

The resolution also covered the question of the intervals at which the information should be required. The Charter provides for it to be transmitted regularly, but owing to the difficulty of fixing upon a specific date or period which would meet the convenience of all the interested States, it was decided merely that States should be invited to submit, by 30 June each year, the most recent information at their disposal.

In the General Assembly the two sections of the resolution were voted separately. That relating to the time of transmission of the information was adopted by a vote of 41 for, 10 against, and 4 abstentions, New Zealand voting with the majority.

The second portion also was adopted, by a vote of 28 for, 5 against, and 7 abstentions. After several of the administering Powers, particularly France and the United Kingdom, had expressed their strong conviction that the establishment of an *ad hoc* Committee to consider this information was quite unconstitutional. New Zealand having supported in the sub-committee and full Committee the proposal that the examination should be carried out, in the first instance at least, by the Secretariat, recorded an abstention in the Assembly. The same attitude was taken when the resolution as a whole was put to the vote, and adopted by 27 for, 7 against, and 13 abstentions.

The Committee subsequently appointed by the General Assembly comprises the following States :—

(a) States administering non-self-governing territories—

Australia.	Netherlands.
Belgium.	New Zealand.
Denmark.	United Kingdom.
France.	United States of America.

(b) States not administering such territories—

Brazil.	India.
China.	Philippine Republic.
Cuba.	Uruguay.
Egypt.	Soviet Union.

South-west Africa

At the first part of the first session of the General Assembly held in London, declarations of intention to place territories under trusteeship were made in respect of all the former mandated territories except Palestine (including Transjordan), the Japanese mandates in the North Pacific, and South-west Africa. In the case of the last-mentioned, Field Marshal Smuts had indicated that it was the desire of the inhabitants of South-west Africa to be incorporated with the Union. He was pressed, notably by the leader of the New Zealand delegation (Rt Hon. P. Fraser), to bring the territory under the trusteeship system so that if