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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, A/C.4/L.497) (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 facilities 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 (A/3619)

**GENERAL DEBATE (continued)**

1. Mr. ESPINOSA Y PRIETO (Mexico) submitted a draft resolution (A/C.4/L.497) sponsored by Iraq, Mexico, Morocco and Yugoslavia, to the effect that the International Court of Justice should be requested to give an advisory opinion on the subject of the voting procedure which would be applicable to matters concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories. He observed that while it was true that each State was master of its own policy in the debates of the United Nations, it was none the less also true that the Charter imposed on Member States certain limits which ought not to be exceeded under the pressure of circumstances. Any extensive disagreement about one of the provisions of

the Charter was an extremely serious matter and called for an authoritative judicial opinion. For that reason, it was proposed in the draft resolution that the Court should be asked two questions: the first concerned the voting procedure which would be applicable to resolutions of the General Assembly concerning Non-Self-Governing Territories; the second, as would be seen from the second paragraph of the preamble, concerned a point which had engaged the particular attention of the General Assembly during three plenary meetings (459th, 656th and 657th). Those meetings had been referred to, irrespective of any data which the Court might like to consider, because all possible points of view had probably been expressed on those occasions.

2. He was familiar with the arguments which had been advanced against the idea contained in the draft resolution, but he would like to hear the arguments which might be raised against asking the Court to decide the dispute. He was convinced that any steps taken to prevent the consultation would clearly reveal the nature of the case at issue and would provide the Court with valuable elements for a study of certain important aspects of the question. The authors of the draft had suggested an objective text and hoped that the authority of the Court, whose opinion they would accept, would restore harmony between the Member States.

3. Mr. SULTANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the peoples which were still under colonial domination demanded an end to the shameful colonial system, the right freely to decide their own internal affairs, to be allowed to use their resources to improve their lives and raise their levels of living. The colonial system, which had brought untold misery to hundreds of millions of people, was collapsing under the blows of the national liberation movement of the peoples of Asia and Africa. Many peoples long under the sway of the colonizers had won tangible successes and had succeeded by their struggle in establishing independent States.

4. However, more than 150 million people were still under colonial domination. The United Nations could not remain indifferent or apathetic to their fate. The Charter required that it should develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples. Article 73 of the Charter imposed specific obligations on States which had responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples had not yet attained a full measure of self-government, requiring them to ensure the political, economic and social advancement of the peoples concerned. He recalled also General Assembly resolution 637 (VII). He pointed out that the attainment of political independence could create the prerequisites for the liquidation of the consequences of colonial administration, and for the development of the national economies and cultures.

5. The examination of the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories showed that the Administering Members were not discharging their obligations towards the peoples of those Territories. Most of the measures they were carrying out continued to be directed towards preserving their dominant position in the colonies and perpetuating the role which the colonies had played as suppliers of cheap raw materials and as sources of fabulous profits. The character, essential nature and purposes of the colonizers had not changed. Only the forms of action had changed. The scope of the national liberation movement among the colonial peoples and the growth of world social forces were compelling the colonizers to adjust to the new situation, to seek new forms of colonial exploitation and domination.

6. The French authorities, compelled to manoeuvre by the growth of the national liberation movement among the populations of their colonies, had enacted a *loi-cadre*, proclaiming the grant of electoral rights to the indigenous inhabitants. However, that was only a formal act, since the rights of the territorial organs to which the indigenous inhabitants were elected could not satisfy the demands of the indigenous inhabitants. It was not surprising, therefore that, according to the press reports, in some areas 80 per cent of the electorate had boycotted the polls.

7. The Government of the United Kingdom had also pretended to make concessions to the demands of the indigenous inhabitants. In Kenya elections of African representatives to a previously appointive Legislative Council were held on the basis of an extremely restricted suffrage. In the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, according to the Press, only 26,000 of the 6,630,000 Africans in the Federation would be permitted to register for elections next autumn to a federal assembly.

