basic programmes are sound, too much attention cannot be paid to the question of the ultimate economic structure and the position in that structure of the indigenous inhabitants. It recognizes that, in many cases, the basis for rapid economic expansion has been established and that in some cases there has been a consequent rise in the standards of living of the indigenous inhabitants connected with the new economic enterprises. On the whole, however—at least as regards Africa—the essential problem still remains that of so modifying the indigenous production as to ensure it an adequate place in the various schemes of economic development.

33. For this purpose, the association of the peoples of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the planning of economic programmes, in the general supervision of their execution and in the management of separate undertakings is of outstanding importance. Without this association at all stages, many economic development programmes may fail to achieve their objectives. In other cases, these programmes will tend to perpetuate the dependence of the Territory on external direction. The planning and approval of schemes of economic development is often undertaken by the Territories themselves, and the inhabitants of the Territories are widely consulted. The development of co-operative organizations and of thrift and provident societies which may be directed towards co-operative methods of organization will be of great value in translating this first participation of the inhabitants into participation in the actual new economic life. Furthermore, the aims of economic development cannot be divorced from those of political development and the rapid establishment of a measure of self-government.

34. With the beginning of industrial development in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, a start has already been made in introducing a multi-racial, social, economic and cultural pattern of existence. If the continued participation by immigrant groups guiding and helping in the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories on a permanent basis is envisaged, then association of the indigenous people in industrial, commercial, agricultural and banking concerns as collaborators, co-partners, shareholders, etc., must be actively sponsored wherever possible. The Special Committee nevertheless does not wish to imply by this statement that it has taken any stand on the

question of the future place of immigrant communities in the Territories.

35. In addition to action taken by the metropolitan country and the governments of the separate Territories, in appropriate cases assistance should be sought through international collaboration in overcoming the difficulties which exist owing to shortages of capital, machinery and supplies, technical knowledge and skilled staff. Such action will be in conformity with the principles of Article 73 d of the Charter and the declared objectives of the Administering Members.

36. Note is taken, in this connexion, of the Agreement entered into on 21 June 1951, between the United Kingdom on the one hand and the United Nations and the specialized agencies on the other, for the provision of technical assistance to the Trust, Non-Self-Governing and other Territories for whose international relations the United Kingdom Government is responsible. The following provisions in this Agreement are noteworthy :

(1) The right of the governments of the Territories concerned, acting with the authority of the Government of the United Kingdom, to enter into supplementary agreements with the international organizations ;

(2) The direction to experts provided to any Territory to make every effort to instruct the local technical staff in the methods, techniques and practices of their work and the principles upon which these methods, techniques and practices are based ;

(3) The undertaking by the international institutions concerned to give sympathetic consideration to candidates nominated by the Government of the United Kingdom in the awarding of fellowships and scholarships.

37. In general, programmes of technical assistance through the United Nations should be encouraged in order to further advancement of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. To this end, the indigenous inhabitants themselves should be encouraged to participate to the largest possible extent in these programmes with a view to their increased participation in the direction of the economic life of their countries and in the solution of their special problems. It would be misleading to expect that the immediate material contribution to economic development will be great. The sums made available by the Administering Members for technical assistance and research in any of the major Non-Self-Governing Territories and the staffs employed on this work in these Territories are far larger than the total resources for technical assistance at the disposal of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Nevertheless, by facilitating access to international assistance, a psychological reaction may be encouraged through the indication thereby given that the principle of equal rights for all peoples applies to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

38. In considering the question of financing the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee was aware of the action taken by the Economic and Social Council in August

1951. It noted in particular that, with the object of expanding the flow of capital for financing development projects in under-developed countries and increasing the capacity of the latter to absorb development capital, the Economic and Social Council, by resolution 368 (XIII), *inter alia*, recommended "that governments of under-developed countries review the adequacy of the national institutions and techniques for maximizing the availability of their domestic capital for and the flow of foreign capital into essential national development programmes". It also recommended "that governments of under-developed countries, as part of their over-all development programmes, take measures to increase their capacity to absorb foreign capital, such as the institution of expanded programmes of mass education, vocational technical training and agricultural extension services, training of scientists and administrators, meaningful measures of land reform and reform of agricultural credit systems, and measures to increase social mobility".

39. The information supplied by the Administering Members indicates that action along these lines has been taken in respect of the financing of development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the Special Committee considers that such action will contribute greatly to the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

40. The Special Committee also noted the recommendations of the Council contained in its resolution 368 (XIII) designed to achieve an expansion and steadier flow of private foreign capital by the removal of existing deterrents, and by providing adequate assurances with respect to the treatment to be accorded to foreign investors. The importance of such measures was emphasized in the Special Committee, which learned with interest of the steps already taken in a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

41. Finally, the Special Committee noted the request to Member States by the Economic and Social Council to submit proposals on the financing of economic development to the Council at its fifteenth session. The Special Committee hopes that the Administering Members, in presenting such proposals, will pay particular attention to the problem of financing the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

GENERAL ASPECTS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

42. In succeeding sections, the Special Committee treats separately various aspects of agricultural and industrial development. It wishes at the outset, however, to point out that this treatment does not indicate any failure to realize that the economic development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories must be regarded in all aspects as a single policy designed to further the general and balanced advancement of the Territories in the interests of their peoples. The Special Committee emphasizes that industrial development should be conceived as inseparable from and, in fact, complementary to the programmes for the promotion of agricultural development, a point which it will develop further in

the later sections of this report. It would like also to stress that the establishment of better health and living conditions must be regarded, in the case of peoples suffering from poverty, malnutrition and ignorance, as the primary objective of economic development, but equally that improvements in these fields cannot be allowed to wait upon economic development, since in large measure they are a precondition of its success.

PROBLEMS OF BASIC EQUIPMENT

43. Before considering economic development in detail, the Special Committee draws attention to the fact that, apart from a few areas in which the export trade is highly organized, the basic equipment of the Non-Self-Governing Territories is inadequate to meet the requirements of modern economic development or to provide for any substantial expansion in existing production and internal trade. At the end of the Second World War there was considerable destruction in some Territories, and generally throughout the Non-Self-Governing Territories much of the limited material equipment available needed replacement and modernization. The situation was aggravated by world shortages of staffs and materials and by currency difficulties which prevented a number of Territories from securing the necessary foreign currency for the renewal of their equipment.

44. Responsibility for remedying this situation is accepted by the governments as largely resting with them. Accordingly, the various programmes of development in the public sector are to a considerable extent programmes for the replacement, modernization and expansion of basic equipment and public services.

45. The principal requisites in this respect are the following:

(1) The development of transport and communications, including not only the reconditioning and extension of existing facilities, but also the modernization of the various forms of transport and communications, with emphasis on the growth of internal trade.

(2) The development of power resources, particularly hydro-electric power, since water is among the outstanding sources of power in many of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(3) The development of water supplies for agriculture, industry and domestic purposes.

