



Eighth session  
Agenda items 32, 33 and 34

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Report of the Fourth Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. N. RIFAI (Syria)

1. At its 435th plenary meeting on 17 September 1953, the General Assembly referred to the Fourth Committee the following items on its agenda:

"32. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General<sup>1/</sup> and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:<sup>2/</sup>

"(a) Information on educational conditions<sup>3/</sup>

"(b) Information on other conditions<sup>4/</sup>

"(c) Transmission of information<sup>5/</sup>

"(d) Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: recommendations of the Committee<sup>6/</sup>

1/ A/2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2410/Add.1, 2411, 2411/Add.1, 2413, 2413/Add.1-8, 2414, 2414/Add.1 and 2.

2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 15, document A/2465.

3/ Ibid., part I, section VI, and part II

4/ Ibid., part I, sections VIII and IX.

5/ Ibid., part I, section XII.

6/ Ibid., part I, section XIII.

"33. Factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government: report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories)<sup>7/</sup>

"34. Cessation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Ad Hoc Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories) and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories:

"(a) Netherlands Antilles and Surinam<sup>7/</sup>

"(b) Puerto Rico."<sup>8/</sup>

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<sup>7/</sup> A/2428.

<sup>8/</sup> A/2465, part I, section VII.

FACTORS WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DECIDING  
WHETHER A TERRITORY IS OR IS NOT A TERRITORY WHOSE PEOPLE  
HAVE NOT YET ATTAINED A FULL MEASURE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

2. The Fourth Committee decided to deal first with item 33, and discussed it from its 322nd to 331st meetings. The Committee had before it the report of the 1953 Ad Hoc Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories) (A/2428), containing a list of factors indicative of the attainment of a full measure of self-government by Non-Self-Governing Territories.

3. At the 325th meeting, Brazil submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.272), according to which the General Assembly would: (1) take note of the conclusions of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee; (2) approve the list of factors contained in that report; (3) recommend that the annexed list of factors should be taken by the Administering Members and the General Assembly as a guide and applied in the light of all relevant circumstances pertinent to each particular situation, in determining whether any Territory, due to changes in its constitutional status, is or is no longer within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter, in order that, in view of the documentation provided under resolution 222 (III), a decision might be taken on the continuation or cessation of the transmission of information required by Chapter XI of the Charter; (4) recommend that in the study of each case paramount consideration should be given to the evidence which might indicate that the people concerned had exercised its rights to self-determination; (5) reaffirm that the factors, while serving as a guide in determining whether the obligations as set forth in Article 73 e of the Charter shall exist, should in no way be interpreted as a hindrance to the attainment of a full measure of self-government by a Non-Self-Governing Territory; (6) further reaffirm that, for a Territory to be deemed self-governing in economic, social or educational affairs it was essential that its people should have attained a full measure of self-government as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter; (7) further instruct the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to study any documentation transmitted hereafter under resolution 222 (III) adopted on 3 November 1948, in the light of the list of factors approved by the present resolution, among other relevant considerations which might arise from each concrete case of cessation of information, when the Committee discharged the

responsibilities entrusted to it by paragraph 1 of resolution 334 (IV) adopted on 2 December 1949, and paragraph 2 of resolution 448 (V) adopted on 12 December 1950; and (8) recommend that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories should take the initiative of proposing to the General Assembly revisions and interpretations of, or additions to, the list of factors whenever, due to difficulties of application or the arising of new circumstances, the Committee found it so advisable.

4. Joint amendments to this draft resolution were proposed by Bolivia, Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia (A/C.4/L.273). These amendments would: (1) insert after the second paragraph of the preamble as a new paragraph the following text: "Having regard to the competence of the General Assembly to consider the principles that should guide the United Nations and the Member States in the implementation of obligations arising from Chapter XI of the Charter and to make recommendations in connexion with them"; (2) delete the fourth paragraph of the preamble of the draft resolution; (3) replace paragraph 2 of the operative part by the following text: "Approves the list of factors which is attached to this resolution as a part thereof"; (4) amend the first sentence of paragraph 3 of the operative part to read as follows: "Recommends that the annexed list of factors should be used by the General Assembly and the Administering Members as a guide ... etc."; delete from the same paragraph the sentence: "... and applied in the light of all relevant circumstances pertinent to each particular situation..."; and insert in the same paragraph, between the words "may be taken" and "on the continuation", the words "by the General Assembly"; (5) replace paragraph 4 of the operative part by the following text: "Reasserts that each concrete case should be considered and decided upon in the light of the particular circumstances of that case and taking into account the right of self-determination of peoples"; (6) insert after paragraph 4, the following texts as paragraphs 5 and 6: "5. Considers that the validity of any form of association between a Non-Self-Governing Territory and a metropolitan or any other country essentially depends on the freely expressed will of the people at the time of the taking of this decision; 6. Considers that the manner in which territories referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter can become

fully self-governing is through the attainment of independence, although it is recognized that self-government can also be achieved by association with another State or group of States if this is done freely and on the basis of absolute equality"; (7) renumber paragraph 5 of the operative part as paragraph 7, replacing the words "in Article 73 e" by the words "in Chapter XI"; (8) delete at the end of paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, which should now become paragraph 8, the words "as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter"; (9) delete in paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, which should now become paragraph 9, the word "further", and delete the rest of the paragraph following the words "of cessation of information"; (10) replace the last paragraph of the draft resolution by the following text: "Recommends that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories take the initiative of proposing modifications at any time to improve the list of factors, as may seem necessary in the light of circumstances".

5. Amendments (A/C.4/L.274) to the list of factors approved by the Ad Hoc Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories) (A/2428) were proposed by the same eleven sponsors of the above joint amendments. The amendments were as follows:

First part (Factors indicative of the attainment of independence) - Replace factor A.4 by the following: "National defence. Sovereign right to provide for its national defence".

Second part - (1) Replace the present heading by the following: "Factors indicative of the attainment of other separate systems of self-government"; (2) change factor A.1 to become factor A.6; (3) change factor A.2 to become factor A.1; (4) insert the following text to become factor A.2: "Freedom of choice. Freedom of choosing on the basis of the right of self-determination of peoples between several possibilities, including independence"; (5) replace the present wording of factor A.3 by the following: "Voluntary limitation of sovereignty. Degree of evidence that the attribute or attributes of sovereignty which are not individually exercised will be collectively exercised by the larger entity thus associated and the freedom of the population of a Territory which has associated itself with the metropolitan country to modify at any time this status through the expression of their will by democratic means"; (6) insert as a new factor A.4 the

following text: "Geographical considerations. Extent to which the relations of the Non-Self-Governing Territory with the capital of the metropolitan government may be affected by circumstances arising out of their respective geographical positions, such as separation by land, sea or other natural obstacles; and extent to which the interests of boundary States may be affected, bearing in mind the general principle of good-neighbourliness referred to in Article 74 of the Charter"; (7) insert as a new factor A.5 the following text: "Ethnic and cultural considerations. Extent to which the populations are of different race, language or religion or have a distinct cultural heritage, interests or aspirations, distinguishing them from the peoples of the country with which they freely associate themselves"; (8) insert as a new factor B.2 the following text: "Change of political status. The right of the metropolitan country or the Territory to change the political status of that Territory in the light of the consideration whether that Territory is or is not subject to any claim or litigation on the part of another State"; (9) change existing factor B.2 to become B.3.

