

Committee's functions to include the consideration of political information; they believe that it is only by means of this information that the Assembly can keep abreast of developments in the non-self-governing territories which concern the evolution of these territories towards self-government.

Attempts to extend the scope of the Committee's functions have been strongly opposed by the administering states, which base their arguments on the fact that the declaration to which they have adhered contains no mention of political information. The administering powers have also questioned whether the Assembly is entitled to discuss political affairs in the non-self-governing territories. A majority of the non-administering states in the Assembly considers that since Article 73 of the Charter contains references to the "political advancement" and the "political aspirations" of the peoples concerned, the Assembly is justified in discussing political conditions in these territories. They also contend that the broad language of Article 10, which allows the Assembly to discuss and make recommendations on any matters within the scope of the Charter, is a further justification. At the sixth session of the Assembly, a determined effort was made by some non-administering states to introduce resolutions reaffirming what these states regard as the fundamental right of the Assembly to discuss such political matters (the particular question at issue concerned conditions in Morocco). These resolutions were withdrawn only after the French Delegation, by way of protest, had walked out of the Committee of the Assembly on the grounds that the debate was "wholly unconstitutional" and the Chairman had appealed to members to deal with political questions only if they were related to economic, social or educational problems. As a result the competence of the Assembly to discuss political matters was left undecided.

It is the Canadian view that the Charter wisely distinguishes between the role of the United Nations regarding the "trust" territories and its role in regard to other "non-self-governing" territories. The first group of territories is the subject of written agreements between the United Nations and the administering powers. The latter group is, however, mentioned specifically only in Article 73 and the responsibility of the Committee established in connection with non-self-governing territories relates solely to the economic, social and educational information transmitted by the administering powers. Any attempt to extend the scope of Article 73 by the inclusion of political information would, in effect, be an attempt to amend the Charter and would require the concurrence of the administering states, which agreed to the present provisions of the article in question.

Apart from the general debate which took place at the sixth session of the Assembly on this basic problem several more specific matters were discussed. Among these were the following questions.

### **Future Work of the Committee for Information**

The Committee for Information at its 1950 session concentrated on educational problems in the non-self-governing territories and at its 1951 session on economic conditions and development. The