

Prefatory fascicle

UN/SA COLLECTION



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL OFFICIAL RECORDS

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

31 MAY-20 JULY 1962

ANNEXES

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1962

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council* include the records of the meetings, the annexes to those records and the supplements. The annexes are printed in fascicles, by agenda item. The present volume contains the annex fascicles of the twenty-ninth session.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

LIST OF FASCICLES *

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
1.	Adoption of the agenda.
2.	Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
3.	Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories: (a) Ruanda-Urundi, 1960; (b) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, year ended 30 June 1961; (c) Nauru, year ended 30 June 1961; (d) New Guinea, year ended 30 June 1961.
4.	Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.
5.	Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962: (a) Nauru; (b) New Guinea.
7.	Report of the Trusteeship Council : methods of work and procedures of the Trusteeship Council [General Assembly resolution 1701 (XVI)].
8.	Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI)].
9.	Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General [Trusteeship Council resolution 36 (III) and General Assembly resolution 754 (VIII)].
10.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories : report of the Secretary-General [General Assembly resolutions 557 (VI) and 753 (VIII)].
11.	Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.
12.	Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.

* No fascicle was issued in respect of agenda item 6, for which there were no documents.



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TWENTY-NINTH SESSION
NEW YORK, 1962

Agenda item 1: Adoption of the agenda *

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/1588 and Add.1	Provisional agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Trusteeship Council	Adopted without change at the 1180th meeting. See T/1594
T/1594 and Add.1	Agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the Trusteeship Council	<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session, prefatory fascicle</i>

* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session*, 1180th meeting.



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NEW YORK, 1962

Agenda item 2 : Report of the Secretary-General on credentials *

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/1598	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed

* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session*, 1193rd meeting.



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TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1962

Agenda item 3 : Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories: *

- (a) Ruanda-Urundi, 1960 ;
- (b) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, year ended 30 June 1961 ;
- (c) Nauru, year ended 30 June 1961 ;
- (d) New Guinea, year ended 30 June 1961.

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* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session* :

3 (a) : 1193rd meeting ;

3 (b) : 1181st-1187th and 1192nd meetings ;

3 (c) : 1188th-1195th and 1200th-1202nd meetings ;

3 (d) : 1194th-1200th and 1202nd meetings.

(b) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, year ended 30 June 1961

DOCUMENT T/L.1043

Report of the Drafting Committee on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

[Original text : English]
[29 June 1962]

1. At its 1187th meeting, on 8 June 1962, the Trusteeship Council appointed a Drafting Committee composed of the representatives of India and New Zealand to propose, on the basis of the discussions which had taken place in the Council, conclusions and recommendations on conditions

in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and to make recommendations concerning the chapter on conditions in that Territory for inclusion in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.

2. The Drafting Committee held four meetings.

At these meetings the Committee had the benefit of the assistance of a representative of the Administering Authority.

3. In the light of the general discussion in the Council on conditions in the Territory, the Committee has drafted a number of conclusions and recommendations which are set forth in the annex to the present report.

4. The Committee recommends to the Trusteeship Council that it adopt the revised working paper on conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (T/L.1040 and Add.1 and 2) as the basic text for the chapter on conditions in that Territory to be included in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council and that it adopt the conclusions and recommendations set out in the annex below and include them at the end of each appropriate section or sub-section of the chapter.

ANNEX

Draft conclusions and recommendations

I. GENERAL

General considerations

1. The Council welcomes the Administering Authority's action in taking the preliminary steps to implement many of the recommendations of the Visiting Mission of 1961, as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the Council based on the Mission's report. The Council is confident that the Mission's recommendations which have not yet been put into effect will also receive the Administering Authority's active consideration without delay.

War damage claims ; displacement of population resulting from nuclear and thermo-nuclear experiments in the Marshall Islands

2. The Council, recalling its previous recommendations concerning the need for a prompt and definite settlement of war damage claims, notes with profound regret that these claims have not been settled. In this connexion, it notes the statements of the representatives of the Administering Authority that negotiations with the Government of Japan for the settlement of these claims have begun, that the Administering Authority will diligently pursue steps for settling these claims, and that it hopes to be able to report a satisfactory settlement of these claims to the thirtieth session of the Trusteeship Council.

3. The Council reiterates its previous recommendation that, except in cases of acute individual hardship in which claims can be clearly determined on the basis of evidence, the amount of compensation should be determined on a Territory-wide basis and disbursed so as to stimulate the Territory's over-all economic development to the maximum benefit of the people as a whole.

4. With respect to the claims for compensation of victims of fallout of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests, the Council notes the statement of the Administering Authority that legislation has been submitted to the United States Congress for their early settlement. The need for the most expeditious settlement of these claims cannot be over emphasized and the Council hopes that the action initiated by the Administering Authority will bring this matter to a satisfactory close.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

General

5. The Council, considering that in the past progress in the Trust Territory in the political field has not been as rapid as the Council would have wished, notes with satisfaction the progress achieved during the year under review in the increased participation of the people in the affairs of their government. It hopes that this accelerated pace of advancement will continue in the future.

Development of representative, executive and legislative organs and extension of their powers

(a) The Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner.

6. The Council commends the Administering Authority for the much needed measures which have been taken to transform the Inter-District Advisory Committee into the Council of Micronesia with an elected Micronesian Chairman. It considers the provisions for popular election of its members particularly satisfactory as that will give it a popular Territorial character.

7. At the same time, the Council is constrained to note that essentially the new Council remains an advisory body with no greater powers than those of its predecessor. It expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will spare no effort in transforming this body into a fully competent Territorial legislature within a year or two by transferring to it all the necessary responsibility and powers of legislation. The Council is aware that while the Administering Authority envisages 1965 as the target for this purpose, it itself considers that the achievement of this goal could, perhaps, be expedited.

(b) District Congresses

8. The Council notes with satisfaction that certain of the District Congresses have taken initiative to revise the existing Alcoholic Beverage Act and to introduce a local income tax which will result in their having increased revenues at their disposal. It hopes that the financial and other powers of these bodies will be expanded further and that subventions from central funds will be allocated to District Congresses to enhance the scope and effectiveness of their activities.

9. The Council notes that it is intended to constitute the Yap Island Congress into a District Congress and that the necessary measures to bring that about are being taken.

(c) Local government

10. The Council notes that the Administering Authority's programme of chartering municipalities has continued ; that political development teams in all districts have been strengthened ; and that the major tasks of the Political Affairs Officer and the Assistant Political Affairs Officer will be to expedite the municipal chartering programme in order that all municipalities be formally chartered as soon as possible. The Council urges the Administering Authority to speed up this programme so as to bring it to a successful completion as soon as possible.

Administration of the Territory

11. The Council welcomes the unification of the administration of Saipan with the rest of the Territory under a single civilian administration. It is confident that this development will further lead to the integration of Rota Island with the rest of the Marianas.

12. The transfer of the Territory's administrative headquarters from Guam to Saipan on a provisional basis is in itself a measure which should give satisfaction; the Council is confident that in arriving at a final decision concerning the

establishment of the Territory's permanent headquarters, the Administering Authority will take full account of the wishes of the population, as well as considerations of geographical convenience.

*Civil service: training and appointment
of indigenous persons for positions of responsibility*

13. The Council notes the statement of the Administering Authority that significant progress was made in the preparation of Micronesians for executive positions, that some sixty-five important executive positions formerly held by United States personnel have been taken over by trained and qualified Micronesians, and that during the year under review over thirty-five Micronesians were promoted to the professional and senior executive level. The Council considers that positions of high administrative responsibility, such as those of district and assistant district administrator, should also be transferred to Micronesians after suitable on-the-job training, if necessary.

14. The Council notes with regret that the problem of the salaries of the Micronesian employees has not yet been settled in a satisfactory manner, and urges the Administering Authority to take the necessary action in the matter urgently.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General economy

15. The Council welcomes the addition of an economic unit to the headquarters staff consisting of an economic development officer, a business analyst and a marketing and co-operative officer. It considers that the size of the proposed Micronesian economic development fund should be substantially increased.

16. The Council notes with satisfaction that a senior economist from the Resources Planning staff of the Department of the Interior was loaned to aid in the preparation of a long-range economic plan for the Territory. The need for economic planning for the Territory cannot be overemphasized and the Council hopes that the preparation of the proposed comprehensive long-range economic plan for the Territory will be completed before the opening of the thirtieth session of the Council and will be implemented as soon as possible. The Council considers that the Territory's people through their chosen representatives should be closely associated with the formulation of the plan, as well as its implementation.

17. It seems essential to the Council that in the preparation of the plan, particular attention should be paid to: (a) the development of new cash crops such as black pepper and coffee and the expansion of established crops such as copra and cacao, since in the absence of mineral resources of any size, these must form the Territory's main source of income, (b) the continuing improvement and expansion of existing transport facilities, (c) the acceleration of the homestead programme, and (d) the provision of domestic and foreign capital for the establishment and expansion of small-scale industries.

Public finance: development of adequate public revenue

18. The Council notes that the Territory's budget for the year under review amounted to \$7,430,324, and that while some allowance should be made for special expenditure for typhoon rehabilitation, this amount was \$794,573 less than that for 1960 and also less than the figures for earlier years. The Administering Authority's contribution to the Territory's budget amounted to \$6,133,368, or \$684,381 less than that for 1960. Practically all of the Administering Authority's contribution is utilized for housekeeping purposes, such as the payment of salaries, maintenance of existing services, etc. In

1961, out of a total expenditure of \$7,430,324 the amount allocated to economic and political development was no more than \$452,613, as compared with \$547,599 in 1960. It follows that the actual amount available for economic development would not be of a significant character. The Council is aware that in the absence of the full mobilization and development of the Territory's internal resources its own capacity to raise revenues remains limited. The need for the provision of funds from the Administering Authority's sources for the development of the Territory's economy and also to meet its other financial needs, as highlighted in other sections of the report, is only too obvious.

Industries

19. In the past the Council and its Visiting Missions have emphasized the need for the development of small-scale processing industries based on the Territory's agricultural produce. The Council is gratified to note that a beginning has now been made with the manufacture of soap and expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to explore other areas of similar development with the help of local capital suitably assisted by the Administration where necessary.

Fisheries

20. The Council remains of the view that the fish resources of the seas surrounding the Territory's land areas must be fully exploited. It welcomes the completion of the pilot fisheries project in Palau. It considers that not only should this project be considerably expanded in the very near future, but that similar projects should be established in different districts of the Territory where fisheries seem to offer good prospects, such as Ponape, Truk and the Marshall Islands. It notes the statement of the Administering Authority that negotiations are under way with a number of United States companies for the establishment of large-scale commercial fisheries in the Trust Territory.

21. The Council hopes that the Administering Authority will give active attention to the necessity of setting up one or more fish-canning factories to enable the Territory to export on a substantial scale fish caught from its waters.

Development of tourism

22. The Council wishes to recall the observations of the 1961 Visiting Mission, as included in paragraph 107 of its report (T/1582).

Agriculture

23. The Council notes with satisfaction that progress in the planning of cacao has been well beyond expectation. It considers that the development of this crop should continue to receive the Administration's encouragement, as well as financial and technical assistance, especially as this crop promises to become a major source of export income.

24. The Council is also satisfied to note the progress in other agricultural programmes, such as copra rehabilitation and replanting in some of the typhoon-devastated areas.

25. While these are encouraging developments, the Territory's dependence primarily on copra, and now to some extent on cacao, must continue to give reason for concern. The Council wishes, therefore, to stress the necessity of further diversification of the Territory's agriculture with a view to reducing its dependence on one or two cash crops.

Transport and communications

26. The Council recalls the recommendations of the Visiting Mission of 1961 regarding the development of transport faci-

lities. It is hardly necessary to emphasize the close link which exists between economic expansion and the development of transport facilities, including inter-island air and sea transport, as well as surface transport in some of the larger islands for the more economical transport of crops. The Council, therefore, hopes that special attention and greater funds will be devoted to this purpose.

Co-operatives

27. The Council, recalling its previous recommendations, welcomes the provision of a co-operative officer at headquarters and local full-time co-operative officers or community development officers in the districts. It notes that some of these officers are currently receiving training in Fiji and that, upon their return to the Territory, they will assist in providing training in co-operatives in the Territory itself.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Medical and health services

28. The Council notes with concern that tuberculosis still continues to be a serious health problem in the Territory. It urges the Administering Authority to undertake all possible measures for the expeditious eradication of this disease.

29. The Council notes with satisfaction the construction of new hospital facilities and the training of Micronesian doctors, nurses and dentists. It urges the Administering Authority to give increased attention to improvement of medical and health services, as well as the training of medical staff, especially for outlying islands.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

30. The Council notes with satisfaction the adoption of English as the medium of instruction at the elementary school level. It regrets to note, however, that owing to the shortage of suitably qualified and trained teachers, it has not yet been possible to give full effect to this policy.

31. The Council hopes that English will, in actual practice, become the medium of instruction in all schools within a period of a year or eighteen months.

32. The Council also notes with satisfaction that the age for admission to elementary schools has been lowered from eight to seven years. It hopes that in accordance with its previous recommendation the age of entry will be further lowered to six years in the near future.

33. The Council is aware that the effective implementation of these important changes in policy is dependent on the provi-

sion of requisite funds for the recruitment and training of teachers, the construction of more new schools and the adequate provision of school supplies.

34. The Council is confident that the funds necessary for the full and rapid implementation of this programme will be provided by the Administering Authority without delay.

35. The Council welcomes the decision of the Administering Authority to set up one high school in each district. It considers that the necessary facilities for teacher-training to meet the Territory's needs should be urgently provided at the Pacific Islands Central School.

36. The Council is further of the view that the Administering Authority should take steps to introduce education beyond the high school level in the Territory, preferably at the Pacific Islands Central School.

Dissemination of information

37. The Council, bearing in mind the findings of the Visiting Mission of 1961 to the effect that the Administering Authority continued its efforts in disseminating information about the United Nations, and recalling its previous recommendations on this subject, urges the Administering Authority to continue to disseminate information about the United Nations, the International Trusteeship System and records of the current meetings of the Trusteeship Council. The Council recommends that the Administering Authority continue to give particular attention to the distribution in local languages of the General Assembly's Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (resolution 1514 (XV)).

VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERMEDIATE TARGET DATES AND FINAL TIME-LIMIT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

38. The Council notes the statement of the Administering Authority that it is taking steps to stimulate the political advancement of the Territory and that it intends to consult the elected representatives of the people of the Territory at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of Micronesia on matters related to such advancement.

39. The Council reiterates its previous conclusions and recommendations on this subject, as adopted at the twenty-seventh session. It urges the Administering Authority to establish, in the light of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and in consultation with the representative organs of public opinion in the Territory, realistic target dates reflecting a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the Territory in all aspects of its political life.

(c) Nauru, year ended 30 June 1961

DOCUMENT T/1599

Supplementary information submitted by the Administering Authority :
developments in the Trust Territory of Nauru since 30 June 1961

[2 July 1962]
[Original text : English]

Note. The attached statement follows the arrangement of the annual report of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia as Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Nauru¹ and covers topics dealt with in parts I to VIII

of that report. Page references appearing in the statement are to the pages of the report.

¹ Commonwealth of Australia, *Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Territory of*

PART I. INTRODUCTORY DESCRIPTIVE SECTION

Population (p. 10)

The Nauruan population has increased from 2,467 at 30 June 1961 to 2,497 at 31 March 1962. These figures include absentee Nauruans. At 31 March 1962, the population figures by sex were 1,293 males and 1,204 females.

PART III. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS (p. 11)

The Territory's delegation to the Fifth South Pacific Conference in American Samoa in July 1962 will comprise three Nauruans who are members of the Nauru Local Government Council. They are :

A. Bernicke (Council Secretary)	Delegate
J. A. Bop	Alternate delegate
R. Gadabu (Council Treasurer)	Adviser

Matters to be discussed include training in business methods, the improvement of agricultural production, the role of women in the community, ways of obtaining a balance between social and economic development, and adult education schemes and general problems of education in the Territories.

Three Nauruan women represented the Territory at the Women's Interests Training Seminar held at Apia, Western Samoa, between 29 August and 21 September 1961, under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission. Among the matters considered were social and economic factors affecting family and community life; educational needs within the area, including vocational and technical training; marital, professional and political status of women; facts relating to welfare-promoting agencies and similar available resources; and community and family needs.

A Nauruan woman will represent Nauru at the sixtieth anniversary celebrations of the Girls' Life Brigade movement to be held in the United Kingdom commencing 16 June 1962.

PART IV. — INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY: MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

Police Force (p. 11)

The two first-class constables who left Nauru for training at Narsova Police College, Fiji, in May 1961 returned to Nauru on 23 December after satisfactorily completing their six months' course.

During February-March 1962, a police constable undertook a six weeks' training course in police photography in Australia.

Two constables were awarded the Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

In October 1961, a weekly class in English was commenced for prison inmates. The classes which have continued to date are attended voluntarily.

PART V. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Chapter 2. Territorial Government (p. 12)

The Administrator, Mr. J. P. White, left Nauru on 22 January 1962 on leave prior to the expiration of his appointment. Mr. F. W. McConaghy acted as Administrator from that date. Mr. R. S. Leydin, O.B.E., former Administrator of Norfolk Island, took up duty as Administrator on 1 June 1962.

Chapter 3. Local government (p. 12)

At a Nauru Local Government Council by-election held on 23 December 1961, Mr. Kennan Adeang Dareragea, a Public Service works foreman, was elected as a second councillor for the districts of Baiti, Uaboe, Nibok and Denigomodu. The vacancy occurred when Mr. Buraro Detudamo resigned to take up the position of Nauru Co-operative Society buying agent in Melbourne. (See notes on part VI, section 4, chapter 2.)

Ordinances made during the period under review were the Expulsion of Undesirables Ordinance (No. 2) 1961, the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1961, and the Survey Ordinance 1961. The Public Service Ordinance 1962, which is effective from 30 June 1961, was made on 3 April 1962. It amends the principal Ordinance in respect of public holidays to be observed and increases the amount of prescribed recreation leave from twelve to eighteen days.

The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance 1961 effected minor amendments to the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance to bring the definition of dangerous drugs into conformity with the terms of the 1931 International Convention for limiting the Manufacture and regulating the Distribution of Narcotic Drugs.

The Survey Ordinance 1961 makes provision for regulating the making of surveys on Nauru. It provides for the registration of surveyors, the licensing on field officers and detailed procedures to be followed in making surveys. The accuracy with which surveys may be made is no longer a matter for the discretion of the individual surveyor, but is now fully governed by law. This will have the benefit of ensuring that a uniform standard in surveys is maintained regardless of when or by whom such surveys are carried out.

Chapter 4. The Public Service (p. 14)

A Nauruan who had been trained on the island in survey work was licensed as a field officer under section 5 of the Survey Ordinance on 18 November 1961. He is the first Nauruan to have authority to carry out cadastral surveys on Nauru on his own responsibility.

A Nauruan trainee postmaster commenced under-studying the Australian Postmaster on 10 July 1961. At present his training has progressed to the stage where he is controlling the Post Office under the general supervision of the Postmaster.

Chapter 7. The Judiciary (p. 15)

During the period, one Nauruan and one Australian were commissioned as magistrates of the Central Court. The composition of magistrates of the Central Court is now three Nauruans and four Australians.

The District Court now consist of two Nauruan and two Australian magistrates. One Australian was appointed as magistrate of the District Court during the period under review.

PART VI. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

SECTION 1. FINANCE OF THE TERRITORY

Chapter 1. Public Finance (p. 16)

Capital expenditure by the Administration for the nine months under review was as follows :

	£
Hospitals	424
Office fittings and equipment	428
Police and prisons	574
Radio services	56
Road sealing	2,146
Schools	9,597
Staff housing	3,908
Works Department (improvement to depot and equipment)	1,789
Miscellaneous — minor new works	1,242
TOTAL	20,164

(The above table does not include expenditure incurred overseas from January to March 1962.)

The following tables show the expenditure and revenue by the Nauru Local Government Council from 1 July 1961 to 31 March 1962 :

(a) From the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund

	£
Administrative	10,260
New works	674
New houses	2,121
Repairs and maintenance	2,078
Social and community services	19,527
Miscellaneous	613
TOTAL	35,273

(b) Credited to the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund

	£	£
Council revenue	11,007	11,007
Royalties :		
New houses	13,645	
General purposes	31,839	45,484
TOTAL		56,491

The balance of the Nauru Royalty Trust Fund Account at 31 March 1961 was £44,396. This was made up of the following :

	£
Balance of Nauru Royalty Trust Fund Account at 30 June 1961	23,176
Revenue from 1 July 1961 to 31 March 1962	56,492
TOTAL	79,668
Less expenditure	35,273
Balance	44,395

SECTION 3. ECONOMY OF THE TERRITORY

Chapter 1. General (p. 17)

The following statements indicate the position of the Nauruan Landowners Royalty Trust Fund and Nauru Royalty Community Trust Fund at 31 March 1962 :

	£
(a) Nauru Landowners Royalty Trust Fund	
Balance at 1 June 1961	201,405
Royalties and interest	29,281
Balance at 31 March 1962	230,686
(b) Nauru Royalty Community Trust Fund	
Balance at 1 June 1961	515,185
Royalties and interest	50,123
Balance at 31 March 1962	565,308

Phosphate shipments from 1 July 1961 to 31 March 1962 amounted to 1,148,775 tons. The f.o.b. price of phosphate per ton remained at £2 4s.

SECTION 4. ECONOMIC RESOURCES, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

Chapter 2. Commerce and trade (p. 19)

Mr. Buraro Detudamo departed from Nauru on 3 November 1961 to take up a position in Melbourne as buying agent for the Nauru Co-operative Store. Office space, induction training and initial housing accommodation were arranged for him by the British Phosphate Commissioners. Under this new buying arrangement, Nauru Co-operative Store purchasing in Australia will be carried out by a Nauruan, thus dispensing with the previously used channels of the Administration and an Australian buying agent.

Nauru Co-operative Society (appendix XIV, p. 72)

The trading and profit-and-loss account for the year ended 30 June 1961, which was unavailable at the time of printing of the 1960-1961 report, is given in the table on the following page.

Chapter 3. Land and agriculture (p. 19)

The period allowed for claims for moneys available from the former German wireless station lands closed on 6 November 1961. Seventy-nine claims were registered, one of which was subsequently withdrawn. The committee appointed to determine these claims has held a preliminary meeting and will be sitting in the near future.

Trading and profit-and-loss account for the year ended 30 June 1962

	£		£
Stock, 1 July 1960	26,645	Sales	125,128
Buying, freight and warehousing	108,307	Profits, other ventures	2,020
Retailing and administration	14,392	Sundry revenue	184
Losses, other ventures	1,314	Stock, 30 June 1961	26,186
Profit for the year	2,860		
	153,518		153,518

Balance sheet at 30 June 1961

<i>Liabilities</i>		<i>Assets</i>	
	£		£
Capital account	56,705	Cash on hand and at bank	7,715
Profit for the year	2,860	Deposits on orders	14,470
Sundry creditors	10,614	Sundry debtors	4,697
		Less reserve	750
			3,947
		Stock on hand store	26,186
		Other ventures	815
			27,001
		Furniture and equipment	1,233
		Machinery and vehicles	1,411
		Buildings	14,402
	70,179		70,179

Hitherto it has not been possible to constitute the committee, owing to the absence of the Government Surveyor on extended leave followed by absences of the Head Chief and of the Administrative and Nauruan Affairs Officer from the island.

Chapter 4. Livestock (p. 21)

During February 1962, a project aimed at improving the standard of livestock on the island was commenced. Selected strains of poultry have been imported and are now located in an experimental farm area on Administration-leased land where it is planned to establish a hatchery.

A Berkshire boar has been imported for stud purposes for cross-breeding with the White Yorkshire that is common on Nauru.

In charge of the project is a Nauruan who returned to Nauru in January 1962 after studying agriculture in Australia for three years. During the latter part of his course he specialized in animal husbandry. He now occupies a new temporary position of Inspector (Stock and Agriculture).

*Chapter 9. Transport and Communications**Roads (p. 24)*

Bituminous sealing of the road connecting the Administration Settlement with the Main Island Road was completed in November 1961.

