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**Chairman:** Miss Angie BROOKS (Liberia).

## AGENDA ITEM 49

**Question of the future of Ruanda-Urundi (A/C.4/L.697)**  
(continued)

### THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF BURUNDI

1. Mr. ACHKAR (Guinea) announced that the delegations of Ceylon and Jordan had expressed a desire to be included in the list of sponsors of the draft resolution on the death of the Prime Minister of Burundi, the provisional text of which had been distributed to delegations.<sup>1/</sup>

2. He proposed that the discussion of the question should be postponed until the next meeting, to allow time for all the documents necessary for the debate to be circulated, in particular the Fifth Committee's report on the financial implications of the draft resolution.

3. Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) supported that proposal. He wished to point out, however, that the English and French texts of the draft resolution did not correspond. The related French words "responsabilité", in the third preambular paragraph, and

<sup>1/</sup> This draft resolution, with the changes mentioned at the present meeting, was subsequently circulated as document A/C.4/L.697.

"responsables", in the following paragraph, had been used to translate two different English words: "accountability" and "responsible", which had different connotations. The French text should therefore be corrected.

4. Mr. SALAMANCA (Bolivia) said that the same error appeared in the Spanish text and seemed to raise the question of the Administering Authority's responsibility.

5. Mr. NORIEGA (Colombia) agreed with the Bolivian representative. The expression "está en tela de juicio", in the third preambular paragraph, did not correspond to the words "is involved". It was the obligations of the Administering Authority in the Territories that were involved. The responsibility of the Administering Authority was involved only if those obligations had not been met, in which case the United Nations would have to take the necessary steps. He therefore requested that the Spanish text should be corrected to make the draft resolution reflect what was intended.

6. Mr. CARPIO (Philippines) agreed with the French, Bolivian and Colombian representatives.

7. He asked the sponsors of the draft resolution whether the "preliminary" investigation they proposed would be followed by a more comprehensive investigation which might entail additional expenditure.

8. Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom) supported the Guinean representative's proposal. With a view to facilitating the consideration of the draft resolution, however, and perhaps inducing the sponsors to redraft their text, he asked them to confirm that the wording of the preamble implied no derogation from the principles of the Trusteeship System as embodied in the Charter and that they did not intend to interfere in any way with the normal course of justice. He also wondered whether their use of the words "those responsible", in the fourth preambular paragraph, was not a premature assumption regarding the number of persons involved.

9. Mr. ACHKAR (Guinea) said that the original text of the draft resolution had been drafted in English and its sponsors found it perfectly clear. He was willing, however, to answer the United Kingdom representative's questions at the next meeting. He asked that the word "death" in the title of the draft resolution should be replaced by "assassination".

10. Mr. SKALLI (Morocco) considered that the Administering Authority should be asked to take no steps against the accused person or persons who had been arrested or against any who might be arrested later, for it was essential that the United Nations Commission for Ruanda-Urundi, which was conducting the investigation, should be able to question all those involved in the case. His delegation would like to have an assurance from the Administering Authority on that point.

11. Mrs. TENZER (Belgium) asked the Moroccan representative what he meant by "take no steps".

12. Mr. SKALLI (Morocco) said that in his view the accused should be kept safe from any harm.

13. Mrs. TENZER (Belgium) said that she could give the Moroccan representative every assurance on that score. She pointed out that in Belgium and in the Territories it administered the principle of ensuring the safety of the accused was always observed in carrying out the law.

14. Mr. YOMEKPE (Ghana) proposed that the text of the statements made at the previous meeting by the Belgian and Greek representatives should be reproduced in full.

