

nearer their ultimate aim of self-government, and they therefore asked that Samoa be granted immediate self-government.

With this was associated a request that New Zealand should continue to act as protector and adviser to Western Samoa. The gathering desired that the communication be submitted, on their behalf, to the United Nations.

The New Zealand delegate informed the appropriate Committee of the General Assembly of these developments, and indicated that probably one of the first matters for consideration by the Trusteeship Council when established would be a request from the Samoans in the sense of the above communication.

SUB-COMMITTEE II : NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

This sub-committee comprised representatives of Argentine, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, France, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Soviet Union, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. It will be observed that amongst these are eight States administering non-self-governing territories. When the decisions of the sub-committee were brought before the full Committee this fact was given some prominence by those States represented on the sub-committee whose proposals had been rejected. It became apparent that the larger membership of the full Committee contained a proportionately greater number of representatives who favoured a full expression of their own aspirations for non-self-governing peoples, even to the extent of treating the Charter with some elasticity and of incurring the possibility that established constitutional processes would be ignored. The result was that all three of the decisions made by the sub-committee were reversed by the full Committee. Two of the full Committee's resolutions relating respectively to South-west Africa and the supply of information regarding non-self-governing territories were confirmed by the General Assembly, the third relating to the Philippine proposal for a conference of non-self-governing peoples was the subject of a compromise in the General Assembly after a long debate.

Non-self-governing Territories

The provisions of the Charter relating to trusteeship are contained in Chapters XII and XIII. The preceding Chapter (Chapter XI) contains a set of principles applicable to the administration of all non-self-governing territories (as distinct from the limited category of trusteeship territories). Apart from the general obligation to apply these principles to the administration of non-self-governing territories under their control, the only duty imposed on members of the United Nations by this Chapter is that of communicating to the Secretary-General, for information purposes, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating