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COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Fourteenth Session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Wednesday, 8 May 1963, at 11 a.m.

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PRESENT:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. de PINIES	(Spain)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. NORRISH	New Zealand
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. WHITE	Australia
	Mr. VALENCIA	Ecuador
	Mr. DOISE	France
	Miss SUNSERI	Honduras
	Mr. EASTMAN	Liberia
	Mr. CARRANCO AVILA	Mexico
	Mr. HAMDANI	Pakistan
	Mr. CALINGASAN	Philippines
	Mr. PEREZ RUIZ	Spain
	Mr. SCOTT	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	Mrs. TREE	United States of America

Representatives of specialized agencies:

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

POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (A/AC.35/L.371 and Corr.1; A/5401/Add.1 to 12, 5402/Add.1 to 5, 5403/Add.1 to 11 and 5405/Add.1 to 4; ST/TRI/B.1962/1 to 4 and addenda) (continued)

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CO-OPERATION WITH THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES [resolutions 1654 (XVI), 1700 (XVI) and 1847 (XVII)] (continued)

FUTURE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE (A/AC.35/L.380) (continued)

Mr. VALENCIA (Ecuador), referring to the question of the future work of the Committee, recalled that in 1962 some representatives on the Fourth Committee had stated in the debate on the renewal of the Committee on Information that, on the whole, the Committee had not fulfilled the tasks assigned to it by the General Assembly, that it had not made a positive contribution to the speedy implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and that in its reports it had made itself the spokesman of the Administering Powers instead of furthering the exercise of the right to self-determination in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

In the view of the Ecuadorian delegation, those arguments were not valid. The Committee was essentially a functional body which had done constructive work by helping many Territories to achieve independence. It had been requested by General Assembly resolution 1700 (XVI) to examine the political and constitutional information transmitted by the Administering Powers and to undertake studies of political, educational, economic and social conditions and problems of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee's reports had been particularly useful because they had provided a means of judging the progress being made by the Non-Self-Governing Territories towards independence and had drawn the attention of the Administering Powers to the urgent tasks which they should undertake in the Territories. The Committee on Information had therefore contributed and was continuing to contribute to the speedy implementation of

(Mr. Valencia, Ecuador)

resolution 1514 (XV) in the best possible conditions. His delegation, like those of Spain and Mexico, considered that, as long as there were Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee should be continued, since no other organ of the General Assembly was better placed to examine objectively the information transmitted by the Administering Powers. In addition, the Committee's conclusions and comments were clearly of interest to the Committee of Twenty-Four, the other United Nations bodies concerned with the advancement of Non-Self-Governing Territories, the specialized agencies, the Administering Powers and the Governments of the Territories.

Assuming that the General Assembly at its next session would extend the life of the Committee, the members could decide immediately, on the basis of the Secretariat's document A/AC.35/L.380, what questions should be given priority at the 1964 session.

The Ecuadorian delegation shared the views expressed by the United Kingdom representative on the matter and recognized that, in addition to educational advancement, which was stressed in document A/AC.35/L.380, due importance should be attached to the improvement of health conditions and to local government. The Secretariat should perhaps therefore prepare for the next session a document on educational advancement placing special emphasis on the training of teachers and the expansion of primary education; a document on social advancement concentrating on programmes of environmental sanitation, the creation of health facilities and some aspects of the manpower situation and a document on local government, a question which was becoming increasingly important because of the constitutional and political advancement of the smaller Territories.

His delegation would not object, the majority of the members concurring, to the Committee studying the question of social advancement in special detail in 1964, thus following the established cycle.

Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) said that he wished first to comment on and seek clarification concerning the educational situation in the Territories under Spanish administration.

His delegation regretted that the Summaries of information transmitted to the Secretary-General for 1961 (ST/TRI/B.1962/1/Add.1), which related to the Territories under the administration of Spain, did not contain separate

information on each Territory or comparable statistics for three years, as did other documents in the same series. It was also regrettable that comparisons could not be drawn from the information transmitted. He was under the impression that, at the 270th meeting of the Committee, the representative of Spain had said that 30,000 pupils were enrolled in schools in the Territories under Spanish administration, which represented an increase over ten years of 40 per cent in the number of schools, 30 per cent in the number of teachers and 312 per cent in the number of pupils. The Liberian delegation did not understand how those percentages could be reconciled with the figures transmitted by Spain on the situation in Fernando Póo and Río Muni in 1959 and in Spanish Sahara in 1957-1958 and with the information on school enrolment in Spanish Guinea contained in UNESCO's World Survey of Education. In addition, according to the information transmitted by Spain, elementary education was compulsory in Río Muni for all children living within five kilometres from a school. The Liberian delegation would welcome figures showing how many children were covered by that rule.

