

CHAPTER IV

INFORMATION ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73e OF UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION IN 1960

United Nations Members responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories, whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, send information each year to the Secretary-General on economic, social and educational conditions in these territories. Some Administering Members have included information of a political nature in their annual reports.

In 1960, information was due from the following Administering Members on the territories shown below for 1959 or for the administrative year 1958-59:

Australia: Papua, Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
Belgium: Belgian Congo.¹

¹ Attained independence as the Republic of the Congo (Capital: Leopoldville) on 30 June 1960.

France:² New Hebrides (under Anglo-French Condominium).

Netherlands: Netherlands New Guinea.

New Zealand: Cook Islands, Niue Island, Tokelau Islands.

United Kingdom: Aden Colony and Protectorate, Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, British Somaliland,³ British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cyprus,⁴ Falkland Islands and dependencies, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malta, Mauritius, New Hebrides (under Anglo-French Condominium), Nigeria,⁵ North Borneo, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Pitcairn Island, St. Helena and dependencies, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, the West Indies (Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago); Uganda, Zanzibar.

United States:⁶ American Samoa, Guam, Virgin Islands.

At its 1960 session, the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories considered the summaries of information transmitted by Governments for the year 1958 (see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below). Membership of the Committee is described in APPENDIX III.

RESERVATIONS

Reservations on sovereignty and/or the transmission of information regarding certain territories were made in 1960 either in the General Assembly's Fourth Committee or the Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, as follows: by Argentina, Chile and the United Kingdom in respect of the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) and the Falkland dependencies; by Guatemala, Mexico and the United Kingdom in respect of British Honduras (Belize); by Spain and the United Kingdom in respect of Gibraltar; by Yemen and the United Kingdom in respect of

Aden Colony and Aden Protectorate (Southern Yemen); by the Netherlands and Indonesia in respect of Netherlands New Guinea (West Irian); by Morocco and France in respect of Mauritania; by Morocco and Spain in respect of Ifni, Saguia-el-Hamra, Cueta and Melilla.

The representatives of Burma, Ceylon, India, Iraq, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the USSR and the United Arab Republic stated that their respective Governments regarded West Irian (Netherlands New Guinea) as an integral part of Indonesia. The representative of Australia observed that his Government's position was that Netherlands sovereignty over Netherlands New Guinea was beyond doubt.

The representatives of Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and the United Arab Republic stated that their respective Governments recognized no sovereignty over Mauritania, except that of Morocco. With regard to Ifni and Saguia-el-Hamra, the representatives of Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, United Arab Republic and Yemen stated that their respective Governments recognized no sovereignty over these territories other than that of Morocco.

The representatives of Lebanon and Morocco supported Yemen's reservations with regard to Aden.

² In a note dated 27 March 1959, the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Government of France had decided to cease transmitting information under Article 73e of the United Nations Charter, as from 1957, with respect, inter alia, to the Comoro Archipelago and French Somaliland.

³ Joined with former Italian-administered Trust Territory of Somaliland to become independent state of Somalia on 1 July 1960.

⁴ Attained independence on 16 August 1960.

⁵ Attained independence on 1 October 1960.

⁶ On 12 December 1959, the General Assembly took note, by resolution 1469(XIV) of 12 December 1959, of the opinion of the United States Government that the peoples of Alaska and Hawaii had effectively exercised the right of self-determination. The Assembly considered it appropriate that the transmission of information on these Territories should cease.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

SUMMARIES OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

ST/TRI/B.1959/1 and Add.1. Central African Territories: Northern Rhodesia; Nyasaland; Belgian Congo.

ST/TRI/B.1959/2. East African Territories: British Somaliland; Kenya; Uganda; Zanzibar.

ST/TRI/B.1959/3. Southern African Territories: Basutoland, Bechuanaland; Swaziland.

ST/TRI/B.1959/4. Indian Ocean Territories: Cocos

(Keeling) Islands; Mauritius; Seychelles.
 ST/TRI/B.1959/5. West African Territories: Gambia; Nigeria; Sierra Leone.
 ST/TRI/B.1959/6. Caribbean and Western Atlantic Territories: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Guiana; British Honduras; Jamaica; Leeward Islands; Antigua; St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla; Montserrat; British Virgin Islands; Trinidad and Tobago; United States Virgin Islands.
 ST/TRI/B.1959/7. Asian Territories: Brunei; Hong Kong; North Borneo; Sarawak; Singapore.
 ST/TRI/B.1959/8. Pacific Territories: American Samoa; Cook Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Guam; Hawaii; Netherlands New Guinea; New Hebrides; Niue Island; Papua; Pitcairn Island; Solomon Islands; Tokelau Islands.

ST/TRI/B.1959/9. Other Territories: Aden; Cyprus; Falkland Islands; Gibraltar; St. Helena.
 A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (for agenda and lists of documents before Committee, see Part I, Annex I and Part III, annex. For membership of Committee, see Part I, para. 4).

RESERVATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
 Fourth Committee, meetings 1005, 1006.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section V.
 A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR DETERMINING OBLIGATION TO TRANSMIT INFORMATION TO UNITED NATIONS ON NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

A study of the principles which should guide United Nations Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information on non-self-governing territories to the Secretary-General, as called for by Article 73e of the United Nations Charter, was made in 1960 by a Special Committee of six members, set up for the purpose by the General Assembly on 12 December 1959 (by resolution 1467 (XIV)).⁷ This Committee consisted of representatives of India, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. (For text of Article 73e of Charter, see below, APPENDIX II.)

The Special Committee of Six met at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 2 September to 22 September 1960 and unanimously recommended 12 principles in its report to the General Assembly's fifteenth session. These 12 principles were subsequently approved, with one modification, by the General Assembly on 15 December 1960. (For text, see annex to resolution 1541 (XV) cited in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below.)

Preliminary observations by members of the Special Committee of Six showed that there was a wide area of agreement on the general approach to the problem and on the basic principles involved.

The Committee noted that more than 100 million people in some 30 dependent territories had, since 1946, attained the goals set forth in Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter entitled "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories." Many former Non-Self-

Governing Territories had been admitted to membership of the United Nations. The right of dependent peoples to choose their own destiny was more universally accepted today than at any time since the signing of the Charter. The Charter was the culmination of progressive evolution in international thinking, for it expressed international concern for the welfare and freedom for dependent peoples in a manner which went beyond that of any other international instrument.

The Special Committee emphasized that the Charter was a living document and the obligations under Chapter XI must be viewed in the light of the changing spirit of the times. The obligations of Members under this Chapter, it pointed out, were not limited to Article 73. Under Article 74, they agreed to abide by the principle of good neighbourliness, not only in respect of their metropolitan areas, but also in regard to the territories for which they had or assumed responsibilities. (For texts of Chapter XI and Articles 73 and 74 of Charter, see APPENDIX II.)

The main points of the principles approved by the Special Committee were: (a) that there was a *prima facie* obligation to transmit information under Article 73e on territories geographically separate and ethnically and/or culturally distinct from the administering country; (b) that full self-government could be said to have been reached with the attainment of independence, or free association or integration with an

⁷ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 299, 301-02.

independent state; (c) that constitutional limitations included in the terms of Article 73e of the Charter related only to the amount of information, and that these considerations arose only from constitutional relations of the territory with the Administering Member.

The United Kingdom representative had some reservations about Principle IX (which dealt with the manner in which a non-self-governing territory might be integrated with an independent state) in connexion with the statement on the desirability of United Nations supervision of ways in which the peoples of a territory could, by impartially conducted democratic processes based on universal adult suffrage, express their views on questions of integration. While fully accepting the desirability in principle of universal adult suffrage, he also thought that there might be circumstances in which full self-government could be achieved before it was practicable to implement this principle.

The representative of Morocco considered that where the integration of a non-self-governing territory with an independent state was contemplated, United Nations supervision was not only desirable but sometimes even necessary. The process of consultation should be supervised by the United Nations.

The United Kingdom representative also commented on Principle X (which referred to making the transmission of information on non-self-governing territories subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations might desire). He accepted this principle on the understanding that there might be circumstances in which constitutional considerations would reduce to nil the amount of information which could be transmitted.

The report of the Special Committee and the 12 principles it had approved for adoption by the General Assembly were considered by the Assembly's Fourth Committee between 1 and 14 November 1960.

The majority of representatives welcomed the 12 principles, maintaining that the international community should supervise the development of those peoples who were still not free to conduct their own affairs. They believed that the provisions of Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter entitled "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories" imposed an obliga-

tion on the Administering Members. Also, when the General Assembly had approved a set of principles to guide Members in determining whether or not there was an obligation to transmit the information on non-self-governing territories, as called for by Article 73e of the Charter, it would have established rules to determine the point at which a territory came under international supervision and the point at which such supervision was no longer required.

The representative of El Salvador was of the opinion that the debate should be confined to the legal study of the principles proposed, rather than to the application of those principles to two particular countries, namely, Spain and Portugal, as several other representatives had suggested.

The representatives of Bolivia and the United Arab Republic observed that the principles should first be adopted, after which a study should be made on how they could be implemented. Only then could it be decided whether any country was right or wrong in refusing to transmit information.

The representative of Nigeria feared that Principles X and XI (which, among other things, allowed for constitutional considerations to limit the extent of information transmitted) would provide a means of escape for Member states which refused to transmit information on territories they administered. In his view, these two principles should contain an additional clause to the effect that the transmission of information could be subject to such limitations as constitutional considerations might require only when the constitution of the non-self-governing territory concerned gave all its inhabitants the right to vote.

The representative of Australia had doubts about the necessity of insisting on universal suffrage as being a condition on which an erstwhile non-self-governing territory could integrate with an independent state, as provided for in Principle IX. The proposed principles, he maintained, embodied the idea that the progressive development of self-government must take into account the particular circumstances of a territory and the aspirations of its peoples.

The representative of Israel contended that the obligations of Member states were not limited to Article 73 of the Charter; the principle of good neighbourliness mentioned in

Article 74 reinforced the obligation to transmit information.

The representative of Togo contended that the obligations under Article 73e of the Charter to transmit information ceased only when a territory had attained a full measure of self-government. This, he felt, was made clear in the preamble to Article 73, which set forth the obligations of Members which were responsible for the administration of territories whose peoples had "not yet" attained a full measure of self-government.

