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COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Sixth Session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH MEETING

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PRESENT:

Chairman:

Mr. SCOTT New Zealand

Members:

Mr. LOOMES Australia

Mr. FRAZAO Brazil

U HLA AUNG Burma

Mr. LIU )

Mr. YANG ) China

Mr. de CAMARET France

Mr. ARENALES Guatemala

Mr. JAIPAL India

Mr. KHALIDY Iraq

Mr. GRADER Netherlands

Mr. CALLE y CALLE Peru

Mr. GIDDEN United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland

Mr. SEARS )  
Mr. STRONG ) United States of America

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Mr. GAVIN International Labour  
Organisation

Mr. ORBANEJA Food and Agriculture  
Organization

Mr. METRAUX United Nations Educational,  
Scientific and Cultural  
Organization

Dr. COIGNY )  
Dr. INGALLS ) World Health Organization

Secretariat:

Mr. COHEN Under-Secretary

Mr. BENSON Secretary of the Committee

## PRELIMINARY STATEMENTS

U HLA AUNG (Burma) regretted that he had been unable to be present at the opening of the session. His delegation would co-operate fully with all members of the Committee in ensuring that the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories were prepared for the right of self-determination and given an opportunity to exercise it. The demands of the non-self-governing peoples for their rightful place in the world were becoming ever more urgent and to disregard them might imperil peaceful international relations.

Mr. ARENALES (Guatemala) expressly reserved Guatemala's rights over the Territory of Belize (British Honduras) and reiterated Guatemala's protests against the continued occupation of that Territory by the United Kingdom Government. His delegation's presence in the Committee and its participation in the debates should not be interpreted as implying that his country had in any way abandoned its traditional position in that respect; it reaffirmed its rights over Belize (British Honduras) and its claim to that Territory. Lastly, he reserved the position of his delegation and Government with regard to any Pan-American or Central American declarations or resolutions concerning colonialism in America or the question of Belize (British Honduras). His delegation's participation in the work of the Committee should not be interpreted as conflicting with any commitments his country had undertaken or might undertake on that subject or with its past or future policy.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) stated that the United Kingdom had no doubts regarding its sovereignty over British Honduras. He therefore fully reserved the United Kingdom position in the matter.

## INFORMATION ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (A/AC.35/L.201)

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) said that during the past year close contact had been maintained between the Technical Assistance Administration and

(Mr. Gidden, United Kingdom)

the specialized agencies on the one hand and the United Kingdom Government and the Governments of United Kingdom Territories on the other. The Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board had visited certain West Indian Territories, a TAA representative had visited the Federation of Malaya and Singapore and representatives of both bodies had called upon the United Kingdom Government in London. Moreover, Ministers from various West Indian Territories had visited TAA headquarters in New York.

The year 1954 had seen an increase in the volume of technical assistance received by United Kingdom Territories. Thirteen Territories in all had been the subject of TAA projects, sixty-four experts and twenty-three fellowships having been provided at a total cost of \$528,000. That was a substantial increase over the amount of assistance made available in 1953.

The technical assistance sought by the United Kingdom Government for Territories under its control was a supplement to that provided from United Kingdom resources under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts. Since the funds available under the technical assistance programme were limited, it was the view of the United Kingdom Government that Territories should seek technical assistance from other than United Kingdom sources only when the latter would clearly not be in a position to provide it.

He went on to give examples of the types of assistance provided. During the previous year a statistical expert had completed work for the establishment of a statistical service in North Borneo; a similar project had been completed in Jamaica and a hydro-meteorologist and an expert on national income surveys had been appointed. In Tanganyika three geological experts were working on a mineral resources project. In the Gold Coast, three experts had just completed a housing survey. In Malaya a French geological firm engaged by TAA had completed a geophysical survey and an expert instructor in telecommunications provided jointly by TAA and the International Telecommunication Union had advised the Government on methods of training. Another telecommunication expert and a town-planning expert would be assigned in 1955 to advise on the development of Kuala Lumpur and its environs. In co-operation with the World Meteorological Organization, TAA were providing a meteorological expert to the East African High Commission to advise on desert locust control.