It also wished to know whether progress had been made in the educational situation in Spanish Sahara and why the Spanish Government had not provided recent statistics on that Territory. Since the Spanish Government administered Fernando Póo, Ifni, Río Muni and Spanish Sahara, it also had an obligation to transmit annually full and detailed information on each of those Territories, where possible on the basis of the Standard Form which the General Assembly had recommended to Administering Members in resolution 551 (VI) of 7 December 1951.

Although the representative of Spain had informed the Committee of the progress that had been made by his Government in providing services to the Territories, he had transmitted no information concerning the manner in which the indigenous inhabitants participated in the formulation of programmes and policies affecting them. For example, in the field of education, the World Survey of Education said that Spanish policy permitted Spanish Guinea to be regulated in part by internal enactments and in part by customary law and that consequently separate types of education existed side by side. He would be grateful for information on the present situation in that Territory. He also wondered how the Spanish representative could say that the school attendance rate in Río Muni and Fernando Póo was one of the highest in Africa when according to the information submitted on those Territories in 1962, the

(Mr. Eastman, Liberia)

figures seemed to indicate that secondary enrolment was about 1 per cent of primary enrolment.

He then emphasized the dangers of racial segregation in schools. Usually indigenous pupils received only an education inferior to that of non-indigenous pupils, particularly in the African Territories under United Kingdom administration. In addition, they had to pay for their schooling, while non-indigenous pupils received free schooling. It was at school that problems were born and the attitude of the Administering Powers often aggravated the situation. The United Kingdom could have done a great deal to prevent that; yet many things promised had never materialized. In most of the United Kingdom Territories, school facilities were inadequate and the curricula were ill-suited to the immediate needs of peoples who - it was to be hoped - would soon achieve independence. Instruction in certain subjects should be expanded while less importance should be attached to others and, as UNESCO had recommended in document A/AC.35/L.372, education should be planned within the framework of a plan for development which took into account each Territory's expectations of political evolution as well as forecasts of social and economic needs and was related to the emergent regional education plans.

The problem of health was also a crucial one in the Territories, which suffered from an acute shortage of nurses, hospitals and health centres. If the Administering Powers had given medical training to a greater number of indigenous inhabitants, the present situation would be far less serious. His delegation was, however, glad to see that there were already some training facilities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and it hoped that expansion of those facilities would play an important part in all future planning. He noted with regret that there were separate medical institutions for the different racial communities and that far better provision was made for the non-indigenous than for the African population. It was difficult to understand how differences of race could play such a role when the relief of human suffering was involved. The situation was particularly unsatisfactory in that regard in Kenya and Nyasaland. In American Samoa, the shortage of medical and health personnel and the lack of adequate communications between the islands was impeding the development of the

health services; however, some improvements seemed feasible, and it was to be hoped that the United States Government would take the necessary measures to that end.

With regard to the political information transmitted by the Administering Members, that provided by the United Kingdom was, on the whole, clear and concise. However, as it was sometimes difficult to determine to what precise period the information related - that was particularly true in the case of the more recent information - he hoped that the Administering Powers would in the future be more specific in that regard. He would also suggest that they should provide more detailed information on recent developments. For example, his delegation would have welcomed information from the United Kingdom Government on the proposed Federation of Malaysia and on the results of the 1962 referendum concerning the merger of Singapore with the Federation of Malaya. The Administering Members had an obligation to inform the Committee of any constitutional changes in the Territories and to take account of the principles enumerated in General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) with regard to the free association or integration of territories as a means of attaining self-government. They should bear in mind that free association should be such as to retain for the peoples of the territory which was associated with an independent State the freedom to modify the status of that territory through the expression of their will by democratic means and through constitutional processes.

At the 266th meeting, the United Kingdom representative had indicated the manner in which the franchise had been extended in a number of Territories. His delegation would suggest, in that connexion, that the Administering Powers should supplement the information they were providing on the system of franchise to include data on the number of people qualified to vote. They should take account, in that regard, of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), which recommended that, in transmitting information on the basis of the Standard Form, those Powers should notify such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes, including the progress achieved in accordance with development programmes, as had occurred.