(4) The provision of basic social services in order to promote better educational, health and general living conditions and that sense of social stability and equality of opportunity which contributes to the establishment of equilibrium in society.

(5) The development of agricultural and industrial research and the establishment of extension services, experimental stations and other means of spreading among the peoples concerned a practical knowledge of new and improved methods of production.

46. Two cautionary notes must be sounded. First, pursuit of efficiency in all fields of endeavour is necessary, but such efficiency will fail in its purposes if it

introduces new elements of social disorganization. The rapid introduction of modern conditions must be accompanied by measures to promote or maintain social stability, as a means of harmonizing the fundamental traditions of the peoples with the changing needs of modern times.

47. Secondly, the Special Committee considers it particularly important to avoid the introduction of economic enterprises or techniques which tend to encourage or to perpetuate discrimination on grounds of race or creed. In considering the introduction of any economic enterprise in a Non-Self-Governing Territory or the adaptation of any existing enterprise, consideration must be given, from the outset, to the question whether it will not contribute to greater harmony between the various members of the community as a whole.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

48. The economic development of the large majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories depends essentially on the proper use of their animal and vegetable resources (crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries). Accordingly, improvements in agriculture, in the broadest interpretation of the word, constitute an important step towards general economic and social development by raising the standards of living of the local populations and by providing the necessary foundations for other types of development.

49. In the African Territories south of the Sahara, the present situation is dominated by the need to secure better living conditions and to adapt the indigenous agricultural economy to the situations created by changes in the distribution of population, better control over animal and plant diseases, and the introduction of commercial crops. In many areas, in spite of plans for the maintenance or rehabilitation of soil fertility, the land has deteriorated, and the introduction of new methods of production which do not reverse this trend may be disastrous. Increased mechanization in suitable cases, the use of manures and chemical fertilizers, the improvement of plant-breeding and of livestock are obvious means of advance, and the information supplied by the Administering Members indicates that measures in this direction are being widely taken. While it is vital not to ignore the fact that many indigenous methods of cultivation have been successfully developed over the centuries with a view to the best use of the soil and cannot be lightly discarded, the adaptation of these methods in the light of modern knowledge must be pursued. Even in these cases, the point made regarding the inter-connexion between agricultural and industrial development requires repetition. For example, the mechanization of specific agricultural processes may in certain circumstances disrupt indigenous systems designed to safeguard the fertility of the soil; but the introduction into the agricultural communities concerned of modern methods of land clearance, transport, house-building and crop-processing, with the accompanying facilities for the maintenance of machinery, may

release much energy for better agriculture in accordance with proved methods.

50. In this connexion, the Committee would like to emphasize that, wherever possible, the growing of crops which have great export value—such as tea, cotton, sisal, coffee, rubber, etc.—by the indigenous peoples should be encouraged so as to associate them more fully in the processes of agricultural development and in economic expansion programmes.

51. In the Territories of North Africa and the Mediterranean, with their rapidly increasing populations, the major problems of agricultural development are the control of water resources for irrigation purposes, the bringing of new areas into cultivation and the introduction of modern methods of cultivation, involving the extension of present efforts to secure more stable conditions for the semi-nomadic populations. Information was provided to the Special Committee on the progress of plans designed to increase food production in order to feed a population growing at considerable rates, to promote industries which will enable the Territories to satisfy more of their needs in manufactured goods, and to create a more favourable balance of trade.

52. In the Caribbean Territories, economic development largely depends on the production and marketing of the chief export crops. The diversification of crops is being sought in order to obviate the risks inherent in economies dependent on a few basic exports. In this region in particular, however, the consideration is relevant that conditions for concentration on particular crops are exceedingly favourable, so that the dense agricultural populations could not be supported if any drastic change were to take place for the establishment of an agricultural economy based principally on production for local consumption. The information provided showed that efforts are being made to promote new systems of cultivation and of management or ownership combining the benefits of specialized estate export agriculture and peasant-farming both for export and for local consumption. The experiments which have been made in these directions deserve full support, and their results should be made widely known.

53. In the Territories of South-East Asia, the prices for the chief agricultural exports have been relatively high. On the other hand, the local food situation remains difficult, and the importation of rice from neighbouring countries cannot be expected on the scale possible in the past. It is important that every effort should be made to diversify agricultural production by the development of new secondary crops for export and by increasing food production for local consumption. Government efforts to increase and improve rice production by peasant producers are of high value. The Special Committee also considers that further action should be taken to promote the wider participation of the peasant populations in the production of rubber and other commodities in which, with government aid in research, the control of pests and diseases, the provision of high-yielding planting materials and marketing schemes, the peasant is less vulnerable to the effects of

fluctuating world demands than producers on large-scale estates.

54. Regarding problems of agriculture in general, the Special Committee agrees that one of the primary objectives of development should be to supply the peoples with a more ample and better-balanced diet. Taking account of the low state of nutrition among many of the agricultural populations, it regards as of deep interest programmes for increased food production, the expansion of mixed farming and other efforts to improve agricultural production for home and local consumption. Where new export crops are introduced, their ultimate effects should be considered in this context from the start. Existing world shortages and high prices have stimulated the production of export crops. As a result, it is increasingly important to examine closely the effects of any such new agricultural production on soil fertility and on the basic food requirements of the peoples. Export crops which assist the local diet have, of course, double advantages; export crops, which, although immediately profitable, have little effect on local diets or on the diversification of the local economy, should have at least good prospects of long-term profitability before they can be recommended.

55. In regard to the introduction of mechanization and improved agricultural techniques, the Special Committee considers as of special interest the information provided by the Administering Members on the promotion of better rural conditions through the co-ordinated efforts of various departments of the governments working in co-operation with the local authorities to foster the pooling of agricultural machinery, the use of artificial fertilizers and, often more usefully, of animal and compost manure, and the operation of agricultural modernization teams. Much of this work is a process of education, and, once again, the Special Committee draws attention to the close connexion between programmes of economic development and policies of social and educational advancement and of co-operation between the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and their administrations.

56. One of the basic reasons for the low standard of living in some Non-Self-Governing Territories, as elsewhere, is the inadequate extent of the areas at present under cultivation. One of the solutions to the problem is the maximum utilization of water resources. The Special Committee noted the recommendations made by the General Assembly in resolution 402 (V), under which the Economic and Social Council was asked to consider various measures designed to facilitate and encourage the development of arid land. The Secretary-General was requested to prepare a report on the practical measures adopted for the study of the problems of arid zones, and on the technical and financial means employed by the specialized agencies for this purpose. The Special Committee also noted that the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 346 (XII), requested the Secretary-General to take into consideration the entire field of water control and utilization as related to the problems of arid zones. The Special Committee considers that the activities of the United

Nations in this field would be of benefit to the economic development of Non-Self-Governing Territories, as well as to other countries.

57. An essential part of agricultural policy is the establishment and implementation of a sound and comprehensive forest policy. In the Non-Self-Governing Territories, policies have been adopted for the conservation of forests and for the development and exploitation of forest resources. Great efforts are being made to implement these policies. It has been represented, however, that forestry policy is insufficiently connected with general policies of soil and water conservation. An accompanying difficulty is that of persuading local inhabitants of the essential role to be played by the forests in the maintenance of favourable agricultural and soil conditions, so as to prevent the damage caused to existing resources by such practices as the excessive burning of bush and unrestricted grazing.

58. The Special Committee agreed on the need for close co-ordination between forest conservation and utilization policies on the one hand and soil and water conservation policies on the other. It would seem that, if this is done and if forestry services are expanded, the impoverishment of the natural resources observed in some areas can be checked, and the important work which is being undertaken for the maintenance and exploitation of forest resources and the creation of favourable conditions of general agricultural development will be successfully performed.

59. The Special Committee also draws attention to the development of fisheries. In addition to the important export industries, which exist in some Territories and which are being promoted both through improved fishing methods and through the processing of the catch, the expansion of fisheries is of great promise for the improvement of local nutrition.

60. The lack of proteins in the diets of the inhabitants of many Non-Self-Governing Territories could be remedied by an increase in the consumption of fish. Many programmes of research, survey and experimentation are already being undertaken. Included among these programmes are the measures taken to develop fish-farming. Whatever form may be taken in the development of fisheries, the assistance of the administrations is of outstanding importance, with a view to improving present fishing processes, to training fishermen, to providing the necessary shore facilities, and to developing the fish trade. The development under healthy conditions of communities of fishermen involves many problems both of an economic and of a social character. Interesting experiments for their solution are taking place in several of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

61. There is a pressing need in the government services concerned with agricultural development, the improvement of livestock, forestry policy and the development of fisheries, for more trained technicians and more trained subordinate staff. These professions have not usually secured in the Territories adequate social and

economic recognition; nor has the basic training required as yet figured sufficiently prominently in the programmes of some of the new institutions of higher education. In many Territories, vigorous agricultural extension programmes have been organized in rural communities. In general, however, the broad educational task of arousing and sustaining interest in the improvement of agricultural conditions has to make more rapid headway if the main social and economic basis for the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories is to be solidly established, and if the tendency that leads farmer's children with a certain degree of education to seek employment in the towns as a means of escape from existing rural conditions is to be checked.

62. In concluding this examination of problems involved in improving and expanding the production of the animal and vegetable resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee reiterates its view that all forms of development are interdependent. As a particular and relevant illustration of that point of view, it notes that agricultural development itself depends on the development of a degree of industrialization suited to local circumstances. In many Territories the stage has been reached where better farming needs the assistance that local industries and trade can give it by supplementing the agricultural economy, providing essential supplies, expanding the processing of agricultural produce and in some cases absorbing surplus population.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

63. Although in many localities there is happily no problem of rural indebtedness, an urgent need for the provision of credit at reasonable rates is emerging in those areas where cash agriculture is replacing subsistence agriculture; and it has increased in areas already within the cash economy. The first sources of credit have usually been the purchasers of produce, shop-keepers, and money-lenders charging high rates of interest or obtaining control over the land and the workers on it. Even within local communities, the development of a class of comparatively prosperous land-owners has led to indebtedness, with some of the features of debt bondage.

64. The Special Committee considers that the effective intervention in the field of rural credit on the part of the administrations has often become a matter of urgent necessity. In some Territories, considerable progress has already been made; but, even in these Territories, improved farm practices, the use of better tools and the intensification of agricultural production generally depend in large measure on expanded credit facilities.

65. Means are usually provided by which the needs of the larger agricultural producers can be met on a commercial basis, but the best way should be determined of co-ordinating all credit agencies to eliminate duplication and to ensure the integration of the credit system.

66. For the small borrower, a co-ordinated system of local societies is necessary through which the credit needs of the peasants, the terms of cash and other loans and the manner of repayment can be controlled with

the assistance of those who are members of the local community. The savings which can accrue from peasant sources are already in certain instances highly significant, and would be an appreciable contribution to the accumulation of local capital. With full co-operation and assistance on the part of the indigenous peoples, land banks can also serve a useful purpose in the provision of agricultural credit.

67. The Special Committee considers that a further means by which administrations can intervene, to the advantage of indigenous farmers in particular, is by taking measures to control the rates of interest on agricultural loans and to legislate effectively against usury. The Committee welcomes, both in this particular connexion and in respect of the whole question of agricultural credit, the step taken by the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 370 (XIII) on land reform, recommending that governments establish or expand national and local institutions for providing agricultural credit at reasonable rates of interest and take legislative or administrative measures to assist in the reduction of agricultural indebtedness.

CO-OPERATIVES

68. The development of co-operative societies will be of great benefit in the provision of credit facilities. Co-operative societies, moreover, in providing for the marketing of the produce of their members, in obtaining the use of agricultural supplies, and in encouraging various forms of better living, should contribute largely to the economic and social progress of the inhabitants. The Special Committee also wishes to emphasize the value of the experience which can be provided through co-operative societies in business management and in the free discussion of local problems.

69. In most Non-Self-Governing Territories, co-operative activity cannot develop without the active promotion and support of the administrations. The lines upon which action should be taken to develop co-operation will depend upon the particular conditions and needs of the various Territories. The Special Committee, however, draws attention to the resolution concerning national action regarding the co-operative movement which was adopted by the Asian Regional Conference of the International Labour Organisation in 1950. A number of points of importance in the development of the co-operative movement mentioned in this resolution should be of value not only to the Asian governments, but also to governments responsible for the administration of Territories where the traditional way of rural life is rapidly being changed by new economic influences.

70. Sound co-operative legislation is a basic requirement. It should be simple and flexible. It should deal solely with the co-operative societies and should govern all types of such societies. It should provide for open membership, democratic control, the limitation of interest on capital and the allocation of any surpluses to common purposes or for distribution among members. The Administering Members provided information on

the progress already achieved. The Special Committee is convinced of the wide importance of the measures taken or contemplated. It does not consider that progress need be slow in cases where the full classical conception of co-operative organization cannot be at once achieved and where a wider measure of government intervention is required than is desirable in countries where the members of co-operative societies have a long experience of business traditions. But it does consider that a constant objective in co-operative policy should be the increasing application of principles of full democratic management. Furthermore, it considers that the co-operative societies should from the outset be open for membership to all races and creeds, so long as safeguards exist to prevent their domination by any particular interests.

71. The functions of the administrations in Territories where the co-operative movement is not strongly established are thus of considerable importance. The expansion of co-operative societies in Territories in which they have subsequently taken the strongest hold was not spontaneous, but the painstaking result of administrative policy and government financial and technical support.

72. This means that considerable responsibility rests on the administrative agency primarily concerned with the guidance of the co-operative movement. The Special Committee considers that, as a general rule, this agency should rank in status with the other principal services of the government. In this connexion, the Special Committee noted with interest the tendency to broaden the duties of the agencies concerned beyond the accomplishment of tasks of legal and business supervision to that of the promotion of interest and training in co-operation. It also noted the information on the training of persons to direct and manage co-operative institutions. In many Territories, this may be effected through courses and lectures. Regional courses or regional institutions may, in some cases, be feasible. Of considerable assistance will be co-operative services established within the universities, courses in co-operation operated by the extension services and extra-mural courses directed by the administrations or universities.