The representative of Saudi Arabia observed that the 12 principles recommended by the Special Committee of Six would take on full significance only if the Assembly ensured that they were applied in a realistic manner by defining and listing the non-self-governing territories on which information had to be transmitted. The representative of Romania agreed on the value of establishing criteria for the application of Chapter XI of the Charter.

During the discussion, several Members referred to the refusal by Spain and Portugal to transmit information on territories administered by them. Some Members took the view that the discussion was for this reason academic. The problem required a practical and immediate solution which could only be a declaration on the granting of immediate independence to all non-self-governing territories.

The representative of Yugoslavia considered that there should be less concern with the determination of principles and more concern with appropriate action leading to the early attainment of independence by all non-self-governing territories.

Many representatives were of the view that Spain and Portugal did have a legal obligation to transmit information on territories under their administration.

The USSR representative asked that it be noted that Spain and Portugal had been under an unconditional obligation to do so since 1955, when they became Members of the United Nations. The United States representative maintained that since Articles 73 and 74 of the Charter were part of the Charter at the time that Spain and Portugal became Member states, it followed that they assumed the obligation inherent in the legal meaning of the terms used in the two Articles.

The representatives of Albania, China, Libya and Somalia thought that it was for the General Assembly to determine the interpretation to be given to the term "non-self-governing territories" and the term "territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government." The representative of Bolivia thought that the mere fact that a power described its territories as provinces did not place them outside the competence of the United Nations.

The representatives of Afghanistan and Indonesia could not fully endorse all the 12 principles in their present form. In Principle IX, it was pointed out, the possibility of United Nations supervision of the process of integration of a non-self-governing territory with an independent state was regarded only as a desirable contingency in certain circumstances. Further, Principle II referred only to a full measure of self-government as the objective, and not to independence.

The representative of Ceylon, while unreservedly endorsing the 12 principles, referred to the United Kingdom's reservations (see p. 505) with regard to Principle X. He stated that the constitutional limitation mentioned in that principle could apply only to the scope of the information—it could not exempt a Member state from the obligation incurred under Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter.

The representatives of Burma and Indonesia deplored the fact that, even though the Special Committee of Six had adopted its conclusions unanimously, some members of that Committee had expressed reservations about the principles so adopted.

The United Kingdom representative said that the 12 principles enumerated in the report fell into three categories: Principles I to IX corresponded to the terms of reference conferred upon the Special Committee; Principles X and XI dealt with limitations that constitutional considerations might require; Principle XII concerned security considerations. The United Kingdom's reservation, referred to in the Special Committee's report, he continued, was not a reservation on the part of the United Kingdom, but a clarification. Principles X and XI were concerned only with non-self-governing territories for which constitutional considerations might limit the scope of the information trans-

mitted. The obligation to transmit information still remained, as was clearly shown in the second part of Principle XL. It was possible, however, that in very rare cases certain constitutional relations between the United Kingdom and a territory under its administration might be such as to prevent the United Kingdom from giving the information specified under Article 73e, he pointed out.

The representative of Venezuela stated that if it was admitted that there might be circumstances in which constitutional considerations reduced to nil the amount of information which could be transmitted, it was possible that a Member state might not transmit any information. All the principles could be voided by this dangerous reservation. The first two sentences of Principle XI could be applied to territories which enjoyed self-government, before independence, in the economic, social and educational fields. But in no case could it apply to the territories under Spanish and Portuguese administration on which no information was transmitted.

On 4 November, the representative of Portugal explained the position of his Government with regard to the report of the Special Committee of Six and the proceedings which had led to its establishment. The question at issue, he said, was once again the interpretation of Article 73e of the Charter. He considered that no provision of the Charter, or of any other legal document, could be properly implemented if there were no agreement on substance. Many interpretations had been suggested for Article 73, but the fact remained that, as this Article was written into the Charter, no interpretation was valid unless it was based on the Charter itself.

It had been said that the Special Committee of Six had approached the problem from a practical point of view, bearing in mind the political realities of the world situation. But, Portugal's spokesman observed, the question of a practical point of view or an idea of a given political situation were matters of individual interpretation; they did not provide a juridical or legal foundation for any obligation. Chapter XI of the Charter, he continued, was entitled "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories." The term "Declaration" implied an act which was left entirely to the initiative

and discretion of Member Governments. Article 73 and Chapter XI as a whole had to be read in the context of the Charter.

The conclusion drawn by the representative of Portugal was that the Charter ascribed certain functions and responsibilities in connexion with the implementation of the international system of economic co-operation and with the International Trusteeship System, but none whatsoever in connexion with the "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories."

He further pointed out that the International Court of Justice had, in an advisory opinion, stated that the question of the interpretation of a provision of the United Nations Charter was a purely legal one. Many delegations, he continued, had stressed that, up to 1951, the overseas territories of Portugal had been called "colonies" and that only in 1951 had the name been changed into "provinces." However, in Portuguese general and customary law the word "province" had been applied to overseas territories for the first time about 1576.

His delegation rejected the report of the Special Committee of Six.

The representative of Spain, on 7 November, asked whether the Fourth Committee, with the exception of a few delegations, had seriously studied the question whether the principles enumerated by the Special Committee of Six were consonant with reason, whether they were in accordance with the historical and legal realities of the problem, and whether they were in harmony with the fundamental principles of international law. The Special Committee's report was nothing more than an expression of an ideal, which, though lofty, was very difficult to attain.

His Government did not know what a non-self-governing territory was and did not accept the obligation to transmit information on any so-called non-self-governing territory which it administered. In view, however, of its desire to co-operate with the United Nations, Spain was prepared in due course to transmit information on its overseas provinces to the Secretary-General. Spain condemned colonialism and all exploitation of peoples, he concluded.

The representative of the Philippines could not agree with the argument that, since Chapter XI of the Charter was entitled "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories," the

provisions of Article 73 were subject to unilateral interpretations. The obligation accepted as a sacred trust was as binding as any other portion of the Charter. He had reservations with regard to Principle IV of the proposed principles which defined a non-self-governing territory as being geographically separate, and ethnically or culturally distinct, from the country administering it. The exact nature of the geographical separation referred to in that principle was not clear.

In the opinion of India's representative, the problem was not so much one of transmitting information as one of applying the United Nations Charter; to deny one of the provisions of the Charter was tantamount to denying all of them. The provisions of Articles 73 and 74 of the Charter were applicable to all Member states without exception. The use of the word "Declaration" in the heading to Chapter XI of the Charter should not lead to misunderstanding. The text of a declaration was as fully binding as a concordat.

The representative of Haiti noted that, on 14 December 1946, the General Assembly, by resolution 66 (I),⁸ had confirmed the decision of only a few Member states to transmit information; that decision could not be considered binding upon other Member states. Subsequently, however, the General Assembly had, on several occasions, made known its views concerning the obligation of Member states to transmit information.

On 9 November 1960, Bolivia, Iraq, Ireland, Nigeria and Venezuela proposed a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would, inter alia, approve the list of principles contained in the Special Committee's report and decide that these principles should be applied in the light of the facts and the circumstances of each case to determine whether or not an obligation existed to transmit the information called for under Article 73e of the Charter. The principles were set out in an annex to the draft resolution.

Togo and Tunisia submitted an amendment to part of the text of Principle IX, as recom-

mended by the Special Committee of Six (which referred to United Nations supervision of impartially conducted democratic processes to enable the people of a non-self-governing territory to decide the question of integration with an independent state).

The Special Committee's text stated: "It is recognized that in certain circumstances United Nations supervision of such processes may be desirable." By the amendment by Togo and Tunisia, this text would be changed to read: "supervision of such processes by the United Nations is necessary." Subsequently, the proposal for amendment was revised by the sponsors, in the light of discussion, to have the sentence in question read: "The United Nations could, when it deems necessary, supervise these processes."

Haiti had some reservations about the principle dealing with the integration of a dependent territory with an independent state. He raised the question as to whether integration was a satisfactory way for an erstwhile dependent territory to achieve independence in conformity with the objectives of the Charter.

The revised amendment by Togo and Tunisia was approved by the Fourth Committee on 10 November 1960 by a roll-call vote of 38 to 24, with 26 abstentions.

After a series of separate votes on various parts of the set of principles recommended by the Special Committee, the Fourth Committee then approved the principles as a whole, as amended by Togo and Tunisia, by a roll-call vote of 66 to 3, with 19 abstentions.

The draft resolution itself, and the amended annex thereto, was approved by a roll-call vote of 62 to 3, with 19 abstentions.

On 15 December 1960, the General Assembly adopted the resolution and the annex thereto, as recommended by the Fourth Committee, by a roll-call vote of 69 to 2, with 21 abstentions, as resolution 1541 (XV).

⁸ See Y.U.N., 1946-47, p. 572.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

Special Committee of Six, meetings 1-16.

A/AC.100/1 and Add.1. Replies from Governments indicating their views on principles which should guide members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit information called for

in Article 73e of Charter of United Nations. A/AC.100/2 and Add.1, 2. Account of discussions, prepared by Secretariat, and annexes. A/4526. Report of Special Committee of Six on Transmission of Information (Non-Self-Governing Territories).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1031-1049, 1087, 1088. Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4526. Report of Special Committee of Six on Transmission of Information (Non-Self-Governing Territories).

A/C.4/450. Statement by India on 1 November 1960, meeting 1031.

A/C.4/451. Statement by Mexico on 1 November 1960, meeting 1031.

A/C.4/452 and Corr.1. Statement by United Kingdom on 3 November 1960, meeting 1035.

A/C.4/453. Statements by Spain on 7 and 11 November 1960, meetings 1038, 1046 and 1047.

A/C.4/L.648 and Add.1. Bolivia, Iraq, Ireland, Nigeria, Venezuela: draft resolution and Annex thereto, as a whole, amended by Togo and Tunisia (A/C.4/L.650, as orally revised) and with drafting change proposed orally by United Kingdom, adopted by Fourth Committee on 10 November 1960, meeting 1045, by roll-call vote of 62 to 3, with 19 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/C.4/L.650. Togo and Tunisia: amendment to 5-power draft resolution, A/C.4/L.648 and Add.1.