Third part (Factors indicative of the free association of a Territory with the metropolitan or other country as an integral part of that country) - (1) Insert between the words "Territory" and "with" in the heading of this part the following words: "on equal basis"; (2) add at the end of the heading the following: "or in any other form"; (3) change factor A.1 to become factor A.5; (4) change factor A.2 to become factor A.1; (5) insert as factor A.2 the following text: "The freedom of the population of a Non-Self-Governing Territory which has associated itself with the metropolitan country as an integral part of that country or in any other form to modify this status through the expression of their will by democratic means"; (6) add the following text to the existing factor A.3: "The right of the metropolitan country or the Territory to change the political status of that Territory in the light of the consideration whether that Territory is or is not subject to any claim or litigation on the part of another State"; (7) delete in factor A.5, now becoming A.6, the following sentence: "... (a) by virtue of the constitution of the metropolitan country, or (b)"; (8) insert as factor B.2 the text of

factor C.2 from the second part of the list of factors. Factors B.2 and 3 to become 3 and 4; (9) insert as factor C.5 the text of factor C.3 from the second part of the list of factors.

6. The Chairman suggested to the Fourth Committee for its consideration that it should vote on the basis of the Brazilian draft resolution and the amendments thereto. Consequently, on reaching operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution which proposed to approve the list of factors contained in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, the amendment approving an "annexed list" would be considered and, if adopted, would lead to the immediate consideration of the list of factors and of the amendments thereto.

7. At its 329th meeting, however, following an oral proposal by the representative of Guatemala, the Committee decided, by 26 votes to 22, with 4 abstentions, to vote on the list of factors approved by the Ad Hoc Committee on Factors (A/2428) and the amendments thereto proposed by Bolivia, Egypt, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Venezuela, Yemen and Yugoslavia (A/C.4/L.274), as set out in paragraph 5 above.

8. The result of the voting was as follows:

First part

(1) The proposed amendment to replace factor A.4 was adopted by 31 votes to 9, with 10 abstentions.

(2) The first part, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 34 votes to 7, with 10 abstentions.

Second part

(1) The proposed amendment to replace the present heading was adopted by 27 votes to 15, with 9 abstentions.

(2) The proposed amendment that factor A.1 should become factor A.6 was adopted by 21 votes to 12, with 16 abstentions.

(3) The proposed amendment to insert a new text as factor A.2 was adopted by 27 votes to 15, with 8 abstentions.

(4) The proposed amendment to replace the present text of factor A.3 was voted on in two parts. The first part, as far as the words "the larger entity

thus associated", was adopted by 30 votes to 8, with 12 abstentions. The second part was adopted by a roll-call vote of 25 to 18, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Brazil, Burma, China, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Greece, India, Israel, United States of America.

The proposed amendment, as a whole, was adopted by 25 votes to 18, with 9 abstentions.

(5) The proposed amendment to insert a new factor A.4 was voted upon in two parts. The first part, as far as "land, sea or other natural obstacles", was adopted by 26 votes to 14, with 11 abstentions. The second part was adopted by 23 votes to 18, with 10 abstentions. The proposed amendment, as a whole, was adopted by 24 votes to 19, with 10 abstentions.

(6) The proposed amendment to insert a new factor A.5 was adopted by 26 votes to 17, with 8 abstentions.

(7) The proposed amendment to insert a new factor B.2 and to change the existing factor B.2 to become B.3, was adopted by 23 votes to 18, with 12 abstentions.

(8) The second part of the list of factors, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 24 votes to 18, with 11 abstentions.



Third part

(1) The proposed amendment to insert the words "on equal basis" between the words "Territory" and "with" in the heading was adopted by 25 votes to 15, with 13 abstentions.

(2) The proposed amendment to add the words "or in any other form" to the end of the heading was adopted by 26 votes to 14, with 13 abstentions.

(3) The proposed amendment to change factor A.1 to become factor A.5 and the present factor A.2 to become A.1 was adopted by 23 votes to 9, with 18 abstentions.

(4) The proposed amendment to insert a new text as factor A.2 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 25 to 17, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining:

Brazil, Burma, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Israel, Norway, Peru, United States of America.

(5) The proposed amendment to add a new text to the present factor A.3, was adopted by 22 votes to 18, with 11 abstentions. Factor A.3, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 23 votes to 18, with 8 abstentions.

(6) The proposed amendment to delete in the present factor A.5, which now becomes A.6, the following words "(a) by virtue of the constitution of the metropolitan country, or (b)", was adopted by 28 votes to 13, with 10 abstentions. The factor, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 23 votes to 18, with 9 abstentions.

(7) The proposed amendment to insert as factor B.2 the text of factor C.2 from the second part of the list of factors, the present factors B.2 and B.3 becoming B.3 and B.4 respectively, was adopted by 25 votes to 16, with 9 abstentions.

(8) The proposed amendment to insert as factor C.5 the text of factor C.3 from the second part of the list of factors was adopted by 25 votes to 17, with 8 abstentions.

(9) The third part of the list of factors, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 23 votes to 16, with 11 abstentions.

9. The list of factors, as a whole, as amended was adopted by 25 votes to 18, with 8 abstentions. The list of factors, as adopted, is annexed to draft resolution I attached to the present report.

10. At its 330th meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution submitted by Brazil (A/C.4/L.272), paragraph by paragraph, and on the amendments thereto (A/C.4/L.273, L.275, L.277).

11. In a statement made before the vote was taken, the representative of Brazil announced that, in view of the adoption at the 329th meeting of an amended list of factors, his delegation had considered withdrawing its draft resolution. In order, however, not to complicate the work of the Committee, it had been decided to maintain the draft resolution since, in the event that its operative paragraph 2 were adopted, that would have the effect of annulling the amended list of factors. He wished to place on record that Brazil's action was designed to facilitate the work of the Committee and that his delegation reserved its position in subsequent discussion of this subject in the General Assembly.

12. The result of the voting on the preamble of the draft resolution was as follows:

The first and second paragraphs were adopted unanimously.

The proposed amendment to insert a new third paragraph as set out in document A/C.4/L.273 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 37 to 11, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against:

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Norway, Sweden.

The original third paragraph, which thus becomes the fourth paragraph, was adopted unanimously.

As a result of the vote recorded later on operative paragraph 2, the original fourth paragraph of the preamble was deleted.

13. The result of the voting on the operative part of the draft resolution was as follows:

Paragraph 1 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 2. At the request of the representative of Haiti, the proposed amendment set out in document A/C.4/L.273, was voted on in two parts.

The first part, reading "Approves the list of factors which is attached to this resolution", was rejected by 24 votes to 20, with 3 abstentions. As a result, the second part, reading "as a part thereof", became meaningless and was not voted upon. India submitted an amendment (A/C.4/L.277) to the draft resolution to replace the words "contained in that report" by the words "as adopted by the Fourth Committee". The Committee decided, by 25 votes to 19, with 4 abstentions, to vote on this amendment, which was adopted by a roll-call vote of 30 to 18, with 4 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Greece, Philippines, Thailand.

Paragraph 2, as thus amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 25 to 23, with 4 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Greece, Philippines, Thailand.

Paragraph 3. The first part of the proposed amendment to paragraph 3, as set out in document A/C.4/L.273, having been accepted by Brazil, was adopted without dissent except by Poland. The proposed amendment to delete the words "and applied in the light of all relevant circumstances pertinent to each particular situation" was adopted by 26 votes to 18, with 6 abstentions. The Philippines proposed two amendments (A/C.4/L.275): the first was to insert

the words "in appropriate consultations" between the words "as a guide" and "and applied", and the second was to replace the words "a decision may be taken" by the words "agreement may be reached". The first of these two amendments was rejected by 26 votes to 15, with 9 abstentions; the second was rejected by 19 votes to 13, with 4 abstentions. The proposed amendment (A/C.4/L.273) to insert the words "by the General Assembly" between the words "may be taken" and "on the continuation" was adopted by 30 votes to 15, with 5 abstentions.

Paragraph 3, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 25 votes to 23, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 4. The proposed amendment to replace paragraph 4 by the text set out in document A/C.4/L.273 was adopted by 35 votes to 11, with 4 abstentions.

Paragraph 5. The proposed amendment to insert a new text as set out in document A/C.4/L.273 was adopted by 29 votes to 19, with 4 abstentions.

