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**CONTENTS**

*Agenda items 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 and 55:*  
*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 (continued):*

(a) *Political and constitutional information on Non-Self-Governing Territories;*

(b) *Information on educational, economic and social advancement;*

(c) *General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information*

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

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

*Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (continued)*

*Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (continued)*

*Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (continued)*

*Hearin*

*General debate (continued) . . . . . 627*

*Agenda item 54:*  
*Non-compliance of the Government of Portugal with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV): report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration (continued)*

*Consideration of draft resolutions (concluded) . . . . . 632*

and Add.1-19, A/5079 and Add.1-6, A/5080 and Add.1-19, A/5081 and Add.1-5, A/5120, A/5215) (continued):

(a) *Political and constitutional information on Non-Self-Governing Territories;*

(b) *Information on educational, economic and social advancement;*

(c) *General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information*

*Dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (A/5244 and Add.1) (continued)*

*Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (A/5242 and Add.1) (continued)*

*Preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (A/5122, A/5125, A/5215, A/5235) (continued)*

*Racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (A/5215, A/5249 and Add.1) (continued)*

*Election to fill vacancies in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (continued)*

**GENERAL DEBATE (continued)**

1. Mr. SALSAMENDI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that the Executive Board of UNESCO, at its sixty-first session, had considered the report of a Working Party which had been set up by the Board to examine certain studies that UNESCO had prepared at the request of the Secretary-General in connexion with Article 73 e of the United Nations Charter. Those studies appeared in documents A/AC.35/L.356 and L.357, and had been considered by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its last session. The UNESCO Executive Board, in a resolution, had noted the report of the Working Party and had recommended that the Director-General should instruct the representative of UNESCO at the United Nations to inform the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly of the observations which had been made during the discussion of the question at the meeting of the Executive Board. The observations concerned included the views of the representatives on the Board from India, Madagascar, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, the United States and the USSR. They were summarized in UNESCO document 61 EX/SR.1-28, pages 311-314; copies of that document were available for consultation by members of the Fourth Committee.

**Chairman: Mr. Guillermo FLORES AVENDAÑO**  
(Guatemala).

**AGENDA ITEMS 49, 50, 51, 52, 53 AND 55**

**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/5078**

2. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) said that for the time being he would confine his remarks to the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/5215). He hoped to deal with the other items relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories at a later stage, when the Fourth Committee was considering draft resolutions.

3. Under the pressure of world public opinion, and since the adoption of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)), the colonial Powers had been compelled to take steps to assist the people who had not yet attained a full measure of self-government in the progressive development of their free political institutions, leading ultimately to independence. Since the last session of the Committee on Information had been the first session at which political and constitutional information transmitted by Administering Members had been examined, the Fourth Committee should concentrate its attention on the political and constitutional aspects of the situation in all Non-Self-Governing Territories. In view of the necessity of speeding up the process of decolonization, he would not take up the Committee's time by commenting on secondary issues such as economic, educational and social advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

4. During the general debate in the General Assembly on agenda item 25, concerning decolonization, his delegation had expressed its views on the deliberate refusal of certain colonial Powers to co-operate fully 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, established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), and had made some brief observations on the situation obtaining in some of the Territories which had been discussed by that Committee. In its statement before the 1170th plenary meeting, his delegation had omitted to mention some Territories, not because it was not interested in their struggle for independence but because it hoped that in due course up-to-date information would be received on some of the constitutional aspects of the situation in at least some of those Territories. His delegation considered that the principles of the Charter would be swept aside if, owing to the obduracy of certain colonial Powers, the dependent peoples were obliged to have recourse to unconstitutional means which would lead to violence and chaos.

5. He noted that the United Kingdom Government had kept its word and transmitted political information on the Non-Self-Governing Territories under its administration. That Government's policy as enunciated by Mr. Ormsby-Gore at the fifteenth session of the General Assembly (925th plenary meeting) was stated in paragraphs 37 and 38 of the report of the Committee on Information. It appeared to him, however, that in the light of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples the United Kingdom's colonial policy, which was based on the concept that the colonial Power must remain in the Territory concerned until its people were prosperous, strong and united, was hardly realistic. In the Territories in Central and Southern Africa very little progress had been achieved in the political field. There was a tendency in those Territories, especially where climatic and economic conditions were favourable, for the colonial Administration, backed of course by the Colonial Office, to

create what were generally known as multiracial societies in which, under the British constitutional system, the numerically weak racial communities were able to govern the majority. The British people were alleged to be the champions of parliamentary democracy, but in all the Non-Self-Governing Territories under United Kingdom administration, political and constitutional developments had been determined not so much by the wisdom of the administering Power as by the heroic struggle of the vast majority of the indigenous inhabitants, many of whose leaders were detained in British prisons.