8. The administering Powers were at the same time extensively pursuing a policy of outright suppression of the indigenous inhabitants by means of armed force and large-scale repressive measures in flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter. The 1956 issue of *African World Annual* reported that, according to information supplied by Lieutenant-General G. W. Lathbury, 10,339 Africans had been killed in Kenya up to the end of March 1956. In a period of only two months in 1957, 8,989 persons were arrested under the emergency regulations, of whom 8,648 were charged with unlawful movement and infringement of the pass regulations. Wholesale repression was also being applied to the inhabitants of other Territories such as Singapore, Northern Rhodesia, Madagascar and many others, which were seeking recognition of their right to independent development.

9. But no repression would halt the movement of subjugated people for their independence. The United Nations should help the peoples still under colonial domination to attain their freedom and independence as soon as possible in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

10. The Administering Members were not fulfilling either the obligations they had assumed under the Charter with regard to the economic advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. Their whole policy was designed to secure cheap raw materials for their own companies and monopolies, to create in

their dependent territories favourable conditions for the exploitation of those territories' resources of raw materials and manpower by a group of capitalists solely concerned to secure the maximum profits. The indigenous inhabitants' interests were as a rule not taken into account. The situation in the Territories was characterized, on the one hand, by an increase in the income and profits of foreign companies and monopolies coupled with the adoption of various measures by the administering Powers further to consolidate the exploitation of the Territories' resources by foreign capital and, on the other hand, by the poverty prevailing among the indigenous inhabitants, their increased exploitation and the almost complete absence of measures for developing the national economies of the Territories in the interest of the indigenous populations.

11. According to table 27 in document A/AC.35/L.245, the profits of private business enterprise in Uganda rose from \$16,500,000 in 1950 to \$27,200,000 in 1954. Profits of the Union minière operating in the Congo amounted to 6,579 million Belgian francs in the 1956 financial year.

12. Despite the fact that the African Territories were very rich in minerals of all kinds and sources of electric power there was no industrial development. The Governments of the administering Powers were not interested in developing national industries, nor were they taking the necessary steps to encourage the establishment of domestic manufacturing industries. As stated by the United Nations Secretariat, "the manufacturing industry is regarded almost everywhere as the special province of private enterprise" (A/AC.35/L.241, para. 145). In other words, complete freedom of action was left to foreign companies and monopolies to exploit the raw materials and manpower of the colonies, for it was clear that indigenous private capital could not compete with powerful foreign capitalist companies and monopolies and that, in turn, meant that industry in the Territories would be developed in the interests of the foreign companies and monopolies and not in the interests of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories or of the Territories' future.

13. The administering Powers paid little or no attention to the development of indigenous agriculture, which was still primitive and unproductive. The indigenous inhabitants were still being driven from the lands they occupied in order to free the most productive land for farms which would bring profits to their European owners.

14. As in the past, the indigenous inhabitants were subjected to harsh racial discrimination both overt and covert. Examples of such discrimination were apparent, for the indigenous inhabitants were relegated to the rank of second-class citizens without rights in the Territories' political and economic life where they were destined to serve the interests of the white colonists and foreign companies.

15. As it was apparent from the information transmitted to the United Nations by the Administering Members the indigenous inhabitants did not receive the necessary medical care and education. Tuberculosis and malaria were still rampant among them and infant mortality was very high. Many diseases were caused by malnutrition and poor working and living conditions. The number of hospitals and doctors was

totally inadequate and even the simplest medicaments were often lacking.

16. The administering Powers were not taking the necessary steps with regard to education either. As in the past, the majority of the indigenous population was deprived of the opportunity to obtain an education. In many Territories, as indicated in the information furnished by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (A/AC.35/L.249) the adult illiteracy rate was as high as 90 to 95 per cent.