Paragraph 6. At the request of the representative of Poland, the proposed amendment to insert as paragraph 6 a new text as set out in document A/C.4/L.273 was voted on in two parts. The first part, reading "Considers that the manner in which territories referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter can become fully self-governing is primarily through the attainment of independence", was adopted by a roll-call vote of 35 to 13, with 4 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma,  
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Colombia,  
Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece,  
Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq,  
Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Poland,  
Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela,  
Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Thailand.

The second part, reading "although it is recognized that self-government can also be achieved by association with another State or group of States if this is done freely and on the basis of absolute equality", was adopted by 28 votes to 7, with 15 abstentions. The paragraph, as a whole, was adopted by 28 votes to 18, with 3 abstentions.

Paragraph 7. The original paragraph 5, now becoming paragraph 7, as amended by the replacement of the words "in Article 73 e" by the words "in Chapter XI", was adopted without dissent.

Paragraph 8. The original paragraph 6, now becoming paragraph 8, as amended by the deletion of the words "as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter", was adopted without dissent.

Paragraph 9. In the original paragraph 7, now becoming paragraph 9, the proposed amendment to delete the word "further" was adopted by 23 votes to 2, with 21 abstentions. The proposed amendment to delete the rest of the paragraph following the words "of cessation of information" was adopted by 23 votes to 3, with 13 abstentions. The paragraph, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 28 votes to 21, with 2 abstentions. An amendment (A/C.4/L.276) proposed by the United States of America to insert between the original paragraphs 7 and 8, a new paragraph, reading: "Requests the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to study the views expressed by the Members of the General Assembly at its eighth session as recorded in the appropriate summary records in connexion with any consideration by the Committee of a further revision of the list of factors", was withdrawn.

Paragraph 10. The proposed amendment to replace the original paragraph 8 with a new text as set out in document A/C.4/L.273, to become paragraph 10, was adopted by 33 votes to 13, with 4 abstentions.

14. The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, together with the list of factors, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 27 to 23, with 2 abstentions. The result of the voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Poland, Sweden, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Thailand.

15. The text of the draft resolution, as adopted, together with the list of factors as adopted, is annexed to the present report as draft resolution I.

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES;  
REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND OF THE COMMITTEE  
ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

16. The general debate on this item as a whole was initiated at the 324th meeting and was continued from the 331st to the 339th meetings.

17. During the general debate, statements reserving the position of their governments in regard to sovereignty over and the transmission of information on Netherlands New Guinea (Irian) were made by the representatives of Indonesia and the Netherlands. Reservations were made in regard to sovereignty over British Honduras (Belize Territory) by the representatives of Guatemala and the United Kingdom. The representative of Mexico stated that if the constitutional status of British Honduras were changed, the rights of Mexico over a part of that Territory would have to be taken into account. Reservations were also made in regard to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) by the representatives of Argentina and the United Kingdom, and over Aden by the representatives of Yemen and the United Kingdom.

18. Formal declarations were made by the representatives of Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria to the effect that their participation in the discussion on information relating to Morocco and Tunisia was without prejudice to the recognition by their Governments of the sovereign status of these two Territories, which were bound only by treaty obligations to France.

Educational Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories

19. The draft resolution on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories recommended by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/2465, part I, annex II.A) proposed that the General Assembly should: (1) approve the further report of the Committee as a supplement to the report approved in 1950; and (2) invite the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration.



20. At the 339th meeting, Poland submitted an amendment (A/C.4/L.284) to the draft resolution which would delete the second paragraph of the preamble and paragraph 1 of the operative part, and insert the following text as paragraph 1 of the operative part: "Notes the further report prepared in 1953 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on educational conditions in these Territories as a supplement to the report approved in 1950".

21. Guatemala submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.280) which would:

(1) Insert as paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of the operative part of the resolution the following:

"2. Declares that education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be designed to familiarize the inhabitants with and train them in the use of the tools of economic, social and political progress, with a view to the attainment of a full measure of self-government;

"3. Emphasizes that the objectives of education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories are:

"(a) To develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility among the peoples, and to enable them to take an increasing share of responsibility in the conduct of their own affairs;

"(b) To raise the standards of living of the people by helping them to improve their economic productivity and standards of health;

"(c) To promote the social progress of the Territories, taking into account the basic cultural values and the aspirations of the peoples concerned;

"(d) To secure the extension of the intellectual development of the peoples so as to provide for them access to all levels of culture.

"4. Recommends to the Administering Members that in order to carry out the said objectives and in general to solve the educational problems of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, they should make the greatest possible use of the facilities of United Nations technical assistance and of the specialized agencies, especially those of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO);" and

(2) Replace in paragraph 2 of the draft resolution which will become paragraph 5, the word "it" by the words: "the report on education and the present resolution".

22. At the 340th meeting, Colombia submitted an amendment (A/C.4/L.286) to the amendments proposed by Guatemala as set out in the preceding paragraph, which would insert as paragraphs 2 and 3 of the operative part, the following:

"2. Declares that the aim of education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories should be to prepare the inhabitants for the use of the tools of economic, social and political progress, and for the attainment of the ability to govern themselves freely;

"3. Emphasizes that the objectives of education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories are:

"(a) To promote the moral and civic development of the peoples, and to increase their sense of responsibility for the independent conduct of their affairs;

"(b) To raise standards of living, increase the capacity for economic activity and improve the public health system;

"(c) To promote the social progress of the Territories, taking into account their cultural tradition;

"(d) To prepare the Territories intellectually, so that they may fulfil their historic destinies and secure access to all levels of culture."

23. An amendment was also submitted by Brazil (A/C.4/L.287 and Corr.1) which would delete, in operative paragraph 4 of the amendments proposed by Guatemala, the words "they should make the greatest possible use of the facilities of United Nations technical assistance and of the specialized agencies" and replace them by the following: "they should seek the technical advice of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and make the greatest possible use of the facilities of the specialized agencies".

24. At the 340th meeting, Egypt submitted an amendment (A/C.4/L.281/Rev.1) which would add a new operative paragraph 5 after operative paragraph 4 of the amendment proposed by Guatemala. This paragraph would read:

"5. Recommends further to the Administering Members that they similarly make the greatest possible use of offers that may be made to them by other Member States of the United Nations through the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the specialized agencies concerned or in other appropriate ways for the purpose of facilitating the educational advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, in such ways as by making available fellowships, scholarships and internships to qualified students from these Territories."

25. At the 341st meeting, in order to facilitate the work of the Committee, Colombia withdrew its amendment (A/C.4/L.286) set out in paragraph 22 above.

26. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution on educational conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories recommended by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/2465, part I, annex II.A), and the amendments thereto (A/C.4/L.280, 281/Rev.1, 284, and 287 and Corr.1).

27. The result of the voting on the preamble of the draft resolution was as follows:

The first paragraph was adopted by 45 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

The amendment proposed by Poland (A/C.4/L.284), to delete the second paragraph of the preamble and paragraph 1 of the operative part and insert a new text as paragraph 1 of the operative part, was rejected by 41 votes to 5, with 1 abstention.

The second paragraph was adopted by 50 votes to none, with no abstentions.

28. The result of the voting on the operative part of the draft resolution was as follows:

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 45 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

In regard to the amendment submitted by Guatemala (A/C.4/L.280) to insert new paragraphs as operative paragraphs 2 and 3, the sponsor accepted a suggestion of the representative of Australia that his proposed paragraph 3 should become

paragraph 2, and vice versa, together with slight verbal changes in the text of the proposed paragraph 2, which would become paragraph 3. These changes would replace the words "Declares that the aim" by the words "Affirms that in accordance with the above objectives the process...". These two paragraphs, as thus amended were adopted by 47 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

In regard to the amendment submitted by Guatemala (A/C.4/L.280) to insert a new operative paragraph 4, the sponsor accepted the suggestion of various delegations to delete the words "especially those of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO)". This paragraph, with the amendment proposed by Brazil (A/C.4/L.287 and Corr.1), was adopted by 42 votes to 1, with 7 abstentions.

