

# AFRICA-U.N. BULLETIN

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South West African Question Reopened: On December 11, the day before the 14th General Assembly was scheduled to adjourn, the Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee was asked to hear the three South West African petitioners again as a result of tragic new developments in the Territory: thirteen Africans, including the brother of petitioner Mburumba Kerina, were killed and over 30 wounded when white troops fired at a crowd peaceably protesting their forced removal from their present "location" in Windhoek to new quarters; reports from the Territory stated that white residents had bought all the guns and ammunition in the area, and a full-fledged reign of terror was feared.

Called into evening session, the Committee, after a three hour procedural wrangle, finally decided: (1) that it was competent to hear the petitioners; and (2) that they should be heard. (The United States abstained on the first question and voted yes on the second.) The three petitioners then presented the Committee with information they had received by cable and transatlantic phone that afternoon. The victims of the attack were the very Africans whose proposed removal had been condemned earlier in the session by the Trusteeship Council and the Assembly. The petitioners asked that the Secretary-General, during his January trip to Africa, go to South West Africa to see the situation for himself. After hearing the petitioners, the Committee decided not to adopt a resolution but to urge the Assembly's special South West Africa Committee to hold an emergency session to consider the situation.

On the following Wednesday, the South West Africa Committee met in special session to hear the petitioners further. After listening to the Africans and to Allard Lowenstein, the American petitioner who had appeared before the Fourth Committee earlier, the South West Africa Committee expressed grave concern over the situation at Windhoek; it released a message it sent to the Union Government describing the actions in South Africa as "in complete disregard of human rights and dignity" and calling for an end to the forcible removal of African inhabitants from their present quarters in Windhoek.

Apparently no further action is contemplated until some decision has been made on the implementation of the earlier Assembly resolutions on legal action and negotiation (see Bulletin No. 17, Nov. 16, 1959).

French Nuclear Tests in the Sahara: The "question of French nuclear tests in the Sahara," submitted by Morocco, was considered by the First (Political) Committee as an aspect of the general question of disarmament.

At the beginning of the debate, 22 African and Asian countries submitted a draft resolution with nine preambular paragraphs, whereby the General Assembly would (1) express its grave concern over the French intention to conduct nuclear tests in the Sahara; and (2) urge France to refrain from such tests. A competing resolution,

introduced by Italy and the United Kingdom, expressed the hope that the French would associate themselves with arrangements to be worked out to achieve suspension of nuclear tests under international control and requested the French to take account of the views expressed in the debate.

After a series of amendments and revisions, the amended 22-power resolution was passed, 46 (African and Asian countries, Soviet bloc, plus Finland, Sweden, Canada, Iceland, Ireland, New Zealand, and Venezuela) to 26 (most Western European countries, Israel, the United States, and most Latin American countries), with 10 abstentions (Australia, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Greece, Laos, Mexico, Paraguay, Thailand, and Turkey). The competing resolution was rejected by 38-24 with 20 abstentions (most countries voting opposite to their vote on the other resolution).

When the 22-power resolution came before the General Assembly, in a vote on separate paragraphs, two preambular paragraphs were rejected for lack of a 2/3 majority. These referred to (1) the fact that "in creating conditions of danger in Africa, France cannot assume the responsibility for the protection of the threatened sovereign States" and to (2) the "special responsibility of the United Nations for the health, safety and well-being of the dependent peoples of Africa threatened by such tests." But the important operative paragraphs were approved, and the whole resolution (minus the two rejected preambular paragraphs) won approval, 51-16, with 15 abstentions; the lineup on the vote was approximately the same as in the First Committee, with a few Latin American countries changing from opposition to abstention.

Immediately after the conclusion of the debate on the proposed French nuclear tests, the First Committee considered the question of the "prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons," raised by Ireland. Without a negative vote (the Soviet bloc abstaining), it passed the resolution introduced by Ireland calling on the new Ten-Nation Disarmament Committee to consider means of averting wider dissemination of nuclear weapons. The General Assembly adopted this resolution without objection.

These two resolutions represented the worst diplomatic defeat suffered by the French at this session of the U.N. although it seems unlikely that they will influence short-run French policy.

Draft Resolution on Algeria is Rejected: The "Algerian question" was considered by the Assembly's First (Political) Committee in the absence of the French delegation, which challenged the Assembly's competence to look into this matter of "domestic concern." However, French delegates were busy in the lounges and corridors of the UN, as the results of the debate on Algeria showed.

