

between September 1960 and the end of March 1961. The electorate in each territory would be asked if it wished to join the Republic of Camerouns or the Federation of Nigeria.

Non-Self-Governing Territories

At the fourteenth session the Fourth Committee, (which deals with questions concerning dependent territories) once more engaged in its discussion on the transmission of information under Article 73(e) of the Charter. At the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth sessions the Fourth Committee had approved by simple majorities draft resolutions which would have requested special committees to study and formulate principles underlying the enumeration of territories coming under the terms of Chapter XI, thus requiring reports on their economic, social and educational progress. This was intended to allow the Assembly to include among such territories the overseas possessions of Spain and Portugal. Both these countries claim that, under their constitutions, their overseas possessions are integral provinces of the metropolitan states and not non-self-governing territories as understood under the Charter. At the eleventh and twelfth sessions the draft resolutions did not obtain the two-thirds majority which the plenary session of the Assembly by a simple majority resolved it required. This decision about the required majority was not universally accepted and at the thirteenth session, it was proposed to ask the International Court of Justice for an advisory opinion on the voting majorities required on questions arising from Chapter XI. So as to postpone action on this last proposal, action in the plenary session on the draft resolution for formulating principles regarding the transmission of information was also deferred.

In order to reach a compromise solution at the fourteenth session, Canada co-sponsored in the Fourth Committee a draft resolution to establish a six member Committee (three administering and three non-administering members) "to study the principles determining when an obligation existed to transmit information under Article 73(e)". The terms of reference of the Committee would not have allowed it to investigate conditions in any particular territory or to examine the constitutions of member states. The draft resolution was also co-sponsored by countries representing those groups in the Fourth Committee which usually oppose the administering members, Ceylon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Mexico and Yugoslavia. It was approved in the Fourth Committee by a large majority. It was adopted by the Assembly by 54 votes in favour to 5 against with 15 abstentions. The Committee thus created is composed of the United Kingdom, the United States, Netherlands, India, Mexico and Morocco and will meet early in May 1960.

At its tenth session, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories prepared a special report to the General Assembly (A/4111) on educational conditions in non-self-governing territories, based on the information supplied under Article 73(e). The Fourth Committee held a non-controversial debate on education in these territories and submitted four draft resolutions for the approval of the General Assembly, which were all adopted by large majorities and with no opposing votes by the Fourth Committee and by the plenary session. Canada supported all four resolutions. The resolutions called for the special report (A/4111) to be brought to the attention of educational authorities in the territories; recommended that primary education should be developed in order to eradicate illiteracy; urged administering members to intensify their efforts to eliminate racial discrimina-