



**REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION
FROM
NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES**

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : EIGHTEENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 14 (A/5514)

INDEXED
AUG 1963
INDEX SECTION

UNITED NATIONS

(40 p.)

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UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1963

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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Abbreviations

CICT	Commission on International Commodity Trade
EPTA	Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
ILO	International Labour Organisation
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHO	World Health Organization

Part One

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES (FOURTEENTH SESSION, 1963)

Introduction

1. By resolution 1847 (XVII), adopted on 19 December 1962, the General Assembly decided "to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on the same basis" as that established by resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, particularly paragraphs 2 and 5 of that resolution. In addition to resolution 1700 (XVI), the basis of the Committee's work, referred to in this resolution, is contained in resolution 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

2. In accordance with operative paragraph 5 of resolution 1332 (XIII), the Committee is instructed:

"... to examine, in the spirit of Article 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, and of Article 55 of the Charter, the summaries and analyses of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter on economic, social and educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, including any papers prepared by the specialized agencies";

3. Furthermore, by resolution 1700 (XVI), the Committee is instructed:

"2. ... to examine the political and constitutional information transmitted by the Administering Members as well as information relating to functional fields, and submit its reports to the General Assembly with its observations and conclusions thereon;

"3. ... to undertake intensive studies of political, educational, economic and social conditions and problems of Territories located in the same area or region, except where circumstances require individual consideration."

4. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Committee to transmit its reports to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and "to provide it with pertinent material available to the Committee on Information, including such studies prepared for its consideration as may be required for the discharge of the Special Committee's functions".

5. The Committee consists of fourteen members, seven Member States having responsibility for the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter, and an equal number of other Members elected by the Fourth Committee on behalf of the General Assembly. At the end of 1962 there were two vacancies in the membership of the Committee owing to the expiration of the terms of office of Argentina and Ceylon. However, because of the agreement between the Governments of Indonesia and the Netherlands regarding West New Guinea (West Irian), the Netherlands withdrew from the Committee. Honduras was elected to fill the consequent single vacancy in the membership

of the Committee. The present membership is as follows:

Administering Members

Australia	Spain
France	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
New Zealand	
Portugal	United States of America

Non-Administering Members

	<i>Date of election¹</i>
Ecuador	1961
Honduras	1962
Liberia	1960
Mexico	1960
Pakistan	1961
Philippines	1961
Upper Volta	1961

6. The Committee held its fourteenth session at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It held eighteen meetings between 15 April and 10 May 1963. All members except Portugal were represented.

7. The Committee welcomed the presence of indigenous persons from the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the delegation of Spain and the participation of specialist advisers on economic conditions attached to the delegations of Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States in response to the invitation contained in General Assembly resolution 1332 (XIII).²

8. Representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO also attended the meetings of the Committee and took part in its discussions.

I. Officers of the Committee

9. At its opening (260th) meeting on 15 April 1963, the Committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman: Mr. D. J. de Piniés (Spain);

Vice-Chairman: Mr. V. A. Hamdani (Pakistan);

Rapporteur: Mr. M. Norrish (New Zealand).

II. Agenda

10. At its 260th meeting, the Committee adopted its provisional agenda. The agenda³ is reproduced as annex I to this report.

¹ The term of office of the elected members is normally for three calendar years and expires on 31 December of the relevant year.

² The indigenous representatives from Río Muni and Fernando Pó were Mr. Felipe Esono Nsue and Mr. Augustín Ondo Nchama. The specialist advisers on economic conditions were Mr. José Gómez Durán from Spain, Mr. P. Selwyn from the United Kingdom and Mr. Gilbert White from the United States.

³ A/AC.35/16/Rev.1.

III. Sub-Committee on Economic Advancement

11. At its 264th meeting, the Committee decided to establish a sub-committee with wide terms of reference to prepare a special report on economic advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. The sub-committee was to take into account discussions in the Committee and to draw up observations and conclusions on the basis of all available information.

12. At its 264th meeting, the Chairman appointed Ecuador, Liberia, the Philippines, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America as members of the sub-committee, and the Rapporteur of the Committee and the representatives of the specialized agencies were invited to participate in the work. The sub-committee nominated the Rapporteur as its Chairman. The sub-committee held fifteen meetings between 23 April and 3 May 1963.

IV. Preliminary statements

13. At the 260th meeting, the representative of Spain expressed the reservations of his Government with regard to the transmission of information by the Government of the United Kingdom on Gibraltar over which his Government held sovereignty. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had no doubts as to its sovereignty over Gibraltar and reserved its rights on the question.

14. At the 261st meeting, the representative of the Philippines reserved the position of his Government with regard to the transmission of information by the United Kingdom on North Borneo over which his Government held sovereignty. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government had no doubts as to its sovereignty over North Borneo and reserved its rights on the question.

15. Later, at the 269th meeting, the representative of the Philippines drew the Committee's attention to certain portions of the Secretariat's report on political and constitutional developments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. He referred specifically to some passages of the report concerning North Borneo⁴ and gave the Committee an account of his Government's position. He stated that North Borneo was the subject of a dispute between the Philippines and the United Kingdom, and reaffirmed his Government's sovereignty over that Territory.

16. In reply to this statement, the representative of the United Kingdom stated once again that his Government had no doubt as to its sovereignty over North Borneo and reserved his Government's position.

17. At the 266th meeting, the representative of Honduras stated that her delegation regretted that no reference had been made in the Committee to the Swan Islands, over which Honduras claimed sovereign rights for historical and juridical reasons.

V. Political and constitutional developments

18. The Committee had before it the summaries of information on the Non-Self-Governing Territories relating to the year 1961, transmitted by the Administering Members under Article 73 e of the Charter, which contain a section on government.⁵ Political and con-

stitutional information transmitted by the United Kingdom Government, in accordance with its decision, announced at the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, was placed before the Committee in full.⁶ The Committee also had before it a report prepared by the Secretariat giving a review of the policies of the several Administering Members for the political advancement of the Territories under their administration and the manner in which their policies were being implemented.⁷ Where available, information was also included on the extension of the franchise.

19. The Committee discussed this item from its 267th to 272nd meeting. The Committee's discussions related mainly to the fifty-three Non-Self-Governing Territories on which the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States had transmitted information. Many members regretted that no information on political and constitutional development had been transmitted by the Government of Portugal on Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe, Macau and Timor. The Committee considers that the general observations it makes in this report apply equally to these Territories. The representatives of Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan and the Philippines regretted that no information had been transmitted by the United Kingdom on Southern Rhodesia; the representative of Liberia also noted that while France claimed that French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago had attained internal autonomy, the Territories were still Non-Self-Governing Territories and France had the obligation to continue to transmit information on them.

20. At the 265th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom restated the position of his Government that Southern Rhodesia was a self-governing colony and as such it was under no obligation to report on economic, social and educational matters to the United Kingdom Government. Nor did the United Kingdom Government have the right to demand it. The United Kingdom Government therefore could not transmit information it did not possess. In reply to this statement, the representatives of Liberia and Pakistan recalled that the General Assembly had rejected this position and had maintained that the United Kingdom Government was under an obligation to report on Southern Rhodesia.

21. At the 266th meeting, the representative of France stated that French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago were considered by the French Government to be self-governing and had exercised their right to self-determination in a referendum based on universal suffrage in October 1958. The only Non-Self-Governing Territory still under French administration was the New Hebrides, which was a Franco-British condominium with respect to which the French Government continued to transmit information.

22. In the course of the discussion, additional information on recent and current political developments in the Territories was supplied to the Committee by the representatives of the Administering Members who commented also on the general policies pursued by their Governments. The representatives of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom reaffirmed the principles followed by their Governments for the political

⁴ A/AC.35/L.371 and Corr.1, paras. 592 and 596.

⁵ A/5401-A/5404.

⁶ A/5401/Add.1-12, A/5402/Add.1-5, A/5403/Add.1-11, and A/5404/Add.1-4.

⁷ A/AC.35/L.371 and Corr.1.

development of the Territories under their administration towards the goal of Chapter XI of the Charter.

23. The representative of Australia informed the Committee of the steps taken by his Government in consultation with the people of Papua to prepare them for self-determination. He affirmed that the Australian Government had accepted the principles embodied in Article 73 b of the Charter and that the rate of progress in Papua towards the accepted aim was now being regulated by the desires of the people themselves.

24. In September 1962, the reconstituted Legislative Council of Papua had accepted a suggestion to appoint a Select Committee for the purpose of considering what the next step forward should be and how it might be implemented. The Select Committee, which consisted of three indigenous and two non-indigenous elected members of the Legislative Council, had sought the opinions of all sectors of the population through interviews before drawing up its recommendations. These recommendations had already been approved by the Legislative Council and were being submitted to the Australian Government. The main recommendations were to introduce adult suffrage with a common electoral roll and to change the Legislature into a House of Assembly in which indigenous members would have a two-thirds majority. If the recommendations were approved by the Australian Parliament, legislation would be introduced to bring the changes into effect in 1964.

25. The representative of New Zealand informed the Committee that his Government aimed at bringing the Cook, Niue and Tokelau Islands to full internal self-government within the next two or three years, and outlined the main steps planned to attain this goal. Owing to the smallness of these islands and to their geographical situation, it had been necessary to develop political institutions to meet their particular needs. Both the Cook Islands and Niue were already well advanced towards self-government. The Legislative Assembly of each of these Territories was elected by universal adult suffrage and had powers to enact laws and to control all public moneys. In July 1962 a tentative time-table had been approved by the two Legislative Assemblies for advancement towards the immediate goal of self-government. The first step was taken later that year with the establishment in each Territory of an Executive Committee elected from the Legislature. Legislation affecting the Cook and Niue Islands was now being reviewed in order to remove progressively the remaining reservations on the territorial powers of legislation. The Executive Committee would be constituted into full-fledged cabinets by 1964. In the Cook Islands this step would be accompanied by the withdrawal of all but one of the nominated members of its Legislative Assembly. According to the plan, final measures would then be taken to enable each Assembly to enjoy full legislative power over internal matters. At that stage it would be for the peoples themselves to decide, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, on their own constitutional future.

26. The representative of Spain stated that the constitutional and political development of the Territories under the administration of his Government was set out in the information it had transmitted.⁸ Following enactment of the Act of 30 July 1959 (as well as the

Decrees of 31 March, 1960, 7 April 1960 and the Act of 21 April 1961) the Spanish Territories in Africa now had exactly the same juridical status as the Peninsula Provinces, and all inhabitants, irrespective of race, enjoyed equal rights. In Fernando Póo and Río Muni, where there was the largest settled population, the inhabitants participated in local government through elected councils at the village, municipal and provincial level. Popular elections to municipal councils had been held in 1961 and again in 1962, when half the membership had been changed. In the elections for municipal and provincial councillors, heads of families and representatives of cultural and occupational groups took part. The fact that Fernando Póo and Río Muni (Spanish Equatorial Africa) had the status of provinces did not deprive their inhabitants of the right to self-determination. In this connexion, he recalled the statement of the Spanish representative at the 1177th meeting of the General Assembly that "Spaniards respect self-determination more than anyone, but that self-determination must be genuine", and that in reference to Spanish Equatorial Africa:

"...if because of the remoteness of the area in which the inhabitants live or because of their special human characteristics they should one day wish to change their present status and the majority decided in favour of such a course, Spain would place no obstacle in the way of working out the future of these provinces with them."

27. At the 271st meeting, the representative of Spain, replying to a question by the representative of Liberia, further clarified the position of his Government on the question of the self-determination of Fernando Póo and Río Muni. He considered that self-determination was genuine when it reflected the authentic expression of the will of those who were to exercise the right of self-determination, and the Spanish constitutional law made provisions for such an expression. In reply to a further question by the representative of Liberia as to whether the right of the people to self-determination also applied to the Spanish Sahara, the representative of Spain explained that as that Territory had a nomadic population which fluctuated between 4,000 and 24,000, it would be difficult to hold consultations with the inhabitants. He stated that he would draw his Government's attention to the request of the representative of Liberia for clarification.

28. The representative of the United Kingdom recalled that his Government regarded the main Territories as embryonic nations and that it was fundamental to the British approach that each Territory should advance towards self-government or independence along its own lines and not in accordance with any over-all, preconceived plan. As much responsibility as possible was devolved upon the territorial authorities: the executive was given a wide measure of autonomy and the territorial legislatures were given the right to make laws for internal affairs. The process of advance towards self-government consisted, therefore, of the increased participation of the local inhabitants in the legislative and executive bodies, coupled with the extension of the franchise towards the goal of universal adult suffrage. At each stage of this advance towards self-government, the measures taken were based on consultations between the United Kingdom Government and the representatives of the peoples of the Territory concerned; and the contribution made by the representatives of the people increased until the final stage, when

⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4785), part one, annex V; documents A/5078/Add.3 and A/5401.*

the establishment of a constitution was almost exclusively for them to decide.

29. The representative of the United Kingdom cited examples of developments in the Territories during the past year which showed the progress made in their advance towards self-government and independence; he discussed in particular the increase of indigenous representation in the executive and the holding of elections on the basis of a broader franchise. Nyasaland as a result of a Constitutional Conference held in November 1962, now had a self-governing Constitution. The Prime Minister was Dr. Hastings Banda, who headed a cabinet of eight elected ministers and one *ex officio* minister. There had also been increased participation of elected indigenous representatives in the executive in Aden, Kenya and Northern Rhodesia. Both Aden and Kenya now had a council of ministers. General elections were to be held in Kenya in May 1963, after which Kenya would have a full-fledged cabinet and a prime minister.

30. In Gambia and Grenada, new elections had been held to the legislatures on the basis of universal adult franchise, and in the Bahamas on the basis of a universal adult franchise with a limited plural vote on a property basis. In Zanzibar, recent legislation had removed the previous literacy and property franchise qualifications and the next elections, which it was hoped would be held in July 1963, would be on the basis of universal adult franchise. In Fiji, property and income qualifications had been eliminated and the vote had been extended to women. In Bermuda, new elections were being held on the basis of universal suffrage for persons over twenty-five years of age and a limited second vote for landowners.

31. Consultations regarding the final stages of advance of a Territory generally took the form of a constitutional conference. The Swaziland Conference had opened in January 1963, and other conferences were scheduled to discuss in the near future the constitutional advance of the Bahamas, the formation of a new West Indies federation (comprising the seven Territories of Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent), the advance of British Honduras to full internal self-government and the request of Malta for independence.

32. The representative of the United States of America stated that although American Samoa, Guam and the United States Virgin Islands were situated far from the North American continent, the inhabitants of these Territories wished to attain internal self-government under the United States Constitution and in full agreement with the United States. All these Territories already had legislatures which had been popularly elected on the basis of universal suffrage and which had full legislative powers in local matters, including budgetary questions. These legislatures also had the power to approve or reject cabinet members or departmental heads designated by the Governor, who was appointed by the United States Government. In both Guam and the Virgin Islands, political parties played a major role in the elections. In all these Territories the majority of the civil service was indigenous, and in both the Virgin Islands and Guam the Governors were also indigenous. New legislation was projected which would enable the people of each Territory to elect their own governor.

33. The Committee records its satisfaction that since its last session, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago and

Uganda have become independent States and Members of the United Nations.

34. The information before the Committee at its current session showed that at the end of 1962 the fifty-two Territories on which information had been transmitted by the Administering Members were at various stages of political development. At one end of the scale were Territories in which representative institutions were developed and the inhabitants already had a substantial measure of internal self-government. These included the Territories of Guam, American Samoa and the Virgin Islands under United States administration; Papua under Australian administration; Cook and Niue Islands under New Zealand administration; Barbados, British Guiana, Malta, Mauritius and Singapore, and, by the end of 1962, Kenya and Nyasaland under United Kingdom administration. At the other end of the scale were Territories such as Hong Kong where both legislative and executive powers were still held by the Governor. In Swaziland the only representative institutions took the form of advisory bodies, constituted on an ethnic basis.

35. Most of the Territories were at some intermediate stage of development with varying degrees of indigenous representation in the legislative and executive bodies. In many Territories there was still an equal number of official and unofficial members in both the executive and legislative bodies; but as the unofficial members were not necessarily indigenous inhabitants, the latter often formed a minority. In some of these Territories the indigenous representatives were nominated; in others, they were elected indirectly through traditional institutions; and in still others they were elected on the basis of some form of qualified franchise.

36. The Territories administered by Spain, however, which were constitutionally overseas provinces of the metropolitan country, represented a separate line of political development. In these Territories it was the position of Spain that the increased participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the administration of their own affairs was to be related to their educational advancement.⁹

37. The Committee observes that the political and constitutional advance of the Non-Self-Governing Territories generally varies in accordance with the concept of the Administering Member concerned of the final objective to be attained within the context of Chapter XI of the Charter. The Committee reaffirms its view, expressed in 1962, that care should be taken not to impose any particular political system or pattern of institutions but rather that power should be given to the people to fashion for themselves the institutions which they consider most appropriate to their circumstances.¹⁰

38. The Committee therefore welcomes the acknowledgement by the Administering Members who took part in this session of the Committee of the applicability of the principle of self-determination to the peoples in the Territories under their administration. It notes that in a number of Territories further steps are being planned to bring the people to the final stages of self-government in accordance with the obligations of the Administering Members under Chapter XI of the Charter and in the implementation of the Declaration

⁹ See para. 65.

¹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/5215), para. 51.*

on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The Committee endorses the principle that the advance of the Territories should be in accordance with the wishes of the people and that political institutions should be kept under review in order to ensure that they meet the needs of the Territories.

39. The representative of Liberia pointed out that in Territories where the indigenous inhabitants had limited participation in the representative institutions, it was incumbent on the Administering Member to adopt energetic measures providing for their increased participation and to ensure that any political and constitutional changes introduced were in keeping with the aspirations of the indigenous people.

40. The Committee welcomes the introduction of universal adult franchise in Territories where previously property, income and other qualifications restricted the vote. It urges that the remaining franchise restrictions which tend to operate in favour of minority groups should be speedily removed.