After a very cautious start, complete with numerous rumors of extra- and intra-Assembly negotiations between French and Algerian rebel representatives, the Committee took up the Algerian question on November 30. The Asian-African bloc, which, with a handful of recruits from other areas, controls a majority in the UN, introduced what it described as a "moderate" draft resolution, designed to encourage negotiations. In its preamble this draft recognized the right of the Algerian people to self-determination, declared the UN greatly concerned with the continuation of hostilities in Algeria, considered the present Algerian situation a threat to international peace and security, and noted with satisfaction that the two parties had accepted the right of self-determination as the basis for the solution of the Algerian problem; the operative clause urged "the two parties concerned to enter into pourparlers to determine the conditions necessary for the implementation as early as possible of the right to self-determination of the Algerian people, including conditions for a cease-fire."

Voting on the resolution proceeded paragraph by paragraph, all of which (including the word "two" underlined in the last preambular paragraphs above and voted on separately) were adopted. However, the majority dropped noticeably as the last two described preambular paragraphs and the operative paragraphs were reached; the United States, which had abstained on the earlier formal preambular paragraphs, also voted against the more controversial provisions. The resolution as a whole was adopted by a vote of 38-26 with 17 abstentions. The United States voted against the resolution on the grounds, stated by Lodge and echoed by many other speakers in the First Committee and in the Plenary that nothing should be done to disturb the hopeful advances toward a settlement initiated by de Gaulle.

Mindful that the margin of victory in the First Committee fell short of two-thirds, the Asian-African states reconsidered their position. The Pakistani delegate finally offered a resolution to the General Assembly which had a shorter operative clause, providing simply for the recognition of the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and urging "the holding of pourparlers with a view to arriving at a peaceful solution on the basis of the right to self-determination, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations." This version omitted the two most troublesome provisions of the operative paragraph of the original draft resolution: (1) an appeal for pourparlers between "the two parties concerned" (the argument being that the FLN, which was assumed to be the second party, did not represent all Algerians); and (2) the provision to limit the purposes of the pourparlers to the determination of conditions necessary to implement as soon as possible the right of self-determination.

Every paragraph of the new Pakistan resolution received a 2/3 majority when voted on individually, but the resolution as a whole fell short, as the vote was 39-22 with 20 abstentions. As last year, the United States changed its position from opposition to abstention in the General Assembly vote. Votes to reject were cast primarily by the British Commonwealth and NATO countries, supplemented by a few Latin American countries and Israel (the latter being particularly vulnerable to French pressure as long as it obtains arms and international support primarily from France). As a consequence of the vote in the General Assembly, no resolution was passed on the Algerian question.

Algerian Refugees: On November 20th the General Assembly acted with much greater unanimity in passing a resolution (with only 3 abstentions) recommended by the Third (Social) Committee which noted the action of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees on behalf of refugees from Algeria in Tunisia and Morocco, recognized the situation of these refugees remains precarious, and recommends that the Commissioner continue his efforts on their behalf pending their return to their homes.

Assembly Again Condemns South African Policies Towards Non-whites: Early in November the Special Political Committee of the General Assembly again took up the "question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of apartheid." After the usual discussion of the relative efficacy of vigorous versus mild disapproval of Union policy (the effect of both apparently being nil), the Committee adopted a "moderate" resolution sponsored by 36 nations. This expressed opposition to racial discrimination, called upon member states to live up to Charter provisions as to human rights and fundamental freedoms, expressed "deep regret and concern" that the Union government had not responded to UN appeals to reconsider its apartheid policies, and appealed to all nations to help effectuate the purposes of the resolution. The only three votes in opposition to the resolution were cast by France, Portugal and the United Kingdom--the Union delegation being absent, as a matter of principle, from discussions of and votes on its "domestic affairs." The General Assembly

adopted the resolution by the same vote, with Belgium abstaining and Spain absent.

About three weeks later, the same Committee considered the related question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union. By a vote of 58-0, with 10 abstentions, the Committee passed another resolution regretting deeply the Union's failure to respond to communications from India and Pakistan asking negotiations on the question in accordance with previous UN resolutions; appealing to the Union government to enter such negotiations; and inviting all member states to use their good offices to bring about such negotiations. On December 10 the General Assembly adopted this draft resolution without change.

