

these charges, Mr Grantley Adams (*United Kingdom*) stated that the speeches of the Slav bloc proceeded from no genuine solicitude for the colonial peoples but from a desire to use them as pawns in the game of power politics.

The *New Zealand* representative, after outlining the essential differences between Chapter XI and Chapters XII and XIII (trusteeship system) of the Charter, praised the co-operation shown by the great majority of the non-administering Powers at Geneva. He called upon the Committee to adopt the report and the draft resolutions of the Special Committee.

Before proceeding to a vote, however, the Committee dealt with a draft resolution proposed by the *Soviet Union*. This proposal would have given the Special Committee the right to consider communications coming from the peoples of non-self-governing territories and empowered the Secretary-General to add to the information received from official sources material received from private persons and local organizations. It would also have provided for the despatch each year of a United Nations group to investigate conditions in the various colonies; in short, the Special Committee would become a second Trusteeship Council. This, as the New Zealand representative and others pointed out, was tantamount to an amendment of the Charter. It says much for the sense of responsibility of most non-administering Powers that they were not prepared to accept this unconstitutional proposal, which received only 6 votes (the Slav bloc) in favour with 30 (N.Z.) against.

The first of these four resolutions submitted by the Special Committee contained detailed suggestions for speeding up the transmission of information under Article 73 (e) of the Charter and enabling the Assembly to deal with it more expeditiously. Further, recognizing the fact that economic, social, and educational problems are not confined to the non-self-governing territories, and that comparisons with conditions in comparable territories (including sovereign States) would be valuable and instructive, the resolution empowered the Secretary-General to make use of all relevant and comparable statistical information which has been communicated to the United Nations and to the specialized agencies. The Secretary-General had previously been required to obtain the permission of the member State concerned.

The *Soviet Union* proposed an amendment to this resolution to make the transmission of political information obligatory (a procedure not laid down by the Charter). This amendment was rejected by a vote of 6 in favour with 25 (N.Z.) against. The resolution was adopted in the form proposed by the Special Committee by 38 votes (N.Z.) to 6 (Slav bloc).