73. The Special Committee is deeply interested in the information provided on government assistance for general promotional work, collaboration in improving facilities for the administrative structure of co-operative societies, and the provision of technical advice and financial privileges. It holds that, even though a limited economic outlook as to the value of the co-operative movement would in itself justify such action, of greater importance are the prospects provided by the co-operative movement for a broadening of concepts of communal responsibilities. The co-operative movement may and should act as a source of inspiration for the creation of new forces of human energy.

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

74. Successful marketing of the principal export crops of the Territories often requires the establishment

of effective organizations grouping the chief producers of each Territory. Considerable progress in this respect has been made both through associations of producers and through government marketing boards.

75. The importance of such arrangements is enhanced by a number of factors: the production of an export crop in any Territory, although perhaps vital to the welfare of the Territory, may represent a small percentage of world production, so that the Territory has only a limited bargaining power; secondly, the small peasants may require protection against excessive charges by middlemen; thirdly, there may be little encouragement to the peasant to care about the quality of his produce, its proper treatment and presentation; and fourthly, physical facilities for marketing, transport and storage are often inadequate. Finally, marketing organizations are important instruments of public policy by virtue of the action they can take to limit fluctuations in the prices paid to producers, and to prevent destitution in times of low prices and inflation in times of high prices.

76. From the information supplied by the Administering Members, it appears that a number of existing boards have already done much to meet these aims. They have accumulated surpluses, the effect of which is to provide guarantees against the effects of rapid fluctuations in prices in the next few years, and the use of further surpluses has become a matter of general interest. Their success has been such that the Special Committee considers it to be important that, as has already been provided in a number of cases, the effective control over the boards should be exercised by the people directly concerned, through the representation on them of the local producers and of local general interests.

77. While attention has been widely paid to the improved marketing of export products, marketing for internal consumption is less advanced. The efforts which are being made to promote internal trade in many of the Territories underline the importance of the provision of improved facilities, the encouragement of marketing societies, and general regulatory and promotional action by the administrations to improve marketing conditions and to secure a better return to the primary producers. The Special Committee considers that the co-operative movement should, with the necessary guidance, play a significant part in the development of internal distribution.

DISTRIBUTION AND TENURE OF LAND

78. In the large majority of Non-Self-Governing Territories, land is the main source of livelihood. It is more than that. It is the basis of the structure of society. Land is thus not only a form of wealth, the use and treatment of which can be dictated purely by economic considerations. Land legislation and policy, if they are to be just and equitable—even practicable—have to take into account all the social and political aspects of the problem and make due provision for them. The Special Committee has already stated that economic

development depends essentially on the proper use of the animal and vegetable resources of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. This means that development depends on the proper utilization of land. But in deciding upon the proper utilization of land, even more than in connexion with other aspects of development, an understanding of and respect for the human feelings involved is essential.

79. The Special Committee considered two main aspects of problems of land: land distribution as between large-scale estates and small farming units, and the evolution of indigenous systems of land distribution and tenure under the impact of modern economic conditions.

80. With regard to the first aspect, which also was related to the question of land alienation, the Committee noted that, in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the grants made of land or of rights over the produce of the land in the early days of foreign penetration were on an inordinate scale and were obtained at a time when there was little understanding of and respect for indigenous land systems. In a great many cases, however, these grants did not involve the eviction of the indigenous occupiers, but were rather in the nature of monopolies for the collection and sale of produce. Moreover, the administrations have now reduced the extent of many of the areas previously alienated in this way. Their present declared policies are to ensure that any future grants will be based on the economic and social interests of the indigenous inhabitants. In many Territories, the present areas of land alienated to non-indigenous interests constitute a small percentage of the total land areas. In some of the Territories, however, the areas of alienated land remain considerable. In others, where the percentage of alienated to total land may be small, this percentage does not reveal the real situation in terms of the quality of the land. The fact that some of the alienated land may be among the best in the Territory concerned appears to be partly due to the work of reclamation and improvement undertaken by means of the capital, skill and enterprise of the land-holders. Nevertheless, the Committee considers the question of land distribution one of fundamental importance for the development and welfare of the Territories and for the establishment of good relations amongst all their population groups.

81. The principal features of the present situation taken into account by the Special Committee are the following. There are many estates and areas comprising estates which have reached a high level of agricultural efficiency, and which contribute to the prosperity of the Territories. To seek to break up such estates would not contribute to economic prosperity and, unless there is real land hunger in the regions, would serve no immediate social purpose. On the other hand, in some cases large areas of land are still held by non-indigenous interests and are not being exploited to any substantially beneficial extent. There are also cases of estate cultivation, particularly in areas of dense peasant population, the existence of which may create social tension between classes or races.

82. The problems of land alienation and any latent conflict between estate and peasant cultivation affect only some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and in them conditions vary widely. The Special Committee limits itself, as required by its terms of reference, to the following observations of a general character.

83. The maintenance of efficient estate cultivation is in many cases essential as a contribution to economic life; new sparsely inhabited areas may in some cases best be opened up by the encouragement of estate cultivation; the estate owners and managers should be given the guarantees needed to stimulate their enterprise, provided efficiency is maintained and satisfactory standards provided for wage-earners and tenants. A policy of estate development must be conditioned by the important social and political factors to which reference has been made above.

84. Where estates are not efficiently operated, administrations should redeem them or take steps to ensure more efficient operation; where the local agricultural populations have a need for land which cannot otherwise be satisfied or where the establishment of a healthy creative rural population depends on the acquisition of estate lands, the administrations should take suitable and equitable steps to purchase and make available the necessary land. Unless the benefits of estate management and organization can be transferred to the peasant producers, the replacement of estate by peasant agriculture will often be contrary to the general good; where circumstances make estate ownership no longer desirable, the administrations should plan to promote systems which, through co-operative organization, proportional benefits, the organization of supervised peasant holdings and the like, promise the maintenance of economic units of farm production coupled with social stability and satisfaction.

85. The second main aspect of this problem—namely, the evolution of indigenous or of peasant systems of land distribution and tenure—also demands positive and comprehensive policies on the part of the administrations.

86. In many areas, population pressure, the need to produce more food for local consumption, the increasing opportunities to secure money by the sale of cash crops, the availability of new equipment and agricultural techniques, have all made inadequate many indigenous methods of land cultivation and have produced changes which require new methods of land tenure and use. The evolution of existing systems under the growing pressure of economic conditions and concepts is in places accompanied by confusion and stress. More knowledge of indigenous systems of tenure is necessary. There is, however, an immediate requirement for guidance and direction by the administrations in influencing changes which are taking place. These changes should be directed towards the improved use of the land and a deepening of a sense of duty towards the land by which land ownership is interpreted as a matter of collective responsibility as well as of individual rights.