41. The Committee finds that while there has been increased participation of the indigenous inhabitants in the executive and legislative organs of a number of Territories, in many others, indigenous representation is not yet adequate, and in some, for instance Swaziland, a parity still exists between the representation of the minority European community and the indigenous population. Northern Rhodesia also reflects a situation where the representation of various races in the Territory is not proportional to their numbers. Several members of the Committee pointed out that this situation was unsatisfactory and expressed the view that properly balanced representation could be established only after universal adult suffrage had been introduced.

42. The representative of Mexico stated that his Government had always welcomed all efforts by the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories to attain independence and it considered that the political progress was real only when the inhabitants of a Territory had the right to vote and were eligible for all public offices. i.e., when universal adult suffrage existed without any restriction based on race, sex, religion, education or economic circumstances.

43. The representative of Ecuador considered that in granting people the right to self-determination it was also necessary to give them the assurance that their freely expressed wishes would be respected regarding both the form of the political institutions they chose and their right to enter into federations and other types of political unions.

44. The representative of Pakistan emphasized the need for accelerating the pace of political development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, irrespective of the pattern of advance set by the Administering Member concerned.

45. In its 1962 report, the Committee drew attention to the possibility that some of the smaller Territories could attain independence through federations or unions of Territories or States. At this session, several members commented on the vulnerability of the economies of most of the small Territories and the prevailing political stagnation. They urged the Administering Members concerned to provide increased assistance to these Territories to make them economically viable and to enable them more rapidly to attain full self-government. It was also suggested that the Committee should give more attention to the conditions prevailing

in these Territories. The Committee welcomes the information by the United Kingdom that a conference will be held later this year to reach decisions on the formation of a federation of the West Indies. The Committee considers also that the advance of the Cook and Niue Islands towards full self-government shows that small isolated islands can also achieve political progress with the assistance of the Administering Member.

46. In conclusion, the Committee wishes to record its view that while a number of Territories have moved closer to the goal of self-government and independence during the past year, much still needs to be done. It was pointed out in the Committee that delay in meeting the aspirations of the peoples for a greater degree of political power had sometimes led to violence. The Committee hopes that every effort will be made by the Administering Members to enable the remaining Territories under their administration to attain full self-government as soon as possible.

VI. Economic advancement

47. At its fourteenth session, the Committee once more gave special attention to questions of economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories. In response to resolution 1332 (XIII) and other pertinent resolutions, economic advisers were included in the delegations of Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

48. In addition to the summaries of the information transmitted¹¹ the Committee had before it special studies prepared by the Secretariat on major economic trends,¹² development planning and land reform,¹³ some economic activities in selected Non-Self-Governing Territories¹⁴ and labour conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories.¹⁵ It also had before it a report on IBRD loans and IDA credits for projects in Non-Self-Governing Territories¹⁶ and additional information provided by the United Kingdom on land tenure reform in the African lands of Kenya.¹⁷

49. The Committee discussed economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories (item 5 of its agenda) from its 261st to its 270th meeting inclusive. As indicated in paragraphs 11 and 12 above, at its 264th meeting, it established a sub-committee to draw up a report on economic advancement in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

50. The representatives of the Administering Members opened the discussion in the Committee with a review of the economic policies and trends of development in the Territories under their administration and described measures taken to bring about and maintain a steady rate of economic growth. The representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain and the United States explained that the Territories under their administration had small populations and limited resources, and were therefore dependent to a considerable extent on financial subsidies from the Metropolitan Governments. The representative of the United Kingdom noted that his Government also provided financial assistance in respect of the recurrent expenditure of a number of Territories under its administra-

¹¹ See para. 18 above.

¹² A/AC.35/L.368.

¹³ A/AC.35/L.369.

¹⁴ A/AC.35/L.370.

¹⁵ A/AC.35/L.375.

¹⁶ A/AC.35/L.376.

¹⁷ A/AC.35/L.379.

tion which were in a similar situation, particularly some of the smaller Territories in Southern Africa, the Caribbean area and the Pacific Ocean. All the Administering Members affirmed that it was the continuing policy of their Governments to foster the economic development of the Territories, particularly through the improvement of agriculture, the development of suitable industries, and the provision of financial and technical assistance to help the populations of the Territories to attain a higher standard of living.

51. Among the non-Administering Members, the representatives of Ecuador, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan and the Philippines took part in the discussions. Several of the non-Administering Members recalled the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and considered that the rapid evolution of dependent Territories towards self-government was a vital part of the campaign to overcome all forms of under-development.

52. The Committee's discussion this year centred mainly on the rate of progress in the Territories and the extent to which the economic position of the indigenous inhabitants had been improved. The Committee was concerned that the available information showed that since 1959 economic activities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories had in general continued to rise at a slower rate than in the earlier 1950's; that most of the Territories were particularly affected by fluctuations in world market prices because they were still dependent to a considerable degree on exports of a narrow range of primary products, and that in a few Territories the approach of independence had been accompanied by an economic setback due to the slowing down of the inflow of new investments, and in some cases by an outward transfer of capital.

53. Among other problems, the Committee was also concerned that the information showed that the majority of the indigenous inhabitants had not yet been drawn into the more advanced sectors of the economic life of many of the Territories. Moreover, in Territories where the population included a substantial number of non-indigenous inhabitants, a considerable disparity existed between the *per capita* income of the indigenous and non-indigenous groups, in spite of a generally rising trend in indigenous wages.

54. The report prepared by the Secretariat on development planning and land tenure gave an account of the situation in a number of selected Territories. The representatives of the ILO and WHO informed the Committee of the interest taken by their organizations, the activities provided to assist Member States in development planning and the provisions made for assistance to Member States in this field. The WHO considered that health planning should be regarded as an essential part of an integrated plan for general economic development.

55. The representative of the ILO emphasized the importance of taking into full account the "human resources"—through the level of productivity, vocational education and training, management development and related questions—in the planning of economic advancement.

56. These and other problems connected with the economic advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories were discussed in detail by the Sub-Committee which, on the basis of its broad terms of reference, drew up observations and conclusions for approval by the

Committee. In this work, the Sub-Committee was assisted by the representatives of the specialized agencies.

57. At its 277th meeting on 10 May 1963, the Committee approved the report prepared by the Sub-Committee which forms part two of the present report.

58. At the same meeting the Committee considered a draft resolution jointly sponsored by Liberia, New Zealand, Pakistan and Spain.¹⁸ Under the terms of this draft resolution, the General Assembly would approve the report on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories and invite the Secretary-General to communicate it to the Administering Members, to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration. The General Assembly would further express its confidence that the Administering Members would bring the report to the attention of the authorities responsible for economic advancement in the Territories.

59. The Committee unanimously approved the draft resolution for transmission to the General Assembly. The text of the draft resolution is reproduced as annex II of part two of this report.

VII. Educational and social advancement

60. The Committee had before it two reports prepared by UNESCO, one containing observations on secondary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories¹⁹ and the other report on the elimination of illiteracy.²⁰ It also had before it a report prepared by the Secretariat on labour conditions²¹ and a background paper on health facilities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.²² In its discussions the Committee took into account the information contained in the summaries of information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter for 1961.

61. The Committee discussed this item from its 269th to its 273rd, and at its 275th meeting. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, Honduras, Liberia, New Zealand, Mexico, the Philippines, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.²³

62. At the 269th meeting, the representative of UNESCO introduced the documents his Organization had submitted. He explained that the observations on secondary education in Non-Self-Governing Territories supplemented the report²⁴ UNESCO had submitted to the Committee at its previous session. These observations on secondary education were made with special reference to the preparation of middle and upper level personnel and, in particular, the training of teachers at the secondary and higher level. The UNESCO had analysed the value of secondary education in many Non-Self-Governing Territories and drawn a number

¹⁸ A/AC.35/L.382.

¹⁹ A/AC.35/L.372.

²⁰ A/AC.35/L.373.

²¹ A/AC.35/L.375.

²² Not produced as a Committee document.

²³ These statements were made at the following meetings; Australia, 271st and 273rd meeting; Ecuador, 272nd meeting; Honduras, 270th meeting; Liberia, 271st meeting; New Zealand, 271st meeting; Mexico, 269th meeting; Philippines, 275th meeting; Spain, 270th meeting; United Kingdom, 269th meeting; and United States, 273rd meeting.

²⁴ A/AC.35/L.356.

of conclusions. The representative of UNESCO also informed the Committee that on the proposal of the Director-General of his Organization, the Economic and Social Council had decided to include in its agenda an item entitled "World Literacy Campaign"; the report of UNESCO on its activities to eliminate illiteracy in the Territories might therefore be of particular interest to the Committee.

63. The UNESCO information on secondary education showed that secondary enrolments expressed as a percentage of the population groups aged 15 to 19 years fell below 10 per cent level in the African Territories, the only exceptions being the islands of Mauritius, St. Helena and Seychelles. The Asian and Pacific Territories had secondary enrolments exceeding 10 per cent except for certain island Territories, including Papua, the New Hebrides and the Solomon Islands, where the ratio was about 2 per cent. In the Caribbean area, the secondary enrolment averaged about 20 per cent.

64. The ratio of secondary to primary enrolment showed substantially the same differences between regions. However, some exceptions to the general pattern emerged for Territories where there had been a lack of development at the primary level, as in Gambia, for instance, where the secondary enrolment ratio to the primary appeared unduly favourable. On the other hand, where some recent expansion in school facilities had occurred, mainly at the primary level (e.g., Fiji, Northern Rhodesia and the Windward Islands), the secondary enrolments averaged less than 10 per cent or even 5 per cent of the primary enrolment. Secondary enrolment expressed as a percentage of primary enrolment for the school year beginning 1961 was 2 per cent in Basutoland, 3 per cent in Kenya, one per cent in Nyasaland, and 3 per cent in the Spanish Equatorial region. In the Caribbean region, except for Antigua, Bermuda and Dominica, where it was higher, the secondary enrolment ranged from 4 to 9 per cent of that of the primary level. The UNESCO figures for higher education were available for only three Territories in Africa, two in Asia, one in the Pacific, and for Malta. In contrast to the situation in Hong Kong and Singapore where the number of students at the higher level numbered over 6,000, there were less than 200 in Basutoland, less than 500 in Kenya and less than 100 in Mauritius.

65. The representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States reported on educational and social advancement in the Territories under their administration. The representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Spain and the United Kingdom emphasized the importance their Governments attached to the development of education as one of the most significant factors in the progress of the Territories towards full self-government. The representative of Spain stated that his Government was on record as to the great importance it attached to the diffusion of culture in the equatorial region which would enable the inhabitants to administer and direct their own affairs. The Committee wishes to reaffirm that, rather than obscuring the importance of educational development, the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples makes it even more necessary for more vigorous efforts to be taken by the Administering Members in this field.

66. The Committee, at its present session, discussed the importance of secondary education and its relation-

ship to primary education as a means of accelerating the advance of the Territories towards the goal of self-government and independence. The Committee welcomes the information provided by the Administering Members on the progress attained in the expansion of school facilities and the increase in school enrolment. It notes that in the Cook Islands and Niue there is universal, compulsory and free education and that all children begin school at the age of six; that the Territory of Papua is approaching a break-through in education; that in all the Territories under United States administration education is provided through at least twelve years of schooling for those who qualify, and that illiteracy has largely been eliminated. It further notes that in several of the Territories under United Kingdom administration education is already the responsibility of elected ministers and that in most Territories considerable progress has been made in the expansion of primary school attendance which in Kenya, for instance, amounted to 90 per cent of the boys and some 50 per cent of the girls in 1961.

67. The representative of Spain informed the Committee that in its Territories in the equatorial region in the past ten years there had been an increase of 40 per cent in the number of schools, 58 per cent in the number of teachers, and 312 per cent in the number of pupils. In reply to a question from the representative of Liberia, the representative of Spain undertook to supply further information on these figures.

68. The representatives of Ecuador, Mexico and the Philippines considered that the Administering Members had a special responsibility under Chapter XI to develop education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. These representatives pointed out that, in spite of the progress in raising school enrolment, in most Territories primary education was not yet universal, free and compulsory. Serious shortages continued to exist in school facilities and more particularly in teaching staff. These representatives and the representative of Honduras stressed that constitutional development and economic progress called for unceasing and vigorous action in the field of education.

69. The Committee wishes to emphasize once again the need for more rapid expansion of secondary education, teacher training, and for technical and administrative personnel. The Committee notes from the UNESCO report on secondary education that there is a wide range of patterns in technical and vocational training in the Territories, but that there is a trend towards providing more general education or, alternatively, towards treating technical education as one stream of general secondary education. The Committee endorses the view expressed by UNESCO that the vocational and technical training programmes must be drawn up in relation to the development of industry and an apprenticeship system. The Committee notes that in Northern Rhodesia, African and European students are not offered the same opportunities for training in industry and that a commission studying this problem has suggested that in the country's interest there should be identical educational objectives for both groups.

70. One of the problems with which the Committee has long been concerned is the question of discrimination in education. At this session the attention of the Committee was again drawn by the representatives of Ecuador, Liberia and the Philippines to the continued existence of various forms of discrimination in educa-

tion in some of the Territories although the problem was less serious at the secondary level and above. The representative of the United Kingdom told the Committee that at these levels integration had made considerable progress in the United Kingdom Territories and every effort was being made to eliminate any considerations of ethnic origin in education. As an example, he described the steps taken in Kenya to implement this policy. Both the representative of Australia and of the United Kingdom stated, however, that because of language and cultural differences certain difficulties still remained in the integration at the primary school level.

71. The representative of Ecuador pointed out that, apart from separate school systems, other subtle forms of discrimination remained, for example, the language of instruction was often that of the Administering Member, the terminal examinations were not the same for European and indigenous children and different subsidies were paid to schools serving different ethnic groups. He recognized that, while in some cases, the multiplicity of indigenous languages, different religious practices and selfishness born of feelings of racial superiority constituted obstacles to integration, he expressed the hope that the Administering Members would intensify their efforts to bring an end to all forms of discrimination.

72. The representative of the Philippines recalled the Committee's conclusion at its tenth session in 1959 that on no grounds whatsoever could education on a racial basis be justified. The Committee had expressed the hope that efforts towards the abolition of racial discrimination in education would be pursued with the greatest possible vigour.

73. The Committee has for many years emphasized the importance of the establishment in the Territories of institutions of higher education wherever this was feasible. It welcomes the comprehensive survey being made by the Government of Australia of the future needs for tertiary education in the Territory under its administration and the means of meeting those needs.

74. The Committee endorses the ideas and principles put forward by UNESCO for the educational advancement of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, as set out below. It commends these to the attention of all the Administering Members:

“(a) Every country and territory needs a plan for development, within the framework of which education must be planned. The balance decided within the educational system will vary from territory to territory. This is influenced by expectations of political evolution as well as by forecasts of social and economic needs. The education plan of each territory would also have to be related to the emergent regional education plans. As a means of achieving the educational goals set, the school curricula have to be reconstructed.

“(b) In secondary education, reforms may be difficult but are all the more important. The secondary school does not have as its sole, or even its main, function the preparation of students for higher education. Agriculture, commerce, industry, as well as the administration, require recruits from the secondary school. The programmes of such subjects as the sciences, in particular, need to be closely related to local realities. Specific vocational education should be based upon as much general education as it is possible to provide. In this regard, the recommendation

on technical and vocational education adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO at its twelfth session (1962) may be found a useful guide.

“(c) Measures to remove discrimination in education, whatever the grounds, should be encouraged and increased. It is only by making the best use of all available talents in the territory that secondary education can adequately contribute to progress.

“(d) Every effort should be made to raise the status of teachers economically, socially and professionally, in order that able people may be attracted to and retained in the profession.”

75. The Committee also commends to the attention of the Administering Members concerned the targets adopted for secondary education by meetings of the Ministers of Education of African Countries (Addis Ababa, 1961, and Paris, 1962) at which a number of Non-Self-Governing Territories were represented. The goal set for attainment by 1980 is to ensure secondary schooling for 30 per cent of the pupils completing primary education; or to enrol in secondary schools some 23 per cent of the population between the ages of 15 and 19. The Committee hopes that efforts will be made by the Administering Members, wherever possible, to start the Territories on the road to attainment of this goal.

76. The Committee notes with concern that in most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories where illiteracy exists, programmes for its eradication are limited to a few small areas, largely because adult education has not yet been accepted as a responsibility of the Government. Furthermore, while the necessity for over-all government action is being recognized, illiteracy continues to be a major problem in the Territories because of inadequate resources to combat it. The Committee endorses and commends to the attention of the Administering Members the view expressed by UNESCO that literacy education, especially as part of a well-conceived programme of adult education, is an essential element in the national education system.

77. The Committee also draws the attention of the Administering Members to the suggestion made by UNESCO that the long-term planning for the United Nations Development Decade should include provisions for the elimination of mass illiteracy in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.²⁵

78. The Committee wishes to reiterate the view that speedy educational advancement in the Territories is usually obtained only when there is the widest and fullest participation of indigenous inhabitants in the bodies entrusted with the establishment of educational policies and programmes and empowered to vote on educational budgets.

79. The Committee considers that another important aspect in promoting education in a Territory is the proper formulation of school curricula which should be adjusted to the needs of the people and not simply follow the curricula adopted in the metropolitan countries.

80. At the 270th meeting, the representative of WHO informed the Committee of the activities of his organization in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.²⁶ He recalled that at its fifteenth session the World Health Assembly had authorized the Director-General of WHO to implement an accelerated programme for

²⁵ A/AC.35/L.373, para. 42.

²⁶ See also paras. 54 and 90 in part one and paras. 64-66 in part two of the present report.

assisting *inter alia* emerging States, concentrating on national health planning and related training, medical education and training of national staff, and, lastly, providing operational assistance. Two other resolutions were adopted which are relevant to the Committee's work. One concerned malaria eradication, and stressed the need for the development of a health infrastructure; the other concerned the World Food Programme and called attention to the role of endemic diseases in aggravating malnutrition, reiterating WHO's readiness to provide assistance in this field.

81. The representatives of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States gave the Committee a general review of the social situation in the Territories under their administration.

82. The representative of Australia described recent measures taken to improve the public health situation in Papua as a result of which infant mortality had been reduced and life expectancy increased. Plans had been drawn up for the next five years for an increase in public health facilities and staff and in maternity and child welfare centres.

