

(vi) *South-west Africa*

The Fourth Committee, ostensibly discussing the detailed observations of the Trusteeship Council on the report of the South African Government on South-west African administration for 1946, in fact reopened the issue of trusteeship for this territory. The South African delegate restated his Government's reasons for not implementing the General Assembly resolutions recommending trusteeship, the fundamental one being the desire of both Europeans and indigenous inhabitants for incorporation in the Union. Tentative agreement had already been reached for political association with representation in the Union Legislature.

In the general debate many delegations, particularly the Indian delegation, claimed that South-west Africa must either be held under a trusteeship agreement or be given independence, and that the present South African policy constituted absorption of the territory.

A resolution recommending South Africa to continue to supply information to the Trusteeship Council until agreement with the United Nations on the future of the territory was reached was adopted by the Assembly after an Indian amendment, requesting the Union Government to agree to a visit by a United Nations Mission, had been rejected. New Zealand opposed the amendment, which could only provoke a blunt refusal from South Africa, and abstained from voting on the resolution as a whole.

(b) *Non-self-governing Territories*

Under the terms of Chapter 11 of the Charter, member States administering non-self-governing territories undertook, *inter alia*, to transmit statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in such territories. A Special Committee, consisting of the eight administering Powers (of which New Zealand is one in respect of the Cook and Tokelau Islands) and eight elected members (China, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, India, Nicaragua, Soviet Union, and Sweden), was established by the Assembly at its second session to examine this information. This Special Committee on Information, transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter, as it is ponderously called, met in Geneva in 1948. There it examined the Secretary-General's summaries and analyses of the information transmitted. The questions which gave rise to most discussion both in the Committee and in the Assembly concerned the permanence of the Committee, the proper exercise of its functions in relation to non-self-governing territories, and the transmission by administering members of political information, which at present is optional for them. New Zealand transmits political or constitutional information on the Cook and