During the nine months ended 31 March 1962, a further one and a half miles of main road encircling the island was sealed. Work is continuing on the remaining section of unsealed road in the Ijuw District.

*Chapter 10. Public Works and other capital expenditure**Works activities (p. 25)*

In addition to a heavy maintenance programme, the Works Branch completed the following projects in the nine months under review :

(a) The construction of kindergarten and grade I schools in the Meneng and Anetan districts ;

(b) The building of an extension wing consisting of two classrooms and a storeroom to the secondary school ;

(c) The construction of duplex quarters to provide additional accommodation at the single officers' mess and ;

(d) The erection of the three final bays of a nine-bay bus garage at the Works Depot.

Work is proceeding at present on the construction of a new married officers' quarters to accommodate additional teaching staff, and on an additional five-prison cells.

PART VII. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

*Chapter I. General social conditions**Non-governmental organizations (p. 25)*

Thirteen Nauruan Rover Scouts travelled from Nauru to attend the Seventh World Rover Moot held in Australia between 27 December and 7 January 1962. The Moot was also attended by other Nauruans who were residing in Australia at the time.

Chapter 6. Standards of living (p. 29)

There was no movement in the Nauruan basic wage following its review in December 1961. The Nauruan Workers' Organization submitted its views on the structure and extent of the present regimen and on the general principles underlying the current system of determining a basic wage for Nauruans. After considering the relative views of the Nauruan Workers' Organization and the Administration on this matter, the Minister for Territories approved of the appointment of a commissioner of enquiry who made an investigation on Nauru of the Nauruans Workers' Organization claims. The inquiry was concluded on 31 May. The Commissioner's report is awaited.

Chapter 7. Public health (p. 30)

The Nauruan graduate of the Central Medical School at Suva, who took up duty as assistant dental officer in April 1961, left Nauru on 18 January 1962 to commence a degree course in dentistry at the University of Queensland. He has been accepted as a second-year student in recognition of his Suva qualifications.

The Nauruan student who commenced his training as an assistant medical practitioner at the Central Medical School, Suva, in February 1961 was successful in passing the first year of his course.

A Nauruan assistant medical practitioner undertook a six months' training course in anaesthetics at the Royal Melbourne Hospital. He returned to Nauru in January 1962.

A Nauruan who has been employed as a temporary laboratory assistant at the Administration Hospital qualified for entrance to the laboratory technicians' training course at the Central Medical School, Suva. He commenced this training in 1962.

A course of first-aid lectures held in the latter half of 1961 resulted in eight members of the Police Branch qualifying for the First-Aid Badge of the St. John's Ambulance Association. Instruction was given by a Nauruan medical practitioner assisted by a Nauruan sergeant of police. The examinations, the first of their kind to be held on Nauru, were conducted by the Government Medical Officer. This year, another course of twenty-two-hour lectures has commenced with an enrolment of twenty-five persons who are employed in the Police Force, the Nauru Administration Hospital, the Nauruan Affairs Section and the Education Branch.

There were 130 births in the period from 1 July 1961 to 31 March 1962. These included 97 Nauruans, 6 Chinese, 17 "Other Pacific Islanders" and 9 Europeans.

There were 13 deaths during the same period: 9 Nauruans, 1 Chinese and 3 "Other Pacific Islanders".

*Chapter 11. Housing (p. 33)**Water supply*

During March 1962, agreement was reached between the Nauru Local Government Council, the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Administration on the type of water storage and reticulation facilities to be installed in type 2 Nauruan houses. The Nauru Manager has been asked by the Administration to commence the installations at the earliest possible date. The necessary materials for this work are on the island.

Electricity supply

The Nauru Local Government Council has been asked to consider the terms of a draft agreement between the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Nauru Local Government Council for the supply of electricity to Nauruan homes and other approved buildings within the districts.

PART VIII. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Chapter 1. General education system (p. 34)

There were 1,153 children enrolled at island schools at 31 March 1962:

(a) <i>Administration schools</i>	
(i) Kindergarten and primary	643
(ii) Secondary	173
	<u>816</u>
(b) <i>Mission schools</i>	
(i) Kindergarten and primary	245
(ii) Secondary	92
	<u>337</u>
	<u>1,153</u>

Building improvements

Building improvements, other than those mentioned under part VI, chapter 10, have included the erection of boundary walls with gates and the development of school gardens.

The Sacred Heart Mission has added one primary grade and two secondary grade classrooms to its school. Two further classrooms for secondary grades are at present in an advanced stage of construction.

*Chapter 2. Primary schools (p. 37)**(a) Kindergarten and grade I schools*

Staff turnover has created difficulties in administering the education programme at this level. It was necessary to make seven appointments to replace wastage during the nine months' period. All replacements were untrained.

A vehicle has been allocated to the guidance teacher and this has enabled her to carry out more effective supervision of these schools.

A Mothers' Club has been successfully established at Boe Kindergarten, and attempts are being made to establish similar auxiliaries at other schools.

(b) *Consolidated Primary School*

An additional fully trained Nauruan teacher joined the staff of the school in 1962, making a total of three trained Nauruan teachers instructing at primary level.

Nauruan kindergarten and primary teachers were given two short refresher courses during the periods of the second-term holidays and the Christmas vacation. In addition, primary teachers were given a special series of history lectures in the third term in 1961. The normal weekly lectures on teaching methods continued throughout the period.

A school reading-room was established. This will form the nucleus for the development of a full school library.

The issue of Australian School Papers Grades III, IV, V and VI was introduced and the use of the New South Wales Introductory Readers at grade II and III levels was commenced. Other new approaches to improving English fluency, comprehension and vocabulary included picture talks, picture compositions and morning diaries.

A special class for retarded children has been established.

Chapter 3. Secondary schools (p. 38)

At the beginning of the 1962 school year, six vacancies existed on the school staffing establishment—five new offices and one replacement vacancy. At 31 March these vacancies were filled with two permanent appointees: three Australian temporaries who are married women and are fully qualified teachers; and one Nauruan transferred from the primary school. Three qualified expatriate teachers have been appointed and took up duty in May 1962.

This year the school curriculum has been expanded to enable students with ability in technical subjects to concentrate on the development of technical skills. Mathematics has been introduced as a new subject for the Intermediate examination. A fully trained art teacher has commenced instructing at the school this year.

Chapter 4. Overseas and higher education (p. 39)

Scholarships

The number of Administration scholarships for secondary schooling in Australia was increased from eight to twelve for the 1962 school year. The increase occurred in the lower age group in which eight scholarships were offered. The scholarship winners, six boys and six girls, are now studying in Australia. Before leaving Nauru they were given comprehensive instructions in Australian customs and social deportment. The students and their parents were interviewed with a view to establishing correct attitudes and a favourable motivation towards work in Australian schools. The wishes of the parents were taken fully into account in allocating

the students to schools. Four are studying in Victoria and eight in New South Wales.

Fifteen scholarship-holders from previous years are still studying in Australia, eight in Victoria and seven in New South Wales.

Results of Australian public examinations 1961

Nauruans passed the following Australian public examinations for the 1961 school year:

Matriculation	1
Leaving Certificate	1
New South Wales Intermediate Certificate	5
Victorian Intermediate Certificate *	3
Technical Intermediate	2
Victorian Junior Certificate *	13

* Examinations conducted on Nauru.

Cadetship results 1961

Of the three Nauruans who were granted cadetships in 1961 for university study, two failed the first year of their courses and are now employed in the Accounts and Public Health sections of the Administration. The third is continuing his course in civil engineering at the University of Melbourne.

Of the two other cadets in tertiary study during 1961, one qualified for registration as a teacher and is now teaching on Nauru; the other who was studying agriculture did not complete the 1961 academic year owing to a serious illness. He is now employed as an Inspector (Stock and Agriculture) in charge of the livestock-improvement programme on Nauru.

One cadet teacher who returned to commence teaching on Nauru in 1961 with one subject of his teaching course to complete, was successful in this subject in the 1961 final examinations.

New cadetships and vocational training courses awarded for 1962

The new cadetships and vocational training courses awarded to Nauruans for the 1962 academic year are as follows:

Dentistry (laboratory techniques)	2
Teaching	1
Commerce :	
Degree course	1
Technical course	1
Diploma course	1
Nursing	1
Radio technician	1
Carpentry	1
Shorthand-typing	2

Chapter 7. Adults and community education (p. 41)

Adult education classes

Evening classes in English for adults have been expanded into four stages: Aural/Oral English, Stages 1 and 2; Understanding English, Stage 3 and Self-Expression in English, Stage 4. The 1962 enrolment for adult education classes in English is approximately eighty.

DOCUMENT T/1600

Nauruan proposals for resettlement submitted to the Government of Australia on 19 June 1962

[2 July 1962]

[Original text : English]

During discussions in Canberra on a future home for the Nauruan people between the Minister for Territories the Hon. Paul Hasluck, officers of his department (Messrs. McCarthy and Swift) and a Nauruan delegation (Head Chief Hammer De Roburt, Councillors Gadabu and Detsimea) during the period Monday, 26 February to Friday, 2 March 1962, inclusive, the Nauruan delegation asked for assistance to enable them to prepare a detailed plan whereby an island near Australia (if one is found to be available) could be developed as a Nauruan home where the Nauruans could have control of their own affairs to the greatest extent practicable.

In May an officer of the Department of Territories, Mr. F. D. Gillies, was sent to Nauru. He assisted the Resettlement Sub-Committee of the Nauru Local Government Council to draft proposals for the resettlement of the Nauruan people. The Sub-Committee consisted of Head Chief Hammer De Roburt, and Councillors Bernicke, Gadabu and Bop. These draft proposals were approved by the Nauru Local Government Council on 28 May 1962 and they now represent the wishes of the Nauruan people.

The resettlement proposals in the following pages are respectfully submitted to the Minister for Territories in the Commonwealth Government, the Hon. Paul Hasluck.

The proposals set down the form and functions of the government which the Nauruan people consider essential for their new home. Also included is a statement of those functions of government about which the Nauruans would appreciate Commonwealth Government advice and help and, in some cases, carry out representation of Nauruan interests.

In brief the Nauruan people propose the creation of a sovereign Nauruan nation governed by Nauruans in their own interest but related to Australia by a treaty of friendship, details of which are not yet developed, but which is to indicate the manner in which the Nauruan nation and Australia may co-operate for their mutual well-being and the matters on which the Nauruan nation would appreciate the advice and help of Australia and the extent to which Nauru accepts responsibility for preservation of Australia from enemy attack.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

The Nauruan people have not yet determined, in full, the final form of the government they

wish for the Nauruan nation. There are, however, some aspects of our future government about which we hold firm opinions.

Sovereignty

We believe that the sovereignty of the Nauruan people lies in the Nauruan race and our government should be answerable to that power. We have not yet determined how the person is brought to his high office in whom the sovereign power, for the time being, will be vested. Nevertheless it can be stated clearly that we desire the Nauruan nation to be sovereign and free to govern itself.

Constitution

We should wish that a written constitution be developed.

Parliament

We are happy with our experience of the democratic method of electing Councillors to the present Nauru Local Government Council and consider that democratic election by adult franchise would be the desirable method of electing the Nauruan Parliament which will be our lawmaking body. At present we visualize a unicameral legislature.

Executive

We expect that government of our people would be by an executive comprised of cabinet ministers and the person in whom sovereignty is vested. Without committing ourselves we wish to examine different methods of executive government. We are interested in the executive system of government in Tonga and Western Samoa, but our mind is open on this question.

Judiciary

We believe that the judiciary must be distinct and separate from the executive and legislative powers of government.

International association

We should wish the Nauruan nation to be a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. We have not yet determined what relationship the Nauruan nation should seek with the United Nations.

Relationship with Australia

We believe there should be a form of relationship between the Nauruan nation and Australia special to our mutual interests. Lasting and deep friend-

ship would remain an essential element of that relationship. The next section "Functions of government" describes how this relationship may work out in practice.

This relationship is more fully described in the last section of this proposal "Relationship with Australia".

FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT

This section sets out the departments which the Nauruan people believe to be essential for the good government of their sovereign nation. The full functions of each department are not described as such details are not considered necessary at this stage. Where appropriate, an indication is given of those functions of government on which the Nauruan people would appreciate advice and help from the Commonwealth Government and, in some cases—e.g., external affairs—representation on their behalf.

The Prime Minister's Department is described last as it is to co-ordinate the functions of our Government and be the channel of communication between our nation and Australia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

We expect that our future department of the treasury will be quite capable of carrying out all financial details and supervise banking and economic policy particularly with reference to internal matters affecting the government of our nation. With reference to external matters of finance and banking, we believe there would be substantial advantages for us if we adopted Australian practices and followed the Commonwealth Government's lead.

In the first place we wish to continue using Australian currency as legal tender. Our exchange rate would therefore be the same as the Australian rate. We consider that our interest rates, both long- and short-term, particularly with reference to external loans, should follow Australian rates. We should wish that the Commonwealth Government advise and help us manage external loans, both those loans we might wish to raise in Australia and loans from overseas countries and from international banking agencies for development and other purposes.

We see advantages in the Nauru Government bank, we hope to set up, co-operating with the Australian banking system and following the lead, where practicable, of the Australian Central Bank.

When we need the services of an actuary we should be happy to receive advice from appropriate officers of the Commonwealth Government. We should wish our office of census and statistics to co-operate with the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Expecting that the future new Nauru will be on fertile soil we believe that the department of trade and industry should serve the interests of all forms of primary industry. There will be production problems, both of scientific and organizational natures, and marketing problems. Similar problems will be encountered in secondary industries. The department will therefore have to carry out functions of extension and research similar to those carried out by State departments of agriculture, fisheries, mines and forestry and departments specializing in secondary industry development as well as those functions carried out by the present Commonwealth Department of Primary Industry and the Department of Trade. As the island of Nauru will remain a portion of our nation its problems must also be taken into account. We should imagine that our department of trade and industry would have four divisions.

A. Primary industry division

This division would administer production policy for pastoral, agricultural, forestry, fishing and mining pursuits and would provide extension services and such research as the Nauruan nation can carry out. We should be grateful to receive help from Commonwealth and State Government instrumentalities. We quote, as an example, the Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which carries out both farm production surveys and analyses of market prospects for farm products.

We are aware of the many Commonwealth Boards which are responsible for the overseas marketing of major Australian farm products. As we are not yet in a position to say what farm products new Nauru will produce, we cannot determine whether it would be advantageous for us to seek permission to place the marketing of our primary products under the control of these boards. We would request, at this stage, that any agreement on our future include provision for Nauruan participation in Commonwealth marketing arrangements should we so desire.

B. Secondary industries

We should expect the Nauruan nation, a generation or so hence, to produce manufactured goods. We would actively encourage this. Some of this production could conceivably be available for export and this leads us to a consideration of what our trading policy would be.

C. Trading policy

(i) Exports

Although when discussing primary industries above we referred to overseas markets we should like to indicate that our early interest would be in the Australian market. We should look forward

to a trade agreement between our nation and Australia which will ensure that Nauruan goods enter Australia duty free and free of any import quota or any other quantitative restriction. We accept that the quality of Nauruan goods must be acceptable under standards required by Australian health and quarantine regulations.

(ii) *Imports*

Due to our desire to encourage a balanced output of primary and secondary goods we would use tariffs to protect industries until they became viable. Because trade policy and tariffs are to be considered together we see advantage in customs and excise being a function of our department of trade and industry.

D. Customs and excise

Apart from the collection of duties we should look to this division to administer by-law imports, censorship of films and literature, quarantine, prevention of smuggling, control of dangerous drugs, tariff review to assess the need for and scale of protection of various industries and tariff revision as industries grow beyond the need for protection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

We should require this department to carry out all functions of servicing government departments and also carry out most of the functions in towns and villages which are normally carried out by municipal authorities.

We do not, at this stage, believe our municipal authorities would be sufficiently financial to provide the services required by the expanding national economy.

In the Commonwealth, meteorology comes under the Department of the Interior. We should wish to co-operate with that service and exchange meteorological data with the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

It is probable that the task of providing transport facilities will fall on the central Nauruan Government rather than on municipal authorities which we expect would be too small to raise sufficient finance to cover cost of adequate transport development.

We should expect to finance road building from loans and taxes. Shipping and air service will not only be necessary as internal services to connect the island of Nauru with new Nauru but also as a means of communication with Australia and the outside world. This poses problems of adequate airport and seaport control. We acknowledge that it will be necessary for the Nauruan nation to accept international conventions governing civil aviation and maritime trade and this

should protect our interests as well as those of near neighbours such as Australia which will be connected, we hope, by air and sea services from Nauru. We should hope that such services will be granted access to repair and maintenance facilities in Australia.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

In general we should expect the education policy of the Nauruan nation to follow the existing pattern. We should wish to maintain a free and secular education but there would be a place for private and denominational schools.

We should be particularly anxious to continue to enjoy access to Australian educational facilities at all levels and to technical schools. We look forward to continuing the training of our apprentices in Australia but as our own institutions and industries expand we should be able to train more apprentices at home.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

We should expect that our doctors and administrative personnel would be able to establish and develop an adequate health service for the Nauruan nation. We should be anxious that our health inspections and services, particularly with relation to quarantine matters, be of a standard satisfactory for Australia. We wish to guard against any possibility that the Nauruan nation may unwittingly be the means of introducing infection to the Australian mainland.

We should not expect that we would be in a position, at least early in our national life, to finance a significant level of medical research and therefore would appreciate access to such facilities as the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories and X-ray Radium Laboratories and other research organizations concerned with health.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND HOUSING

This department would accept responsibility for the construction of works authorized by the Nauruan Government. To facilitate its operation we should appreciate access to Australian Government organizations conducting research into building and building materials.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND JUSTICE

We wish that the Nauruan nation have its own system of law and justice modelled on British lines. This department would also administer the police force and places of detention and correction as well as administer patents, design and trade works, the security service and security investigations.

We are not yet in a position to assess, in full, the international commitments incurred by setting up a Nauruan legal system and national patent

authority. We should however be happy to consider the possibility that it may be to the advantage of the Nauruan people to utilize Australian facilities to cover international aspects of these matters.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

Our department of immigration would control movement of people both out of and into the Nauruan nation.

Although we are anxious to maintain the distinctive characteristics of the Nauruan people, we are prepared to make provision for admitting migrants if that should be our future interest. We should desire to co-operate with Australia on the matter of passports and consider that a high degree of reciprocity could be to the mutual advantage of our peoples, especially if Australian tourists find our country attractive as a holiday resort.

From both the aspects of law and migration we should be anxious to forge with Australia agreement to facilitate the extradition of either nation's fugitives from justice.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

We should hope that the Nauruan nation would gradually build up its social services but we do not expect those services to be as detailed or as extensive, for some time, as Australian social services. Because of this, we would not be in a position to seek early reciprocity on these matters.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

The purpose of this department would be to foster good employer-employee relationship in Nauruan industries and to arrange satisfactory arbitration of disputes. We should wish wage levels and working conditions to be set down clearly in awards and accept the need for the policing of those awards. We should appreciate a continuation of the present arrangement for Nauruans to receive on-the-job training in Australia. On matters of relationship between Nauru and international agencies such as the International Labour Organisation, we should be grateful for the advice and guidance of Australia.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

We should expect to be able to staff and manage postal and telecommunication facilities and be able to control broadcasting and television services in the Nauruan nation.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

We see the need to create a department to guide the over-all economic development of our nation. A considerable amount of research will be needed to determine the location and size of basic facilities

(e.g. transport, power, water, etc.) needed for industrial development and to determine the types of industry we should encourage.

We should be anxious to encourage the investment of capital from overseas and in this and other matters concerning development would be anxious to profit from the experience of authorities in Australia.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

We see the need for a department of information which would have the responsibility of producing high quality presentation of data about the Nauruan nation and the Nauruan people.

We should seek to distribute this information throughout Australia and to press attachés to Australian diplomatic missions abroad and to information officers attached to Australian Trade Commissioners.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Apart from its general co-ordinating function, the department of the Prime Minister would be the channel of communication for all departments of the Nauruan Government with the Australian Government.

From our description of the other departments it is obvious that the Nauruan Government would appreciate close consultation with Commonwealth Government departments and we expect that our department of the Prime Minister will be one of our major and busier departments.

Under this department we would also group external affairs and defence. At this stage it is not our intention to establish consular and diplomatic missions overseas. We would look to Australia to represent us whenever necessary. We do, however, see the early need for a Nauruan High Commissioner in Canberra and a trade representative in New Zealand.

We do not believe the Nauruan nation is likely to grow to such a size that it could, unaided, defend itself adequately from attack. We would not be in a position to undertake the high cost of modern armaments. While we hope to live in peace with all nations, we would be prepared to discuss problems of defence with Australia. As this would be a matter of high policy, defence is attached to the Prime Minister's department.

RELATIONSHIP WITH AUSTRALIA

In the preceding section "Functions of government" we have indicated that the Nauruan nation would appreciate being able to use some government instrumentalities in Australia and would seek the advice of Australian Government authorities on many matters. We look forward to Australia taking a big brother interest in our affairs by giving us encouragement and advice and help to govern our separate and sovereign State.

In the same manner as the relationship between New Zealand and the now independent State of Western Samoa is to be formalized in a treaty of friendship, so should the Nauruan nation look forward to a treaty of friendship with Australia after we had gained our sovereign status.

Without, at this stage, attempting to spell out the details of such a treaty we should expect it to indicate the manner in which our nations may co-operate, where desirable, to achieve mutual well-being, e.g. trade treaties, postal agreement, extradition etc., the extent to which Australia would be willing to act for and give advice on Nauruan external relationships with overseas countries and international organizations, both political and trade, and advice on external financial matters.

According to a report in the *Pacific Islands Monthly* of October 1961 it is expected that New Zealand will give certain financial help to Samoa during the early years of its sovereign status.

We should hope that the earlier offers by Australia, the United Kingdom and New Zealand to finance the cost of resettlement of Nauruans in those three countries are an indication that finance could be made available for the establishment of a sovereign Nauruan nation following agreement on the method of creating our new State.

We feel something should be said about Australian defence. Though we have earlier expressed our wishes to live in peace with all nations, we desire that the creation of the Nauruan nation should do nothing to weaken Australia's potential to defend herself against aggression and we should consider it appropriate that a treaty of friendship between our nations should examine ways and means of preserving Australia from attack.

These matters and other matters of friendship and co-operation we believe would be possible without, in any way, breaching the sovereignty of either Australia or the Nauruan nation.

DOCUMENT T/L.1051

Report of the Drafting Committee on Nauru

[Original text : English]
[13 July 1962]

1. At its 1195th meeting, on 11 June 1962, the Trusteeship Council appointed a Drafting Committee composed of the representatives of India and the United States of America to propose, on the basis of the discussions which had taken place in the Council, conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory of Nauru and to make recommendations concerning the chapter on conditions in that Territory for inclusion in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.

2. The Drafting Committee held two meetings. At these meetings the Committee had the benefit of the assistance of a representative of the Administering Authority and of the Head Chief of Nauru.

3. In the light of the general discussion in the Council on conditions in the Territory, the Committee has drafted a number of conclusions and recommendations which are set forth in the annex to the present report.

4. The Committee recommends to the Trusteeship Council that it adopt the revised working paper on conditions in the Trust Territory of Nauru (T/L.1039 and Add. 1) as the basic text for the chapter on conditions in that Territory to be included in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly and that it adopt the conclusions and recommendations set

out in the annex below and include them at the end of each appropriate section or sub-section of the chapter.

ANNEX

Draft conclusions and recommendations

I. GENERAL

Future of the Nauruans

1. The Council notes that the report of the Visiting Mission indicates that the Nauruan leaders have confirmed that a new home had to be found for the Nauruan people and that there could be no going back on that basic decision. It considers that the search for a new home should be extensive and that the Nauruans themselves must be enabled to explore every possibility of resettlement. The Council notes the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that the Administering Authority should carry out a review of all possible islands off the coasts of Australia and New Guinea, not excluding the inhabited islands of New Guinea and, as an alternative proposal, work out a specific plan for the establishment of a Nauruan community centre in Australia within easy reach of some main centre of population.

2. The Council trusts that in the search for a solution to the problem of resettling the Nauruan people, and in working out detailed proposals, the Administering Authority will fully respect the desire of the Nauruan people to retain its national identity.