83. New legislation had been introduced regulating industrial relations. Since 1962, further measures had been taken to repeal the remaining legislation of a discriminatory character. Legislation regulating the consumption of spirits and beer had recently been modified to bring about equality between indigenous and non-indigenous persons and there was now a uniform censorship for films shown to Australian and indigenous persons and all were able to use the same cinemas.

84. The representative of New Zealand summarized the general social situation in the islands under New Zealand administration where the traditional social organization remained largely intact with strong family ties and its own system of social security. Destitution was almost unknown and crime and delinquency rates were low. The social or community development services were mainly concerned with organizing adult education and with health and housing questions. As a result of progress made in the public health programme, it was now possible to foresee the time when a number of endemic diseases would be brought under complete control.

85. The representative of the United Kingdom stressed the interrelationship of education and social progress and the importance of the elimination of illiteracy in the implementation of plans of development. He pointed out that details of measures taken in the fields of labour, public health, housing and social welfare were included in the summaries of information transmitted by his Government. He drew attention to the additional provisions recently made for the training of workers in community development and social casework, and enumerated some examples of the courses provided.

86. The representative of the United States told the Committee that the Territories under the administration of his Government all had a highly homogeneous population as a result of which there were few racial and cultural problems. The social security laws of the United States were in force in each of the Territories, and local legislation had been enacted establishing minimum wages and hours, regulating child labour and providing for unemployment compensation. Both Guam and the United States Virgin Islands had modern and adequate hospital facilities which were being expanded

to provide for the needs of the growing population. In American Samoa a survey of the Territory's existing facilities and future needs had recently been completed and would be used as the basis of reconstruction work in the near future. In each of the United States Territories fundamental human rights were protected not only by the Federal Constitution but also by local legislative and judicial guarantees.

87. The Secretariat had prepared for this session of the Committee a summary of labour conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories relating particularly to manpower and employment, employers' and workers' organizations, wages and conditions of work, and labour administration and labour inspection. The Committee notes from this summary that the main features common to the Non-Self-Governing Territories are the following: (a) although wage-earning employment has become wide-spread in a number of Territories, in many others, a large part of the population is engaged mainly in subsistence production or the production of cash crops as independent farmers, so that only a small proportion is solely dependent on wage earning; (b) indigenous workers are mostly employed in unskilled occupations and in a large number of Territories, the majority, or at least a substantial proportion, of the wage earners are engaged in agricultural work; and (c) in Territories where migration for employment and settlement has created plural societies, there are, in some cases, integrated trade unions, while in others trade unions have developed and continued on a racial basis. At the present stage of development, therefore, government policy and regulations are important in encouraging and protecting the organization of labour.

88. In its consideration of social questions the Committee bore in mind the close relationship which exists between social and political advancement. The Committee's views on the role of health, manpower and education in development planning appear in sections II and VI of its special report on economic advancement.²⁷

VIII. International collaboration and programmes of technical co-operation

89. The Committee had before it a report prepared by the Secretariat on international collaboration for economic, social and educational advancement, including programmes of United Nations technical co-operation,²⁸ a report on IBRD loans and IDA credits for projects in Non-Self-Governing Territories, prepared by IBRD,²⁹ and a report on services to Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1962, prepared by UNESCO.³⁰ The Committee also had before it a document submitted by UNESCO³¹ concerning the implementation of resolution 8.2, adopted by the General Conference at its eleventh session, "The role of UNESCO in contributing to the attainment of independence by colonial countries and peoples". The Secretariat report summarized some decisions and studies made by the Economic and Social Council and its commissions and gave an account of regional co-operation and international technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

²⁷ Part two of the present report.

²⁸ A/AC.35/L.377.

²⁹ A/AC.35/L.376.

³⁰ A/AC.35/L.374.

³¹ UNESCO: 12 C/27 of 10 October 1962.

90. The Committee considered this item at its 269th, 270th and 272nd to 276th meetings. Statements were made by the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States, and by representatives of the specialized agencies. The representative of the ILO, at the 269th meeting, and the representative of WHO, at the 270th meeting, reviewed the activities of their organizations and the assistance provided to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

91. The Committee notes with particular interest the participation of many of the United Kingdom Territories as associate members of the regional economic commissions. It welcomes the recent admission to associate membership in ECA of Mauritius and of Fernando Póo and Río Muni. The Committee also welcomes the importance attached by the Administering Members to the participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in international bodies, in accordance with resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, and expresses the hope that they will extend the opportunity for such participation by the Territories, either individually or as a group.

92. The Committee considers that the African Institute for Economic Development, the African Development Bank, the proposed African Institute of Public Administration and the planned African Common Market are of particular importance to the Territories in Africa. The Committee hopes that all the Administering Members will provide for the full participation of all the Territories under their administration in these bodies, as well as similar bodies, as appropriate, in the regions of Asia, the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean area.

93. The Committee notes from the report submitted by IBRD that over the years the Bank has made a number of loans for projects to Non-Self-Governing Territories, many of which have since become fully independent. Among the Territories or groups of Territories which are now receiving IBRD loans and IDA credits, are: Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, the East Africa High Commission, Kenya, British Guiana, Swaziland and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The loans to Kenya and British Guiana are for agricultural development and land settlement; most of the other loans are for railway, harbour and power development. The Committee welcomes the assistance provided through these loans to the Non-Self-Governing Territories, many of which, however, have a substantial European settlement, and urges the extension of financial assistance to a wider range of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee's 1963 special report on economic advancement points out that in many Territories the rate of development expenditure in the public sector is mainly limited by the lack of financial resources and it discusses in some detail the role of external investment in their economic development.³²

94. The Committee took note of the comprehensive and detailed information submitted on programmes of international technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories. It notes that the programmes approved for these Territories by TAB under EPTA increased from \$2.4 million for 1961-1962 to \$3.6 million for 1963-1964, representing an increase of over 53 per cent. Furthermore, it notes that in contrast to the predominance of programmes for health services in previous years, there

is a greater diversification of the type of assistance provided to Non-Self-Governing Territories with a notable increase in assistance to Governments on development planning. The Committee observes that this trend towards a wider range of assistance is closely in line with the economic growth of the Territories.

95. Although the number of experts assigned and fellowships awarded under EPTA to the Non-Self-Governing Territories represents a small fraction of the total global programme, the number of experts to these Territories increased from 75 in 1962 to 151 in 1963 and the fellowships awarded increased from 18 to 50. In addition, 30 experts and 17 fellowships were approved for 1963 under the United Nations regular programme of technical assistance.

96. The Committee wishes to record its appreciation of the assistance provided to the Non-Self-Governing Territories by the specialized agencies, and expresses the hope that this assistance will be continued and expanded. The Committee suggests that areas in which the assistance of the specialized agencies may be particularly valuable include assistance by UNESCO for the promotion of universal, free and compulsory primary education; the improvement of secondary education and professional and technical training, and especially the widening of campaigns for the elimination of illiteracy; assistance by WHO for the development and implementation of general health programmes, campaigns against endemic diseases and teaching about health; by UNICEF in all fields of child and maternal welfare; by FAO for the improvement of agricultural technology, better utilization of soil, agrarian reform, and in the world campaign against hunger; and by the ILO for the application in the Non-Self-Governing Territories of international labour standards and for the preparation of labour legislation.

97. The Committee welcomes the increased programmes of multilateral financial and/or technical assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories, including, for instance, the South Pacific Commission, the Colombo Plan, the Foundation for Mutual Assistance (FAMA) of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA) and the Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan initiated in 1960 by the Commonwealth Consultative Council. The beneficiaries of this last-mentioned plan include all the dependent Territories in Africa under United Kingdom administration. The representative of Pakistan suggested that in the interest of the Territories themselves financial and technical assistance should be increasingly channelled through international programmes.

98. The Committee was interested to hear that, the British National Committee for the Freedom from Hunger campaign, had so far approved nearly 130 projects costing approximately £4 million, many of which were located in Territories under United Kingdom administration. The projects include, for example, a scheme in Swaziland for an agricultural college and short-course centre which will be financed in part by contributions from two towns in the United Kingdom.

99. The Committee also welcomes the information from the representative of the United Kingdom that his Government is now encouraging the Non-Self-Governing Territories seeking international assistance to communicate directly with the field representatives of the United Nations, and that arrangements have recently been made with TAB to make a regular procedure of such contacts and to extend this procedure even to

³² Part two, section VII, of the present report.

the smaller Territories. The Committee wishes to commend this practice to other Administering Members as it endorses the view that it is important for the Territories to acquire experience in dealing directly with international organizations.

IX. Questions relating to the transmission of information under Chapter XI of the Charter and the summaries and analyses prepared by the Secretariat

100. In the course of discussions at this session, references were made by several representatives to a number of points relating to the transmission of information under Chapter XI and the summaries and analyses prepared by the Secretariat. Statements on this item were made by the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain and the United Kingdom, at the 273rd, 274th, 276th and 277th meetings.

Transmission of information on Territories under Portuguese administration

101. By resolution 1542 (XV), adopted on 15 December 1960, the General Assembly considered that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter, and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General information on conditions in these Territories. The Assembly also requested the Government of Portugal to participate in the work of the Committee.

102. Many members of the Committee expressed regret and concern that no information had been transmitted on the Territories under Portuguese administration and that Portugal was not represented at this session of the Committee. Several members suggested that the Committee, through its Chairman, might consider steps designed to enlist the co-operation of the Portuguese Government in the work of the Committee and they reiterated the hope, also expressed by many members, that Portugal would transmit information under Chapter XI in the future.

Transmission of information on Southern Rhodesia

103. By resolution 1747 (XVI), adopted on 28 June 1962, the General Assembly affirmed that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations. At the present session of the Committee several representatives noted that in view of the decision of the General Assembly that Southern Rhodesia was a Non-Self-Governing Territory, the United Kingdom Government had an obligation under the Charter to transmit information on that Territory. They noted with regret that information had in fact been transmitted. The statements made by these representatives on the question of the obligation of the United Kingdom to transmit information on Southern Rhodesia and the reply of the representative of the United Kingdom appear in paragraphs 19 and 20 above.

Transmission of information on French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago

104. The question of the obligation of France to transmit information on French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago was raised by the representative of Liberia at the 265th meeting and was the subject of a reply by the representative of France at the 266th

meeting.³³ Subsequently, at the 276th meeting, the representative of Liberia again pointed out that as the people of French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago had not attained a full measure of self-government, as envisaged in Chapter XI of the Charter, and were still under the administration of France, the obligation on the part of the French Government to transmit information in connexion with these Territories still existed.

105. At the 277th meeting, when the Committee considered its draft report, the representative of France reaffirmed the position of his Government as he had stated it at the 266th meeting.

Transmission of information on other Territories

106. At the 263rd meeting, the representative of Mexico noted that "the reports on Non-Self-Governing Territories submitted to the Committee were incomplete as far as Latin America was concerned, and that they covered only the United Kingdom colonies".

107. At the 276th meeting, the representative of the Philippines noted that Christmas Island had originally formed part of Singapore and the information transmitted by the United Kingdom Government had included this island. He noted that no information had been transmitted on this island following its transfer to the administration of Australia in 1958. He requested a clarification of the position of the Australian Government.

108. At the 277th meeting, the representative of Australia informed the Committee that there were no indigenous inhabitants on Christmas Island, and therefore, taking into account the provisions of Chapter XI, his Government had not considered it necessary to transmit information on that Territory. The representative of the Philippines pointed out that Article 73 was not limited in its application to indigenous inhabitants. In response the representative of Australia stated that he would report this observation to his Government.

Form and content of information transmitted

109. Both in connexion with the discussion on political and constitutional developments (item 4) and in connexion with the present item, statements were made to the effect that information transmitted by the Administering Members did not adequately cover some aspects on which it was essential that the Committee should be informed. In particular, it was suggested that the commendable practice adopted in some cases of including a separate section on recent political developments might be followed in respect of each Territory. It was also suggested that with regard to the information on the franchise in the Territories, details should be given as to the number of people who qualified to vote, as well as the number or percentage of the electorate which took part in the most recent elections.

110. Reference was also made to General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) which enumerates principles relating to the attainment of a full measure of self-government by Non-Self-Governing Territories, and sets out, in Principle VII, the conditions to be fulfilled by Territories in cases of integration or association with other States. In this connexion, it was pointed out that no information had been transmitted by the United Kingdom regarding the proposed formation of the

³³ See paras. 19 and 21 of the present report.

Federation of Malaysia and the referendum held in Singapore on the question of its future status.

111. Some members also observed that in a number of cases the information provided by the Administering Members omitted important details which made it difficult for the Committee to have a clear understanding of the situation in the Territories. Further clarification was requested from the Administering Members on some of these points, for instance on the position of Spain on the self-determination of the people of Spanish Sahara.³⁴ Requests were also addressed to the Administering Members for further clarification on the exact number of indigenous representatives in the executive and legislative bodies of the Territories under their administration.

112. With reference to the information transmitted by the Government of Spain, attention was drawn to resolution 218 (III), adopted on 3 November 1948, by which the General Assembly:

“ . . . recommends that the Members, in transmitting information on the basis of the Standard Form, should notify such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes, including the progress achieved in accordance with development programmes, as have occurred in the previous year and as affect the matters covered by Article 73 e of the Charter, bearing in mind that information already furnished on a previous occasion need not be repeated but that reference may be made to the appropriate sources”.

It was pointed out that the information contained in the Secretariat's summary on the Territories under Spanish administration did not provide comparable statistics for previous years nor did it contain specific information on economic, social and educational conditions in each of the four Territories concerned. At the 276th meeting, the representative of Spain informed the Committee that his delegation had taken note of the suggestions made.

X. Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

113. As noted in paragraph 4 above, by resolution 1700 (XVI), the General Assembly had requested the Committee on Information to co-operate with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Furthermore, by resolution 1654 (XVI), the General Assembly had also requested the Committee on Information to assist the Special Committee in its work.

114. In the light of these requests by the General Assembly, the Committee considered in what way it could best assist the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandates. Statements on this item were made by the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, Mexico and Pakistan.

115. The consensus of the Committee was that the General Assembly had not intended that the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories should be in any way subordinate to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Committee considers that its special function is to assist the General Assembly in the examination of the information transmitted under Chapter XI of the Charter, in the context of the advance of the Territories towards the goal of self-government or independence. In discharging this function, the Committee's work does not duplicate that performed by other organs or other Committees of the General Assembly.

116. At its 276th meeting, the Committee agreed that it would transmit to the Special Committee, through the normal channels, the Committee's report on its fourteenth session, its 1963 report on economic advancement and the documents prepared for the Committee by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies. The Committee wishes to assure the Special Committee of its full co-operation. The view was expressed that there should be closer consultation between the two bodies and that, in turn, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples might transmit through the normal channels those of its own documents which might be useful for the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

XI. Future work of the Committee

117. In his opening statement on 15 April 1963, the Chairman drew the attention of the Committee to paragraph 2 of resolution 1847 (XVII) by which the General Assembly decided that “in the light of rapid progress required for the accession of Non-Self-Governing Territories to independence it would review the situation at its eighteenth session with a view to taking a decision on the further continuation of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories”. He pointed out that in this resolution and in resolution 1700 (XVI) the General Assembly had recognized the useful role of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in the attainment of the objectives contained in Chapter XI of the Charter. He suggested that at a suitable time the Committee might consider whether it wished to submit to the General Assembly some observations on the question of its own continuation.

118. When the Committee took up the item on its future work, the representatives of Australia, Ecuador, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Spain and the United Kingdom expressed their views on the question of the Committee's continuation.

119. The following paragraphs summarize in a composite form the views in support of the continuation of the Committee as they emerged from these statements. Some of the arguments adduced were not necessarily supported by all members who spoke. The individual views of each member appear in the summary records of the 272nd and the 274th to 276th meetings.

120. Under Chapter XI of the Charter, the United Nations had special responsibilities to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and the Committee on Information had been appointed to assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions. Since 1947, in addition to examining information transmitted by the Administering Members, the Committee had been called upon to study a number of special

³⁴ See para. 27 above.

questions relating to their obligations under Chapter XI of the Charter. The Committee's work had led to the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 742 (VIII) of 27 November 1953 on 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, and resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 on the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter.

121. The work of the Committee on Information had no doubt contributed to the accelerated advance of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and, indeed, to the adoption in December 1960 of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. The General Assembly had adopted resolutions 1541 (XV) and 1542 (XV), relating to the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter, following its approval of the Declaration. Similarly, in 1961, the General Assembly had adopted resolution 1700 (XVI) renewing the Committee on Information, after its adoption of resolution 1654 (XVI), establishing the Special Committee. It was evident that the General Assembly had not considered that its Charter responsibilities relating to Non-Self-Governing Territories had ceased and had not intended the implementation of the Declaration to supersede the work of the Committee on Information.

122. The Special Committee established under resolution 1654 (XVI) had inevitably been immediately concerned with Territories nearing independence and with those where special problems had arisen. Apart from such Territories, there were, as the Committee has observed in its present report,³⁵ still a large number of Territories, many of them very small, for which the attainment of the objectives of Chapter XI might take different forms. The fate of the small Territories, many of which had a population under 100,000,³⁶ was a problem to which the Committee's attention had been increasingly drawn as the larger Territories approached independence. Moreover, in Africa and the adjacent islands colonialism remained a major problem. Some members pointed out that on the continent of Africa there were still Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland and Zanzibar under United Kingdom administration; Fernando Pô, Ifni, Río Muni and Spanish Sahara under Spanish administration; and Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea under Portuguese administration. To this had to be added, among others, the islands of Mauritius, Seychelles, São Tomé and Príncipe and Cape Verde, bringing the total to some twenty-four Territories, with over 30 million people.

123. The United Nations had a continuing responsibility towards all peoples who had not yet attained a full measure of self-government, irrespective of the size of the Territory in which they lived. At the present session of the Committee a proposal had in fact been made that a study be undertaken on the problems of the small Territories and that if the

Committee were to be continued it should examine this situation at its next session.

124. The Committee on Information, because of its balanced composition, had a special competence to evaluate the information transmitted and to study the problems of Non-Self-Governing Territories. Although its work could be considered to be of a more technical nature, this work had been of value in the past and would continue to be important so long as there were Non-Self-Governing Territories. For all these reasons the consensus was that the Committee should be continued.