Action on the Trusteeship Council's Report: At each session of the General Assembly, its Fourth Committee considers the report submitted by the Trusteeship Council of the UN and proposes action upon its recommendations. Since the Council considers all matters affecting trust territories, its report and recommendations cover a wide variety of subjects and many areas. Some of these are so important and complicated that they are discussed separately in this Bulletin (e.g., the Cameroons, Somalia); the most significant of the remainder are considered below.

(1) One of the sore points between anti-colonial and colonial powers is the lack of information about the UN and the trusteeship system in most trust territories; most Asian and African states feel that this is one of the ways in which self-government is unwarrantedly delayed. Therefore a draft resolution was introduced by 16 nations. This called attention to the fact that under previous resolutions UN information centers can be established in trust territories only on the request or with the agreement of the administering authority and that thus far no requests for such centers had been received; it noted that information centers were the most effective means of disseminating information of this sort; it requested the Secretary to initiate discussions during 1960 regarding the establishment of such centers at least in the larger trust territories; and it requested the administering authorities to extend their cooperation in implementing the resolution. After a paragraph by paragraph vote, the entire resolution was adopted by a vote of 59-0, with 13 abstentions (including substantially all the colonial powers and the United States).

(2) Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Indonesia and Ethiopia sponsored a draft resolution to urge administering authorities to take all necessary measures to ensure that scholarships and training facilities would be utilized by inhabitants of the trust territories and to render every assistance, particularly in regard to travel formalities, to persons who received scholarships and fellowships. Again the subject matter of the resolution implicitly made clear a practice of the administering authorities resented by the newly independent countries. The resolution, however, was approved unanimously.

(3) The third resolution, sponsored by Ghana and four Asian countries, stated in the preamble that the development of cadres of technically trained persons for government services in trust territories soon to be freed was, although proceeding apace, still inadequate; the operative paragraphs called upon the administering authorities "to take expeditious measures on a planned basis aimed at the rapid development of indigenous civil and technical cadres and for the replacement of expatriate personnel by local officers...", calling attention to the technical assistance and public administration programs of the UN. After a battle royal over the phrase describing present programs as "inadequate" (retained by a vote of 28-27 with 19 abstentions), the entire resolution was adopted by a vote of 63-0 with 10 abstentions.

(4) Again at this session 14 nations sponsored a "target date" resolution, urging the administering authorities of Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi, in consultation with representatives of the inhabitants of these territories, to propose for consideration at the next session of the Assembly "time-tables and targets for the attainment of independence. . . in the near future. . ." It also invited the administering authorities of the remaining trust territories to formulate early successive intermediate targets and dates in the fields of political, economic, social, and educational development "so as to create, as soon as possible, favourable conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence. . ." The draft resolution was adopted by a vote of 48-16, with 10 abstentions. The United States, in common with most European and Commonwealth countries, opposed the resolution on the grounds that it was impractical to call for final target dates although it supported the concept of intermediate target dates.

(5) A fifth resolution introduced by six countries called for the establishment of a five-member committee to study opportunities for international cooperation to assist countries emerging from trusteeship to find speedy solutions to administrative, economic, social, and educational problems by which they will be faced. An amendment proposed by Ceylon to substitute the Economic and Social Council for the five-member committee was adopted; and the amended resolution was adopted by a vote of 45-3, with 19 abstentions, including the United States.

(6) The United States proposed a resolution which invited the Secretary-General to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to requests of states emerging from trusteeship for special technical assistance, including high-level technical experts. Extended to newly independent states also and slightly amended otherwise, the draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

(7) The Fourth Committee adopted without dissent two resolutions relating to French Togoland. The first reiterated that the trusteeship agreement covering the Territory should terminate when Togoland attains its independence next April 27 and recommended admission of Togoland to the UN at such time. The second draft resolution urged the French government to transmit without delay requests by the Togo government for assistance and urged the appropriate UN officials and agencies to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to these requests.

(8) As a result of statements by a petitioner, John Kale, of reports on conditions in Ruanda-Urundi, and of representations made by Belgian delegates on projected reforms in that Trust Territory, Ghana introduced a draft resolution which, as revised, (a) requested the Trusteeship Council to consider in detail the plans for political reforms envisaged for the Territory by the Belgian government and to include its observations and recommendations on the plans in its report to the next session of the Assembly; and (b) requested the Council to dispatch its 1960 visiting mission to trust territories in East Africa early in 1960 so that the mission might report on conditions and the causes of recent disturbances in the Territory to the 26th session of the Council.