(Mr. Eastman, Liberia)

Some representatives, and in particular the United Kingdom representative, had stated both in the Committee and in the Sub-Committee on Economic Advancement that there were few remaining dependent territories in Africa and that the Committee appeared to attribute too much importance to them. His delegation felt that that illusion should be dispelled before the Committee concluded its deliberations. There were still nine territories in Africa under United Kingdom administration, not including the four so-called "adjacent" territories, as well as four territories under Spanish administration and four under Portuguese administration. Finally, French Somaliland should still be regarded as a Non-Self-Governing Territory, whatever might have been said on the subject. A large part of the African continent, inhabited by more than 25 million Africans and including such large territories as Angola, Kenya, Mozambique, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, was still under colonial rule.

Although the Portuguese Government's refusal to inform the United Nations of conditions in the territories under its administration had prevented the Committee from devoting much attention to those territories, the information and conclusions contained in the report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration and the recent discussions and decisions of the Committee of Twenty-four had left his delegation with grave apprehensions, concerning conditions in the Portuguese territories; his delegation particularly deplored the Portuguese Government's refusal to recognize the right of the peoples concerned to self-determination and independence.

With much of the African continent still under foreign rule, the Committee should maintain an attitude of vigilance. It should urge the Administering Members not to delay the accession of the African territories to independence, for until that occurred there could be no security in Africa. The Administering Powers should do their utmost to improve conditions in the Territories and should provide the fullest possible information, so that the Committee would have the facts it needed to deal properly with the problem.

His delegation wished to express its gratitude to the specialized agencies for the extremely valuable assistance they were providing to the Non-Self-Governing Territories. They would unquestionably be able to accomplish even more if they were given an opportunity to expand their activities.

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(Mr. Eastman, Liberia)

The importance of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories could not be over-emphasized. Its dissolution would be contrary to the interests of the Non-Self-Governing Territories for it was the only existing forum for thorough discussion of conditions in the Territories. His delegation would therefore support any move to continue the Committee.

Mr. EAMDANI (Pakistan) said that he had a few further observations to make on various items on the Committee's agenda. His delegation was pleased to note that the Administering Powers recognized the right of the indigenous peoples to self-determination and that they were prepared to implement the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. It welcomed, in particular, the United Kingdom representative's statement that his Government was most concerned with the political and constitutional development of the Territories and intended to give the indigenous populations a greater measure of administrative responsibility; even in the social and educational fields, progress should be judged in terms of the responsibility given to the indigenous inhabitants under the programmes put into effect.

Unfortunately, he, too, was obliged to draw the Committee's attention to one aspect of political and constitutional development in the Territories, which had been mentioned by the Ecuadorian representative, namely, the question of European and indigenous representation in the Territories' legislative and executive bodies. Mr. Valencia had noted, in that connexion, the abnormal situation in Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, but similar conditions existed in many other Territories, including in particular Fiji, Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Helena. He therefore supported the Liberian representative in urging that the Administering Powers should provide fuller information on conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The United Kingdom representative had expressed concern that an increase in the volume of material provided would overwhelm the Committee with a mass of documents and impose too heavy a burden on the territorial Governments and the British Colonial Office. Coming from a country whose parliamentary tradition rested on the most detailed possible exchanges of questions and answers, that was, to say the least, a surprising argument. The Committee did not in fact want more information; it merely

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(Mr. Eamdani, Pakistan)

wanted the kind of information that would best enable it to evaluate in an informed manner the progress the Territories were making towards self-government and independence. In any event, he would be grateful to the United Kingdom representative for further information concerning the apparent anomalies in a number of Territories under United Kingdom administration, to which he had drawn attention.

On the subject of educational advancement, he congratulated UNESCO on the thoroughly documented report it had submitted to the Committee (A/AC.35/L.372 and 373). UNESCO stated that it provided direct aid to Non-Self-Governing Territories only if it was asked to do so by the responsible Administering Power; he therefore welcomed the United Kingdom's announcement that negotiations were in progress between the United Kingdom Government and the specialized agencies on putting assistance programmes of that type into effect in a number of territories and he hoped that other Administering Powers would consider the possibility of adopting a similar policy. He hoped that primary education would be completely free and that the programmes would be adapted to the needs of the indigenous inhabitants. He was glad to note that illiteracy had been eliminated in the United States Virgin Islands and he would welcome any such statement concerning other Territories. He stressed the importance of polytechnic institutes, since in Non-Self-Governing Territories education should be adopted to local needs so that the indigenous people might become aware of their political responsibilities and might attain the objective set in the Charter, namely, independence, as rapidly as possible. In his view it would be useless to organize education in the Territories on the same principles as in the metropolitan country.