(Mr. Gidden, United Kingdom)

TAA had also given increased assistance in the social field. During the past year six officers from United Kingdom Territories - five Africans from the Gold Coast and one Chinese woman from the Federation of Malaya - had been attending a one-year course on social service at Swansea, in Wales, on technical assistance scholarships. An African architect from the Gold Coast had been awarded a fellowship to enable him to study at the Inter-American Housing Centre at Bogota, Colombia. Other officers from the Gold Coast had been awarded fellowships to enable them to study the treatment of juvenile delinquency in the United States and mental health work and industrial welfare in the United Kingdom. One was studying community development and fundamental education in the United Kingdom, Uganda, Kenya and the Sudan. A woman officer from British Guiana had been awarded a scholarship to study social welfare in the United States; two officers from Kenya were studying adult education in Scandinavia and Ceylon and an African community development assistant from Uganda was studying the running of boys' clubs and young farmers' clubs in the United Kingdom. Those few examples of the many scholarships that had been awarded were enough to show the Committee that a very comprehensive programme was being carried on.

One aspect of the matter that should not be overlooked was that the United Kingdom itself was a large exporter of experts under the TAA programme. In 1953, 308 experts from the United Kingdom - more than from any other Member State - had worked in under-developed countries throughout the world.

Another facet of the programme which was not often referred to was the assistance that could be provided by way of training facilities. In 1952, fifty-seven nationals of countries outside the British Commonwealth had taken advantage of training facilities in United Kingdom Territories; the number had increased to sixty-four in 1953.

Another body which was a means of providing international collaboration, particularly in Africa, was the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. That body provided a mechanism for the pooling of experience in technical fields by both Member States and non-Member States, in the interests of the people of Africa as a whole. It had been found that that

(Mr. Gidden, United Kingdom)

could best be done by means of technical conferences. In 1954, three such conferences had been held - one on soil, one on education and one on co-operative societies - and several smaller meetings had been arranged. Four conferences would be held in 1955, one on the mechanization of agriculture, one on labour questions, one on the social sciences and one on medical co-operation.

Generally speaking the United Kingdom Government had found the technical assistance provided by TAA and the specialized agencies to be of the greatest possible value, particularly in fields in which assistance was not normally available from the United Kingdom itself.

Mr. LOOMES (Australia) observed that the item under discussion had in previous years had a rather wider scope, since it had covered international collaboration in respect of economic, social and educational problems in Non-Self-Governing Territories, including information on technical assistance. He had no objection to the change, which he assumed to be due to the absence of more general information with regard to the year under review.

The Australian delegation had always taken a great interest in the provision of technical assistance at the international level, which it felt could and should be made available to Non-Self-Governing Territories, as to any under-developed areas of the world. He associated himself with the United Kingdom representative's observation that the bulk of technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories was made available by the Administering Members and that it was only when those countries were unable to provide a particular form of technical assistance that it became necessary to call on international resources.

He had outlined at previous sessions the various activities of the South Pacific Commission and would not do so again. Australia attached the greatest importance to that Commission's work, which it felt to be in harmony with the principles laid down in Article 73 d of the Charter.

Eight officers of the South Pacific Commission had visited Papua during 1953/1954. They had studied various aspects of the Territory's development, such as literacy, industrial development, rice-growing developments and programmes, health, subsistence economies and the copra industry.

(Mr. Loomes, Australia)

The Territory was also receiving technical assistance from the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in the form of a land resources survey. Furthermore, the central medical school at Suva was training Papuans as assistant medical practitioners and nurses. Two WHO experts had visited the Territory to discuss malaria control and WHO had granted three fellowships for the current year to officers of the Papuan Administration. Contacts had been continually maintained with WHO, FAO and ICAO with regard to such matters as nutrition, preventive treatment, health measures and quarantine.

The provision of technical assistance when necessary was most valuable for the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in various fields. Nevertheless the Administering Members concerned were and would continue to be the main sources of technical assistance, although Australia would gladly call on the international bodies where its own resources were inadequate for the task.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq) observed that while the information in document A/AC.35/L.201 was encouraging, nevertheless the international aid granted to Non-Self-Governing Territories was as yet on a small scale. He hoped the representatives of the Administering Members would be able to give the Committee information regarding other forms of international or regional assistance being granted to the Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 74 of the Charter. He suggested that the Committee should leave the question of technical assistance open, since it might wish to revert to it when considering other items on its agenda.