*It was so decided.*<sup>2/</sup>

#### AGENDA ITEMS 39, 42, 43 AND 44

**Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/ 4754 and Add.1, A/ 4755, A/ 4756 and Add.1, A/ 4757, A/ 4758 and Add.1, A/ 4759, A/ 4785) (continued):**

**a) Information on social conditions (A/ 4760, A/ 4785);**

**b) Information on other conditions (A/ 4785)**

**Dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (A/ 4863) (continued)**

**Participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies: report of the Secretary-General (A/ 4852) (continued)**

**Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (A/ 4862 and Add.1) (continued)**

#### GENERAL DEBATE

15. Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom) congratulated the officers and the members of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the report they had submitted (A/4785), which was an admirable document. It was an excellent thing that the over-all problems of so many Territories should come under searching examination by an international body, for it constituted an exercise in broad assessment and international co-operation from which all the participants benefited. For the present he proposed to deal in general terms with one or two main questions only, but as his country was responsible for the administration of forty-one of the forty-eight Territories on which information had been supplied, his delegation, which would later include the Registrar of the University of the West Indies, reserved the right to intervene again on points which might be raised by members of the Committee.

16. The very important decision taken by his country to supply to the United Nations full information on political and constitutional progress in all Non-Self-Governing Territories for which the United Kingdom was responsible was a positive act of co-operation with the United Nations which showed his country's readiness to support the United Nations well beyond the full requirements of the Charter. That decision also meant

that in the field of colonial emancipation the United Kingdom acted alone and dissociated itself from those whose policies were radically different from its own. His country, which had given ample proof of its belief in self-government, self-determination and independence, was proud of its unique record of bringing 600 million people to independence in the past sixteen years. It was no easy task to supply detailed political and constitutional information on more than forty Territories which were so dispersed and so diverse and in which changes were constantly taking place. In that connexion, he mentioned that at the Constitutional Conference on the future of Uganda which had just concluded, it had been decided that Uganda should attain self-government and then independence in 1962.

17. In pledging to encourage the forward march of the 30 million people living in the forty Territories which it still administered, his Government had assumed a heavy responsibility but it intended to carry it through to the end. It was well aware that the problems in those Territories were particularly complex and difficult: in some the claims of different races had to be reconciled; in others, the proximity of larger neighbours created special problems; in the case of some Territories it was necessary to take into account their small area and small population. Such difficulties could not be removed or resolved by general declarations and rhetorical resolutions. In any event, his Government would endeavour to provide full political and constitutional information, in addition to the information normally provided, in good time for consideration by the Committee on Information at its next regular session. The decision to provide such information not only satisfied the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1535 (XV) but also met two arguments used in the Fourth Committee and in the General Assembly: namely, that it was not possible to appraise economic, social and educational advance without information about the background of political and constitutional progress of a Territory, and that political and constitutional advance was one of the surest methods of finally removing racial discrimination. His country would continue to the end along the course it had set and would complete its mission in accordance with the aspirations of the peoples, the wishes of the General Assembly and the guiding principles laid down in the Charter.

18. The United Kingdom was proud of the fact that only 5 per cent of the 666 million inhabitants of the Commonwealth lived in territories that were still dependent. As the number of those territories declined, however, the assistance granted to the remaining ones increased: £35.5 million in 1958, £69 million in 1960, £80 million in 1961. United Kingdom grants and loans to the new nations amounted to £1,250 million, and £2,857 million if the assistance furnished by private capital was added. It was worth noting that the United Kingdom alone was providing to the developing countries more financial and technical aid than the whole of the communist bloc put together. Without that assistance, progress might have been much slower and might even have been non-existent.

19. Some believed in the magic lamp of the resolution on the independence of colonial countries. The United Kingdom, for its part, believed in the necessity for hard ground-work, thorough preparation, close consultation with the people, rapid progress in agreement with their elected representatives, taking into account their wishes and the particular circumstances of each Territory. The information which the United Kingdom had

<sup>2/</sup> See A/C.4/SR.1174, paras. 1, 3 and 4.

supplied and would supply would convince all the members of the Committee that in the cause of colonial freedom the contribution of the United Kingdom had been exceptional and that the success of its work was due also to the confidence which it had placed in the peoples of its Territories, many of whom, now independent and assured of the respect due to equals, were taking part in the deliberations of the United Nations organs.

