

General Assembly over the Trusteeship Council (in which the administering and the non-administering states have equal representation); they have also endeavoured to have the Committee on Information from Non-self-governing Territories exercise functions equivalent to those of the Trusteeship Council, by seeking to accord to that Committee power to examine and discuss political conditions in the non-self-governing territories.

Canada again took the position at the ninth and tenth sessions of the General Assembly that the Assembly should decide broad policy and leave to the Trusteeship Council a reasonable freedom of action in deciding matters of detail; concerning the Committee on Information from Non-self-governing Territories, Canada's view was that it should not be regarded as having the same functions as the Trusteeship Council since the Charter made a clear distinction between the two types of dependent territories.

Non-Self-Governing Territories¹

Report of the Committee on Information

The Committee on Information from Non-self-governing Territories was established in 1949 as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly and was re-established in 1952 for a further period of three years. The Committee reported at the ninth session of the Assembly on economic conditions throughout the colonial and dependent territories within its purview, which now exceed 60 in number; at the tenth session the Committee presented another special report on existing social conditions in these dependencies. Both reports were adopted by the Assembly as supplements to the Committee's previous surveys in the same fields undertaken in 1951 and 1952. The first report stressed the need for stimulating the economic progress of the areas in order to raise the standard of living; the second dealt with labour conditions, race relations, and problems of nutrition and public health, to which the attention of the relevant United Nations Agencies was directed. Thus in the sixth year of its establishment, the Committee completed the second cycle of its reports to the General Assembly² on educational, economic and social conditions in areas administered by members of the United Nations.

Cessation of Transmission of Information

The ninth session of the Assembly approved the decision by Denmark to cease transmitting information on Greenland which had become, by constitutional process, an integral part of the Danish realm. A proposal by the Netherlands to cease transmitting information on Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles (Curacao, Bonaire and Aruba), which the Netherlands had already put forward at the eighth session, was not endorsed by the Committee on the grounds that it required further information from the administering state. The Assembly approved, by a vote of 40 in favour, 12 against (including Canada), with 3 abstentions, a resolution outlining the necessity for agreed procedures to deal with further requests concerning the cessation of transmitting information to the Committee. Such procedures would include examination of the way in which self-determination was attained, and some evaluation of the opinion of the dependency's population on the proposed alteration in status. Canada voted against this resolution since it seemed a further attempt to equate the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter with those of Chapter XII which apply to trust territories.

¹See *Canada and the United Nations 1953-54*, p. 87.

²See *United Nations Review*, Vol. 2, No. 7, January 1956, pp. 19-24.