

South Cameroons will be given an opportunity to express their desires regarding their future status.

In summing up its discussions regarding the situation in the French Cameroons, the Assembly adopted a resolution which expressed the hope that as a result of the application of appropriate measures, and in particular, the early promulgation of an amnesty law by France and the renunciation of the use of violence by all political parties, it would be possible to achieve conditions conducive to an early restoration of a normal situation in the disturbed area and the furtherance of democratic process in political activities. It also expressed its confidence that the steps to be taken by the administering authorities would facilitate the realization of the final objectives of the trusteeship system in both territories in accordance with the free expression of the wishes of the populations concerned. This resolution, for which Canada voted, was adopted by a considerable majority.

Many members of the United Nations consider that the administering authorities should set target dates for the attainment of the goals of the trusteeship system. However, in the opinion of the authorities responsible for promoting the advancement of the peoples of the territories toward self-government and economic, social and educational independence, fixed target dates might hinder rather than accelerate this progress, which necessarily is interrelated. The Assembly adopted a resolution, which Canada voted against, requesting the administering authorities to estimate the period of time required for Tanganyika and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, the Cameroons and Togoland under French administration, and Ruanda-Urundi under Belgian administration to attain self-government or independence.

The Assembly was able to find a large degree of agreement in the terms of a resolution for which Canada voted, which invited the administering authorities to ensure that the scholarships and training facilities offered to inhabitants of trust territories were utilized as fully as possible.

The Assembly also reached unanimous agreement in recommending to the Trusteeship Council that a study should be made of rural economic development, paying particular attention to the interrelated problems of land tenure, land utilization and land alienation in the trust territories.

Non-Self-Governing Territories

In order to assist in its evaluation of the information contained in the reports transmitted to the Secretary-General by the administering powers under Article 73(e) of the Charter, the General Assembly in 1949 established for a three-year period, a Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories. The life of this Committee has been renewed twice; its present term will expire at the end of 1958. It is composed of the seven members of the United Nations which transmit information on their non-self-governing territories (Australia, Belgium¹, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States) and seven non-administering members which are elected for three-year terms (China, Ceylon, Guatemala, India, Iraq, Peru and Venezuela).

Under the terms of Article 73(e) the administering powers transmit statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to the economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are responsible, subject to such limitation which may be required by security and constitutional reasons.

¹Belgium does not participate in the work of the Committee.