

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Summary and Analysis of Information Transmitted
Under Article 73 (e) of the Charter

Report of the Secretary-General

(Item 28 (a) of the Provisional Agenda for the Second Regular Session)

ADDENDUM

I

As has been pointed out in the Introduction to the Analysis of Information Transmitted (Document A/327), some territories for which information has been received in pursuance of Article 73 (e) were omitted owing to the time factor from Documents A/327/Addenda 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Since the preparation of Document A/327, information has been received in respect of the following territories:

Netherlands Administration:	Netherlands East Indies
New Zealand Administration:	Cook Islands
United Kingdom Administration:	Aden
	Bahamas
	Fiji
	Gold Coast
	North Borneo
	Northern Rhodesia
	St. Vincent
	Sarawak
	Seychelles
	Solomon Islands
	Uganda

Summaries of this information are being submitted to the General Assembly. Pending the preparation of any essential analysis, the following notes on some of the subjects contained in the information may be of interest.

The information transmitted by the United Kingdom, following the pattern similar to that described in Document 327 and its Addenda, includes information on labour problems relating to wage rates, cost of living, employment classified by groups, trade union

organizations (where such exist), strikes, disputes and methods of settlement, and, in one instance (Aden), on labour legislation. In Dominica, the functions of the Labour Department have been elaborated, and the policy of the Government on labour matters is to some extent thereby implied. As regards education, the information on the Gold Coast contains detailed figures on the number of students receiving higher education within and outside the territory. Detailed figures are also given on expenditure on Native and European education, and on Native and European enrollment in Northern Rhodesia. In the information on public health, expenditure for the services is usually stated. The Gold Coast has made supplementary provisions of £ 1,147 for a tuberculosis survey, and has registered a large number (133,876) of cases of yaws. Data on infant mortality are given and some figures are provided on health expenditure. The Uganda Health Department registers 97,189 cases of malaria, gives figures for medical and related staff, for hospital beds and number of students in training schools. The Solomon Islands Protectorate report states that malaria is endemic with 100% incidence. In regard to Dominica, infant mortality rates are given for the period 1941-1945. In the field of agriculture, figures are given for exports of agricultural products such as raw cotton, coffee (Uganda), cocoa (Gold Coast) and copra (Solomon Islands).

Figures are also supplied for the agricultural, animal and forest products of the territories, enumerating in each case the types of product from which the local consumption and the exports may be evaluated. For the territories of the Pacific Area, the main crops are rice, rubber and coconut. For the territories of Africa, various types of cereals (sorghum, corn, wheat, cotton, coffee and cocoa).

The information of the New Zealand Government on the Cook Islands in regard to labour conditions refers to a wages tribunal, its composition and recommendations. The educational information contains data on enrollment, number of schools and teachers, expenditure, and a brief

statement on administration. As for public health, it is reported that, apart from one European medical officer, one matron and a nurse, the technical staff is from the Pacific region. Expenditure on health is given for the last five years. Figures on infant mortality are supplied for the period 1938-1947. In the field of agriculture, the report emphasizes deterioration in agricultural conditions due to shortage of shipping resulting from the war. Improvement is in progress, and the citrus industry is being gradually re-established. Figures for exports of agricultural products for 1946 are provided.

The information transmitted by the Government of the Netherlands in respect of the Netherlands East Indies includes detailed material on social problems as well as certain special reports on social welfare and labour problems. Separate papers on some of the social problems are being prepared.

In regard to agriculture, detailed information has been supplied on conditions up to 1940-42 and on the basic effects of the Japanese occupation. The work undertaken by the Government in agricultural economy is noted, such as irrigation work, land reclamation, soil and forest conservation, control of plant diseases, botanical experiments, seed breeding and furthering of agricultural education. The dependence of the population on agriculture and animal husbandry was shown by the 1930 census. Sixty per cent of the population of the Netherlands East Indies were peasant farmers, but it is estimated that 80-90% of the people are economically dependent wholly or in part on agriculture. The information also describes the damage done by the Japanese to rubber, cocoa, coffee and other plantations and the steps taken towards reconstruction and rehabilitation. The report states that much has been accomplished in the way of reconstruction and recovery, and that some rubber, copra and pepper were exported from certain parts of the territory in 1946. Figures indicating the volume of these exports have been included in the report. These figures are summarized in Document A/323/Add. 1.

In the case of education, Document A/323/Add. 1 summarizes statistics supplied. The Document contains the following statements of policy.

"The general aim of the new educational policy is to raise the cultural, social and economic level of the people, to educate the child to become a citizen of his country and of the world by promoting a healthy patriotism and a love for his country's national language, its history and civilisation, as well as by developing his personality and the understanding of his rights and duties as a citizen. The educational system will have to be adjusted so as to enable the Indonesian youth to receive instruction in the vernacular (in many instances the Malay language) from the moment he enters primary school until such time as he may graduate from the university.