125. The representative of the Philippines considered that at the appropriate time the functions of the Committee on Information should be taken over by the Special Committee established by resolution 1654 (XVI). He referred to the Secretary-General's introduction to his report on the work of the organization for the period from 16 June 1961 to 15 June 1962 in which such a reference had been made. The representative of the Philippines explained that, in his view, the Committee on Information had been restricted by its terms of reference and had not been able to make recommendations on individual Territories. However, as the Special Committee was seized with many urgent problems and emergency situations in various Territories, it did not seem likely that that body would be able to find time to examine the information transmitted under Chapter XI of the Charter. His delegation would therefore not oppose the continuation of the Committee on Information, pending the time when the Special Committee could take over the functions of examining the information transmitted.

126. The United Kingdom representative observed that while the reservations made by his Government in the past concerning the Committee still applied, he recognized that it had performed a useful task and he had noted the arguments adduced in favour of its continuation.

127. At the 272nd meeting, the representative of Ecuador suggested that without prejudice to the question of its continuation, the Committee might tentatively consider a programme of future work. Accordingly, he requested the Secretariat to submit an outline for the work to be undertaken in 1964 if the Committee were continued.

128. The programme of future work submitted by the Secretariat³⁷ suggested that in 1964, subject to the review to be undertaken by the General Assembly in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of resolution 1847 (XVII), the Committee might give more detailed attention to those aspects of educational advancement which could assist the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the attainment of a full measure of self-government. It was suggested that the documents to be submitted to the Committee might cover: (a) the training of teachers, the existing facilities in the Territories and the status of the teaching profession, taking into account the plans proposed by UNESCO; (b) the expansion of primary education through the introduction of short-term and long-term plans aimed at the establishment of universal primary education; and (c) educational planning for citizenship and leadership training.

³⁵ Paras. 33-35.

³⁶ See list of populations reproduced as annex III to part two of the present report.

³⁷ A/AC.35/L.380.

129. The Secretariat paper noted that in the field of political and constitutional developments in the Territories, various topics, including the establishment of local institutions in the Territories, had been suggested for further study. In the light of the discussions at the present session of the Committee, where special emphasis had been given by many Members to developments in the small Territories, the Secretariat suggested that the paper to be submitted might also attempt to give special attention to such developments, taking into account the degree to which political and economic factors in these Territories may influence each other, and the extent to which, within this framework, the welfare and self-determination of the peoples of these Territories have been promoted.

130. Two other papers were suggested: one covering important aspects of health, and particularly the provision of rural health services; and another on labour conditions, including wage rates and the development of trade unions.

131. At the 275th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom noted that in accordance with the triennial cycle of work previously established, the Committee would normally give particular attention to social advancement in 1964. He stated that his delegation would support the continuation of the established practice and suggested that the study on health matters might be given greater weight and discussed in the context of social development. He expressed the hope that WHO would be fully associated with the preparation of this study. He further suggested that a study should cover the development of local government.

132. The suggestions of the representative of the United Kingdom were supported by the representa-

tive of Australia. The representatives of Ecuador, Pakistan and the Philippines agreed with the preparation of the papers suggested, if it was understood that the Committee would not necessarily devote special attention solely to social advancement. They also supported the suggestion that a study should be made of the possibilities of political, constitutional or economic associations by smaller Territories so that they might attain more rapid progress.

133. At the 276th meeting, the Under-Secretary for the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories stated that, subject to the availability of pertinent information and the limitation of staff, the Secretariat would prepare the studies as tentatively outlined in document A/AC.35/L.380, taking into account the views expressed by members of the Committee. These studies would be prepared in full collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned which the Committee invited to co-operate in its work.

134. In approving the tentative programme of work to be undertaken by the Secretariat, the Committee took into account General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII) on the control and limitation of documentation on which an item had been included in its agenda (item 11), in accordance with the terms of that resolution.

XII. Adoption of the report

135. At its 277th meeting, after accepting a number of amendments, the Committee unanimously adopted its report, which is submitted to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

ANNEX I

Agenda of the Committee

<i>Item</i>	<i>Document</i>	<i>Summary record</i>
1. Opening of the session	A/AC.35/INF.27/Rev.1; A/AC.35/INF.28/Rev.1	260
2. Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur		260
3. Adoption of the agenda	A/AC.35/16 and Rev.1; A/AC.35/L.367	260
4. Political and constitutional developments in Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.371 and Corr.1; A/5401 and Add.1-12; A/5402 and Add.1-5; A/5403 and Add.1-11; A/5404 and Add.1-4	266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272
5. Economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.370, A/AC.35/L.375; A/5401—A/5404	261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270
(a) Policies and trends	A/AC.35/L.368	
(b) Development planning	A/AC.35/L.369	
(c) Agriculture	A/AC.35/L.369; A/AC.35/L.379	
(d) Industry	A/AC.35/L.368	
(e) External trade	A/AC.35/L.370	
6. Educational and social	A/AC.35/L.372; A/AC.35/L.373; A/AC.35/L.375; A/5401—A/5404	269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 275, 276
7. International collaboration and technical assistance for the advancement of Non-Self-Governing Territories	A/AC.35/L.374; A/AC.35/L.376; A/AC.35/L.377	272, 273, 274, 275
8. Questions relating to the summaries and analyses in addition to those treated under the previous items	A/AC.35/L.378	263, 274, 276

ANNEX I (continued)

Item	Document	Summary record
9. Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples		273, 274, 275, 276
10. Future work of the Committee	A/AC.35/L.380	272, 27A, 275, 276
11. Control and limitation of documentation		276
12. Approval of reports	A/AC.35/L.381; A/AC.35/L.382; A/AC.35/L.383	277

ANNEX II

Dates of transmission of information

1. By General Assembly resolution 218 (III) of 3 November 1948, the Members transmitting information under Article 73 e of the Charter were invited "to send to the Secretary-General the most recent information which is at their disposal, as early as possible . . .".

2. Table I shows the dates on which information was transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter to the Secretary-General in 1960, 1961 and 1962. Table II shows the dates of transmission of the latest political and constitutional information on Territories under United Kingdom administration.

TABLE I

	1960	1961	1962
AUSTRALIA			
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	29 Feb.	14 Apr.	9 Apr.
Papua	9 Aug.	14 Apr.	16 Apr.
FRANCE			
Comoro Archipelago*	—	—	—
French Somaliland*	—	—	—
New Hebrides (condominium with United Kingdom)	11 Apr. 1961	13 Apr. 1962	5 Apr. 1963
NEW ZEALAND			
Cook Islands	25 Nov.	9 Jan. 1962	5 Feb. 1963
Niue Island	25 Nov.	9 Jan. 1962	5 Feb. 1963
Tokelau Islands	25 Nov.	9 Jan. 1962	5 Feb. 1963
PORTUGAL			
Angola, including Cabinda	—	—	—
Cape Verde Archipelago	—	—	—
Guinea (Portuguese)	—	—	—
Macau and dependencies	—	—	—
Mozambique	—	—	—
São Tomé and Príncipe and dependencies	—	—	—
Timor (Portuguese) and dependencies	—	—	—

TABLE I (continued)

	1960	1961	1962
SPAIN			
Fernando Póo	—	12 Jan. 1962	27 Feb. 1963
Ifni	—	12 Jan. 1962	27 Feb. 1963
Río Muni	—	12 Jan. 1962	27 Feb. 1963
Spanish Sahara	—	12 Jan. 1962	27 Feb. 1963
UNITED KINGDOM			
Aden	20 Feb. 1961	21 Feb. 1962	13 Dec.
Antigua	19 May 1961	31 Aug.	30 July
Bahamas	16 Sept.	15 Dec.	18 Sept.
Barbados	7 July	28 July	25 June
Basutoland	30 Aug.	2 Nov.	13 Dec.
Bechuanaland	10 Aug.	5 Mar. 1962	2 Nov.
Bermuda	25 Oct.	23 Nov.	26 June and 7 Aug.
British Guiana	20 July	23 Nov.	25 June
British Honduras	28 Nov.	19 Sept.	25 June
British Virgin Islands	29 July	14 July	25 June
Brunei	7 July	27 Nov.	6 July
Cayman Islands	—	—	14 Aug.
Dominica	12 Aug.	29 Jan. 1962	5 Oct.
Falkland Islands	16 Dec.	10 July	2 July
Fiji	3 Nov.	28 July	28 June
Gambia	20 July	28 July	27 July and 28 June
Gibraltar	8 Aug.	30 Aug.	11 Sept.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	7 July	28 July	2 July
Grenada	25 Aug.	12 Mar. 1962	26 Nov.
Hong Kong	1 June	14 July	21 June
Jamaica	20 July	10 Aug.	6 July
Kenya	30 Aug.	26 July	6 July
Malta	6 Dec.	10 July	—
Mauritius	7 July	10 July	21 June
Montserrat	20 July	29 Mar. 1962	25 June
New Hebrides (condominium with France)	1 Sept.	28 July	24 Aug.
North Borneo	12 Aug.	26 July	5 July
Northern Rhodesia	20 July	10 Aug.	21 Aug.
Nyasaland	20 July	10 Aug.	21 Aug.
Pitcairn Island	7 July	14 July	21 Aug.
St. Helena	7 July	16 May	21 June
St. Kitts - Nevis - Anguilla	1 Sept.	2 Mar. 1962	17 Sept.
St. Lucia	1 Sept.	26 Mar. 1962	9 Oct.
St. Vincent	11 May 1961	21 Dec.	5 Oct.

* On 27 March 1959, the Government of France notified the Secretary-General that this Territory had attained internal autonomy and, consequently, the transmission of information thereon had ceased as from 1957.

TABLE I (continued)

	1960	1961	1962
UNITED KINGDOM (continued)			
Sarawak	14 Sept.	5 June	3 July
Seychelles	3 June	24 May	21 June
Singapore	7 Feb. 1961	21 Sept.	11 Mar. 1963
Solomon Islands ..	5 July	7 Sept.	25 June
Southern Rhodesia			
Swaziland	10 Aug.	11 Oct.	25 June
Trinidad and Tobago	28 Dec.	14 Sept.	16 July and 21 Aug.
Turks and Caicos Islands	—	—	7 Sept.
Uganda	4 Aug.	14 July	25 July
Zanzibar	20 July	15 Feb. 1962	21 Aug.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA			
American Samoa ..	8 Apr.	20 Apr.	24 Apr.
Guam	13 May	20 Apr.	23 Apr.
United States Virgin Islands	9 May	20 Apr.	12 Apr.

TABLE II

LATEST POLITICAL INFORMATION TRANSMITTED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT

	<i>Date of transmission in 1963</i>
AFRICA AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES	
Aden	26 February
Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland	18 March
Gambia	25 February
Gibraltar	30 March
Kenya	28 February
Malta	22 March
Mauritius	12 March
Northern Rhodesia	25 February

TABLE II (continued)

	<i>Date of transmission in 1963</i>
AFRICA AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES (continued)	
Nyasaland	27 February
St. Helena	28 February
Seychelles	7 March
Southern Rhodesia	—
Zanzibar	26 February
ASIAN TERRITORIES	
Brunei	18 March
Hong Kong	25 February
North Borneo	20 March
Sarawak	22 March
Singapore	7 March
CARIBBEAN AND WESTERN ATLANTIC TERRITORIES	
Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	28 February
Bahamas	25 February
Barbados	28 February
Bermuda	25 February
British Guiana	27 February
British Honduras	25 February
British Virgin Islands	18 March
Cayman Islands	28 February
Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	9 March
Falkland Islands	28 February
Turks and Caicos Islands	7 March
PACIFIC TERRITORIES	
Fiji	20 March
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	20 March
Pitcairn Island	12 March
Solomon Islands	20 March

REPORT ON ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Introduction¹

1. In 1963 the Committee on Information made its fifth review of economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since 1951. In accordance with its terms of reference, as set out in various General Assembly resolutions,² the Committee has regularly examined economic conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories at three-year intervals, in 1951, 1954, 1957 and 1960.³ In 1960, the Committee also reviewed the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter on the basis of a special report⁴ prepared for the General Assembly, and included a survey of economic conditions in its observations and conclusions.⁵

2. The Committee undertook its task in 1963 within the framework of its new terms of reference laid down by the General Assembly as its sixteenth session,⁶ and bearing in mind the principles contained in the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples as contained in resolution 1514 (XV), adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1960.

3. The Committee had before it three economic studies prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations, as well as summaries of the information transmitted by the Administering Members providing data on economic conditions in the Territories relating in general to the period 1959/1960 to 1961/1962. The studies are listed in annex I and, together with the summary records of the Committee's dis-

cussions, should be read in conjunction with the present report. It also had before it a report on Kenya prepared by IBRD.⁷ In addition, a number of papers prepared for the Economic Commission for Africa on this subject were found to be of considerable interest.

4. This material was considered by the Committee in the light of the principles contained in Chapter XI of the Charter and the obligations undertaken by the Administering Members thereunder. In this connexion, several non-Administering Members emphasized the importance of the implementation of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and recalled the principle established by the General Assembly that inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence.

5. Taking into account the assistance provided by the Administering Members to the Territories under their administration, the Committee considers that, within the spirit of the Declaration, it is the responsibility of the Administering Members to accelerate the economic development of these Territories, to make their economies ever more viable, and to ensure the continued economic growth of the Territories. The fundamental aim of economic policy, no less than in 1954 when the Committee first stated it, must still be "to develop these Territories in the interest of all sectors of the population, to raise the standard of living by increasing individual real purchasing power, and to increase the total wealth of each Territory in order to make possible a higher standard of social services and administration".⁸

I. General policies and trends

6. Most of the Territories, are economically underdeveloped and their economies are mainly based on the production of primary products for home consumption or export. There are also a few Territories which are dependent on other specialized forms of economic activity, such as *entrepôt* trade, tourism or manufacturing industry. A substantial portion of the proceeds from the exports of the Non-Self-Governing Territories continues to be devoted to imports of consumer as well as capital goods from countries enjoying a higher level of economic development.

7. At the present session of the Committee, some of the Administering Members made general policy statements concerning economic advancement in the Territories under their administration.

8. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that it was the policy of his Government to assist the Territories, through both technical and

¹ The draft of the present report was prepared by a sub-committee of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories composed of the representatives of Ecuador, Liberia, the Philippines, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

The members of the delegations who served on the sub-committee were: *Ecuador*: Dr. Luis Valencia Rodríguez; *Liberia*: Mr. Nathaniel Eastman; *Philippines*: Mr. Hortencio J. Brillantes and Mr. Ernesto L. Calingasan; *Spain*: Mr. José Gómez Durán; *United Kingdom*: Mr. P. Selwyn; and *United States*: Mr. H. Gilbert White.

The Chairman of the sub-committee was Mr. M. Norrish (New Zealand), the Rapporteur of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO also participated in the debates of the sub-committee.

² Resolutions 332 (IV) of 2 December 1949, 646 (VII) of 10 December 1952, 933 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1332 (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/1836)*, part three; *ibid.*, *Ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2729)*, part two; *ibid.*, *Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3647)*, part two; and *ibid.*, *Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371)*, part three.

⁴ *Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter* (Sales No.: 60.VI.B.1, Vol. 1-5 and Index).

⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371)*, part two.

⁶ Resolution 1700 (XVI) of 19 December 1961.

⁷ IBRD: *The Economic Development of Kenya*, Washington, D.C., 1962.

⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 18 (A/2729)*, part two, para. 17.

financial aid, to achieve and maintain a high rate of economic growth, so as to raise the standard of living of their peoples. The policies being pursued were those of the Governments of the Territories concerned, but his Government gave assistance to the Territorial Governments, both in the working out of their economic policies and in providing the resources necessary to carry them out.

9. He further stated that the fruits of these policies could be seen in the progress which had been achieved in the Territories. There had been substantial increases in the national income of a number of Territories, including Barbados, British Guiana, Malta, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Production for export had risen to a marked extent in Hong Kong, North Borneo, Sarawak and Swaziland. There had been expansion in particular sectors, such as the tourist industry in the Caribbean area and the cattle industry in Bechuanaland. Progress had been less marked in certain Territories. In Kenya, for example, output had been affected by successive years of drought and flood, as well as through the falling off in capital investment resulting from the loss of confidence arising out of the political situation. In Mauritius, progress had been slowed down as a result of severe cyclones. In all, however, and in spite of a period of generally deteriorating terms of trade, progress had continued during the period under review.

10. The representative of Spain stated that Fernando Póo and Rio Muni had been spared the instability characteristic of many under-developed countries, owing to a liberal economic and financial policy which fostered their development, a trade policy which protected their principal commodities from fluctuations in world demand, the absence of customs duties between them and the Peninsula and a generous supply of foreign exchange for use in importing the necessary machinery. The favourable return from exports from the Equatorial Region was due primarily to the fact that the entire agricultural production was absorbed by the Provinces of the Peninsula at much higher prices than could be obtained on the world market.

11. He further stated that under its Development Plan, the Spanish Government had set in motion a programme of diversification of crops, establishment of related industries, development of fishing, improvement of ports and communications, mineral research, expansion of trade and strengthening of medium and long-term credit. It had also undertaken a series of measures designed to raise the *per capita* income as rapidly as possible to the level prevailing in the Peninsula.

12. The representative of the United States of America stated that in the three Territories under United States administration, which had a stable and harmonious social and political foundation, the people were already beginning to share in a higher standard of living characteristic of a modern industrial society, and their expectations for an even larger income were rising. It was the policy of the United States and of the territorial Governments to foster the conditions and provide the assistance which would give substance to these expectations.

13. He emphasized that the economic policies of the three Territories were not under centralized control except in the most general sense. The Territories were closely linked to the economy of the United States, but

at the same time each partook of the economic life peculiar to its own area.

14. The representative of Australia pointed out that because of the nature and distribution of the resources of Papua, primary production would continue, in the short term at least, to be the main source of locally generated funds. The advancement of Papuan agriculture to improve food supplies, to bring about a more efficient use of land and to increase the production of cash crops had therefore been given high priority by the Government of Australia.