3. The Council notes with interest the proposals submitted by the Resettlement Sub-Committee of the Nauru Local Government Council to the Government of Australia on 19 June

1962, in which the Nauruan people proposed the creation of a sovereign Nauruan nation related to Australia by a treaty of friendship. It takes note of the fact that the Nauruan proposals were submitted only a few days before the Council's consideration of this matter and that there has not been time for the Visiting Mission or the Administering Authority to consider and comment upon them; it takes note of the statement of the special representative of the Administering Authority that these proposals will be discussed and examined in further negotiations between the Administering Authority and the Nauruan leaders. The Council hopes that the result of these negotiations will be communicated to the Trusteeship Council at an early date, and in time for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventeenth session.

4. The Council endorses the view of the Visiting Mission that the time has come for the Administering Authority to work out in detail specific and definite plans which would be submitted without further delay to the Nauruans for their consideration and discussion, with opportunity being given to them to make proposals for any changes or improvements which might occur to them.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Development of representative, executive and legislative organs and the extension of their powers

5. The Council, bearing in mind the importance of assisting the Nauruan people to be self-governing in all their domestic affairs, endorses the view of the Visiting Mission on this matter and recommends that an advisory committee should be set up immediately to consider the whole matter of future legislative and executive authority and to work out constitutional plans for full Nauruan participation in the legislative and executive administration of the Territory.

6. The Council welcomes the statement of the special representative that he does not see any disagreement with the principle of fuller participation by the Nauruans in their own government as suggested by the Visiting Mission, regardless of whatever developments the future may bring in relation to the future home.

Civil Service: training and appointment of indigenous persons for positions of responsibility in the Administration

7. The Council notes with regret that few Nauruans have so far been appointed to senior posts in the Administration and further notes the statement of the Visiting Mission that there is concern about this matter among the Nauruan leaders. It reiterates its previous recommendation that the Administering Authority should continue its efforts to train Nauruans for such positions in the Administration as well as for senior positions with the British Phosphate Commissioners.

8. Noting the establishment of a post of Public Service commissioner, the Council suggests that this might be followed up by the creation of a Public Service commission with a majority of Nauruans. The Council draws the attention of the Administering Authority to the views of the Visiting Mission in this regard and hopes that the proposed change will enable the Nauruans to participate in discussion on the structure of the Public Service, in the fixing of salaries and the settlement of qualifications for particular posts and in the selection of qualified candidates.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General

9. The Council, bearing in mind that the Nauruans should be able more clearly to determine whether or not they are

receiving adequate benefits from the sale of phosphate, endorses the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that at least once a year there should be a meeting between representatives of the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Nauruan elected representatives in which discussion would take place on an agenda to be drawn up in advance from subjects submitted for discussion by each side. The Council believes that such an annual review would provide an opportunity for all questions affecting both the British Phosphate Commissioners and the people to be thoroughly explained and discussed with the object of reaching decisions satisfactory to both parties.

10. The Council welcomes the statement of the Administering Authority that it is in agreement with the above recommendation and will act upon it.

11. The Council further endorses the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that if this method of consultation and co-operation proves inadequate the Governments concerned should proceed to take the further step by which one or two Nauruans should be selected to participate in the deliberations of the Board of the company in all matters affecting Nauruan interests.

Public finance; development of adequate public revenue

12. The Council notes with appreciation the information supplied by the Administering Authority to the Visiting Mission regarding the costs of the superphosphate fertilizers to consumers in various countries in comparison with those in Australia. It shares the view of the Visiting Mission that the strongest obligation rests with the Governments of the countries which have benefited from low-price, high-quality phosphate over the many years of the operation of the Commissioners to provide the most generous assistance towards the costs of whatever settlement scheme is approved for the future home of the people of Nauru. In this connexion, it takes note with satisfaction of the declaration of the Administering Authority that ample provision of means for developing a future home is not and will not be a stumbling block towards a solution and that the Administering Authority will be mindful of its obligation to provide such assistance.

13. Noting from the report of the Visiting Mission that the rate of royalty derived by the Nauruan people from the phosphate has been increasing over the years, the Council takes note of the statement of the special representative of the Administering Authority that the matter of increasing returns from the phosphate operations is a matter for continuing negotiation between the Nauruans, the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Government of the Territory. The Council is confident that as a result of those negotiations, fair and adequate benefits for the Nauruans will be arrived at.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Labour

14. The Council welcomes the statement of the Administering Authority that arrangements are being made to bring into effect a standard working week for all employees of the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners regardless of their area of recruitment.

15. The Council notes that a Commission of Enquiry for the determination of a basic wage for Nauruans was appointed in the Territory and hopes that the Commission's findings will be included in the next report of the Administering Authority.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General

16. The Council notes with satisfaction the Visiting Mission's statement that the teaching provided for Nauruan children is satisfactory, that the standard of accommodation and teaching

is excellent, and that the ratio of teachers to pupils is a good one (approximately 1 to 25 in Administration schools and 1 to 30 in mission schools). It also notes that a new class (Form IV) was added to the Sacred Heart Mission Secondary School in 1962, bringing education up to the same level as at the Administration school.

17. The Council notes with gratification that the number of Administration scholarships for secondary schooling in Australia was increased from eight to twelve and hopes that this number will be further increased as more students are likely to complete their intermediate studies with the opening of a new Form IV at the Sacred Heart Mission School.

(d) New Guinea, year ended 30 June 1961

DOCUMENT T/1601

Supplementary information submitted by the Administering Authority : developments in the Trust Territory of New Guinea since 30 June 1961

[Original text : English]
[25 July 1962]

Note. The attached statement follows the arrangement of the annual report of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia as Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of New Guinea,² and covers topics dealt with in parts III to VIII of that report. Page references appearing in the statement are to the pages of the report.

PART III. INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL RELATIONS

International (p. 21)

Meetings attended by officers of the Territorial Public Service since 30 June 1961, have included :

(a) World Health Organization Seminar on Maternal and Child Health, held in the Philippines in November 1961 ;

(b) World Health Organization Court on Vital Statistics, held at Suva, Fiji, in February 1962 ;

(c) World Health Organization Smallpox Seminar, held at Calcutta and Madras in March 1962 ;

(d) Food and Agriculture Organization Group on Coconuts, held at Calcutta in November 1961 ;

(e) Third Far East Seminar on Animal Production and Health, held at Bangkok in December 1961.

(f) Food and Agriculture Organization First Meeting of the Technical Working Party on Coconut Production, Protection and Processing, held in India in November 1961 ;

(g) Washington Coffee Conference, held in March 1962 ;

(h) Tenth Pacific Science Congress, held at Honolulu in August 1961 ;

(i) Conference on Urban Housing, held at Suva in January 1962.

² Commonwealth of Australia, *Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea from 1st July, 1960, to 30th June, 1961* (Canberra, A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1591).

A seminar on "Standards and Training in the Public Service of Papua and New Guinea" was held in Port Moresby in July 1961, and was attended by a representative of the Government of India, Major Khathing of the Indian Frontier Administration Service.

Fellowships and scholarships undertaken by officers of the Territorial Public Service included :

(a) World Health Organization fellowships in health education, covering Diploma of Public Health at London University plus two months' field inspection of health education activities ;

(b) Diploma of Agriculture Course at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad ;

(c) Food and Agriculture Organization Andre Meyer scholarship in serological typing of plant viruses as a means of identification.

An officer of the Department of Native Affairs undertook a tour of duty in the Philippines and India in connexion with community development extension work and adult education.

PART IV. MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER

Police force (p. 23)

A total of fifty-one officers, including a headquarters component of nine, carry out duties in or on behalf of the Trust Territory, and 1,685 members of the Native Constabulary are stationed throughout its nine districts.

Two police stations have been opened since 30 June 1961—at Mount Hagen, Western Highlands District, and Tomaringa, New Britain District.

Plans for the proposed police college at Bomana, near Port Moresby, are well advanced and it is expected that tenders for the construction of the first building will be called in September 1962.

Public order (p. 24)

In February 1960, a society known as the Hahalis Welfare Society consisting of about 700 people,

was formed at Buka Island. It was not anti-Administration at first, but showed a tendency to try to better the conditions of its members without advice or guidance from the Administration, which was, however, always available. Reports were later received by the Administration that cultist practices were developing among the members of the society.

In October 1961, the Buka Native Local Government Council was formed, representing 6,328 people. A total of 4,275 people who were eligible to join refused to do so, including people belonging to the Hahalis Welfare Society. No attempt was made to force them to join the Council against their wishes.

In November 1961, the Hahalis group refused to pay personal tax, which they were legally obliged to pay as they were not paying the equivalent tax levied by the Council. An attempt by an Administration patrol to collect the personal tax in December 1961 was resisted and, to avoid bloodshed, was not persisted in, although the patrol remained in the area. Various means, including distribution of leaflets, radio broadcasts, and personal persuasion by two elected indigenous members of the Legislative Council, were then tried in an attempt to induce the group to pay their tax, but without success.

In February 1962, a police force of about eighty, which entered the area armed with batons, was attacked by about 2,000 people with about 300 women and children in the front ranks. Two leaders were arrested but were rescued by attacking women. Police used batons to clear their camp and remained in the area. After a tentative agreement, made by leaders of the Society with the District Commissioner (who had met them at their own request), that all tax defaulters would appear before a magistrate, had been vetoed by the Society's members, police strength was increased to 155. On 19 February 1961, attempts to arrest tax defaulters were resisted by determined attack by about 1,000 armed men. Police again resisted with batons, and after two shots had been fired to seaward by the police officer in charge of a rifle party of ten, the attackers withdrew. Seventy-one of the attackers were injured, but none seriously, while two of the police were seriously injured and twenty others sustained minor injuries. A request by the leaders for a meeting with European officers only at the Catholic Mission was refused, because, although £124 of tax money had been handed to the missionary, the issue was now one of riotous behaviour instead of merely failure to pay tax.

Arrangements were made for police reinforcements, 400 of whom arrived on 21 February, and on the following day, 200 people including fifty women, voluntarily came to the police camp. The men were arrested and the women sent home. Arrests continued throughout the following week and 417 men were taken into custody, while others proceeded to Sohano voluntarily. Finally 461 persons appeared in court at Sohano to answer

635 charges. Of these the magistrate reached a decision of not guilty in forty-six cases and there were 589 convictions. Among the latter, eight persons were fined 10 s, for failure to pay tax; 167 were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for obstructing the police; 171 were sentenced to six months' imprisonment for riotous behaviour; and one to six months' imprisonment for escaping from custody. The remainder were fined amounts of £1 or £2, or sentenced to from one to four months' imprisonment on one or other of the last three charges.

Following interviews with the prisoners by the Public Solicitor, a number of appeals were made to the Supreme Court. The first test case regarding conviction for obstructing the police succeeded on technical grounds, while in the second, the Chief Justice suggested that the sentence of six months, except for the ring-leaders, in connexion with charges of riotous behaviour, was excessive. The Administrator, in the exercise of his prerogative under Section 73 of the Papua and New Guinea Act, remitted the sentences to three months' imprisonment. Only fourteen ring-leaders now remain in prison.

PART V. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Legislative Council (p. 28)

In October 1961, an Administration committee was set up to give continuing attention, having regard to the expressed objective of a common roll within six years from the first election, to the development of proposals for:

- (a) Efficient electoral machinery of a permanent kind;
- (b) The political and electoral education of the indigenous people; and
- (c) The introduction of secret and direct elections on the basis of a common roll.

The committee recently submitted an interim report, which is at present under consideration.

In March 1962, the Legislative Council itself appointed a Select Committee on Political Development consisting of two official members, two elected indigenous members and two elected non-indigenous members. The Committee is to review the political development of the Territory and the implementation of the Government's declared policies in this regard and to submit a report to the Council at the second meeting of the Council following the setting-up of the Committee or within such further time as the Council may allow.

As a means of promoting the political education of indigenous leaders it is planned to bring selected groups to Australia to observe at first hand the working of Parliament at both the Commonwealth and State level, municipal bodies, courts of justice and departments of the Public Service. Such visits would be accompanied by informal explanations and discussions.

Classification of areas (p. 32)

In accordance with the plan for extension of Administration control three new patrol posts have been established (one each in the Sepik, Western Highlands and Morobe Districts), and a further 3,948 square miles have been removed from the classification "restricted areas" since 30 June 1961. Only 4,108 square miles are now classified as "restricted areas" under the provisions of the *Restricted Areas Ordinance, 1950*.

Tribal fighting and attacks on patrols (p. 33)

It has now been established that the report that casualties had been caused by a patrol when it was attacked at Sebanuma on 2 June 1961, was incorrect. Investigations have disclosed that a person alleged to have been shot by the patrol had actually been killed by an arrow and the patrol had not been responsible for this happening.

Local government (pp. 33-37)

Native Local Government Councils. — At 31 May 1962, there were thirty-eight councils made up of 1,160 councillors covering 1,750 village groups with an approximate population of 353,300. During the period 1 July 1961 to 31 May 1962, eleven new councils were proclaimed — four in the Western Highlands District, two each in the Eastern Highlands and Madang Districts and one each in the Bougainville, Sepik and Morobe Districts.

Since 30 June 1961, thirty councillors have attended courses at Vunadadir Local Government Training Centre and a group of twenty local government assistants and council clerks have begun training. At the Ambenob Training Centre, sixty-four councillors from the Madang and Western Highlands Districts have attended two-week courses. A Local Government Training Course at Lae was attended by twenty-one officers of the Department of Native Affairs.

Council activities in the nine months since 30 June 1961, have included the establishment of a new health centre by the Bena Native Local Government Council in co-operation with the Department of Public Health and the granting of twenty-six sub-leases in the Rabaul Council's Vudal land development scheme.

A conference of all local government councils in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea was held at Port Moresby from 8 to 12 January 1962. As at past conferences the agenda was drawn up from items suggested by all councils. Matters discussed included policy and methods connected with council tax; the need for widespread education in local government; means of improving the mail service to villages; protection of gardens from pigs; extension of primary education; adoption of children; intoxicating liquor; overseas visits by councillors; marketing and agricultural produce; farmer training; extension of the road network; and the future development of councils.

The structure and functions of native local government councils are being reviewed, and the question of placing them on a multi-racial basis is being examined.

District advisory Councils. With the appointment of Mr. Simogun Peta to the Sepik District Advisory Council, indigenous membership of such councils was increased to twenty-eight.

The Public Service (pp. 37-41)

Structure and staffing. Proposals for the reorganization of the Public Service, which will involve the inclusion of career Administration servants in the Public Service proper, the abolition of the Auxiliary Division and the absorption of its members into divisions of the new service, are being prepared. The reconstruction will probably result in a public service of four divisions arranged according to qualifications and nature of duties. The objective is a unified public service which in due course would be within the capacity of a self-governing territory to recruit and finance.

At 31 March 1962, Public Service staff totalled 5,508, an increase of 382 since 30 June 1961. Numbers of staff (classified according to the nature of their appointment) at 30 June 1961, and 31 March 1962, were as follows:

	At 30 June 1961	At 31 March 1962
First, Second and Third Divisions :		
Permanent officers :		
Expatriate	2,486	2,675
Indigenous	1	32
Asian and mixed race	1	9
Temporary employees :		
Expatriate	1,384	1,376
Indigenous	26	11
Asian and mixed race	263	259
Exempt officers	173	188
Exempt employees	230	269
Auxiliary Division :		
Permanent officers	520	581
Temporary employees	62	108
TOTAL	5,146	5,508

An additional 222 positions with salary classifications varying from £200-£640 to £1,628-£1,848 have been created to provide opportunities for indigenous officers.

Auxiliary Division. In the period 1 July 1961 to 31 March 1962, Auxiliary Division staff increased by 107; 61 being permanently appointed as follows:

Teacher	35
Technical Assistant	15
Clerical Assistant	11

An agreement was reached between the Public Service Association and the Administration in relation to the claim lodged with the Public Service Arbitrator concerning salaries and conditions of employment of members of the Auxiliary Division. The terms of the agreement are:

(a) The cost-of-living allowance now payable to adult male members of the Division will be increased from £15 per annum to £67 per annum with proportionate adjustments for female officers and juniors;

(b) The incremental pattern within the scales now set down will be adjusted to provide for annual increments of £20 instead of the current amount of £15 with a consequential reduction in the length of the scale;

(c) The salary barrier formerly imposed within the salary scale will be waived;

(d) For the purpose of travelling to and from the administrative headquarters of an officer's home sub-district when proceeding on recreation leave, a period of up to seven days' travelling time may be granted;

(e) The Administration has undertaken to review cases of hardship involving leave fares submitted by the Public Service Association;

(f) The Administration has also undertaken to review the salaries of persons who are performing work of a higher standard but, because of lack of educational qualifications, are not eligible for appointment to the Third Division.

The agreed date from which the increases took effect was 17 January 1962. The new salary scales per annum are:

	Males	Females
	£	£
Assistant (clerical)	200-640	200-540
Assistant (higher technical)	200-680	200-580
Assistant (lower technical)	200-580	200-480
Assistant (teaching)	200-740	200-640

Administration Servants. On 28 November 1961, the Minister for Territories approved the adjustment of the urban wage scale for Administration servants employed in Rabaul, Lae and Port Moresby to a new scale providing for higher wages in the higher occupations. A similar adjustment related to the Madang Cash Wage Agreement (which was declared a common rule effective from 23 November 1961), was made on 11 January 1962, in respect of Administration servants in the Madang area.

These adjustments are regarded as an interim measure pending the possible inclusion of Administration servants in the Public Service proper.

No changes have been made in the wage scale for non-urban Administration servants.

At 31 March 1962, Administration servants numbered 9,442.

Recruitment. Permanent appointments to the Public Service during the year ended 30 June 1962, totalled 614, including eighty-six appointments to the Auxiliary Division, seventy-six cadets, and a number of serving exempt officers and temporary employees who gained permanent status. The distribution of appointments, excluding Auxiliary Division officers, was as follows:

Department of the Administrator	1
Department of Public Health	59
Department of Native Affairs	52
Department of the Treasury	18
Department of Law	5
Department of Education	204
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries	40
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines	6
Department of Public Works	13
Department of Forests	25
Department of Posts and Telegraphs	2
Department of the Public Service Commissioner	3
Department of Labour	4
Department of Police	14
Department of Trade and Industry	3
Department of Information and Extension Services	4
Unattached	75
	<u>528</u>

In addition to the seventy-six cadets newly appointed to the Service, four serving officers were transferred to cadetships, making a total for the year of eighty cadetships distributed as follows:

Department of Public Health — Cadet Medical Officer	12
Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries — Cadet Agricultural Officer	5
Department of Education — Cadet Education Officer	59
Department of Forests — Cadet Forestry Officer	3
Department of Lands, Surveys and Mines — Cadet Valuer	1
	<u>80</u>

Appointments included seven indigenous Second Division officers (six assistant medical officers and one cadet patrol officer).

Organization. The upper structure of the Administration has been reviewed and the following changes introduced:

(a) Re-designation of the position of Assistant Administrator as Assistant Administrator (Services);

(b) Creation of a new position of Assistant Administrator (Economic Affairs), First Division, Department of the Administrator;

(c) Re-allocation of responsibility for the several departments (excluding the Department of the Public Service Commissioner) between the Administrator and the two Assistant Administrators;

(d) Constitution of a Central Policy and Planning Committee (consisting of the Administrator as Chairman, the two Assistant Administrators and the Treasurer) to:

(i) Ensure consistency in the over-all application of policy in all the departments of the Administration;

(ii) Bring under notice all phases of the administrative effort and of the situation in the Territory before recommendations on policy are made to the Minister; and

(iii) Ensure that forward planning is realistic and comprehensive.

Consequent upon these changes the Department of the Administrator has been reorganized and

a position of Secretary (the occupant of which is head of the Department) has been created. A new Department of Information and Extension Services has been formed; the staff of the former Division of Extension Services of the Department of the Administrator have been transferred to it and a Director has been appointed.

Following the appointment of a Director of Trade and Industry in December 1961, the Department of Trade and Industry has taken over the functions and staff of the former Department of Customs and Marine and the Co-operatives Branch of the Department of Native Affairs. A Division of Business Training and Management is being set up within the Department to foster the participation of New Guineans in economic enterprises.

Classification. All Assistant Medical Practitioner classifications were placed in the Second Division at higher salary levels in September 1961. The salary scale for Assistant Medical Practitioner Grade I has been increased from £747-£966 per annum to £968-£1,518 per annum and for Grade II from £977-£1,308 per annum to £1,518-£1,628 per annum and the designation of the positions changed to Assistant Medical Officer. A higher grade of positions has been introduced — Assistant Medical Officer Grade III with a salary range of £1,628-£1,848 per annum. Minimum qualifications for entry to these positions are Junior Certificate educational qualification and completion of the course of training for assistant medical officers.

Training. As a further measure to bring about a rapid increase in the number of indigenous officers in responsible positions in the Service, an administrative staff college which will provide full-time residential training is to be established. A principal of the college has been appointed and details of the scope and design of the college are being worked out.

The opportunities for educational training for Auxiliary Division officers have been extended by the granting of scholarships for full-time secondary school studies. The scholarships scheme is intended to advance serving officers into higher positions in the Public Service by assisting them to attain the educational qualifications required for entry into the Third Division. Twelve New Guinea officers hold secondary scholarships at present.

The scheme of in-service training of the Auxiliary Division has been augmented by a scheme of studentships, designed to qualify young school-leavers with Standard IX and Junior Certificate educational qualifications to enter, respectively, the Auxiliary and Third Divisions of the Public Service. Upon selection, the student enters upon a period of training which varies from three months to six years, according to the work for which he has been found suitable and for which he has indicated a preference. During the period of the

studentship, an allowance is paid, which is increased after two years and again after four years of study. Eighty-nine New Guineans have been selected for studentships.

Two regional training officers have been appointed in the Department of the Public Service Commissioner to be responsible for central training in the New Guinea mainland and New Guinea islands area. Regional training centres are to be established at Lae and Rabaul and meanwhile these officers will operate from Port Moresby.

The following policy workshops have been held in the period 1 July 1961 to 31 March 1962: July 1961, "Communications with the People"; August-September 1961, "Economic Development"; November 1961, "Organization and Planning".

A training course with entry standard of Junior Certificate, is being conducted at Finschhafen (Morobe District) for indigenous assistant patrol officers.

Suffrage (p. 42)

The following table shows details of native local government council elections which have taken place in the nine months since 30 June 1961:

Council	Number entitled to vote		Number voting	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Markham.	1,715	1,981	1,715	1,981
Bena.	3,074	2,974	2,736	2,653
Agarabi.	1,756	1,834	1,756	1,834
Ambenob.	2,771	2,478	2,156	1,689
Vunadadir Toma Nanga				
Nanga.	2,168	2,113	1,187	1,220
Baluan.	1,635	1,596	1,386	1,403
Vunamami.	2,261	1,916	1,275	1,178
East Koronigl.	2,508	2,453	2,317	2,251
Chuave.	3,041	2,777	2,299	2,067
Buka.	1,149	1,109	1,111	1,065
Sumgilbar.	1,462	1,432	1,363	1,244
Minj.	3,036	2,840	2,802	2,605
Yangoru.	3,005	3,277	2,807	3,047
Rabaul.	1,912	1,719	1,156	834
Teop-Tinputz.	754	234	634	231
Maprik.	2,749	1,443	2,555	1,334
Siau.	1,354	1,281	931	972

* These two elections took place in 1960-1961, but figures given in the annual report were still incomplete. The figures given above are the final figures.

The Judiciary (pp. 28 and 44)

Legislation to replace Courts for Native Affairs by a system of local courts operating under simplified rules of procedure was introduced at the June meeting of the Legislative Council and will be further considered by the Council at its next meeting. The local courts, which will have a relatively low limit of jurisdiction in both criminal and civil matters, will have power to apply native custom in appropriate cases. The legislation provides for account to be taken of native custom and for assessors to be appointed for this

purpose. It also provides for selected indigenous persons to be appointed as justices to sit with magistrates in local courts, but without power of decision, and also for appeals from local courts to the Supreme Court.