A/4651. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1541(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4651, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by roll-call vote of 69 to 2, with 21 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab

Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Portugal, Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, China, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Considering the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Bearing in mind the list of factors annexed to General Assembly resolution 742(VIII) of 27 November 1953,

"Having examined the report of the Special Committee of Six on the Transmission of Information under Article 73e of the Charter, appointed under General Assembly resolution 1467(XIV) of 12 December 1959 to study the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for in Article 73e of the Charter and to report on the results of its study to the Assembly at its fifteenth session,

"1. Expresses its appreciation of the work of the Special Committee of Six on the Transmission of Information under Article 73e of the Charter;

"2. Approves the principles set out in section V, part B, of the report of the Committee, as amended and as they appear in the annex to the present resolution;

"3. Decides that these principles should be applied in the light of the facts and the circumstances of each case to determine whether or not an obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter."

ANNEX

PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GUIDE MEMBERS IN DETERMINING WHETHER OR NOT AN OBLIGATION EXISTS TO TRANSMIT THE INFORMATION CALLED FOR IN ARTICLE 73e OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Principle I

"The authors of the Charter of the United Nations had in mind that Chapter XI should be applicable to territories which were then known to be of the colonial type. An obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter in respect of such territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government.

Principle II

"Chapter XI of the Charter embodies the concept of Non-Self-Governing Territories in a dynamic state of evolution and progress towards a 'full measure of self-government'. As soon as a territory and its peoples attain a full measure of self-government, the obligation ceases. Until this comes about, the obligation to transmit information under Article 73e continues.

Principle III

"The obligation to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter constitutes an international obligation and should be carried out with due regard to the fulfilment of international law.

Principle IV

"Prima facie there is an obligation to transmit information in respect of a territory which is geographically separate and is distinct ethnically and/or culturally from the country administering it.

Principle V

"Once it has been established that such a prima facie case of geographical and ethnical or cultural distinctness of a territory exists, other elements may then be brought into consideration. These additional elements may be, inter alia, of an administrative, political, juridical, economic or historical nature. If they affect the relationship between the metropolitan State and the territory concerned in a manner which arbitrarily places the latter in a position or status of subordination, they support the presumption that there is an obligation to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter.

Principle VI

"A Non-Self-Governing Territory can be said to have reached a full measure of self-government by:

- "(a) Emergence as a sovereign independent state;
- "(b) Free association with an independent state; or
- "(c) Integration with an independent state.

Principle VII

"(a) Free association should be the result of a free and voluntary choice by the peoples of the territory concerned expressed through informed and democratic processes. It should be one which respects the individuality and the cultural characteristics of the territory and its peoples, and retains for the peoples of the territory which is associated with an independent state the freedom to modify the status of that territory through the expression of their will by democratic means and through constitutional processes.

"(b) The associated territory should have the right to determine its internal constitution without outside interference, in accordance with due constitutional processes and the freely expressed wishes of the people. This does not preclude consultations as appropriate or necessary under the terms of the free association agreed upon.

Principle VIII

"Integration with an independent State should be on the basis of complete equality between the peoples of the erstwhile Non-Self-Governing Territory and those of the independent country with which it is integrated. The peoples of both territories should have equal status and rights of citizenship and equal

guarantees of fundamental rights and freedoms without any distinction or discrimination; both should have equal rights and opportunities for representation and effective participation at all levels in the executive, legislative and judicial organs of government.

Principle IX

"Integration should have come about in the following circumstances:

"(a) The integrating territory should have attained an advanced stage of self-government with free political institutions, so that its people would have the capacity to make a responsible choice through informed and democratic processes;

"(b) The integration should be the result of the freely expressed wishes of the territory's peoples acting with full knowledge of the change in their status, their wishes having been expressed through informed and democratic processes, impartially conducted and based on universal adult suffrage. The United Nations could, when it deems it necessary, supervise these processes.

Principle X

"The transmission of information in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories under Article 73e of the Charter is subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require. This means that the extent of the information may be limited in certain circumstances, but the limitation in Article 73e cannot relieve a Member State of the obligations of Chapter XI. The 'limitation' can relate only to the quantum of information of economic, social and educational nature to be transmitted.

Principle XI

"The only constitutional considerations to which Article 73e of the Charter refers are those arising from constitutional relations of the territory with the Administering Member. They refer to a situation in which the constitution of the territory gives it self-government in economic, social and educational matters through freely elected institutions. Nevertheless, the responsibility for transmitting information under Article 73e continues, unless these constitutional relations preclude the Government or parliament of the Administering Member from receiving statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territory.

Principle XII

"Security considerations have not been invoked in the past. Only in very exceptional circumstances can information on economic, social and educational conditions have any security aspect. In other circumstances, therefore, there should be no necessity to limit the transmission of information on security grounds."

QUESTIONS CONCERNING INFORMATION ABOUT TERRITORIES
UNDER ADMINISTRATION OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

In the past, Portugal and Spain have described certain territories under their administration as "overseas provinces" of the metropolitan state. Various other Members of the United Nations, however, have considered these territories as non-self-governing territories on which information should be submitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with Article 73e of the United Nations Charter.

Questions concerning the transmission of information to the Secretary-General on territories under the administration of Portugal and Spain were again raised in 1960, both in the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories (which met from 23 February-12 April 1960) and in November and December at the General Assembly's fifteenth session.

Some of the points made were also raised in the course of debates on guiding principles for determining obligations to transmit information to the United Nations on non-self-governing territories under Article 73e of the Charter. (See pp. 506-8, above.)

At the meetings of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the representatives of Ceylon, Ghana and India noted that Portugal had still failed to comply with the provisions of Article 73e of the United Nations Charter. They hoped that the process of liberation going on in Africa would induce the Portuguese Government to change its attitude soon. The representatives of Ceylon and Ghana also hoped that Spain would fulfil its undertaking made before the General Assembly in 1959⁹ to transmit information under Article 73e on the Spanish territories.

The representative of Brazil pointed out that, by resolution 1467 (XIV) of 12 December 1959,¹⁰ the General Assembly had decided that it would be desirable to enumerate the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation existed to transmit information called for in Article 73e and had set up an ad hoc committee to assist it in this study. He therefore considered it inappropriate for the Committee on Information to discuss the question of the transmission of

information on the Portuguese territories. The United Kingdom representative did not feel that the affairs of Portugal and Spain, or any other matter not within its scope, should be considered by the Committee on Information. The representatives of Ceylon, Ghana and India maintained, however, that the appointment by the General Assembly of a special committee should not prevent the Committee on Information from being concerned with the problems of transmission of information on territories administered by Portugal and Spain.

The matter was again considered in November 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, in the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

On 8 November, a draft resolution on the subject was submitted by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Nepal and Nigeria.

By this text, the Assembly, among other things, would: (1) enumerate the territories under the administration of Portugal and Spain, which it considered to be non-self-governing territories; (2) declare that there was an obligation on the part of the Governments of Portugal and Spain to transmit information under Article 73e of the Charter (for text, see APPENDIX II), which should be discharged without delay; (3) ask Portugal and Spain to transmit information on conditions in the territories enumerated, in accordance with Article 73e; (4) invite Portugal and Spain to participate in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories; (5) urge the Governments of Portugal and Spain to ensure to the indigenous populations of these territories the enjoyment of full freedom for democratic political activities which would accelerate their attainment of independence.

A revised version of this text was introduced on 11 November 1960. The representative of Spain, meanwhile, had, in conversations with the sponsors, confirmed that his Government intended to fulfil its obligations under the United Nations Charter with respect to the territories it administered and to transmit information on them. This was announced in the

⁹ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 299.

¹⁰ See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 302.

Fourth Committee by the representative of India.

During the Fourth Committee's discussions, the representative of Spain, in further clarification of his Government's position, stated that it had "decided to transmit to the Secretary-General the information pertaining to the territories referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter."

By the revised text, the Assembly would: (1) recall with satisfaction Spain's statement that it agreed to transmit information to the Secretary-General in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter; (2) list the territories under the administration of Portugal which it considered to be non-self-governing territories; (3) declare that there was an obligation on the part of the Government of Portugal to transmit information on these territories without delay; (4) ask the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in pursuance of Spain's declaration that it was ready to act in accordance with Chapter XI of the Charter (entitled a "Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories"; see APPENDIX III for text); and (5) invite the Governments of Portugal and Spain to participate in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

There were 11 sponsors of the revised text: Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Nigeria and Senegal.

The Ukrainian SSR proposed a series of amendments to the 11-power revised text. By one amendment, the Assembly would in effect specifically enumerate the territories under Spain's administration on which Spain agreed to transmit information (Ifni, West Sahara, Fernando Po and Rio Muni, which had been listed in the original draft resolution). This amendment, however, failed to be adopted.

By a second amendment, the Assembly would restore the clause from the original text urging Portugal and Spain to ensure to the indigenous populations of the territories under their administration the enjoyment of full freedom of democratic political activities which would speed their attainment of independence. This amendment was not, however, put to a vote.

A third amendment by the Ukrainian SSR concerned the clause whereby the Assembly would declare that there was an obligation on the part of Portugal to transmit information on the territories listed. The amendment was intended to state that there was an obligation to transmit information on these territories "until they are granted full independence." This amendment was rejected by 28 votes to 21, with 21 abstentions.

A fourth amendment by the Ukrainian SSR was to delete the clause in the revised draft resolution containing a request to the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in pursuance of Spain's declaration. This amendment was rejected by a roll-call vote of 51 to 9, with 14 abstentions.

The listing of territories under Portuguese administration was revised, in accordance with an oral amendment by Guinea. (For list as finally approved, see operative paragraph 1 of resolution 1542(XV) in DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, p. 513.)

The 11-power revised draft resolution, as orally amended by Guinea, was adopted by the Fourth Committee on 11 November 1960, by a roll-call vote of 45 to 6, with 24 abstentions, after a series of votes on separate parts of the text.

On 15 December 1960, it was finally approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 68 votes to 6, with 17 abstentions, as resolution 1542 (XV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 1031-1049.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section IX.
A/C.4/453. Statements by Spain on 7 and 11 November 1960, meetings 1038, 1046 and 1047.
A/C.4/L.649. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana,

Guinea, India, Nepal, Nigeria: draft resolution.
A/C.4/L.649/Rev.1 and Corr.1 and Add.1. Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Nepal, Nigeria, Senegal: revised draft resolution, as orally revised and amended, adopted by Fourth Committee on 11 November 1960, meeting 1048, by roll-call vote of 45 to 6, with 24 abstentions, as follows:
In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Bolivia, Burma,

Cambodia, Chad, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium, Brazil, France, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

A/4651. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1542(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4651, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by roll-call vote of 68 to 6, with 17 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Ivory Coast, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: Belgium, Brazil, France, Portugal, Spain, Union of South Africa.