"Present plans envisage at the earliest possible moment the introduction over the entire Archipelago of general elementary education providing a six years course in the vernacular. In cities and elsewhere where there is a great demand for education in the Dutch language, a type of school will be developed which will be similar to the general elementary school and yet meet this demand. In the three highest grades of this school, the Malay language will be compulsory. These two types of schools will consequently replace the various types of elementary schools which existed in pre-war days.

"The reorganisation of the educational system is further based on the assumption that the number of pupils attending elementary schools will amount to 10 million children within the next ten years while secondary school attendance will increase to 200,000 within the next fifteen years.

"For the present the general intermediate schools (more advanced elementary education) will be maintained, and the number of Indonesian schools of this type (in which the vernacular is the language of instruction) will be increased. According to present plans, the

secondary school system can be simplified by the establishment of schools providing general secondary education in a six years' course, the last two grades of which would enable the student to specialise in preparation for his college training.

"As far as intermediate vocational education is concerned, present plans envisage schools with one year courses, later to be extended into three year courses. Vocational education on a secondary level will be open to those who have graduated from the fourth grade of the schools for general secondary education mentioned above or from the more advanced elementary schools.

"Higher education will be given in the Central University of Indonesia which is now planned and will include a number of autonomous colleges located in various cities or towns in the Archipelago.

"All these plans, however, will remain indefinite until all partners of the federation have voiced their opinion.

"The urgency of the fight against adult illiteracy has been recognized. Taking the experience of pre-war days in Eastern and Middle Java into account, it is considered possible to establish all over the Archipelago one-year courses for adults with the aim of abolishing illiteracy within a period of ten years. It is understood that such a program must function on the basis of a national campaign, using up-to-date methods of communication and information."

II

The provisional agenda of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Transmission of Information under Article 73 (e) of the Charter was modified in order to include the analysis of information transmitted in respect of standards of living of the local European and other populations, birth and death rates and such information as may be transmitted on the participation of the local populations in local organs of Government. In addition, it was decided that the analysis of agricultural information should be included in the final agenda under a new item of analysis of economic information. The Committee, however, did not feel that the material before it would enable a full examination of the new points to be undertaken.

In the light of the discussions of the Ad Hoc Committee it has been thought necessary without attempting any analysis of the above mentioned new topics to include some notes which may be regarded as introductory to the future problems of analysis in the case of economic information transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter.

The following observations may be made with regard to the economic information transmitted:

The information transmitted by the Government of the United States on Puerto Rico is mainly descriptive. It contains some data on economic legislation (land tenure) and on development plans; it does not contain much statistical data.

The information transmitted by the British Government on the Gold Coast and Nigeria contains much statistical data (budgets, foreign trade, etc.) but gives little descriptive information.

The French Government has transmitted information, which is in some cases concise (French West Africa) and in some cases rather detailed (Tunisia); it is, however, supplemented by the publications of the colonial statistical service. This service, which existed in an embryonic state before the war, was practically abolished in September 1939 and was only re-established in 1943. After the liberation local services were established

in Overseas French Territories, most of which did not exist before the war. The French Government has transmitted the documents of the local services as well as those of the central office in Paris. Due to the war, the latter had to be published with a certain delay.

Whilst the information on the Belgian Congo is given in detail for certain fields it does not contain many details on economic or financial matters.

The information transmitted by the Government of the Netherlands on the Netherlands Indies provides many details regarding the territory.

It contains a good deal of descriptive as well as statistical material on the conditions of the territory before, during and after the war.

As for the latter it also presents measures taken by the Government towards the rehabilitation of the territory.

The attached table gives a classification of the information and is divided into three parts:

- I. General Information
- II. Plans for economic and social development
- III. Annual information

Just as the issue of regulations is the legislative instrument of economic, social and financial policy, so the development of plans is the instrument for putting such policy into effect. The attached table therefore indicates where information is given on the substance of these plans and the means for financing them.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL TABLE

I. General

A) Elements of economic geography.