Mr. GRADER (Netherlands) said that since the Second World War the problem of developing the under-developed areas had received a new significance and urgency. The Netherlands New Guinea was no exception to the general trend; it was included in various international, regional and national programmes of technical assistance.

(Mr. Grader, Netherlands)

Two international technical assistance projects affecting Netherlands New Guinea were mentioned in the Secretariat report: a WHO fellowship for the study of public health administration at the University of Malaya had been granted under the Expanded Programme and UNICEF had allocated \$43,000 for 1955 to provide supplies and supplementary equipment for the first two years of a malaria control programme planned to protect 200,000 persons by 1958. In considering the figures given in paragraph 32 of the report, it should be borne in mind that the total population under administrative control was approximately 400,000.

The significance of the programme could be fully understood only in the context of the climatic and other conditions in the Territory conducive to the spread of endemic malaria: the greater part of the population was scattered over vast areas and the coastal plains particularly were notorious for their extensive marshes. Those circumstances posed serious problems in the preliminary research and organization necessary for control programmes.

At the invitation of WHO, the Director of the Malaria Control Board at Hollandia had paid an orientation visit to several areas in South East Asia. Scientific institutions in the Netherlands had also contributed to the fight against malaria by sending a well-known expert to the Territory.

In 1954 WHO had granted a fellowship for combating tuberculosis and another, in 1955, for combating yaws. The latter had been recommended by the Executive Director of WHO as a result of a visit the WHO Regional Adviser had made to the Territory in May 1954. The Executive Director had also recommended an apportionment of \$22,000 for supplies and equipment for a yaws control programme during 1955 and 1956. UNICEF would provide antibiotics sufficient to treat the total registered population of the Territory and supplementary equipment for serology. The Netherlands Government's participation amounted to approximately \$170,000. It would provide all the personnel, materials, supplies and equipment and meet local expenses, and it had declared its readiness to continue the programme, within the scope of the available resources, when WHO and UNICEF assistance ended. In view of the fact that practically the total population was affected or in constant danger of being affected by yaws, the whole Territory would have to be included in the control programme and arrangements made for treating practically everyone.



(Mr. Grader, Netherlands)

He would provide further details in connexion with the various health programmes when item 6 (g) was discussed.

Valuable technical assistance contacts were maintained with the South Pacific Commission, several of whose experts had visited the Territory in 1953 and 1954. The principal studies made under the auspices of the Commission concerned infant care, nutrition, literacy and fisheries. Special mention should be made of a population study, a Commission project undertaken by a team of Netherlands social anthropologists and doctors. In addition, a combined group of experts on grassland and pastures from the FAO, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization and the South Pacific Commission had investigated the Territory's potentialities with regard to livestock fodder.

On a regional basis, highly satisfactory contacts had been made with the neighbouring Australian authorities. Views had been exchanged on malaria and tuberculosis control, the training of indigenous medical personnel and quarantine measures, while experience had been shared in such widely varied fields as cocoa crops, and the control of plant diseases, insect pests and cattle diseases. Discussions had also been held on labour legislation, civil aviation and the co-ordination of botanical and zoological research.

Scientific institutions in the Netherlands had contributed largely to the development of the Territory, the principal objects of research and study being aerial cartography, aerial photo-interpretation, hydrographical and mining research and the inventory of flora and fauna. A Government Commission of agrarian experts had made extensive studies of the possibilities in agriculture, stock-breeding and forestry and had visited the Territories of Papua and New Guinea under Australian Administration. The Commission's report had been published in 1954 and, in the light of its recommendations, much preliminary organizational work had been done and a number of experimental projects started, the important being an experimental polder for mechanized rice farming.

(Mr. Grader, Netherlands)

Governmental and non-governmental organizations in the Netherlands contributed many forms of technical assistance to the Territory. The activities of some of the non-governmental organizations working in New Guinea were particularly valuable in that they helped the Administration to create widespread interest and enthusiasm among the population. Mention should also be made of the trade-union movement which had been organized in the Territory under the auspices of the Christian National Trade Union in the Netherlands. Further particulars would be given during the discussion on social conditions (item 6).