All these resolutions were adopted by the plenary session of the General Assembly.

One other item of concern in relation to the Trusteeship Council was the apparently required change in its composition during 1960 when the trust territories of France and Italy became independent and those two countries therefore became "non-administering" powers. The problem arises from the provision that the Council is to be composed of equal numbers of representatives of administering and non-administering powers. The Assembly in plenary session on its last day devoted hours to discussing this problem and rejected a Russian proposal that the Assembly

be reconvened in April immediately following the termination of the French Togoland trusteeship agreement to consider the overall balance of Council membership. It also rejected a Tunisian draft resolution to draw lots to determine which countries would cease to be seated when the question of composition arises next year. The question will apparently be held over until the next session of the Assembly.

Somalia: Independence Advanced; Frontier Uncertain: The General Assembly this fall acted on the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council and the Italian Government, the administering power, to advance the date of independence for the Italian Trust Territory of Somaliland from December 2, 1960, to July 1.

Fourth Committee consideration of the Trusteeship Council's report relating to soon-to-be-independent Somalia was somewhat hampered by uncertainty as to the date by which certain basic preliminaries (promulgation of a new constitution, choice of a new head of state and legislature, etc.) could be expected to be completed; but before the discussion ended, July 1 had been set as the date for the end of trusteeship and the attainment of independence. While the debate was under way, three Somalian petitioners, members of opposition parties, protested against the suppression of the opposition by the administering authority and the present Somali government, headed by the Somali Youth League. They desired broader, more representative, and less authoritarian government, with more UN control over the Italian administrators, but they, too, approved earlier independence (it would undoubtedly be political suicide not to do so).

After considerable amendment, the main provisions of the resolution finally adopted by the Fourth Committee and General Assembly plenary (1) noted that preparations for independence would be completed by 1 July 1960 and independence proclaimed on that date; (2) congratulated the government of Italy and the people of Somalia; (3) expressed confidence that Trusteeship Council recommendations (as to broadening the composition of the Political Committee and the Constituent Assembly, etc.) would be implemented before independence; (4) resolved that the trusteeship agreement should terminate on 1 July 1960; and (5) recommended the admission of Somalia as a member of the UN on its attainment of independence.

On the question of the still undetermined frontier between Somalia and Ethiopia, however, the UN seemed helpless. (For a full background of discussion, see Bulletins No. 5, 6, 10, 14, 16.) Fruitless discussions in the Fourth Committee led to an oral proposal by the Philippine delegate that the "administrative" boundary established in 1950 be considered the temporary frontier, without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties, but no formal draft was introduced after it was determined that this would not satisfy both countries. Consequently the situation was left unchanged, with the Secretariat reporting on the establishment, with the help of Trygve Lie, former UN Secretary-General, of an arbitration commission to work out a mutually acceptable solution.

The Cameroons Trust Territories: Problems Ahead: The background of the French and British Cameroons, the successors to French and British Cameroon mandates, which were created by the now defunct League of Nations out of defeated Germany's Kameroun Colony after World War I, has been detailed in previous Bulletins. Bulletin 17 pointed out that the people of the Northern (British) Cameroons in a plebiscite conducted by the UN on November 8 had surprised nearly all the "experts" by choosing continued trusteeship over union with Northern Nigeria by more than 6-4. It also pointed out that the current "mixed-up" situation in the Southern (British) Cameroons can fairly well be demonstrated to have sprung from last year's decision to approve the end of trusteeship and the attainment of independence for the French Cameroons without requiring prior UN-supervised general elections with all parties freely participating. The development of

riots and violence (allegedly by the banned UPC--Union des Populations Camerounaises--and the severe countermeasures of the Ahijdo government (supported by French soldiers) caused the Southern Cameroon government leader, who achieved power on a platform of reuniting the Cameroons, to obtain the longest possible delay (approximately one year) before the UN-supervised plebiscite to determine whether the Southern Cameroons should obtain their independence in association with the French Cameroons or with Nigeria.