With respect to the continuation of the Committee, he agreed with the remarks of the Mexican, Spanish and Ecuadorian representative. Unlike other bodies whose task it was to examine conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Committee consisted of an equal number of Administering and non-Administering Powers, which was very important in the examination of information from the Administering Powers. If the General Assembly decided to keep the Committee in operation, the Committee should think about its future

(Mr. Hamdani, Pakistan)

work. In that connexion, his delegation supported the Secretariat document (A/AC.35/L.380), which drew particular attention to the importance of educational advancement for the development of the Territories. It therefore proposed that educational conditions should be the main subject of study at the Committee's next session, without its thereby neglecting the study of social advancement in the Territories. It also supported the United Kingdom proposal that special studies might be made on local government and health services in the Territories. With regard to the United Kingdom proposal for a study of the possibilities of political, constitutional and economic union of small dependent Territories, he thought that the Secretariat should act upon it.

On the question of the Committee's co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, he agreed with the Chairman that the Committee on Information was not subordinate to any other organ of the General Assembly. Nevertheless, it should co-operate with them, and particularly with the Special Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions. It should therefore request the Secretary-General to transmit its report to the other organs of the Assembly, including the Special Committee; he would even suggest that, if necessary, the Committee should have exchanges of views or hold consultations with those organs.

Mr. WHITE (Australia) said his delegation agreed that the Committee on Information should extend full co-operation to the Special Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He also agreed with the Ecuadorian representative that it had never been intended to subordinate the work of the Committee on Information to that of the Special Committee. In a number of resolutions, the General Assembly had requested the Committee on Information to assist the Special Committee in its work and to transmit reports to it and provide it with pertinent material available to the Committee on Information; it had also recognized that the Committee on Information had continued to play a useful role in the implementation of the mandates incumbent upon the Special Committee. Those provisions in no way subordinated the functions of the Committee on Information to those of the Special Committee; they merely asked it to co-operate and assist.

(Mr. White, Australia)

He had listened with interest to the remarks made by the United Kingdom representative at the preceding meeting concerning the future work of the Committee. His delegation would have preferred the Committee to follow the past practice of examining one of the three functional fields each year and to examine social conditions in the Territories at its following session. The Secretariat paper (A/AC.35/L.380), however, suggested that the Committee should study at the same time specific aspects of educational advancement and the more important aspects of health and the provision of health services in the Territories. The latter point, of course, came under the heading of social advancement; his delegation felt that any benefits likely to accrue from concentration on a single subject would be diminished if discussion took place over too wide a range.

His delegation had been submitting detailed and comprehensive information on educational, social and economic advancement, as also on political and constitutional advancement, for a number of years. For the reasons he had just expressed, however, and bearing in mind the remarks made the previous day by the United Kingdom representative, it considered that it would be advantageous to follow the Committee's previous practice in 1964 and to place the emphasis on the aspects of social advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

His delegation had listened closely to the remarks of the Chairman and the Spanish and Mexican representatives concerning the future of the Committee. It considered that, because of the special and technical nature of its work, the Committee could and should continue to serve its useful purpose; that appeared to be the view of almost all the representatives.

Mr. CALINGASAN (Philippines), referring to the question of the continued operation of the Committee on Information, thought it would be useful to begin by reviewing the history of the Committee.

On 9 February 1946 the General Assembly had adopted a resolution in which it had requested the Secretary-General to include in his annual report on the work of the Organization a statement summarizing such information as might have been transmitted to him by Members of the United Nations under Article 73 e of the Charter relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories

(Mr. Calingasan, Philippines)

for which they were responsible. On 14 December 1946 the General Assembly had adopted a further resolution in which it had invited the Secretary-General to convene an ad hoc committee composed in equal numbers of representatives of the Administering Powers and representatives of Members elected by the General Assembly. That Committee had been instructed to examine the Secretary-General's summary and analysis of the information transmitted, with a view to aiding the General Assembly in the consideration of that information and to making recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the procedure to be followed in the future. The ad hoc Committee had later decided that the examination of that information could best be entrusted to a Special Committee.

In resolution 146 (II), therefore, the General Assembly had decided to set up a Special Committee composed in equal numbers of representatives of Administering Members and of representatives of Members elected by the Fourth Committee on as wide a geographical basis as possible. During the third session of the General Assembly the great majority of the Members had been of the view that the Special Committee should be placed on a permanent basis, but the representative of one Administering Power had taken the position that the Special Committee had been entrusted with purely procedural matters and should therefore be terminated once those matters had been settled. As a compromise, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 219 (III), in which it had expressed the view that a similar Special Committee should be constituted for a period of one year, without prejudice to the future.