87. The Special Committee realizes that the development of the rural economy should, as far as possible, be

based on existing systems of land tenure and on the social concepts attached to these systems. Their evolution should aim at the consolidation of unduly small land plots and the prevention of fragmentation, security of tenure dependent on the maintenance of good cultivation, the prevention of excessive indebtedness, reasonable compensation for improvements, the modification of systems of inheritance in order to assure the continuity of good cultivation, ensuring a satisfactory standard of living for the rural communities, and reasonable conditions which will attract the investment of capital. In this connexion, the Special Committee noted the conclusions reached by the African Conference on the Indigenous Rural Economy held in Jos (Nigeria) in November 1949, and considers that those conclusions should be of deep interest to other regions.

88. The schemes which have been inaugurated for the operation or supervision of estates by or under lease from the public authorities for peasant settlement under supervision and guidance, and, in general, for linking questions of land tenure and distribution with questions of improved agriculture and living standards merit the continuous consideration of the administrations.

89. The Special Committee also draws attention to interesting developments in some Territories to co-ordinate the treatment of problems of the tenure and utilization of land. The part played by administrative services often originated in specific operations for the control of pests and diseases, for the improvement of particular crops, or for the regulation of land questions in accordance with legal concepts. The co-ordination of this work in the light of a general land and agriculture policy is highly desirable, and in any institutions created for this purpose the local inhabitants should be associated to an ever-increasing extent at all levels.

90. In considering the problems of land, the Special Committee was guided in particular by two declarations contained in resolution 401 (V) adopted by the General Assembly in 1950. The General Assembly had declared that "... Agrarian conditions which persist in many under-developed countries constitute a barrier to their economic development because such conditions are a major cause of low agricultural productivity and low standards of living for the populations of those countries and territories", and expressed the conviction that "immediate steps should be undertaken to study the extent to which existing agrarian conditions hamper the economic development of under-developed countries as well as to assist governments, at their request, in the utilization of the facilities available in the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the improvement of such conditions".

91. The Special Committee welcomes the decision of the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 370 (XIII), to keep the question of land reform continually under review by means of periodic analyses of information to be obtained by means of a questionnaire. The Special Committee hopes that the Administering

Members will be able to furnish to the United Nations detailed information for Non-Self-Governing Territories by appropriate means.

92. The Special Committee has also noted the various other recommendations to governments contained in resolution 370 (XIII) of the Economic and Social Council and draws them to the attention of the Administering Members as constituting guides for action in applying land-reform measures in Non-Self-Governing Territories as well as to independent countries.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

93. The majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories are likely to remain primarily agricultural in their basic economy. But there are few Territories in which an increased degree of industrial development would not benefit their general economy. Moreover, as already indicated, the promotion of industrial development is in many Territories essential in the interests of agricultural production. There are Territories with dense populations where rural poverty exists, since there is no outlet in industry for surplus rural labour. There are Territories which are basically dependent on the export of a single crop or a few minerals, and for which some security against the effects of fluctuations in world prices can be achieved through a well-balanced industrial development.

94. The Non-Self-Governing Territories produce 50 per cent of the world production of bauxite, but do not manufacture aluminium. They produce 54 per cent of the world production of cocoa, but do not manufacture cocoa powder or butter. Eighteen Territories produce 3,500,000 tons of cane-sugar, but refine only a small proportion of this production. Territories rich in limestone and in clay import large quantities of building material. In many Territories growing cotton on a large scale, the cotton-growers wear imported cotton goods.

95. The local processing of primary products is already a marked feature of industrial development in many of the Territories and thus illustrates the spreading recognition of the value of diversifying the economy of the Territories in the field of industry as well as of agriculture. The problems which have arisen in the consideration of this question are problems of pace and methods rather than of objectives.

96. The Special Committee emphasizes that a greater degree of industrialization is essential and that this industrialization, in an age of electric and motor power, need not be confined to the large urban concentrations typical of the industrial development of a hundred years ago. The technical means can be made available for rural, village and home industries which will bring industrialization to the countryside instead of draining the countryside of its vital forces.

97. In this connexion, the Committee notes that, over a period of time, it may often be easier to raise capital for a number of small local enterprises than for single large plants located in larger towns. In rural

areas and provincial centres, sources of capital may exist which it may not be possible to attract into investment unless the investment takes the form of local enterprise which is a part of the daily experience of the local population. Village and cottage industries are valuable examples of this type of development and in addition, provide opportunities for increased employment without the displacement of population associated with large industrial concentrations. Moreover, in small plants, a larger proportion of investment can be used for actual productive equipment. In contrast to the small manufacturing plant, large-scale industry needs capital-consuming services such as workers' houses, power plants, administrative offices and large storage facilities.

98. The Committee believes that a number of points should be noted regarding the pattern of industrialization to be achieved in the Territories. Since agriculture is of such prominence, the processing of agricultural products should be given a conspicuous place in programmes of industrialization, as is already being done in certain Territories. Wherever possible, efforts should be directed towards the development of processes for making use of by-products and waste, which are sometimes of even greater commercial value than the primary agricultural product, and which otherwise may simply be discarded or lost. Finally, in many cases, an industrial pattern should be encouraged which will not only make use of local agricultural products in such enterprises as canning, processing and weaving, but also support urgently needed improvement in agricultural productivity through the manufacture of agricultural tools and simple agricultural equipment, and the maintenance and repair of agricultural machinery.

99. As regards the means to be employed for the promotion of industrial expansion, the Special Committee welcomes the creation of governmental or mixed agencies for this purpose. Favourable attention should also be paid to the measures taken in some Non-Self-Governing Territories to foster local industries by fiscal and similar concessions to private companies introducing new industries or expanding existing industries.

100. The development of industries in the Non-Self-Governing Territories is often hampered by the lack of local skilled labour, and the advantages of such development to the Territories are limited by a lack of experience in business management and the higher techniques of industry. Programmes for the rapid training of workers in industry were found practicable among the largely untrained workers who entered war enterprises during the Second World War. In some cases, these techniques are applicable to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. At the same time, training in higher skills should be encouraged through long-range programmes of apprenticeship and industrial training.

101. Economic development of this type requires the resourceful encouragement of measures of labour policy

and general social policy, such as the development of trade unionism, the establishment of an adequate wage policy, the general protection of wage-earners, the prevention of discrimination in employment, and the creation of a healthy social mentality in new centres of population.

102. In the light of its general approach to problems of economic conditions and development, the Special Committee considers that the international and national responsibilities assumed by the Administering Members for the economic and social advancement of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the nature of the trade relations which have been established between the metropolitan countries and the Non-Self-Governing Territories, are special considerations which call for the adoption of policies designed to diversify local economies by the promotion of healthy and balanced industrial development in the Territories.