Mr. JAIPAL (India) said that the projects outlined by the United Kingdom representative were very impressive, although the activities described appeared to be mainly still in the training, survey and experimental stage. He had been glad to hear the United Kingdom representative acknowledge the value of the technical assistance programmes.

The Australian representative had stressed that technical assistance was sought by his Government only when regional help was not readily available. There could be no doubt that valuable work was being done by the South Pacific Commission but at the same time there was much leeway to be made up in Papua. There was clearly a need for a combined attack on the problems of the Territory, both through regional commissions and through the co-operation of international agencies.

The statement made by the Netherlands representative, too, had been impressive; indeed, he had given the impression that all was well in the Territory. Many problems must undoubtedly remain, however, and it would be useful for the Committee to know not only what had been done but what problems still faced the Administration.

With regard to document A/AC.35/L.201, it was gratifying to note that the percentage of allocations under technical assistance programmes to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories had increased from 2.79 to 4.89, although that figure was not very impressive in relation to the needs of the African and other territories. He hoped that the Administering Members would make fuller use of the assistance available under the Expanded Programme of Technical

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

Assistance, particularly in regard to training programmes and surveys and to improvement in public health conditions. He would also like to see greater participation by indigenous personnel.

The projects approved for 1955 showed a preference on the part of the Administering Members for WHO projects. That was obviously a reflection of the needs of the territories and the priority given by the Administering Members to the improvement of public health. He would like to have their appraisal of the results achieved and to know how many projects were of an experimental nature and how many concerned mass campaigns of prevention, as also how much of the expenditure allocated went towards paying the salaries of experts and other technical personnel. Some control measures were being carried out in contiguous areas and it might be worth considering the possibility of organizing campaigns on a regional basis; he would like to hear the views of the Administering Members in that connexion. He would also like to know the total number of inoculations given and the progress made and to hear whether the work had been hindered by local prejudice.

Another important aspect of development concerned land and water utilization. He would like to hear from the representatives of the Administering Members what problems were being encountered in that connexion, what use was being made of the available facilities of FAO and what results had been achieved. The WHO and FAO representatives would perhaps give the Committee their views on the general development of land and water resources, which would be an important factor in solving problems of increasing population and in raising standards of living.

Fundamental education was of the greatest importance in the development of tribal societies. Encouraging progress in that respect had been made in Africa, but unfortunately certain interested elements in the tribal societies there objected to certain classes of the people learning new trades because that might lead to their neglecting some of their tribal obligations. He would like to know what the experience of the Administering Members had been in that respect.

He would also like to know how the loans from the International Bank made to certain Non-Self-Governing Territories were being utilized and what progress had been made.

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

With regard to UNICEF projects, he was not clear whether there was any co-ordination between school feeding and the improvement of home conditions. It would be interesting to hear the views of the Administering Members in that respect.

During previous discussions on technical assistance in Non-Self-Governing Territories some representatives of Administering Members had given accounts of the work of such inter-governmental organizations as the Caribbean Commission, the South Pacific Commission and the Commission for Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. The work of those Commissions was entirely in harmony with the principles of Article 73 d of the Charter. Nevertheless the existence of those bodies might lead to less use being made of the machinery of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. There was sometimes a certain rivalry between inter-colonial co-operation and international co-operation: that danger was particularly present in Africa, where the regional commission included Portugal and the Union of South Africa and where a large-scale programme of technical meetings was being planned at a time when the specialized agencies were attempting to establish regional co-operation. The Indian delegation felt that co-operation between the Administering Members themselves should in no way diminish the need for work by the specialized agencies in the economic, social and educational fields in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Furthermore, as the Indian representative had pointed out in 1952, the Constitutions of the regional commissions required the assent of all members before action could be taken, so that one member could prevent co-operation with United Nations organs. He hoped that the regional commissions and the Administering Members would bear in mind the purposes and principles of Article 73 of the Charter and would make a more positive effort to seek fuller co-operation with the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