17. Speaking about the association of the French and Belgian colonies with the so-called European Economic Community he pointed out that that was a new form of colonialism. It was clear that plans for a Euro-African community were attempts by the imperialists to forestall the downfall of the colonial system, to thwart the liberation of the oppressed peoples. It also constituted a threat of reimposing colonial slavery on those African peoples which had already attained their political independence. The Euro-African community would be a united colonialist front against the African peoples. Even The Times of London, on 22 February 1957, called the proposed community a form of collective colonialism. The Soviet Union delegation was bound to state that the agreement of the six Western European countries on joint exploitation of the African Territories was at variance with the United Nations Charter and with the obligations of the Administering Members and was detrimental to the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

18. He also noted that United States colonialism, with still subtler forms of colonial enslavement, had been rushing into the Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa and Asia. As was stated in the August 1957 issue of the Survey of Current Business, United States capital investment in the colonies of the Western European countries had amounted to \$900 million in 1956. American experts were exploring the underground deposits of Africa, looking for new and profitable projects for capital investment and preparing the way for the further exploitation of the wealth of the African continent and the establishment of new military bases. All that was taking place behind a screen of United States technical assistance.

19. West German imperialism, too, was forging ahead in the African colonies. It was stated in Nouvelle revue française d'outre-mer February 1957 that West German exports to Africa had exceeded their pre-war level in 1951 and had increased by almost five times in the period 1950-1956, their value reaching the impressive figure of 1,500 million marks.

20. The ever-increasing penetration into Africa of United States and West German capital presaged for the peoples of Africa still greater exploitation, harsher oppression and further economic and political enslavement.

21. Commenting on the report on economic conditions prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (A/3647, part two) he said that that report did not give analyses of the real situation in the Territories. In essence it consisted of generalities, and often made attempts to justify the lack of concern for indigenous inhabitants on the part of the Administering Members.

22. The United Nations should ensure that the provisions of its Charter were observed and should do everything within its power to help the peoples which were still under colonial domination to achieve their lawful right to freedom and independent development.

23. In conclusion, the USSR delegation considered it necessary once again to draw the attention of the General Assembly to the refusal of certain Members of the United Nations even to transmit to the United Nations information on the Territories under their administration. In its view the stand taken by the Governments of Portugal and Spain contradicted their obligations under the Charter. The General Assembly could not but condemn actions aimed at depriving the United Nations of the possibility of discharging its responsibilities towards the peoples of those Territories.

24. Mr. ROLZ BENNETT (Guatemala) said that when the Committee on Information had examined the economic situation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, his delegation had given particular attention to those aspects of economic development which revealed the policy of the Administering Members, its effects and the means used to apply it. It was not enough to judge the evolution of the Non-Self-Governing Territories from a technical point of view. The fundamental purpose of the administration of Non-Self-Governing territories must always be borne in mind: the development of self-government or independence, in accordance with the aspirations of the inhabitants. The sacred trust accepted by the Powers administering the Territories rested on the principle that the interests of the people were paramount; its fulfilment should ensure the political, economic and social advancement of the Territories. The old colonialist idea, which subordinated the interests of dependent peoples to those of the metropolitan country, had been legally banished when the Powers responsible had accepted the international obligation to lead the Territories to self-government or independence by signing the United Nations Charter—a multilateral legal instrument—including Chapter XI. In accordance with those principles, the Powers which included political information in the information they transmitted under Article 73 of the Charter should be encouraged and it was to be hoped that those which had not yet done so would reconsider their attitude.

25. Some Administering Members, however, were failing to comply with their obligation under the Charter to transmit information on the Territories for which they were responsible. It was encouraging to learn that Spain was giving due consideration to the communication concerning Article 73 of the Charter that the Secretary-General had sent to the new Members (A/C.4/331, para.1), that its reply would shortly be forthcoming and that it would be in keeping with the spirit of the Charter.

26. The evolution of the Territories was a coherent whole and its manifestations in the various fields could not be artificially separated if they were to be studied usefully. The Committee was concerned with fifty-four Territories, with about 125 million inhabitants, 109 million of whom lived in Africa, while 12 million lived in Pacific areas and 4 million on the American continent. In most of the Territories, the indigenous inhabitants, who constituted the largest group of the population, still lived in a subsistence

economy which coexisted in anachronistic fashion with certain more or less advanced sectors of production.