20. Mr. ALWAN (Iraq) observed that the Committee was once again embarking upon one of the most important issues of international relations, that of colonialism. Colonialism still existed, but in spite of the varied and subtle forms which it assumed, it no longer had a place in the present political structure. Never before had the world been so concerned, either directly or indirectly, with dependent peoples and territories. The dramatic events in Angola, Algeria and Katanga testified to the determination of the dependent peoples to wrest their freedom from the forces of oppression, which were powerfully armed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). That general concern was apparent from the declaration published at the conclusion of the Belgrade Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, which had proclaimed, among other things, the right of all nations to unity, self-determination and independence. The participants in the Belgrade Conference had also solemnly affirmed their support for the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 1514 (XV). In spite of those repeated appeals for the immediate abolition of colonialism, there were still about sixty Non-Self-Governing Territories, with a total of more than 100 million inhabitants. In the western world, colonial Powers such as Portugal and France, for example, continued to boast of their "civilizing mission", while at the same time they continued to commit atrocities in Angola and Algeria. Kipling had defined colonialism as "the white man's burden"; in the opinion of Iraq, colonialism was based on the principles of political domination, economic exploitation and racial segregation. For that reason, the necessity of abolishing colonialism was one of the key principles of his Government's foreign policy.

21. Certain colonial Powers had continued to show the greatest contempt for the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of the General Assembly and had benefited by the support which anti-colonialist Powers had given them merely out of their concern to preserve western solidarity. Mr. Wayne Morse, a former representative of the United States in the Fourth Committee, had admitted that it was folly for the United States to adopt the latter attitude.

22. The anti-colonialist forces, which had been growing stronger for years, had scored a success when the General Assembly, at its fifteenth session had adopted, without any direct opposition, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. On that occasion, however, many countries of Asia and Africa had been disappointed to note that the United States had abstained from voting. In a report submitted to his Government, Mr. Morse had stated that that abstention had been due to direct pressure on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom. Mr. Morse had also stated that the instructions given to the United States delegation by the State Department amounted to saying that the United States should associate itself, in connexion with all major colonial problems, with the colonial Powers. The Iraqi delega-

tion hoped that in future the United States would take the initiative and use its influence with the United Kingdom and other western colonial Powers to persuade them to abandon their obsolete policy. Up to the present time, however, as was evidenced by the situation in Angola, Algeria and the southern Arabian peninsula, the colonial Powers had succeeded in safeguarding their privileges by preserving the status quo in the dependent territories.

23. Referring to paragraph 5 of the Declaration on independence contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), he asked what steps had actually been taken to transfer all powers to the people of the dependent territories. No administering Power could now claim that inadequacy of economic preparedness could serve as a pretext for delaying the independence of the territories for whose administration they were responsible. It was not simply a question of setting target dates for the economic and cultural progress of the dependent territories. Most of the colonial Powers, moreover, were not interested in hastening that progress, the very idea of which threatened the entire structure of colonialism. In the case of the Congo, for example, after eighty years of colonial rule Belgium had trained only twelve indigenous college graduates.

24. What was needed, therefore, was the establishment of target dates for the transfer of power which led directly to independence. Unfortunately, since several colonial Powers had completely neglected the principles on which the Declaration on the granting of independence was based, neo-colonialism had made its appearance in various forms. It consisted, for example, in granting fictitious independence to territories whose foreign policy would continue to be decided in London or Paris, in such a way that those new independent countries would even go so far as to become the mouthpiece of colonialism, thus betraying the cause of Asia and Africa.