15. He pointed out that in a traditional subsistence economy the economic situation was often one of stagnation rather than growth. The establishment of an advanced economy imposed an increasing need for capital for private and public investment, and in the early stages, at least, this need could not be met from local sources. In recent years, the Administration had provided many facilities necessary for the development of the private sector of the economy. Measures to increase revenue, stimulate savings and encourage investment from internal and external sources were under constant review. It was the policy of the Government of Australia to create fundamental but time-consuming changes among the people by provision of wide-spread education and health facilities. The Government was also pursuing the policy of encouraging any suitable industry in the Territory, provided there were reasonable market prospects and the industry was likely to operate on an economic basis.

16. The representative of New Zealand stated that in respect of the Territories under his Government's administration, which consisted of nineteen Polynesian islands, each small in area and in population, the economic policy being followed was to develop each island to the limit of its individual capacity. On the basis of present knowledge, full self-sufficiency probably could not be attained by economic units of such small size. Nevertheless, this policy had in the last two years shown some striking results. Much of this was the product of long research and planning, particularly in agriculture, going back approximately ten years. He drew attention to the stimulus given to the process when the local legislative assemblies assumed full control of development funds, which were provided, to a large extent, by New Zealand.

17. In assessing progress towards the fundamental aims of economic policy as defined in the introduction to this report, the Committee has taken into consideration the fact that economic development in the Territories should also be evaluated in the perspective of general trends prevailing in the world economy as a whole.

18. Since most of the Territories are primary producers heavily dependent upon exports and with little domestic capital of their own, they are particularly affected by fluctuations in world market prices of primary products. This lack of domestic capital and of flexibility of their economies makes it difficult for such Territories rapidly to adapt their pattern of production to changing world market conditions. Prices of primary products improved in 1959 and then fell sharply in the latter half of 1960. There was some recovery in the early part of 1961 but thereafter the trend was generally downwards, until prices began to rise again at the end of the year. With some exceptions, the prices of the commodities produced by the Territories followed a similar pattern; various local

factors, including the weather, exerted an influence on the receipts from some commodities important in world trade.

19. In the *Report on the State of Food and Agriculture, 1962*, published by FAO,⁹ it is stated that, apart from the continuing decline of agricultural prices on world markets, the key problems of food and agriculture in the less developed regions of the world are under-production, hunger and malnutrition. The most disquieting trend is that *per capita* food production in these regions, which increased appreciably during the 1950's tended to fall in the last few years as production lagged behind the growth of the population.

20. During the period under review, the post-war trend towards rising economic activities continued generally at a slower rate. Nearly all of the Territories were adversely affected by changes in their terms of trade and there were variations in the degree to which this was overcome by an increased volume of production. There were also indications in some Territories of failure to expand food supplies to meet domestic demand as well as to increase earning capacities for foreign exchange under the impact of falling world prices of primary commodities.

21. For instance, the volume of exports of primary products from the Territories under the United Kingdom administration rose by some 3 per cent in 1961, compared with 4 per cent in 1960 and 12 per cent in 1959. The rise was mainly due to increased exports of petroleum products, sugar and timber, although exports of some other commodities (tea, bananas, cocoa, bauxite, manganese and diamonds) also rose. Among the commodities which showed a decline in the volume of exports were cloves, coffee, cotton and copper.¹⁰ The rate of increase in 1961 was, however, similar to that during the period 1956-1958.

22. The output of goods and services of these Territories (including the former Trust Territory of Tanganyika, but excluding Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the three High Commission Territories) rose moderately in 1961. Gross domestic product at market prices was estimated provisionally at about £2,190 million in 1961, compared with £2,080 million in 1960. Since 1956 the annual rate of increase at constant prices (excluding Singapore and Hong Kong) has been about 5 per cent. Provisional estimates show that the level of long-term capital inflow was lower in 1961 than in 1959 and 1960, and that gross fixed capital formation was approximately £390 million, about the same as in 1960, but about 15 per cent higher than in 1959.¹¹

23. Data on national accounts for Northern Rhodesia indicate that the Territory's gross domestic product at factor cost rose from £200.2 million to £215.5 million between 1959 and 1960, but fell to £207.1 million in 1961. In 1956 it was £194.3 million and it had fallen by 1958 to £146 million.¹² Similar data for Nyasaland indicate that the pace of development of the Territory's economy was not maintained during 1961 at the same level as in previous years; its gross domestic product at factor cost in 1961 was £58.4

⁹ Rome, 1962, pp. 1-2.

¹⁰ United Kingdom: *The Colonial Territories, 1960-1961*, London, H.M.S.O., Cmnd. 1407, p. 46; *ibid.*, 1961-1962, Cmnd. 1751, pp. 53-54.

¹¹ *The Colonial Territories, 1961-1962*, *op. cit.*, pp. 54-55 and 84.

¹² For detailed figures, see *National Accounts of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1954-1961*, Salisbury, pp. 71-75, tables 83-85.

million, representing an increase of 3 per cent, a figure well under the 7.6 per cent increase registered in the previous year.¹³

24. Detailed statistics on the *per capita* gross domestic product are available for both of these Territories. In 1961, the total African contribution per head to the gross domestic product of Northern Rhodesia, including subsistence activities, was valued at £29.0, against £28.9 in 1960 and £28.6 in 1959. For Nyasaland, the figures were £15.8, against £15.6 in 1960 and £15.0 in 1959. The total non-African contribution per head in Northern Rhodesia was £1,507.8, against £1,664.2 in 1960 and £1,591.2 in 1959; for Nyasaland, the figures were £593.1, against £599.7 in 1960 and £596.5 in 1959. The productivity of the African population in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in terms of the money value of their activities continued to be very low in relation to non-African productivity; a high proportion of the resources of the African population was still devoted to subsistence activities; and the gross domestic product, or the total geographical income, was not yet widely distributed among the members of the community.

25. The Committee recalls that in 1957 the *per capita* personal income of the indigenous population of certain African Territories was among the lowest in the world. There was a striking disparity between the levels of *per capita* personal income of Africans and non-Africans in these Territories. This disparity was primarily due to the fact that most Africans were engaged mainly in subsistence agriculture with low productivity and that even in urban areas they were mainly unskilled labourers. The Committee also recalls the assurances previously made by the Administering Members that it was one of the objectives of their policies to reduce and eventually to eliminate this disparity.¹⁴

26. The Committee notes that although there has been progress in some Territories, in others, the rate of increase in the gross national product has been slow. The Committee is of the opinion that the economic position of the indigenous peoples of some Territories thus far has shown no significant improvement, not only because the inequality of *per capita* personal income of indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants has persisted, but also because this disparity has continued to be very great; certain members of the Committee considered that failure to achieve the objective of reducing and eventually eliminating this disparity appeared to indicate that existing economic policies and programmes would require certain modifications if they were to meet the needs and interests of the indigenous peoples. The Administering Members concerned informed the Committee, however, that they were making constant efforts to eliminate these disparities and that they were continuing to carry out intensive programmes for this purpose.

27. The Committee therefore considers that economic development can only be considered as satisfactory if a significant improvement in the standards of living and economic well-being of these peoples is brought about through the early introduction of effective measures to reduce the disparities in income between indigenous and non-indigenous groups, and if

¹³ *Ibid.*, pp. 91-95, tables 104-106.

¹⁴ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371)*, para. 53.

the gap between the standards of living in the Territories and those in the highly developed countries is quickly remedied.

28. The Committee notes that in many Territories the participation of indigenous persons in modern economic enterprises, which are largely owned by nationals of the administering countries concerned and other non-resident capital, is primarily through the supply of unskilled and semi-skilled labour. Some members pointed out the importance of foreign investments in stimulating the economic development of the Territories by way of building up various sectors of the economy and providing training for the indigenous population. At the same time, the Committee notes that in certain cases the indigenous workers are excluded from many skilled jobs owing to the lack of sufficient training and that racially discriminatory practices still exist which are manifested by unequal pay for equal work, in spite of the persistent efforts which the Administering Members stated were being made to suppress them. Therefore, the Committee again emphasizes that all possible measures are need to ensure full and equal opportunities and conditions of employment to indigenous workers.¹⁵

29. As stated previously, in most of the United Kingdom Territories, gross fixed capital formation continued to expand during the period under review, but the level of long-term capital inflow was lower in 1961 than in 1960.

30. However, the pattern of capital formation varied according to the Territory. On the basis of available information, the total private investment in Northern Rhodesia between 1960 and 1961 (excluding that by African rural households in capital goods, on which data are not available) increased from £29.6 million to £31.4 million, while the total public investment decreased from £19.2 million to £18.4 million. This fall was more than accounted for by a decline in investments by public corporations; government investment continued to increase during this period. In the case of Nyasaland, the total public investment rose from £3.9 million to £6.1 million during the same years, and the total private investment (excluding that by African rural households in capital goods on which data are not available) from £2.0 million to £2.3 million. As regards Kenya, there was a further small rise in investment in fixed assets by the public sector, from £14.4 million to £15.2 million in these two years, while the total for the private sector fell by £7.7 million to £19.3 million.¹⁶

31. Since the expansion of gross capital formation is essential for an increase in employment opportunities, an advance in gross product and the general economic betterment of the population, the Committee urges the Administering Members to take appropriate measures to attract as much new capital as possible to the Territories under their administration, and supports the efforts being made in this direction by the Governments of the Territories.

32. The Committee notes with concern that in several Territories under United Kingdom administration, for example, Kenya, the economic setback

has been due to uncertainty regarding their political future. In these Territories, economic growth has slowed down and there has been an outward transfer of capital. The Committee considers that the present state of uncertainty tends to increase fear, strengthen resistance to change and lead to a deterioration in the confidence of private investors. In the Committee's view, as soon as constitutional guarantees can be worked out to safeguard the interests of and ensure equal rights to all sectors of the population, the transfer of power to the inhabitants of the Territories should not be further delayed.

33. Inevitably, political change in a Territory may bring with it a need for reassessment of the economic future. In some Territories this has already been done. Experience has shown that the transfer of political power need not result in an abrupt change in the economic growth of the Territory. In fact, long-term success can best be assured in the political and economic fields when the changes are brought about in an atmosphere of good will and confidence of all sectors of the population. In the period of transition the Administering Member has a special responsibility to make it possible for all the inhabitants of a Territory to work towards a common future.

34. The Committee notes with concern that the economic position of some small Territories has become weaker during the period under review and presents special difficulties, mainly because of the small size of the local markets, the high degree of instability resulting from specialization in the production of only one or two export-earning primary commodities and the heavy dependence on imported goods for the satisfaction of local requirements.

35. The Committee considers that in certain instances there may be advantages for small Territories in establishing areas of closer economic co-operation with neighbouring Territories or countries on a voluntary basis, for example, through the establishment of unitary states, federations, customs unions or free trade areas. In this connexion, the Committee notes that negotiations are being conducted by Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands with the view of establishing a federation, and expresses the hope that any unit thus created will become economically viable. Such groupings are desirable or justifiable economically only when satisfactory arrangements can be made with the full support of the people concerned for a fair distribution of the benefits accruing from these groupings among the various participants. In any such association the representatives of the peoples concerned should participate directly in the formulation, implementation and periodic reviews of common economic policies and programmes, which should take into account the needs and changing aspirations of the peoples and resolve any possible differences.

36. The Committee believes that even with arrangements such as those described above, internal economic forces should remain one of the dynamic elements in economic growth. It realizes that the problems of economic advancement in the small Territories are both difficult and urgent, a proper solution of which should be worked out now, and calls upon the Administering Members concerned to take early action to assist these Territories in developing their full potentialities by encouraging more effective utilization of human and natural resources.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ See *National Accounts of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1954-1961, op. cit.*, pp. 88-90, tables 100-103 and pp. 108-110, tables 121-124; and Kenya: *Economic Survey, 1962*, Nairobi, 1962, p. 38.

II. Development planning

37. Development planning in the Non-Self-Governing Territories varies widely in scope and approach.

38. Planning for the development of the United States Territories is done locally. The territorial budgets are prepared annually by the territorial Governments, but they are largely based on long-range programmes for each activity. Although the budgets are primarily for the public sector, more and more emphasis is being placed on providing the necessary infrastructure, loans and technical assistance for private industries. Another type of planning is done by economic development boards or commissions composed of representatives of the territorial Government and of the various private interests in the local community. The development programmes prepared by these boards are based on a variety of economic surveys and studies made of the resources and potentialities of the Territories. The programmes are advisory in nature, but they are already beginning to find expression in territorial legislation and in the plans of private enterprise. Each Territory also has a planning board or commission responsible for land-use planning and zoning.

39. Although there are no formal development plans for the Territories administered by Australia and New Zealand, the techniques of development planning and programming employed in these Territories are broadly similar to those described in regard to the United States Territories. At the request of the Government of Australia, the IBRD will shortly make a survey of Papua and submit for the Government's consideration a formal plan for economic development.

40. In most of the Territories under United Kingdom administration, new or revised development plans for the early 1960's have recently been produced. They range from a list of specific development projects (Zanzibar) to comprehensive development programmes prepared for the whole economy (Brunei, Nyasaland and Singapore).

41. With the exception of Nyasaland, the existing development plans for the United Kingdom Territories are primarily plans for expenditure in the public sector of the economy. Many of the Governments have, however, made special efforts to encourage growth in the rate of private investment, and all the plans are designed to have an impact on the private sector, e.g., through the provision of extension services for agriculture or infrastructure for industries.

42. In these development plans generally, the description of the economy and its broad trends in the period immediately preceding is usually followed by a description of the general aims and objectives of the plan. For instance, in some plans special emphasis is placed on the need to change the social and economic structures as a precondition for accelerating economic growth. Traditional land tenure systems, customs and traditional attitudes, a high percentage of subsistence activities, a very limited scope of monetary transactions and extremely broad differences between the standards of living in urban and rural areas are features common to most African Territories. These conditions are aggravated by the dependence of several African Territories on the export of one or two primary products whose prices undergo frequent fluctuations. The removal of these impediments to economic development constitutes the most important aim in some development plans.

43. In the more advanced development plans, a qualitative description of aims and objectives is usually followed by a quantitative one. The targets are formulated by sectors (agriculture, transport and communications, etc), but the break-down of the sector targets into sub-sectors and branches differs from Territory to Territory in its degree of detail.

44. In those Territories where development plans are mainly public expenditure programmes, the break-down of capital expenditure is usually based on the institutional structure of governmental departments and on the economic classification of investment which sometimes bears a close relationship to the sub-sector break-down in the more advanced development plans.

45. An adequate organizational solution has not yet been found for regional planning within Territories, but some regional targets are included in a number of development plans, even in those covering only public expenditure (e.g., in Kenya). Many of the United Kingdom Territories, however, are too small to permit a regional approach to planning.

46. In general, territorial development plans suffer from two other major weaknesses in their organizational framework; the lack of adequate statistics for most of the Territories and the general absence of planning units within the ministries concerned with economic affairs, a reflection of the difficulties in recruiting the necessary technical personnel. There has, however, been a substantial improvement in statistical coverage over the past few years and this had led to a growth in the degree of comprehensiveness of development plans.

47. In addition to the assistance provided by the United Kingdom Government in this field, an increasing number of the Territories have recently sought advice from outside experts (including, in some cases, those from IBRD) in formulating their development policies and programmes. The reports of these experts have often covered fresh ground and have gone a long way towards providing as complete a picture as possible of the economies they have described. One of the most interesting aspects of this work has been the services rendered by the experts to planners, who have found the data provided by the economic surveys very useful.

48. According to the information supplied by the United Kingdom Government on the financing of development plans for the Territories under its administration, about £23 million was spent on Colonial Development and Welfare schemes and on research in 1961-1962 (compared with £25 million in 1960-1961). The value of schemes approved during the year amounted to £21 million (£34.5 million in the previous year). Political factors continued to have an adverse effect on the market for local loans in East Africa, but several United Kingdom Territories, notably in the Pacific and the Caribbean area, were able to float successful local issues during the year. For the first time no loans were raised by territorial Governments on the London market during the year. Exchange loans of nearly £16 million, compared with about £24 million in the previous year, were approved during the year under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1959. Issues during the year against these loans and others approved earlier amounted to nearly £19 million; they amounted to £22 million in the previous year. New capital expenditure provided by the Colonial Development Corporation during the

year amounted to nearly £19 million; in the previous year it amounted to £9.1 million. Whereas a decade ago the principal factors limiting the rate of development expenditure in the public sector in many Territories were stated to be physical and administrative, they are now considered to be mainly financial; the primary limitation is the lack of local financial resources.¹⁷

49. Only a few Territories have been able to obtain financial assistance through international channels. The two major sources are IBRD and the United Nations Special Fund.

50. In 1961-1962 IBRD made loans of £11.85 million towards projects in several Territories, including British Guiana and Kenya. By the end of the year the total amount of loans made to United Kingdom Territories stood at nearly £88 million.¹⁸

51. In 1961, the Governing Council of the United Nations Special Fund approved grants totalling £3.5 million for projects in British Guiana, Northern Rhodesia and Uganda.¹⁹

52. The Committee sees no reason to differ from its opinion, expressed in 1957, that the objective of development policy is not so much to make a financial contribution to desirable projects as to set in motion a process of balanced development based on scientific research and supplied by material and technical assistance.²⁰ It notes that in most Territories this objective has not yet been achieved; that in too many Territories the project type of development investment is still predominant and that the great majority of development plans do not as yet define the general scope and targets anticipated from the private sector.

53. The Committee notes with interest that the Governments of Brunei, Singapore and Nyasaland have adopted the comprehensive approach to planning, and expresses the hope that this approach will obtain more acceptance, since it deals with the whole economy as one unit and takes account, as far as is practicable, of inter-actions between changes in the different sectors of the economy. However, it recognizes that even without this comprehensive approach, planning can have substantial regard to the present and future scope and pattern of the private sector.

54. The Committee is aware that there are objections to the application of the comprehensive approach, the most important of which is the lack of data to carry out the sometimes complicated calculations and, in particular, the lack of reliable information on capital-output ratios and future movements in the terms of trade. However, the Committee believes that estimates of the size and importance of the various sectors of the territorial economies can be of help in establishing an analytical framework which can be used as a starting point for a comprehensive plan. It recognizes the value of the work which has been done in a number of Territories to provide information on these lines and expresses the hope that this work will be expanded in scope and depth. In this connexion, the Committee wishes to stress the need to strengthen the organizational framework adapted to local conditions, which is essential to the successful formulation and implementation of development plans. It recognizes the difficulties con-

fronting the smaller Territories in particular in recruiting the necessary technical staff or in meeting the costs of an elaborate planning unit. It welcomes the decision taken in 1963 by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East on the establishment of institutes concerned with economic development in the areas of their activities.²¹

55. The Committee notes with approval the practice of seeking expert advice from outside the Territory concerned. It commends IBRD for its efforts to assist a number of Territories in developing appropriate policies and programmes designed to ensure a rapid and balanced growth.