27. His delegation was happy to note some improvements in the economic infrastructure of certain Territories, but the rate of development did not appear to be rapid enough to give a sharp impetus to the economy. Most of the Territories continued to suffer from a scarcity of means of transport, lack of electric power and insufficient water supplies. Health and education services, also essential to economic progress, were far below the level required for the development of the Territories.

28. The economy of most of the Territories was characterized by reliance on the exportation of raw materials, which depended largely on the condition of foreign markets; such vulnerability was one of the chief factors hampering the development of the Territories in all sectors. For some time past, economic development plans had been drawn up for some Territories, providing for the establishment of extractive and processing industries and for a rise in agricultural production and stock-farming, in order to stimulate trade, increase the resources of the people and improve public finance. Yet the Territories' foreign trade remained extremely vulnerable. The increase in the volume of that trade which had taken place from 1953 to 1955 had only resulted in a small increase in value. The metropolitan Powers should give careful study to the deterioration of the terms of trade because it might endanger the efforts made to raise levels of living. The balance of foreign trade very often showed a deficit. If those deficits were due to the execution of economic development programmes, there would be less cause for concern, because the excess of imports would correspond to a productive capitalization which might, at a later stage, help to restore the balance of payments. Unfortunately no proper analysis of the situation could be undertaken on the basis of the information available, a fact which again demonstrated the need for studying and altering the form and content of the information transmitted by the Administering Members. His delegation supported the suggestions made by the Mexican representative at the 672nd meeting concerning information and documentation on Non-Self-Governing Territories.

29. His delegation had certain doubts regarding the currency reserves of colonies held in metropolitan countries. Colonial currencies appeared to be merely substitutes for metropolitan currencies, and the colonies did not seem to have full reserves of foreign currencies which might constitute an effective element in their trade policy for the benefit of the inhabitants. His delegation therefore considered that independent monetary systems with a bank of issue and adequate cover should be established at least in the most advanced of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. That would be a decisive step towards self-government, and the time was not far off when the Territories with the greatest economic possibilities would realize the usefulness of having their own banking system.

30. Although the establishment of co-operatives and sales groups had a corrective influence, it seemed that the economic contribution of the local population was, more often than not, to harvest and sell largely unprocessed produce to exporters and to furnish generally cheap labour for the plantations or mines. The majority of the inhabitants did not receive a fair

share of the profits. In certain Territories there was an imbalance between production for home consumption and production for export, the latter receiving official encouragement, sales opportunities and greater financial aid. It was difficult to maintain a balanced economic development because of social conditions, scarcity of natural resources, inadequate economic infrastructure and other obstacles encountered. Those obstacles in themselves demonstrated the need to raise levels of living by establishing or developing remunerative activities, such as mining industries or industries to process local products. Most of the Territories were in the paradoxical position of importing in the form of finished products the raw materials they exported. The uneconomic nature of such a state of affairs had been recognized in the French and British Territories and in the Belgian Congo, but the efforts made to remedy it were far from adequate. Furthermore, economic development must not lead to the neglect of agriculture; it must be carried out while maintaining a close association between the agricultural and industrial sectors of the economy, with the interests of the majority of the inhabitants of the Territory as the chief concern.

31. The transition to a monetary economy had far-reaching effects on indigenous societies. Some consequences of the economic transformation could be unfavourable if they were not accompanied by appropriate political, social and educational measures. Balanced social integration seemed to be a prerequisite for an equitable distribution of the fruits of economic development. Furthermore, modern institutions had to be established rapidly to prevent a dangerous vacuum being left after the disappearance of the traditional institutions. The action being taken in that respect did not seem to be vigorous enough.

32. International co-operation, which was today an established fact, should give the Non-Self-Governing Territories the benefits of scientific and technical progress. It could help bring about the necessary changes and contribute to the balanced economic, political, social and cultural development of those Territories. The Guatemalan delegation considered that a study should be made of the results already obtained through international co-operation, so as to gain a clearer idea of the contribution it could make to the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

33. A question which directly affected the economic development of a large number of Non-Self-Governing Territories was the establishment of the European Common Market. His delegation felt bound to make a number of observations on the statement made at the 672nd meeting by the representative of France on behalf of his country and of the other countries members of the European Economic Community.