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	AREA AND POPULATION			PRINCIPAL RESOURCES AND ACTIVITIES											PUBLIC UTILITIES				METROPOLITAN AND FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS											
	Area	Total Population	Average Density	GEOGRAPHIC AND ETHNIC DIVISION					Agriculture	Forestry	Animal husbandry	Fisheries	Mineral products -	Petroleum products	Industry	Handicrafts	Trade	Importance of the principal products in world production	Railways	Roads	Ports	Airports	Telephone, posts and telegraphs, radio installations	Shipping	Airlines	Power production	Irrigation and drainage	Public	Private (metropolitan)	Private (foreign)
FUERTO-RICO	X	X	X	C	C	P	X	P	X	N	N	N	N	X	X	S	0	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	P	C	C	C
GOLD COAST	X	X	X	C	C	C	C	N	P	P	C	N	C	C	C	P	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	N	C	C	C
NIGERIA	X	X	X	X	P	C	C	N	X	X	X	P	P	P	P	P	0	P	P	P	P	X	0	0	C	0	0	0	0	0
MOROCCO	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N	X	X	X	C	X	X	X	P	C	X	X	X	O	X	0	0	C	X	0	0	0	
TUNISIA	X	X	X	X	X	C	C	N	X	X	X	N	X	P	C	X	0	X	C	X	C	X	0	0	X	0	C	C	C	C
FR. W. AFRICA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N	X	X	X	P	X	X	C	X	0	X	X	X	P	X	P	P	0	0	C	C	C	0
BEIGIAN CONGO	C	X	C	C	C	C	C	N	C	C	C	N	X	X	C	P	C	C	C	P	C	0	0	0	0	P	X	X	X	X
NEPH. INDIES	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	X	C	C	C	C	0	0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X

X = information submitted 0 = no information
P = partial information N = not applicable

I. General

B) Economic legislation and policy.

	Production & price policy & legislation			Legislation concerning property of the ground and the sub-soil					Money and credit			Labour legislation	Financial and fiscal system				
	Tariffs and the tariff system	Prices and wages regulations	Production and sale, cooperative societies - Friendly societies	Land tenure	Policy of land concessions and allocation - Protection of native rights	Forestry	Conservation of forests and reforestation	Mining	Currency issue regulations	Agricultural credit	(Other forms of government loans (handicraft, small industries, fisheries, etc.)		Savings banks	Regulations concerning the budget	Taxation system	Industrial establishments under government control	Government monopolies
PUERTO-RICO	O	F	O	F	F	O	O	N	O	O	O	O	X	O	O	O	O
GOLD COAST	O	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	F	O	O	O	O
NIGERIA	O	O	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	X	F	O	O	F	N
MOROCCO	O	O	F	O	O	O	F	O	F	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
TUNISIA	O	F	X	X	X	P	F	P	X	X	X	P	X	X	X	O	O
FR. W. AFRICA	F	F	F	O	O	O	O	X	O	X	N	O	O	O	F	N	N
BELGIAN CONGO	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	F	O	O	O	O
NETH. INDIES	F	F	F	O	P	O	O	O	O	X	X	O	O	O	O	O	O

X = information submitted

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II. Economic and social development plans.

	A) Details of the plans Annual progress of execution										B) Financing	
	a) capital resources				b) Development of production				c) Social development			
	Transportation	Electric power production	Irrigation and drainage	Town planning and housing	Agriculture	Forestry	Animal husbandry	Fisheries	Mines	Industry		
PUERTO-RICO	O	P	P	P	O	M	M	M	M	P	P	P
GOLD COAST	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
NIGERIA	O	O	O	O	O	P	O	O	O	O	O	O
MOROCCO	X	X	X	X	P	P	M	O	P	P	P	P
TUNISIA	P	O	X	X	O	P	O	O	P	P	O	O
FR. W. AFRICA	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
BELGIAN CONGO	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	P	P
NETH. INDIES	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	O

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III. Annual information.

A) Economic situation - Statistics

	Production of the year					Foreign trade					Internal trade and transportation	Prices	Monetary situation	Execution of development plans	
	Agriculture	Forests	Lines	Fisheries	Industry and handicrafts	Imports			Exports						
						Quantity	Value	Origin	Quantity	Value					Destination
FUERTO - RICO	P	O	N	O	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O	P	O	O
GOLD COAST	P	P	X	N	O	X	X	O	X	X	O	P	P	O	O
NIGERIA	P	X	X	O	P	X	X	O	X	Y	O	P	P	O	O
MOROCCO	X	X	X	O	P	P	P	X	P	P	X	F	P	O	P
TUNISIA	X	X	X	O	P	X	X	P	X	X	P	P	P	P	O
FR. W. AFRICA	X	O	X	O	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P	X	P
BELGIAN CONGO	O	O	X	N	Y	O	O	O	P	P	O	O	O	O	O
NETH. INDIES	P	P	P	P	P	X	X	O	X	X	O	P	O	O	P

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III. Annual information (Continued)

B) Financial situation - Statistics.

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	Ordinary budget												Extraordinary budget & execution of development plans	Public debt		
	Receipts						Expenditure								Reserve funds	
	Direct taxes	Customs duties	Indirect taxes	Monopolies	Industrial concerns	Miscellaneous	Interest on public debt	Pension charges	Administration	Economic services	Social services	Miscellaneous				Amount of ordinary expenditure per inhabitant
PUERTO-RICO	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X	O	X
GOLD COAST	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	P	P
NIGERIA	X	P	P	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	O	P
MOROCCO	X	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	O
TUNISIA	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	O	O	P
FR. W. AFRICA	P	X	X	N	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	X
BELGIAN CONGO	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
NETH. INDS	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

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