

widely scattered; in some there are especially complex and difficult problems to be solved before a full measure of self-government can be achieved. We recognize this and acknowledge that these problems cannot be solved overnight. If the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly are to serve their purpose, if they are to be really effective, they must be so framed (in the words of Chapter XI) as "to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories." This is the obligation laid on the Administering Authorities.

It is, of course, people we are talking about in this debate, not statistics. And it is people we should be concerned about: their own distinctive cultures, their political, economic, social and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses. This means, as my Delegation sees it, that we should make haste, not slowly, but with due deliberation. It means that our proposals should be constructive and that we should at all times seek the active cooperation of those Administering Powers -- and I do not hesitate to call them the "good" Administering Powers -- who have undertaken to complete their mission in accordance with the aspirations of the dependent peoples, the wishes of the General Assembly and the guiding principles laid down in the Charter.

III

In a Report of this scope, I single out only one aspect for comment: the special section on social advancement. The Committee notes, in its Report, that social development is nothing less than the whole process of change and advancement in a territory considered in terms of the progressive well-being of society and