The Child Welfare Ordinance, which provides for children's courts (a child being defined as a boy or girl under sixteen years of age), came into force on 13 April 1962, and action is being taken to constitute such courts in accordance with Section 32 of the Ordinance through the appointment of suitably qualified persons, including at least one woman in the case of each court. Meanwhile courts of summary jurisdiction may exercise the jurisdiction of a children's court in an area where no children's court has been established and in so doing must follow the provisions of the Ordinance.

Children's courts are not empowered to impose corporal punishment, but where it appears to the court, in respect of a child under the age of fourteen years, that chastisement inflicted by a guardian of the child, or some other person, would be the most suitable form of punishment in the circumstances, it may dismiss the charge on being satisfied that suitable chastisement has been inflicted.

An ordinance to amend the Native Administration Ordinance to remove the power of Courts for Native Affairs to order corporal punishment for male juvenile offenders was passed at the June meeting of the Legislative Council.

Targets

In October 1961, the Minister for Territories announced a number of targets for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea to be achieved within the next five years. Targets relating to the Trust Territory only, or, where no clear separation of targets between the two Territories has been made, to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, are indicated at the conclusion of this and succeeding parts of this report.

The following targets have been set in the field of political advancement:

1. Extension of Administration control: the whole of the Territory to be under control by the end of 1963.

2. Local Government (Papua and New Guinea): an increase of the population served by local government councils from approximately 400,000 to approximately 800,000 by 1967. Owing to the distribution of population in Papua and New Guinea, this increase will be mainly in the Trust Territory, but areas have not yet been determined.

3. Public Service (Papua and New Guinea):

(a) Total increase of 4,500 staff (2,000 expatriate and 2,500 indigenous) to give a public service of 10,000 by 1966-1967, 33.4 per cent of whom will be indigenous. In addition indigenous career workers at present employed as Administration

servants are expected to increase from 9,000 to 10,000 and if proposals to include such workers in the Public Service proper are carried out, the proportion of indigenous members in the reconstituted Public Service will be 66.7 per cent.

(b) A central administrative staff college to be established by 1963 in addition to the various training institutions at present in existence or covered by present planning.

(c) Three thousand five hundred indigenous Administration staff to be in training in all institutions by June 1967.

PART VI. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

Public finance (p. 48)

Commonwealth grant. The grant to the Territory of Papua and New Guinea from the Commonwealth of Australia for 1961-1962 was £17.3 million compared with £14.8 million in 1960-1961.

Revenue. Total estimated revenue for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea in 1961-1962 is approximately £25.7 million of which it is expected that almost £7.9 million will be raised by internal revenue collections and £500,000 from Territory loan subscriptions. For the period 1 July 1961 to 28 February 1962, internal receipts within the Trust Territory of New Guinea had amounted to £2,407,057.

Territory loans. The Australian Loan Council approved Territory borrowing amounting to £500,000 in 1961-1962. A new Territory loan opened on 15 January 1962.

Expenditure. Total expenditure for 1961-1962 in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is estimated at approximately £25.7 million. At 28 February 1962 expenditure in or on behalf of the Territory of New Guinea amounted to £9,414,647 including an amount of £227,844 chargeable to the Loan Fund.

Taxation (p. 49)

Excise duty on beer was increased to 5s. 6d. a gallon under the Excise Tariff 1961 which came into force on 19 September 1961.

For the eight months ended 28 February 1962, receipts from income and personal taxation were approximately £367,000.

Credit assistance for economic development (p. 56)

Loans made to individuals and groups in New Guinea under the Native Loans Fund Ordinance between 1 July 1961 and 31 March 1962 were :

Type of borrower	Number	Total amount £
Individual	17	2,520
Local Government Council	1	3,000
Society	1	3,500
TOTAL		<u>9,020</u>

In the same period banks made five loans totalling £2,700 to individuals under Administration guarantee. (Before 1 July 1961, only one loan valued at £500 had been made under this arrangement.)

Co-operatives (p. 62)

The Registry of Co-operatives has been transferred from the Department of Native Affairs to the recently created Department of Trade and Industry.

At 31 March 1962, the number of primary societies had increased from 101 at 30 June 1961, to 119, comprising 18 single-purpose and 101 dual-purpose societies. Society membership had increased by 3,276 to 55,835 and capital by £43,022 to £356,060. The six associations had 99 member societies.

Reorganization is proceeding in the New Ireland District to split up the large unwieldy societies into smaller and more dynamic units. In the Manus District, negotiations have been completed for the purchase by a society of a freehold plantation and arrangements are being made for the working of another plantation on a royalty basis.

In the Morobe District a group of European peanut producers have established a co-operative society which is registered under the Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1950.

During the year ended 31 March 1962, forty New Guineans attended courses at the Co-operative Education Centre, Port Moresby, as follows:

Storemen's Course	12
Advanced Storemen's Course	12
Inspectors' and Secretaries' Course	11
Advanced Inspectors' and Secretaries' Course	5

Fifty-two students completed storemen's courses at Madang and Kavieng.

A conference of co-operative officers was held at the Co-operative Education Centre and attended by thirty-four officers.

A delegation attended the Congress of Queensland Co-operatives in 1962, as in previous years.

External trade (pp. 63-64)

During the six months ended 31 December 1961, imports amounted to £7.8 million and exports to £6.2 million, compared with £8 million and £6.2 million respectively during the six months ended 31 December 1960.

Customs duties. The Customs Tariff 1959 was amended on 19 September 1961, to provide for increased rates of duty on goods in the luxury or non-essential category, such as aerated waters, beer, spirits, cameras, phonographs, wireless receiving sets, confectionery, printing paper, stationery and motor cars.

Land tenure (p. 64)

Land legislation. A bill for a new land ordinance, which consolidates the provisions of the Land

Ordinances of the Territory of Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea and also incorporates provisions at present contained in the Lands Acquisition Ordinance 1952 and the Transfer of Land Control Ordinance 1951, was introduced at the March 1962 session of the Legislative Council and has been taken to the second reading stage. The bill also contains a provision to enable Administration land to be declared native land.

Under the bill all land in the Territory which is not native-owned land or land which has been the subject of a grant from the Administration is deemed to be Administration land. Land which is to be regarded in law as Administration land solely by virtue of that provision may not be dealt with, however, until there has been an investigation by the proposed Land Titles Commission (see below under "Land tenure reform", to ascertain whether there are any customary interests in that land.

The provisions in the bill under which the Administration may acquire land, whether by agreement or compulsory process, apply to all land, including native land. Provision is made for compensation, in all cases, to be paid to the owners of the acquired land. If agreement is not reached on the amount of compensation between the owners and the Administration, the matter may be settled either by arbitration or by the Supreme Court.

Special provisions are included to ensure that the owners of native land are informed of any notice given under Ordinance which affects their land.

Two associated bills were also introduced at the March session of the Legislative Council: the Survey Bill, which provides for the licensing of surveyors and the conduct of authorized surveys; and the Real Property (Registration of Leases) Bill, which is designed to increase certainty in land tenure by allowing registrable Administration leases to be issued "subject to survey", thus expediting the issue of registered leases.

The Legislative Council is also considering a Water Resources Bill, which is designed to control the use of water, assist the exploitation of hydro potential and prevent erosion and soil degeneration in catchment areas.

Administration land. One hundred and one agricultural blocks have been advertised for leasing to individual New Guineans between July 1961 and March 1962 and the people are being encouraged to apply for them.

Acquisition or resumption of land. Land resumed under the Land Ordinance during the period 1 July 1961 to 31 March 1962, is as follows:

(a) Four undeveloped properties at Manus, acquired for the purpose of native reserves — total area 990 acres;

(b) Part of a plantation in the Morobe District, acquired for the purpose of road widening — total area 8½ acres;

(c) An area at Vanimo, Sepik District, acquired for an aerodrome — total area 515 acres ;

(d) Part of the Vunapope Catholic Mission, New Britain District, acquired for the purpose of road re-alignment — area $\frac{1}{4}$ acre.

In all cases agreement had been reached with the owners and acquisition was resorted to in order to obtain a clear title.

No resumptions were made during the period under the Lands Acquisition Ordinance 1952 or the Lands Acquisition (Town Planning) Ordinance 1949.

Reservations made during the same period included cemeteries at Minj and Mount Hagen, pre-school centres at Lae and Mount Hagen and a national park of 4,500 acres near Wau.

Land tenure reform. Some of the legislation to give effect to proposals for conversion of title from native custom to individual registered title in accordance with the principles set out in the annual report was introduced at the June 1962 meeting of the Legislative Council. The bills introduced were: Land Titles Commission Bill 1962; Registration of Land (Communally Owned Land) Bill 1962; New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Bill 1962; and Native Land Registration Ordinances Repeal Bill. These bills were taken to the second reading stage and adjourned to the next meeting.

The effect of these bills is to establish a Land Titles Commission and to transfer to it the functions now vested in the Native Land Commissioners and the Commissioner of Titles. The jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Titles is to be exercised by the Chief Commissioner of the Land Titles Commission.

The Land Titles Commission Bill provides for the Land Titles Commission to determine questions of ownership in relation to native land. It also provides for the systematic adjudication of the ownership of native land. This makes possible the repeal of the Native Lands Registration Ordinance 1952. The findings of the Land Titles Commission in respect of the ownership of native land which is not converted to individual title are to be entered in a Register of Communally Owned Land, which is established by the Registration of Land (Communally Owned) Land Bill.

Agriculture (pp. 69-82)

Production (pp. 71-72). Production of cacao and coffee beans continued to expand and, as the following table shows, exports for the nine months ended 31 March 1962 were considerably in excess of those recorded in the corresponding period of 1960-1961.

Cacao and coffee exports for nine months ended 31 March 1962

	Weight (lb.)		
	1960	1961	1962
Cocoa beans	9,468,896	11,142,434	16,948,811
Coffee beans	2,385,103	4,370,378	6,309,847

There has been an increase in indigenous copra production during the period (from 15,269 tons for the nine months to 31 June 1961 to 17,432 tons for the nine months to 31 March 1962) but the total exports of copra and coconut products have remained constant.

Marketing. Pending the outcome of an inquiry by the Australian Tariff Board about assistance for the coffee-growing industry of Papua and New Guinea, the Government, on 8 August 1961, instituted, as an interim measure of assistance, a special arrangement for the remission of the existing duty on overseas raw and kiln-dried coffee where roasters purchased (at agreed prices) 28 per cent of their raw coffee bean requirements from the Territory. This arrangement, which was to apply to purchases and deliveries in the year ended 30 April 1962, was subsequently modified to enable manufacturers to obtain remission on 72 units of overseas coffee for every 28 units of New Guinea coffee purchased and delivered during that year and has been continued in this form until such time as the Tariff Board report is available.

Plant quarantine. As a result of the finding of the African coffee bean borer *Stephanoderes hampei* Ferr. in the Manokwari District of Netherlands New Guinea early in 1962, a total prohibition has been imposed on the importation of coffee seeds, beans, seedlings or any other part of coffee plants from Netherlands New Guinea into the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Extension and training. Professionally qualified non-indigenous staff engaged in extension duties in the various districts of the Trust Territory increased by 28, to 96.

During the nine months ended 31 March 1962, new agricultural extension centres were opened at Wapenamanda (Western Highlands District) and Gembogl and Lufa (Eastern Highlands District).

Forests (pp. 86-90)

Nurseries. Seedling stock continued to be raised for planting at the three principal forest centres and for distribution to the indigenous population in other areas. In the nine months' period ended 31 March 1961, 983,635 seedlings have been tubed. Shade and ornamental species were distributed from the Botanical Gardens in Lae.

Training. There are nine students training under the cadetship scheme at universities in Australia and at the Australian Forestry School. Eight assistant forest-rangers recruited in August 1961 are undergoing in-service on-the-job training.

Research. Extensive research has been done in silviculture, new projects commenced during the period being:

1. Afforestation of grasslands — Bulolo and Highlands;
2. Natural regeneration treatment of exploited high forest areas at Keravat and Oomsis;

3. Provenance trials with teak at Keravat.

The Department, in conjunction with Division of Forest products, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, continued its research into timber utilization and wood preservation, its work in this respect being facilitated by the completion of the first stage of a utilization workshop in Port Moresby, the building being occupied in November 1961, for experimental and research work. Several trade notes concerning the properties of New Guinea Timbers were published.

Utilization. There are thirty-four permits current in the Territory of New Guinea, covering an area of approximately 414,000 acres. Data available shows that 42,473,422 superficial feet (true volume) have been harvested for a royalty return of £90,030.

The Administration sawmill at Lae, which closed on 31 October 1961, produced 360,147 superficial feet of sawn timber before that date and lumber sales amounted to £37,228, which sum included disposal of all stocks on hand.

Administration logging operations at Keravat have sold 2,603,498 superficial feet of logs for a return of £22,733.

Recent investigations have shown that the foothills and coastal rain forests of Papua and New Guinea contain excellent supplies of rattan cane suitable for the manufacture of cane furniture. Encouraging reports were received from Australian manufacturers to whom samples of the cane were sent and prospects of marketing the cane in Eastern countries are also being examined. Meanwhile the Department of Forests is giving attention to various technical aspects which would assist the development of a rattan cane industry.

Five-Year Programme. In May 1962, the Minister for Territories announced a five-year programme to increase timber production in Papua and New Guinea, under which it is proposed to raise the annual log production from 65 m. super. feet to 120 m. super. feet by 1966-1967. The programme envisages opening up forest areas in the following localities in the Trust Territory: Tonolei Harbour, Bougainville — approximately 107,000 acres containing 400 to 500 million super. feet of timber; Cape Hoskins, New Britain — approximately 200 million super. feet of timber; Cogol River, Madang District — about 200 million super. feet; Piawai Forest, 60 miles from Lae — about 120 million super. feet of timber.

After the Department of Forests has assessed the amount of timber available in each area, competitive public tenders will be called in both Australian and Territory newspapers for exclusive cutting rights.

The plan provides that the Department of Forests will carry out natural regeneration of the forests in the cut-over areas to enable forestry to be undertaken in perpetuity on land that is designated as absolute forest land. The existing programme of reforestation in the Bulolo Valley and the Keravat

area will be continued. Extensive afforestation will be carried out on the eroded grasslands in the Highlands to assist in the rehabilitation of these areas.

Forestry officers will be stationed at towns throughout the Territory to provide extension services to the indigenous people.

It is planned to increase the forest specialist training facilities for indigenous forestry workers. At the Forestry Training School to be established at Bulolo, the two-year course will enable indigenous students to reach a standard of training sufficiently high for them to carry out certain duties at present being done by Australian trained foresters. It is expected that the output of locally trained indigenous forestry workers will increase from 8 per annum to 30 per annum in 1967.

Mining (p. 92)

A well-equipped modern assay office has been established in Port Moresby and is in use. The service, which is free, is designed to be of maximum use in the exploration of mineral deposits.

Transport and communications (pp. 94-101)

Radio broadcasting. The first broadcasting station in the Trust Territory was brought into service on 30 October 1961, at Rabaul. It is operated by the Administration and broadcasts on 4,840 kilocycles in the 60-metre band, with a power of 250 watts, using a communications transmitter which is only available after normal business hours.

Roads and bridges. A 100-foot steel and concrete bridge of two spans which was built by an Australian Army Unit, No. 24 Construction Squadron, at Boram, near Wewak, was officially opened in February 1962. This bridge, valued at £40,000, is the first major construction work in an Army project to build a road through the mountains from Wewak to Lumi, a distance of 110 miles in a direct line, but considerably more overland.

Satisfactory progress was made in the construction of the Leron River bridge and also on a bridge across the Sumerang River in the Madang District.

A suspension type footbridge of jungle vine has been constructed across the Strickland Gorge in the Western Highlands by Native Affairs officers of the recently opened Lake Kopiago patrol post with the assistance of native police and local Duna people. Completion of this bridge, which it is planned to replace with a permanent steel cable suspension bridge when completion of the Kopiago airstrip enables the cables to be flown in, has removed a major obstacle to the movement of patrols from Lake Kopiago to another recently opened patrol post at Oksapmin in the Sepik District.

Expenditure on road bridge construction and maintenance during the nine months ended 31 March 1962, totalled nearly £600,000, the prin-

cial works involved being the continued development of roads in the Morobe and New Britain Districts and bridge construction in the Morobe and Madang Districts. (Administration expenditure in connexion with the Army Construction Squadron's special project in the Sepik District is not included in this figure.)

Air service. Approval for the expenditure by the Department of Civil Aviation of an amount of £50,000 to extend the runway at Madang airstrip from 4,330 feet to approximately 5,000 feet and thus permit the carrying capacity of standard type DC-3 aircraft to be increased from the existing maximum of 5,600 lb. to 7,000 lb. was given in November 1961, and it is expected that the work will be completed in the near future. Madang is the main airport for the movement of freight to the Highlands and the need to extend the runway arose when higher safety standards were introduced in 1961 as the result of the application to Papua and New Guinea of Department of Civil Aviation regulations applied in Australia. Initial steps taken by airline operators to offset the increased costs resulting from a reduction in the uplift weights for DC-3's included placing two Bristol "31" freighter aircraft on the Highlands runs, stripping DC-3's of all but essential operational equipment and in some instances fitting them with jet assisted take-off units. It soon became clear, however, that the only improvement which would relieve economic air costs on the Highlands routes would be the extension of the Madang aerodrome so as to make possible a return to somewhere near the former maximum uplift weights for DC-3 s.

Administration expenditure on aerodromes during the nine months ended 31 March 1962, amounted to £35,153.

*Public works and other
capital expenditure (pp. 101-102)*

Expenditure on new works, capital purchases and maintenance from 1 July 1961 to March 1962, was:

	£
New Works	1,518,955
Capital Purchases	210,563
Maintenance	1,036,089
TOTAL	<u>2,765,607</u>

Items of expenditure included in the above total were:

	£
New Works :	
Residences, hostels and quarters	286,279
Offices	11,535
Hospitals and ancillary buildings	131,092
Schools and ancillary buildings	272,070
Other buildings	273,948
Reclamation of land	1,512
Roads	102,266
Bridges	88,285
Aerodromes	11,428
Wharfs and beacons	55,413

Hydro-electric development	2,814
Special surveys and investigations	21,919
Power houses and electrical reticulation	80,465
Water supply and sewerage	9,807
Special project — Sepik District	28,511
Contingencies	3,680
Grants-in-aid for mission hospitals, pre-school centres and other approved construction	55,056
Minor new works	82,875

Capital Purchases :

Domestic and other furniture and fittings	65,618
Hospital and medical equipment	25,353
Purchase and lease of land	38,514
Water transport	1,232
Agricultural machinery	6,580
General plant and machinery	28,464
Purchase of buildings	26,920
Livestock purchase and subsidy	17,882

Maintenance :

Buildings	220,901
Wharfs	10,207
Hospital Engineering Services	24,367
Water supply	23,716
Electricity supply	268,669
Refrigeration	8,559
Roads and bridges	406,181
Aerodromes	23,725
Plant machinery and equipment	49,764

NOTE : The above figures do not include costs of salaries and allowances and administrative "on cost" charges of the Commonwealth Department of Works.

Wewak Regional Hospital was completed and officially opened on 9 February 1962. Kundiawa Malaria Research Centre was also completed during March 1962. Work is in hand on the Lae General Hospital which is scheduled to be completed in 1963-1964.

Work is proceeding on Madang Intermediate School and lesser works and maintenance in relation to hospitals and schools were carried out as required.

Targets

The following targets for achievement within the next five years have been set in the field of economic advancement:

1. Land development: approximately 5,000 new blocks will be available for indigenous settlement.

2. Production:

(a) A 100 per cent increase in cocoa and coffee production between 1961 and 1963;

(b) A 6 per cent increase in copra by 1967 ;

(c) A 50 per cent increase in timber logs between 1961 and 1964, and a 50 per cent increase in sawn timber between 1961 and 1965;

(d) Plywood to remain stable at current levels.

3. Agricultural extension:

(a) Four agricultural extension stations to be built;

(b) Thirty-three agricultural extension centres to be built;

- (c) Two agricultural colleges to be established.
- 4. Livestock (Papua and New Guinea):
 - (a) Cattle numbers to be increased by both importation and breeding to 50,000;
 - (b) Two thousand five hundred cattle to be distributed to indigenous cattle projects.
- 5. Fisheries: one fisheries station to be established.
- 6. Forests:
 - (a) Timber rights containing about 1,000 million super. feet of merchantable timber to be purchased;
 - (b) Four forest stations to be built.
- 7. Communications:
 - (a) Seven post office and telephone exchange units to be built;
 - (b) Three broadcasting stations to be established.
- 8. Public Works: an additional eight workshops to be established.

PART VII. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Non-governmental organizations (p. 103)

A Sports Development Board, which, like the Board at Rabaul, is assisted by a grant-in-aid from the Administration to develop sport in the area, has been formed at Lae.

Human rights and fundamental freedoms (pp. 103-105)

Liquor laws. Following a comprehensive report by the Administrator on the liquor laws of the Territory, in which he advised that the time had come for the law imposing total prohibition on the indigenous people to be changed, the Government has approved the establishment of a committee to advise the Administrator on the form and extent of the changes which should be made. The committee is to consist of a chairman with experience in licensing laws, who will be selected from outside the Territory, and both indigenous and non-indigenous members with Territory experience, who will be chosen from unofficial quarters and will include representatives of the missions. The committee will be asked to take full account of the interests of the indigenous people in recommending the form and extent of change.

Child welfare. The Child Welfare Ordinance 1961, which makes comprehensive provision for the welfare of all children in the Territory, irrespective of race, and replaces a number of ordinances which previously covered various aspects of child welfare, came into effect on 13 April 1961. The ordinance provides for the appointment of a Child Welfare Council, with official and non-official membership, to report once a year to the Administrator and the Legislative Council on the working of the Ordinance; for the establishment of children's courts and of various institutions for the care of children, including child offenders and mentally defective children; the care of destitute, neglected, incor-

rigible or uncontrollable children; the adoption of children; employment limitations, and other matters relating to the welfare of children.

The Child Welfare Council has been appointed. It consists of the Assistant Director of Infant and Maternal Welfare as Chairman; Bishop Arkfeldt of the Catholic Mission, Wewak, as Vice-Chairman; the Director of Welfare; three indigenous members, of whom two are employed by the Administration and the third is the President of the Buka Native Local Government Council; a female welfare officer of the Department of Native Affairs; a representative of the London Missionary Society; a legal officer of the Administration; and an inspector of police.

Removal of discriminatory legislation. Apart from the bringing into operation of the Child Welfare Ordinance 1961, which removed discriminatory provisions relating to children, the following action to abolish discriminatory legislation has been taken since 30 June 1961:

(a) A bill to repeal the Companies Ordinance 1933-1938, passed in April 1961, was brought into operation on 27 July 1961. Under that Ordinance a company could not be formed to engage in any one of a number of specified activities unless at least two-thirds of its issued shares were held by or on behalf of British subjects. As most of the people of the Territory are Australian protected persons, not British subjects, the Ordinance had the effect of largely keeping them out of the field of company operations, and its repeal has removed this restriction.

(b) At the March 1962 session of the Legislative Council, minor amendments were made to a number of ordinances, for the most part for the purpose of removing discriminatory wording.

(c) Ordinances affecting discriminatory legislation which were passed at the June 1962 meeting of the Legislative Council were:

(i) The Native Women's Protection Ordinance (Repeal) Ordinance which repealed provisions making it an offence for a non-indigenous person to be in certain villages or areas inhabited solely by indigenous persons between the hours of 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. without the consent of a district officer, or to cause or permit an indigenous female unaccompanied by her husband, parent or guardian to be on premises occupied by a non-indigenous person between those hours without the consent of the district commissioner.

(ii) Mining (New Guinea) Ordinance, Petroleum (Prospecting and Mining) Ordinance, Mines and Works Regulation (New Guinea) Ordinance. These ordinances remove a number of minor discriminatory provisions in the principal ordinances, in particular, provisions relating to the employment of indigenous persons and other non-Europeans. Originally designed to ensure safe working conditions by prohibiting the employment of illiterate and unskilled labour in certain circumstances,

these provisions have been replaced by provisions applicable to all races.

(iii) Explosives Ordinance which removes from the principal ordinance provisions restricting possession of explosives by indigenous persons and places persons of all races on the same footing.

(iv) Native Administration Ordinance, which removes the power of Courts for Native Affairs to order the corporal punishment of male juveniles.