25. Another form of neo-colonialism practised by the colonial Powers was to slice off the richest part of the homeland, in the name of independence, and to hold themselves up as the staunchest supporters of independence. The invention of this manoeuvre could be attributed to the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands and Belgium. One example of the opposition of the colonial Power to true independence had been seen when the Republic of Guinea had withdrawn from the French Community; France had spared no effort to make its attainment of sovereign independence as difficult as possible. In Katanga, as Mr. Bunche, the United Nations Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, had written in a letter to *The New York Times* of 15 October 1961, non-African mining interests and the several thousand non-African inhabitants saw Congolese independence and the United Nations presence as a threat to their privileged position.

26. The CHAIRMAN, interrupting the representative of Iraq, requested him to keep to the item on the agenda.

27. Mr. ALWAN (Iraq), continuing his statement, observed that British neo-colonialism, for its part, took the form of legal treaties which enabled the United Kingdom to abdicate its power ostensibly while actually retaining its political and economic domination. It was by hiding behind a treaty of that kind that the United Kingdom had recently been able to send large military forces to the Middle East, thus endangering peace and security in that part of the world.

28. In spite of all those forms of reaction to which the colonial Powers had resorted, the anti-colonialist forces would nevertheless gain the upper hand and it was a moral duty to provide all possible assistance to peoples who were striving for freedom and independence.

29. Turning to the question of the transmission of political information, he observed that some Administering Members had already transmitted information of that kind, whereas the United Kingdom had never done so (A/4785, part one, para. 65). He had therefore been glad to hear the United Kingdom representative say that in future his Government would transmit political and constitutional information, thus conforming to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1535 (XV). The adoption of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples made such information even more necessary than ever. In addition, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories should be authorized to make a study of the political development of each Territory on the basis of the information thus communicated to it and to submit recommendations on that subject to the General Assembly.

30. Referring to paragraph 77 of part one of the report of the Committee on Information (A/4785), he noted that since 1957 France had ceased to transmit any information on the French Territories in South America and on French Somaliland. On 27 March 1959 the French Government had notified the Secretary-General that those Territories had attained internal autonomy and that consequently France was no longer obliged to transmit information on them. Under the preamble of General Assembly resolution 1469 (XIV), however, it was not the Administering Member, but the General Assembly, which was competent to decide whether the transmission of information might be discontinued. His delegation therefore urged the French Government to transmit information on the French Territories in question.

31. Moreover, since there were some neo-fascist Territories in Africa, such as Northern Rhodesia, where the white man had arrogated to himself all aspects of supremacy, he thought that the Committee on Information should be authorized to accept petitions from African leaders and to examine them in consultation with the administering Power concerned.

32. With a view to accelerating the process of the emancipation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and their attainment of independence, his delegation intended to submit the following proposals: the Committee on Information should be authorized to examine information of a political and constitutional character transmitted to it; it should be authorized to submit recommendations on individual Territories to the Fourth Committee; it should be authorized to accept petitions, to examine them in consultation with the administering Power and to report on them to the Fourth Committee; it should meet during the month of August, instead of April, and the Administering Members should be requested to transmit their information in May, to enable the Secretariat to prepare the necessary summaries; in the event of the Administering Member failing to transmit information or to send representatives to the meetings of the Committee on Information, the Secretary-General should be requested to prepare background papers for the Committee on the basis of authoritative publications; the specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, the ILO, WHO and FAO, and the Economic Commission for

Africa, should be requested to submit reports to the Committee on Information on conditions in the Territories in the fields of education, vocational and technical training, labour, health, racial discrimination and economic and social advancement.

33. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) recalled the decisions which had led to the establishment of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and referred to its specific terms of reference as stated in Article 73 of the Charter. Sub-paragraph e of that Article referred only to the obligation to transmit regularly information relating to economic, social and educational conditions. Several of the Administering Members, however, including the United States, had for years been submitting information on political developments as well, since they recognized, as the Indian representative had stated at the 1162nd meeting, that political progress could not be divorced from economic, social and cultural progress and was an essential prerequisite for progress in other fields. In resolution 1535 (XV) the General Assembly had again asked the Member States concerned to transmit political and constitutional information on the progress of the Territories they administered. He had therefore been particularly pleased to hear Lord Home, the United Kingdom Foreign Secretary, announce on 27 September 1961 (1017th plenary meeting) that the United Kingdom had decided to transmit such information in future. The Committee could not fail to appreciate the significance of that important decision. He pointed out to the Iraqi representative that such decisions gave evidence of a considerable evolution in the imperialist doctrines to which he had referred. Furthermore, the statements by Mr. Morse which the Iraqi representative had quoted had no longer been valid at the resumed fifteenth session of the General Assembly, when the United States had substantially changed its position on various aspects of the problem of colonialism.

34. His delegation was also very glad that the Government of Spain had been willing, for the first time, to participate in the work of the Committee on Information and to submit a detailed report on conditions in the Territories it administered. It was a source of regret to all members of the Committee that the Portuguese Government had not seen fit to do the same.

35. The Fourth Committee had always concentrated its attention on the problems presented by the remnants of nineteenth-century colonialism but it should not overlook the fact that there were certain other territories which were not yet free, or had lost their freedom, but on which no information was being transmitted under Article 73 of the Charter. He recalled the provisions of paragraph 1 of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and emphasized that there was nothing in the Declaration to the effect that its principles did not apply to peoples subjugated by others of the same race.

36. While he did not wish to minimize the importance of the work that remained to be done on behalf of the 30 million people of the Territories reported upon, which covered an area of some 1,400,000 square miles, it was important to keep the problem in proportion by bearing in mind the results already achieved—10 million square miles and 821 million people having acquired independence since 1945—and the other millions of human beings who were living in Non-Self-Governing Territories on which the Committee received no information. His delegation hoped that all Member States would co-operate in a constructive spirit so that

all Non-Self-Governing Territories would be brought into the family of nations as speedily as possible, on an equal basis, and in accordance with the freely expressed wishes and desires of their inhabitants.

37. He recalled that the President of the United States, speaking before the General Assembly (1013th plenary meeting), had defined the role which his country intended to play in the evolution of the colonies to equal partnership with other States. His delegation was convinced that the Committee on Information had played a useful role in that process in the past and that it could do even more in the future.

38. Turning to the report before the Committee (A/4785), he noted that the report concerned areas in which it was essential for the Territories concerned to make progress if they wanted their political independence to be of the strong and permanent character mentioned by the Nigerian Foreign Minister at the 1031st plenary meeting; if such progress was not made, the newly acquired independence might only lead to some new form of domination.

39. With regard to the report on social advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/4785, part two), his delegation agreed that, given the importance of the rural populations and of agriculture in Non-Self-Governing Territories, any substantial advances in the standard of living could only be brought about in those Territories by improving soil productivity and agricultural methods. To that end, certain measures would have to be taken such as the adoption of improved tools, better land utilization, the use of selected seed, greater use of fertilizers, prevention of soil erosion and improved water control. The Food and Agricultural Organization and other agencies as well as the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration had already done good work in those fields, but that work was of such fundamental importance that it should be expanded in every practicable way.

40. His delegation had also been favourably impressed by the recommendations of the Committee on Information regarding land ownership. With legal security of tenure it was easier to obtain loans for land improvement or the purchase of capital equipment, and appropriate forms of individual land utilization might usefully be encouraged.

41. With regard to co-operatives and agricultural credit, which were important elements in rural development, it was clearly essential that greater efforts should be made to train co-operative office-holders and to stimulate the growth of co-operative credit societies and of central co-operative banks in a number of Territories.