Mr. FRAZAO (Brazil) said that the Secretariat report was most encouraging. The amount of technical assistance being received by the Non-Self-Governing Territories was increasing and the percentage increase, at least, was considerable. Nevertheless, statistics could be misleading. An indication of the total funds available for technical assistance would allow of a more realistic appraisal of the actual increase in technical assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(Mr. Frazao, Brazil)

He deprecated the way in which the information on technical assistance had been presented. Data on specific projects and individual programmes had been submitted but no information from which a comprehensive picture of the real use of technical assistance could be obtained. He hoped that in future the Administering Members would give a more general picture of economic and social development and specific information on the manner in which technical assistance had been integrated into long-range development programmes; such information was, indeed, called for under the Standard Form, section C, sub-paragraph 1 (c). It was virtually meaningless to keep technical assistance and general economic and social development completely separate.

He agreed with the Australian representative that the bulk of technical assistance should be provided by the Administering Members, the technical assistance provided by the United Nations being only a supplement; if the Administering Members relied entirely on international technical assistance, there would be undue competition with autonomous under-developed countries for the limited funds available. Mr. Frazao recalled the traditional position of his delegation on the subject. Technical assistance should naturally come from the administering Powers. This aid was indeed an obligation for those Powers which had accepted the sacred trust referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter. It would be helpful, however, for the purposes of comparison, if the Committee were given technical assistance information under various headings, such as assistance by the Administering Members, assistance from the United Nations under Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and assistance from other international sources.

Mr. CALLE y CALLE (Peru) had been interested to hear from the representatives of the United Kingdom, Australia and the Netherlands of the large-scale technical assistance they were providing directly to the Territories for which they were responsible and of the use they were making of technical assistance from the specialized agencies and the United Nations. International technical assistance was rightly looked upon as a supplementary type of assistance to be called for only when the resources of the metropolitan Power were exhausted. He agreed, however, with the Indian and Brazilian representatives that international and national technical assistance must be considered together

(Mr. Calle y Calle, Peru)

if the Committee was to have a complete picture of the situation. He also agreed on the need for close co-operation between the regional commissions and the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

He noted with satisfaction the increase in the types and quantity of technical assistance being given to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It was to be hoped, however, that in future the Secretariat report would indicate the technical assistance contribution of the Administering Members, for the purpose of comparison. It would also be helpful to know what contribution, if any, the Non-Self-Governing Territories made directly to UNICEF and other technical assistance funds. Some indication of the total funds available for technical assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories would make it possible to appraise present programmes and the possibilities for expansion. The report should contain more details of requests for technical assistance, for that would give a clearer picture of each Territory's problems, and needs.

Mr. ARRIALES (Guatemala) said that it was unfortunate that the Secretariat report had not yet been circulated in Spanish.

Paragraph 2 of the report referred to technical assistance in general but the document as a whole contained information on technical assistance from international sources only. Furthermore, the percentages mentioned in paragraph 4 were not enough by themselves to indicate whether the Technical Assistance Programme was being sufficiently expanded. The technical assistance given to the Non-Self-Governing Territories was admittedly an infinitesimal proportion of the total, but the needs of the other under-developed countries must be borne in mind, also the fact that the main responsibility for technical assistance in the Non-Self-Governing Territories lay with the Administering Members. The only way to judge whether the international assistance was sufficient was by comparing it with the efforts of the Administering Members, more details of whose programmes should be given.

His delegation was concerned to note that, among the references in the Secretariat report to Technical Assistance and UNICEF aid in the Caribbean area, there was no mention of assistance to Pelize (British Honduras). He wondered

(Mr. Arenales, Guatemala)

whether the United Kingdom felt that it was not feasible to obtain international technical assistance for that Territory or that its own efforts were sufficient to overcome the serious economic, social and educational problems prevailing there.

Mr. SEARS (United States of America) said that his Government's responsibility for dependent peoples under article 73 e of the Charter extended to only one-half of one per cent of the world's dependent populations. Nevertheless, those people were of great concern to his Government and it gave them considerable direct assistance. His Government had received valuable assistance from the international programmes and fine co-operation from the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the Regional Commissions in the Caribbean and Pacific areas. He did not propose to detain the Committee with a lengthy statement on the subject but would submit a summary of supplementary information to the Secretariat.