At its fourth session the General Assembly had again discussed the continuation of the Special Committee and had adopted a new compromise in resolution 332 (IV), in which it had extended the Special Committee's mandate to three years. From that time on, the General Assembly had consistently renewed the Committee on Information for three-year periods. The usefulness of the Committee was no longer doubted by anyone.

Following the adoption of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and the resolution establishing the Special Committee of Seventeen, however, the question whether it was necessary to retain the Committee on Information had arisen. The Assembly had then adopted

(Mr. Calingasan, Philippines)

resolution 1700 (XVI), in which it had decided to extend the mandate of the Committee on Information until such time as the General Assembly had decided that the principles embodied in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples had been fully implemented.

In the introduction to his annual report to the seventeenth session of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General had suggested the possibility of transferring the functions of the Committee on Information to the Committee of Seventeen, which could be entrusted with all questions concerning the Non-Self-Governing Territories, since that would reduce the work of delegations as well as the costs and staff requirements. At the seventeenth session, during the discussion of the report of the Committee of Seventeen in plenary session and in the Fourth Committee, some delegations had advocated the termination of the Committee on Information.

The question with which the General Assembly was now faced was that of deciding which of the two bodies, the Committee on Information or the Committee of Twenty-four, could most effectively examine the information transmitted by the Administering Powers. As the Committee on Information had limited terms of reference which obliged it to rely mainly on the information transmitted by the Administering Powers and did not allow it to hear petitioners or, as a general rule to consider Territories individually, his delegation considered that it would be in the interests of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to transfer that Committee's functions at the appropriate time to the Committee of Twenty-four. The Committee on Information should be kept in being until such time as the Committee of Twenty-four had given assurances that it had the necessary time to perform the functions hitherto entrusted to the Committee on Information.

With regard to the questions relating to summaries and analyses, he congratulated the Secretariat on the efficiency with which it had prepared the documents and he hoped that the Administering Powers would continue to co-operate by the prompt transmission of comprehensive information.

In that connexion, he would like to know why Australia had not transmitted information on Christmas Island, which had been detached from Singapore on 1 January 1958 and constituted a separate colony under Australian administration.



(Mr. Calingasan, Philippines)

On the question of the Committee's future work, his delegation approved the suggestions the Secretariat had made in document A/AC.35/L.380. It would like the Secretariat to make an effort to ensure that all the documents prepared for the next session would be in the hands of the members of the Committee at least three weeks before the opening of the session, to allow them sufficient time for study and consultation with their Governments. It agreed with the United Kingdom representative that at its next session the Committee should concentrate on social advancement in the Territories, since it had devoted particular attention to educational advancement in 1962 and to economic advancement during the present session.

Mr. PEREZ RUIZ (Spain) said that he wished to give some further particulars in reply to the comments of the Liberian representative, although he could not immediately supply all the information in which that representative might be interested. He had furthermore been unable to take note of all the Liberian representative's questions. The figure of 30,000 pupils which he had given represented the total number of pupils taking courses through government and private schools in the Equatorial Region; the figure of 213 students related only to the students attending universities or other institutions of higher education in Spain. Secondary education was provided by two schools; as he had already told the Committee, a new secondary school had recently been opened at Bata, and the school at Santa Isabel had been improved. Two teacher-training schools had also been established in those towns to prepare the future teaching staff for the Equatorial Region. There were also in that region schools offering training in agriculture, health, etc.

The inhabitants of the Spanish Territories played a role in policy-making through the resident councils, town councils and Diputaciones Provinciales, the operation of which had been described in detail by the Spanish representative in 1961. Those were elected bodies, and they were autonomous in character. The Diputaciones represented the interests of each of the Territories and functioned both in plenary session and in committees, each committee taking up the various matters of interest to the Territories.

Spain had been transmitting information to the Committee for three years and would continue to co-operate with the Committee and to improve the quality



(Mr. Perez Ruiz, Spain)

of the information provided. His delegation would try to complete the information desired by the Liberian representative and would submit the particulars when they came to hand, even if the Committee's session had by that time ended.

Mr. SCOTT (United Kingdom) regretted that the information he needed in order to reply accurately and in detail to the representatives of Liberia and Pakistan was not immediately to hand. He would therefore limit himself to a few general remarks.