(v) Several other amending ordinances which removed minor discriminatory provisions from the principal ordinances.

(d) Another bill introduced at the June 1962 session of the Legislative Council was the Local Courts Bill, the purpose of which is to establish a system of Local Courts with a jurisdiction not based on race to replace the existing Courts for Native Affairs (and Courts for Native Matters in Papua). The Bill aims to repeal the Native Administration Ordinance (New Guinea) and the Native Regulation Ordinance (Papua), under which there is provided by regulation a fairly simple code of criminal law administered by the existing courts referred to with jurisdiction "as between natives and over natives".

(e) Discriminatory provisions have been removed from the following regulations :

(i) The Public Hospitals (Charges) Regulations, which formerly applied only to "European" hospitals, others being free. From the beginning of 1962 charges are levied on the basis of the type of ward — public, free or intermediate — and any special non-medical service supplied, no racial criteria being adopted.

(ii) The Septic Tank Regulations and the Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations, which have been amended to remove the requirement for separate toilet accommodation for indigenous and non-indigenous persons. (Owing to differences of toilet habits, separate provision is still made for different types of closet.)

(f) Steps have been taken to abolish, from 1 August 1962, the existing censorship system for films for exhibition to indigenous persons. By a proclamation made under the Customs Ordinance, a uniform censorship code for all races, based mainly on Australian standards and practices, will be instituted from that date and at the same time the existing Cinematograph Censorship Regulations will be repealed.

Status of women (p. 105)

Despite several amalgamations of clubs already in existence, there has been an increase of nine in the number of women's clubs, which, at 31 March 1962, totalled 109 made up as follows:

District	
Bougainville	2
New Britain	16
New Ireland	15
Western Highlands	4

Eastern Highlands	24
Sepik	32
Madang	2
Morobe	14
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Valuable help in the establishment and successful promotion of women's clubs is being given on a voluntary basis by non-indigenous women, including the Country Women's Association of Madang, the wives of Administration officers on out-stations and the wives of planters and plantation employees throughout the Territory.

Labour (pp. 108-116)

Legislation. At its March 1962 session the Legislative Council passed the following ordinances relating to industrial matters :

(a) The Industrial Organizations Ordinance 1962;
 (b) The Industrial Relations Ordinance 1962;
 (c) The Criminal Code Amendment (New Guinea) Ordinance 1962 ;

(d) The Arbitration (Public Service) Ordinance 1962 ; and

(e) The Native Employment Board Ordinance (Repeal) Ordinance 1962.

The Industrial Organizations Ordinance 1962, which deals with the regulation and control of industrial organizations, provides for:

(a) The appointment of a Registrar of Industrial Organizations, assistant registrars, inspectors and other necessary officers;

(b) The registration of all industrial organizations of more than twenty employees or four employers ;

(c) The rights and liabilities of registered industrial organizations (including provisions that registered industrial organizations and their officers and members have immunity from civil suit when industrial disputes lead to breach of contract or acts in restraint of trade, and that members of industrial organizations are not liable to criminal prosecution for conspiracy or otherwise by reason only of the fact that the objects of the organizations are restraint of trade and therefore unlawful) ;

(d) The constitution of industrial organizations ; and

(e) The amalgamation, federation and affiliation of registered organizations.

The purpose of the Industrial Relations Ordinance 1962 is to emphasize the importance of negotiation and conciliation in the settlement and prevention of industrial disputes and to provide for the better development of industrial relations by means of:

(a) The formation of Industrial Councils as a means of continuous joint consultation between employers and workers at the plant and industry levels (any number of employers and employees in

a trade or industry and any of their registered organizations may constitute an Industrial Council);

(b) The establishment by the Administration of *ad hoc* Boards of Inquiry to which may be referred for inquiry and report any matter connected with the economic or industrial conditions of the Territory which is involved in an existing or apprehended dispute (a Board of Inquiry is to consist of a chairman and at least three other members appointed by the Administrator, of whom at least one must not be an officer of the Public Service of the Territory or of the Commonwealth of Australia);

(c) The establishment of Arbitration Tribunals to deal with industrial disputes.

The Ordinance also provides for:

(i) The registration of employer-employee agreements so that they become awards, and the registration of awards made by arbitration tribunal (the Administrator-in-Council may review, and if necessary disallow, an award where that award is contrary to public policy or is not in the best interests of the Territory);

(ii) The conduct of proceedings; and

(iii) Offences, in particular providing penalties for failure to comply with awards, for injury to an employer or employee on account of industrial action, and against organizations which impose penalties upon persons observing awards.

The Criminal Code Amendment (New Guinea) Ordinance 1962 makes minor amendments to those provisions of the Criminal Code of Queensland (adopted) in its application to the Territory of New Guinea which are concerned with:

(a) Lawful picketing; and

(b) The exclusion of action in industrial disputes from offences of conspiracy in restraint of trade.

The definition of industrial dispute in these provisions has been related to that in the Industrial Organizations Ordinance and the definition of "lawful picketing" was slightly modified to permit picketing for the purpose of peacefully persuading a person to work or refrain from working and to prohibit picketing of a private residence unless the consent of the owner has been first obtained.

The Arbitration (Public Service) Ordinance 1962 amends the principal ordinance by relating it to the Industrial Organizations Ordinance.

The Native Employment Board Ordinance (Repeal) Ordinance 1962 abolished the Native Employment Board, which was made redundant with the establishment of the Department of Labour and the provision for Boards of Inquiry under the Industrial Relations Ordinance 1962.

At the same session the Legislative Council passed the Native Employment Ordinance 1962, which amends the principal ordinance so as to relax the provisions relating to the payment to

indigenous employees of a monetary allowance in lieu of the issue of rations and to abolish the statutory restriction on the movement of indigenous persons for the purpose of entering into equal employment.

All of the above legislation is to come into operation on a date to be fixed.

Information on legislation relating to industrial safety, health and welfare, and to workers' compensation, which was passed at the September 1961 meeting of the Council is given under the relevant headings below.

Organization of the Department of Labour. In addition to normal administrative and inspection staff, a number of new positions have been created in the headquarters establishment of the Department. The new positions include three chiefs of division (labour administration, industrial services and industrial relations), an industrial organizations officer, a research and project officer, a projects officer, a safety engineer and three regional labour officers. Appointments have been made to some of these positions and action is being taken to fill the remaining vacancies.

Urban Cash Wage Agreement. Resulting from negotiations between representatives of employers' and employees' organizations, an Urban Cash Wage Agreement came into operation in Madang on the first pay day after 16 November 1961, on which date it was also declared a common rule covering all employers and employees in or near the township of Madang. It is similar in many respects to the Cash Wage Agreement operating in Lae and Rabaul. The minimum cash wage for an unskilled employee has been fixed at £2 15s. per week.

Under the terms of the Agreement, a joint consultative committee has been established, representative of employers and employees, for the purpose of reviewing the terms of the Agreements from time to time.

Workers' compensation. The Workers' Compensation Ordinance 1961 came into operation on 11 January 1962, and amended the principal ordinance by:

(a) Increasing the maximum amount of compensation for death and specified injuries to £3,000, with a minimum of £180 for specified injuries;

(b) Increasing weekly payments to totally and partially incapacitated workers; and

(c) Increasing the rate of compensation for certain selected injuries.

Industrial safety. The Industrial Safety, Health and Welfare Ordinance 1961, which provides a comprehensive safety code, was passed by the Legislative Council in September 1961. The Ordinance will be brought into operation when the drafting of regulations is completed and will repeal the Industrial Safety (Temporary Provisions) Ordinance 1957.

A series of accident prevention and work safety courses began at Port Moresby on 13 February 1962. The series consisted of three courses of one and a half days each for supervisors, foremen, tradesmen and apprentices and a number of half-day courses in Pidgin and Motu attended by approximately 300 Papuan and New Guinean artisans.

The courses were designed to help workers to recognize, and maintain a constant watch for, avoidable accident hazards in workshops and other work places, and thus reduce the accident rate by making people safety conscious.

Similar courses will be conducted at various Territory centres during the next nine months as part of an extensive accident prevention programme.

Training of skilled and other workers. The Native Apprenticeship Ordinance 1961, which came into operation on 1 February 1962, and amended the principal ordinance, provided for:

(a) Giving legal force to an administrative arrangement which, in January 1961, raised wages of apprentices and made them payable weekly on a full cash basis, subject to deductions in respect of the provision of accommodation, food and transport;

(b) Permitting the Apprenticeship Board to determine that a period of absence of an apprentice may be added to the period of apprenticeship;

(c) Prohibiting the grant of holidays to an apprentice at a time when the apprentice is required to attend technical courses;

(d) Adjusting the rate of pay for shiftwork by apprentices to conform with the accepted margin of 10 per cent above normal rates; and,

(e) Replacing the existing overtime provisions by provisions more advantageous to apprentices (similar to those in the Native Employment Ordinance).

Apprentices have been indentured to the following additional first-class trades, requiring five years apprenticeship: baker; panel beater; painter, signwriter and decorator.

A total of 138 New Guineans are under apprenticeship agreements or undergoing apprenticeship probation. Of these, sixty-two are in training in the Territory of Papua. In addition, a total of forty-six apprentices have completed their training, passed their final technical examinations and been awarded certificates of completion of training.

At the beginning of 1962 a major change was made in the technical education of apprentices throughout the Territory. Apprentices now attend concentrated courses of one month's duration each year instead of attending day and evening classes at technical schools. The previous arrangement was for apprentices to attend classes for half a day per week in the employer's time and for a period of four hours in their own time at evening classes.

Under the new system, apprentices are now to attend, once a year, a continuous course of 23 working days at a central technical school in which they will receive instruction in trade theory, trade drawing and trade practical work. The number of class hours under the new system is equal to those under the previous arrangement for day classes.

Apprentices at outlying centres are to be transported at Administration expense from their place of employment to the technical school, where they will live in dormitories. Employers are required to pay the apprentices for the full time spent at the concentrated classes and the apprentices have to pay a nominal fee for their accommodation costs.

In conjunction with the system of concentrated courses the Apprenticeship Board has arranged through the Department of Education for apprentices to undertake refresher courses by correspondence. Correspondence papers will cover technical subjects and will be issued fortnightly and upon being completed by the apprentices will be returned to the Department of Education for correction. Apprentices will continue to attend conducted classes for English and arithmetic at their centres of employment. These classes are organized primarily for students undertaking pre-entry studies. It is proposed that the system of concentrated courses be given a trial period of twelve months.

An artisan training establishment to train Papuan and New Guinean artisans in ship repair trades has been operating since October 1961, at Napa Napa near Port Moresby, where there is a slipway and ship repair facilities.

A Nautical Training School was also opened at Napa Napa on 1 May 1962, for trainee seamen and marine engine operators. The standard of training will be similar to that provided at the Nautical School, Hollandia, which has trained two groups of Papuans and New Guineans since 1960.

Trade unions. Additional organizations of indigenous workers have been established in Lae and Rabaul. Although executive committees have been appointed, both associations are in the early formative stages and are being assisted by the Industrial Organizations Officer. While the Madang Workers' Association was a party to the Urban Cash Wage agreement reached in Madang, the Lae and Rabaul associations have not submitted any claims for the improvement of wage levels and conditions of employment of their members.

Settlement of labour disputes. When the Industrial Relations Ordinance 1962 comes into operation, the following processes will be available for the settlement of an industrial dispute which cannot be settled by labour inspectors acting as conciliators:

(a) The matter may be investigated and reported on by a Board of Inquiry or by the Secretary for Labour;

(b) An interested party may refer a dispute to the Secretary for Labour, who may call a compulsory conference of the parties ;

(c) At any stage, a party to a dispute may call upon the Secretary for Labour for assistance, whereupon it is the duty of the Secretary to endeavour to negotiate a settlement of the dispute ;

(d) Finally, where attempts at settlement have apparently failed, a dispute may be referred to a tribunal for determination.

The legislation is designed to make it clear that informal settlement is to be preferred to anything approaching litigation and to promote conciliation rather than arbitration procedures. Consequently, there is provision for the formation by employers and employees of informal Industrial Councils for the purpose of :

(a) Fostering the improvement of industrial relations between employers and employees ;

(b) Encouraging the negotiation of the terms and conditions of employment of employees ; and

(c) Promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes or differences as to the terms and conditions of employment.

Public health (pp. 118-126)

Legislation. Since 30 June 1961, amendments have been made to the following legislation :

(a) Sale of Meat Ordinance — to extend its provisions to slaughter houses which cut up carcasses for retail sale ;

(b) Public Health (General Sanitation) Regulations and Sewerage (N.G.) Regulations — to remove discriminatory provisions ;

(c) Public Hospitals Charges Regulations — to replace the 1965 scale of charges with a new scale.

Staff. Five medical officers have been appointed from the cadet scheme and three of these are now serving in New Guinea. Twelve cadets were appointed to the cadetship scheme and are undertaking their studies at universities in Australia.

A scholarship scheme for medical students irrespective of race who are children of *bona fide* residents of the Territory has been introduced and replaces the medical cadetship scheme for children of Territory residents which has operated in the past. Scholarship-holders may become eligible for selection and appointment as cadet medical officers on completion of their third year of training. Two students from New Guinea were awarded scholarships during the period under review.

Four assistant medical practitioners were stationed in New Guinea at 31 March 1962. Twenty-four members of the indigenous staff in New Guinea are officers of the Auxiliary Division and the remainder are Administration servants.

Co-operation with other government and international organizations. In September 1961, a medical officer departed on a World Health Organization fellowship study tour of eleven months' duration,

to undertake studies in public health at London University.

An officer of the headquarters Statistical Section of the Department attended a WHO study course in vital and health statistics, held at Suva, Fiji, in January 1962.

The Assistant Director (Infant Welfare) attended a WHO seminar on maternal and child health at Manila in November 1961.

Two assistant medical practitioners undertook a refresher course in integrated rural health at Apia, Western Samoa.

The Director of Health of Netherlands New Guinea visited the Territory in February 1962, and reciprocal visits to Netherlands New Guinea were made by specialist medical officers of the Papua and New Guinea Public Health Department.

Hospital and medical centres. Preliminary site work has commenced at Lae for the construction of the new regional hospital.

The Malaria Research Centre at Kundiawa has been completed and taken over by the Administration.

The new district hospital at Wewak has been completed and was officially opened by the Minister for Territories on 9 February 1962.

At Port Moresby, the first stage of a new mental hospital, which will cater for patients from the Trust Territory as well as those from Papua, was completed.

Hansen's Disease control. Inspections of hanse-nide colonies were carried out by the Specialist Medical Officer (Hansen's Disease) and patients received a detailed medical examination and review of their case history. Since 30 June 1961, 296 patients were admitted and 221 discharged from hanse-nide colonies in New Guinea.

Construction continued on the colonies at Togaba, Hatzfeldhaven and Aitape and the two last-mentioned are expected to be completed in the near future.

Trials of a new anti-leprosy drug being developed by Imperial Chemical Industries began, but are not yet available.

Medical research. In the Maprik area the Division of Medical Research is attempting to assist virologists working on anthropoid-borne virus encephalitis at Canberra and the University of Baltimore, United States of America, by providing specimens for virus isolation and serological surveys.

Investigations carried out in the Maprik area reveal a basic death rate of slightly under 600 per 1,000 live births. Surveys show that the major single factor is natal disease due to lack of mid-wifery services. Experiments have shown that neo-natal tetanus, which kills approximately 8 per cent of the whole population of the area, can be prevented by the inoculation of women in pregnancy at ante-natal clinics. Further experiments, commencing this year, will explore the possibility

of preventing tetanus and whooping cough, by one injection of adjuvant preparations in the villages. Studies to provide basic information on the "milestones" of child development are also in progress.

A research officer from the Sydney School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine is continuing studies of the uses of diethyl carbamezathine and residual DDT spraying in the control of filariasis.

Other workers from the school have continued investigation into goitre and have shown that new cases can be prevented to a significant degree by infrequent injections of iodized oil to villagers in endemic areas. Two Administration medical officers, aided by the Sydney School, have produced much new information on the epidemiology, clinical picture and treatment of enteritis necroticans.

Dental services. The school dental service has been extended to cater for standard five pupils. At 31 March 1962, 151 schools and 11,175 pupils were registered under the school service and revision examinations amounted to almost 80 per cent of children previously examined, indicating that the preventive approach of continued examination and treatment is being carried out to a very high degree. The school dental service now undertakes approximately 50 per cent of the total treatment within the Territory.

A plan for placing dental clinics in school buildings is proceeding and the first of such clinics, which is under the charge of an indigenous dental assistant, came into operation at Kundiawa during the period under review.

A new dental section was opened at Wewak during the period and plans were finalized for the opening of a new section at Mount Hagen.

Treatments given in the Trust Territory for the period 1 July 1961 to 31 March 1962 are shown in the following table:

Type of treatment	School	General	Mission	Total
Total attendances *	10,417	6,846	901	18,164
Initial examinations	5,171	6,204	110	11,485
Revision examinations	3,942	330	113	4,385
Extractions	1,100	7,736	577	9,413
Restorations	3,155	3,603	1,928	8,686
Periodontal treatment	8,333	461	78	8,872
Root therapy	—	16	21	37
Oral surgery	—	14	11	25
X-rays	10	515	99	624
Prostheses	57	803	111	971
Miscellaneous operations.	146	476	48	670

* Attendances are based on the number of people treated during a calendar month and not on the number of treatments given.

Mental health. Psychiatric services have been decentralized and fewer patients are being transferred to the Central Mental Hospital, Port Moresby, than previously. Decentralization has been assisted by the development of modern psychiatric annexes attached to the general

hospitals at Rabaul, Madang, and Wewak, all of which have electro-convulsive units as part of their equipment.

The Assistant Director (Mental Health) is undertaking the training of four assistant medical officers in psychiatry, each officer receiving three hours of theoretical and practical training per week in this subject. The course will continue for a period of two years, at the end of which the officers concerned will be posted to various parts of the Territory.

Rural health centres. A new rural health centre has been opened at Bena Bena near Goroka in the Eastern Highlands District. Like those operating near Rabaul, it will be staffed with an assistant medical practitioner, an assistant health inspector and an infant welfare nurse. There are now three rural health centres operating in New Guinea.

Medical, hospital and dental training. The following students from New Guinea were undertaking the assistant medical practitioners' course of training at the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby, at 31 March 1962:

	Male	Female
First year	6	1
Second year	3	—
Third year	3	1
TOTAL	12	2

One male student from the British Solomon Islands Protectorate is also taking this course.

Nursing training is carried out at the Papuan Medical College, the Rabaul School of Nursing and at the Madang School of Nursing. During the period under review, fifteen students from New Guinea graduated from the Papuan Medical College Nursing Section, and five graduated from the Rabaul School of Nursing. Selected graduates will undertake post-graduate courses qualifying them for obstetric or medical assistants' certificates. At 31 March 1962, six graduates were training as medical assistants and one as an obstetric nurse. At the same date the following students were undergoing nursing training:

Papuan Medical College	Male	Female	B.S.I.P.
First year	23	7	1 (f)
Second year	9	7	6 (f)
Third year	6	5	2 (f)
	38	19	6

Rabaul School of Nursing:	Male	Female	B.S.I.P.
First year	3	10	—
Second year	17	3	—
Third year	15	12	—
	35	25	—

Madang School of Nursing:	Male	Female	B.S.I.P.
First year	14	—	—

Training for pathology and X-ray assistants is continuing at the Rabaul School of Nursing and

at 31 March 1962, four students were undergoing training as pathology assistants while one was undertaking the X-ray assistant's course.

At 31 March 1962, the following numbers of aid post orderlies were undergoing training at the aid post training schools located in New Guinea:

Mount Hagen	50
Malahang (Lae)	44
Wewak	35
Goroka	59

In addition, sixty-seven aid post orderlies graduated from aid post training schools during the period under review.

Sixty-six males and thirty-seven females were in training as hospital orderlies at Territory hospitals at 31 March 1962.

At 31 March 1962, the following New Guinea students were undertaking courses at the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji:

Assistant Medical Practitioners	2
Laboratory Technician	1
Assistant Dental Practitioners	1

The Dental School at Port Moresby moved into new premises which have hostel accommodation for students attached. Seventeen students, of whom eight are from New Guinea, are at present undertaking the dental assistant's course at this centre. At 31 March 1962, five dental assistants who had graduated from the course were serving in New Guinea.

Infant, child and maternal welfare training. During the period under review twenty-two students from New Guinea gained their Midwifery Assistant's Certificate whilst a further twenty-seven gained their Infant Welfare Assistant's Certificate.

At 31 March 1962 there were thirty-four New Guinea graduates who possessed both the Infant Welfare and Midwifery Assistant's Certificates and thirty-one graduates with a single certificate, while an additional thirty-eight students were undergoing training, twenty-two at schools in Papua. At the same date the missions, who also assist in training infant welfare staff, were training ninety-seven students of whom ten were being trained in Papua.

No student infant welfare and midwifery orderlies appeared for examination during the period. At 31 March 1962, there were seventeen graduates who possessed both the Infant Welfare and Midwifery Orderly Certificates and ten graduates with one certificate, while an additional thirty-three students were training as orderlies in Administration clinics.

In the Manus District a Domiciliary Midwifery Service scheme commenced operation under the charge of an infant-welfare sister and a trained infant welfare assistant.

Selected villagers are trained as midwives and on completion of their training assist as midwives in their villages. Eighteen midwives were trained during the period under review.

Three new mission infant welfare clinics have been opened — at Kupelam (Apostolic Church Mission), Telefomin (Baptist Mission) and Kuchingini (Catholic Mission of the Divine Word).

Pre-school service. Three new "T" type pre-school centres (formerly known as village playgrounds) have been opened at Rabaul, Lae and Goroka. The centre at Lae is in charge of an indigenous graduate pre-school assistant and that at Goroka is supervised by a trained teacher.

At 31 March 1962, the following students from New Guinea were undergoing training as pre-school assistants.

	Number	Location
First year	6	Rabaul
Second year	4	Port Moresby
Third year	2	Rabaul

There are four graduate pre-school assistants serving in various centres in the Territory.

Nutrition. A medical research officer (nutrition) stationed at Kundiawa has developed a method of using locally grown peanuts as a protein supplement "educational diet" for infants and young children. Clinical trials have shown that undernourished and malnourished children can be cured by this preparation alone. A mission co-operating in this work at the Baiyer River has conducted preliminary trials in surrounding villages and the results have shown that these very common conditions can be prevented by the same means.

Investigations are also being carried out at Kindiawa into oedema due to severe protein malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women. Investigations by the Assistant Director (Research), carried out in the Sepik District, have shown that there, also, the nutrition of mothers is so poor that lactation produces damage and some loss of acquired immunity against malaria. A very strong correlation between *Tinea Imbricata* (26 per cent incidence) and malnutrition has also been found in this area.

Penal organization (p. 129)

An amendment to the Corrective Institutions Regulations in July 1961 provided for pay increases for warders with effect from 2 January 1961, resulting in an annual wage ranging from £90 3s. for a Warder (Grade 1) in the first year of service to £412 1s. for a Senior Warder (First Class) in the third year of his service in that rank. In addition to the cash wage, a warder receives rations for himself, his wife and each child under 16 years of age. Wage rates were further varied within the over-all range given above by another amendment to the regulations in May 1962.

Other amendments to the regulations in March 1962 provided for pay increases for temporary

warders and for extra drill, subject to various protective limitations, for warders who commit minor breaches of discipline.

At 15 June 1962, corrective institutions staff consisted of twelve full-time corrective institution officers and fifty-nine Native Affairs officers performing statutory corrective institution duties, together with indigenous staff comprising thirty-two female warders and 370 male warders.

With few exceptions, governed by considerations of health and age, all long-term detainees have been concentrated at newly constructed central institutions. All long-term female detainees have been concentrated at one central institution where first-class accommodation and health services are available.

