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**Chairman: Mr. Thanat KHOMAN (Thailand).**

**AGENDA ITEM 35**

**Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter: reports of the Secretary-General and of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories: (A/3601 and Corr.1, A/3602, A/3603, A/3606/Rev.1, A/3607, A/3608, A/3609, A/3647 and Corr.1; A/C.4/360) (continued):**

- (a) Information on economic conditions;
- (b) Information on other conditions;
- (c) General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information (A/C.4/357/Rev.1, A/C.4/359);
- (d) Offers of study and training activities under resolutions 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954 and 931 (X) of 8 November 1955 (A/3618 and Add.1);
- (e) Methods of reproducing summaries of information concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Secretary-General (A/3619)

**GENERAL DEBATE**

1. Mr. AGUERO (Chile), on behalf of the people and the Government of Chile, welcomed the representatives of Ghana and the Federation of Malaya to the Committee.

2. Setting forth the point of view of the Chilean delegation with respect to economic development in Non-Self-Governing Territories, he recalled the statement in Article 73 of the Charter that the Administering Members had a "sacred trust". Those Powers were in a way trustees, whose administration was expected to contribute to the political, social and economic training of the people and to prepare them for self-government. Theirs was no easy task, for it was not possible for them to draw up a single economic policy for Territories each of which had its special character and whose population was often made up of different ethnic groups. In some cases, it was de-

sirable that a Territory should retain an essentially agricultural economy; in other Territories, however, there might be good reason to develop industry or handicrafts, because of the traditions and abilities of the population.

3. The object of economic policy should be to develop the Territory in the interest of all sections of the population and, while conserving its natural resources, to raise standards of living through an increase in individual purchasing power and to increase the total wealth of the Territory in order to make possible higher standards of administration and social services. It was essential to establish conditions of health and welfare which would contribute to the development of moral consciousness and a sense of responsibility on the part of the people, thereby enabling them to play an increasing part in the conduct of their own affairs.

4. The Chilean delegation was glad to note the development of external trade in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, but it felt that the people should derive greater benefit from the proceeds of that trade.

5. With respect to industrialization, his delegation was of the opinion that action by the State should be directed towards the establishment of essential industries and the promotion of industrial progress where local conditions were not favourable to it. Nevertheless, industrialization should not be regarded as an end itself but as one of the means of raising the income and levels of living. If a Territory was more particularly suited to the cultivation of certain crops, it would be advantageous to develop that activity and to exchange the produce for manufactured articles. In other cases it would be advisable to diversify industrial production in order to strengthen the economy of the Territory.

6. On the other hand, however much industrialization was promoted, agriculture would for the time being continue to be the basis of economic life in most of the Territories. Hence progress in agriculture was the key to the economic integration and stability of the Territories. With a view to contributing to progress in that sphere, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations had already given advice concerning the diversification of agricultural production.

7. The Chilean delegation had also given attention to the question of the alienation of land to non-indigenous inhabitants and other land problems, such as soil deterioration, consolidation of holdings and settlement of nomads. The specialized agencies were the bodies most qualified to advise the administering Powers in their efforts to find solutions to those problems.

8. Concentration upon economic problems, however, should not entail any neglect of the accompanying social problems. Economic development could, for example,

result in increased social inequality and family instability. It should be made the means of creating conditions in which new social institutions could evolve or traditional institutions could take on new meaning. In the opinion of the Chilean delegation, the co-operative movement was a means whereby individuals and groups could combine their efforts in wide programmes of economic and social development.

9. The Chilean delegation hoped that the Territories which were not yet self-governing would soon have their own governments and that they would enjoy not only political independence but also economic independence, which today was a matter of no less importance.

The meeting rose at 3.30 p.m.