The amendment submitted by Egypt (A/C.4/L.280/Rev.1) to insert a new operative paragraph 5 was adopted by 41 votes to 1 with 8 abstentions.

The amendment submitted by Guatemala (A/C.4/L.280) to replace the word "it" in operative paragraph 2 of the draft resolution, which now becomes paragraph 6, by the words "the report on education and the present resolution", was accepted unanimously. The paragraph, as thus amended, was adopted by 50 votes to 1, with no abstentions.

29. The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 51 votes to none, with no abstentions. The text of the draft resolution, as adopted, is annexed to the present report as draft resolution II.

Association of Representatives from Non-Self-Governing  
Territories in the Work of the Committee on Information  
from Non-Self-Governing Territories

30. The draft resolution on the association of representatives from Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, recommended by that Committee (A/2465, part I, annex II.B)

proposed that the General Assembly should invite the Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories, the inhabitants of which had attained a large measure of responsibility for economic, social and educational policies, to attach to their delegations, without prejudice to the principle stated in the fifth paragraph of the preamble, indigenous representatives specially qualified to speak on these matters as they relate to these Territories.

31. At the 339th meeting, Poland submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.284) to this draft resolution which would (1) delete the fifth paragraph of the preamble; and (2) delete in the operative part of the draft resolution the words "without prejudice to the principle stated in the fifth paragraph of the preamble".

32. At the 340th meeting, Venezuela submitted an amendment (A/C.4/L.285) to the same draft resolution, to add as the last operative paragraph the following:

"Requests the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 647 (VII), the study of means of securing a progressive increase in the participation of duly qualified representatives of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in its work."

33. At its 341st meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution and the amendments thereto (A/C.4/L.284, 285).

34. The result of the voting on the preamble was as follows:

The first, second and third paragraphs were adopted by 44 votes to none, with 10 abstentions.

The fourth paragraph was adopted by 36 votes to 5, with 9 abstentions.

The amendment submitted by Poland (A/C.4/L.284) to delete the fifth paragraph of the preamble, as well as the words "without prejudice to the principle stated in the fifth paragraph of the preamble" which occur in the operative paragraph, was rejected by 33 votes to 11, with 10 abstentions. The fifth paragraph was adopted by 39 votes to 6, with 5 abstentions.

The sixth paragraph was adopted by 45 votes to none, with 7 abstentions.

The seventh paragraph was adopted by 42 votes to none, with 9 abstentions.

35. The result of the voting on the operative part of the draft resolution was as follows:

The operative paragraph was adopted by 36 votes to 8, with 10 abstentions.

The amendment submitted by Venezuela (A/C.4/L.285) to add a new final paragraph, becoming paragraph 2, was adopted by 41 votes to 9, with 4 abstentions.

36. The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 36 votes to 8, with 10 abstentions. The text of the draft resolution, as adopted, is annexed to the present report as draft resolution III.

#### Representation on the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories

37. At the 338th meeting, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.282) on representation on the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, according to which the General Assembly would: (1) commend the action of those members which had included specialist advisers in their delegations to the Committee; and (2) express the hope that those members which had not hitherto found it possible to do so, would find it appropriate to associate with their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview.

38. At its 341st meeting, the Fourth Committee adopted this draft resolution by 47 votes to none, with 7 abstentions. The text of the draft resolution, as adopted, is annexed to the present report as draft resolution IV.

#### Employment of International Staff from Non-Self-Governing Territories

39. At the 340th meeting, Egypt, Iraq, Liberia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Syria submitted a joint draft resolution (A/C.4/L.283/Rev.1) on the employment

of international staff from Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories, according to which the General Assembly would: (1) Recommend to the Secretary-General the desirability of substantially increasing the recruitment of suitably qualified inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories in the Secretariat of the United Nations as soon as possible; and (2) Invite the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the specialized agencies to this resolution with a view to a similar policy being followed as far as possible in the secretariats of those agencies.

40. Initiating the discussion of the joint draft resolution at the 342nd meeting, the representative of Pakistan, as one of the co-sponsors, made a statement clarifying purposes of the joint draft resolution. He stated that adoption of the text would have the effect of ensuring that such recruitment would be on a proper geographical basis and would be responsible for the advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories. As to the mechanics of implementation, it was in no way intended to fetter the discretion of the Secretary-General nor to suggest that he should take any specific measures in this direction. It was also not intended that recruitment of persons from these Territories should be confined to any particular group, caste, creed, sex or religion, or that any special concession should be made in their favour in regard to the standards of efficiency, competence and integrity which were so essential in an organization like the United Nations. Paragraph 3 of Article 101 of the Charter, while not providing for recruitment on the basis of race, colour, creed, religion or sex, did state that "due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible". On this latter basis, he had no doubt, the Committee would agree that the Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories deserved a certain amount of representation, which the sponsors of the joint draft resolution did not consider adequate at the moment. They had, however, the fullest confidence in the Secretary-General and would leave the

question of implementation entirely to him; thus he would be fully at liberty to take such steps as he considered to be most appropriate. Furthermore, it was not intended that the strength of the United Nations Secretariat should be specially augmented or that any economies in expenditure which the Secretary-General might have in mind on the staff side should be given up in order that the additional recruitment envisaged in the joint draft resolution should be taken care of. The co-sponsors were convinced that the desired goal could be achieved without any difficulty through appointments to posts which would ordinarily fall vacant from time to time in an organization like the United Nations Secretariat.

41. On behalf of the Secretary-General, a statement was read to the Committee by the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Secretary-General, while fully understanding the fine motivations behind the draft resolution, stated that for a number of reasons it might be seriously questioned whether it was desirable or necessary to put this matter in the form of a resolution, and, in any case, whether the Fourth Committee, a substantive Committee, was the place in which to do it. The question directly involved the responsibility of the Secretary-General in the discharge of his duties as chief administrative officer of the United Nations. When questions of this kind arose, in the interest of efficient and orderly functioning of the Organization, they might be properly dealt with only by those Committees specifically charged with such responsibilities - in this instance, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee. The Fourth Committee could be fully assured that the Secretary-General had already taken good note of the wishes of the Committee in this matter and that he was thoroughly aware of the importance of the question. In view of all these circumstances, he hoped that it would be apparent that no resolution on the subject was necessary and that the joint draft resolution would not be pressed.

42. Following the statement of the Secretary-General, the sponsors of the joint draft resolution revised the text of operative paragraph 1 to read as follows:

"Recommends that the Secretary-General consider the desirability of increasing the recruitment of suitably qualified inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories in the Secretariat of the United Nations."



43. The representative of India proposed oral amendments to the joint draft resolution which would (a) insert as a fourth paragraph of the preamble the following text, "Considering the statement made by the Secretary-General that he has already taken note of the wishes expressed in the Fourth Committee on this matter," and (b) insert the words "continuing and" before the word "increasing" in the revised text of operative paragraph 1. These amendments were accepted by the co-sponsors.

44. The joint draft resolution, as revised and amended, was adopted by 34 votes to 11, with 7 abstentions. The text of the draft resolution, as adopted, is annexed to the present report as draft resolution V.

45. The representative of India proposed that the item on information from Non-Self-Governing Territories should be kept open. The purpose of the proposal to keep the item open, he explained, was to consider the question of Central African Federation. A request for the closure of debate on this item, proposed by the representative of the United Kingdom, was rejected by 25 votes to 17, with 11 abstentions. At the request of India, the Committee then decided, by 25 votes to 4, with 22 abstentions, to keep the item open and postpone further debate.