6. In the present world situation no colonial Power, however strong, could afford to impede the process of decolonization. In their own interests the administering Powers should base their colonial policy on the imperative need to accelerate that process, and the best results could be achieved by peaceful means.

7. The United Kingdom, which still ruled over more than forty Territories, persisted in refusing to apply in Southern Rhodesia the same political formulae which it had applied to other colonies. The Southern Rhodesian Government, despite strong public opposition to the Constitution, was about to hold a general election. Although the result of the election was obviously unpredictable, the political system, which was designed to transfer power to the white settler community, was fraught with grave danger. In paragraph 52 of its report the Committee on Information suggested certain ways to remedy the situation in Northern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, but in view of the terms of operative paragraph 5 of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples his delegation wondered whether much time should be wasted in introducing constitutional changes in the Territorial legislative organs. As the petitioners from the High Commission Territories had informed the Fourth Committee, the so-called constitutional bodies were dominated not only by the white settlers and a handful of traditional chiefs but also by white civil servants who were not even residents of the Territories. In certain Territories, such as Bermuda, Northern Rhodesia and Zanzibar, the right to vote was restricted in various ways. In paragraph 54 of its report the Committee on Information suggested that some of the smaller Territories might attain independence through federations or unions. In his delegation's opinion the Committee on Information was neither competent to suggest such a course nor justified in doing so, because no colonial Power should impose any union or federation on the people against their freely expressed wishes. His delegation would like to see immediate steps taken to transfer political power to the people, who, once they had achieved independence, would be free to form any union, association or federation with neighbouring countries.

8. With regard to British Guiana, the administering Power had not only failed to come to any agreement with the legally constituted Government of the Territory but had even failed to set a date for the achievement of independence. The hope expressed by the Committee on Information in paragraph 44 of its report had thus been disappointed. He would be glad if the United Kingdom delegation, at its convenience, would shed some further light on the status of the constitutional talks between the Government of British Guiana and the United Kingdom Government. The United Kingdom Government was apparently accusing the Peoples Progressive Party of racialism, an

allegation which had been denied by Mr. Jagan and his party. Subject to any statement the United Kingdom delegation might make with regard to the constitutional talks, which were known to have broken down, he would say that the administering Power had not discharged its obligations in the light of the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. His delegation had learned from sources available to it that the question of independence and of the transfer of the residuary powers held by the United Kingdom to the people of British Guiana had not been dealt with. His delegation also knew that independence had been the main issue of the general election held in August 1961. The delay by the United Kingdom Government in fixing a date for the achievement of independence by British Guiana had given encouragement to the Opposition to create disorder and foment strife. Quite recently an incident started by the Peoples National Congress, the largest opposition party, when the Premier had been explaining to a meeting at Georgetown the results of the constitutional talks in London, had nearly developed into a riot and the riot squad had had to be called out to break up the mob. Indeed, one of the petitioners from British Guiana who had appeared before the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) had made the point that the delay in the granting of independence was placing a premium on lawlessness. That would probably happen in many of the Territories under United Kingdom administration. He appealed to the United Kingdom Government to remove that constant source of trouble by granting immediate independence to the Territories under its administration.

9. It appeared from the report of the Committee on Information that the United States representative had not indicated that immediate steps had been taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of the Territories under United States administration. Although, as stated in paragraph 48 of the report, in the Virgin Islands certain categories of officials would be democratically elected, political power would still be wielded by the United States Government. By the mere adoption of a resolution, the status of Guam seemed to have changed, though the United States did not follow Portugal's example and claim that Guam was a province of the metropolitan country. The fact remained, however, that the people of Guam had not yet attained self-government or independence in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration.

10. According to paragraph 48 of the report, the Legislature of American Samoa had adopted a resolution asserting that the Samoans did not regard themselves as a people subject to alien domination but valued their American nationality and did not desire to take any action that would weaken the relationship of the Territory to the United States. Whatever interpretation might be placed on that assertion, the islands could not be regarded as having the same status as Western Samoa, which had achieved complete independence on 1 January 1962. However closely linked American Samoa might be with the United States, he felt sure that the United States representative would have to admit that the state of affairs in the Territory was far from perfect.

11. With regard to the Australian colonies, when the Committee debated agenda item 13 (Report of the Trusteeship Council) the Australian delegation would doubtless give information concerning the constitu-

tional position in the colony of Papua. His delegation would be interested to hear more about the reconstitution of the Legislative Council of Papua and New Guinea and in particular what steps were being taken by the Australian Government to prepare the Papuans for ultimate self-government or independence. The Burmese delegation would reserve its position until the Australian representative had informed the Committee about the constitutional arrangements and the steps Australia was taking to transfer power to the indigenous inhabitants of Papua.

12. New Zealand was sometimes described as a minor colonial Power and his delegation agreed with that appellation, not because New Zealand's colonial policy was less open to criticism than that of the other Administering Members but because it had only a few small islands to administer. New Zealand had just reached the stage of transferring limited responsibility to the indigenous inhabitants and since the islands had never been developed economically their dependence on New Zealand was total. It was clear that the goal set for the islanders was not complete independence but full internal self-government, but he did not consider that by the attainment of that goal the administering Power would have discharged its obligations under the Declaration. According to paragraph 35 of the report of the Committee on Information, New Zealand had stated that the islands would be developed to "the limit of their individual capacity", but in fact little or nothing had been done to increase their "individual capacity" and his delegation would like to know how it was to be augmented and what economic measures were contemplated to raise the islanders' level of living.

13. Although Spain had participated in the work of the Committee on Information at its last session, the Spanish representative had continued to claim that the Spanish territories in Africa were provinces of Spain, having the same status as any Spanish province in the peninsula. He felt sure that no one would be deceived by that claim. At the present session of the General Assembly, petitioners from the Spanish colonies had informed the Fourth Committee that they wanted the United Nations to help them to achieve independence immediately. The best way to ascertain the wishes of the peoples of the Spanish colonies would be for the United Nations to supervise a plebiscite in those territories. At the Committee's 1190th meeting, held during the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, the Spanish representative, in reply to a question by the Burmese delegation, had undertaken to inform the Committee on Information of the proportion of indigenous inhabitants to inhabitants of European origin in the Spanish colonies. As far as he was aware, that had not been done and he would like to have a reply to the question.

14. At the previous meeting the Philippine representative had informed the Committee that an uprising had taken place in Brunei and it was to be hoped that the United Kingdom delegation would enlighten the Committee about the situation in that Territory. The Burmese delegation was opposed to armed action and repressive measures such as were being taken in Brunei on the pretext that the people were violating the law of the land, when the truth was that they were being taken to suppress the legitimate political aspirations of the people in violation of the principles of the Charter.

15. With regard to the question of the continuation of the Committee on Information, in view of the

realities of the present world situation, particularly after the adoption of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, his delegation felt that the Committee's functions were no longer suited to the needs of the present world. Its terms of reference were narrow and did not admit of any extension of its activities. While his delegation did not subscribe to the view that had been expressed by some delegations that the Committee was a mere tool of the colonialist Powers, it did feel that the Committee had outlived its usefulness. Within the limits of its terms of reference the Committee had examined and analysed the information transmitted objectively and impartially, but he felt that matters relating to all territories which had not yet attained independence should in future be studied by the Special Committee established under General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI). Nevertheless, if, as was implied in paragraph 153 of the report, the General Assembly intended at the present session to invest the Committee with new powers and new terms of reference, his delegation might be in favour of extending its life for a further year, until the eighteenth session of the General Assembly, provided its terms of reference were extended and on the understanding that the Committee could visit any territory which it felt should be closely examined and hear petitioners from that territory.

