With the incorporation of the trusteeship system in the U.N. Charter, some of the state members have assumed the responsibility for the administration of the territories which have been brought within the trusteeship system. These territories are concentrated in the Pacific region and in Africa. The trust territories in the Pacific region are Western Samoa, Nauru, New Guinea and Pacific Islands. For each of the territory, an administering authority is designated: Western Samoa is placed under the authority of the New Zealand Government; Nauru is placed under the joint authority of the three nations, Great Britain, New Zealand and Australia, but by the agreement of the three nations the administration of the territory is entrusted to the Australian Government; the territory of the Pacific Islands is designated as the strategic area and the U.S. Government is the administering authority for the territory.

Other groups of territories lie in Africa. They are British Cameroons, British Togoland, Tanganyika, French Cameroons, French Togoland, Ruanda-Urundi and Italian Somaliland. The administering authority for the British Cameroons, British Togoland and Tanganyika is the Government of U.K.; France has been designated as the administering authority for the French Cameroons
and the French Togoland; Belgium and Italy have been made the Administering Authorities for Ruanda-Urundi and Italian Somaliland respectively.

The people of these territories have long been associated with the various forms of administration ever since their contact with the colonial powers. What remains to be seen during the shifting changes of administrations is that no measure for political progress of these territories have been undertaken. Under the mandate system, political reforms were introduced which were intended to give a new turn for the administration of the territories; it attained some measure of success. The Trusteeship system is intended to be the improvement upon the previous system. The purpose of bringing the territories within the supervision of the trusteeship system seems to be that they may be capable of attaining the objectives laid down in chapter XII of the U. N. Charter. How far these objectives are realised is to be judged in the context of the efforts made by the administering authorities.

The general backwardness of the people is an accepted fact. We have to consider why the measures that are taken by the administering authorities who have assumed the sacred trust of promoting the well-being and political development of territory. In doing so we have to consider the following:

1. Status of the Territory - the constitutional legislative act or executive order providing for its Government.
(2). Description of the structure and powers of the territorial Government including:

(a) Manner of appointing principal executive heads.

(b) Composition and powers of legislative or consultative bodies.

(c) Extent of elective system including qualifications of voters.

(d) Structure of Judiciary.

(e) Extent of participation of indigenous inhabitants in the administrative and judicial services of Government and in legislative and advisory bodies.

(3). Description of local government including extent of participation of indigenous and non-indigenous inhabitants.

On the basis of these topics the administrative structure of each territory will be studied.