

territories than trusteeship. The United States pointed to the case of Transjordan which had become independent, and contended also that the principle of self-determination would allow incorporation with another State as a means of securing self-government, or independence, if the United Nations were satisfied that the inhabitants desired it. In the second place, it served no purpose, in the view of the United States delegation, that resolutions should be couched in discourteous terms when they could equally well, and with advantage to the organization, be couched in courteous language.

The New Zealand delegate (Mr G. R. Laking) stated that, while the New Zealand delegation did not wish to express an opinion on the merits of the case for incorporation, they nevertheless favoured the United States resolution on the second ground advanced by the United States delegation—namely, that the prestige of the United Nations would not be enhanced by provocative resolutions which could not contribute in practice to a solution of the problem. New Zealand also found unacceptable the contention that consultations with Native peoples could not be effective unless they were conducted by means appropriate to a community capable of self-government. New Zealand had always understood the reference in the Charter to the “freely-expressed wishes of the peoples concerned” to involve consultation with them at every point in their development.

The Soviet resolution was rejected by the sub-committee by 2 votes to 12, with 5 abstentions, and the joint Indian-Cuban resolution by 6 votes to 11, with 2 abstentions. New Zealand voted against in each case.

The United States resolution was adopted by 12 votes to 6 with 1 abstention. New Zealand voted with the majority.

In this instance again the recommendation of the sub-committee was unacceptable to the full Committee. By 17 votes to 15 it adopted in its place a draft resolution introduced by India in much the same terms as the original Soviet proposal. The Indian resolution, while commending the Union Government for presenting the matter to the United Nations, held that the incorporation of territories is not provided for by the Charter, and that the Native inhabitants of South-west Africa have not sufficiently progressed politically to be able to express their considered opinion on such an important question, rejected any solution involving incorporation in the Union, and recommended that the Government of South Africa be requested to submit to the General Assembly a trusteeship agreement for the territory. New Zealand voted against this change on the grounds advanced in the sub-committee.

When the report of the Committee came before the General Assembly a new resolution, sponsored by Denmark, India, and the United States, was proposed by way of an amendment to the Rapporteur's report. Beyond a few modifications of the text in the direction of removing some of the provocative language, this new proposal did not differ in substance from the Indian resolution approved by the Committee. Before it was