

incorporation took place it could do so under the ægis of the United Nations. The South African delegation, while not agreeing to this course, nevertheless indicated their intention of recognizing the interest and concern of the United Nations by bringing the matter of incorporation before the second part of the General Assembly. This they did in the form of a statement of the result of their consultations with the inhabitants of South-west Africa on the question of the future status of the territory, which indicated that the European population desire incorporation, while, of a total Native population of some 300,000, 209,000 were in favour of incorporation, 33,000 were against, and the balance of 57,000 could not be consulted because of the scattered distribution of the population.

The debate in the Trusteeship Committee revealed that, with one exception, there was no delegation unreservedly in favour of incorporation on the basis of the data submitted to the Assembly ; many delegations, in fact, expressed themselves strongly against what they regarded as annexation, even though at that stage the data had not been examined in detail, and even though the South African Government pointed out that they were not asking for annexation, but were submitting a statement of the views of the inhabitants of the territory.

The issue which confronted the sub-committee, therefore, was not one of discovering what the verdict of the General Assembly would be but in what terms it would be expressed. The most active opponents of incorporation were the delegations of India and the Soviet Union. The first-mentioned submitted a short resolution which merely called upon South Africa to submit a trusteeship agreement in respect of the territory. The Soviet Union proposed a resolution which rejected outright the possibility of incorporation, advanced the theory that, owing to the backward state of the inhabitants, they were incapable of knowing their minds on the question, and stipulated that it was obligatory on South Africa to submit a trusteeship agreement for the territory. A similar resolution was put forward by Cuba. These were balanced by a resolution proposed by the United States which asked the General Assembly to state that the evidence available was not considered sufficient to justify action in favour of incorporation, expressed the hope that satisfactory arrangements in regard to the future of the territory would be made by the South African Government in consultation with the United Nations, and invited attention again to the possibility of a trusteeship agreement being submitted. The Indian delegation subsequently withdrew their resolution in favour of a joint resolution with Cuba, very similar in its terms to the Soviet draft.

All the resolutions aimed, in effect, at the one result—namely, to ask the South African Government to consider again the question of trusteeship—but a number of delegations found the Soviet and joint Cuban-Indian resolutions unacceptable on grounds which were first expressed by the delegate of the United States—namely, that they did not consider there was no other solution to the future of mandated