



Thirty-third session
Agenda item 14

DRAFT REPORT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FOR THE PERIOD COVERING 1 JULY 1965 TO __ JULY 1966

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

PART I

ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

A. Membership

1. The composition of the Trusteeship Council on 1 January 1966 was as follows:

Members administering Trust Territories

Australia

New Zealand

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

United States of America

Members mentioned by name in Article 23 of the Charter and not administering Trust Territories

China

France

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Members elected by the General Assembly

Liberia

Date of retirement
31 December 1968

B. Officers

2. Mr. Francis D.W. Brown (United Kingdom) and Miss Angie Brooks (Liberia) were elected President and Vice-President respectively, at the beginning of the thirty-third session on 27 May 1966.

C. Sessions and meetings

3. The Council held the following meetings during the period covered by this report: thirty-third session (127th to 129th meetings), 27 May to __ July 1966.
4. All meetings took place at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

D. Procedure

5. No change affecting procedure was made by the Council in the period under review.

E. Relations with the Security Council

6. In accordance with Article 85 of the Charter, with resolution 70 (1949) adopted by the Security Council at its 415th meeting on 7 March 1949, and with its own resolution 46 (IV) of 24 March 1949, the Trusteeship Council continued to perform those functions of the United Nations under the Trusteeship System relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and submitted a report thereon to the Security Council.^{1/}

F. Relations with the specialized agencies

7. Representatives of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) participated in the work of the Council as occasion required.
8. WHO submitted to the Council a report^{2/} on its investigation of the complaints in a petition concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (T/PET.10/37).

1/ Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Special Supplement No. 1 (S/_____).

2/ T/1647; see also the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council (S/_____).

CHAPTER II

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS

9. The Trusteeship Council had before it the annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the following Trust Territories:

Trust Territory	Administering Authority	Year covered by report	Date of receipt of the report by the Secretary-General	Note of the Secretary-General transmitting the report
Nauru	Australia	Year ended 30 June 1965	20 April 1966	T/1648
New Guinea	Australia	Year ended 30 June 1965	26 April 1966	T/1649
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	United States of America	Year ended 30 June 1965	25 May 1966	T/1652

10. Further details concerning the procedural aspects of the examination of the annual reports are given below:

Trust Territory	Name of the Special Representative	Meetings at which the annual report was examined
Nauru	Mr. R.S. Leydin Head Chief Hammer de Roburt (Adviser) Mr. Detsimea (Adviser)	1285th 1288th-1293rd 1295th
New Guinea	Mr. G.W. Toogood Mr. Dirona Abe (Adviser) Mr. Tei Abal (Adviser)	1278th 1280th-1284th 1286th, 1294th

CHAPTER III

EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS

A. Examination of petitions

11. At its thirty-third session, the Trusteeship Council examined two petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 1, and three petitions circulated under paragraph 2, of its rules of procedure. The details of the petitions examined and considered are given below, together with an indication of the action taken on them by the Council. The consideration of petitions relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is dealt with in the Trusteeship Council's report to the Security Council.

B. Petitions concerning Nauru

12. There was one petition circulated under rule 85, paragraph 2, concerning Nauru and dealing with matters of a general nature (T/PET.9/L.1). The petitioner suggested that by "complete transformation of the whole island, projected by tourist experts, natural scientists, foresters, civil engineers, architects, etc., an attractive tourist center should be made of Nauru". This petition was placed on the agenda during the Council's examination of conditions in Nauru. At its 1292nd meeting, on 19 July 1966, the Council decided, without objection, to take note of the petition.

C. Petitions concerning New Guinea

13. One petition concerned an Indian girl, born in Fiji, who had applied for a teaching position in New Guinea (T/PET.8/20). She had received a reply that she was not acceptable because she was not "eligible for Australian citizenship". The representative of the Administering Authority stated, at the 1290th meeting, that the fundamental thing was that the person had made an application for a position for which she was not qualified and had not therefore been appointed to the position. It was true that under the immigration laws existent in the Territory at the time she applied she was not eligible for residential appointment in Papua and New Guinea. That situation no longer obtained. In these circumstances, the

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Council decided without objection, to take note of the petition and to draw the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority, including those contained in document T/OBS.8/10.

