

useful recommendations emerged from the discussions on co-ordination. The primary concern of many Members was the rapid proliferation and growth of programmes of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. The aim of the resolution, adopted unanimously, was not, however, to stunt the growth of new creative activity but to discipline that growth so as to concentrate the energy of the United Nations on the most useful activities. The resolution contained an appeal to governments to refrain from initiating new measures unless they were urgent or necessary to achieve the purposes of plans already under way. In addition, the Economic and Social Council was invited to devote attention to the problem of allotting priorities to the various projects under consideration. In supporting these proposals many representatives expressed concern over the severe financial burden placed upon their Governments by unduly increasing the activities of the United Nations. In suggesting means of avoiding overlapping, however, the majority of members were primarily interested in rendering more effective the work performed by the various United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies.

Trusteeship Questions

Two special sessions of the Trusteeship Council were convened following the conclusion of the General Assembly. The first of these made preliminary arrangements for the draft Trusteeship Agreement which will provide for Italian administration of Italian Somaliland as a United Nations Trust Territory and the development of that territory in such a way that it will become a self-governing independent nation in ten years' time. The second special session considered the problem of a Statute for the Internationalization of Jerusalem and the Protection of the Holy Places.

These two tasks added to the burden already imposed upon the Trusteeship Council as the result of recommendations adopted by the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee and subsequently by the General Assembly. At the recent sessions of these bodies the gulf between those nations responsible for the administration of Trust Territories or Non Self-Governing Territories and the non-administering Members widened appreciably, and some of the Administering Authorities announced that they would not comply with recommendations which they deemed to be beyond the competence of the United Nations and the provisions of the Charter.

During the recent Assembly, Canada played a more active part in the trusteeship policy discussions than in any previous session. Canadian policy on trusteeship questions is based on a desire to see the trust system function effectively, efficiently and in the best interest of the inhabitants of the Territories. The Canadian contribution to this cause at the Fourth Assembly was an effort to effect a compromise between the views of the most adamant of the Administering Authorities and the most irresponsible critics of trusteeship administration.

After prolonged debate on the Trusteeship Council report, seven resolutions were adopted by the Trusteeship Committee and by the General Assembly. These resolutions recommended to the Administering Authorities that they hasten the political, social, educational and economic advancement of the inhabitants of Trust Territories, and that the United Nations' flag be flown beside that of the Administering Authorities in Trust Territories. It was also re-