In the hope of undoing some of the mischief of the 1958 session, the delegates of nine Asian and African states submitted a draft resolution to the Fourth Committee, claimed by them to be "conciliatory," which recommended that a commission of three members appointed by the President of the General Assembly should be "immediately dispatched to the Territory to assist the Government and the people of the Cameroons in achieving, between now and the date of independence, the purposes of resolution 1349 (XIII) [last year's resolution on the future of the Cameroons] and the present resolution so that the Territory will accede to independence in an atmosphere of peace and harmony." Considered by many nations as an unwarranted interference with the French and Cameroons governments, all but one innocuous operative paragraph (of which the one quoted above was the sixth and the nub of the resolution) were rejected by sizable majorities. Thus the French Cameroons were left to proceed towards independence without further ado.

As pointed out earlier, the results of the plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons had come as a complete surprise to most professional and amateur Africanists. (Sir Andrew Cohen subsequently attributed the results to dissatisfaction with local administration, not with any dislike of Nigeria.) They also left the question of the Territory's future unresolved. As a consequence, in the closing days of the Assembly, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, and Sweden submitted a draft resolution, the important provisions of which, as amended: (1) expressed appreciation of the work of the Plebiscite Commissioner and his staff; (2) recommended that a new plebiscite be held between 30 September 1960 and March 1961 to choose whether independence should be achieved by joining in association with the Republic of the (French) Cameroons or the Nigerian Federation; (3) recommended that the plebiscite be conducted among all regular residents on the basis of universal adult suffrage; (4) recommended further measures to decentralize and democratize local government; and (5) recommended that the administration of the Northern Cameroons be separated from that of Northern Nigeria. The draft resolution was adopted unanimously and approved by the General Assembly in plenary session.

It should be noted that the time limit set would enable the simultaneous holding of plebiscites in the Northern and Southern Cameroons (which Sir Andrew Cohen strongly recommended), and that the questions to be voted on are the same. Such simultaneous plebiscites hold the possibility of boundless confusions and recrimination, however, if any unwarranted assumptions as to the choice in either one of the Territories affects the choice in the other. It should also be noted that the adoption of universal adult suffrage (which the Assembly refused overwhelmingly to allow in 1958 despite an ardent plea by Miss Brooks of Liberia) may affect the outcome of the plebiscite in ways not now foreseeable, since it would enfranchise all women and many hitherto voteless pagans.

Non-Self-Governing Territories: "Something Old, Something New": The anti-colonial countries faced many new problems, as well as the perennial old ones, relating to non-self-governing territories at this session of the Assembly; but they attacked them with vigor and, on balance, seemed to have made some little progress. Among the most important actions taken in the Fourth Committee were the following:

(1) By a vote of 58-0 with 4 abstentions the Committee approved a draft resolution introduced by Romania to recommend that the administering authorities take all necessary steps to raise the level of primary education of the peoples of non-self-governing territories to the level of developed countries and that the administering powers inform the Secretary-General for the 17th session of the General Assembly (1962) of the measures taken and progress achieved toward establishment of universal, free, and compulsory primary education.

(2) A second resolution on education co-sponsored by Ceylon, Ethiopia, and Liberia urged the administering powers to intensify their efforts to provide education for all people in their territories without racial discrimination. It was adopted by a vote of 70-0 with 2 abstentions (Belgium and the Union of South Africa).

(3) In a resolution quite similar to one introduced in relation to trust territories, the administering authorities were requested to take all necessary measures for the dissemination of information concerning the United Nations among the inhabitants of non-self-governing territories. This resolution was passed by 67-1 (Belgium), with 3 abstentions (France, Peru, and Portugal).

(4) Guinea introduced a resolution which would invite administering members to submit the candidacy of their non-self-governing territories to various UN specialized agencies for admission as members, associate members, or observers and which would particularly request colonial powers in Africa to propose participation of their territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa. After some oral revisions and voting on separate paragraphs the whole revised resolution was adopted 60-0 with 6 abstentions.

(5) Following up on the Secretary-General's report to this year's Assembly on the association of non-self-governing territories with the European Economic Community, six Asian and African states introduced another resolution calling for a report to the next Assembly on new developments resulting from such association. After several amendments the resolution passed by a vote of 46-15 with 7 abstentions. The United States supported the resolution.

(6) The Committee also passed a resolution somewhat similar to one passed in regard to trust territories, urging the administering authorities to give full publicity in their territories to members' offers for study and training facilities and to give adequate information and assistance, including travel funds, to prospective students. The vote was 61-0 with 5 abstentions.