14. Another petition alleged discrimination against "all the coloured people, such as the Chinese and Japanese who live in New Guinea" (T/PET.8/21). The petitioner stated that he had started to set up a Chinese school in 1956 in Kavieng, New Guinea, but that he had encountered obstructions made by the Administering Authority which did not permit the entrance of teachers as citizens of the Republic of China. Invoking the Charter of the United Nations, he requested that all the coloured peoples who live in New Guinea should receive equal treatment as given to other nationalities freely allowed to enter the Territory. He appealed to the Trusteeship Council to intervene. At the 1290th meeting, the representative of the Administering Authority stated that it was not correct to say that other nationalities were allowed to enter the Territory without limitation. A permit was issued only subject to compliance with certain conditions, regardless of the country of nationality of the person concerned. Moreover, the Chinese community was not indigenous to New Guinea. To prevent the growth of a group of nationals of another country in the emerging circumstances of New Guinea, certain limitations had been placed on entry into the Territory of such nationals, limitations relating to the ultimate good of the country's development. At the same time, with regard to the group of Chinese people whose origins in the Territory went back beyond the times of the Australian administration, provisions had been offered by the Administering Authority to these people with regard to Australian citizenship and assistance and they had been availed of in the majority of cases. Concerning the system of education in the Territory, it was what the Administering Authority called a "secular" or government system of education. Certain missionary schools did not reach the standards prescribed by the Education Ordinance and were not therefore recognized as conforming to the requirements of the State in respect of education, and were not eligible for assistance. This could include the importation of teachers. In these circumstances, the Council decided, without objection, to take note of the petition and to draw the attention of the petitioner to the observations of the Administering Authority, including those contained in document T/OBS.8/11.

CHAPTER IV

VISITS TO TRUST TERRITORIES

United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1967

15. At its 1293rd meeting, the Trusteeship Council decided to dispatch a regular visiting mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1967. The composition and terms of reference of the Mission are given in the Trusteeship Council's report to the Security Council (S/_____).

CHAPTER V

ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE BY THE TRUST TERRITORIES AND THE SITUATION IN TRUST TERRITORIES WITH REGARD TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

A. General

16. At its 1293rd meeting, the Trusteeship Council considered the question of the attainment by the Trust Territories of the objectives of self-government or independence, in conjunction with the question of 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. Throughout its examination of conditions in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, Nauru and New Guinea, during its thirty-third session, members of the Council paid special attention to the measures and steps being taken to transfer all powers to the peoples of those Territories in accordance with their freely expressed will and desire, in order to enable them to enjoy self-government or complete independence within the shortest time practicable. At this meeting, the view on the need for setting dates for the attainment of self-government or independence was especially stressed. The individual observations of members of the Council, as well as the Council's pertinent conclusions and recommendations, are contained in the report to the Security Council with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and in the relevant chapters on Nauru and New Guinea in part II of the present report.

17. General Assembly resolutions 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, and 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, establishing a Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples requested, inter alia, the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee in its work. In accordance with this request, the President of the Trusteeship Council addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Special Committee informing him that the Council, at its thirty-third session, had examined conditions in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, Nauru and New Guinea, and that the conclusions and recommendations of the Council, as

well as the observations of the Council members representing their individual opinions only, were contained in the report to the Security Council relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and in the report to the General Assembly with regard to Nauru and New Guinea. He also expressed his willingness to discuss with the Chairman of the Special Committee any further assistance which the Special Committee might require from the Trusteeship Council.