16. Referring to paragraph 154 of the report of the Committee on Information, he said that his delegation wondered whether the five topics enumerated there as subjects of study for the Committee's next session did not defeat the very purpose and spirit of the Declaration. He felt sure that other delegations as well as his own would like to have some elucidation from the members of the Committee on Information about how paragraph 154 should be interpreted. If, as he feared, the studies in question were designed to delay independence, his delegation would have serious reservations to make, since such a proposal, however well intentioned, was contrary to the letter and spirit of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

17. Mr. OLSOVSKY (Czechoslovakia) said that, at a time when the end of the colonial system was in sight, the question of education and training in the emerging countries was assuming increasing importance. In their endeavours to prolong their dominion, the colonial Powers had deliberately failed to train the intellectual and technical cadres on which those countries should be able to count. Resolution 1696 (XVI) had been adopted in order to remedy that injustice and it deserved the fullest implementation.

18. Recognizing, as it had always done, the need to assist in educating the nationals of colonial countries so that they might be better able to conduct their own affairs, the Czechoslovak Government had granted thirty-four scholarships—four more than had been pledged—to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories, some of which had since become independent. Until recently such students had attended individual universities or institutes in Czechoslovakia. The constant increase in their number, however, had led the Czechoslovak Government in November 1961 to establish a special university in Prague on their behalf, which had been named the University of 17 November in commemoration of the Nazi attack on Czechoslovak universities on 17 November 1939 and of the spirit of solidarity and resistance to fascism which had been inspired in the nation by that brutal incident. In so

doing, the Czechoslovak Government wished to help the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who were still fighting for independence or had only recently achieved it.

19. The education of students coming from countries with very different economic and social systems, and whose level of elementary education differed substantially, created special problems. Consequently, before beginning their university training, foreign students underwent a one-year preparatory course of training in the Czech language and in fundamental subjects. For students who had had no secondary education, a two-year course was provided. Much of the teaching in the new university was conducted in languages spoken throughout the world, with which most of the students were familiar. Studies at all Czechoslovak universities were free. In addition, most foreign students received scholarships and allowances for incidental expenses and all were entitled to use the national social security facilities.

20. The Czechoslovak Government had offered scholarships at the University of 17 November to other Governments, to the United Nations and to the International Union of Students and it was also introducing individual scholarships on a competitive basis.

21. He understood that a draft resolution on the subject of the preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in Non-Self-Governing Territories was being prepared; his delegation welcomed that initiative and was ready to help draft the resolution.

22. Mr. EL-SHAFEI (United Arab Republic) observed that, although the number of Non-Self-Governing Territories was diminishing, many Territories inhabited by millions of people had yet to attain self-government. It was evident that so long as colonialism and exploitation existed, peace and security would be in jeopardy. Self-determination and independence were not an end in themselves, however, but merely the basis on which the indigenous people could develop their country in their own interests.

23. The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories was to be commended on the findings appearing in paragraphs 51-56 of its report; if the Administering Members allowed themselves to be guided by those findings, the ultimate goal of independence would certainly be attained.

24. In the field of education, the report noted generally that a vast amount of work remained to be done. In his delegation's view, universal, free and compulsory primary education should receive priority treatment. With regard to secondary education, the more the technical aspect was stressed, the more useful it would be. Higher education should also be provided for by the establishment of university centres or by an increased number of fellowships. It was for the Administering Members to take the necessary action and to find the funds required.

25. Recent events had demonstrated the importance of training indigenous cadres and the dire results when those cadres were lacking. It was the failure of certain Administering Members to fulfil their obligation in the educational field which was responsible for the setbacks experienced by some new States.

26. The Committee's recommendations on economic advancement, especially land tenure and industrialization, were pertinent and should be implemented by

the Administering Members. The Non-Self-Governing Territories shared the general economic problems of under-developed countries; those problems could not be solved merely by associating their economic systems with those of the administering Powers. The more those Territories were associated with the regional economic commissions and encouraged to participate in world-wide trade, the sounder their economic position would be.

27. The problem of racial discrimination would have to be solved without delay. In the educational field it greatly hindered the training of indigenous cadres in preparation for self-government. The Administering Members could arrange for such training through the United Nations, but in doing so they should comply with General Assembly resolutions calling for the elimination of racial discrimination.

28. In the face of the regrettable indifference displayed by certain Administering Members, the General Assembly had found it necessary to establish special training programmes. In that connexion, his delegation wished to announce that the Ministry of High Education of the United Arab Republic intended to make available ten scholarships, including five for university education and five for general and technical education, to Non-Self-Governing Territories for the academic year 1963-1964. Those scholarships, which were also available for the current academic year, were additional to the numerous scholarships already offered by his Government to students from various Non-Self-Governing Territories.