Abstaining: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, United Kingdom, United States.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that, by resolution 742(VIII) of 27 November 1953, the General Assembly approved a list of factors to be used as a guide in determining whether a Territory is or is no longer within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recalling also that differences of views arose among Member States concerning the status of certain territories under the administrations of Portugal and Spain and described by these two states as 'overseas provinces' of the metropolitan state concerned, and that with a view to resolving those differences the General Assembly, by resolution 1467(XIV) of 12 December 1959, appointed the Special Committee of Six on the Transmission of Information under Article 73e of the Charter to study the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an

obligation exists to transmit the information called for in Article 73e,

"Recognizing that the desire for independence is the rightful aspiration of peoples under colonial subjugation and that the denial of their right to self-determination constitutes a threat to the well-being of humanity and to international peace,

"Recalling with satisfaction the statement of the representative of Spain at the 1048th meeting of the Fourth Committee that his Government agrees to transmit information to the Secretary-General in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter,

"Mindful of its responsibilities under Article 14 of the Charter,

"Being aware that the Government of Portugal has not transmitted information on the territories under its administration which are enumerated in operative paragraph 1 below and has not expressed any intention of doing so, and because such information as is otherwise available in regard to the conditions in these territories gives cause for concern,

"1. Considers that, in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter, General Assembly resolution 742(VIII) and the principles approved by the Assembly in resolution 1541(XV) of 15 December 1960, the territories under the administration of Portugal listed hereunder are Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter:

"(a) The Cape Verde Archipelago;

"(b) Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea;

"(c) Sao Tome and Principe, and their dependencies;

"(d) Sao Joao Batista de Ajudá;

"(e) Angola, including the enclave of Cabinda;

"(f) Mozambique;

"(g) Goa and dependencies, called the State of India;

"(h) Macau and dependencies;

"(i) Timor and dependencies;

"2. Declares that an obligation exists on the part of the Government of Portugal to transmit information under Chapter XI of the Charter concerning these territories and that it should be discharged without further delay;

"3. Requests the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General information in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter on the conditions prevailing in the territories under its administration enumerated in paragraph 1 above;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps in pursuance of the declaration of the Government of Spain that it is ready to act in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter;

"5. Invites the Governments of Portugal and Spain to participate in the work of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1332(XIII) of 12 December 1958."

OTHER GENERAL QUESTIONS RELATING TO TRANSMISSION OF INFORMATION

During discussions in the General Assembly's Fourth Committee, during the Assembly's fifteenth session, on the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, the representatives of Mexico and Ghana drew attention to the lack of information on French Territories in the Americas, French Somaliland and the Comoro Archipelago. The representative of Ghana also drew attention to the delay in the transmission of information by the United Kingdom on Malta.

In reply, the representative of France stated that France no longer administered any colonies; the territories to which the representatives of Mexico and Ghana referred had internal autonomy and were thus now self-governing.

The United Kingdom representative informed the Fourth Committee that his Government would transmit information on Malta in time for the 1961 session of the Committee on Information.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 1007, 1008, 1009, 1019.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section IX.
A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee.

PROGRESS ACHIEVED BY NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The progress achieved by non-self-governing territories since the establishment of the United Nations was one of the main themes of discussion in 1960 in the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and also in the Assembly's Fourth Committee later in the year at the Assembly's fifteenth session.

Background material for the General Assembly included the Secretary-General's report entitled Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter (which was prepared in co-operation with the specialized agencies), and observations and conclusions on this report submitted by the Committee on Information.

CONSIDERATION BY THE
COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

At the Committee's eleventh session (23 February-12 April 1960), several representatives drew attention to the fact that, while progress had been made towards the development of self-government in non-self-governing territories, much still remained to be done.

In 1946, information had been submitted on 75 Territories. By 1955, eight had achieved independence and had become Members of the United Nations. Eleven others had attained varying degrees of self-government. Since 1956, the advance of the territories towards self-government had accelerated.

The representatives of India and Iraq pointed out that although United Nations Members administering non-self-governing territories had in the past stated that self-government should be reached after a long process of development, experience had shown that the territories progressed more rapidly with the attainment of self-government or independence.

A number of Administering Members stated that the achievement of self-government had a central place in the obligations they had assumed under Chapter XI of the Charter; the economic and social factors, however, were also a part of the total well-being of the inhabitants of the non-self-governing territories they administered. They recognized that certain basic problems remained to be solved. In some territories, development had been retarded through the lack of natural resources or the relatively small size of the Territories.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The United Kingdom representative referred to some general indicators showing the economic growth which had taken place in the non-self-governing Territories in recent years.

Reviewing general economic policies and developments, the Committee came to the conclusion that, with the greater part of the productive effort of their peoples devoted to agricultural pursuits, many non-self-governing territories began the period under review with

their economies under-developed, in comparison with those of emerging modern states. The territories had progressed in the post-war years. This progress, however, had taken place within a framework of fundamental deficiencies which remain to be corrected.

With regard to industrialization, the Committee noted that the beginning of the period under review was marked in many territories by an almost complete lack of manufacturing industries other than handicrafts. At the end of the period, development in this field had been slower than the expansion of primary production.

The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ghana and India emphasized that economic development of the territories must be directed towards raising the standard of living of the inhabitants and should be assessed in the light of trends in world economy.

During the period under review the economies of non-self-governing territories had benefited from the demand for primary products and general world prosperity, they noted. Considerable progress had been made in increasing production, and there had been some rise in per caput income and level of consumption. However, the economies of the territories were still almost completely dependent on subsistence agriculture and the production of a few primary products, a large part of which was still exported to the metropolitan countries. In consequence, these territories remained vulnerable to fluctuations in world commodity prices.

The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ghana and India urged increased efforts to diversify the economies of territories, with particular attention to be given to agriculture.

The Committee recognized that the formulation and implementation of development plans constituted an outstanding feature of the period.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

In their examination of social conditions in non-self-governing territories, members of the Committee stressed that social development must be viewed as a whole process of change and advancement, considered in terms of the progressive well-being of society and of the individual.

The representative of Ghana stated that social progress had been most rapid in those territories

in which the inhabitants had assumed a large share of responsibility in the formulation of policy. The representative of India welcomed the developments in social policy, labour legislation, social security and housing, public health and social welfare.

Australia's representative considered that the diversity and the inherent nature of the social concepts of many indigenous groups constituted a serious obstacle to orderly social change. It was necessary, he said, to awaken the interest of the peoples concerned so that they would not only desire progress but would also be prepared, if necessary, to accept changes in their traditional social systems. The Netherlands representative cited the introduction of mechanized farming in Netherlands New Guinea as a means of raising the standard of living and providing a social catalyst.

The representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Ceylon, Ghana and Iraq emphasized the importance of human rights in non-self-governing territories. They pointed out that the Administering Members had the moral and legal obligation under the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to safeguard human rights in the territories under their administration. They voiced satisfaction at the fact that there was no racial discrimination in the territories under the administration of France, New Zealand and the United States, and noted measures taken by other Administering Members which had led to improved conditions. They expressed grave concern, however, over the information before the Committee showing that progress in the realization of human rights in many areas had been slow and that discriminatory practices still existed in many territories with plural populations, affecting such important matters as education, land tenure, public service and social intercourse. They considered it most serious that in some territories there were still separate school systems for European and indigenous school children, except perhaps in the case of higher education.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Many representatives spoke of the primary importance of education in preparing the people for self-government and expressed their satisfaction that the educational goals of the Ad-

ministering Members corresponded closely to the following broad objectives laid down by the General Assembly on 27 November 1953 (by resolution 743 (VII)¹¹):

- (a) To develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility among the peoples, and to enable them to take an increasing share of responsibility in the conduct of their own affairs;
- (b) To raise the standards of living of the peoples by helping them to improve their economic productivity and standards of health;
- (c) To promote the social progress of the territories, taking into account the basic cultural values and the aspirations of the peoples concerned;
- (d) To secure the extension of the intellectual development of the peoples so as to provide for them access to all levels of culture.

They also referred to the fact that universal, free and compulsory education was still beyond the reach of the majority of the peoples in many of the territories.

Representatives of the specialized agencies stated that their organizations were prepared to provide assistance in their respective fields, on request, to non-self-governing territories.

The Committee's observations and conclusions on the Secretary-General's Progress Report were issued in four parts. The first consisted of a general survey, the second dealt with educational conditions, the third with economic conditions, and the fourth with social conditions.

The Committee approved these observations and conclusions as a whole for submission to the General Assembly's fifteenth session. The representative of France abstained in the vote, explaining that the examination of the progress achieved in non-self-governing territories should be based solely on the information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter. The Progress Report and the Committee's observations, however, included references to political conditions which fell outside the Committee's competence, he said.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

During the discussions of the General Assembly's Fourth Committee on non-self-governing territories at the Assembly's fifteenth session, several representatives described the Progress Report as a text-book for future activities of dependent territories. The account it gave of activities in the territories reflected the burden

of responsibility which rested on those who continued to administer non-self-governing territories.

Several representatives however, spoke of the lack of information in the political field. While they did not deny that if a society was to be put on a sound basis its political advancement must be accompanied by economic development, social evolution and the expansion of education, they could not, however, agree with the argument that such development should be held back on the pretext that political independence without economic independence was valueless. The inescapable conclusion was that colonialism in the historic sense was a dying institution—dying because it was no longer acceptable to the peoples concerned or profitable to the colonial nations.

The transmission of information on political progress in non-self-governing territories was the subject of a draft resolution submitted, in a revised version, by Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, the United Arab Republic and Venezuela.