MINING POLICY

103. The contribution of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to the world production of a number of minerals is considerable. From the standpoint of the Territories, the mining products exported in many instances form a high proportion of the total value of exports and, in addition, contribute largely to the local revenues by taxes, duties and royalties. Recent measures taken to promote European economic co-operation and the increase in the demand for certain minerals are stimulating mining exploration and production. Thus, while agriculture is the economic foundation of most Non-Self-Governing Territories and although many of the Territories are poor in minerals, or have mineral resources which are relatively inaccessible, in many others the mines are the chief and most tangible assets.

104. The Special Committee considered the subject of the development and use of the mineral resources of Non-Self-Governing Territories, as it considered other subjects, from the point of view of the interests of the inhabitants. Its chief interest lay in the extent to which mining policy is directed primarily towards the advancement of the economic and social welfare of the peoples of the Territories.

105. The policies of the Administering Members have established the paramount rights of the State over all mineral resources, and its responsibility to regulate the exploitation of these resources. These policies are exemplified by varying methods and to a varying degree in different Territories. As mineral resources are of a wasting character, such control is necessary to regulate the rate and conditions of mineral extraction and to ensure efficient management. It also makes it possible to take account of long-term economic objectives, so that a broad secondary economy may be built around a mining economy. In this connexion, it may be noted that not infrequently the improvement of basic services (such as transport) is required for the exploitation of mineral resources and that mining may thus have important ancillary advantages to the economy as a whole.

106. The Special Committee considers that—in particular in relation to mining development—the administrations have an immediate responsibility for directing the course of developments in accordance with the interests of the peoples.

107. The Committee recognizes that the fiscal policy applied to mining operations must be determined by circumstances. The administrations, in the interests of the local community, should seek to obtain the maximum direct financial benefits. On the other hand, their fiscal policy should stimulate rather than discourage mining, taking account of the direct benefits which the community derives from the mines.

108. The Special Committee recognizes, also, that the establishment of a profit-making mine is a highly speculative enterprise, and that, in general, the average return on capital invested cannot be regarded as excessive. It emphasizes, nevertheless, that, in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the profits derived from mining operations, less local taxes, duties and royalties, usually leave the Territories and that most of the basic equipment required must be obtained from external sources. So far as is practicable, therefore, the administrations should seek to encourage the re-investment of profits in the Territories and the provision of local supplies for the mining undertakings.

109. To a large extent, the share of the indigenous inhabitants from mining operations consists of the wages paid to the mine workers, the proceeds of taxes, duties and royalties, and the internal markets created, notably for the supply of foodstuffs. To a greater extent than in other economic activities, the indigenous inhabitants do not share in the ownership, management, or technical work in the mines. The Special Committee recognizes that mining operations require substantial capital and that, consequently, increased participation in ownership on the part of the indigenous inhabitants depends upon the accumulation of local capital. On the other hand, it considers that the objective of enabling the indigenous inhabitants to acquire the qualifications which they now lack in business and technical skills should be vigorously pursued in order to bring the local inhabitants into the operation and management of mines at all levels, and to ensure that a higher proportion of mining wages and salaries is retained in the Territories.

110. The Special Committee noted that, although most mines are operated by private interests, in some cases the administrations were undertaking such operations by government enterprise or by government participation in semi-public corporations. The Special Committee considers that, in these cases, a larger opportunity is offered for setting social standards in mining operations and for linking the mining developments with educational and technical training programmes which will enable the inhabitants to take a larger part in the management of the mines and in skilled employment.

111. With regard to conditions of employment, the Special Committee emphasizes that, while satisfactory

conditions of employment and remuneration are essential in all forms of labour, mining employment is of such a nature as to require particularly high standards in order to provide for the workers full opportunities of healthy social organization in trade union relations and in community living. If sufficiently high standards cannot be attained, the question may arise of the value of the continuance of these undertakings.

RESEARCH

112. In its examination of the obstacles to rapid economic development, the Committee was much impressed by the vital contribution to be expected from research. A single scientific discovery could do more to revolutionize the economic prospects of some Territories than the expenditure of vast capital sums. Expenditure on research on the part of the Administering Members is therefore to be encouraged, and the expansion of research services is regarded by the Committee as an important aspect of economic development.

113. To quote one example only, the importance of increased supplies of locally produced food has already been indicated in this report. Agricultural research can promote this by developing high-yielding strains of planting material, by conquering plant diseases and by devising means of protecting stored foodstuffs against pests. Similarly, successful war against the tse-tse fly, and the protection of man and animal against it, would open up new prospects for meat production in Africa, with notable improvement in the diet of the population.

114. The Committee did not consider it necessary in this report to enumerate the research institutions in or serving the Non-Self-Governing Territories, on which information was placed at its disposal, or to describe the notable successes recorded in recent years. It is desirable, however, to note a few trends which are regarded as important. Scientific knowledge is indivisible, and this is recognized both in the close links established between scientific workers in the metropolitan countries and their counterparts in the Territories themselves and in the efforts being made to organize research on a regional basis. This can be illustrated by the creation of the French Overseas Scientific Research Centre and the proposal to establish in France a National Institute for Tropical Agriculture, by the activities of institutions and councils in the United Kingdom under the direction of the British Colonial Research Council, and by the co-ordinated work undertaken by the National Institute for Agricultural Research in the Belgian Congo. Similar developments are reflected in the establishment, for example, of an East-African Veterinary Research Institute, which has close links with the Inter-governmental Bureau for Epizootic Diseases, in Nairobi, which disseminates information throughout Africa on the latest methods for combating such diseases.

115. International co-operation for the interchange of the findings of research and information on the

various research programmes has also developed through the specialized agencies, the regional Caribbean and South Pacific Commissions and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara and inter-governmental arrangements such as, for example, the collaboration now taking place between the Australian Government and the Governments of India and Pakistan.

116. The Special Committee considers that the continuation and broadening of co-operation of this type are highly desirable.

117. Finally, it records the view that not only research and experimentation needed in the social services, but also the work of scientific and technological research, may remain sterile unless full account is taken of social and human factors which will influence the application of research findings to actual conditions.

CONCLUDING NOTE

118. In its 1950 Report on Education in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee had recorded that its composition and terms of reference make it in no sense a replica of UNESCO. It had stated that its task was to examine the information transmitted on Non-Self-Governing Territories with a view to facilitating in the field of education, as indeed in other fields within the limits of its own competence, the fulfilment of the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter.

119. This year, the Special Committee should similarly record that, throughout its consideration of economic conditions and the problems of economic development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, it took into account the relevant recommendations and the action taken by various organs of the United Nations and by the specialized agencies, and in particular FAO. The task of the Committee is to examine the information on Non-Self-Governing Territories with a view to the fulfilment of the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter, taking into account its own work programme and the general programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

120. The Special Committee emphasizes that the particular work undertaken through the Trusteeship Council in relation to conditions in the various Trust Territories has a close bearing on the Special Committee's general work concerning conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It expresses the hope that, with due regard to the different constitutional situations involved, its present report will prove of interest in the consideration of particular problems in the Trust Territories, just as the discussions in the Trusteeship Council and solutions reached for specific problems in the Trust Territories will be of interest in the general consideration of economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In particular, the Special Committee draws attention to the work being undertaken by the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trusteeship Council.