56. The Committee also notes with satisfaction that the programme approved by the Technical Assistance Committee for the Territories showed a substantial increase between 1961-1962 and 1963-1964 (from \$2,381,000 to \$3,626,000) and that, in general, the emphasis in the programming of international technical assistance has gradually shifted to general economic advancement covering a wider range of development activities.

57. The Committee recalls that General Assembly resolution 1817 (XVII) of 18 December 1962 considered the economic and social situation in Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland to be alarming. The Committee notes that an economic survey mission to Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, appointed in consultation with IBRD, made a number of recommendations on the economic development of these Territories. The Committee hopes that these recommendations will soon be implemented. It is aware that a number of development schemes have been carried out with financial assistance from the United Kingdom Government, but that the economic survey mission had suggested that the capital expenditure required to implement its recommendations was nearly all supplementary to that provided for in the development plans for these Territories, and should be met by free capital grants from the United Kingdom.²² The United Kingdom representative informed the Committee that development plans were being drawn up by the Governments of these Territories for the period 1963-1966 and that these would provide the basis for an accelerated rate of growth.

58. The Committee recognizes that the financing of capital formation is a very important problem—and in some cases may become a critical one for the Territories. If this was a less pressing problem than some others during the ten years or so immediately following the Second World War, it was largely because, during that period, export income and financial aid from the administering countries were maintained at a satisfactory level, and at the same time, the rate of development expenditure was slowed down, in many instances for other than financial reasons.

59. The Committee notes that the decline in export prices during the period under review has seriously reduced available investment funds. The dependence of most Territories on a very few export products makes them specially vulnerable to price fluctuations, and a consequent reduction in export earnings might at any

¹⁷ United Kingdom: *The Colonial Territories 1960-1961*, op. cit., pp. 48 and 86; *Ibid.*, 1961-1962, pp. 55 and 87.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 1961-1962, pp. 55 and 89.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 91.

²⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/3647)*, part two, para. 26.

²¹ E/CN.14/Res.71 (V) Rev.1, E/CN.14/Res.72 (V) and ECAFE/93/Rev.4.

²² Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland: *Report of an Economic Survey Mission*, London, H.M.S.O., 1960, pp. 32, 208 and 415.

time put development programmes in jeopardy, the more so as the foreign exchange content of investment for economic and social development is high for those Territories with little or no manufacturing industry.

60. The information indicates that the development funds made available by the United Kingdom to the Territories under its administration, though substantial, have recently declined because the number of Territories under United Kingdom administration has also diminished. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that aid to the remaining Territories has tended in many cases to rise. In many Territories the planned public investment represents only a small share of the gross domestic product, ranging from £63 per head per annum in Singapore to just over £5 per head per annum in Kenya.

61. In view of the rapid increase in population in most Territories and the urgency of the problem of combating poverty, illiteracy and chronic ill health in the Territories, the Committee emphasizes that development efforts must gather momentum quickly, and believes that the rate of capital formation should therefore be accelerated.

62. Since domestic savings will not be adequate for the investment requirements of most Territories, the Committee is of the opinion that problems relating to obtaining investment funds from external sources, whether from the administering countries, foreign Governments and private institutions, or international organizations, are of great importance. These are problems of both a political and a technical nature and therefore present several facets for consideration, involving as they do the factors creating conditions favourable for such investment. The Committee notes with interest that the Economic Commission for Africa and the Caribbean Organization have given consideration to proposals for the establishment of development banks in the areas of their activities, and that the techniques and institutions for the mobilization of domestic savings for economic development formed a subject of discussion at the fourteenth meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, held in November 1962.²³

63. The Committee shares the view of the ILO that investment in the fuller realization of human potentialities can create a particularly valuable stock of "capital" for development. Manpower surveying and assessment, measures for raising the level of productive employment, vocational education and training, management development and related questions should be recognized as closely intertwined parts of a broader human resource programme. The latter, in turn, should be integrated with the programmes and policies for over-all planned development.

64. The Committee notes with satisfaction that WHO is taking a keen interest in development planning in the emerging Territories. It endorses the view that the protection and promotion of the health of the population must underlie any programme to raise the standard of living and that the early association of health planning in an integrated scheme for over-all development can be expected to result in the progressive

control of communicable diseases, the reduction of mortality and morbidity and the consequent building up of human manpower resources available for agricultural and industrial purposes.

65. The Committee shares the concern of WHO that there is a tendency to give insufficient importance to health planning in the complex operation of economic and social development in some Territories. This is shown either by a reluctance to bring the health planners into the early phases of the larger and more comprehensive undertaking, or by assigning to the development of health programmes a relatively small share of the available resources in finance and personnel.

66. The Committee welcomes the decision taken by the World Health Assembly in May 1962 to authorize the Director-General to implement an accelerated programme for assisting newly independent States in developing national health plans as a top priority, and the other activities of WHO designed to improve the planning of public health services.

67. Finally, the Committee supports and appreciates the opinion expressed by a number of representatives that formulation of the objectives in development planning must reflect the aims and aspirations of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories. Consequently, the Committee takes the position that the indigenous peoples should be given adequate representation in territorial Governments. The Committee expresses the view that political self-government is the only prerequisite of economic planning commensurate with the people's needs, wishes and aspirations. In this connexion, the Committee wishes again to refer to operative paragraph 2 of resolution 1514 (XV).

III. Agriculture

68. The Committee takes into account the fact that agriculture plays a dominant role in the economies of many Territories and that the greater part of the indigenous population depends for its livelihood on subsistence farming. It believes that agricultural development should continue at an accelerated pace, especially as the rate of development of many Territories and the improvement in the standards of living of their peoples will for some time continue to depend largely on the agricultural sector of the economy. In over-all programmes of development, high priority should therefore normally be given to agriculture in the allocation of resources, both financial and technical, and special attention should be directed towards the modernization of traditional farming methods, particularly in the African Territories. Encouragement should be given to expansion of the production of both export-earning and import-saving primary industries—principally agriculture, forestry and live-stock.

69. The inadequacy of available statistical data does not permit a full analysis of the progress of the agricultural industry. But it appears that in some Territories there has been little increase in agricultural production. The FAO estimates that in Africa as a whole, *per caput* agricultural production in 1961/1962 remained at the same level as in 1948/1949—1952/1953, while *per caput* food production declined slightly in 1961/1962. In recent years, *per caput* food production in other parts of the world also tended to fall as production lagged behind the growth of population.²⁴

²³ E/CN.14/Res.76 (V); A/AC.35/L.359, para. 43; *The Colombo Plan, Eleventh Annual Report of the Consultative Committee*, London, H.M.S.O. 1963; Australia: *The Colombo Plan, Eleventh Annual Report of the Consultative Committee*, 1962, Melbourne.

²⁴ *The State of Food and Agriculture, 1962, op. cit.*, pp. 2 and 14.

70. While the general level of agricultural prices on world markets has continued to decline, changes in the volume of exports of individual crops produced by the Territories have shown diverse patterns. For example, exports of certain crops, such as bananas, cocoa, sugar and tea from the United Kingdom Territories, rose at different rates in 1961, while those of several others, for instance, cloves, coffee and cotton, diminished.

71. In a number of African Territories, including Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, subsistence production showed no significant expansion and the contribution of African commercialized farming to total production, though increasing, remained small during the period under review.

72. In connexion with the position of the products of forest industries in the economy of the Territories, the Committee takes note of the following observations made by FAO:

(a) Forest products accounts for a substantial share of the world's industrial production and industrial employment. However, consumption per head in the less developed areas is extremely low: one seventeenth of that in the developed areas for sawn wood; one twenty-third for paper and board. The share of less developed areas in total production is even lower than their share in total consumption, so that their productive capacity is not up to their modest requirements. As a consequence, these areas are heavy importers of manufactured forest products, although net exporters of raw material (sawlogs and veneer logs).

(b) The net trade situation for forest products in terms of value in most areas is even more unfavourable. Transportation costs are very high for the exported raw material and are fairly high for the imported forest products, but transportation profits seldom accrue to the less developed areas, which do not have important merchant fleets. On the other hand, the f.o.b. price of imported forest products is much higher than that of exported raw material, since the former embodies all the value added in manufacturing.

(c) In so far as forest products are concerned, future prospects for the less developed areas are no brighter as far as their net trade position is concerned. Even if the rate of expansion of productive capacity were to continue at the rate of recent years, the net deficit would increase substantially by 1970, with a considerable addition to the already heavy burden in terms of foreign exchange.²⁵

73. The importance of expanding the live-stock industry in most Territories has been recognized by the Governments concerned and this is evidenced by the development of veterinary research and field services, live-stock improvement centres and slaughtering and marketing facilities. The level of the output of live-stock products has generally remained low.

74. The Committee commends the attention of the Administering Members concerned to the following observations of FAO on animal production and health in Africa. While these observations relate to Africa as a whole, the Committee believes that they can serve as useful guides, wherever applicable, in dealing with problems in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

(a) The hazards of live-stock farming in Africa are perhaps greater than in any other region of the world. This is due in many cases to the tsetse fly

which effectively inhibits the successful raising of cattle and other live-stock.

(b) The problems of disease control are extremely complicated, and are rendered even more difficult by many factors, among which are the huge distances, lack of communications, droughts, floods, areas of poor land and illiteracy. Nevertheless, much work is being done to control the major epizootics of the regions concerned, and significant advances are being made in the control of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, tick-borne diseases and parasitism.

(c) Although the milk potential is not great and there are handicaps to the development of dairy farming, there is a growing interest in meat production. The sheep raising industry particularly in the tropical regions, is generally primitive, and feed supplies are deficient. Any programme that would tend to improve these conditions must be planned both on a broad scale and on long-term basis.

(d) Poultry can make a substantial contribution to the relief of protein insufficiency. Success in poultry production depends on the control of disease and the provision of feed from local sources. The average production per hen per year in many villages is at present about forty undersized eggs, compared with 280 to 300 good quality eggs in the top-producing flocks of developed countries.²⁶

75. The Committee notes that traditional farming is almost entirely dependent on family labour and primitive technology and that production is predominantly on a small scale with low average yields.

76. Earlier reports of the Committee have included comments on some aspects of the land problem in the Territories. In the belief that an adequate solution to this problem should be found, with the view of improving indigenous agriculture, the Committee wishes to emphasize again the need for the development of a satisfactory land tenure system and for more effective utilization and conservation of land and other natural resources, particularly in the African Territories. It is also of the opinion that the low level of output by indigenous farmers is partly attributable to the small scale of farming operations, and suggests that encouragement should be given to farm consolidation and enclosure. The Committee is aware that efforts in these fields have been made in certain Territories, notably Kenya, and hopes that such efforts will be continued and intensified and that similar steps will be taken in other Territories. It also hopes that the territorial Governments concerned will explain their land policies and programmes to the people with a view to securing their full co-operation in expediting land reforms.

77. In this connexion, the Committee wishes to reiterate its observation made in 1960²⁷ that the trend towards individual ownership of land opens up the possibility, among other things, of a more rapid expansion of agricultural credit facilities which can serve as an aid to increased production.

78. The Committee realizes that the lack of technological improvements still constitutes a major obstacle to the development of indigenous agriculture, and urges the Administering Members to continue and expand their work in assisting the indigenous farmers in the adoption of modern scientific farming methods. This involves the introduction of higher-yielding varieties and

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 149.

²⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371), part two, para. 64.*

new crops, better and more timely soil preparation, application of fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides, row planting, regular and careful weeding, use of rotation systems, operation and maintenance of mechanical equipment, dry-farming practices to reduce the hazards of rain-fed cropping, and the use of water supplies for supplementary irrigation to compensate for erratic and deficient rainfall during the crucial ploughing, planting and growing seasons. The introduction of such techniques should be preceded by a careful investigation of the agronomic and economic factors and by such action as may be necessary to ensure that the farmers concerned are capable of utilizing these techniques wisely and profitably.

79. The Committee is consequently of the opinion that there is need for several measures to improve the situation described. Among these, in the Territories in which they may be applicable, are: comprehensive plans for the development of new and additional products; the adoption and strengthening of measures to protect the important developing agricultural industries against the dumping which sometimes takes place in the case of competitive and subsidized primary products; the establishment and expansion of efficient marketing arrangements for key commodities; the promotion of co-operative development by encouraging small organizations handling the same product to amalgamate into larger, more effective unions; comprehensive programmes of research, agricultural education and extension; financial assistance for promising cultivators; and the creation of conditions to encourage increased investment in the agricultural industry. The Committee notes the programme of action being taken on these lines by a number of territorial Governments in the provision of extension services to farmers, the expansion of rural credit and the improvement of agricultural marketing systems. It considers that advance is needed in all these activities if agricultural progress is to be assured.

80. The Committee notes with satisfaction that growing recognition has generally been given in the development plans of many Territories to the importance of agricultural development. Noting that lack of funds often results in a lowering of the targets originally proposed by survey missions or expert groups and sometimes even jeopardizes the implementation of such plans, the Committee suggests that the Administering Members intensify their efforts to seek the necessary financing for agricultural development plans for the Territories under their administration.

81. In this connexion, the Committee draws attention to the following comments contained in the FAO report mentioned earlier,²⁸ which, the Committee believes, apply to the situation in this respect prevailing in most Territories:

“On the most basic problem of all, that of hunger, two developments may be mentioned. In the less-developed countries themselves there was a considerable extension of planning for agricultural development, and particularly of plans closely integrated into those for general economic development. While it would be too optimistic to suppose that all these plans will be fully realized, they at least indicate a greater awareness of the issues and give promise of more rapid development during the forthcoming United Nations Development Decade than in the past. Similarly, in the more developed countries, under the im-

port of the world-wide Freedom from Hunger Campaign and related programmes, there were increased efforts among Governments and the general public to step up the flow of material aid from surplus foodstuffs. Here a notable new development is the experimental World Food Programme, jointly sponsored by the United Nations and FAO, and expected to come into operation late in 1962. The programme is designed to explore methods of using the surplus food production of the more developed countries to aid economic development in less developed countries, and to combat hunger and malnutrition. Though small in relation to some bilateral programmes, it is potentially of great significance...

“Although the basic problems of agriculture are likely to remain substantially the same for some years or even decades, it is encouraging to note that the world food and agricultural situation is no longer essentially static... . An analysis of probable trends to 1970 of demand, production and trade in agricultural products has recently been published by FAO. The study is disquieting in that it brings out the danger that, unless drastic action is taken to increase production in the less developed countries, the food supply may fall increasingly behind domestic demand. At the same time, surplus production of export commodities may become even more widespread, while the demand for farm products in world trade may grow only slowly or in some cases even decline. Nevertheless, with rising populations and incomes, a rapid increase may be expected in the demand for some commodities, notably forest products and (especially in less developed countries) live-stock products.”

82. A central problem of the live-stock industry in several African Territories is that of over-stocking in relation to the carrying capacity of the land at present technical levels. This reflects the fact that for many peoples in primarily pastoral areas, cattle are a major form of savings and are therefore kept even though their productivity may be very low. The United Kingdom representative stated that various approaches were being made to this problem by the territorial Governments concerned. First, there was emphasis on the improvement of marketing facilities, through the construction of abattoirs and canneries, and through the opening up of overseas markets. Secondly, there was extension work among the cattle-owners themselves, in an attempt to persuade them to give priority to quality as opposed to quantity. Agricultural credit organizations in a number of Territories made loans for the purchase of improved breeding stock. This was a complex problem to which there was no simple solution. Advance was needed on a number of fronts at the same time.

83. The Committee considers that the Administering Members should, where appropriate, emphasize the development of the forest industry, bearing in mind that, as pointed out above, the future prospects of demand for forest products are promising, the flexibility and range of the production functions of the industry make it a very suitable sector for investment and nearly all the Territories possess unused or insufficiently utilized forest resources. Some Territories lacking forest resources could with proper planning and investment develop them.

84. The Committee believes that the local inhabitants can achieve fuller utilization of forest resources by adopting improved methods. The main need is for the adaptation of advanced technology and for applied research rather than for basic research. This is not to deny

²⁸ *The State of Food and Agriculture, 1962, op. cit.*, pp. 1-2.

the need for fundamental research, both for the discipline and training it provides and for the possibility it always offers of radical new discoveries; but, in terms of simple cost benefits, efforts on a less exalted plane are likely to be more fruitful.

85. The representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that there had been a substantial expansion in timber production in the Borneo Territories (North Borneo and Sarawak) and that large-scale afforestation projects carried out by the Colonial Development Corporation and external private investors in Swaziland were providing the basis both for the local production of wood products (wood pulp and chip board) and the export of processed timber itself. Some members of the Committee disputed the value of this investment to the people of Swaziland because of the participation of external private capital on a profit-making basis and because they considered that in this project there was no real indigenous participation, while other members considered that it was of substantial local benefit. In Dominica, there were plans for major investment in the forest industry. The Committee notes the work being done by Governments in a number of Territories in surveying forest resources, protecting the forest areas, encouraging sound silvicultural practices and in providing services such as access roads and power supplies for forest industries. The Committee considers that policies along this line should be intensified.

86. In this connexion, the Committee wishes to draw attention to a number of observations made in the *FAO Report on the State of Food and Agriculture, 1962*, which are believed to be pertinent and useful. According to this report, urgent attention is required in regard to minimum input techniques for developing certain types of forest following exploitation of the original stand; inexpensive methods of protection from fire, grazing, etc., in ways that allow for the interests and traditional habits of the local inhabitants; plantation forestry as related to all species of possible interest; suitable logging tools and suitable combinations of different types of logging equipment with manual work and the use of animals adapted to the local environment and labour supply conditions; and methods of low-cost forest road construction and maintenance. Among the recommendations, FAO suggests that engineering studies should be intensified on the use of timber for local housing and non-residential construction; it emphasizes the great need for improved plant layout and the considerable scope which exists for the introduction of modern methods of stock control in saw-milling; the desirability of accommodating on industrial estates many branches of the forest industry that are suitable for operations on a modest scale; the development of satisfactory arrangements for pooling, analysing, transmitting and receiving relevant information from external and internal sources; and the planning of all new ventures from the outset with a view to subsequent expansion.²⁹

87. The Committee notes the efforts being made towards the promotion of fisheries development in many Territories with a seashore or with inland waters. For instance, in a number of Territories administered by the United Kingdom, government assistance has been directed mainly towards improving facilities and methods used in production and distribution, operating schemes for loans to fishermen, organizing and developing new enterprises and providing training courses in fishing.

