

concern" that the administering members had not submitted information on the possible effects of the association of the dependent territories with the European Common Market and again invited the administering members to submit this information; the Secretary-General was requested to submit a further report at the fourteenth session. This resolution was opposed by several members, including Canada, who argued that since the European Common Market was to come into effect only at the beginning of 1959, the administering powers could not reasonably be expected to report on the effects of the association on the dependent territories at the fourteenth session. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 55 votes in favour to 16 against (including Canada) with 7 abstentions.

Debate on the Secretary-General's report on the association of dependent territories with the European Economic Community also led to the adoption of a resolution, sponsored by Brazil, which invited the administering members to examine the advisability of adopting in the non-self-governing territories investment policies which would allow a wider distribution of investment capital and the development of more balanced economies. It was believed that such policies would best contribute to a progressive increase in *per capita* income in the dependent territories.

### South West Africa

The territory of South West Africa has been administered by the Union of South Africa since 1920 under a mandate of the League of Nations. In 1946 the Union rejected a request of the General Assembly to place the territory under the United Nations trusteeship system and since 1949 the Government of the Union has refused to provide annual reports on its administration of the territory as it would be required to do under trusteeship arrangements.

In 1950 the General Assembly referred the question of the status of the territory to the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion. The Court's opinion, which the Union has not accepted, was that South Africa continued to have international obligations for South West Africa under Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Mandate; their supervisory functions were now to be examined by the United Nations, to which annual reports and petitions are to be submitted, that Chapter XII of the Charter of the United Nations provided a means whereby the territory could be brought under the trusteeship agreement but that the Union was not legally obliged to place the territory under trusteeship, and, finally, that the Union acting alone did not have the competence to modify the international status of the territory.

At its twelfth session in 1957 the General Assembly, in an effort to end the deadlock concerning the future international status of the territory and to find a solution acceptable to the United Nations and to the Union, adopted by a large majority resolution 1143 (XII) establishing a Good Offices Committee to discuss with the Government of the Union a basis for agreement which would continue to afford to the territory of South West Africa an international status. Brazil, the United Kingdom and the United States were appointed to serve on the Committee and Sir Charles Noble Arden Clarke of the United Kingdom, former Governor General of the Gold Coast, served as the Committee's Chairman. The Good Offices Committee was invited to go to Pretoria, where it engaged in a series of conversations with Union officials. Although the Union continued in its refusal to contemplate placing