

for both the General Assembly and administering states in deciding the status of a territory, recognizing that each case would have to be given special consideration. The preamble to the resolution declared however that the obligation to transmit information remained in force "until such time as the objectives of Chapter XI of the Charter are fulfilled" and the resolution contained a further statement of principle to the effect that for a territory to be deemed self-governing in economic, social or educational affairs, it is essential that its people should have attained a full measure of self-government as referred to in the Charter. Both these declarations were unacceptable to the administering states and to some of the non-administering members, including Canada. As the Canadian Representative pointed out, non-self-governing territories would obviously advance towards self-government by stages and it was highly probable that at a given moment they would reach a stage at which the administering power no longer exercised effective practical control over the social, economic and educational matters on which information was to be submitted. Consequently, the administering power's obligation to submit information would no longer exist but this would not imply the end of its obligation to promote a full measure of self-government in the territory concerned.

The Dominican Republic and Peru made a move to delete the paragraphs to which objection had been made and to establish a new *Ad Hoc* Committee on factors to complete a more thorough study of the problem. The establishment of this new Committee, to which the Canadian Delegation saw no objection, was approved but the resolution in its final form still included the two declarations of principle which in the Canadian view were unacceptable. Canada therefore voted against the resolution, when in the final vote it was adopted by 36 in favour, 15 against and 7 abstentions. Australia, Belgium, Burma, Cuba, Guatemala, Iraq, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela were appointed as members of the reconstituted *Ad Hoc* Committee. The decision of the Netherlands to stop transmitting information in respect of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles had been scheduled for discussion at the seventh session of the Assembly. But in view of the fact that the problem of factors had not yet been settled, it was decided to refer this particular case to the *Ad Hoc* Committee in order that it might study the Netherlands' proposal and report to the eighth session of the Assembly.

Trust Territories

In contrast to the large number of delegations which took part in the general debate on non-self-governing territories, only a score of representatives had much to say on the administration of trust territories as outlined in the Trusteeship Council's report. Interventions on the part of non-administering states were on the whole moderate in tone and gave the administering powers due credit for their efforts. New attempts were made to bring about the increased participation of native inhabitants of the trust territories in the work of the Trusteeship Council and much of the