The United States was participating in technical assistance programmes throughout Africa. It was glad to co-operate as far as possible in the organized sharing of knowledge, which was one of the most effective forms of international co-operation developed since the Second World War and was of particular value in preparing the Non-Self-Governing Territories for self-government.

Mr. de CAMARET (France) said that by an Agreement signed with the Technical Assistance Board on 30 May 1954 the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance had been extended to all the French Trust Territories, Non-Self-Governing Territories and other territories for which France was responsible. FAO, WHO and UNICEF missions, often with the participation of foreign experts, had visited many French territories, where they worked in close co-operation with the local authorities, with the financial participation of the French Government. The technical assistance missions were supplemented by scholarships to the indigenous inhabitants. The practice of sending scholarship holders to study in France or other French-speaking countries was particularly commendable.

(Mr. de Camaret, France)

It should be emphasized that the French Government's acceptance of technical assistance in no way implied that it considered its Non-Self-Governing Territories under-developed. Technical assistance was a desirable complement to the Government's efforts to bring the French territories up to the highest level of technical knowledge and equipment.

One of the most important completed projects was a pilot feeding campaign in French Equatorial Africa. It had consisted largely of the distribution of milk and had been undertaken with the assistance of WHO, FAO and UNICEF. The French Government and UNICEF had each contributed seven million francs. No formal agreements had been signed.

An FAO expert was establishing agricultural statistics in the Ivory Coast by sampling and was making a survey of the consumption and level of living of peasant producers in one area. In French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons and Togoland under French administration, a long-range malaria control programme, begun in 1953, was being conducted in co-operation with UNICEF and WHO. In 1954 WHO had provided a sanitary engineer and a malariologist under the Expanded Programme, while UNICEF was responsible for providing the material used in the pilot zone and the French Government for the campaign elsewhere. Approximately 800,000 people had benefited by the end of 1954 and it was hoped to prolong the campaign to the end of 1956. A course in malariology training was to be held at Yaoundé in 1955.

Two FAO experts were conducting an anti-brucellosis campaign in Tunisia. FAO was providing the necessary experimental animals and laboratory and other equipment. The Pasteur Institute and the Tunisian Ministry of Public Health were participating financially.

In the same Territory a trachoma and eye disease control project was being conducted with WHO and UNICEF assistance. In 1954, 9,000 children with trachoma had been treated on the island of Jerba. 181,000 cases of acute seasonal conjunctivitis had been treated. An ophthalmologist and a bacteriologist paid by UNICEF had started work in 1955 and would not complete their mission before 1956. A similar project was under way in Morocco, where in 1954 31,000 students had been given anti-biotic treatment against trachoma and an ophthalmologist and a



(Mr. de Camaret, France)

sanitary engineer paid by UNICEF would be working throughout 1955 in the campaign against seasonal acute conjunctivitis. A statistician provided by WHO under the Expanded Programme had been working in the Territory since 1954; his mission would end shortly.

Two missions with UNICEF assistance were being planned, one to combat leprosy in French Equatorial Africa and the other to fight treponematosiis in Togoland under French administration. For the first two years of the leprosy control project UNICEF would probably provide 141,000,000 francs and the French Government 224,000,000 francs. For the three-year treponematosiis control project in Togoland UNICEF would provide over 37,000,000 francs and the French Government nearly 60,000,000 francs.

In co-operation with FAO and WHO a training course for nutritionists would be held in Marseilles in 1955. WHO's financial contribution would be 15,750,000 francs and the French Government's 3,650,000 francs.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) felt that it would be unfortunate if the Indian representative's remarks gave the impression that unwelcome competition existed between the regional commissions and the specialized agencies. That was not true; the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, for example, maintained the closest working relations with the specialized agencies and many projects were undertaken jointly. The Commission was a piece of machinery rather than an executive agency; it had no budget of its own for financing projects.

With regard to the total technical assistance available and the adequacy of the assistance received by the Non-Self-Governing Territories, he stressed that international technical assistance funds were very limited: the largest contribution was made by the United States Government; the United Kingdom Government would contribute £800,000 to the expanded programme in 1955. The figures were of very relative importance, however, in assessing the total financial assistance available to the Territories from all sources.