Targets

The following targets for achievement within the next five years have been set in the field of social advancement:

1. Health:

(a) Thirty-four hospitals (including twenty-seven sub-district hospitals) to be built;

(b) Two infant and maternal welfare centres to be built, from which mobile clinics will operate throughout the districts concerned;

(c) Protection of people exposed to malaria to be completed;

(d) All cases of leprosy to be surveyed and under treatment;

(e) All tuberculosis cases to be under treatment;

(f) Rural health centres in Papua and New Guinea to be increased to twenty;

(g) Medical staff in Papua and New Guinea to be increased as follows:

(i) Doctors, by 80 to 180;

(ii) Assistant medical officers, by 33 to 44;

(iii) European nurses, by 60 to 280;

(iv) Indigenous nurses, by 520 to 550;

(v) European medical assistants, by 30 to 200, with the aim of providing by 1967 one doctor to

every 10,000 of population and one trained member of medical staff for every 1,750 of population.

2. Penal organization: eleven corrective institutions to be built.

PART VIII. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General (p. 134)

During the nine months ended 31 March 1962, Administration schools increased by 33 to 280, pupils by 4,281 to 25,540 and teachers by 103 to 879.

During the six months ended 31 December 1961, the number of registered and recognized mission schools (returns for which are submitted half-yearly — at 30 June and 31 December) rose from 736 schools, with an enrolment of 54,157 pupils, to 742 schools, teaching 54,331 pupils.

New Guinean teacher trainees at Administration teachers' colleges increased from 103 at 30 June 1961 to 118 at 31 March 1962, while during the same period trainees at mission teacher-training centres (which now number 17, compared with 15 as at 30 June 1961) increased from 312 to 418. At 31 March 1962, there were also 40 non-indigenous trainees (23 Administration and 17 mission) enrolled for the "E" Course at the teacher-training centre at Malaguna, Rabaul.

Expenditure by the Administration on education services (excluding the maintenance of buildings), for the period 1 July 1961 to 31 March 1962 totalled £1,128,054. Of this amount, £131,216 represented the financial aid provided for mission schools in the first half-year.

A considerable number of indigenous employees in both government service and private enterprise continue to study with Pre-Entry and Auxiliary Training Branch, either by correspondence or by classroom tuition. At 31 March 1962 there were 682 students at the post-primary level and 240 at the secondary level.

Mission schools (p. 136)

The following is an analysis of mission schools at 30 June and 31 December 1961:

	Number of schools		Number of pupils	
	30 June 1961	31 December 1961	30 June 1961	31 December 1961
Registered and recognized				
Primary (A)	10	10	702	696
Primary (T)	692	696	52,409	52,541
Post-primary	15	15	616	647
Other higher training	19	21	430	447
	736	742	54,157	54,331
Exempt schools	1,535	1,535	59,090	59,090
	2,271	2,277	113,247	113,421

Camilla Wedgwood Memorial Lecture (p. 136)

In 1961, Dr. I. S. Turner, Principal of the Sydney Teachers' College and Lecturer in Comparative

Education at the University of Sydney, delivered a lecture entitled "Some Problems of Education in Papua and New Guinea — a Comparative

View". The lecture was followed by a seminar attended by representatives, both expatriate and indigenous, from the whole Territory.

Girls' education (p. 137)

The number of female pupils continued to increase, enrolments in Administration schools rising from 5,459 at 30 June 1961, to 6,874 at 31 March 1962. This increase, together with the increase of 1,600 female pupils during the preceding twelve months, represents an over-all rise of 78 per cent since 30 June 1960.

School buildings (p. 137)

As in the previous year the school building programme during the nine months to 31 March 1962, was made up of two sections — a programme of major works for which £133,900 was provided and a more extensive programme of low-cost classrooms and teachers' accommodation at primary (T) schools, on which £241,000 was expended.

Major works included post-primary facilities at Tusbab (Madang), Brandi (Wewak) and Utu (Kavieng); technical school extensions at Madang and Malaguna (New Britain); secondary school extensions at Keravat (New Britain); a girls' school at Dregerhafen (Morobe) for which £13,500 was provided; and additional classrooms at Madang, Mount Hagen, Kavieng, Rabaul and Sohano primary schools.

Construction under the low-cost programme included 120 classrooms making provision for 3,600 pupils, 76 single officers' quarters for expatriate teachers, houses for 36 indigenous teachers, and a number of dormitories, mess kitchens and toilet-ablution blocks.

In addition to the foregoing, native local government councils devoted £10,900 to school construction and maintenance.

Text-books (p. 138)

Text-books and class materials continue to be supplied free of charge to all Administration schools except primary (A) schools and integrated high schools. Under a change of policy instituted at the beginning of the 1962 school year, pupils attending the two latter types of school are required to purchase their own text-book and materials, unless their parents are in low income groups and are able to satisfy a Means Test Assessment Committee convened by the Department of Education of their inability to meet the charges involved.

Youth organizations (p. 138)

A Committee of the Outward Bound Movement has been established in the Territory and two New Guineans — one man and one woman — have attended Outward Bound Schools in Australia under its sponsorship.

Primary education (pp. 139-141)

The number of Administration primary (T)

schools increased to 232 catering for 20,996 pupils at 31 March 1962, from 201 schools with 17,286 pupils at 30 June 1961. In addition there were 54 indigenous pupils and 1,567 non-indigenous pupils attending 22 primary (A) schools (compared with 21 and 1,437 pupils respectively at 30 June 1961) and 351 pupils receiving primary instruction at post-primary schools.

Curriculum. Criticism from the various schools and organizations to which the new draft syllabus was circulated has been considered and evaluated. A final draft prepared by the Syllabus Revision Committee and approved by the Director of Education is now being printed and will be made available to all schools. Introduction of the new syllabus, which will probably be made compulsory in all schools from the beginning of the 1963 academic year, is expected to result in primary (A) and primary (T) schools reaching a common point at Standard 6 instead of Standard 7.

Methods of teaching English to indigenous pupils. In keeping with the aural-oral approach followed by the Department of Education in the teaching of English, a series of recordings has been made for use in language teaching and, together with gramophones, distributed to schools in the Territory. The programme of equipping schools with radio sets is also being stepped up and it is expected that by 1963 every primary (T) school will have access to radio broadcasts. Meanwhile, the programme "Let's Speak English" is being continued and a second series in these broadcasts, which are designed to assist in teaching the rhythm and intonation of the normal patterns of English speech, is being introduced.

Text-books in use in primary (T) schools are being reviewed in the light of the recommendations of the Syllabus Revision Committee.

The officer of the Department of Education who was sent overseas to study modern trends in the teaching of English as a foreign language spent a year at the University of London and has since been appointed Principal of the Goroka Teachers' College, where students are undertaking the "A" course of training. Many of his recommendations and those of Mr. G. Pitman, former Director of Education Nauru, whose evaluation of the teaching of English in New Guinea primary schools is referred to on page 140 of the annual report, have been implemented in the new primary (T) schools syllabus.

Educational wastage. A recent examination of projections of enrolments in the various grades indicates that wastage is declining at an increasing rate, so that more and more pupils each year will complete their primary education.

Community-sponsored schools. Native local government councils are assuming increasing responsibility for schools within their areas and in the year ended 31 December 1961 spent over £21,500 on educational services. (This figure does

not include amounts spent by two councils whose precise expenditures on education are not known.) Growing community interest in education is also illustrated by the increasing number of parents' and citizens' associations formed at primary (T) schools.

Post-primary and secondary education
(pp. 141 and 142)

Moves to modify the Territory's educational system at the post-primary and secondary levels so as to integrate it with the New South Wales system of public examinations have been complicated by recent changes in the New South Wales syllabus. These changes provide for the replacement, beginning in 1962, of the New South Wales five-year course, with the Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of the third year and the Leaving Certificate (Matriculation) examination at the end of the fifth year, by a six-year course which provides for a School Certificate examination at the end of the fourth year and a Higher School Certificate (Matriculation) examination at the end of the sixth year.

The main development in the field of post-primary and secondary education in the Territory since 30 June 1962 had been the establishment of residential junior high schools which are progressively replacing post-primary (formerly intermediate) schools.

At the present time education at post-primary and secondary levels is being provided by the Administration in the following ways:

(a) Post-primary schools: In 1962 these schools are continuing to take pupils through Standards 7, 8 and 9 to the award of a Standard 9 Certificate. At 31 March 1962, there were eight schools of this type with a total of 364 indigenous pupils (261 male and 103 female) and eighteen teachers (eight indigenous and ten non-indigenous). In 1963, where the number of pupils offering warrants it, such schools will cater for pupils at Standard 7 only, while the upper levels will be reorganized on the junior high school pattern.

(b) Junior High Schools: These schools are boarding schools which follow the New South Wales Alternative Curriculum. Pupils are selected at the end of Standard 7 and are given a three year course leading to the award of the New South Wales Intermediate Certificate. The course is less formal and subject to a greater degree of local adaptation than the syllabus followed in the high schools and the students who take it will not normally proceed to upper secondary studies beyond the Intermediate Certificate level. There are at present four junior high schools (including the girls' boarding school at Dregerhafen, Morobe District) catering for 340 pupils (266 male and 74 female). Although pupils for these schools are at present selected on completion of Standard 7, the more advanced students may soon be selected

at the end of Standard 6 and under the new primary (T) syllabus referred to above under "Primary Education", it is expected that in future years most students will be selected at Standard 6 level. A further development may then be to add one year to the course at some or all of these schools and present students for the New South Wales School Certificate. In that event the Intermediate Certificate would be retained as an internal and optional examination for those wishing to enter technical and apprenticeship training at the end of the third year.

(c) High Schools: These schools, of which there are three (the integrated day schools at Lae and Rabaul and the indigenous boarding school at Keravat) now all follow the New South Wales syllabus at present leading to the New South Wales Intermediate Certificate examination at the end of the third year and the Leaving Certificate (matriculation) examination at the end of the fifth year.

As a result of the changes in the New South Wales syllabus mentioned earlier, the secondary course will become a six-year course with School Certificate and Higher School Certificate (matriculation) examinations at the end of the fourth and sixth years respectively. As in the case of the junior high schools, students are selected for entry at Standard 7, although later this may be changed to Standard 6. Indigenous students attending day high schools, but living away from home, are given financial assistance to enable them to attend. There are 29 indigenous (15 boys and 14 girls) and 124 non-indigenous pupils attending the two integrated high schools and 94 indigenous boys attending the Keravat boarding school.

(d) Secondary scholarships: Approximately twenty full scholarships are awarded to Papuan and New Guinean students each year, to enable them to proceed to Australia for secondary education. These scholarships cover all expenses including travelling, tuition, board, pocket money, etc. Two scholarships, on similar terms, have been awarded by the Commonwealth Development Bank. Subsidies (and where warranted by a means test, bursaries) are awarded to non-indigenous children whose parents are domiciled in the Territory, to enable them to obtain secondary education in Australia. In 1962, thirty-one children are receiving secondary education in Australia under scholarships, and 109 with the assistance of subsidies or bursaries.

(e) Correspondence tuition: Correspondence tuition is available, free of charge, to all indigenous Administration employees. At present, indigenous students are studying at levels ranging from Standard 4 to Matriculation. Where practicable, correspondence tuition is replaced by special classes held partly during normal working hours, and also by tutorial groups. At 31 March 1962, 682 were studying at the post-primary level and 240 at the secondary level.

Post-primary and secondary education in mission schools follows a pattern similar to that provided by the Administration, but comparable figures are not available.

Educational wastage. There has been an interesting experiment in combating wastage in the Gazelle Peninsula where a body known as the New Britain Post-primary School Council deals with the problem in an informal way. The Council consists of the presidents of the five local government councils in the neighbourhood of Rabaul, several prominent citizens from areas from which the school pupils come and one Department of Education representative (Mr. Ephraim Jubilee, M.L.C.) and has been operating now for about four months. Members of the Council have addressed groups of students and interviewed students referred to them by teachers. It has been reported that the Council has had a good effect in reducing desertions from the Rabaul Secondary School and the Malaguna Technical School, and has generally raised morale in other schools in the area. To date the Council has concentrated on Administration schools, but it is intended that visits will be paid to mission schools if requested.

Institutions of higher education (p. 142)

In May 1961, the Minister for Territories appointed a committee consisting of senior officers of the Department of Territories, the Prime Minister's Department, the Australian School of Pacific Administration and the Administration of Papua and New Guinea, to investigate the whole problem of tertiary education and higher training in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The Committee reported in August 1961, and recommended that:

(a) A central residential administrative college should be established in Port Moresby as soon as possible to cater for the training needs of the Administration and to some extent for those of private enterprise;

(b) A university college, linked with an Australian university, should be established at Port Moresby not later than 1966;

(c) A multi-racial, full standard teachers' college should be set up in the Territory as soon as possible;

(d) Plans should be made for the provision of a higher technical training institution; and

(e) Secondary education throughout the Territory should be expanded to bring more indigenous people to university entrance standard. These recommendations were accepted as a basis for detailed planning.

The creation of the administrative college (referred to under part V above) was made the first priority. A principal has been appointed and has taken up duty with the initial task of bringing the college into operation in 1963, with the assistance

of an interim council from the Territory Administration, the Department of Territories, and the Australian National University.

A site in the June Valley, adjacent to Ward's Strip on the outskirts of Port Moresby, has been selected for higher educational development generally. Preliminary site investigations have been carried out by the Administration, and preliminary talks on the design of a permanent building for the administrative college to cost in the region of £500,000 have started with the Commonwealth Department of Works.

Part of the June Valley site has been reserved for a university college. Preliminary talks between officers of the Department of Territories and the Prime Minister's Department and the Australian National University will be held in the near future to discuss in greater detail the possible interest and assistance of the Australian National University in the new university college. The date of its foundation will depend largely on the potential size of the undergraduate body, of all races, but it is hoped that its establishment will be justified in the next four or five years. In the meantime any indigenous students who matriculate will be assisted to attend Australian universities.

One New Guinea student is at present studying economics at the University of Sydney under a scholarship awarded by the Commonwealth Reserve Bank. Another is taking a diploma course at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College.

The Administration makes up to four scholarships available annually to residents of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea who would not be eligible for expatriate conditions in the Public Service, to enable them to undertake university courses in Australia. Four scholarships were also offered in 1962 to enable sons and daughters of *bona fide* Territory residents, irrespective of race, to undertake and complete medical studies at an Australian university. In addition various non-governmental organizations and business houses have shown an interest in sponsoring scholarships.

Four students are attending courses under Administration sponsorship at the Central Medical School, Suva, Fiji. In addition, fourteen new Guinean students are training at the Papuan Medical College, Port Moresby, to become assistant medical practitioners, fifty-seven as nurses, one as an x-ray assistant, and three as dental assistants.

The Papuan Medical College provides a six-year course for assistant medical officers and provision has been made in planning for the admission to the preliminary year of seventy-five students per year and to the pre-medical year of fifty students per year. The Government has authorized the expenditure of £361,000 this year, for the provision of stage 1 of the permanent buildings of the college. It is planned that eventually the Papuan Medical College will grow into the faculty of medicine of the Territory university.

At present there are three teachers' colleges in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea — two in the Trust Territory (Goroka and Rabaul) and one in Papua at Ward's Strip, adjacent to the June Valley site. The Administration has been asked to put forward proposals for raising the last-mentioned institution to a full standard multi-racial teachers' college.

On the question of providing higher technical training the Department of Territories has been obtaining information on the polytechnics established by the United Kingdom Government in Singapore, Hong Kong and Kuala Lumpur. These institutions are multi-level and combine the work normally done at technical institutes and trade schools with professional and near-professional courses. It is considered that, to make the best use of facilities such as libraries, residential accommodation and sporting grounds, it would be an advantage for the multi-racial teachers' college and the polytechnic to be associated with the administrative college and the university college.

Teachers (p. 143)

Non-indigenous teachers. In the nine months ended 31 March 1962, twenty-two trained teachers were recruited in Australia and posted to schools in New Guinea; and twenty-four qualified teachers were locally engaged on a temporary basis.

Fifty cadet education officers graduated from the Australian School of Pacific Administration at the end of 1961 and thirty-two were posted as teachers to schools in New Guinea, while at 31 March 1962, one hundred and twelve cadets were in training at the School — fifty-four in first year and fifty-eight in second year.

Of the intake of sixty "E" course trainees at the Rabaul Teachers' College in May 1961, fifty-eight graduated, of whom thirty-nine were posted to New Guinea schools.

Indigenous teachers. The following table shows the number of teacher trainees (excluding Papuan students) in training at both mission training centres (of which there are now seventeen) and Administration teachers' colleges:

	Course "A"		Course "B"				Course "C"				Total	
			1st year		2nd year		1st year		2nd year			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Administration	55		27	2	24		10				116	2
Mission	331	45	25	8			9				365	53
	386	45	52	10	24		19				481	55

The following trainees were granted certificates at the end of 1961:

	Course "A"	Course "B"	Course "C"
Administration	48	—	10
Mission	175	25	—
	223	25	10

In addition to these trainees, thirty-nine Administration trainees (thirty-two "A" Course and seven "B" Course) and twenty-eight mission trainees were granted certificates after successfully completing supplementary examinations.

Educational tours in Australia. Two groups of teachers — one female group in September 1961 and a group of male teachers in March-April 1962 — visited Australia, bringing the total number of such visits organized by the Department of Education to eight.

Salaries. Wage rates for indigenous teachers and instructors employed as assistants (teaching) in the Rabaul, Lae and Port Moresby urban areas were altered on 28 November 1961, with payment retrospective to 2 January 1961, as follows:

Trainee assistant (teaching)

(both training years). . . £156 per annum

Assistant (teaching)

Grade 1 £230 2s. per annum rising to £308 2s. per annum

Grade 2 £327 12s. per annum rising to £353 12s. per annum

Grade 3 £379 12s. per annum rising to £405 12s. per annum

Rates fixed for the Madang urban area are £13 per annum lower than those shown above. At present there are no Administration trainee assistants (teaching) in the Madang urban area.

Salary rates of Auxiliary Division teachers were altered as from 6 February 1962. These teachers are paid within the range of £200 per annum to £740 per annum, depending on qualifications and experience.

Teachers who have graduated from the "C" Teacher Training Course with the Junior Certificate are employed in the Third Division as assistant education officers and are paid within the salary range £324 to £951 per annum. (The annual report on New Guinea incorrectly grouped such teachers with non-indigenous teachers com-

pleting the "E" Course as Teachers' Grade 1 with a salary range of £858-£1,518.)

Adult education (p. 145)

At Port Moresby a representative group of citizens whose object is to promote adult education activities among people who are anxious to secure a better understanding of the basic economic, social and political problems of the Territory has been formed. The group proposes to organize short residential courses and to follow these up with regular lectures. Indigenous people are taking a leading part in these developments and are selecting the topics for study. The intention is to promote such courses in the main Territory centres and to bring to them interested individuals whose work otherwise keeps them in rural areas.

The community education courses described in the annual report have been continued. One, attended by forty-two persons, was held at Madang and two, attended by a total of eighty-two persons, were held at Vunadadir. Community training centres to cater for this type of course are under construction at Wewak, Maprik, Kavieng, Kieta, Hutjena, and Madang.

Last year the problem of adult education in the Territory was reviewed, and a programme has been drawn up to establish a wide range of leisure time courses and discussion groups of interest to indigenes, mass literacy classes and rural training centres where the village people may receive instruction in such matters as diet and cooking, hygiene, better housing, organization of women's committees and how government is conducted at the local and central levels. The programme is administered by an inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of the Assistant Administrator (Services).

Broadcasting services (p. 146)

A new broadcasting station was opened at Rabaul during the year, and, making use of the telecommunications transmitter, it transmits for three hours nightly on 4,840 kilocycles in the 60-metre band after the close of normal communications business. Programmes are in English, Melanesian Pidgin and Tolai, the language of the local people.

It is estimated that between October, when the station began operations, and the end of April, the number of receivers owned by indigenous people in the area increased fourfold, to some 550 sets. Although the programme is broadcast principally to the Tolai people, it is heard in many other parts of the Territory.

A good deal of the programme time is used for extension work in the fields of agriculture, health and local government, but, as the transmitter is available only in the evenings, it has not yet been possible to broadcast to schools.

The Rabaul station has the services of an advisory committee consisting mainly of indigenous

representatives and is staffed mainly by indigenes. It has the co-operation of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, which permits the re-broadcasting of news and other short information sessions in English.

At Port Moresby, the Australian Broadcasting Commission has modified its programme in recognition of the increasing proportion of Papuan and New Guinean listeners. The Commission is employing more indigenous staff and has engaged its first two indigenous cadet journalists.

News-sheets

Since July 1961, the following news-sheets have come into circulation:

Tolai News. Published monthly in English and vernacular by a group of four local government councils, and edited by a New Guinean, Stanis Toboromilat.

Catholic Action. Published monthly by the Catholic Mission, MONOITU, in English and Pidgin.

Idupa. Published monthly by New Guinea Lutheran Mission Synod, in English and Vernacular.

While these local news-sheets are produced to meet a local need, they do not cater for parochial interests only, but help to meet the demand for information from other places inside and outside the Territory and to expand the social and political horizons of people whose interests and sympathies have hitherto been very much localized.

Information services

In April 1962, a new department was established, namely, the Department of Information and Extension Services, incorporating the Division of Extension Services and the Public Relations Section of the Department of the Administrator. It will expand the services provided by those two organizations and in particular develop a local news agency to serve the increasing number of broadcasting stations and newspapers and to encourage the production of more of the latter. Attention will be given also to stimulating the training of journalists and other workers in the mass communications field.

This department will maintain close liaison with the United Nations Information Centre and will give practical assistance with translation of United Nations information material into local languages.

Targets

The following targets for educational advancement in *Papua* and *New Guinea* have been set for achievement within the next five years:

(a) Total school enrolment	350,000
(b) Enrolment in post-primary and secondary schools	10,000
(c) Enrolment in technical schools	2,000
(d) Enrolment in teacher-training schools	2,000
(e) Increase in number of trained indigenous teachers	4,500

School-building requirements in relation to these targets have not yet been fully determined but the following are planned for the Trust

Territory in 1962-1963: 1 teachers' training college; 1 post-primary school; 6 primary (A) schools; and 1 junior technical school.

DOCUMENT T/L.1053

Report of the Drafting Committee on New Guinea

[Original text : English]
[19 July 1962]

1. At its 1200th meeting, on 17 July 1962, the Trusteeship Council appointed a Drafting Committee composed of the representatives of Bolivia and New Zealand to propose, on the basis of the discussions which had taken place in the Council, conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea and to make recommendations concerning the chapter on conditions in that Territory for inclusion in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.

2. The Drafting Committee held two meetings. At these meetings the Committee had the benefit of the assistance of the special representative of the Administering Authority.

3. In the light of the general discussion in the Council on conditions in the Territory, the Committee has drafted a number of conclusions and recommendations which are set forth in the annex to the present report.

4. The Committee recommends to the Trusteeship Council that it adopt the revised working paper on conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea (T/L.1044 and Add.1) as the basic text for the chapter on conditions in that Territory to be included in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly and that it adopt the conclusions and recommendations set out in the annex below and include them at the end of each appropriate section or sub-section of the chapter.

ANNEX

Draft conclusions and recommendations

I. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Representative parliament

1. The Council notes the views of the 1962 Visiting Mission that the time has now come to create a truly representative parliament in Papua and New Guinea, that it is possible to proceed more rapidly in the political field than was contemplated when the new Legislative Council was inaugurated last year, that the people have leaders well competent to speak for them and to represent them in a thoroughly responsible way in a central parliament, that the establishment of such a body would do more than anything else to speed the development in the Territory of a national sentiment and a sense of political unity.

2. It further notes that the Mission believes that the establishment of the Legislative Council with elected representatives and the Administering Authority's intention of establishing a common electoral roll, together with the experience gained in the local government councils, now make it possible to plan for a Parliament of Papua and New Guinea of about a hundred members elected on the basis of direct elections and by adult suffrage under a system of single-member constituencies, and that the Mission proposed that all preparations for elections on this basis should be put in hand immediately and completed not later than the end of 1963.

3. The Council recommends that the Administering Authority give serious consideration to the Mission's proposal that preparations be made for the election of a representative Parliament of Papua and New Guinea and that the target for achieving this should be set no later than 31 December 1963.

Town advisory councils

4. The Council, noting the view of the 1962 Visiting Mission that the present system of town advisory councils had served its purpose and that the main towns of the Territory were now developing rapidly and that there were many residents in them well capable of playing a full part in elected municipal councils, commends to the Administering Authority the Mission's conclusion that there would be every advantage in proceeding to establish a system of representative municipal government on standard lines.