By the operative part of the text, as further revised on the basis of suggestions by Ireland, by Liberia and by Morocco, the Assembly, among other things, would: (1) welcome the progress in its various aspects achieved in some of the non-self-governing territories and note that in spite of the increased tempo of change, a substantial number of territories still remained non-self-governing, and that in the great majority of these the achievements of the period fell short of the needs of the inhabitants of these territories; (2) express its satisfaction that, since 1946, a number of former non-self-governing territories had become Members of the United Nations after acceding to independence, and that the transmission of information on some others had ceased, with the approval of the General Assembly, after the achievement of the objectives of the Charter; (3) consider that, while rapid economic, social and educational advancement must be directed towards the independence of non-self-governing territories, independence should not be delayed on the ground of inadequate economic, social and educational standards prevailing in the territories;

¹¹ See Y.U.N., 1953, p. 514.

(4) request the Administering Members to strengthen their efforts in the economic, social and educational fields with the full participation of the indigenous inhabitants of the territories in all fields of activity by transferring to them effective powers so that during the period of transition from dependence to independence the non-self-governing territories would be able to establish sound foundations for their future; (5) note that the absence of information of a political and constitutional character on a majority of non-self-governing territories rendered it impossible to assess the extent of their progress towards the goals of the Charter; (6) consider that a full knowledge of the political and constitutional developments in non-self-governing territories was essential not only to a proper evaluation of the progress of the territories towards independence but also to that of their economic, social and cultural advancement; (7) urge the Administering Members concerned once again to extend their full cooperation to the General Assembly in the performance of its functions by transmitting information of a political and constitutional character on developments in the territories under their respective administrations; (8) ask the Secretary-General to transmit the Progress Report, together with the observations and conclusions prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, to Member states responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions and to the specialized agencies concerned, for necessary action.

The representative of Nigeria referred to the rapid advance made by some non-self-governing territories but also contended that progress was not rapid enough and that the achievements had fallen short of the needs of the inhabitants of the territories. He considered that transferring power to the indigenous inhabitants was

one of the best ways of ensuring rapid progress.

Guinea submitted several amendments to the revised draft resolution, all of which were adopted.

One amendment, accepted by 25 votes to 17, with 37 abstentions, was to have the Assembly "note that progress has been achieved in some of the non-self-governing territories" rather than "welcome the progress in its various aspects achieved in many of the non-self-governing territories."

By Guinea's second amendment, the Assembly, instead of stating that "independence should not be delayed on the ground of inadequate economic, social and educational standards prevailing in the territories," would state that "the inadequate level of economic, social and educational development in the territories should never serve as a pretext for deferring their accession to independence."

This amendment was approved by a roll-call vote of 32 to 2, with 51 abstentions.

The third Guinean amendment, adopted by 39 votes to 2, with 38 abstentions, was to have the Assembly "urge" (instead of "request") the Administering Members to strengthen their efforts in the economic, social and educational fields.

Lastly, Guinea proposed that the Assembly should note "with regret" (rather than merely "note") that the absence of information of a political and constitutional character rendered it impossible to assess the extent of progress towards independence.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted by the Fourth Committee on 27 October 1960 by a roll-call vote of 61 to 9, with 24 abstentions.

On 15 December 1960, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly by 69 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions, as resolution 1535 (XV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.)

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1019, 1023-1026. Plenary Meeting 948.

Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter. Vols. 1-5. (ST/TRI/SER.A/15/Vols. 1-5). U.N.P. Sales Nos.:60.VI.B.1/Vols. 1-5. A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from

Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section VI, and Part II.

A/C.4/L.640. Nigeria, Venezuela: draft resolution. A/C.4/L.640/Rev.1 and Add.1, 2. Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, United Arab Republic, Venezuela: revised draft resolution, as amended by Guinea (A/C.4/

L.644) and orally by Liberia, Morocco, and Ireland, adopted by Fourth Committee on 27 October 1960, meeting 1026, by roll-call vote of 61 to 0, with 24 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroun, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Kingdom.

A/C.4/L.644. Guinea: amendment to revised 18-power draft resolution.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution II.

RESOLUTION 1535(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 69 votes to 0, with 20 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 932(X) of 8 November 1955 and 1053(XI) of 20 February 1957, by which it invited the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the specialized agencies concerned, to prepare a report on the progress that has been achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations since the establishment of the Organization,

"Having regard to the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter, and particularly the objectives of Article 73 a and b,

"1. Takes note of the report on the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the Secretary-General in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 932 (X) and 1053 (XI);

"2. Notes with appreciation the observations and conclusions on the progress report prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1461 (XIV) of 12 December 1959;

"3. Notes that progress has been achieved in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and notes that, in spite of the increased tempo of change, a substantial number of Territories still remain non-self-governing and that in the great majority of these the achievements of the period fall short of the needs of the inhabitants of these Territories;

"4. Expresses its satisfaction that since 1946 a number of former Non-Self-Governing Territories have become Members of the United Nations after acceding to independence, and that the transmission of information on some others has ceased, with the approval of the General Assembly, after the achievement of the objectives of the Charter;

"5. Considers that, while rapid economic, social and educational advancement must be directed towards the independence of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the inadequate level of economic, social and educational development in the Territories should never serve as a pretext for deferring their accession to independence;

"6. Urges the Administering Members to strengthen their efforts in the economic, social and educational fields, with the full participation of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territories in all fields of activity, by transferring to those inhabitants effective powers so that during the period of transition from dependence to independence the Non-Self-Governing Territories will be able to establish sound foundations for their future;

"7. Further notes with regret that, in spite of some reference in the progress report to constitutional and political developments in some of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, the absence of information of a political and constitutional character on a majority of these Territories renders it impossible to assess the extent of their progress towards the goals of the Charter;

"8. Considers that a full knowledge of the political and constitutional developments in Non-Self-Governing Territories is essential not only to a proper evaluation of the progress of the Territories towards independence but also to that of their economic, social and cultural advancement;

"9. Urges once again the Administering Members concerned to extend their full co-operation to the General Assembly in the performance of its functions by transmitting information of a political and constitutional character on developments in the Territories under their respective administration;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to transmit the progress report and the observations and conclusions prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to the Member States responsible for the administration of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions and to the specialized agencies concerned, for necessary action."

QUESTIONS CONCERNING ECONOMIC AND OTHER CONDITIONS IN NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Economic Conditions

CONSIDERATION BY THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

At its 1960 session, the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories made its triennial review of economic conditions in non-self-governing territories. This was in accordance with its customary work of successively rotating major discussions on economic, social or educational conditions at each annual session.

The Committee had before it special studies prepared by the Secretariat and the specialized agencies. While these served in effect to supplement the report entitled *Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter* (see p. 514), they were primarily designed to deal with certain particular aspects of economic conditions in the territories in which the Committee had expressed an interest in 1957, such as trade, banking, the shift towards a monetary economy and other economic changes, and their reflection, if any, in the living conditions of the indigenous populations.

The Committee also reviewed the main general trends of economic development during the period 1955-58.

In addition to the aforementioned studies, the Committee had before it a report prepared by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on labour productivity and a preliminary study by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on the transition from subsistence to market agriculture.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

The Committee felt that the three years under review did not, as a whole, have any special characteristics from the point of view of economic development. In one year, 1958, conditions facing under-developed countries were, in general, unfavourable, and in another, 1957, many raw materials producers enjoyed comparatively favourable conditions in most of the Territories. Nevertheless, the generally unfavourable conditions in most of the territories, in particular the sharp fluctuations in their terms of trade, as reflected in balance-of-payments

deficits, pointed up the continuing deficiencies in the structure of their economies.

TERMS OF TRADE

In a number of territories, the sharp and considerable fluctuations of the terms of trade, when due to a sudden downturn in export prices, had frequently had serious consequences for the economies concerned. Economic planning became extremely difficult. This situation again pointed to the need, in the Committee's view, for further studies on a commodity-by-commodity basis, with a view to the establishment of workable systems of commodity price stabilization, fair both to producers and consumers.

As far as imports were concerned, the non-self-governing territories, mainly because of the limited purchasing power of their indigenous populations, absorbed only a very small part of the world exports of industrial products in relation to the size of their populations. The bargaining power of the territories, in relation to that of the industrialized countries which supplied them with manufactured goods, was therefore far too limited to enable them to influence import prices in their favour. The level of these prices was thus determined by market forces beyond their control. They had generally followed an upward trend in the period under review, largely because of inflationary pressures in the main industrial exporting countries of Europe and North America.

Some members expressed concern that the territories were not able to influence their terms of trade in their own favour. They thought that greater attention should have been paid by the metropolitan countries to reducing the exclusive dependence of the territories on prices of primary products, by the promotion of international stabilization of these prices, by diversification of the territories' economies and by industrialization, as part of balanced growth.

Other Committee members, while agreeing that a greater diversification was desirable, thought that diversification should not be increased at a cost which might appreciably

reduce a territory's income from crops which had already found an established place in overseas markets. International commodity agreements should not be considered as a universal remedy for problems arising from fluctuations of export prices, particularly in view of the difficulty of stabilization of prices at an international level.

These members of the Committee felt that the interests of the exporting primary producers could best be served, *inter alia*, by a high and expanding level of economic activity in the importing industrialized countries.

The Committee noted that most of the territories had been able to improve their terms of trade by making substantial changes in the composition of their exports.

The Committee also observed that in many cases the flow of the trade of a non-self-governing territory was mainly between the territory concerned and the metropolitan country responsible for its administration.

The Committee considered that considerably greater diversification in the direction of trade of the territories, resulting in some reduction in their dependence on metropolitan markets, might lead to improvement in their terms of trade. All territories should be free to trade where they wished and to seek markets and sources of supply of the greatest advantage to them.

BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS SITUATION

Invisible transactions, frequently an important element in the balance of payments of the territories with the metropolitan countries, had, accordingly, often contributed to deficits in these balances, the Committee observed.

There had been a general trend towards a gradual reduction in the usually large share of the metropolitan countries in the foreign trade and in the other external transactions of most territories.

A wider distribution of markets for exports, as well as of sources of supply for imports, was gradually being achieved in most of the territories considered. This slowly decreased their economic dependence on trade with, and aid from, the metropolitan countries concerned, which seemed also to reflect progress in greater diversification of production.

The Committee also noted that the balance

of payments of a great number of non-self-governing territories continued to be unfavourable.

CURRENCY AND CENTRAL BANKING

The monetary system in nearly all the non-self-governing territories, the Committee observed, was closely related to the system existing in their metropolitan countries. The metropolitan currency, although not generally legal tender in the territories, was still the main, if not the exclusive, basis of the local currency.