121. The Special Committee has already referred to a number of the recommendations made by the Economic and Social Council. There are two other resolutions which are of broader scope but also of interest to the work of the Special Committee.

122. By resolution 371 B (XIII), on full employment, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to amend his questionnaire on full employment so as to take into consideration any special problems facing the under-developed countries. In this connexion, the Special Committee has noted that, in the past, information has in several instances been supplied in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Special Committee urges that all available information on the subject should be transmitted by appropriate means.

123. The Special Committee also took account of resolution 367 B (XIII), concerning economic conditions in Africa. By this resolution, the Economic and Social Council noted that the Secretary-General's *Review of the Economic Conditions in Africa*⁶ was based in part on information made available to the Special Committee. It recognized that the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee provide opportunities within the United Nations for discussing the economic and social problems of the Territories of Africa. At the same time, the Council decided that the continued study and analysis of the economic problems of Africa by the Council would help in the task of raising both the level of economic activity and the standard of living in the area, as well as in strengthening the economic relations of these countries and Territories among themselves and with other countries of the world. The Special Committee would be interested in the studies undertaken as a consequence of this resolution. It also believes that the Economic and Social Council will continue to bear in mind the consideration by the Special Committee of problems of economic development and will take account of the terms of its present report.

124. Similar considerations apply to the work of the specialized agencies, and, in particular, of those agencies which are largely interested in economic conditions and development. Moreover, as has been already indicated, the Special Committee is interested in the work of the regional organizations for international co-operation, and expresses the hope that its own work will be valuable to them.

125. In conclusion, the Special Committee believes it desirable to re-emphasize that the attention paid this year to economic conditions and problems of economic development has been directed primarily to the improvement of the living conditions of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to their economic, social and political progress. Material benefits to the advantage of only a limited group

⁶ Document E/1910/Add.I/Rev.I. United Nations Publications, Sales Number : 1951.II.C.2.

of peoples always breed discontent. If the advantage is to be found only outside the community concerned, such discontent will be bitter and justified. In the Non-Self-Governing Territories, it is the proud responsibility of the Administering Members to seek a broader

natural basis for prosperity, creative initiative and contentment. In an attempt to assist them in this task, and in appreciation of the initiative of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee has drawn up this report.

APPENDICES

STUDIES ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Appendix I

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT : STUDIES PREPARED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT AND REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

(a) Economic objectives and general aspects of development programmes (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.32 A/AC.35/L.32/ Add.1
(b) Information on standards of living (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.56 A/AC.35/L.56/ Corr.1
(c) General conditions of agricultural production (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.33
(d) Fats, oils and oilseeds (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.38
(e) Cotton (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.41
(f) Rubber (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.41
(g) Food consumption and nutrition (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.39 A/AC.35/L.39/ Add.1
(h) Trends in fisheries development (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.34 A/AC.35/L.34/ Add.1
(i) Certain aspects of the fisheries industries in several Non-Self-Governing Territories (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.41
(j) Forestry policy (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.37
(k) Economic importance of forest reserves (FAO)	A/AC.35/L.41
(l) Agricultural credit and data on co-operative societies (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.48

(m) Problems relating to the establishment of co-operative movements and government action for their solution (ILO)	A/AC.35/L.49
(n) Marketing of agricultural products (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.45 A/AC.35/L.45/ Corr.1
(o) General aspects of land distribution (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.50
(p) Settlement policies (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.61
(q) General programmes of industrial development (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.44
(r) Mining economy (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.29 A/AC.35/L.29/ Corr.1
(s) Transport facilities (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.46

Appendix II

SOCIAL FACTORS IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT : STUDIES PREPARED BY THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT AND REPORTS SUBMITTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

(a) Education for rural welfare (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.43
(b) Organization of rural health services (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.42
(c) Migrant labour (ILO)	A/AC.35/L.40
(d) Action of the ILO in relation to programmes for the training of workers (ILO)	A/AC.35/L.52
(e) Labour analysis (United Nations Secretariat)	A/AC.35/L.53

Part Four

REPORT ON FACTORS WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DECIDING WHETHER A TERRITORY IS OR IS NOT A TERRITORY WHOSE PEOPLE HAVE NOT YET ATTAINED A FULL MEASURE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

I.

1. Resolution 334 (IV), adopted by the General Assembly on 2 December 1949, reads as follows :

" The General Assembly,

" Having regard to the obligation to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter accepted by the Members which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government,

" Having regard to resolution 66 (I), adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1946, in which seventy-four territories were enumerated, in accordance with the declarations of the responsible governments, as falling within the scope of Article 73 e,

" Having noted the information supplied by certain Members concerning the constitutional changes which have led to the cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e in respect of certain territories which were enumerated in resolution 66 (I),

" 1. Considers that it is within the responsibility of the General Assembly to express its opinion on the principles which have guided or which may in future guide the Members concerned in enumerating the territories for which the obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter ;

" 2. Invites any special committee which the General Assembly may appoint on information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter to examine the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether any territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government."

II.

2. In 1950, the Secretary-General prepared a working paper for the Special Committee which was based on the Official Records of the United Nations and was intended to furnish a chronological summary of the points raised on the issues involved in the determination of a Non-Self-

Governing Territory from the San Francisco Conference to the fourth session of the General Assembly in 1949.¹

3. In view of lack of time and the complexities of the problems involved, the Special Committee did not examine this problem in detail in 1950, but asked for the inclusion of the subject in the agenda of its 1951 session. The Secretary-General was requested, in addition to the information he had provided in 1950, to present any outstanding relevant material which might usefully increase the background information for the future consideration of the problem. Reference, in particular, was made to commentaries on the United Nations Charter published by acknowledged legal authorities.

4. Document A/AC.35/L.30, accordingly, consists of the documents prepared in 1950, with the addition of citations from the commentaries made by various experts on the interpretation of the Charter of the United Nations.

III.

5. The Special Committee held a general discussion on the examination of factors to be taken into account in deciding whether any Territory is or is not a Territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. At the conclusion of the general discussion, the Special Committee appointed a sub-committee to prepare a report for its consideration.

6. The Sub-Committee held four meetings and drew up a brief statement for the consideration of the Special Committee. The Committee approved this statement, with amendments, to form a part of its report to the General Assembly. The Committee also transmits to the Assembly document A/AC.35/L.30 and any addenda which may later be circulated.

IV.

7. Chapter XI of the Charter is not only a declaration of high principles ; it also enshrines certain obligations

¹ See documents A/AC.35/L.8 and A/AC.4/L.112, which are now incorporated in chapter III of Volume I of the *Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1950*.

the importance of which has been recognized universally.

8. The inclusion of Chapter XI in the Charter requires that, in relation to it, all Members will respect the Charter as a whole, including the powers and functions of the United Nations organs and the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The Special Committee has approached the task assigned to it by the General Assembly with these considerations in mind.