Local government councils

5. The Council endorses the views of the 1962 Visiting Mission that the progress and sound preparation made in the field of local government justified further advances along these lines. It suggests a further development of the policy whereby local government councils which have shown themselves capable of managing their own limited finances are now given subventions from public funds to assist them to increase and extend their activities, and to undertake, on an agency basis, some functions now performed by the Administration. It agrees that they should be given fuller powers similar to those of local government authorities elsewhere both in regard to functions and finance; and that pending the time when a regular rating system could be introduced under which all landowners would contribute to local council revenues on the basis of land ownership, there is much to be said for a system whereby estates would contribute to local councils' revenue.

Public Service : training and appointment of indigenous persons for positions of responsibility

6. The Council endorses the 1962 Visiting Mission's recommendation that a review and revision of the future programme of recruitment and training should be made and that in it priority should be given to the following three things: the number of senior posts should be kept to a minimum, avoiding departmental duplication and ensuring that the Service does

not become top-heavy; the Administering Authority should press on by every possible means with its education programme and a system of deliberate training to prepare New Guineans for the higher posts in the Service; and it should explore every possibility for finding more doctors and teachers on a temporary as well as a permanent basis.

7. It endorses the Mission's suggestions concerning these points: that a Public Service commission with New Guinean representation should be appointed to undertake the main duties now carried out by the Public Service Commissioner; that further measures should be taken to recruit expatriate personnel similar to the cadetship system; and that greater use might be made of the specialized agencies of the United Nations in the search for staff, particularly doctors and teachers.

II. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General

8. The Council, endorsing the view of the 1962 Visiting Mission that the time has now come to institute a full review of the economic problems now existing in the Territory and the programme now going forward, notes that the Administering Authority has already been in touch with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and welcomes the Administering Authority's acceptance of the Mission's proposal that the Bank should be invited to carry out a full economic survey. This should be directed to the preparation and execution of a full and concerted development plan for the Territory, and the target for the completion of this survey leading to the approval of a development plan should be set no later than 31 December 1963.

Land

9. The Council commends to the attention of the Administering Authority the suggestion of the 1962 Visiting Mission that it should aim at introducing throughout the Territory a single system of landholding providing for secure individual registered titles.

Roads

10. The Council commends to the attention of the Administering Authority the view of the Visiting Mission that the economic development of the hinterland of the main island of New Guinea, and indeed the political unity of the Territory, is dependent on providing a good road connexion to bring the potentially rich Highlands area into easier communication with the coast, and that it therefore felt that the next main road to be put into good order should be the one linking Lae and Goroka.

III. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Public health

11. The Council, noting the views of the 1962 Visiting Mission that targets in the field of public health for the next five years generally are realistic, that progress made in the field of public health has been admirable, and that the high standards of hospital construction and administration which are being set are well justified, and are very much to the credit of the Administration, commends the Administering Authority for the progress being made in the field of public health.

IV. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Higher education

12. The Council notes the views of the 1962 Visiting Mission that the Administration's educational programme for mass literacy is commendable, but inadequate in that it pays little or no attention to the need for higher education; that a positive programme is required to ensure that hundreds of students will be qualifying for and demanding higher education; that the Administration should be planning now to provide an annual turn-out of at least a hundred university graduates; that planning should include the provision of special courses for selected students at both the secondary and tertiary levels and the provision of inducements through scholarships or the payment of living allowances, in order to make it possible for them to complete such courses; and that this programme should be planned now and put into operation not later than the end of 1963.

13. The Council welcomes the comprehensive plans for secondary and tertiary education announced by the Administering Authority, including the selection for higher academic education of an annual quota of candidates who would be nursed through schools up to university level by means of special monetary inducements to continue their formal school studies; the establishment of a central residential administrative college; the establishment of a university; the establishment of a multiracial full standard teachers' college; the provision of higher technical training facilities; and the expansion of secondary education throughout the Territory.

14. The Council recommends that the Administering Authority devote even greater attention to the problem of developing university and higher education and that its plans should pay special consideration to the recommendations of the 1962 Visiting Mission.

Teacher training

15. The Council notes the views of the 1962 Visiting Mission: that the Administration should be commended for its programme of teacher training, which is making a most useful addition to the number of Australian teachers available each year, but that there is still not a sufficient number of teachers coming forward from New Guinea and Australia to reach the Administration's goal; that the possibility of securing English-speaking teachers from other sources should be actively explored; and that the Administering Authority should seek the assistance of UNESCO's international exchange service to provide additional teachers.

V. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERMEDIATE TARGET DATES AND FINAL TIME-LIMIT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

16. The Council notes the preliminary steps of the Administering Authority to stimulate the political advancement of the Territory.

17. The Council urges the Administering Authority to establish, in the light of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and in consultation with the representative organs of public opinion in the Territory, realistic target dates reflecting the sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the Territory in all aspects of its political life.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 3 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/4818	Report of the Trusteeship Council (1 July 1960-19 July 1961)	<i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
S/4890	Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covering the period from 1 July 1960 to 19 July 1961	<i>Official Records of the Security Council, Sixteenth Year, Special Supplement No. 1</i>
T/1448 and Add.1	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, 1959, on Nauru	<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 4</i>
T/1560	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1961	<i>Ibid., Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/1582	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1961, together with related documents	<i>Ibid.</i>
T/1583	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of Belgium on the administration of the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi for the year 1960	Mimeographed
T/1589	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia on the administration of the Trust Territory of Nauru from 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961	Ditto
T/1590	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of the United States of America on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961	Ditto
T/1591	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia on the administration of the Trust Territory of New Guinea from 1 July 1960 to 30 June 1961	Ditto
T/1592	Observations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the annual report on the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi for the year 1960	Ditto
T/L.1039 and Add.1	Conditions in the Trust Territory of Nauru : working paper prepared by the Secretariat	Mimeographed. For the outline of conditions in the Territory, as set forth in this document, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 4</i> , part II, chap. III.
T/L.1040 and Add.1 and 2	Conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands : working paper prepared by the Secretariat	Mimeographed. For the outline of conditions in the Territory, as set forth in this document, see <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Seventeenth Year, Special Supplement No. 1</i> , part II.
T/L.1044 and Add.1	Conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea : working paper prepared by the Secretariat	Mimeographed. For the outline of conditions in the Territory, as set forth in this document, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 4</i> , part II, chap. II
T/L.1049	Observations of members of the Trusteeship Council representing their individual opinions only	Mimeographed. For the observations set forth in this document, see <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Seventeenth Year, Special Supplement No. 1</i> , part II.

T/L.1052	Observations of members of the Trusteeship Council representing their individual opinions only	Mimeographed. For the observations set forth in this document, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 4</i> , part II, chap. III
T/L.1054	Observations of members of the Trusteeship Council representing their individual opinions only	<i>Idem.</i> , chap. II
T/PET .../...		Documents in this series are mimeographed



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1962

Agenda item 4 : Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda *

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
T/L.1042	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics : draft resolution concerning T/PET.10/34	1
T/L.1045	Bolivia : amendment to document T/L.1042	2
Check list of documents		2

* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session*, 1184th, 1185th, 1187th, 1192nd, 1193rd and 1197th-1199th meetings.

DOCUMENT T/L.1042

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics : draft resolution concerning T/PET.10/34

[Original text : English]
[8 June 1962]

The Trusteeship Council,

Recalling its resolutions 2006 (XXIV) of 29 July 1959 and 2063 (XXVI) of 5 May 1960,

Having examined the petition from Mr. Bolkeim concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,

Having heard the statement of the Administering Authority on the implementation of the aforementioned recommendations of the Trusteeship Council concerning compensation for the lands alienated from the inhabitants of Kwajalein,

Taking into account the recommendation of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1961, endorsed by the Trusteeship Council in its report to the Security Council of 27 July 1961 (S/4890), that, if a satisfactory solution was not arrived at in the very near future, the question of compensation

of the inhabitants of Kwajalein should be determined by arbitration,

1. Notes that the recommendations of the Council contained in resolutions 2006 (XXIV) and 2063 (XXVI) have remained unfulfilled for two years ;

2. Decides, with a view to finding a prompt and effective solution to the question of the form of payment and amount of the aforementioned compensation, to set up within three months an arbitral body composed of a representative of the Administering Authority, a representative of the group of the population concerned and a representative to be appointed by agreement between the interested parties. In the event that such an agreement is not reached within three months, the member of the Trusteeship Council representing ——— shall become the third arbitrator.

DOCUMENT T/L.1045

Bolivia : amendment to document T/L.1042

[Original text : Spanish]
[5 July 1962]

1. Replace operative paragraph 2 by the following :

“2. *Recommends* that, failing agreement of the inhabitants of Kwajalein to the procedure now contemplated by the Administering Authority for the settlement of the question of compensation to the inhabitants of Kwajalein, the question should be settled without delay by arbitration, as recommended by the 1961 Visiting Mission, the procedure for arbitration being agreed upon between the parties;”.

2. Add a new operative paragraph 3 :

“3. *Expresses the hope* that the Administering Authority will be able to report satisfactory settlement of this question at the thirtieth session of the Council.”

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 4 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

Document No.	Title	Observations and references
S/4890	Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covering the period from 1 July 1960 to 19 July 1961	Official Records of the Security Council, Sixteenth Year, Special Supplement No. 1
T/OBS.../...		Documents in this series are mimeographed
T/PET.../...		<i>Idem</i>



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1962

Agenda item 5 : Reports of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962:*

- (a) Nauru;
(b) New Guinea.
-

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/1595 and Add.1	Report on Nauru submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962	<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/1597 and Add.1	Report on New Guinea submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 3</i>
T/L.1050	China : draft resolution	Adopted without change. See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 2136 (XXIX)</i>

* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session* :

- Item 5 as a whole : 1202nd meeting ;
5 (a) : 1188th-1195th and 1200th-1202nd meetings ;
5 (b) : 1194th-1200th and 1202nd meetings.



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1962

**Agenda item 7: Report of the Trusteeship Council:
methods of work and procedure of the Trusteeship Council
(General Assembly resolution 1701 (XVI)) ***

CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
T/L.1038	Methods of work and procedure of the Trusteeship Council: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	1
Check list of documents		5

* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session*, 1180th, 1182nd, 1183rd and 1197th meetings.

DOCUMENT T/L.1038

**Methods of work and procedures of the Trusteeship Council:
working paper prepared by the Secretariat**

[Original text : English]
[12 March 1962]

1. At its 1177th meeting, on 10 January 1962, the Trusteeship Council took note of General Assembly resolution 1701 (XVI), of 19 December 1961, and requested the Secretariat to prepare a working paper on the technical aspects of simplifying the procedures of the Council's work in the light of the decrease in its membership and in the number of Trust Territories. The working paper should take into account all the suggestions in this connexion previously made in the Council and in the Fourth Committee during the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, and be submitted for consideration by the Council at its twenty-ninth session.

2. This paper does not deal with certain actions already taken by the Council regarding its methods of work and procedures, such as the disbandment of the Standing Committee on Administrative Unions and of the Committee on Rural Economic Development, or with the decision of the General Assembly to discontinue the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire.

SUGGESTIONS REGARDING
THE COUNCIL'S METHODS OF WORK

(a) Sessions

3. At the 1248th meeting of the Fourth Committee, during the sixteenth session of the General Assembly, the representative of Yugoslavia suggested that the Council should explore the possibility of replacing the long session it held annually by two shorter sessions.

4. In fact, in accordance with rule 1 of its rules of procedure, the Council has held two regular sessions every year except in 1961.

5. Since its eleventh regular session, the normal practice of the Council has been to examine the annual reports of the Trust Territories in Africa at its winter session, and those of the Trust Territories in the Pacific during its summer session. This practice was adopted partly because visiting missions went to the Trust Territories in Africa during the second part of the year and their reports were submitted at the winter session,

while those to the Territories in the Pacific went early in the year and their reports were ready for the summer session, and partly because of the dates when annual reports were submitted. The reports from African Territories, whose administrative year coincided with the calendar year, were received and processed in time for the winter session, while those from the Pacific Territories, whose administrative year ended on 30 June, were prepared for the summer session.

6. At its seventeenth and eighteenth sessions, in 1956, the last year in which conditions in eleven Trust Territories were examined, the Council, with a membership of fourteen, held a total of ninety-three meetings, of which twenty-five, at its eighteenth session, were devoted to the examination of conditions in the three Trust Territories of Nauru (eight), New Guinea (nine) and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (eight). Should the Council henceforth decide to hold only one regular session annually, it might consider the month of May as being the most suitable period, from the technical aspects of the preparation of documents, availability of conference services and the printing of the Council's reports to the General Assembly and the Security Council.

(b) Examination of annual reports: conclusions and recommendations of the Council

7. At the 1152nd meeting, during the examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at the Council's twenty-ninth session, the representative of India stated that as the Visiting Mission's comments and recommendations were cogent, he saw no need for the Council to appoint a drafting committee to formulate observations and conclusions on the Trust Territory. He suggested that the Council might merely adopt a resolution expressing appreciation to the Visiting Mission for its report and commending its conclusions and recommendations to the Administering Authority.

8. This suggestion was supported by the representative of the United Arab Republic who, at the following meeting, said that he considered the Visiting Mission's recommendations very pertinent and that the Council might find it appropriate to approve the Mission's report and commend it in its entirety to the attention of the Administering Authority without following the normal procedure whereby the Council would also formulate a number of recommendations.

9. At the 1154th meeting, the representative of the United Kingdom said that although he hoped that the Council would commend the Visiting Mission's report to the Administering Authority, he was not altogether in agreement with the suggestion made by the representative of India that no drafting committee should be set up, but that the Council should simply draw

the report to the Administering Authority's attention. Such a procedure would be wrong in principle because the Council itself should be responsible for its conclusions and recommendations. The Visiting Mission's report, however important, was only one of the documents considered by the Council. Furthermore, the Council's report should carry an indication of the views expressed by the members in the course of the debate. The members of the Visiting Mission had represented the United Nations and not their respective Governments and consequently their views as embodied in the report differed in character from those expressed in the Council itself. He therefore hoped that a drafting committee would be established in the normal way.

10. At the 1155th meeting, the President of the Council appointed a drafting committee for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

11. The question of drafting committees was again referred to at the 1171st meeting of the Council. In proposing the discontinuance of the Standing Committee on Petitions, the representative of India referred to the fact that, in 1962, the membership of the Council would be reduced to ten members, and if it had to appoint drafting committees, or any other committees, it would become increasingly difficult to man them. The representative of France, in supporting the Indian representative's proposal, thought that it would be advisable, for the sake of economy, to abolish the drafting committees as well.

12. At the 1248th meeting of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly, the representative of Yugoslavia, recalling the terms of reference of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962, pointed out that it would be only logical for the Trusteeship Council, in preparing its report to the General Assembly, to base its conclusions and recommendations concerning those two Territories on the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission. That procedure would obviate the need for drafting committees, at least where the Territories of Nauru and New Guinea were concerned.

13. With regard to the third Trust Territory — the Pacific Islands under United States administration — the representative of the United States had declared, in his statement at the General Assembly's 1061st plenary meeting concerning the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), that his Government intended to consult the local councils on the steps which might be taken, considering the special conditions prevailing in the Territory, to determine the wishes of the inhabitants with respect to their political future. That was naturally a question of great interest to the Trusteeship Council, which would no doubt not only be informed of the progress made in that direction, but would take an active part in those consultations, as also in any consul-

tations which might be held in New Guinea and Nauru. The information obtained as a result, together with the relevant information given in the annual report and that furnished by the special representative, should enable the Council to formulate its conclusions and recommendations, also without the help of a drafting committee.

14. By streamlining its methods of work and concentrating its efforts on the steps to be taken to enable the peoples of the three Trust Territories in the Pacific to attain independence, the Yugoslav representative considered that the Council would make a greater contribution to the undertaking which it shared with the Special Committee

on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It should act as a body taking decisions and initiatives of a political nature, rather than as a body which simply examined reports and formulated observations and recommendations of a general character. The Council now had a clearly defined objective, namely, to ensure the rapid attainment of independence by the remaining Trust Territories, and it was with that objective in mind that it must adapt its methods of work and procedure to the requirements of the new situation.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE COUNCIL'S CONSIDERATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORIES OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, NAURU AND NEW GUINEA AT ITS TWENTY-SIXTH AND TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSIONS

Number of meetings

Activity	Pacific Islands		Nauru		New Guinea	
	26th session (1960)	27th session (1961)	26th session (1960)	27th session (1961)	26th session (1960)	27th session (1961)
Opening statement	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Question period	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	5
General debate	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	2	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3
Closing statement.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
TOTAL	$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	7	7	$9\frac{1}{2}$	10
Drafting Committee.	4	6	6	4	6	8
Report of Drafting Committee	$\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	7	5	7	9
TOTAL NUMBER OF MEETINGS	13	$15\frac{1}{2}$	14	12	$16\frac{1}{2}$	19

Total number of meetings devoted to the three Territories

	26th session	27th session
Consideration of conditions	23	25
Drafting Committees.	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$
	$43\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) *Examination of petitions*

15. The question of the examination of petitions has been discussed on several occasions during recent sessions of the Council, in connexion with both the future work of the Council and the appointment of members to the Standing Committee on Petitions.

16. At the 1134th meeting of the Council, held during the twenty-sixth session, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that, by holding two sessions annually, the Council could give more time to the examination of petitions, which was its responsibility under Article 87b of the Charter but which was at present undertaken by the Standing Committee on Petitions in a purely mechanical manner. With the agenda lightened by the reduction in the number of Trust Territories, the Council could, at its next winter session, discontinue the Standing Committee on Petitions, whose establishment had not been sanctioned by the Charter, and could itself examine petitions, which would also be

less numerous. He did not see why certain members of the Council should minimize the importance of petitions, which had at first been considered by the Council itself. The establishment of a subsidiary body to examine them had come later and had been justified to some extent by the increase in their number. Now that petitions were going to be much less numerous, the Council should again take upon itself the important function assigned to it under Article 87b of the Charter.

17. The representative of the United Kingdom, supported by the representative of Belgium, said that the Council should not hold a winter session merely to examine petitions. Nor should petitions be examined directly by the Council in plenary session; that would be a very unsatisfactory procedure. Moreover, the normal practice was for petitions to be examined when special representatives were present, i.e., during the consideration of annual reports.

18. At the Council's 1171st meeting, held during the twenty-seventh session, the represen-

tative of India said he thought that only two or three petitions might be submitted to the Council at its next session. He proposed, therefore, that the Standing Committee on Petitions should be discontinued. His proposal was supported by the representatives of France and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the latter proposing that the Committee on Classification of Communications should also be discontinued.

19. The representative of Australia felt that the existing procedure whereby petitions were first examined in the Standing Committee on Petitions and later reviewed by the Trusteeship Council, offered the best safeguards.

20. The representative of Bolivia observed that the Standing Committee on Petitions was divided in the same way as the Council, namely, between representatives of the Administering Authorities and representatives of other countries. That could not be the main argument for the Committee's discontinuance. It was the number of petitions which should determine whether the Committee was retained or discontinued. He thought it might be best to refer the matter to the next session of the Assembly of the Council for a decision. In this view, he was supported by the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom.

21. The representative of the United Arab Republic said that he was prepared to vote in favour of the Indian proposal but he proposed, as a compromise, that consideration of the matter should be postponed until the next session. At that time, the membership of the Council would have changed, the situation in the Trust Territories would have developed further and the members of the Council would be better informed and able to take a decision agreeable to all concerned. The representatives of New Zealand and Paraguay agreed with this proposal.

22. The proposal of the representative of the Soviet Union to discontinue the Committee on Classification of Communications was adopted without objection, while that of the representative of the United Arab Republic was adopted by 8 votes to none, with 5 abstentions.

23. At the 1248th meeting of the Fourth Committee, the representative of Yugoslavia said that the Trusteeship Council had decided to examine

the question of the future of the Standing Committee on Petitions at its next session and that it would no doubt base its decision on the number of petitions requiring consideration. At the present time there were only three such petitions from the three remaining Trust Territories and very few petitions had been received from those Territories in the past. He added that if that state of affairs continued, it would doubtless be more practical for the Council itself to examine the petitions addressed to it. The Council might decide simply to suspend the Committee in case its services might be required again in the future.

24. The question of the discontinuance of the Standing Committee on Petitions and the examination of petitions by the Council, was discussed at the twenty-eighth session of the Council, in connexion with the appointment of members of that Committee. At the 1179th meeting, following a procedural discussion regarding the use of rule 106 to suspend the application of rule 90 of the Council's rules of procedure, and a reiteration of his position by the representative of the Soviet Union in favour of abolishing the Committee, the Council decided to defer the appointment of members of the Standing Committee on Petitions.

25. To date, a little over 20,000 petitions and communications from all former and present Trust Territories have been classified, documented and examined in accordance with the Council's rules of procedure. This figure does not reflect the very large number of petitions and communications concerning the former Cameroons under French administration, which were received in bulk at Headquarters or by visiting missions to that Territory. With regard to these petitions and communications, the Council adopted procedures whereby they were grouped together according to their subject-matter. In this manner, the resultant documents which were submitted for examination contained a number of petitions or communications. Of the total number of petitions and communications received, those from the remaining three Trust Territories in the Pacific were classified as follows:

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Specific petitions</i>	<i>General petitions</i>	<i>Communi- cations</i>
New Guinea	17	6	—
Nauru	20	—	2
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	33	3	3

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 7 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/L.1041	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland : draft resolution	Adopted without change. See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 2134 (XXIX)</i>
T/L.1047	Revision of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council : working paper prepared by the Secretariat	The drafting changes set out in this working paper were consequential upon the adoption of Trusteeship Council resolution 2134 (XXIX) and are incorporated in the latest revised edition of the rules of procedure (T/1/Rev.6)



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1962

Agenda item 8 : Co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI)] *

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
A/AC.109/19	Letter dated 20 July 1962 from the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples	Mimeographed

* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session*, 1199th meeting.



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1962

Agenda item 9 : Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories : report of the Secretary-General [Trusteeship Council resolution 36 (III) and General Assembly resolution 754 (VIII)] *

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* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session*, 1193rd meeting.

DOCUMENT T/1593

Report of the Secretary-General

[1 June 1962]
[Original text: English]

INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 36 (III) of the Trusteeship Council, Administering Authorities of Trust Territories were invited to furnish the Secretary-General with the names and addresses of officials in Trust Territories to whom Council records and other suitable material concerning the United Nations might be sent for their information, and to suggest appropriate channels through which information concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations might be communicated to the general public in the Territories. The resolution also requested the Secretary-General and the Administering Authorities to co-operate in ensuring an adequate flow of suitable information in the Trust Territories and to inform the Council periodically of the steps taken.

2. Subsequently, by resolution 754 (VIII) of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General was requested to initiate, on the basis of suggestions from the Administering Authorities or of his own knowledge, or both, a direct flow of information material addressed to the general public in the Trust Territories, and to include in his periodic

reports lists of the channels of dissemination which he had established.

3. The present report covers the period from 1 June 1961 to 31 May 1962. It includes items discussed at the United Nations Secretariat meetings with special representatives of the Trust Territories of New Guinea, Nauru and the Pacific Islands, which took place during the twenty-seventh session of the Trusteeship Council (1 June to 19 July 1961). It includes extracts from annual reports.

DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL RECORDS

4. Distribution of *Official Records* to Tanganyika and the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration and to Western Samoa under New Zealand administration was discontinued when these Territories attained independence. At the request of the Administering Authority for Nauru, one more address has been added to the list of addresses to which *Official Records* are sent in that Territory and the number of copies sent increased to fifteen. Accordingly, during the

period under review the distribution of *Official Records*¹ by the United Nations to addresses supplied by the Administering Authorities is as follows:

Territory	Number of addresses		Number of copies	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
Nauru	4	5	5	15
New Guinea	51	51	118	111
Ruanda-Urundi	45	40	45	40
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	10	10	58	71

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION IN THE TRUST TERRITORIES

A. General

5. A total of 40,614 copies of publications, consisting of twenty-two different titles in English, French, Marshallese, Palauan, Ponapean, Swahili, Trukese and Yapese was dispatched to the Territories. This total included materials specially intended for the observance of United Nations Day 1961. The number of paid subscriptions to the *United Nations Review* increased from 115 to 130, while the free distribution has been raised from 518 to 721 copies.