An important potential consequence of this relationship was the inability of the territories themselves to adapt the volume of their currency to the needs of their own economy. As the economy of a territory developed and became more diversified, the absence of a monetary system adjusted to the needs of the territory and enabling it to mobilize all the local resources for development might become a serious impediment, the Committee added.

It noted with interest that in territories which had reached the desired stage of economic development and which were large enough in size, the establishment of an autonomous monetary system based on a central bank was frequently envisaged.

TRANSITION TO MARKET AGRICULTURE

The Committee regarded the transition from subsistence to market agriculture as one of the most important aspects of the impact on the living conditions of the indigenous population made by the shift towards a monetary economy. The process of change to a market economy, through an increase in the proportion of the total resources of land and labour devoted to money-earning activities, was, in its view, perhaps the most crucial aspect of economic development in many of the non-self-governing territories.

The Committee endorsed the views expressed in FAO's report for the Committee: that considerable governmental assistance was necessary in bringing a growing market into existence and in placing it in touch with the areas of supply through the development of transport and marketing facilities; and that the most successful method of effecting the transition from subsistence to market agriculture and raising the productivity of indigenous farmers was to make a

concerted attack on all institutional obstacles such as unsuitable land-tenure systems, lack of credit facilities, bad communications and inadequacy of education.

LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY

The Committee also considered that the rate at which improvement could be brought about in labour productivity was an important factor in promoting the economic development of the non-self-governing territories. Attainment of higher productivity levels could be furthered in general ways by government policies fostering the mobilization of capital from domestic and external (including international) sources for investment and the expeditious implementation of development plans.

DRAFT RESOLUTION

On 12 April 1960 the Committee adopted, by 12 votes to 0, with 1 abstention, a draft resolution sponsored by Ghana, India, Netherlands and the United States, whereby the General Assembly would, among other things, take note of the report on economic conditions and invite the Secretary-General to communicate this report to United Nations Members responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic commissions, to the Trusteeship Council and to the specialized agencies concerned, for their consideration.

CONSIDERATION BY GENERAL ASSEMBLY

This text was approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 15 December 1960 as resolution 1537 (XV) by 75 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions, on the recommendation of its Fourth Committee, which adopted it on 31 October 1960 by 63 votes to 0, with 9 abstentions.

During the discussions in the Fourth Committee on the report on economic conditions, a number of representatives, while agreeing that there had been economic progress, voiced concern over the fact that the economies of the territories continued to be based mainly on sub-

sistence agriculture and the export of a few primary commodities, mainly to the metropolitan countries. Although the gross national product had increased in all the territories, their per caput incomes were still among the lowest in the world.

Several Members supported the view of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that a considerably greater diversification in the direction of the territories' trade, resulting in some reduction in their dependence on metropolitan markets, might lead to improvement in their terms of trade.

Other representatives observed that the economic development of the non-self-governing territories and their association with the economies of the highly industrialized regions should not result in accentuating competition in already existing markets. They suggested that the problem be studied in an international body such as the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, so that all the various interests involved might be reconciled.

Some suggested that the first duty of the Administering Members was to insure that countries becoming independent received all the economic assistance they required.

The representative of India stressed that agriculture in non-self-governing territories had to be developed so that it would produce the exportable surpluses which provided the earnings required for industrial development.

The representative of Italy observed that there were signs of an encouraging trend towards more articulated and diversified economies.

The representative of the United Kingdom stated that, in considering his Government's economic policy with regard to the non-self-governing territories, it was important to keep in mind its basic and essential aim, namely, to build up independent nations, economically strong and politically viable. To achieve that purpose, political progress must be accompanied by economic development. United Kingdom policy therefore had a threefold purpose: political progress, economic development, and educational and social advancement.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1019, 1030.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part I, Section VII, Part II, Section B, and Part III (report on economic conditions).

Special Study on Economic Conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories. Analysis of information transmitted to Secretary-General (1957-1960). U.N.P. Sales No.:60.VI.B.3.

A/4371, Part I, Annex II. Draft resolution submitted by Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, adopted by Fourth Committee on 31 October 1960, meeting 1030, by 63 to 0, with 9 abstentions.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution IV.

RESOLUTION 1537(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 75 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling that by resolution 564 (VI) of 18 January 1952 it approved the special report drawn up in 1951 as a brief but considered indication of economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories and the problems of economic development,

"Recalling further that by resolution 846 (IX) of 22 November 1954 it approved another special report on economic conditions as a supplement to the 1951 report,

"Recalling also that by resolution 1152 (XII) of 26 November 1957 it approved a further special report on economic conditions,

"Having received and considered a further report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared by the Committee on Information, from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its eleventh session, in 1960,

"1. Takes note of the report on economic conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared in 1960 by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories 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 Member States responsible for the administration of Non-Self-Governing Territories, to the Economic and Social Council, to the regional economic 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 development in those Territories."

Association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with European Economic Community

In 1959, the General Assembly, by resolution 1470 (XIV), asked the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to devote special attention at its 1960 session to the association of the territories with the European Economic Community (EEC) and to the possible effects which this association might have on the development of the territories towards the objectives of Article 73 of the United Nations Charter.

At its 1960 session, the Committee on Information had received information from the Netherlands Government alone.

The Committee on Information suggested that the studies published for other United Nations bodies showed that information on the subject could, in fact, be provided; of particular relevance was a recent study made by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on the impact of EEC on African trade.

From the available information, the Committee reported, it would appear that the associa-

tion had been effected without adequate consultation with the indigenous inhabitants of the territories concerned.

As far as it was aware, the Committee said, no provision had been made for the revision or termination of this association once the territories concerned achieved their independence.

Raised in the course of the Committee's discussion was the question of whether the association would not have the effect of establishing a collective form of exploitation of the resources of the territories by all EEC member countries.

In the view of several Committee members, the association was likely to have serious disruptive effects on the traditional trade relations of other non-self-governing territories which were not associated with EEC. They believed that even if it were possible that the establishment of EEC would in the long run increase the total volume of international trade, its most probable short-run and possibly also long-run effect would be to divert, rather than to create,

trade, and that this diversion would be mainly at the expense of the territories not associated with EEC.

Other members, however, made the point that it was still too early to assess the impact of the provisions of the treaty establishing EEC on the associated territories. The representative of the Netherlands expressed the conviction that the association would further the economic development of the associated territories.

Later in 1960, information was given to the General Assembly's fifteenth session, in the form of a note by the Secretariat, that it had not been

possible to prepare a report on new developments connected with the association of non-self-governing territories with EEC, owing to the lack of relevant material. Moreover, as a result of recent constitutional changes, it was no longer possible for the Secretariat to report on the former African non-self-governing territories directly associated with EEC. In addition, the Assembly was informed that a study of the impact of the European economic group on African trade and economic development was being prepared by the secretariat of ECA.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

ASSOCIATION OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES WITH EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1019, 1030.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from

Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part III, Section VIII.

A/4470. New developments connected with association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with European Economic Community. Note by Secretary-General.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, paras. 39-41.

Racial Discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories

In its report on the eleventh (1960) session, the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories stated that discrimination on the grounds of race or colour continued to exist in some non-self-governing territories. The Committee noted that official statements on race relations by the authorities concerned varied from observations recording the absence of discriminatory practices to the categorical condemnation of such practices and the enunciation of positive measures for the promotion of better race relations.

The Committee recognized and welcomed the progress achieved in the abolition of a number of forms of racial discrimination and in the improvement of race relations in many territories.

When the report of the Committee on Information was discussed later in 1960, at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, Afghanistan, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo and the United Arab Republic submitted a draft resolution in the Assembly's Fourth Committee on the question of racial discrimination in non-self-governing territories.

By this text, the Assembly would: (1) endorse the view that racial discrimination was not only a violation of human rights but also constituted a deterrent to progress in all fields of development of the non-self-governing territories; (2) recommend that the Administering Members immediately rescind and revoke all laws and regulations based on racial considerations; (3) urge Administering Members to give full and immediate effect to the recommendation that the problem of race relations should include the extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights; and (4) request the Administering Members to furnish all relevant information to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to enable it to submit a report to the Assembly's sixteenth (1961) session.

The representative of the United Kingdom suggested two changes orally. One was to have the Assembly recommend that Administering Members "take steps as soon as possible to seek the revocation of all laws" and regulations based on racial considerations (rather than that they "immediately rescind or revoke such laws and regulations"). The second suggestion was to urge the Administering Members to give full

effect "at the earliest possible time" (rather than immediately) to the recommendation that the problems of race relations include the extension of the full exercise of basic political rights to "all inhabitants" of non-self-governing areas. Haiti also proposed an amendment to this clause, so that it would apply to "all citizens" (rather than to "all inhabitants") of non-self-governing territories.

The sponsors of the proposal did not accept the suggestions of the United Kingdom representative, who did not think the draft resolution in its original form would have the effect desired by the sponsors. While recognizing the

desirability of speed, he did not consider that it would be right to proceed immediately in the vital matter of the franchise. Had his suggestions been accepted, he would have voted for the resolution.

Haiti's amendment was rejected by 33 votes to 9, with 32 abstentions.

On 28 October 1960, the Fourth Committee adopted the draft resolution, as a whole, by a roll-call vote of 74 to 0, with 2 abstentions.

On 15 December, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly, by a roll-call vote of 88 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as resolution 1536 (XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1019, 1027, 1028. Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Part II, Section C. A/C.4/L.643 and Add.1,2. Afghanistan, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, United Arab Republic: draft resolution adopted by Fourth Committee on 28 October 1960, meeting 1028, by roll-call vote of 74 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, United Kingdom.

A/C.4/L.646. Haiti: amendment to 17-power draft resolution.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution III.