The Liberian representative had referred to education and health conditions in the United Kingdom Territories in Africa. He recalled that he had made it clear in an earlier statement that the process of school integration had not been completed but that considerable progress had been achieved. He wished to remind the Committee, however, that in the political and constitutional field a great deal of responsibility had already been transferred to the territorial Governments, many of which had the power of decision in matters relating to health and education. That was true of Kenya and Nyasaland, which were practically self-governing. In both Territories indigenous elected ministers had responsibility for education and public health.

The Liberian representative had suggested that Mr. Selwyn had stated in the Sub-Committee on Economic Advancement that there no longer were many Territories under United Kingdom administration in Africa. What Mr. Selwyn had stated was that there were not many Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration left in Africa which depended on the United Kingdom for the greater part of their imports.

With reference to the observations of the representative of Pakistan concerning equal representation of Europeans and indigenous inhabitants in the legislative and executive organs of certain Territories, he recalled the answers he had given to the representative of Ecuador concerning Basutoland and Northern Rhodesia. In Basutoland, the fact that the Legislative Council was composed of an equal number of Europeans and indigenous inhabitants reflected a parity between the Administration and the electorate. In Northern Rhodesia, the two African political parties held an absolute majority in the legislative and executive organs.

(Mr. Scott, United Kingdom)

With regard to the type of information desired by the representative of Pakistan, his delegation was prepared to take into account any proposal the Committee might make.

Finally, he pointed out that it was the Liberian representative and not the United Kingdom representative who was responsible for the proposal for a study concerning the political, constitutional and economic integration of the small Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) wished to clarify a point in connexion with the statement made by the United Kingdom representative. In the Sub-Committee on Economic Advancement, Mr. Selwyn, the United Kingdom representative, had said that too much importance was being attached to the small Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa. The Liberian delegation could on no account subscribe to that view. Although he was glad to know that Kenya and Northern Rhodesia were practically self-governing, he considered that as long as the United Kingdom continued to be the Administering Power, it could be held responsible for everything that was open to criticism in those Territories. The United Kingdom should take the necessary steps to ensure that the Territories attained independence as soon as possible.

He thanked the representative of Spain for his explanations and for his offer to provide additional information.

Mr. WHITE (Australia) said that unfortunately the information on conditions in Christmas Island, to which the representative of the Philippines had referred, was not to hand. He asked whether he could inform the Committee on that point at the beginning of the next meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that members of the Committee might, if they wished, make statements or communicate additional information before the Committee took up the last item on its agenda, namely, the adoption of its reports.

Mr. PROTITCH (Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories) thanked the members of the Committee for their comments on the suggestions put forward in document A/AC.35/L.380 and on the

(Mr. Protitch, Under-Secretary for Trusteeship  
and Information from Non-Self-Governing  
Territories)

documentation which the Secretariat hoped to be able to prepare for the Committee's next session, provided, of course, that the General Assembly decided that the Committee should continue its work.

While it was true that the Secretariat suggested that in 1964 the Committee might pay more detailed attention to educational advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, it did not necessarily assume that a sub-committee on education would have to be appointed. That was clearly a matter for decision by the Committee itself, should it meet in 1964. The suggestion had been partly prompted by the fact that in 1962 the Committee had not devoted the same attention to educational advancement as it had paid to social advancement in 1961, or to economic advancement at its present session, with the result that the usual triennial cycle had to a certain extent been interrupted.

In making the suggestions in document A/AC.35/L.380, the Secretariat had been primarily guided by the views expressed by the Committee in 1962, to the effect that "economic and educational progress should go hand in hand so that talents and skills developed by education may be usefully employed". He felt it necessary to make that point clear in view of certain comments that had been made, particularly by the representative of the United Kingdom.

All delegations seemed to be in general agreement on the tentative outline of the programme given in document A/AC.35/L.380. The Secretariat had taken note of the comments made by the representatives of the United Kingdom, Pakistan and Ecuador regarding papers on the subject of local government and health services in the Non-Self-Governing Territories and would endeavour to act on them. It would do its best, in the light of the pertinent information available and subject to staff limitations, to prepare the necessary documentation for the 1964 session of the Committee. Needless to say, in its work it would have to count upon the usual generous co-operation of the specialized agencies concerned.

#### CONTROL AND LIMITATION OF DOCUMENTATION

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that item 11 of the Committee's agenda related to the control and limitation of documentation. He drew attention to resolution 1272 (XIII), which the General Assembly had adopted on the subject.

The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.