V.

9. The term "Non-Self-Governing Territories" is defined in so far as Article 73 refers to peoples who have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. The Special Committee is not invited by the General Assembly to seek any more detailed definition. It does not consider that it would be possible to reach such a definition by general agreement, at least at the present stage. There is, however, general agreement that the phrase of fundamental importance in Chapter XI of the Charter as governing the territories covered by that Chapter is provided by the words "a full measure of self-government". In this connexion, it is appropriate to note that Article 76 of the Charter speaks of "self-government or independence" when referring to the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System.

10. In the same spirit of seeking understanding rather than marking controversies, the Special Committee has not attempted to enter into the practical problem of who should determine whether a territory is or is not a Non-Self-Governing Territory.

VI.

11. The Special Committee is of the opinion that there are numerous elements which should be taken into consideration in reaching a decision whether or not a particular territory would come within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter. It does not consider that any single factor or any particular combination of factors can be regarded as prominent or decisive in every case, except that the will of the people of the Territory concerned, properly and freely expressed, would in all cases be the paramount factor in deciding whether a relationship between the Administering Authority and a Non-Self-Governing Territory has evolved to a stage where that Territory could be said to have "attained a full measure of self-government". The Committee wishes to stress its belief that such factors should be regarded as a guide to conclusions rather than determining such conclusions. It does not believe it necessary to attempt to give a relative importance to any one or more of the proposed factors, nor that a list drawn up at a given time can be regarded as embracing all the factors which might subsequently be relevant. The pattern of relationship is changing rapidly, and progress may be achieved in the direction of advance through self-government either to independence or to full partici-

pation in government in assimilation with the former Administering Authority or some other State. Different factors will apply in considering the status of Territories advancing along these different lines. Some of these factors exclude each other, the majority applying only in the case of self-government or independence, while others—such as the factors mentioned in section B 2 below—apply only in the case of association with or incorporation in the metropolitan country or another State. The Committee therefore holds that, if these factors are considered reasonable, their applicability and interpretation will be governed by the good faith and considered judgment of those responsible for applying them.²

12. Certain members expressed the following opinion and stated that their consideration of the factors set forth below was conditioned by that opinion: namely, that certain of the factors imply a degree of political evolution greater than that which may be necessary even for independence or for recognition in accordance with international law.

13. Other members maintained that the Special Committee had no competence to consider the ideas presented in the foregoing paragraph; and others that the opinions contained in that paragraph were immaterial to the question before the Committee.

VII.

14. The Special Committee confined itself to an examination of suggestions which had been made in the documents before it, in the Special Committee, and in the Sub-Committee. As a result, a number of factors have been listed below which should be taken into account in determining whether a Territory is or is not a Territory whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government. It must be stressed, however, that this list cannot be regarded as exhaustive.

A. General

(1) *Geographical considerations*: Does the Territory form an integral part of the metropolitan country? If not, to what extent are its relations with the metropolitan country affected by separation by land or sea or other natural obstacles?

² The following text to take the place of this paragraph was proposed by the delegations of Cuba, Egypt and the Philippines:

"The Special Committee is of the opinion that there are a number of elements which should be taken into consideration in order to lead to a decision on the applicability of Chapter XI of the Charter to any given territory. It does not consider that any one or any combination of these factors need be regarded as predominant or decisive in themselves, except that the will of the people of the territory concerned, properly and freely expressed, would in all cases be the paramount factor in deciding whether a relationship between the Administering Authority and a Non-Self-Governing Territory has evolved to a stage where that Territory could be said to have 'attained a full measure of self-government'. The applicability and interpretation of the factors will be governed by the good faith and considered judgment of those responsible for such action."

(2) *Constitutional matters*: Is the Territory an integral part of the metropolitan country or of another State, by virtue (a) of the latter's constitution or (b) of a treaty or bilateral agreement affecting the status of the Territory?

(3) *Ethnic and cultural considerations*: To what extent are the peoples of the Territory of different race, language or religion, or have a distinct cultural heritage, interests or aspirations, distinguishing them from the peoples of the metropolitan country?

(4) *Opinion of the population*: Is it the opinion of the population of the Territory, freely expressed by informed and democratic process, that they have attained a full measure of self-government?

B. *Status*

(1) *Independence or eligibility for membership of the United Nations*: Has the Territory been granted independence or reached such a stage in its development as to be considered eligible for membership of the United Nations?

(2) *Association with the metropolitan country*: Is the association with the metropolitan country a result of the freely expressed will of the people of the Territory?

Is sovereignty vested in the metropolitan country or in a legal entity established as a result of the association with the metropolitan country?

Are the inhabitants of the Territory represented without discrimination in the metropolitan legislature on the same basis—e.g., by universal adult suffrage, by equality of representation—as the inhabitants of the metropolitan country?

Do the inhabitants of the Territory possess metropolitan citizenship without discrimination?

Does the association with the metropolitan country accord the inhabitants and local bodies of the Territory the same rights and the same status as the inhabitants and local bodies of the metropolitan country?

Are the officials in the Territory appointed or elected on the same basis as those in the metropolitan country?

C. *Internal Self-government*

(1) *Territorial government*: To what extent is the internal government of the Territory (legislature, executive, judiciary) under the control of the metropolitan country?

(2) *Suffrage*: Is there universal and equal suffrage? Are the elections free, periodic and by secret ballot? Is there freedom of choice of electoral candidates?

(3) *Territorial fiscal, budgetary and tariff control*: Are the Territorial fiscal policies, taxes, customs duties and budget approved under Territorial control or on the same basis as in the metropolitan country?

(4) *Chief executive*: Is the chief executive appointed by the metropolitan country or chosen by processes in the Territory? In the former case, what is the extent of his powers in the administrative and financial field as well as in legislative or judiciary matters; what are the composition, types and powers of the council or councils which assist him?

(5) *Legislature*: What are the composition and powers of the Territorial legislature?

(6) *Judiciary*: Are there available in the Territory appellate jurisdictions equivalent to those available in the metropolitan country or are they the same as in the metropolitan country? Are there guarantees of the independence of the judiciary?

(7) *Military service*: Is liability to military service determined by the Territorial authorities?

(8) *Principal officers*: Are the chiefs of the permanent executive departments of the government appointed by the metropolitan country or appointed or elected by the Territory? To what extent are the higher ranks in the administrative services of the government filled by the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory?

D. *Other Internal Conditions*

(1) *General development*: Is the stage of economic, social and educational development of the peoples of the Territory such as to permit them to exercise effectively their powers of self-government?

(2) *Trade unions*: What is the degree of freedom from external control enjoyed by the Territorial trade unions?

E. *International Co-operation*

(1) *Participation in international relations*: Has the Territory the power to enter into direct relations with other countries or with international institutions? Is it entitled to negotiate, sign and ratify international conventions?

(2) *Membership of international organizations*: Of which international organizations is the Territory a member or an associate member? Is representation assured by delegates appointed or selected by the metropolitan country or by the Territorial government?