6. Approximately 2,400 copies of the pictorial wallsheet on the International Trusteeship System have been distributed. Additionally, a total of 237 photographic display sets have been dispatched to the Trust Territories.

7. Since March 1961, some 400 prints of new filmstrips have been sent to the Territories. These are in addition to the 2,400 prints which were provided during the previous year and which remain in circulation.

8. In addition to the above quantities of material, texts of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) have been distributed in the Trust Territories in approximately 118,000 copies in the following languages: English, French, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Marshallese, Palauan, Ponapean, Swahili, Trukese and Yapese. Other language editions are in preparation.

9. In the report on the dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories submitted by the Secretary-General to the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-seventh session (T/1563), reference was made (para. 7) to the first of a series of educational films, "The Charter of the United Nations", which had been made available for distribution in the Trust Territories. Two

additional titles in this series, "The General Assembly", and "The Trusteeship Council and System", have now been produced and prints have been dispatched to the Territories.

10. In the field of radio, scripts and recordings of a series of radio talks specially prepared for the Trust Territories have been distributed. Special programmes were prepared for use in Tanganyika and Western Samoa on the occasion of the independence of these two Territories.

11. The messages by the President of the Trusteeship Council and by the President of the General Assembly on the occasion of United Nations Day 1961 in the form of press releases and in radio recordings were distributed to the Territories.

B. Tanganyika

12. A United Nations Information Centre was established at Dar es Salaam on 16 June 1961. A Tanganyikan national has been appointed as Information Assistant in the Centre. The Centre has been provided with a reference library, as well as audio-visual materials for use in Tanganyika and the other areas it services. A weekly summary of United Nations news is being issued.

13. One of the initial undertakings of the Centre was the translation and printing in Swahili of 50,000 copies of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

14. Through the Centre, the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation receives regularly transcribed feature programmes prepared by United Nations radio. On the occasion of the independence of Tanganyika, the Centre arranged, in co-operation with the Tanganyika Broadcasting Corporation, for the transmission of statements by the President of the Trusteeship Council and by the President of the General Assembly. Additionally, a film on the appearance of Mr. Julius Nyerere before the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-seventh session was shown in local cinemas and articles on the operation of the Trusteeship System were placed in local papers.

C. Ruanda-Urundi

15. A United Nations Information Centre was opened at Usumbura on 16 June 1961. Two Information Assistants, one from Burundi and one from Rwanda, are employed in the Centre, which has been provided with a reference library and audio-visual materials. A weekly summary of United Nations news in French, Kinyarwanda and Kirundi is issued by the Centre. A course on the United Nations has been organized at the College du Saint-Esprit at Usumbura. Recorded radio programmes provided by the Centre on the work of the United Nations have been carried regularly by Radio Burundi. A special feature prepared by the Centre was broadcast on United Nations Day

¹ *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council* (summary records of meetings, annexes and supplements, including resolutions of the Council and reports of the visiting missions), fascicles of summary records of the Fourth Committee, reports of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly, and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the reports of the Fourth Committee.

1961. Both Radio Burundi and Radio Kigali carry news items on United Nations activities provided by the Centre.

16. The Centre has arranged for the translation, printing and distribution of 10,000 copies each of Kinyarwanda and Kirundi versions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, in addition to undertaking the distribution of 6,000 copies of the French edition. Two other basic pamphlets on the United Nations — "The United Nations and Human Rights" and "The Trusteeship System: How the United Nations Works for the People of Trust Territories" — are being issued in Kinyarwanda and Kirundi versions (10,000 each) in addition to a distribution of the French version.

17. In addition to its other duties, the Information Centre at Usumbura has assisted the United Nations Commissions for Ruanda-Urundi in public information matters.

D. Western Samoa

18. In addition to the regular supply of United Nations leaflets, pamphlets, posters, etc., as well as materials for the observance of United Nations Day 1961, 1,000 copies each of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples and of the leaflet "The United Nations and Human Rights" were supplied to Western Samoa. Also supplied were 500 copies each of the photo sheets on the General Assembly and the Trusteeship System and fifty copies each of four recent filmstrips on the work of the United Nations. Four United Nations films were supplied through the National Film Library of New Zealand.

19. Various United Nations documentary and feature radio programmes were sent to Western Samoa on request. These included the "Perspectives '61" series, "Science and the UN" and "Year of the Whirlwind". A special programme on the "Future of Western Samoa" was provided in connexion with the independence celebrations.

E. New Guinea

20. An Information Centre to provide services to the Trust Territory was opened at Port Moresby on 24 April 1962. The Centre is being provided with a reference library and with a supply of audio-visual materials for use in New Guinea and in Papua, to which it also provides services. Mr. A.S. Dajani has been appointed Director *ad interim* and steps are being taken to recruit a local inhabitant to serve as an Information Assistant in the Centre.

21. Prior to the establishment of the Centre, material was regularly supplied from Headquarters and from the Sydney Centre to the broadcasting station at Rabaul, including the texts of the radio talks specially prepared for use in the Trust Territories. Additionally during the period under

review, prints of four new films, including the educational titles mentioned above, were obtained by the National Film Library in Canberra for showing in the Territory. Film footage of debates in the Trusteeship Council was provided to the Administering Authority for inclusion in a series of films being made on the Territory by the Australian Government.

22. Supplies of leaflets entitled "The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples," "The United Nations and Human Rights" and "The Trusteeship System: How the United Nations Works for People of Trust Territories" were supplied to New Guinea through the Sydney Information Centre.

23. Provision is made in the social studies syllabus for instruction on subjects connected with the United Nations, describing its work and that of the specialized agencies and of the International Trusteeship System. Text-books are prescribed, and the book *United Nations for the Classroom* is used in the senior classes in indigenous schools. Information on current activities in the United Nations is conveyed to the public through broadcasting and newspaper facilities, and special days sponsored by the United Nations are marked by celebrations, Children's Day being the most important. Filmstrips and pamphlets produced by the United Nations are distributed to the schools.

F. Nauru

24. Nauru has received through the United Nations Information Centre at Sydney supplies of the leaflets specially designed for use in the Trust Territories — "The Declaration on the Granting of Independence of Colonial Countries and Peoples" "The United Nations and Human Rights" and "The Trusteeship System: How the United Nations Works for the People of the Trust Territories".

25. The United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962, was provided with a kit of sample Office of Public Information publications and posters and was requested to obtain comments from the local authorities regarding the use which is being made of this material and the further quantities which may be required.

26. The local authorities stated that the majority of the items listed had been previously supplied and that those were considered to be the most useful. Arrangements have been made for seven subscriptions to the *United Nations Review*.

27. There is only one newspaper, roneoed and issued by the Administration. The weekly news summaries would be of no value on account of the remoteness of the Island and the absence of an air-mail service, and photographs could not be used.

28. Wall sheets and photographic display sets, especially flag charts, charts showing the United Nations, and world maps showing Trust and

ex-Trust Territories, are used in Administration schools as teaching aids. Replacement sets of these in quantities similar to the 1961 distribution would be useful.

29. The British Phosphate Commissioners conduct local film screenings. No facilities exist for recording the size of, or the reactions of, the audience. There are no facilities for using filmstrips in Administration schools, and no broadcasting facilities in Nauru. No local educational and information publications exist.

30. Official documents and other publications containing information concerning the activities of the United Nations and of the Trusteeship Council are received regularly by the Administration and made available to the Nauruan people through their Councillors and at the Domaneab. The weekly news-sheet of the Administration is also used for this purpose.

G. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

31. Following a meeting with the special representative, material, including leaflets, filmstrips and posters suitable for use in teaching about the United Nations were shipped to the Director of Education at Agana, Guam. The Director of Education has also undertaken to distribute material on the United Nations to public libraries in the Trust Territory.

32. Scripts and tape recordings of the seven radio talks on the activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies have been provided to the Administering Authority for use by the radio stations in the Territory.

33. Approximately 5,000 pieces of literature, including 2,000 leaflets, 1,750 posters and 140 photographic display sets were provided to the Trust Territory for use in connexion with the observance of United Nations Day 1961.

34. The leaflets "The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" has been issued in the following local languages of the Trust Territory (3,000 copies each): Marshallese, Palauan, Ponapean, Trukese, and Yapese. An edition in Chamorro is in preparation. Additionally, the Administering Authority has been provided with 7,500 copies of the English edition for distribution. The leaflet "The Trusteeship System : How the United Nations Works for People of the Trust Territories" has been printed and distributed in Yapese, Ponapean and Trukese. Arrangements are being made for its production in Marshallese, Palauan and Chamorro during the coming months. A third leaflet, "The United Nations and Human Rights" has thus far been distributed in the Trust Territory in an English edition (6,000 copies). Arrangements are at present in hand for translating and printing it in the six principal local languages of the Trust Territory.

35. Teaching on the works of the United Nations and of the Trusteeship System is included in the programmes of all the schools, and United Nations information is distributed in all districts. Study of the work of the United Nations is included as a subject in the social studies syllabus of the intermediate schools and of the Pacific Islands Central School. United Nations Day is an official holiday, celebrated annually throughout the Territory.

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 9 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/1563	Report of the Secretary-General	<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Annexes, agenda item 12</i>



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1962

Agenda item 10 : Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories : report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 557 (VI) and 753 (VIII)) *

CONTENTS

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T/1596	Report of the Secretary-General	1

* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session*, 1193rd meeting.

DOCUMENT T/1596 †

Report by the Secretary-General

[13 June 1962]
[Original text : English]

GENERAL

1. The United Nations programme of scholarships and fellowships for inhabitants of Trust Territories was initiated by the General Assembly in resolution 557 (VI) of 18 January 1952. By this resolution and by resolution 753 (VIII) of 9 December 1953, the General Assembly invited Member States to make available to qualified students from Trust Territories, scholarships, fellowships and internships for university study and post-primary and technical education.

2. The programme is administered under the procedure approved by the Trusteeship Council at its thirteenth session (T/1093). According to this procedure, the Secretary-General was invited to submit to the Trusteeship Council at least once a year a report containing all appropriate details of the programme. The present report is the eleventh such report and covers the period from 25 May 1961 to 9 June 1962.

OFFERS OF SCHOLARSHIPS ;
UTILIZATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS

3. During the period under review, fourteen Member States continued to offer scholarships¹ to students from Trust Territories. The Member States were : Burma, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, the Philippines, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

4. In order to obtain as complete and detailed information as possible for inclusion in the present report, the Secretary-General, on 9 March 1962 and again on 27 April 1962, addressed letters to the fourteen Member States requesting information on the scholarships offered and, in view of the particular interest shown by the General Assembly in the actual use made of the scholarships,² also requesting information on the number of awards made, the utilization of the awards and, in cases

¹ For details of the offers, see chart annexed to the present report.

² See General Assembly resolutions 1209 (XII), 1277 (XIII), and 1643 (XVI).

† Incorporating T/1596/Corr.1.

of non-utilization, the reasons for the failure of the students to take up the scholarships. As at 9 June 1962, replies had been received from six Member States. These were : Czechoslovakia, India, Italy, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

5. By letter dated 6 June 1962, the Secretary-General was informed that for the academic year 1961-1962 the Government of Czechoslovakia had offered thirty scholarships and had in fact granted thirty-four scholarships (to applicants from former Trust, former Non-Self-Governing and Non-Self-Governing Territories), of which two were granted to students from the Cameroons formerly under United Kingdom administration.

6. By letters dated 22 and 25 May 1962, the Secretary-General was informed that all eight scholarships offered under the India General Scholarships Scheme 1961-1962 (six for students from the former Trust Territory of Tanganyika and two for students from other Trust Territories), had been awarded and utilized. In addition, thirty-four students (twenty-three from Tanganyika and eleven from other Trust or former Trust Territories) who had been awarded scholarships in previous years continued to study in India during 1961-1962.

7. By letter dated 21 May 1962, the Secretary-General was informed that the Government of Italy had offered to Trust Territory students five scholarships for the academic years 1961-1962 and 1962-1963. The scholarships were not intended for merely one year, and it was expected that the students who benefited from them would continue their course of study for several years.

8. By note dated 29 May 1962, the Secretary-General was informed that there were at that time four students from Ruanda-Urundi studying in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on scholarships made available to students from Trust Territories.

9. By note dated 31 May 1962, the Secretary-General was informed that under the educational and cultural programme of the United States Government, seven scholarships had been allotted to Trust Territory students and that five of the scholarships had been awarded and utilized, one by a student from the Cameroons formerly under United Kingdom administration, two by students from the former Trust Territory of Tanganyika and two by Ruanda-Urundi students. The two remaining scholarships were not utilized because no students from Nauru or New Guinea had applied for them. In addition, eight students granted scholarships in previous years continued to study in the United States during 1961-1962, of whom four were from the Cameroons formerly under United Kingdom administration, three from the former Trust Territory of Tanganyika and one from the former Trust Territory of Western Samoa. Two teacher grants were also awarded to Tan-

ganyika students during 1961-1962 and for the 1962 fiscal year (1 July 1962 to 30 June 1963), a leader grant was made available to a student from Ruanda-Urundi.

10. By letter dated 15 May 1962, the Secretary-General was informed that for the academic year 1961-1962, the Government of Yugoslavia had offered fifteen scholarships to students from Trust Territories. One student from the Cameroons formerly under United Kingdom administration had begun his studies in February 1962 while a further two students, one from the Cameroons formerly under United Kingdom administration and one from the former Trust Territory of Tanganyika who had been awarded scholarships had not yet arrived in Yugoslavia.

11. By letter dated 2 April 1962, the Secretary-General was informed that for the academic year 1962-1963 the Government of Yugoslavia had offered twenty-five scholarships which would be available to students from both Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. Travel expenses would be paid. Scholarships offered for 1961-1962 which had not been utilized would still be available. However, scholarships offered for previous years which were not utilized had expired.

APPLICATIONS ; DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMME

12. Applications for the scholarships may be submitted to the Secretary-General for transmittal to the Member States concerned.³ During the period from 25 May to 1 October 1961, the Secretary-General received eighteen applications from students from the Cameroons formerly under United Kingdom administration, while during the period to 9 December 1961, the Secretary-General received twenty-two applications from students from the former Trust Territory of Tanganyika. These forty applications were for the scholarships offered by Burma (eight applications), Czechoslovakia (twelve applications), Hungary (four applications), Mexico (one application), the Philippines (three applications), Romania (two applications) and Tunisia (ten applications). For a short period after these territories ceased to be Trust Territories a few applications continued to be received. These applications were also transmitted to the Member States concerned for whatever action they considered appropriate.

13. During the entire period under review, no applications were received from students from any of the Trust Territories in the Pacific or from Ruanda-Urundi.

14. Information on the scholarship programme is sent to interested persons, upon request, in a brochure which describes all current offers and

³ Except for the scholarship offered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the scholarship offered by the United States of America, in which cases applications are sent direct to the Member State concerned.

explains how to apply for the scholarships. During the period from 25 May to 1 October 1961, sixteen brochures were sent to students from the Cameroons formerly under United Kingdom administration and during the period up to 9 December 1961, forty-four brochures were sent to students from the former Trust Territory of Tanganyika. Thereafter, the students were informed that since their Territories had ceased to be administered under the International Trusteeship System, they were no longer eligible to apply for these particular scholarships and they were given information on other scholarship opportunities for African students.

15. During the entire period under review, only one request for information on the scholarships programme was received from Ruanda-

Urundi and only one from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. No requests were received from Nauru or New Guinea.

16. In accordance with the approved procedure, information on the scholarships programme was transmitted to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for publication in the handbook *Study Abroad*. The Administering Authorities were also kept informed of current offers and the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962, was also supplied with copies of the brochure for the information of likely candidates. Brochures have also been included in the information sent out by the Office of Public Information for distribution in the Trust Territories.

ANNEX

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS OFFERED TO TRUST TERRITORY STUDENTS; AWARDS AND UTILIZATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS

Offering State	Date offered	Number of scholarships	Field of study and duration	Travel expenses	Maintenance and allowances	Awards and utilization of scholarships
Burma	Original offer 1952 and continued to present	3	University, technical studies, agriculture. Tenable from 2-3 years	None	Tuition, maintenance grant (kyats 250/- per month), book allowance (up to 200/- per year)	Four awards were made prior to 1961-1962; one was not taken up because the student lacked travel funds, two were not taken up because the students obtained scholarships elsewhere. No information 1961-1962
Czechoslovakia	Yearly offers made since 1956-1957		University studies. Tenable from 4 to 6 years	Round-trip paid	Tuition, board and lodging, medical and hospital care. Personal allowance	All 31 scholarships for 1960-1961 were being utilized as of May 1961, nine by Trust or former Trust Territory students
	For 1960-1961	31 *	Preliminary language course			All 34 scholarships for 1961-1962 awarded and utilized, two by former Trust Territory students
	For 1961-1962	34 *				
Hungary	Yearly offers made since 1959-1960		University studies. Tenable 4 years for arts, fine arts and crafts; 6 years for technical sciences (mechanical, metallurgical, railroad engineering, chemistry, electricity, mining, textiles, economics, agriculture, agronomy, veterinary science), teacher-training and medical training. Preliminary training where necessary. Preliminary language course	Round-trip paid	Tuition, maintenance grant (850 Hungarian forints per month from which 238 forints paid for board and 50 forints for lodging); occasional grants for clothing; medical and hospital care	All ten scholarships for 1960-1961 awarded as of May 1960, two to Trust Territory students, but no information was received on the utilization of the scholarships
	For 1961-1962	No information				No information 1961-1962
India	Yearly offers made since 1952-1953		University studies (arts and humanities, sciences, agriculture, medicine, technology, education, law, commerce, forestry, veterinary science, engineering, etc.). Tenable for duration of course	Round-trip paid	Tuition and fees; monthly allowance	All eight scholarships for 1961-1962 awarded and utilized. In addition, 34 students from Trust or former Trust Territories continued to study in India during 1961-1962 on scholarships awarded in previous years
	For 1961-1962	8				
Indonesia	Original offer made in 1953 and continued	6	For university graduates only. Four for study in Indonesian languages, archaeology, social anthropology, customary law of Indonesia, tenable for one year. Two for study at universities outside Indonesia in technical, economic and social fields, tenable for one year	Round-trip paid	Tuition and fees; monthly allowance for board, lodging and clothing	One fellowship was awarded in 1954. No further information on awards or utilization as of 1961-1962

ANNEX (continued)

Offering State	Date offered	Number of scholarships	Field of study and duration	Travel expenses	Maintenance and allowances	Awards and utilization of scholarships
Italy	Yearly offer since 1959-1960 For 1961-1962 For 1962-1963	5 5	University studies. Tenable one academic year. Renewable. Preliminary language course	Round-trip paid	Tuition and fees; monthly allowance (80,000 Italian lire — approx. \$(100) for duration of course. Assistance in obtaining board and lodging	One scholarship awarded and utilized during 1959-1960 No specific information on whether or not scholarships for 1961-1962 have been awarded or utilized
Mexico	Original offer made in 1953 and continued	13 *	Three scholarships in the Directorate of Indigenous Affairs; three scholarships in the Directorate of Secondary Education; four scholarships in the Directorate of Teacher-Training; three scholarships in the Directorate of Agriculture. Offered initially for one year with possible renewal. Knowledge of Spanish necessary	None	Tuition, board and lodging	No awards made up to 1960-1961 because none of the applicants fulfilled the minimum requirements No information 1961-1962
Philippines	Original offer made in 1953 and continued	11	Scholarships at: (a) Adamson University, Manila, for chemical engineering. Tenable four years (b) Rizal Memorial Colleges, Davao City, for junior normal college, education, law, commercial course, secretarial course (c) Fr. Urios College Butuan. Tenable for one year (d) Namei Polytechnic Institute, Manila (e) Cebu Roosevelt Memorial Colleges, Bogo	None	(a) Tuition (b) Tuition, authorized fees (c) Tuition, incidental free use of books (d) Unspecified (e) Unspecified	A number of scholarships were awarded prior to 1961-1962; Some were not taken up because the students lacked travel funds. No information on whether any were utilized. No information 1961-1962
Romania	Original offer 1956 Increased 1958 to Increased 1959 to	2 * 5 * 20 *	For study in the following faculties: mathematics, petrol chemistry, agronomy, Romanian philology	Return trip paid. Annual vacation trip to resorts paid	Tuition, monthly allowance of 1,000 lei	All 20 scholarships had been awarded as of February 1961, seven to Trust Territory students, but no information was received on utilization No information 1961-1962
Tunisia	Original offer for 1957-1958 and continued	10 *	For secondary education, university subjects. Tenable for one year and renewable. Knowledge of French or Arabic required	None except that travel expenses are paid within Tunisia	Board and lodging, school fees, 25,000 francs per month granted to university students	A number of scholarships were awarded prior to 1961-1962 and information was received that two were utilized in 1959 and four in 1960 by Trust Territory students No information 1961-1962
Turkey	Original offer made in 1952	2 *	(a) Technical and vocational training for artisans, mechanics, technicians	None	Tuition, monthly allowance of 250 Turkish lira for living	No scholarships utilized up to April 1961 because the academic

ANNEX (continued)

Offering State	Date offered	Number of scholarships	Field of study and duration	Travel expenses	Maintenance and allowances	Awards and utilization of scholarships
	Increased 1960 to	5 *	(iron-workers, printers, engineers, chemistry assistants, etc.). Tenable for from 2-3 years		expenses, 300 T.L. per year for clothing, 50 T.L. per year for books, 50 T.L. per year for tuition expenses, 300 T.L. every two years for purchase of overcoat	background of the applicants did not meet the standards required for university entrance
			(b) Advanced vocational and technical training at practical fine arts schools, technical instruction schools, engineering technical schools. Tenable for 4 years. Preliminary language course			No information 1961-1962
	Additional scholarships 1961-1962	5 *	Vocational and technical training for graduates of grammar and junior high schools	None	Tuition, room and board in schools, 50 T.L. for personal expenses	All five scholarships awarded as of April 1961 but no information on whether any scholarships were utilized
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1960		At the University of Friendship Among Nations, Moscow, for engineering, agriculture, medicine, natural sciences, history, philology, economics; tenable 4 to 5 years. Plus one-year language course and preparatory studies of one to three years for persons who have not completed their secondary education	Round-trip paid	Tuition, medical care, board and lodging	No information 1961-1962 As of 29 May 1962, four students from Ruanda-Urundi were studying in the Soviet Union
United States of America	Yearly offers made since 1952		University studies. Tenable for 1 year. Renewable	Round-trip paid	Tuition, fees, funds for maintenance and orientation	Five of seven scholarships awarded and utilized. In addition, eight students continued to study in the United States during 1961-1962 on scholarships previously awarded. Two teacher grants also awarded and utilized
	For 1961-1962	7				
Yugoslavia	Original offer 1952	5 fellowships				
		5 scholarships				
	Subsequently	6 scholarships				
	1960-1961	10 scholarships	University studies. Tenable duration of course. Preliminary language training	Round-trip paid	University fees; 30,000 dinars per month; book allowance of 10,000 dinars per year; students may borrow 50,000 dinars payable in monthly installments; medical care	Five out of first six scholarships utilized as of April 1960. Three awards made from 1961-1962 offered to former Trust Territory students of which one was being utilized as of February 1962
	Increased 1961-1962	15 scholarships				
	New offer beginning 1962-1963	25 scholarships *				

* Available also to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories.



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES
TWENTY-NINTH SESSION
NEW YORK, 1962

Agenda item 11 : Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council *

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/L.1046	Draft report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covering the period from 20 July 1961 to ... July 1962 : working paper prepared by the Secretariat	Adopted by the Council at its 1199th meeting. See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Seventeenth Year, Special Supplement No. 1</i> , Introduction and part I

* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session*, 1199th meeting.



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

NEW YORK, 1962

Agenda item 12 : Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly *

CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/L.1048 and Add.1	Draft report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering the period 20 July 1961 to . . . July 1962 : working paper prepared by the Secretariat	Adopted by the Council at its 1202nd meeting. See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 4</i> , part I and part II, chap. I

* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session*. 1202nd meeting.

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