

on the general argument that there is little difference in scope or purpose between the provisions of Chapter XI and those of Chapters XII and XIII, and that the Charter envisages all non-self-governing territories as coming eventually under the trusteeship system. This view was not accepted by the majority of the sub-committee. It was argued that while the basic objectives are the same in both cases, Chapter XI imports a unilateral obligation as opposed to the system of international supervision established by Chapters XII and XIII. Moreover, the functions of the Trusteeship Council are clearly laid down in Chapter XIII and are limited to matters relating to trust agreements. Indeed, a number of delegates questioned the competence of the Assembly to take any action on the summaries, having regard to the terms of the Charter, which state that the data submitted under Chapter XI is for information purposes. On this latter ground, the delegations concerned were opposed to a middle course suggested in a Secretariat working paper which proposed the establishment of an *ad hoc* Committee of experts (with which would be associated representatives of the interested specialized agencies such as FAO, ILO, UNESCO, &c.) to study the information.

The United Kingdom, and other countries immediately interested, favoured entrusting the consideration of the information to the Secretariat at least for the next year, leaving it to the 1947 session of the General Assembly to determine, in the light of experience, whether anything further was required. They questioned the usefulness of a special examination of the information, pointing out that the economic and social problems with which non-self-governing territories are faced do not spring from the fact that they are non-self-governing (which is a purely political consideration), but are due to geographical and other factors. Such problems ought properly to be examined as a whole—not sectionally.

These views found expression in various conflicting resolutions and amendments. The sub-committee eventually agreed that it would be sufficient if the Secretary-General were to analyse and classify the information, but the full Committee set this aside and adopted instead a text based on an amendment introduced by Cuba inviting the convocation, some weeks before the opening of the second session of the General Assembly, of an *ad hoc* Committee comprising equal numbers of administering and non-administering Governments in order to examine the analysis of information to be made by the Secretary-General, and to make “recommendations to the General Assembly regarding the procedure to be followed in the future and the means of ensuring that the advice, expert knowledge, and experience of the specialized agencies are used to best advantage.”

Several delegations emphasized their hope that the information would be dealt with in such a way as to foster the advancement of the peoples concerned towards self-government or independence.