CESSATION OF THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 73 e  
ON THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND SURINAM

46. At the 343rd meeting, Sweden submitted a draft resolution on the cessation of information on the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam (A/C.4/L.292) according to which the General Assembly would: (1) Consider that the new status of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam could only be rightly appraised after the said negotiations had led to a final result and this had been embodied in constitutional provisions; (2) Invite the Government of the Netherlands to communicate to the Secretary-General in due course the result of these negotiations and the provisions mentioned in the preceding paragraph; and (3) Invite the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine these communications, in connexion with the information already transmitted and to report thereon to the General Assembly.

47. At the 344th meeting, Indonesia submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.293) to the draft resolution which would:

(1) Add as paragraphs 2 and 3 to the operative part of the resolution the following paragraphs:

"2. Expresses to the Netherlands Government its confidence that as a result of the negotiations a new status will be attained by the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam representing a full measure of self-government in fulfilment of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter;

"3. Invites the Government of the Netherlands to bring to the notice of the Governments of the Netherlands Antilles and of Surinam the desirability of the continuation of the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter until such time as the Territories no longer fall within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter."; and

(2) Renumber paragraphs 2 and 3 of the draft resolution as paragraphs 4 and 5.

48. At the same meeting, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics submitted an amendment (A/C.4/L.294) to the draft resolution submitted by Sweden which would add the following text as the final paragraph of the operative part:

"4. Requests the Government of the Netherlands to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General the information specified in Article 73 e of the Charter in regard to the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam until such time as the General Assembly takes a decision that the transmission of information in regard to those Territories should be discontinued."

49. At the 345th meeting, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Uruguay submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.295) to the draft resolution submitted by Sweden. These amendments would: (1) delete in the third paragraph of the preamble all that follows the words "will shortly be resumed"; (2) insert as operative paragraph 1 the following: "Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved by the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam towards self-government"; (3) renumber operative paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the draft resolution as paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 respectively; (4) delete the words "in due course" in operative paragraph 2; and (5) insert as operative paragraph 5 the following: "Expresses its confidence that the Netherlands will find means of continuing to transmit the information required under Article 73 e of the Charter in respect of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam".

50. New Zealand submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.296) to the draft resolution submitted by Sweden which would:

(1) Add as a last paragraph of preamble:

"Having been informed by the representative of the Netherlands that the Netherlands Government is not able to continue transmitting information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter on the Territories concerned in view of the facts that (a) these Territories have achieved complete autonomy in regard to the management of their economic, social and educational affairs, (b) the constitutional provisions regulating the relationship between the Netherlands and the Territories concerned no longer allow the Netherlands to continue the transmission of such information, (c) the governments of the Territories concerned have stated that the further transmission of information on their territories can no longer be regarded as compatible with their present status."

(2) Add as a first operative paragraph before paragraph 1 of the Swedish proposal:

"Takes note of the decision of the Government of the Netherlands that on account of the constitutional considerations above-mentioned it is no longer possible to continue to transmit information in accordance with Article 73 e of the Charter concerning the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam."

51. In view of the similarity of intention conveyed by the amendments (A/C.4/L.295) submitted by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Uruguay, Indonesia withdrew that part of its amendment (A/C.4/L.293) to the draft resolution submitted by Sweden which would add a new operative paragraph 3.

52. At the 347th meeting, Poland submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.297) to the draft resolution submitted by Sweden which would: (1) replace, in operative paragraph 2, the words "in due course" by the words "not later than the ninth regular session of the General Assembly"; and (2) add the words "ninth regular session of the" before the words "General Assembly" in operative paragraph 3.

53. At the same meeting, the Committee voted on the draft resolution submitted by Sweden (A/C.4/L.292) and the amendments thereto (A/C.4/L.293, 294, 295, 296 and 297).

54. The result of the voting on the amendments to the preamble was as follows:

The amendment proposed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Uruguay (A/C.4/L.295) to insert a comma after the words "will shortly be resumed" and delete the remainder of the third paragraph was adopted by 37 votes to 5, with 8 abstentions. The amendment proposed by New Zealand (A/C.4/L.296) to add a new last paragraph to the preamble, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 31 to 12, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Belgium, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, India, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand.

55. The result of the voting on the operative part was as follows:

The amendment proposed by New Zealand (A/C.4/L.296) to add a new text as operative paragraph 1 before operative paragraph 1 of the draft resolution, was rejected by a roll-call vote of 34 to 12, with 6 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Against: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, Sweden, Thailand.

The amendment proposed by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Uruguay (A/C.4/L.295), to insert a new operative paragraph 1 and renumber the paragraphs of the draft resolution accordingly, was adopted by 42 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions.

The amendment proposed by Indonesia (A/C.4/L.293) to insert a new operative paragraph 2, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 31 to 11, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Abstaining: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

The two amendments proposed by Poland (A/C.4/L.297), as set out in paragraph 52 above, were each rejected by 30 votes to 5, with 17 abstentions.

The amendment proposed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/C.4/L.294), to add a new last operative paragraph, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 24 to 18, with 10 abstentions, as follows:

- In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.
- Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.
- Abstaining: China, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Thailand, Venezuela.

56. The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 30 to 13, with 9 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

- In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.
- Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Peru, Poland, Thailand, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

57. The text of the draft resolution, as adopted is annexed to the present report as draft resolution VI.

CESSATION OF THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e ON PUERTO RICO

58. Before taking up the consideration of this item, the Committee, at its 321st meeting, considered the request for an oral hearing submitted by the President of the Independence Party of Puerto Rico (A/C.4/236).

59. The Committee decided by a roll-call vote of 25 to 19, with 11 abstentions, to reject the request. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Greece, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: China, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Iran, Liberia, Pakistan, Thailand, Uruguay, Venezuela.

60. Similarly, at its 343rd meeting, the Committee considered the request for an oral hearing submitted by the delegate of the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in the United States of America (A/C.4/239).

61. The Committee decided by a roll-call vote of 29 to 17, with 8 abstentions, to reject this request. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Haiti, Ireland, Israel, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Thailand, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Iran, Liberia, Uruguay, Venezuela.

62. At the 350th meeting, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Peru submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.300), according to which the General Assembly would: (1) take note favourably of the conclusions set forth by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in its resolution; (2) recognize that the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, by expressing their will in a free and democratic way, had achieved a new constitutional status; (3) express the opinion that it stemmed from the documentation provided that the association of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with the United States of America had been established as a mutually agreed association; (4) recognize that when choosing their constitutional and international status, the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico had effectively exercised their right to self-determination; (5) recognize that in the framework



of their Constitution and of the compact agreed upon with the United States of America, the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico had been invested with attributes of political sovereignty which clearly identified the status of self-government attained by the Puerto Rican people as an autonomous political entity; (6) consider that due to these circumstances, the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories and the provisions established under it in Chapter XI of the Charter could no longer be applied to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; (7) take note of the opinion of the Government of the United States of America as to the cessation of the transmission of information on Puerto Rico under Article 73 e of the Charter; (8) consider it appropriate that this information should cease; and (9) express its assurance that, in accordance with the spirit of this resolution, the ideals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the traditions of the people of the United States of America and the political advancement attained by the people of Puerto Rico, due regard would be paid to the will of both the Puerto Rican and American peoples in the conduct of their relations under their present legal statute, and also in the eventuality that either of the parties to the mutually agreed association might desire any change in the terms of this association.

63. India submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.301) to the above draft resolution which would (a) delete the word "favourably" in paragraph 1 of the operative part, and (b) delete paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the operative part and replace them by the following:

"4. Considers nevertheless that the view of the United States of America that information need no longer be transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter requires further examination;

"5. Appoints an ad hoc committee consisting of six Members to undertake this examination;

"6. Invites this ad hoc committee to take into account all the information available on the question of Puerto Rico and examine by means of any oral hearing such persons as it may deem necessary;

"7. Invites the Secretary-General to convene the aforesaid ad hoc committee so that it may be able to report to the General Assembly at its next session."

64. Burma, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia and Mexico submitted amendments (A/C.4/L.302) to the draft resolution which would: (1) add as the last paragraph of the preamble the following: "Bearing in mind the competence of the General Assembly to decide whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory has or has not attained a full measure of self-government as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter"; (2) delete paragraphs 1, 5 and 6 of the operative part; and (3) replace paragraph 8 of the operative part by the following: "Expresses its confidence that the United States will find it possible to continue to transmit information in respect of Puerto Rico under Article 73 e of the Charter."

65. In view of the character of the proposed amendments, as set out in paragraphs 63 and 64 above, the question was raised whether they should be considered as amendments or as new draft resolutions. The Committee decided, by 38 votes to 11, with 3 abstentions, to consider them as amendments.

66. At its 355th meeting, the Committee voted on the two sets of amendments (A/C.4/L.301 and 302) and on the draft resolution, paragraph by paragraph.

67. The results of the voting on the amendments were as follows:

The amendment submitted by India (A/C.4/L.301) to delete the word "favourably" in operative paragraph 1, was rejected by 31 votes to 21, with 6 abstentions.

The second amendment submitted by India to delete operative paragraphs 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, and replace them by four paragraphs (A/C.4/L.301), was rejected by 34 votes to 18, with 7 abstentions.

The first of the amendments submitted by Burma, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia and Mexico (A/C.4/L.302), to add a new paragraph at the end of the preamble, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 32 to 19, with 8 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, France, Iceland, Israel, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Sweden, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Iran, Nicaragua, Peru, Thailand.

The second of the amendments (A/C.4/L.302) to delete operative paragraphs 1, 5 and 6, was rejected by 31 votes to 15, with 13 abstentions.

The third of the amendments (A/C.4/L.302) to replace operative paragraph 8 with a new text, was rejected by 34 votes to 13, with 12 abstentions.

68. The results of the voting on the preamble of the draft resolution (A/C.4/L.300) was as follows:

The first paragraph was adopted by 48 votes to 1, with 6 abstentions.

The second paragraph was adopted by 47 votes to 5, with 5 abstentions.

The third paragraph was adopted by 48 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions.

The fourth paragraph was adopted by 40 votes to 5, with 12 abstentions.

The fifth paragraph was adopted by 34 votes to 6, with 17 abstentions.

69. The results of the voting on the operative part of the draft resolution were as follows:

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 29 votes to 12, with 16 abstentions.

Paragraph 2 was adopted by 38 votes to 5, with 14 abstentions.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 37 votes to 5, with 15 abstentions.

Paragraph 4 was adopted by 32 votes to 8, with 19 abstentions.

Paragraph 5 was adopted by 26 votes to 14, with 18 abstentions.

Paragraph 6 was adopted by 30 votes to 14, with 13 abstentions.

Paragraph 7 was adopted by 37 votes to 11, with 10 abstentions.

Paragraph 8 was adopted by a roll-call vote of 24 to 17, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, France, Iceland, Iran, Israel, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay.

Against: Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Haiti, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, Venezuela.

Paragraph 9 was adopted by 31 votes to 8, with 19 abstentions.

70: The draft resolution, as a whole, as amended, was adopted by a roll-call vote of 22 to 18, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iran, Israel, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay.

Against: Australia, Belgium, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia.

Abstaining: Afghanistan, Argentina, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Greece, Iceland, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela.

71. The text of the draft resolution, as adopted, is annexed to the present report as draft resolution VII.

72. The Fourth Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION I

FACTORS WHICH SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN  
DECIDING WHETHER A TERRITORY IS OR IS NOT A  
TERRITORY WHOSE PEOPLE HAVE NOT YET ATTAINED  
A FULL MEASURE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the principles embodied in the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories and the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter,

Recalling the provisions of resolutions 567 (VI) and 648 (VII), adopted by the General Assembly on 18 January and 10 December 1952 respectively, indicating the value of establishing a list of factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a Territory has or has not attained a full measure of self-government,

Having regard to the competence of the General Assembly to consider the principles that should guide the United Nations and the Member States in the implementation of obligations arising from Chapter XI of the Charter and to make recommendations in connexion with them,

Having examined the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories) set up by resolution 648 (VII) (A/2428),

1. Takes note of the conclusions of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Factors (Non-Self-Governing Territories);
2. Approves the list of factors as adopted by the Fourth Committee;
3. Recommends that the annexed list of factors should be used by the General Assembly and the Administering Members as a guide in determining whether any Territory, due to changes in its constitutional status, is or is no longer within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter, in order that, in view of the documentation provided under resolution 222 (III) of 3 November 1948, a decision may be taken by the General Assembly on the continuation or cessation of the transmission of information required by Chapter XI of the Charter;

4. Reasserts that each concrete case should be considered and decided upon in the light of the particular circumstances of that case and taking into account the right of self-determination of peoples;

5. Considers that the validity of any form of association between a Non-Self-Governing Territory and a metropolitan or any other country essentially depends on the freely expressed will of the people at the time of the taking of the decision;

6. Considers that the manner in which Territories referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter can become fully self-governing is primarily through the attainment of independence, although it is recognized that self-government can also be achieved by association with another State or group of States if this is done freely and on the basis of absolute equality;

7. Reaffirms that the factors, while serving as a guide in determining whether the obligations as set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter shall exist, should in no way be interpreted as a hindrance to the attainment of a full measure of self-government by a Non-Self-Governing Territory;

8. Further reaffirms that, for a Territory to be deemed self-governing in economic, social or educational affairs it is essential that its people shall have attained a full measure of self-government;

9. Instructs the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to study any documentation transmitted hereafter under resolution 222 (III) in the light of the list of factors approved by the present resolution, among other relevant considerations which may arise from each concrete case of cessation of information;

10. Recommends that the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories take the initiative of proposing modifications at any time to improve the list of factors, as may seem necessary in the light of circumstances.

ANNEX

LIST OF FACTORS

FACTORS INDICATIVE OF THE ATTAINMENT OF INDEPENDENCE  
OR OF OTHER SEPARATE SYSTEMS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

First Part

FACTORS INDICATIVE OF THE ATTAINMENT OF INDEPENDENCE

A. International status

1. International responsibility. Full international responsibility of the territory for the acts inherent in the exercise of its external sovereignty and for the corresponding acts in the administration of its internal affairs.
2. Eligibility for membership in the United Nations.
3. General international relations. Power to enter into direct relations of every kind with other governments and with international institutions and to negotiate, sign and ratify international instruments.
4. National defence. Sovereign right to provide for its national defence.

B. Internal self-government

1. Form of government. Complete freedom of the people of the territory to choose the form of government which they desire.
2. Territorial government. Freedom from control or interference by the government of another State in respect of the internal government (legislature, executive, judiciary, and administration of the Territory).
3. Economic, social and cultural jurisdiction. Complete autonomy in respect of economic, social and cultural affairs.



## Second Part

### FACTORS INDICATIVE OF THE ATTAINMENT OF OTHER SEPARATE SYSTEMS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

#### A. General

1. Opinion of the population. The opinion of the population of the territory, freely expressed by informed and democratic processes, as to the status or change in status which they desire.
2. Freedom of choice. Freedom of choosing on the basis of the right of self-determination of peoples between several possibilities, including independence.
3. Voluntary limitation of sovereignty. Degree of evidence that the attribute or attributes of sovereignty which are not individually exercised will be collectively exercised by the larger entity thus associated and the freedom of the population of a territory which has associated itself with the metropolitan country to modify at any time this status through the expression of their will by democratic means.
4. Geographical considerations. Extent to which the relations of the Non-Self-Governing Territory with the capital of the metropolitan government may be affected by circumstances arising out of their respective geographical positions, such as separation by land, sea or other natural obstacles; and extent to which the interests of boundary States may be affected, bearing in mind the general principle of good-neighbourliness referred to in Article 74 of the Charter.
5. Ethnic and cultural considerations. Extent to which the populations are of different race, language or religion or have a distinct cultural heritage, interests or aspirations, distinguishing them from the peoples of the country with which they freely associate themselves.
6. Political advancement. Political advancement of the population sufficient to enable them to decide upon the future destiny of the territory with due knowledge.