On the issues relating to the submission of information on non-self-governing territories under Article 73 of the Charter, the draft resolutions were on the whole far more hotly contested.

(7) Ghana, India, Yugoslavia, and Panama co-sponsored a draft resolution which requested administering members to "do their utmost to mobilize the effective participation of the inhabitants of the Non-Self-Governing Territories" by transferring to them effective power in order to accelerate their social, economic and educational welfare. . . ." and considered that "the transmission of information on developments in the political field will enable the General Assembly better to assess the information transmitted. . . concerning educational, social and economic development in the. . . Territories. . ." The gist of this resolution was, of course, the request for information on political developments. Article 73(e) of the Charter requires the transmission of information on economic, social, and educational developments only; but other sections of the article refer to the responsibility of the administering member for the political advancement of the people of non-self-governing territories, from which provisions many experts have derived an implied

right for the UN to require information on political development. In any case, this draft resolution, which was amended to make the transmission of such information clearly "voluntary," nevertheless led to five preliminary roll call votes before it was approved as a whole by 47-15 with 9 abstentions. The United States opposed the resolution on the ground that it sought to place an unwarranted (by the Charter) obligation on colonial powers to report on political developments (although the American representative made it clear that the United States itself intended to continue voluntarily reporting on political conditions in any of its territories subject to Article 73 of the Charter); and that it implied that economic, social, and educational development was proceeding too slowly.

(8) An innocuous draft resolution taking note of the new constitutional status of Alaska and Hawaii and considering that the provisions of Article 73 therefore no longer apply to those new states suddenly became a hornets' nest when the Liberian delegate proposed an amendment to a preambular paragraph which would bear in mind "the competence of the General Assembly to decide whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory has or has not attained a full measure of self-government as referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter." By a roll-call vote of 41-21 (including the United States), with 9 abstentions, the amendment was approved. The resolution as a whole was then approved 52-0 with 19 abstentions (including the Soviet bloc and most of the British Commonwealth).

(9) The Republic of Guinea proposed a resolution which would invite administering members to submit to the General Assembly for consideration at its next session time-tables for the attainment of independence by non-self-governing territories. Since the Committee had, however, already adopted the draft resolution discussed below, Guinea was persuaded to withdraw the resolution for the present session.

(10) At the same time that the Committee approved the resolution regarding Hawaii and Alaska it had before it a communique from the French Government indicating that due to the recent legal changes affecting France's overseas territories, they were no longer considered non-self-governing by France and that no future reports could or would be submitted; information concerning the change in the constitutional status of French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Madagascar, the Comoro Archipelago, and the New Hebrides was also included. The Committee also had before it the communication from the Government of Spain stating that it had no non-self-governing territories and that Article XI therefore did not apply to it. An earlier Portuguese reply to a question posed by the UN at the time of Portugal's admission was similar to the Spanish communication; it had inspired unsuccessful attempts by the anti-colonial bloc in two earlier sessions to have the UN rebuff this response by requesting a study by the Secretary-General of what constitutes a non-self-governing territory. (See Bulletins Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 16.)

This time a slightly different approach was used, so that former votes would not necessarily constitute a precedent. Under terms of a draft resolution introduced by eight anti-colonial countries plus Canada and Ireland, a committee of six, three to be elected from the representatives of the administering members and three from the representatives of the non-administering members, was to study the principles that should guide members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit information under Article 73 (e) (i.e., whether a territory is non-self-governing). The Secretary-General was directed to prepare an account of the history of the question for the Committee. The key to the changed situation--if it was not apparent from Canadian sponsorship of the draft resolution--came early in the vote on individual paragraphs as the United States (which in previous years had led the crusade to protect the Portuguese) approved each provision and the United Kingdom and most Commonwealth countries abstained (instead of opposing any resolution on the subject). Indeed, the gradually mounting evidence of forced labor and

other even more frightful conditions in Portugal's "overseas provinces" had at last begun to isolate that country from its previously ardent supporters. The final roll call was 53-9, with 12 abstentions.

The plenary session of the Assembly adopted all the draft resolutions as well as the election to the special six-member committee of the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Netherlands to represent the administering powers and of India, Mexico, and Morocco to represent the non-administering members. The strong representation of non-administering powers makes it likely that the Committee will produce an interesting document which may serve as a springboard for new activities in relation to non-self-governing territories next year.