

analyse, and classify this information ; it also established an *ad hoc* Committee to examine the Secretary-General's summaries and make recommendations relating to these matters. This *ad hoc* Committee, of which Sir Carl Berendsen was Chairman, submitted five draft resolutions for the consideration of the Fourth Committee and the General Assembly. In the debate on the resolutions in the Fourth Committee the non-colonial Powers drastically amended them so that their final form implied a moral censure on the colonial powers. But the General Assembly plenary session reversed the decisions of the Fourth Committee and, without exception, approved the resolutions proposed by the *ad hoc* Committee. This result was in some measure due to the determined stand made by Sir Carl Berendsen, who said that, though the Fourth Committee had carried out its task in a more encouraging and less acrimonious manner than last year it had at times lapsed into irresponsibility. He defended and urged the adoption of the decisions reached by the *ad hoc* Committee as reasonable compromises resulting from co-operation between administering and non-administering powers.

The *first* resolution invited member States to make use of a standard form as a basis for the preparation of information from non-self-governing territories. The *second* resolution dealt with the use which the Secretary-General might be authorized to make of official supplementary information, and included a paragraph permitting the Secretary-General to make comparisons between conditions prevailing in non-self-governing territories and Sovereign States within a common geographical region. The New Zealand representative, Sir Carl Berendsen, spoke strongly against a proposed alternative that the comparison should be between non-self-governing territories and their metropolitan areas. He considered such a comparison worthless. The *third* resolution noted that some administering powers had voluntarily included political information and considered that this practice should be encouraged. The Soviet Union had sought to make the inclusion of such information obligatory on the administering powers. The *fourth* resolution related to the collaboration between specialized agencies and the Secretary-General in the matter of information transmitted. The *fifth* and most important resolution created a special Committee to replace the *ad hoc* Committee and to consist of representatives of the eight administering powers (of which New Zealand is one) and of eight elected members to be chosen by the Fourth Committee. At a subsequent meeting of Committee Four the elected members were China, India, Soviet Union, Egypt, Cuba, Sweden, and Nicaragua.