34. He could not agree with the statement that the Fourth Committee was not competent to examine a subject of such importance at the present time. A measure such as the establishment of the European Common Market definitely belonged to the category of questions on matters which the General Assembly was competent to discuss under Article 10 of the Charter. The Committee was not only entitled, but was in duty bound, to study questions affecting the development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories



referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter. It ought not to neglect an event of such importance to those Territories. Furthermore the Guatemalan delegation did not consider that the competence of the United Nations was limited to the discussion a posteriori of information regarding those Territories. The provisions of Article 73 e of the Charter could not be considered as limiting the competence of the General Assembly. An analysis of the principles on which the development of the Territories was based was essential for the interpretation of that development. His delegation also considered that Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter was not applicable in the case under discussion. The argument that the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Common Market was a matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the signatory States could not be accepted. Chapter XI of the Charter laid down the principle of the international responsibility of the Members of the United Nations entrusted with the administration of Territories, and in that sense the examination of measures affecting the economic development of those Territories was clearly within the competence of the United Nations. As the guardian of the interests of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the United Nations should examine, inter alia, any provisions that would be discussed by those peoples prior to their adoption, were the Territories self-governing.

35. He then discussed the provisions concerning the association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Common Market. Representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories who approved the association of those Territories with the Common Market had asked for safeguards, to prevent the Treaty from becoming the instrument of a colonial penetration which would be the more dangerous as it would be carried out not by a single nation but by a group of countries pooling their human and material resources. The effects of association with the Common Market would probably vary in different countries and Territories. The essence of the Common Market lay in the elimination of customs duties and taxes on imports and the resulting formation of an extended free trade area. Hence, although there were provisions permitting the retention of duties designed to protect local industries, it was quite probable that, given the pressure which the whole system would inevitably exercise on the members of the Community, it would be difficult for the Territories to fight against the general tendency and they would end by being relegated to the role of producers of raw materials and outlets for the manufactured goods of the metropolitan members of the Community. The newly established industries in the Territories would find it hard to compete with the goods of the highly industrialized countries of the Community. The Territories under French administration, for their part, would indeed be provided with new markets, but they would lose the advantage of the higher prices they obtained in France. Admittedly, that loss would perhaps be offset by the importation of cheaper manufactured goods from other countries in the Community. On the basis of the information so far available, the Guatemalan delegation could not say if the effect would be favourable or unfavourable for the population of those Territories.

36. His delegation's comments were largely in the

nature of questions or misgivings. The association of certain Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community was an important event that should be studied carefully and objectively, without any preconceived ideas. The parts of the Treaty establishing that Community which concerned the dependent territories should be examined in the light of the provisions of the Charter and, in particular, of the principle underlying Chapter XI, namely, that the interests of the inhabitants of the Territories were paramount and that the Administering Members should lead them to self-government or independence.

37. Lastly, he said that his delegation was interested in the possibility of increasing the information available to the Committee by using the services of non-governmental organizations working in Non-Self-Governing Territories. His delegation hoped that the question could be studied by the Fourth Committee or by the Committee on Information.

38. Mr. KHAN (Pakistan) regretted that the great Powers, guardians of territories that had not yet attained their majority, were not taking part in the discussion. And yet they were the ones best acquainted with the causes favouring or retarding the progress of their wards. When they appeared before the Committee examining their administration, they did not all acquit themselves with equal brilliance, but the examination made it possible to find remedies for their short-comings. Furthermore, sooner or later there came a time when the dependent territories sought to free themselves from the guardianship of the metropolitan countries: Pakistan and India had become independent in 1947, followed by Ghana and the Federation of Malaya in 1956. There was thus every reason to hope that the outcome would be the same in the case of the territories which were not yet self-governing.