#### B. International status

1. General international relations. Degree or extent to which the territory exercises the power to enter freely into direct relations of every kind with other governments and with international institutions and to negotiate, sign and ratify international instruments freely. Degree or extent to which the metropolitan country is bound, through constitutional provisions or legislative means, by the freely expressed wishes of the territory in negotiating, signing and ratifying international conventions which may influence conditions in the territory.

2. Change of political status. The right of the metropolitan country or the territory to change the political status of that territory in the light of the consideration whether that territory is or is not subject to any claim or litigation on the part of another State.

3. Eligibility for membership in the United Nations.

C. Internal self-government

1. Territorial government. Nature and measure of control or interference, if any, by the government of another State in respect of the internal government, for example, in respect of the following:

Legislature: The enactment of laws for the territory by an indigenous body whether fully elected by free and democratic processes or lawfully constituted in a manner receiving the free consent of the population;

Executive: The selection of members of the executive branch of the government by the competent authority in the territory receiving consent of the indigenous population, whether that authority is hereditary or elected, having regard also to the nature and measure of control, if any, by an outside agency on that authority, whether directly or indirectly exercised in the constitution and conduct of the executive branch of the government;

Judiciary: The establishment of courts of law and the selection of judges.

2. Participation of the population. Effective participation of the population in the government of the territory: (a) Is there an adequate and appropriate electoral and representative system? (b) Is this electoral system conducted without direct or indirect interference from a foreign government? 1/

1/ For example, the following questions would be relevant: (i) Has each adult inhabitant equal power (subject to special safeguards for minorities) to determine the character of the government of the territory? (ii) Is this power exercised freely, i.e. is there an absence of undue influence over and coercion of the voter and of the imposition of disabilities on particular political parties? Some tests which can be used in the application of this factor are as follows:

- (a) The existence of effective measures to ensure the democratic expression of the will of the people;
- (b) The existence of more than one political party in the territory;
- (c) The existence of a secret ballot;
- (d) The existence of legal prohibitions on the exercise of undemocratic practices in the course of elections;
- (e) The existence for the individual elector of a choice between candidates of differing political parties;
- (f) The absence of "martial law" and similar measures at election times.
- (iii) Is each individual free to express his political opinions, to support or oppose any political party or cause, and to criticize the government of the day?

3. Economic, social and cultural jurisdiction. Degree of autonomy in respect of economic, social and cultural affairs, as illustrated by the degree of freedom from economic pressure as exercised, for example, by a foreign minority group which, by virtue of the help of a foreign Power, has acquired a privileged economic status prejudicial to the general economic interest of the people of the territory; and by the degree of freedom and lack of discrimination against the indigenous population of the territory in social legislation and social developments.

### Third Part

FACTORS INDICATIVE OF THE FREE ASSOCIATION OF A TERRITORY ON EQUAL BASIS WITH THE METROPOLITAN OR OTHER COUNTRY AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THAT COUNTRY OR IN ANY OTHER FORM

#### A. General

1. Opinion of the population. The opinion of the population of the territory, freely expressed by informed and democratic processes, as to the status or change in status which they desire.

2. Freedom of choice. The freedom of the population of a Non-Self-Governing Territory which has associated itself with the metropolitan country as an integral part of that country or in any other form to modify this status through the expression of their will by democratic means.

3. Geographical considerations. Extent to which the relations of the territory with the capital of the central government may be affected by circumstances arising out of their respective geographical positions, such as separation by land, sea or other natural obstacles. The right of the metropolitan country or the Territory to change the political status of that Territory in the light of the consideration whether that Territory is or is not subject to any claim or litigation on the part of another State.

4. Ethnic and cultural considerations. Extent to which the population are of different race, language or religion or have a distinct cultural heritage, interests or aspirations, distinguishing them from the peoples of the country with which they freely associate themselves.

5. Political advancement. Political advancement of the population sufficient to enable them to decide upon the future destiny of the territory with due knowledge,

6. Constitutional considerations. Association by virtue of a treaty or bilateral agreement affecting the status of the territory, taking into account

(i) whether the constitutional guarantees extend equally to the associated territory; (ii) whether there are powers in certain matters constitutionally reserved to the territory or to the central authority; and (iii) whether there is provision for the participation of the territory on a basis of equality in any changes in the constitutional system of the State.

B. Status

1. Legislative representation. Representation without discrimination in the central legislative organs on the same basis as other inhabitants and regions.

2. Participation of the population. Effective participation of the population in the government of the territory: (a) Is there an adequate and appropriate electoral and representative system? (b) Is this electoral system conducted without direct or indirect interference from a foreign government? 2/

3. Citizenship. Citizenship without discrimination on the same basis as other inhabitants.

4. Government officials. Eligibility of officials from the territory to all public offices of the central authority, by appointment or election, on the same basis as those from other parts of the country.

C. Internal constitutional conditions

1. Suffrage. Universal and equal suffrage, and free periodic elections, characterized by an absence of undue influence over and coercion of the voter or of the imposition of disabilities on particular political parties. 3/

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2/ See previous footnote 1.

3/ For example, the following tests would be relevant:

- (a) The existence of effective measures to ensure the democratic expression of the will of the people;
- (b) The existence of more than one political party in the territory;
- (c) The existence of a secret ballot;
- (d) The existence of legal prohibitions on the exercise of undemocratic practices in the course of elections;
- (e) The existence for the individual elector of a choice between candidates of differing political parties;
- (f) The absence of "martial law" and similar measures at election times;
- (g) Freedom of each individual to express his political opinions, to support or oppose any political party or cause, and to criticize the government of the day.

2. Local rights and status. In a unitary system equal rights and status for the inhabitants and local bodies of the territory as enjoyed by inhabitants and local bodies of other parts of the country; in a federal system an identical degree of self-government for the inhabitants and local bodies of all parts of the federation.
3. Local officials. Appointment or election of officials in the territory on the same basis as those in other parts of the country.
4. Internal legislation. Local self-government of the same scope and under the same conditions as enjoyed by other parts of the country.
5. Economic, social and cultural jurisdiction. Degree of autonomy in respect of economic, social and cultural affairs, as illustrated by the degree of freedom from economic pressure as exercised, for example, by a foreign minority group which, by virtue of the help of a foreign Power, has acquired a privileged economic status prejudicial to the general economic interest of the people of the territory; and by the degree of freedom and lack of discrimination against the indigenous population of the territory in social legislation and social developments.

Resolution II

EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Considering that, by resolution 445 (V) adopted on 12 December 1950, it approved the special report on education drawn up in 1950 as a brief but considered indication of the importance of educational advancement and of the problems still to be faced in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

Noting the further report prepared in 1953 by the Committee on Information<sup>1/</sup> from Non-Self-Governing Territories on educational conditions in these Territories,

1. Approves this further report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories as a supplement to the report approved in 1950;

2. Emphasizes that the objectives of education in Non-Self-Governing Territories are:

(a) To develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility among the peoples, and to enable them to take an increasing share of responsibility in the conduct of their own affairs;

(b) To raise the standards of living of the peoples by helping them to improve their economic productivity and standards of health;

(c) To promote the social progress of the Territories, taking into account the basic cultural values and the aspirations of the peoples concerned;

(d) To secure the extension of the intellectual development of the peoples so as to provide for them access to all levels of culture;

3. Affirms that in accordance with the above objectives the process of education should be designed to familiarize the inhabitants with and train them in the use of the tools of economic, social and political progress, with a view to the attainment of a full measure of self-government;

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<sup>1/</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 15, document A/2465, part II.