B. General Assembly resolution on the question of
the Trust Territory of Nauru /2111 (XX)/

18. General Assembly resolution 2111 (XX) of 21 December 1965 (a) reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Nauru to self-government and independence; (b) called upon the Administering Authority to take immediate steps to implement the proposal of the representatives of the Nauruan people regarding the establishment of a Legislative Council by 31 January 1966; (c) requested the Administering Authority to fix the earliest possible date, but not later than 31 January 1968, for the independence of the Nauruan people in accordance with their wishes; (d) further requested that immediate steps be taken by the Administering Authority towards restoring the island of Nauru for habitation by the Nauruan people as a sovereign nation, and called upon the Administering Authority to report to the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present resolution.
19. At its 1285th meeting, the Council decided to consider General Assembly resolution 2111 (XX) in conjunction with its examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority for the period under review.

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Observations of members of the Trusteeship Council representing their individual opinions only

20. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that members of the Trusteeship Council would recall that the General Assembly resolution on the question of the Trust Territory of Nauru (2111 (XX)) related to the most important aspects of the life of the people of Nauru, namely, the granting of independence to the Territory and the conditions under which that could be effected. The events which had occurred since the adoption of that resolution by an overwhelming majority had shown, however, that the Administering Authority had not implemented all the recommendations contained. That would explain, he stated, why the Australian delegation at the current session of the Trusteeship Council had categorically refused to carry out so simple a request of the resolution to present a separate report on the implementation of the General Assembly resolution regarding Nauru.

21. With regard to the implementation of operative paragraph 3 of the resolution, namely, the fixing of a date for the granting of independence to Nauru, the material which was available to the Council showed that the Administering Authority had not made any precise statement about a time-table for the establishment of independence for Nauru. It had explained that omission in a very unconvincing way. As before, the Australian colonizers were trying to cast doubt on the ability of the people of Nauru to develop independently, and this aspect had been referred to in the world Press which had reported that Australia doubted whether such a small Territory as Nauru could be successful as an independent country. He said that similar views had been expressed at a time when the representatives of the people of Nauru had directly stated that the Territory was ripe for independence. In that connexion, he stated, the Soviet delegation fully supported the viewpoint of the representatives of the indigenous population of the Territory.

22. The representative of the USSR stated that the course of the discussion on Nauru at the current session of the Trusteeship Council had shown clearly that the Nauruan people had long been ready to deal with their own affairs.

23. He stated that regarding the lack of action by the colonizers in the setting up of a date for independence of Nauru, he would like to draw attention to the

illogical position of Australia. When the Council was discussing other Trust Territories, the Australian representative said that independence should be granted in accordance with the wishes of the indigenous population. The people of Nauru had quite clearly expressed their wish to receive independence in 1968. However, he said, Australia refused to acknowledge that as a basis for the setting up of an exact date for the granting of independence.

24. Regarding the requirements of resolution 2111 (XX) that the Administering Authority take immediate steps to restore the island of Nauru for habitation by the Nauruan people as a sovereign State, these had also been ignored. His delegation considered that the Trusteeship Council should recommend that Australia take immediate steps to implement resolution 2111 (XX) and thus fulfil its duty to the people of Nauru.

25. The representative of Liberia stated that in unequivocal terms the Administering Authority had given as its policy concerning Trust Territories under its administration that it was the peoples of the Territories who must decide their future. That principle was in harmony with Article 76 b of the United Nations Charter regarding the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Trust Territories. In no less unequivocal terms, she continued, the Nauruan people, through their representatives, had informed both the Administering Authority and the Trusteeship Council that they had chosen independence, and that they desired to become independent on 31 January 1968.

26. Concerning paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2111 (XX), however, she said that her delegation did not share the scepticism of the Administering Authority that independence should be delayed until the newborn statutory bodies had had time to grow in strength and to plumb the depths of some of the more difficult problems that harassed any government. First, she said, the delay in establishing those bodies rested with the Administering Authority as the records would show. Secondly, the Nauruans were enlightened people; thanks were due to the Administering Authority for its efforts in that respect.