42. Where the urgent need for low-cost urban housing in many Territories was concerned, the experience gained in a number of Caribbean Territories had provided useful information which could be applied elsewhere. That subject had been under consideration for some time by the Caribbean Commission, now superseded by the Caribbean Organization, in which a number of Territories in the Caribbean area were co-operating for mutual advancement in the social and economic fields. Note might also be taken of a number of interesting developments in low-cost housing which were being carried on in other Non-Self-Governing Territories and which were mentioned in the report.

43. In discussing the problem of urbanization and the migration from rural communities to the towns, which was having far-reaching effects on social and economic

life not only in some Non-Self-Governing Territories but also in many other countries, the Committee on Information had made some very useful suggestions, such as the need to provide for family and child welfare services, public assistance, measures to combat juvenile delinquency, and adult education.

44. His delegation noted the attention which the Committee had given to problems of public health and nutrition and to the way in which local governments, with the co-operation of WHO and UNICEF, were dealing with those questions in a number of Territories. In that connexion, as the Committee's conclusions indicated, it was essential that very much more attention should be given to the problem of water supplies and sewage disposal systems if the health and welfare of peoples were to be adequately protected.

45. He reserved the right to make a further statement, if appropriate, in order to comment specifically on the few references in the Committee's report to the Territories of Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands.

46. Turning to the question of offers by Member States of study and training facilities, he said his delegation firmly supported the provision by Member States of scholarships and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories when, as was most often the case, such offers were intended for the social and economic advancement of the Territories. The educational and cultural programmes of the United States Government each year included a substantial number of grants for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Such grants were awarded not only to university students, but also to students specializing in other fields (teaching, research, practical experience and training, observation and consultation, for example). His delegation was in a position to supply more up-to-date information on that point than that contained in the report before the Committee (A/4862 and Add.1). In the 1960-1961 school year, 122 inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories had received grants for study and training in the United States under his Government's programme (eighty-two students had come from African Non-Self-Governing Territories, fifteen from Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Far East, nineteen from Non-Self-Governing Territories in the western hemisphere, and six from Aden, Malta and St. Helena). In addition, thirty-nine grants had been extended to enable their recipients to continue their studies in the United States. Although he could not quote precise figures, many inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories were also receiving training in their own homelands under the United States technical assistance programme. Many private educational institutions in the United States also offered scholarships to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories. According to the figures available to his delegation, 2,607 persons from Non-Self-Governing Territories had studied in the United States during the 1960-1961 academic year under both government and private auspices.

47. In spite of the unspectacular nature of its activities, the Committee on Information was doing work of fundamental importance. His delegation hoped that it would be maintained and that it would carry forward its work with the energy which it had shown in past years.

48. Mr. ACHKAR (Guinea) noted that the United Kingdom representative had given some impressive figures concerning the aid supplied by his country to the



dependent territories for which it was responsible, and wondered if information could also be provided on the amount of the profits which the United Kingdom was drawing from its colonies. The colonial Powers were increasingly trying to give the impression that they had established themselves in the Non-Self-Governing Territories for the sole purpose of supplying them with aid and assistance; it must not be forgotten that the real motives for the colonial conquests had been, not altruistic, but economic.

49. Mr. ALWAN (Iraq), replying to the United States representative, agreed that a radical change had taken place in United States policy since the resumed fifteenth session. His delegation wished to place it on record that it was grateful for that change.

50. Mr. YOMEKPE (Ghana), referring to the point raised by the representative of Guinea, said he would like to know what share of the financial assistance furnished by the United Kingdom to its colonies came from the British taxpayers.

51. Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom) said he could not give the exact figure immediately. He wished, however, to dispel forthwith some misconceptions which apparently persisted within the Committee. The Administering Power did not exploit the Territories for which it was responsible nor did it withdraw any funds from those Territories. The flow of funds was in the other direction.

52. For the information of the representative of Ghana, he explained that the funds furnished by the British taxpayers had been composed as follows: £80 million in grants and loans to British Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1961 and £1,250 million for various schemes of developing countries since the Second World War. If private investments were added to those figures, the contribution of the United Kingdom to the development of the new nations since the war amounted to £2,857 million.