29. With regard to the future work of the Committee on Information, his delegation recognized the urgent need for a comprehensive study of economic conditions and of the progress achieved since 1961 and trusted that the Committee would submit its conclusions and recommendations on that question at the next session.

30. In conclusion, his delegation wished to pay a tribute to the officers and members of the Committee, as also to the Secretariat and the specialized agencies, for their valuable work.

31. Mr. LORINC (Hungary) recalled that the General Assembly had already discussed the situation in Non-Self-Governing Territories; during that discussion his delegation had expressed its views (1176th plenary meeting) and had joined the majority in demanding the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV). He would confine his current statement to the field of education, since the question of scholarships was a separate item on the agenda.

32. The question of education was of the utmost importance for the Non-Self-Governing Territories and the new States. The practice of monopolizing knowledge was as old as humanity itself. The conquests of colonialism had initially been made possible by its monopoly of knowledge in the field of warfare. Subsequently, other spheres of knowledge had been reserved as their exclusive domain by the colonizers. In that connexion he wished to draw attention to the following points: firstly, a colony always had a much higher illiteracy rate than the colonial Power; secondly, the rate of growth of the different educational establishments, especially in the field of higher education, was either very small or non-existent; thirdly, a colony, when it gained its independence, had never reached the level of the metropolitan country in respect of percentage of

literacy; fourthly, one of the privileges jealously guarded by the colonial Powers was, therefore, that of education in general.

33. The existence of adequate indigenous cadres in all the essential fields was a mandatory prerequisite for the independent development of a territory. If they were not available, progress in the industrial and economic fields became impossible and the territory would remain dependent on highly developed industrial countries for its requirements of both products and personnel. A typical case of that was Northern Rhodesia, where according to document A/AC.35/L.353, 2,599 African pupils had been enrolled in secondary schools in 1960 for a total African population of 2.34 million, as against 4,664 European pupils for a European population of 76,000. In the case of university education, the disproportion was even more striking, for there were hardly any indigenous graduates. Thus direct political domination was not the only form of colonialism. Neo-colonialism was also evidenced in economic domination based on previously acquired privilege. Vigorous measures were required to eliminate such situations, of which Ghana and Guinea, for example, provided an illustration.

34. Any programme initiated through the United Nations should offer facilities for education in all fields and meet the individual requirements of the Non-Self-Governing Territories for specialists. Thus colonialism in the Territories could be eliminated and the level of living of the inhabitants raised. The present greed of the colonialists blinded them to the future needs and possibilities in the Territories. The means were at hand of ensuring the prosperity of all in the future, provided that the genius of all was utilized. The colonial Powers were acting on the false assumption that one people was more gifted than another.

35. Hungary had offered scholarships to foreign students ever since it had become a Member of the United Nations. Those scholarships now covered travel and education expenses and incidentals. The programme had produced positive results, despite the difficulties caused by the refusal of certain colonial Powers to grant travel documents to students.

36. In the light of those considerations, his delegation and others had prepared a draft resolution on the subject of education and training of indigenous cadres, which would shortly be submitted for the consideration of the Committee.

37. Mr. ROS (Argentina) said that he would confine his remarks to agenda item 49. The report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/5215) took on particular importance owing to the transmission by the United Kingdom, for the first time, of full information regarding the political and constitutional situation in its Non-Self-Governing Territories. The desirability of the voluntary transmission of such information by Administering Members had been repeatedly affirmed by the General Assembly in successive resolutions and at the present time such information was available for all Territories except those under Portuguese administration. Unfortunately, Portugal still refused to participate in the work of the Committee on Information.

38. Unfortunately, as was mentioned in paragraph 29 of the report, the information supplied did not always

give a full picture of the facts. The policy statements of the Administering Members, summarized in paragraph 32-41, needed to be brought up to date in two respects. In the first place, the agreement reached between Indonesia and the Netherlands regarding West New Guinea removed the latter Territory from the competence of the Committee on Information. As a result of that agreement the Netherlands would no longer be participating in the work of the Committee as an Administering Member, since the General Assembly, in its resolution 945 (X) of 15 December 1955, had recognized the integration of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles with the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Secondly, there was the statement made by the Spanish representative at the 1177th plenary meeting of the General Assembly, recognizing the right of Río Muni and Fernando Póo to self-determination.

