

for constitutional change in Western Samoa, and the annual report on Western Samoa were discussed and compared with the recommendations of the United Nations Mission. The Council expressed its satisfaction with the action taken by the New Zealand Government. During discussion of the annual report submitted by the Government of Australia on the administration of the Trust Territory of New Guinea, the Council expressed some criticism of the proposed Administrative Union of New Guinea and Papua and decided to defer consideration of this report until its next regular session. In its supervisory capacity the Council agreed on the sending of the first periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory of Tanganyika and Ruanda Urundi in July, 1948. The Union of South Africa had submitted an annual report on South-west Africa without admitting the jurisdiction of the Council over the territory, the status of which the Union maintained was *sui generis*. The Government of the Union was invited to supplement the report by replying to some fifty questions drawn up by the Council. To sum up, in the words of Sir Carl Berendsen, the work of the Council in its first and second regular sessions: "The attitude of the representatives of administering and non-administering Powers alike was responsible and co-operative, and all evinced a keen desire to make the Council a really important body which will achieve solid practical results in its endeavours to help the inhabitants of trust territories, and will not be content merely with adopting an academic attitude towards the very real problems of these areas."

The *adjourned portion of the second session* of the Trusteeship Council was devoted to the formulation and study of a draft statute for the City of Jerusalem in accordance with the resolution concerning the future government of Palestine adopted by the General Assembly on 29 November, 1947. A Working Committee established by the Council completed the draft statute in January, and the Council, in its examination of the statute, had the benefit of comments of the member States comprising the Council as well as those of Jewish and Arab Organizations. The statute provided for a Legislative Assembly for the City of Jerusalem, a Governor to be appointed by the Trusteeship Council, a special police force to maintain law and order and protect the holy places, and a separate citizenship for the inhabitants of the city. Final approval of the statute was deferred until all Governments had had an opportunity of perusing it.

5. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Chapter XIV of the Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco on 26 June, 1945, established the International Court of Justice as the principal *judicial* organ of the United Nations which