27. Her delegation recommended that the Trusteeship Council should invite the Administering Authority to implement operative paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 2111 (XX) by the thirty-third session of the Council.

28. The representative of Liberia stated that the Nauruans had requested, and resolution 2111 (XX) also, immediate steps by the Administering Authority to restore the worked-out phosphate land. Her delegation strongly believed that that project was feasible. She stated that the Nauruans had proposed to bear two thirds of the cost involved; she trusted that that gesture would have some impact on the situation and speed up the decision to undertake the project, and that at the next session of the Council the Administering Authority would be in the position to report that restoration of the worked-out phosphate land was well on its way. Her delegation did not believe that independence should be delayed until the land was fully restored for, in fact, the Nauruans were inhabiting the island, and indeed it would take another twenty-five to thirty years before the island was totally depleted of the phosphate deposits. What the Administering Authority needed to do was to take prompt action in restoring the worked-out land. That would be a continuous project for many years.

29. Her delegation believed that there were no serious handicaps to the granting of independence to the people of Nauru on 31 January 1968 by the Administering Authority and that the difficulties involved in having the Nauruans continue to inhabit the island of their birth were surmountable and it was the desire of the Nauruans to do so.

30. The representative of New Zealand stated that the creation of the Legislative Council and the Executive Council, providing the Nauruans as they did with a much greater opportunity to control their affairs, could not be lightly dismissed. Conceived as it was as a step towards self-determination, he said, the establishment of the two Councils had taken place in response to the Nauruans' own request for such action and was in conformity with the 1965 report of the Trusteeship Council and with operative paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2111 (XX). It had never been the intent of New Zealand or of the other two Administering Authorities, to deny self-determination to the Nauruan people.

31. Referring to the remark made by the representative of the Soviet Union that the Administering Authority had not submitted a separate report in reply to resolution 2111 (XX), the Special Representative of the Administering Authority stated that he had drawn attention to it in his opening statement when he had invited the Council to accept all of his opening statement as providing the information which the resolution had called for.

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32. He stated that in the relatively short time after the last session of the Trusteeship Council, in close and constant consultation with the Nauruan people, the Administering Authority had appointed a committee of experts to examine the question of what had been called rehabilitation of the worked-out mining lands, and advise the Nauruan people and the Administering Authority upon it. Such an investigation could not be carried out hastily and irresponsibly. As he had said in his opening statement, the report had been lodged with the Australian Government and the newly established legislative authority in the Trust Territory, the Legislative Council. However, neither the Australian Government nor the Legislative Council had yet had time to consider it. He had mentioned that fact to the Trusteeship Council in his opening statement and had promised that copies of the Committee's report would be submitted in due course. That, he suggested, was a matter which very cogently and relevantly came within the scope of the kind of report called for by resolution 2111 (XX).

33. It was true that the Nauruan people, the Special Representative of the Administering Authority stated, through their distinguished Head Chief, had said that time was ripe for independence, or that it would be in January 1968. The Administering Authority, for its part, was more cautious and suggested waiting until the newly born statutory bodies had had time to fledge their feathers to grow in strength, to plumb the depths of some of the more difficult problems that harassed any government. It was true that the Head Chief had told the Council that, while the Administering Authority spoke of talks two or three years after the establishment of the Legislative Council, the Nauruan people spoke of talks in 1967. However, the Special Representative stated, the Head Chief had also said that he did not expect any problem in that regard.

34. He expressed the hope that he had shown the Trusteeship Council that his delegation had in effect given a full and proper report to it as called for by resolution 2111 (XX). He hoped that the Council would believe that he had refuted the attempts to suggest that the Administering Authority was indifferent either to the resolutions of the General Assembly or to the wishes of the Nauruan people, but, on the contrary, had filled the twelve months which ensued after the last session of the Trusteeship Council with intense activity and was at present poised for further important discussions touching on the future operation of the phosphate industry and on the feasibility of restoring the worked-out lands with the Nauruan representatives.