RESOLUTION 1536(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by roll-call vote of 88 to 0, with 2 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian SSR, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic,

Ecuador, El Salvador, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, United Arab Republic, United States, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Australia, United Kingdom.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling, that it is among the purposes and principles of the United Nations to ensure equal rights, and to promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

"Recalling further that in its resolutions 644 (VII) of 10 December 1952 and 1328(XIII) of 12 December 1958 it recommended the adoption of certain measures for the abolition of all practices and policies of discrimination on racial grounds in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Noting with deep concern, from the information available in the report on the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, that racial discrimination persists in several Territories and that in some cases discriminatory practices continue to be reinforced by law and regulation,

"1. Endorses the view of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that not only is racial discrimination a violation of human rights, but it also constitutes a deterrent to progress in all fields of development in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"2. Recommends that the Administering Members immediately rescind or revoke all laws and regulations which tend to encourage or sanction, directly or indirectly, discriminatory policies and practices based on

racial considerations, and that they do their utmost to discourage such practices by all other means possible;

"3. Urges the Administering Members to give full and immediate effect to the recommendation of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories that measures to solve the problem of race relations should include the extension to all inhabitants of the full exercise of basic political rights, in particular the right to vote, and the establishment of equality

among the members of all races inhabiting the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"4. Requests the Administering Members to furnish all relevant information relating to the present resolution to the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories so as to enable the latter to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session."

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL MATTERS

TECHNICAL AID IN 1960

During 1960, technical aid was provided for 20 non-self-governing territories under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (a co-operative venture of the United Nations and related agencies, which is financed from voluntary contributions by governments). The expenditures for this aid amounted to about \$649,600.

This amount does not cover the aid rendered to those territories which attained independence during 1960. In 1959, when there were more non-self-governing territories than in 1960, technical aid expenditures, which totalled about \$960,000, was provided for 30 such territories under the Expanded Programme.

In addition, a number of non-self-governing territories received technical assistance in 1960 under the programmes financed from the regular budget of the United Nations.

(For further details, see pp. 265-68.)

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

Offers of study and training facilities to non-self-governing territories were considered in 1960 at the General Assembly's fifteenth session, when discussions on the matter took place in the Assembly's Fourth Committee.

Background material for the discussions was provided in a report by the Secretary-General.

This report contained a consolidated list of the scholarships made available since 1954 by 20 United Nations Member states for students from non-self-governing territories. It reviewed the manner in which the offers of scholarships had been used, as well as the progress achieved in implementing Assembly resolutions on the subject.

A draft resolution on the question was unanimously adopted by the Fourth Committee on 31

October 1960 on the basis of a proposal by Ceylon, Somalia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. It was later endorsed, without objection, at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 15 December as resolution 1540 (XV).

By this, the Assembly, regretting that a large number of scholarships remained unused despite an increase in applications for study and training facilities offered by United Nations Member states, and regretting also that students granted scholarships had in several instances not been given facilities to leave non-self-governing territories to take advantage of such scholarships, once again invited those Member states administering non-self-governing territories concerned:

(1) to take all necessary measures to ensure that the study and training facilities offered were used by inhabitants of non-self-governing territories; and (2) to render every assistance to those who had applied for, or had received, scholarships or fellowships, particularly with regard to facilitating their travel formalities. All Administering Members which had not already done so were asked to give the fullest publicity in the Territories they administered to offers of study and training facilities. United Nations Members were urged to increase the number of scholarships offered. They were also asked to take into account, among other things, the need to provide travel funds whenever possible to prospective students.

The Secretary-General and the specialized agencies concerned were asked to give such aid as was possible and as might be sought by the Member states concerned and by applicants.

In addition, the Assembly asked the Secretary-General to report to its sixteenth session on the actual use of scholarships and training facilities offered to students from non-self-governing territories.

(See also pp. 444-45.)

TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL AND TECHNICAL CADRES

The quickening of development in the economic, social and political fields during the past decade has increased the demand in non-self-governing territories for qualified administrative and technical staff, for skilled and semi-skilled workers and for persons able to go on to higher education, as the General Assembly's Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories pointed out in 1960 in its observations and conclusions on the Secretary-General's report, entitled *Progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter*. In most territories, the enlargement of facilities for secondary education, and, to an even larger extent, for vocational and technical education, had therefore become a matter of increasing urgency.

During discussions on the Progress Report, which took place at the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960, some representatives observed in the Assembly's Fourth Committee that the demand for trained personnel could not be met by recruitment in the metropolitan countries and that the source of supply must be the territories themselves.

The representative of Ghana stated that the lower and middle branches of the public services were essential for carrying out social and economic development programmes. Outside experts could be drawn upon, but in the last analysis their recommendations would have to be carried out by local personnel. The non-self-governing territories, he added, could not develop complete self-reliance after attainment of self-government until they had developed an administrative structure that did not rely too heavily on foreign personnel. He attached importance to the United Nations programme for the provision of operational, executive and administrative personnel (OPEX).

The representative of India stated that most

of the difficulties of many of the new Members of the United Nations, which had formerly been non-self-governing territories, had arisen from the fact that at the time of achieving independence they did not have sufficient personnel trained in the various fields of administration and development.

Eighteen Members of the Fourth Committee submitted a draft resolution on the preparation and training of indigenous civil and technical cadres in non-self-governing territories. The sponsors were: Argentina, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia and Sweden.

On 26 October 1960, the text, incorporating an oral amendment by Libya, was adopted by the Fourth Committee by a roll-call vote of 73 to 0, with 11 abstentions. On 15 December, it was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly as resolution 1534(XV) by 81 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

By this resolution, the Assembly, among other things, urged United Nations Members administering non-self-governing territories to take immediate measures aimed at the rapid development of indigenous civil and technical cadres and at the replacement of expatriate personnel by "indigenous officers." (Liberia's amendment, accepted by the sponsors, was to substitute the term "indigenous officers" for "local officers.")

The Assembly invited the Administering Members to make full use of the United Nations technical assistance programmes for training in public administration. It also asked them to transmit special reports on the civil and technical services in the Territories for the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine and report on to the Assembly's sixteenth session (due to open in September 1961).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1019, 1023-1024, 1029.

Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, Parts I and II. *Progress of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under the Charter*. Vol. I. General Review. U.N.P. Sales No.:60.VI.B.1, Vol. 1.

OFFERS OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES

A/4473 and Corr.1 and Add.1-3. Offers by Member states of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories (under resolution 845(IX) of 22 November 1954). Report by Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.645. Ceylon, Somalia, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution, as orally revised by spon-

sors, adopted unanimously by Fourth Committee on 31 October 1960, meeting 1029.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution VII.

RESOLUTION 1540(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly without objection on 15 December 1960, meeting 948.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the report of the Secretary-General on offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories under General Assembly resolution 845(IX) of 22 November 1954,

"Noting with satisfaction the further response to its resolution 845(IX) inviting Member States to extend their offers of facilities for study and training to the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Noting the increasing interest among the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in such offers, as indicated by the fourfold increase over the previous year in the number of applications for such facilities in 1959-1960,

"Expressing regret that despite this increase a large number of the scholarships so offered by Member States remained unutilized,

"Further expressing regret that in several instances the students who have been granted scholarships have not been accorded facilities to leave the Non-Self-Governing Territories in order to take advantage of such scholarships,

"1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on offers of study and training facilities under General Assembly resolution 845(IX)

"2. Reaffirms its resolution 1471 (XIV) of 12 December 1959;

"3. Invites once again the Administering Members concerned to take all necessary measures to ensure that scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States are utilized by the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, and to render every assistance to those persons who have applied for, or have been granted, scholarships or fellowships, particularly with regard to facilitating their travel formalities;

"4. Requests all Administering Members which have not already done so to give the fullest publicity in the Territories under their administration to all offers of study and training facilities made by Member States;

"5. Urges Member States to increase the number of scholarships offered;

"6. Requests the Member States offering scholarships to take into account the necessity of furnishing complete information about the scholarships offered, and, whenever possible, the need to provide travel funds to prospective students;

"7. Requests the Secretary-General and the specialized agencies to give such assistance as is possible and as may be sought by the Member States concerned and by the applicants;

"8. Further requests the Secretary-General to prepare for the sixteenth session of the General Assembly a report on the actual use of scholarships and training

facilities offered by Member States to students from the Non-Self-Governing Territories."

TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS CIVIL AND TECHNICAL CADRES

A/4371. Report of Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

A/C.4/L.641 and Add.1. Argentina, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Sweden: draft resolution, with Liberian oral amendment accepted by sponsors, adopted by Fourth Committee on 26 October 1960 by roll-call vote of 73 to 0, with 9 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Bulgaria, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Ukrainian SSR, USSR.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution I.

RESOLUTION 1534(xv), as recommended by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 81 votes to 0, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Having examined the report on the progress achieved in the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the establishment of the United Nations,

"Noting that, while information is not available in the report as to the strength, the composition and the state of training of indigenous civil and technical personnel employed in all the various branches of administration in Non-Self-Governing Territories, the report gives evidence of the serious shortages of trained personnel of all kinds in these Territories,

"Considering that the existence of adequate personnel of this kind is indispensable to the effective implementation of plans and programmes of development in the educational, social and economic fields,

"Bearing in mind that suitably trained indigenous civil and technical cadres are essential to the efficient functioning of the administrations of the Territories,

"Believing that the absence of such cadres has, in the past, resulted in serious administrative dislocation in certain Territories upon their attainment of independence, and that their very expeditious development in the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories will

assist in the transfer of full control of powers, in conditions of stability, from the Administering Members to the administrations of Territories emerging from the status of non-self-government,

"1. Urges the Administering Members to take immediate measures aimed at the rapid development of indigenous civil and technical cadres and at the replacement of expatriate personnel by indigenous officers;

"2. Invites the Administering Members to make full use of the United Nations technical assistance programmes for training in public administration and related fields;

"3. Requests the Administering Members to transmit, before the next session of the Committee on In-

formation from Non-Self-Governing Territories, special reports setting out all available information on the training facilities for, and the current strength, composition, state of preparation, etc., of civil and technical services in the Territories for which they are respectively responsible, so as to enable the Committee, at that session, to undertake an examination of such information and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session;

"4. Further requests the Administering Members to include such information on their Territories regularly in their annual reports to the Secretary-General under Article 73e of the Charter of the United Nations."

OTHER QUESTIONS CONCERNING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Dissemination of Information about the United Nations in Non-Self-Governing Territories

The dissemination of information about the United Nations in non-self-governing territories was considered at the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960 on the basis of a report presented by the Secretary-General.