39. Reviewing the economic and social conditions that prevailed in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, he said that in his view economic progress and cultural progress were closely intertwined and the one must keep pace with the other. If they did not, a situation would result similar to that of the Negroes in the United States after the Civil War: they had been given political freedom and were thenceforward paid for their work but, lacking the education which would have prepared them for their new role, they had fallen easy prey to political opportunists. A new nation must be prepared to continue its development as far as possible by means of its own resources and learn to utilize its resources logically.

40. There had been much controversy over the question of how to allocate educational funds. It was foolish to think that a few scholarships to universities would suffice, although that was a useful step. It was not enough to educate the select few: the masses must be educated and the governed prepared to choose their governors. It was important, therefore, to develop primary and secondary education and to found universities in the Territories.

41. The metropolitan countries should continue to stimulate economic development by giving the Territories financial support. The provision of funds for investment purposes could not be left entirely to private enterprise. Funds from metropolitan sources should be increased and consideration should be given

to the desirability of allowing tax exemptions to private enterprise on the basis of a fixed amount of capital profit instead of over a fixed period of time, since profits were often small or non-existent during the first years of a new business or industry. Funds from metropolitan sources should be allocated in a manner beneficial to the development of well-rounded agricultural and industrial programmes which were not confined to the stimulation of a single area. The exploitation of a single resource, at the expense of other possibilities, was not desirable. The Territories must eventually achieve some measure of economic autonomy, an important factor in attaining true independence; they could do so only by developing a large number of their resources. The fact that private capital tended to be invested in such a manner as to stimulate the development of a single industry or of only a small part of a country's potential was further reason for greater diversification in the investment of public funds.

42. Concerning the need for diversifying the economy, he quoted a statement made in July 1957 by the World Federation of Trade Unions to the effect that the economy of Territories concentrating on one or two key products was very susceptible to fluctuations of the commodity market; that susceptibility had done much to counteract development efforts. In its 1954 report (A/2729, part two) the Committee on Information had itself recommended diversification of the economy, but that policy had not been carried out to any marked degree, especially in the African Territories.

43. He noted that the level of living of the indigenous peoples of Africa was extremely low, as was shown by figures for per capita income, and felt that efforts must be made to raise it. In that connexion, it might perhaps be advisable to consider immediately the possibility of setting up an economic commission for Africa which would truly represent the interests of the indigenous peoples and would make possible inter-regional consultation and planning. The people of Africa must receive a greater measure of financial and technical assistance if they were ever to be in a position fully to use their agricultural and other resources. They needed technical assistance, including

experts to see that the programmes were carried out. It was shocking to note that only \$84,700, out of a total of \$2,244,094 for all of Africa, had been allocated to the Non-Self-Governing Territories of Africa, although they represented approximately five-sixths of the non-self-governing peoples of the world and had the greatest need of such assistance.

44. He saw in the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community only another effort to attach the Territories and their resources to a plan consonant with the private business interests of the European nations. The United Nations must keep the programme of the European Common Market under close surveillance, in order to protect the interests of the indigenous peoples from the start and see whether they could profit from it. He regretted that the representative of France had objected to discussion of the question in the Committee. That attitude was one that could not but give rise to mistrust and might prompt invocation of Article 103 of the Charter. It was hoped that France, which had been the traditional defender of human rights at a period when the West was not yet so enlightened, would dispel the fears engendered by its attitude by showing its respect for the principles of the Charter.

45. The delegation of Pakistan commended the United Kingdom for its policy with regard to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, several of which it had helped to achieve their independence and become Members of the United Nations. The preferential tariff system employed within the Commonwealth had benefited the United Kingdom and had at the same time helped the dependent territories. The European Economic Community might be organized along the same lines: the metropolitan countries would receive the raw materials they needed for their industries and would provide the materials necessary to create and stimulate new agricultural and industrial projects within the territories associated with the Community. Only by developing co-operation between metropolitan countries and territories would it be possible to dissipate the fears of seeing relations of master and servant established.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.