88. The Committee further notes that production in almost all these Territories is normally based on local demand and comes from inland fisheries and, in some cases, from fish ponds as well, the level of the total catch being generally low. Little progress has been made in the expansion of marine fisheries. Modern facilities for freezing, processing and canning are usually lacking. An important exception is American Samoa, which enjoys a favourable balance of trade, largely because of the exports of the tuna-packing industry. The Committee hopes that the Administering Members concerned will provide more technical and financial assistance to these Territories in the exploitation and utilization of fishery resources with a view to accelerating their economic progress. Since fisheries provide food proteins otherwise difficult to obtain, their development would greatly contribute to the improvement of the nutritional standards of the people.

IV. Manufacturing industries

89. From the information before it in 1963, the Committee notes that on the whole industrial production in the Non-Self-Governing Territories has remained at a low level. Most of the Territories are still in a preparatory stage for general industrialization and the development of manufacturing industries has only just begun. However, in several, for example, Kenya, Singapore and especially Hong Kong, manufacturing output has continued to rise.

90. The Committee is aware that in most if not all the Territories, even the more industrialized Territory of Kenya, there exist conditions limiting the growth of manufacturing, such as the paucity of the natural resources known at present, the scarcity of local capital, the shortage of persons with industrial skills, the inadequacy of certain basic overhead facilities and the restricted scope of the local market at the present levels of income.

91. The Committee was informed of the measures which were being taken by the Governments of the Territories to overcome these obstacles to industrial development and considers that further action should be taken to eliminate them as far and as quickly as possible. In order to remove these obstacles, the Administering Members would be required to pursue effective policies and programmes designed to accelerate the rate of industrial growth as one means of assisting the Territories to attain economic viability.

92. The Administering Members recognize the need to establish industries where conditions are suitable.³⁰ The Committee believes that there are opportunities in the Territories for the development of certain new and additional industries, which could prosper, given the necessary assistance from the Administering Members.

93. The Committee was informed that in a number of Territories, special measures were being taken to promote or encourage manufacturing industries. In Singapore, for example, the main emphasis of the Development Programme is on the encouragement of industry, and a special Economic Development Board has been established for this purpose. In many Territories in the Caribbean and elsewhere, special tax concessions are being given to new industries. In Kenya, Northern Rhodesia and other Territories, government established bodies provide financing for industrial development. Industrial

²⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 116-118.

³⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371), part two, para. 72.*

states have been established, and one is planned for Basutoland.

94. The Committee believes that it is necessary for the Administering Members to take measures to avoid or eliminate the undesirable effects of industrialization. It emphasizes, in particular, that the indigenous peoples of the Territories must be associated with all enterprises and must be taught to qualify themselves for an increasing measure of technical and supervisory responsibility.

95. The Committee notes with satisfaction that surveys of the economy of a number of the Territories under United Kingdom administration (including Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Kenya, Mauritius, Nyasaland, Swaziland and Zanzibar) have been conducted in recent years by experts appointed by the United Kingdom Government or the territorial Government concerned, in some cases with the assistance of IBRD, and that in these surveys, particular attention was paid to the problem of industrialization.

96. The Committee considers it desirable to carry out surveys of this kind in other Territories, since expert opinion should be sought in developing industrial policies and programmes, which should be co-ordinated with those for other sections of the economy. It therefore decided to examine that part of the economic surveys of the above-mentioned United Kingdom Territories dealing with industrialization.³¹

97. In the course of the examination, the Committee noted the following:

(a) The information on manufacturing provided by these surveys related mainly or entirely to activity in industrial plants. The scope and range of such activity varied from Territory to Territory. At one extreme, Basutoland had no factories or industrial undertakings. In the remaining Territories, manufacturing was characterized by the predominance of small-scale of production, mainly by private concerns, many of which were owned by overseas investors; the preponderance of industries producing consumer goods for the local market and processing local raw materials of agricultural or mineral origin primarily for export; and the relative simplicity of manufacturing processes. In a few Territories, the manufacture of building materials and services for mechanical repairs generally were incipient industries, their rise being associated respectively with the expansion of building and construction and the increase in machinery, transport equipment and other durable goods.

(b) The manufacturing industry in Kenya had reached a more advanced stage of development than that in other Territories under consideration, as evidenced by the fact that Kenya had more industrial establishments of all kinds (1,038 in 1957, the year for which more complete data are available), employed a larger number of workers (57,000 in 1957) and had attained a higher net output (£17.1 million in 1957). However, in all of these Territories, except the un-

industrialized Territory of Basutoland, manufacturing had not been developed sufficiently to affect the scope or the structure of the economy, even in the case of Kenya, where it contributed only about 10 per cent of the Territory's total production.

(c) The experts undertaking the economic surveys of the Territories in question felt that current government policies and programmes could not meet the particular requirements of manufacturing industry, and made a series of recommendations for revising these policies and programmes, as well as for certain industrial projects.

98. The Committee realizes that the above-mentioned recommendations for the Territories concerned were made with a view to the promotion of industrial development, and notes with satisfaction that some of these recommendations are being implemented. Recalling resolution 1817 (XVII), adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1962, the Committee urges the United Kingdom Government to take immediate steps to put into effect all the recommendations on industrial development relating to the three High Commission Territories and thus to relieve the economic and social situation in those Territories. In this connexion, the Committee calls upon all the Administering Members to take quick action to resolve the problems associated with industrialization in the Territories under their respective administration.

V. Mining

99. Information before the Committee indicates that mining has been a major economic activity in several Territories, e.g., Brunei, and especially Northern Rhodesia and British Guiana. The economy of Brunei is largely based on oil and in recent years production has steadily declined owing to the exhaustion of known oil reserves.

100. The Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia is the largest source of copper in the Commonwealth and the fourth largest in the world. It is the most important industry in Northern Rhodesia, and supplies over 90 per cent of the Territory's exports. Since 1957, demand for copper has declined and the expansion in production has led to a fall in prices which continued into 1961, when the Territory produced 62,500 short tons valued at £114 million.

101. British Guiana holds third place among the world's producers of bauxite. The extraction of this mineral accounts for 90 per cent of the total output of the Territory. There was a downward trend from 1956 to 1958 when output rose again, reaching 2.47 million long tons in 1960, roughly equal to the record level reached in 1956, the value of which was £5.5 million. This rise in production resulted from an expanding demand for most grades of bauxite. However, in 1961 production fell to 2.37 million long tons; the value of this output is not available. An alumina plant was opened in 1961 and 116,000 tons of alumina were exported in that year.

102. Other minerals produced in Northern Rhodesia and British Guiana include cobalt, diamonds, gold, lead, manganese and zinc, which are of lesser economic importance compared with bauxite and copper.

103. Mining industries in the Territories possessing mineral resources have been established primarily with a view to large-scale production for export and are in large measure controlled by non-indigenous financial interests. The indigenous population is involved in min-

³¹ *The Economic Development of Kenya, op. cit.*, pp. 145-165 and 299; P. Selwyn and T. Y. Watson: *Report on the Economic Development of the Zanzibar Protectorate, Zanzibar, 1962*, chapter 5; Zanzibar: *General Statement of the Aims and Policies of His Highness' Government, November 1961*, Legislative Council Sessional Paper No. 15 of 1961, p. 14; Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: *Report on an Economic Survey of Nyasaland, 1958-1959* (e. Fed.132), pp. 269-271; Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland: *Report of an Economic Survey Mission, op. cit.*, pp. 51, 80-81, 225-227, 263-271, 410, 445; J. E. Meade and others: *The Economic and Social Structure of Mauritius*, London, Methuen and Co. Ltd., 1961, pp. 2, 128, 131, 231-238.

ing chiefly as a source of unskilled or semi-skilled labour, complementing predominantly non-indigenous managerial, supervisory and technical manpower.

104. Comprehensive data on the labour force employed in mining are usually lacking. The available statistics for Northern Rhodesia, however, show that in 1961, the monthly average number of persons engaged in mining was 44,640, of whom 37,800, or 86 per cent, were Africans; total annual wages and salaries in mining amounted to £27 million, of which £15.9 million, or about 60 per cent, accrued to non-indigenous employees; and the average annual income per man was £2,326 for non-Africans and £293 for Africans.

105. On the basis of this information and since the mining industry in Northern Rhodesia is more advanced than that in any other Territory, the Committee is of the opinion that the contribution of mining to an improvement in the standards of living of the indigenous peoples of the Territories is often relatively small. It wishes to stress once more the pressing need for the Administering Members to continue and expand policies and programmes of technical training for people in the Territories under their administration in order to spread the benefits accruing from modern industries, including mining, among the indigenous people. It notes, however, the contribution made by the industry to the vocational training of indigenous personnel.

106. Among the more important factors determining the economic structure of mining is the method of mining. Mining at depth, for example, involves skilled semi-manual operations and does not lend itself to intensive mechanization in all its phases. Surface mining, on the other hand, affords a wide choice of technological processes, ranging from labour intensive methods to highly mechanized ones. As in the case of deep mining, mechanized mining necessitates the use of skilled manpower.

107. Surface mining on a small scale is usually associated with deposits which are scattered or unreliable and are not, therefore, attractive to big companies: production of gold and diamonds in British Guiana entirely by individuals, for example, is due to the prevalence of such conditions. Mining at depth and large-scale surface mining, on the other hand, require large technical and financial resources which can only be secured by big companies.

108. The bulk of the mineral output of the Territories is in effect accounted for by big companies operating on a large scale: prominent examples are copper in Northern Rhodesia, which is derived from six mines owned by two companies with a total capital investment of £220 million; and bauxite mining in British Guiana, which is controlled by two companies.

109. As stated earlier, mining companies in the Territories are largely non-indigenous interests owned by nationals of the administering countries and other non-residents. These various interests in turn are inter-related, a fact which is largely responsible for the high degree of organization encompassing all phases of major mining activities in the Territories.

110. Except in rare instances, the territorial Government assumes no direct role in the actual exploitation of mineral resources, but plays an important part in preparing the ground for mining development and in promoting it, for example, by undertaking geological and mineral surveys and by furnishing transport and other facilities. Moreover, legal provisions regarding ownership of mineral rights and prospecting also give

the Government an efficacious instrument in guiding mining development.

111. The Committee notes that in some cases the Territories possessing mineral resources do not derive from mining as much benefit as might be expected for their economic development, bearing in mind particularly that a considerable share of the proceeds of mining is often devoted to the remuneration of the risk capital obtained from abroad and the mainly non-indigenous management and skilled labour, and that the contribution of the mining companies in the form of royalties, taxes and other benefits is not always as large as might be hoped for.

112. In summary, the Committee recommends that in so far as this is not already being done, the Administering Members should assist the territorial Governments in making accurate surveys of the mineral resources of each Territory, and in preparing plans for the orderly exploitation of the resources, with the following objectives in view:

(a) Conservation of the mineral resources of each Territory so that an adequate quantity of minerals will be available for future industrial development and to meet the needs of future generations;

(b) Stabilization of production;

(c) Efficient exploitation so as not to waste irreplaceable minerals, manpower and capital and so as to yield the greatest benefits to the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

(d) Development of as much processing and fabrication of the minerals as possible within each Territory in order to provide the maximum amount of employment and other benefits for the people of the Territory;

(e) Training of the inhabitants of each Territory so that they can serve at all levels in the exploitation and processing of their mineral resources and the provision of opportunities for their increasing participation in the mining industry in terms of capital investment and management.

113. The Committee expresses the hope that the Administering Members concerned will now take measures to these ends.

VI. Labour

114. In many Territories, particularly those in Africa, there exist heterogeneous economies and diverse cultural and ethnic groups. The structure of manpower varies considerably from one group to another, reflecting the economic system or systems with which it is chiefly associated. Non-indigenous manpower, whether permanently or temporarily resident, is almost entirely within the modern sector of the economy. To this sector, in whose development it has played a dominant role, such manpower has provided entrepreneurship and technical and managerial skill, the nature of which varies from Territory to Territory.

115. The great majority of the indigenous manpower, on the one hand, is occupied in the traditional economic systems. Those occupied in the modern economic system are generally at the unskilled level. A basic feature common to the great majority of economically active indigenous persons is the lack of sufficient training which results in a low level of technical skill and a high degree of occupational instability.

116. These persons may be divided into three major groups. The first group includes persons who are permanently employed within the traditional agricultural economy. Although production in traditional agriculture is primarily for subsistence, the need for money income makes it necessary for farmers to produce a marketable surplus. It is not possible to assess the distribution of manpower between production for sale and subsistence production, since output of the same product is often in part commercialized and in part consumed directly, as is the case with food crops generally. Even when certain crops are grown entirely for export, they are usually produced in conjunction with subsistence farming. The pattern becomes more complex when farmers also engage in temporary employment in non-agricultural sectors of the domestic economy or abroad.

117. The second group, which comprises persons permanently separated from the traditional agricultural economy, usually represents a small proportion of the total economically active population and is employed in industry and various other urban occupations.

118. The third group consists of persons domiciled in rural areas but temporarily employed outside traditional farming either in other sectors of the domestic economy or abroad.

119. A substantial proportion of wage earners in the African Territories are probably migrants.

120. The direction and magnitude of inter-territorial migratory flows are better known than in the case of internal movements. Available information indicates that among the main centres of attraction for the purpose of migration for work are the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, and that the main centres of supply include Nyasaland and the three High Commission Territories, whose economies depend to a great extent on the earnings of labour employed abroad. One prominent example is Basutoland, from which 83,000 persons, or 43 per cent of the adult male population, are temporarily absent at any one time. The Economic Survey Mission to the High Commission Territories stated in its report, published in 1960, that unless and until the forces responsible for the Territory's poor agricultural showing were reversed, more and more of the Basuto would be forced to seek work in South Africa as the only alternative to poverty at home, and that there was no assurance that work in South Africa would always be available in requisite amounts or on satisfactory terms.

121. The Committee, therefore, cannot place too much emphasis on the need for more effective action by the Administering Members concerned to combat poverty in the Territories by improving the productivity of the indigenous people. It notes with satisfaction that in some cases, special machinery has been created to look after the needs and interests of migrant workers, and that labour officers have been appointed among whose responsibilities it is to ensure that the conditions of work of migrant workers are satisfactory.

122. The Committee welcomes the action taken by the ILO in the field of rural development, the main objective of which is to expand the opportunities for rural peoples to have full, remunerative and productive employment with a view to ensuring for them a decent standard of living and the chance of economic and social progress. The Committee hopes, with the ILO, that some of the latter's activities being undertaken under

its Rural Development Programme, initiated in 1962, will soon lead to EPTA and Special Fund projects. The Committee notes that in 1960 the ILO made a study of the more important aspects of the problem of internal movements confronting developing countries and shares the view that there is a need for more intensive studies of particular situations for the purpose of drawing up recommendations for remedial action.

123. As indicated earlier, the mainspring and dominant feature of the modern economy of many of the Territories is, in general, the production of primary products, mainly agricultural and, to a lesser extent, mineral, for export. Available data on the distribution of wage earners by major branches of economic activity also indicate the preponderance of agriculture in contrast to mining, which employs a relatively smaller number of persons in relation to output. This is due in part to the high degree of mechanization in this field. The proportion of the labour force employed in manufacturing industries is usually much lower, a reflection of the early stage of industrialization.

124. In some Territories the demand for work in certain industries exceeds the wage-earning opportunities, and unemployment is giving cause for concern. The Committee notes the efforts made by Governments to solve this problem and the contribution made by the employment offices established in many Territories. In this connexion, the Committee reiterates the view already expressed in its previous reports³² that there is a need to carry out studies and inquiries which could contribute to the more efficient and scientific use of available manpower resources. Such studies should cover in particular the category of persons referred to in paragraph 118 above.

125. The Committee endorses the opinion of the ILO that an integrated approach should be evolved towards the wide range of action for manpower development and that it should be set in the general context of planned development. The Committee notes with satisfaction that the ILO is giving increasing attention to research, promotional and operational activities concerning different aspects of manpower development; that it has paid particular attention to employment problems; and that it is organizing an Inter-Regional Study Tour on Manpower Assessment and Planning intended for participants from developing countries chosen from among public officials.

126. Although the vast majority of the indigenous people in most Territories are unskilled and semi-skilled wage earners and farmers, there is a small but growing group of entrepreneurs, managers and skilled workers about whom as yet little is known, but who are of vital importance to the economic development of these Territories. The stage of development of indigenous entrepreneurship and skill varies in accordance with the general stage of economic development of the Territory, with the degree of contact through commercial firms and other modern undertakings, and with the general level of education.

127. The majority of managerial and technical posts in East and Central African Territories, for example, are still held by expatriate or domiciled non-Africans. The average earnings of workers show a very substantial discrepancy among different ethnic groups. The Com-

³² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371)*, part two, paras. 126 and 202; and *Ibid.*, *Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4785)*, part two, para. 126.

mittee wishes to emphasize once again that these conditions urgently require adjustment and that labour policy should aim at promoting full equality of opportunity and treatment in employment. It believes that continuous and self-sustained economic growth on any significant scale is impossible without a broad base of skilled manpower and that the dissemination of skills among the indigenous people is therefore a condition for such growth. It notes, however, that in many other Territories the indigenous people occupy positions at all levels of the economy.

128. The Committee notes with satisfaction the efforts being made by the ILO towards the development of manpower in the industrial sector of the economies of the developing countries. The ILO's concern with industrial development is not limited to questions of the organization of production and technical and vocational training, but also includes the improvement of conditions of work and industrial relations.