The Brazilian representative had said that from the information provided it was impossible for the Committee to see the international technical assistance contribution in perspective. That difficulty was no doubt partly due to the early stage in the Committee's deliberations at which the technical assistance

(Mr. Giddén, United Kingdom)

item was being considered. When the Committee had discussed the item on social conditions, for example, it would be easier to estimate the social contribution of the specialized agencies.

It was purely accidental if British Honduras was not receiving international technical assistance. A number of Ministers of the Government of British Honduras had recently paid a very successful visit to London and had obtained substantial funds for development projects. Incidentally, there were many Non-Self-Governing Territories administered by the United Kingdom Government that were not receiving international technical assistance.

The meeting was suspended at 4.10 p.m. and was resumed at 4.40 p.m.

Mr. LIU (China) pointed out that of the projects listed in document A/AC.35/L.201, only one - the Sierra Leone project to be undertaken by UNESCO in 1955 - concerned fundamental education. He would like the United Kingdom representative to give some details of the scheme.

It was not enough to deal individually with the problems of the Non-Self-Governing Territories; what was needed was a comprehensive programme, covering both health and education, designed to raise levels of living. Such programmes, in the form of rural rehabilitation campaigns, had been carried out in Taiwan during the last twenty years and similar co-ordinated projects had recently been undertaken in the Philippines.

While he did not wish to criticize the work of the Administering Members, he suggested that they could study such schemes to advantage, with a view to implementing similar projects where appropriate in their own territories. The development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories could not be brought about by the efforts of the specialized agencies or the Administering Members alone; success could be achieved only if both parties co-operated and if the indigenous inhabitants were encouraged to take an interest in the improvement of their conditions.

Mr. GIDDEN (United Kingdom) explained that the Sierra Leone project covered a request for an expert to advise the Sierra Leone Government on teacher-training. UNESCO had secured the services of Dr. Marshall, of Arcadia University of Nova Scotia, who would be available to commence his duties in March 1955.

Mr. LOOMES (Australia) agreed with the Indian representative that there were still many unresolved problems in Papua but pointed out that Australia was doing its best to overcome them. The development of a territory could not always be measured by the amount of technical assistance provided and, while he did not underestimate the great value of United Nations technical assistance, there were some problems, particularly social problems, which could not be solved in that way.

Mr. JAIFAL (India) explained that in speaking of rivalry between inter-colonial co-operation and international co-operation he had simply wished to emphasize the need for general co-operation. Such rivalry did not exist at the present time, but steps should be taken to ensure that it did not arise. That could be done by establishing close co-operation between the Regional Commissions and the specialized agencies; he had been glad to receive the United Kingdom representative's assurance that such co-operation did exist.

Similarly, he had been anxious to point out that the constitutions of the Regional Commissions, requiring the consent of every member State before action could be taken, should not be allowed to act as a deterrent to the provision of technical assistance.

Dr. COIGNY (World Health Organization) said that, as could be seen from the list in document A/AC.35/L.201, WHO had contributed in 1954 to twelve public health projects financed by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and UNICEF and eighteen new WHO projects under the Expanded Programme had been approved for 1955, to be completed in 1956 or 1957. The list did not, of course, include the projects financed from WHO's ordinary budget; there had been sixteen such projects in operation in 1954, while others were planned. Some were regional projects, of benefit to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and he hoped that the assistance furnished by WHO under its ordinary budget would be continued and even increased in the future.

Other WHO projects of benefit to the Non-Self-Governing Territories were described in the WHO report on communicable diseases (A/AC.35/L.205). Those,

(Dr. Coigny, WHO)

too, were financed by either the ordinary WHO budget, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or UNICEF.

During the period 1954 to 1957 WHO's expenditures in Africa had risen considerably. Its Regional Office for Africa had been expanded; the staff had increased from 38 in 1954 to 49 at the present time and was expected to reach 53 in 1956. WHO's ordinary budgetary expenditure for the Pacific and Caribbean regions had also steadily increased.

