

were non-self-governing. Canada therefore considered that it would have been more appropriate if no listing of Portuguese territories had been attempted, the more so because the detailed knowledge required for a decision was not available to the Committee.

#### Resolutions on Non-Self-Governing Territories adopted by the General Assembly

During the first part of the fifteenth session of the General Assembly seven resolutions were adopted on non-self-governing territories. All had strong African-Asian sponsorship and were adopted with substantial majorities. Probably the most important, which Canada co-sponsored, stressed the importance of building up a strong indigenous civil service in dependent territories.<sup>6</sup> The second resolution which concerned the progress achieved in non-self-governing territories<sup>7</sup> urged the administering powers to transmit to the United Nations information on political developments in their dependent territories. Canada supported the resolution which recommended that countries administering non-self-governing territories take immediate steps to revoke all laws and practices which sanction discriminatory policies based on racial considerations.<sup>8</sup>

Other resolutions which were supported by Canada included the report on economic conditions in dependent territories which was prepared by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories as part of its triennial review of social, educational and economic developments in non-self-governing territories,<sup>9</sup> and the resolution which requested the Secretary-General to take action towards the establishment of United Nations information offices in dependent territories. Canada supported the resolutions adopted by the Assembly on the participation of the non-self-governing territories in the work of the United Nations and of the Specialized Agencies<sup>10</sup> as well as the resolution which was adopted urging members to increase the number of scholarships available to inhabitants of dependent territories.<sup>11</sup>

#### South West Africa

Since 1920 the Union of South Africa has administered the former German territory of South West Africa under the terms of the class "C" mandate of the League of Nations. All South African governments have insisted that the territory was legally a part of the Union, but none has taken steps toward that end.

In 1946, and each year thereafter, the General Assembly has requested the Union to place the territory under a United Nations trusteeship agreement. The question has now come to a head with Liberia and Ethiopia having instituted contentious proceedings in the International Court of Justice

<sup>6</sup> A/RES/1534(XV)

<sup>7</sup> A/RES/1535(XV)

<sup>8</sup> A/RES/1536(XV)

<sup>9</sup> A/RES/1537(XV)

<sup>10</sup> A/RES/1539(XV)

<sup>11</sup> A/RES/1540(XV)