129. The structure of the labour force described above explains in part the relatively slow pace of growth of the trade union movement in most Territories. However, the movement has continued to gain in significance, and both the number of unions and their membership have increased in several Territories. One of the factors contributing to the development of trade unionism has been the direct encouragement given to such development by the territorial Governments through their labour departments. These departments promote the education of workers in the principles and techniques of trade union organization and provide training courses for trade union leaders.

130. The strength of the trade unions varies considerably from Territory to Territory. The movement is vigorous in certain Territories, while in others, the development of stable unions is impeded and the possibility of effective collective action is reduced, owing to the existence of more trade unions than the total enrolled membership would normally justify. In a few Territories the movement is at an early stage of development, and in some others trade union organizations do not yet exist.

131. Where migration for employment and settlement has created plural societies, workers of different races belong to the same trade unions. In some Territories, however, trade unions have developed on a racial basis. In Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, for example, European, Asian and African workers are organized separately. The Committee notes, however, that in Kenya the membership of two large trade unions includes workers of all races; and that in Northern Rhodesia, the constitutional provisions of some unions permit multi-racial membership. The Committee wishes to reiterate the view expressed in 1960 as follows:

"While freedom of association necessarily implies the right of members of an association to determine the criteria of membership, the Committee is concerned at the dangers inherent in organization along racial lines. It considers that trade unions should be constituted without regard to race, national origin or political affiliations and should determine their trade union objectives on the basis of the common economic and social interests of all workers."³³

132. The Committee notes that increasing trade union activity in some Territories has influenced wages and

conditions of work, which are being negotiated by collective bargaining procedures. The Committee also notes that in many industries and services where agreements covering conditions of service are not made by direct agreement between the workers' organization and the employer, wages councils and other statutory machinery are still widely used for fixing wages and conditions of employment. The Committee believes that these interim measures, though temporarily useful, should be replaced without undue delay by regular collective bargaining procedures.

133. The extent of government action in fixing minimum wages through labour advisory boards and other similar bodies varies greatly according to the Territory. Minimum wages may be prescribed by law for all occupations or may be determined by law in some industries and by agreement in other industries or occupations. In certain Territories statutory wage levels are prescribed for unskilled workers in defined areas. The Committee welcomes this development as a useful, though preliminary, measure and expresses the hope that this measure will be extended to all areas where collective bargaining procedures do not exist.

134. Wages are usually based on daily or monthly rates, although in some cases they are based on hourly rates. In certain Territories the practice of paying workers on piece rates is wide-spread. The Committee notes with concern that according to the report of the IBRD Economic Survey Mission to Kenya, which visited the Territory in 1961,³⁴ general wage levels there have not yet become sufficient to support the worker and his family in an urban environment. A similar situation has existed in other Territories.

135. In certain Territories, workers' organizations have taken steps to raise incomes and living standards. For example, there were 116 labour disputes in Northern Rhodesia during 1961, of which sixty-five involved stoppages of work resulting in a loss of 19,460 man-days. The main causes of the strikes were the workers' demands for higher wages and better working conditions.

136. The Committee is of the opinion that the territorial Governments which have not already done so should adopt wage policies designed to provide a worker and his family with a decent standard of living. The trade unions, while expecting higher wages for their members, should continue to emphasize to the workers the need for higher productivity.

137. Housing, medical care and other welfare facilities are provided to workers in various circumstances. Many Territories have legal provisions which require employers either to provide the workers with satisfactory housing or to pay a housing allowance, amounting in some cases to 30 per cent of the wages determined by the employment contract. In some instances provision of housing and food for workers and their families is prescribed by law. This applies particularly to migrant workers and workers under written contracts who are employed far from their homes. In the view of the Committee, labour policies concerning wage levels and welfare facilities, including education, should always make it possible for migrant workers and other workers who come from distant homes to establish their families in the vicinity of employment.

138. Hours of work are regulated by statute in many cases, but negotiation in this respect is to an increasing extent effected by collective agreements. With

³³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/4371), part two, para. 202.*

³⁴ *The Economic Development of Kenya, op. cit., p. 212.*

some differences for the various industries, a working week of forty-eight hours is common in many Territories.

VII. External trade

139. During the period under review, there were no significant changes in the structure of the external trade of the Territories. The export sector of the economy, which is the most powerful determinant of the level of income in most of the Territories, is still very narrowly based. These Territories generally produce only a few primary agricultural and mineral commodities in a raw or very simply processed form for sale in world markets.

140. The instability that results from this narrow foundation is obvious, especially in a period of heavy declines in the prices of exports from the Territories which are mostly primary producers and are therefore particularly affected by market fluctuations in the highly developed industrialized countries.

141. Fluctuations in prices and in the volume of world demand for primary products exported by the Territories have been a major factor in their external trade. Technological changes, as well as changes in production patterns in the highly developed industrialized countries, have led to a constantly diminishing share of imports of primary products in relation to total imports so that even high rates of growth in these countries seem no longer able to raise the demand for primary commodities to a level where total demand would balance potential supply at sufficiently remunerative prices. Since this seems to be an irreversible process, the Committee considers that the Territories should pay utmost attention to the implications involved.

142. Recent experience in the Non-Self-Governing Territories has revealed the same general trend: a great divergence between the volume and the value of exports, the latter having increased only slightly, while the former has risen substantially. Therefore, it would be short-sighted to hope that any new expansion in economic activity in the highly developed areas of the world would bring in its wake a radical change in the prevailing trends in primary commodity prices. In this connexion, the Committee draws the attention of the Administering Members to General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII) of 8 December 1962, in which the need for international action in the field of primary commodity stabilization was emphasized.

143. The Committee is aware that in many Territories, especially those under United Kingdom administration, marketing boards have succeeded to a very considerable extent in maintaining stable prices to producers in a period of wide fluctuations of world market prices. The Committee feels, nevertheless, that the solution in the long run lies in increased efforts aimed at industrialization and diversification of production patterns in agriculture, in order to achieve a more balanced growth of the various sectors of the economy and to lessen the present degree of dependence on external factors.

144. Just as the commodity structure of the exports of most of the Territories reveals a pattern characteristic of a primary producing economy, so the structure of imports is typical of an under-developed economy whose main requirements from the outside world are manufactured goods.

145. The Committee notes that the recent changes in the structure of imports of the Territories under the United Kingdom administration have had both favourable and less favourable aspects. For instance, imports of machinery to these Territories have recently increased from 9 to 11 per cent of total imports. As an indicator of enhanced economic activity, and particularly as a reflection of increased efforts aimed at speeding up economic development, this should be viewed as an encouraging feature. As for individual Territories, the ratio of imports of capital goods to total imports has increased by over 70 per cent in Hong Kong, by 45 per cent in Singapore, by 33 per cent in Mauritius and by 30 per cent in British Guiana.

146. A less encouraging feature in almost all United Kingdom Territories has been the continued increase in the ratio of imports of food, drink and tobacco to total imports, an indication that these Territories should seek to achieve a substantial degree of agricultural diversification and processing to enable wider import substitution. The representative of the United Kingdom pointed out that in certain circumstances there may be advantages in using scarce land largely for the production of cash crops for export rather than for the production of food crops, and that the development of industries leads to an increased demand for foodstuffs.

147. The Committee notes with concern that with the expansion of imports in recent years to satisfy the needs of the increasing populations the value of imports has advanced more rapidly than that of exports, resulting in a deterioration in the balance of trade of most Territories (e.g., Fiji, Mauritius, Zanzibar and several United Kingdom Territories in the Caribbean area), particularly those relying on one or two primary products. The unfavourable terms of trade have also been a contributing factor in the deficit in the balance of trade of these Territories. The unfavourable movement in import and export prices has had an impact on development policy and on money income.

148. The United Kingdom Territories in the years 1959-1961 showed deficits in their balance of payments on current account. These deficits were covered by public and private funds from abroad, although the level of long-term capital inflow was lower in 1961 than in the two previous years, owing to the reduction in private investments. This is an indication that potential private investors were reluctant to make investments in these Territories owing to the uncertain prospects of most primary commodity markets. In certain Territories (e.g., Kenya), political uncertainties even caused an outright flight of private capital.

149. In general, there has been a gradual, if slow, expansion in the external trade of the Territories during recent years. A large part of this trade has continued to be conducted with the respective metropolitan countries and with others in the same currency area. However, the Committee notes with interest that in the United Kingdom Territories, the share of exports to the metropolitan country and the rest of the sterling area has declined a little, while exports to other highly developed industrialized countries have expanded steadily. The directional pattern of imports into these Territories has undergone a similar change.

150. The Committee draws the attention of the Administering Members to the recommendations contained in General Assembly resolution 1785 (XVII) concerning the need for: expansion of the trade of de-

veloping countries in primary commodities as well as in semi-manufactured and manufactured goods; the removal by industrialized countries of obstacles, restrictions and discriminatory practices in world trade; and the adaptation of an institutional framework for international co-operation in the field of trade.

151. The Committee notes that the various international organizations dealing with regional economic matters attach great importance to the development of external trade.

152. The Economic Commission for Africa, at its fifth annual session, held in March 1963, adopted a resolution³⁵ welcoming the decision of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to convene the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In this resolution, it expressed the hope that the Conference would, among other things, recommend that the gains derived by developing countries from international trade be expanded at a rate commensurate with their development needs and in any event at a rate not less than the rate of growth of developed countries, and that a principle of price parity in world trade should be formally adopted on the analogy of the price support programmes many of the industrialized countries have in their domestic economies.

153. The Commission also decided to study the problem of establishing an African common market as well as the possibility of creating a clearing system within a payment union among African countries.³⁶

154. The Caribbean Organization has sought to strengthen its Central Secretariat by recruiting market analysis and trade promotion experts.³⁷

155. At its nineteenth session, held in March 1963, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East adopted a resolution³⁸ on accelerated measures for regional economic development of trade and industry.

156. In the course of its fourteenth meeting, held in November 1962, the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia particularly stressed the importance of opportunities for increasing overseas markets for products of developing countries, and of the expansion of trade between developing countries themselves. It also paid special attention to the worsening of the terms of trade for primary producers, a problem which it considered should be tackled through appropriate adjustments in the demand and supply conditions for primary products.³⁹

157. The GATT has recently paid special attention to the trade problems in less-developed countries. The contracting parties to GATT agreed in December 1961⁴⁰ on a declaration on the promotion of the trade of less-developed countries. Work is being done towards the implementation of this declaration.

158. The Committee notes the conclusions of CICT contained in the report of its tenth session, held in

May of 1962,⁴¹ concerning the trade problems of primary producing countries, as well as the action taken on this matter by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The Committee believes that these conclusions and the subsequent action taken are applicable to most of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

159. At its tenth session, CICT noted that the prospect for further economic growth and development of the less-developed countries dependent on a narrow range of exports continued to depend heavily on the sustained expansion of their export earnings. It emphasized the importance of national, regional and international action to promote the expansion of their export earnings through creating new or broader markets.

160. CICT reaffirmed the view that the long-term problem should be approached by action on the part of both industrial and primary producing countries, including measures towards structural adjustment in their respective economies to facilitate diversification in primary producing countries.

161. At its thirty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council⁴² stressed the importance of research into measures to stabilize the prices of primary commodities at remunerative levels and thus contribute to satisfactory terms of trade and levels of export income for the primary producing countries.

162. The General Assembly, at its seventeenth session, adopted resolution 1829 (XVII) on 18 December 1962 urging CICT to complete studies on compensatory financing for fluctuations in export receipts of countries exporting primary products and further urging CICT and the Economic and Social Council to accelerate the study of solutions to the long-term trade problems of primary producing countries.

163. The Committee notes that among the functions of FAO, as set forth in its constitution, is that of developing recommendations for the adoption of international policies with respect to agricultural commodity arrangements. In FAO the term "agricultural commodity" includes fish, marine and forestry products. The governing bodies of FAO give close attention to the problems of international trade of these commodities, as well as production and consumption.

164. The specific responsibility for periodic reviews of the world agricultural commodity situation is entrusted to the FAO Committee on Commodity Problems. In the case of major agricultural commodities affected or likely to be affected by special difficulties, commodity study groups open to interested countries are provided for. Special provisions ensure that, in appropriate cases, representation of the interests of Non-Self-Governing Territories is included. At present there are five commodity study groups; two of these are of direct interest to Non-Self-Governing Territories, e.g., the groups on cocoa and the one on coconut and coco-nut products.

165. In the consideration of international commodity arrangements, FAO also deals with matters relating to improvements in production, distribution and marketing. Assistance is also given by FAO to the countries and Territories concerned largely through EPTA to help them with their production and marketing problems.

³⁵ E/CN.14/Res.79(V).

³⁶ E/CN.14/Res.86(V) and 87(V).

³⁷ Caribbean Organization: *The Caribbean*, vol. 11, No. 2 and 3, (October-November 1962), Hato Rey, Puerto Rico.

³⁸ ECAFE/99.

³⁹ Australia: *The Colombo Plan, Eleventh Annual Report of the Consultative Committee*, op. cit., p. viii.

⁴⁰ GATT: *The Activities of GATT, 1961/1962*, Sales No. GATT/1962-64, pp. 35-38.

⁴¹ E/3644 and E/CN.13/55.

⁴² Resolution 915 (XXXIV).

166. The Committee notes that in many Territories, particularly those in Africa, vigorous efforts are being made to transform the traditional economy into a modern economy, and therefore considers that these

Territories should not be regarded primarily as a resource area for the highly developed industrial countries but that they should be developed in the interest of their own economic growth and benefit.

ANNEX I

Studies on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The Committee considers that the summary records of the discussions on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories at its fourteenth session, together with the following studies which were examined by the Committee, should be regarded as part of its present report:

1. A/AC.35/L.368 Major economic trends in selected Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)
2. A/AC.35/L.369 Development planning and land reform in selected Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)
3. A/AC.35/L.370 Some economic activities in selected Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)
4. A/AC.35/L.375 Labour conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)
5. A/AC.35/L.376 International bank loans and IDA credits for projects in Non-Self-Governing Territories (IBRD)
6. A/AC.35/L.377 International collaboration and technical assistance in Non-Self-Governing Territories (United Nations Secretariat)
7. A/AC.35/L.379 Land reform in Kenya (Information transmitted to the United Nations Secretariat by the United Kingdom Mission to the United Nations)

ANNEX II

Resolution submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Recalling that by resolutions 564 (VI) of 18 January 1952, 846 (IX) of 22 November 1954, 1152 (XII) of 26 November 1957 and 1537 (XV) of 15 December 1960 it approved or took note of the reports on economic conditions prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in 1951, 1954, 1957 and 1960,

Having received and considered a report on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its fourteenth session in 1963,

1. *Approves* the report on economic advancement in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its last

session and considers that this report should be studied in connexion with the other reports mentioned above;

2. *Invites* the Secretary-General to communicate this report to Members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional Commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration.

3. *Expresses its confidence* that the Members responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories will bring the report to the attention of the authorities responsible for economic advancement in those Territories.

ANNEX III

List of Non-Self-Governing Territories under Chapter XI of the Charter at 31 December 1962 classified by geographical region

Territory	Area		Population ^a
	(square kilometres)	(square miles)	(thousands)
AFRICAN AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES			
Aden	287,684	111,075	913 (E)
Angola including Cabinda	1,247	481	4,833 (C)
Basutoland	30,344	11,716	697 (E)
Bechuanaland	712,249	275,000	350 (E)
Cape Verde Archipelago	4,033	1,557	201 (C)
Fernando Póo	2,034	785	62 (C)
Gambia	10,369	4,003	284 (E)
Gibraltar	6	2	24 (C)
Guinea (Portuguese)	36,125	13,947	574 (E)
Ifni	1,500	579	50 (C)
Kenya	582,646	224,960	7,287 (E)
Malta	316	122	329 (E)
Mauritius	1,865	720	667 (E)
Mozambique	771,125	297,654	6,592 (C)
Northern Rhodesia	746,256	288,130	2,480 (E)
Nyasaland	119,311	46,066	2,890 (E)
Río Muni	26,017	10,045	183 (C)
St. Helena	122	47	5 (C)
São Tomé and Príncipe and dependencies	964	372	64 (E)
Seychelles	404	156	41 (C)
Southern Rhodesia	389,362	150,333	3,200 (E)
Spanish Sahara	266,000	102,703	24.6 (C)
Swaziland	17,363	6,704	266 (E)
Zanzibar	2,643	1,020	310 (E)
ASIAN TERRITORIES			
Brunei	5,765	2,226	84 (C)
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	13	5	0.6 (C)
Hong Kong	1,031	398	3,129 (C)
Macau and dependencies	15	6	450 (E)
North Borneo	76,115	29,388	454 (C)
Sarawak	125,206	48,342	745 (C)
Singapore	581	224	1,713 (E)
Timor (Portuguese) and dependencies	14,925	5,763	517 (C)
CARIBBEAN AND WESTERN ATLANTIC TERRITORIES			
Antigua	442	171	54 (C)
Bahamas	11,396	4,400	110 (E)
Barbados	431	166	232 (C)
Bermuda	53	20	43 (C)
British Guiana	214,970	83,000	561 (C)
British Honduras	22,963	8,866	90 (C)
British Virgin Islands	174	67	7 (C)
Cayman Islands	259	100	9 (C)
Dominica	789	305	60 (C)
Falkland Islands	11,961	4,618	2 (E)
Grenada	344	133	89 (C)
Montserrat	83	32	12 (C)
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	396	153	57 (C)
St. Lucia	616	238	86 (C)
St. Vincent	389	150	80 (C)
Turks and Caicos Islands	430	166	5 (C)
United States Virgin Islands	344	133	32 (C)
PACIFIC TERRITORIES			
American Samoa	197	76	20 (C)
Cook Islands	234	90	18 (C)
Fiji	18,272	7,055	414 (E)
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	905	349	47 (E)
Guam	549	212	67 (C)
New Hebrides (condominium France/United Kingdom) ..	14,763	5,700	60 (E)
Niue Island	259	100	4 (C)
Papua	234,498	90,540	523 (C)
Pitcairn Island	5	2	0.1 (C)
Solomon Islands	29,785	11,500	124 (C)
Tokelau Islands	10	4	2 (C)

^a The population figures are census figures or estimates relating to 1960 or 1961, and rounded to the nearest thousand: census figures (C); estimated figures (E).

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