With reference to the remarks of the Indian and United Kingdom representatives on co-operation with regional commissions, he read a passage from the 1954 report of the Director-General of WHO to the effect that special attention had been paid to relations with the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara, with which matters such as conferences, health problems and international sanitary programmes would be studied. Similar co-operation would be maintained with the South Pacific and Caribbean Commissions. The report also stated that sanitation and health programmes were being carried out in Africa and that, as one of the best methods of intensifying health campaigns, special efforts were being made to train local personnel.

He assured the Indian representative that WHO was anxious to provide the fullest possible information on the number of people covered by its projects. Many of the schemes, however, had been in operation for a short while only and it was as yet impossible to provide specific information on the results.

With respect to British Honduras, the list on page 11 of document A/AC.35/L.164 included a BCG vaccination project in that Territory undertaken by WHO in co-operation with UNICEF. Moreover the 1954 WHO report showed that a substantial proportion of the population of British Honduras had been vaccinated.

Mr. BENSON (Secretary of the Committee) said that the Australian representative had correctly pointed out that the item under discussion was more limited than in previous years. That was because the information which the Secretariat usually provided under that item on the activities of the

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Economic and Social Council and its Functional Commissions was limited, owing to the change in the date of the Committee's session.

In reply to the Brazilian representative, he stated that allocations under the Technical Assistance Programme to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories had increased from \$420,000 in 1954 to \$812,000 in 1955. The procedure was as follows. When provisional country-by-country figures were established a sum was set aside for the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In May 1954 Member States had been informed of the provisional allocations and asked for their comments; the final figures had then been reached on the basis of informal negotiations between them.

He agreed with the representatives who had pointed out that the information given in document A/AC.35/L.201 could not be fully appraised, nor could a comprehensive picture be obtained, unless there could be a comparison with the technical assistance provided by the Administering Member. That had not been possible, however, at the present session, since the Committee was considering the Technical Assistance item first.

The Secretariat had always endeavoured to provide the Committee with information on economic and welfare development schemes in Non-Self-Governing Territories in connexion with its special economic debates, which took place every three years. In future, however, the Committee might wish to have documents covering broad economic trends circulated annually.

With regard to the documents before the Committee, he explained that the change in date of the Committee's session had necessitated a slight adaptation in methods of work. Since the last session information had become due from the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United States of America; the corresponding summaries were before the Committee in General Assembly documents. In addition, the Governments of France, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom, together with the United States, had supplied information allowing of the preparation of summaries of general trends in the Non-Self-Governing Territories; those, too, were before the Committee. Moreover, it had been agreed that the detailed summaries prepared in 1954 would be

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available should any member wish to refer to them. Thus the Committee had, in one form or another, a full series of summaries on all the Non-Self-Governing Territories for which information was transmitted to the Secretary-General.

The Secretariat had been asked to keep the question of the publication of the 1954 summaries under review in connexion with General Assembly resolution 789 (VIII) on the control of documentation. The old procedure had been to publish full summaries of information only once every three years, the summaries in the intervening years being of a supplementary character. A new situation had arisen however and the Committee had to decide whether the so-called "Green Book" containing the summaries of information transmitted to the Secretary-General in 1954 should be published. On the one hand some of the statistical information on Non-Self-Governing Territories was available in the various statistical publications of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. On the other hand such information was transmitted by Governments under a charter obligation and its publication in a single document was a necessary corollary for the transmission of information for information purposes as General Assembly resolutions stipulated that such information should be published. Members would perhaps give their opinions at the appropriate time, on whether the volume of statistical information should continue to be published annually.

He regretted that the Spanish text of document A/AC.35/L.201 had not yet been circulated; that was due to the change in the order of the items on the Committee's agenda. A number of other documents had only recently been circulated; that was to be explained by the change in the date of the Committee's session, which had meant that the Secretariat had been forced to do the work of twelve months in only eight. The specialized agencies, too, had been obliged to adjust their own working arrangements in order to prepare their own documents in time to meet the new date.

The CHAIRMAN said that note would be taken of the Iraqi representative's suggestion that the question of technical assistance in Non-Self-Governing Territories should be considered also in conjunction with the Committee's examination of other items on its agenda.

The meeting rose at 5.25 p.m.