39. Various delegations, including his own, had considered that the most important aspect of the work of the Committee on Information consisted in the study of information on political and constitutional developments. The Committee had consequently agreed to ask the Secretariat to prepare the studies mentioned in paragraph 154 of the report. A number of delegations had also expressed the view that the Committee should study the problems of individual Territories if circumstances required, in accordance with its proposed new terms of reference.

40. Although General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) laid down that inadequacy of political, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence, that did not mean that the educational problems of the Non-Self-Governing Territories could be ignored. It was because of the importance of considering those needs that his delegation had supported the constructive draft resolution regarding educational assistance to Territories under Portuguese administration adopted by the Fourth Committee at the 1419th meeting. The Committee on Information had an important role to play in urging the Administering Members to intensify their efforts in the educational and social fields, notwithstanding the imminent accession of the Territories to independence.

41. Some delegations thought that there was no reason why the life of the Committee on Information should be continued in view of the existence of the Special Committee established under resolution 1654 (XVI). His delegation, which had been a member of the Committee on Information for the last three years, considered that the two bodies were complementary in function and that a political organ like the Special Committee would not be the most suitable body for the tasks which had been carried out with objectivity and patience by the Committee on Information. The Argentine delegation felt, however, that the two bodies should work more closely together and that the Special Committee should ask the Committee on Information to study the situation in those Non-Self-Governing Territories which were not under immediate consideration by the Special Committee.

42. The representative of Burma had implied that the Committee on Information had expressed approval for plans for the federation of certain Territories. In fact, paragraph 54 of the report merely took note of existing plans and, moreover, emphasized that any unions or federations should be carried out within the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV). With regard to the studies requested in para-

graph 154, he wished to assure the Burmese representative that none of the non-administering members of the Committee on Information which had requested such studies had had any intention of delaying the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV). On the basis of such an argument it might be asserted that all the time the General Assembly had spent on studying developments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the adoption of resolution 1514 (XV) had been wasted.

43. Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America) pointed out, in reply to the Burmese representative, that his delegation had already made a statement on the item under discussion (1416th meeting). With regard to American Samoa, it might seem surprising to the Committee that the inhabitants of Samoa should wish to remain associated with the United States rather than to unite with independent Western Samoa, but that happened to be the case. The fact had been confirmed to him by the Prime Minister of Western Samoa when the latter had come to the United Nations. Presumably the reason was that the Samoans wished to be able to continue to move freely between Samoa, Hawaii and the western coast of the United States, where there were a number of colonies of Samoans. There was an elected legislature in Samoa and its views undoubtedly reflected the feelings of the Samoans as a whole.

44. The CHAIRMAN reminded the Committee that elections would have to be held shortly to fill a vacancy in the membership of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Elections to that Committee were governed by General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII). At its last session, the Committee had been composed of eight Administering Members and eight non-administering Members. The terms of office of two of the latter members, Argentina and Ceylon, had now expired. As a result of the agreement reached during the present year between the Netherlands and Indonesia, the Netherlands would no longer be on the Committee as an Administering Member; consequently, in accordance with the principle of parity, the number of non-administering Members would likewise be reduced to seven. It was therefore necessary for the Committee to elect only one new member.

#### AGENDA ITEM 54

**Non-compliance of the Government of Portugal with Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and with General Assembly resolution 1542 (XV): report of the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration (A/5160 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2; A/C.4/582, A/C.4/588, A/C.4/589; A/C.4/L.761) (continued)**

#### CONSIDERATION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS (A/C.4/L.761) (concluded)

45. Mr. MONGUNO (Nigeria) recalled that, during the discussion of draft resolution A/C.4/L.761 at the 1419th meeting, he had expressed thanks to the Secretariat for the services which they had rendered to the Special Committee on Territories under Portuguese Administration. Such thanks should have been included in the operative paragraph of the draft resolution.

46. It was through an oversight that Nigeria had found itself in the embarrassing position of being a sponsor of a draft resolution which expressed thanks to a Committee of which his delegation had been a member. He hoped that clarification would be reflected in the Committee's report.

47. Mr. PROTITCH (Under-Secretary for Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Terri-

tories) expressed appreciation on behalf of the Secretariat of the remarks made by the Nigerian representative, but pointed out that such thanks were not normally expressed in General Assembly resolutions.

The meeting rose at 12.50 p.m.