This report had been requested by the Assembly on 12 December 1959, by resolution 1465 (XIV)¹² when United Nations Members administering non-self-governing territories were asked by the Assembly to take steps to disseminate information about the United Nations among the inhabitants of these areas. They were also requested to furnish the Secretary-General with information on the implementation of a number of recommendations contained in the 1959 report of the Assembly's Committee on Information.

The Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly's fifteenth session covered the period from 1 September 1959 to 31 August 1960 and was based on information transmitted under Article 73e of the Charter, and supplementary information. The report reviewed the distribution of United Nations documentation and special information material prepared by the United Nations Office of Public Information for the use of press, radio, visual media, Government officials, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations in the territories. The report noted that information on the steps taken by Administering Members varied in scope and scale and, in general, details were lacking. In addition, the United Kingdom gave data on the steps it had taken on the matter.

The report also stated that the future needs in the field of information on the United Nations were being constantly reviewed by the Office of Public Information. The basic need, it added, was for more material for the use of all information media, and local assistance would be required in some instances for the translation of this material into the vernacular.

Several speakers in the Assembly's Fourth Committee regretted the lack of information on the subject from Administering Members.

On 31 October, a draft resolution on the matter was submitted by Burma.

By this text, the Assembly, considering that the measures so far adopted by some Administering Members for the dissemination of information about the United Nations among the inhabitants of non-self-governing territories did not include steps to secure the active support and participation of representative organizations of these inhabitants for this purpose, would: (1) invite the Administering Members to make further efforts to secure the active support and participation of the afore-mentioned representative organizations; (2) invite them to broaden the scope and accelerate the process of dissemination of information and to develop public awareness of, and interest in, the United Nations by making full use of facilities provided by the United Nations Office of Public Information for the purpose of disseminating information; (3) ask the Secretary-General to review the

¹²See Y.U.N., 1959, p. 319.

quantity, quality and content of the material distributed in order to meet the growing demand for such material and to assist the inhabitants of the non-self-governing territories towards an easy and intelligent understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations; (4) ask the Secretary-General to take action towards the establishment of information centres in territories such as those in Eastern and Central Africa, Papua and the Caribbean Territories.

The United Kingdom representative observed that there were many possibilities of widening the scope of publicity about the United Nations, and he stressed the need for simply written books which could be translated into the vernacular.

Several representatives spoke in favour of the Burmese proposal. Some, however, voiced concern over the paragraph on the establishment of centres in various territories. The representatives of Australia, Jordan, Mexico and the United Kingdom, for instance, felt that the financial resources of the Office of Public Information should be taken into consideration in this respect.

Ceylon's spokesman pointed out that information centres in the metropolitan capitals of the powers concerned could not meet the needs of peoples in distant non-self-governing territories with different interests and culture.

Mali's representative was, however, not fully

convinced of the need for information centres in non-self-governing areas. They were, he said, unfortunately reminiscent of information centres which had been set up in former colonies and which, in practice, had diverted the attention of the peoples of these areas from national independence.

The Ukrainian SSR's representative, who abstained in the vote on the text, said that something more than pious hopes was needed if the United Nations were to reach people who were still illiterate. Further, Administering Members would still seek to use information on the United Nations in their own interests. Several of them had, moreover, refused to transmit data on measures to spread information about the United Nations. It was therefore difficult to understand how they could be entrusted with disseminating such information. The only question really at stake was the liquidation of colonialism. The representative of Byelorussian SSR, who also abstained, considered that the resolution would do nothing to improve the lot of peoples under the colonial yoke.

On 31 October 1960, the Fourth Committee adopted the Burmese proposal by 63 votes to O, with 13 abstentions. It was approved at a plenary meeting of the Assembly on 15 December 1960, by a vote of 76 to O, with 11 abstentions, as resolution 1538 (XV).

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION

Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1019, 1029, 1030.
Plenary Meeting 948.

A/4471 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.647. Burma: draft resolution, as orally revised by sponsor, adopted by Fourth Committee on 31 October 1960, meeting 1030, by 63 votes to O, with 13 abstentions.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution V.

RESOLUTION 1538(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 76 votes to O, with 11 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolution 1465 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 on the dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Reiterating the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these Territories are paramount,

"Considering that the story of the United Nations, its purposes and principles, as well as the principles of

the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, would greatly stimulate the interest of the adult populations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the political activities and peaceful objectives of the Organization,

"Keeping in mind the ever-growing needs for the dissemination of information on the United Nations, particularly as the increased tempo of change has necessitated the immediate launching of public information activities on as wide a scale as possible,

"Having examined the special report of the Secretary-General on the present state of dissemination of information on the United Nations in these Territories,

"Considering that the dissemination of information in pursuance of its resolution 1465(XIV) is still far from satisfactory,

"1. Takes note of the special report of the Secretary-General on the dissemination of information on the United Nations in the Non-Self-Governing Territories;

"2. Considers that measures adopted thus far by some Administering Members for the dissemination of information on the United Nations among the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories do not

include steps to secure the active support and participation of representative organizations of these inhabitants for the purpose of spreading such information;

"3. Invites the Administering Members to make further efforts to secure the active support and participation of the afore-mentioned representative organizations;

"4. Further invites the Administering Members to broaden the scope and accelerate the process of dissemination of information and to develop public awareness of, and interest in, the United Nations by making full use of facilities provided by the United Nations Office of Public Information for the purpose of disseminating information;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to review the

quantity, quality and content of the material distributed, in order to meet the growing demand for such material and to assist the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories towards an easy and intelligent understanding of the aims and activities of the United Nations;

"6. Requests the Secretary-General to take action towards the establishment of information centres in Territories such as those in Eastern and Central Africa, Papua and the Caribbean Territories;

"7. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session a report on the progress made in implementing the present resolution."

Participation of Non-Self-Governing Territories in Work of United Nations and Specialized Agencies

The participation of the non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies was considered at the General Assembly's fifteenth session in 1960, on the basis of a report by the Secretary-General requested of him by the Assembly on 12 December 1959 by resolution 1466 (XIV).¹³

By this resolution, the Assembly had, among other things: (i) invited Members administering non-self-governing territories to submit to the specialized agencies the candidature of the territories under their administration as members, associate members or observers; (ii) asked Member states administering territories in Africa to propose participation of these territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa.

In the absence of information from Administering Members the Secretary-General based his report on the publications of the various agencies concerned.

Most specialized agencies, this report showed, had made provision in their constitutions for associating non-self-governing territories in their work. These provisions ranged from those for ordinary membership and associate membership in the agencies to ad hoc participation in major conferences.

With the exception of the Economic Commission for Europe, the report added, the resolutions establishing each of the other three regional economic commissions provided for associate membership of territories situated in the geographical scope of the work of the Commission concerned. There still were non-self-governing territories which were not associate members of

the regional economic commissions concerned, the report noted.

During the discussions on this report in the Assembly's Fourth Committee, some representatives referred to the lack of information from the Administering Members about measures they had taken to implement the Assembly's resolution of 12 December 1959.

On 25 October 1960, the Fourth Committee approved a resolution on participation of non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and specialized agencies. It was sponsored by Ceylon, Cuba, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, and incorporated an oral amendment by India. The Fourth Committee approved it by a roll-call vote of 67 to 0, with 12 abstentions. On 15 December, it was adopted at a plenary meeting of the Assembly by 79 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions, as resolution 1539 (XV). (For text, see DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES, below.)

The Assembly thereby stated that the direct participation of "representatives of the indigenous peoples of the non-self-governing territories" in the work of the appropriate United Nations organs was in the interest of the peoples of these areas and could do much to speed the process of their emancipation. The Assembly invited its Members which administered non-self-governing territories to arrange for such

¹³ See Y.U.N., 1959, pp. 317-19.

representatives of the non-self-governing territories to take part in the work of the appropriate United Nations organs.

(India's amendment was intended to have the resolution refer to "representatives" rather than "duly qualified representatives" of the non-self-governing territories. It was approved by 42 votes to 3, with 31 abstentions.)

The Assembly's resolution also invited those

Administering Members which had not yet done so to propose to the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions of the United Nations that the non-self-governing territories participate, through such representatives, in the work of these bodies as members or associate members, according to the constitution of each of these organs.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES

PARTICIPATION IN WORK OF UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

GENERAL ASSEMBLY—15TH SESSION
Fourth Committee, meetings 1006-1022.

A/4472 and Add.1. Report of Secretary-General.

A/C.4/L.639. Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Venezuela, Yugoslavia: draft resolution.

A/C.4/L.639/Rev.1 and Add.1. Revised draft resolution sponsored by above 15 members and also by Ceylon, Cuba, Ghana, Iran, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, adopted, as orally amended by India, by Fourth Committee on 21 October 1960, meeting 1020, by roll-call vote of 67 to 0, with 12 abstentions, as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

Against: None.

Abstaining: Albania, Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Guinea, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Ukrainian SSR, Union of South Africa, USSR.

A/C.4/L.642. Philippines: amendment to 20-power revised draft resolution.

A/4650. Report of Fourth Committee, draft resolution VI.

RESOLUTION 1539(xv), as submitted by Fourth Committee, A/4650, adopted by Assembly on 15 December 1960, meeting 948, by 79 votes to 0, with 10 abstentions.

"The General Assembly,

"Recalling its resolutions 566(VI) of 18 January 1952, 647(VII) of 10 December 1952, 744(VIII) of 27 November 1953 and 1466(XIV) of 12 December 1959,

"Considering that the direct participation of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of those Territories and their people towards the attainment of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations,

"Recognizing that the participation of duly qualified indigenous representatives of the dependent peoples in the consideration of questions of fundamental concern to their welfare is not only useful and desirable but also essential at the present stage of development of the Non-Self-Governing Territories,

"Noting that the participation of some Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of certain regional economic commissions and specialized agencies has proved a useful means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards complete self-government or independence,

"1. Considers that the direct participation of representatives of the indigenous peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the appropriate organs of the United Nations is in the interest of the peoples of those Territories and can do much to accelerate the process of their emancipation;

"2. Invites the Administering Members to arrange for the participation of such representatives of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the appropriate organs of the United Nations;

"3. Further invites such Administering Members as have not already done so to propose to the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions that the Non-Self-Governing Territories participate in the work of those organs as members or associate members, according to the constitution of each organ, through such representatives;

"4. Decides to include this question as a separate item on the provisional agenda of its sixteenth session;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixteenth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."