53. In reply to the Guinean representative, he said that on the strength of more than thirty years' personal experience in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, he could assert that his country's motive was to assist the people under its administration to attain independence. Whatever might have been the early history of colonial territories, within recent decades there had been an overriding and successful endeavour to help the Non-Self-Governing Territories to reach their present stage of development.

54. Mr. YOMEKPE (Ghana) noted that, according to the United Kingdom representative, assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories was a one-way process and that the United Kingdom received no benefit. That had not heretofore been his impression, and he was glad that the United Kingdom representative had made his delegation's position clear.

55. Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom) explained that he had not said his country had received no benefit. In fact, both parties benefited. He repeated that there was no exploitation in the sense that funds were not removed to the United Kingdom from the Territories. Funds moved in the opposite direction.

56. Mr. ACHKAR (Guinea) said his delegation did not share the view of the United Kingdom representative that colonialism consisted primarily of the provision of assistance by the colonial Powers to the Territories they administered. If the United Kingdom delegation did not for the moment have figures on the profits the

United Kingdom derived from its colonies, his delegation was prepared to wait for them, if necessary until the end of the Committee's discussions. His delegation spoke on the basis of full knowledge, since before Guinea had attained independence, it had been familiar with the activities of the Fonds d'investissement pour le développement économique et social des territoires d'outre-mer (FIDES), an organization which had repatriated 80 per cent of its profits to France in one form or another. His Government had also been able to discover for itself the profits that could have been made from the exploitation of the country's diamonds and other wealth.

57. While he did not question the sincerity of the United Kingdom representative's personal views, he would stress that colonial administrators were part of a system which had as its "raison d'être" the exploitation of the dependent territories. No further proof was needed than the activities of the international gang of criminals that flourished in the territories adjacent to the Congo.

58. His delegation wished to point out that the colonized countries had never asked for the assistance of the colonizers and that they had given Europe much more than they had received in exchange.

59. His delegation was far from satisfied with the United Kingdom representative's reply and, if no figure was supplied for the profits the United Kingdom drew from its colonies, he would conclude that the amount was so high that the United Kingdom representative did not dare to report it to the Committee.

60. Mr. BOZOVIC (Yugoslavia) asked the United Kingdom delegation for information on the size of the sterling reserves of the Non-Self-Governing Territories at present held in the United Kingdom or invested in different countries. He would also like to know how much interest was earned on those reserves and whether the Non-Self-Governing Territories could dispose of them freely. It would be interesting, too, to know what rate of interest was charged on the United Kingdom loans to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

61. Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom) said he did not have the figures requested immediately to hand, but if the Yugoslav representative would put his questions in writing, the United Kingdom delegation would make every effort to answer them.

62. In reply to a question from Mr. ABDO (Yemen), Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom) said that his country had given up its colonial empire and had established a free Commonwealth in its stead, a development which had the support of all the parties in the United Kingdom.

63. Mr. BAHIZI (Congo, Leopoldville) supported the Guinean representative's request that the United Kingdom delegation should give the exact figure of the profits the United Kingdom received from its colonies. He knew personally that, before his country had attained independence, the representatives of the Congo attending the round-table conference in Belgium had never been able to secure from the administering Power figures relating to the profits from sales of diamonds on the London market, sales of uranium to the United States, and other transactions. He was therefore supporting the Guinean representative's request in the full knowledge of the facts.

64. Mrs. MENESES DE ALBIZU CAMPOS (Cuba), recalling that the United States representative had asked the Committee to take note of the work of the

Caribbean Organization, pointed out that the chairman of that body was a Puerto Rican who was a champion of colonialism. That being so, none of the members of the Committee could take the activities of the organization seriously.

65. Mr. WEEKS (Liberia) regretted that the United Kingdom representative had not specified the precise period covered by the figures he had given.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.