4. Recommends to the Administering Members that, in order to carry out the said objectives and in general to solve the educational problems of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, they should seek the technical advice of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration and make the greatest possible use of the facilities of the specialized agencies;

5. Recommends further to the Administering Members that they similarly make the greatest possible use of offers that may be made to them by other States Members of the United Nations through the Secretary-General or through the specialized agencies concerned or in other appropriate ways, for the purpose of facilitating the educational advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories by such means as making available fellowships, scholarships and internships to qualified students from these Territories;

6. Invites the Secretary-General to communicate the report on education and the present resolution to the Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration.

Resolution III

ASSOCIATION OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING  
TERRITORIES IN THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION  
FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Whereas the direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies has been considered as an effective means of promoting the progress of the populations of these Territories towards a status of equality with the States Members of the United Nations,

Whereas it has been recognized that the direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories can be of further assistance in promoting the progress of these Territories and their peoples towards the goals set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

Whereas the Administering Members have been invited to make possible the association of qualified representative inhabitants of the Territories in the work of the Committee,

Considering the technical difficulties advanced by the Administering Members on the question of accepting the collaboration in the work of the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories as "associate members",

Considering that the principle of unity of representation must be maintained,

Noting that the Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories have from time to time attached representative inhabitants of the Territories to their delegations,

Considering that this practice should be stimulated and developed,

1. Invites the Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories, the inhabitants of which have attained a large measure of responsibility for economic, social and educational policies, to attach to their delegations, without prejudice to the principle stated in the fifth paragraph of the preamble, indigenous representatives specially qualified to speak on these matters as they relate to these Territories,



2. Requests the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to continue, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 647 (VII) of 10 December 1952, the study of means of securing a progressive increase in the participation of duly qualified representatives of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in its work.

Resolution IV

REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM  
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Noting that the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, particularly in relation to the special studies of certain functional fields initiated under General Assembly resolution 333 (IV) of 2 December 1949, has been materially assisted by the action of members of the Committee, including certain non-administering members, in associating with their delegations persons with special qualifications in the functional fields studied by the Committee,

Considering that this is a practice which might be extended with advantage to the work of the Committee, in that the pooling and exchange of knowledge and experience thus achieved will enable it more efficaciously to assess the economic, social and educational problems of Non-Self-Governing Territories in the light of the solutions being found to those problems elsewhere in the world,

1. Commends the action of those members which have included specialist advisers in their delegations to the Committee;

2. Expresses the hope that those members which have not hitherto found it possible to do so, will find it appropriate to associate with their delegations persons specially qualified in the functional fields within the Committee's purview.

Resolution V

EMPLOYMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STAFF FROM NON-SELF-  
GOVERNING AND TRUST TERRITORIES

The General Assembly,

Considering that paragraph 3 of Article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations regarding the employment of the staff of the United Nations states that, in addition to the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity in employment of Secretariat staff, due regard should be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible,

Having regard to the objectives set forth in Chapters XI and XII of the Charter in respect of the advancement of the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories,

Considering that the services of individuals from Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories in the Secretariat of the United Nations will contribute to a wider geographical coverage in the recruitment of staff,

Considering the statement made by the Secretary-General that he has already taken note of the wishes expressed in the Fourth Committee on this matter,

1. Recommends that the Secretary-General consider the desirability of continuing and increasing the recruitment of suitably qualified inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing and Trust Territories in the Secretariat of the United Nations;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the specialized agencies to the present resolution with a view to a similar policy being followed as far as possible in the secretariats of those agencies.

Resolution VI

CESSATION OF THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER IN RESPECT  
OF THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES AND SURINAM

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 650 (VII) of 20 December 1952 it invited the Committee set up to study the factors which should be taken into account in deciding whether a territory is or is not a territory whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government to examine carefully the documents submitted by the Netherlands Government relating to the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam in the light of resolution 648 (VII),

Having received and considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Factors established by resolution 648 (VII),

Having taken note of the statement of the representatives of the Netherlands that the negotiations between representatives of the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam which adjourned in the year 1952, will shortly be resumed,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress made by the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam towards self-government;

2. Considers that the new status of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam can only be rightly appraised after the said negotiations have led to a final result and this has been embodied in constitutional provisions;

3. Expresses to the Netherlands Government its confidence that as a result of the negotiations a new status will be attained by the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam representing a full measure of self-government in fulfilment of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter;

4. Invites the Government of the Netherlands to communicate to the Secretary-General the result of these negotiations and the provisions mentioned in paragraph 2 above;

5. Invites the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine these communications in connexion with the information already transmitted and to report thereon to the General Assembly;

6. Requests the Government of the Netherlands to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General the information specified in Article 73 e of the Charter in regard to the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam until such time as the General Assembly takes a decision that the transmission of information in regard to those Territories should be discontinued.

Resolution VII

CESSATION OF THE TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION UNDER  
ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER IN RESPECT OF  
PUERTO RICO

The General Assembly,

Considering that in resolution 222 (III) of 3 November 1948, the General Assembly, while welcoming any development of self-government in Non-Self-Governing Territories, considers it essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional status of any such Territory as a result of which the government responsible for the transmission under Article 73 e of the Charter of information in respect of that Territory thinks it unnecessary or inappropriate to continue such a practice,

Having received the communications dated 19 January and 20 March 1953 informing the United Nations of the establishment of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, as a result of the entry into force on 25 July 1952 of the Constitution of Puerto Rico, and stating that, in consequence of these constitutional changes, the Government of the United States of America would cease to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter,

Having studied the report<sup>1/</sup> prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, during its session of 1953, on the question of the cessation of the transmission of information on Puerto Rico, and presented to the General Assembly in conformity with paragraph 2 of resolution 448 (V) of 12 December 1950,

Having examined the communications of the Government of the United States of America in the light of the basic principles embodied in Chapter XI of the Charter and of all the other elements of judgment pertinent to the issue,

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1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 15, document A/2465, part I, section VII.

Considering that the agreement reached by the United States of America and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, in forming a political association which respects the individuality and the cultural characteristics of Puerto Rico, maintains the spiritual bonds between Puerto Rico and Latin America and constitutes a link in continental solidarity,

Bearing in mind the competence of the General Assembly to decide whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory has or has not attained a full measure of self-government as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter,

1. Takes note favourably of the conclusions set forth by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in its resolution;<sup>1/</sup>
2. Recognizes that the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, by expressing their will in a free and democratic way, have achieved a new constitutional status;
3. Expresses the opinion that it stems from the documentation provided that the association of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with the United States of America has been established as a mutually agreed association;
4. Recognizes that, when choosing their constitutional and international status, the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have effectively exercised their right to self-determination;
5. Recognizes that, in the framework of their Constitution and of the compact agreed upon with the United States of America, the people of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico have been invested with attributes of political sovereignty which clearly identify the status of self-government attained by the Puerto Rican people as that of an autonomous political entity;
6. Considers that, due to these circumstances, the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories and the provisions established under it in Chapter XI of the Charter can no longer be applied to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

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<sup>1/</sup> See Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighth Session, Supplement No. 15, document A/2465, part I, section VII, page 6.

7. Takes note of the opinion of the Government of the United States of America as to the cessation of the transmission under Article 73 e of the Charter of information on Puerto Rico;

8. Considers it appropriate that the transmission of this information should cease;

9. Expresses its assurance that, in accordance with the spirit of the present resolution, the ideals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the traditions of the people of the United States of America and the political advancement attained by the people of Puerto Rico, due regard will be paid to the will of both the Puerto Rican and American peoples in the conduct of their relations under their present legal statute, and also in the eventuality that either of the parties to the mutually agreed association may desire any change in the terms of this association.

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