C. General Assembly resolution on the question of the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua /2112 (XX)/

35. General Assembly resolution 2112 (XX) of 21 December 1965, inter alia, upon the Administering Authority to implement fully resolution 1514 (XV) and; to this end, to fix an early date for independence in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people, and requested the Administering Authority to report to the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-third session.

36. At its 1278th meeting, the Council decided to consider General Assembly resolution 2112 (XX) in conjunction with its examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority for the period under review. At its 1294th meeting, the Council decided to draw the General Assembly's attention to the action which it had taken with respect to the resolution in this section of the report.

Recommendations and conclusions adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-third session concerning the fixing of a date for independence for New Guinea may be found in part II, chapter II, section VI, paragraph ____.

Observations of members of the Council concerning resolution 2112 (XX) appear immediately below.

Observations of members of the Trusteeship Council representing their individual opinions only

37. The representative of New Zealand stated that General Assembly resolution 2112 (XX) qualified its rather absolute-sounding phraseology with the reservation "in accordance with the freely expressed will of the people". He said that New Zealand had voted for and supported the Declaration on colonialism. But New Zealand was not prepared to support resolution 2112 (XX) on Papua and New Guinea. In the form in which it had been finally adopted, the resolution contained, in New Zealand's view, too great an element of pre-judgement both of the end result and the timing of self-determination, a doctrinaire pre-judgement unjustified by the views of the people of the Territories as far as they were known.

38. The representative of Liberia stated that the delegation of Australia had shown no intention of complying with General Assembly resolution 2112 (XX) and had even flouted it to the extent of not making a report on its implementation to the Council as was requested by the Assembly. In answer to a question put

to his delegation concerning resolution 2112 (XX) and its implementation, the representative of the Administering Authority had recited a portion of the resolution passed by the House of Assembly in Port Moresby.. Were the people in control of their affairs, perhaps this reply would have been sufficient, but the House of Assembly was extremely limited in its functions and had as its major preoccupation what might be called the rubber-stamping of Administration policies. Secondly, the composition of the House created a doubt whether it was truly representative of the people.

39. The representative of Liberia referred to a statement made by the Minister of State for Territories in April 1966 in which the latter had said: "The Government has no desire to press constitutional changes upon the people of the Territory which they do not want or for which they think they are not ready. This is the Government's attitude towards the political future of Papua and New Guinea despite resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2112 (XX)." The representative of Liberia wanted to know what were the true intentions of the Australian Government towards the political future of the Territory, since Mr. Barnes had so categorically stated that his Government had no desire to press constitutional changes. Might he conclude that Papua and New Guinea were for ever doomed to the shackles of colonialism, asked the representative of Liberia.

40. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that the Trusteeship Council was considering an extremely important question, namely, conditions in New Guinea and the results of the implementation by the Administering Authority of General Assembly resolution 2112 (XX). He wished to stress that the resolution called upon the Administering Authority "to fix an early date for independence in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people" of New Guinea and Papua. The report of the Administering Authority and the answers to the questions put by members of the Trusteeship Council had shown that far too little had been done so far with regard to the implementation of the provisions of resolutions 2112 (XX) and 1514 (XV). In a number of instances the interests of the indigenous inhabitants had been totally ignored and their vital rights had been downtrodden.

41. The representative of the Administering Authority stated that the Soviet representative had referred to resolution 2112 (XX) and had rightly stressed the

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phrase "in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people". He and his colleagues had been at pains throughout the whole debate to emphasize the care taken by the Australian Government with regard to the freely expressed wishes of the people. It was the expressed wishes of the people which were least important in the Soviet view, and most important from the Australian point of view.

42. The representative of the Administering Authority quoted from the statement made in the Australian Parliament on 21 April 1966, by the Minister for Territories on the subject of New Guinea and the matters raised by the Committee on Constitutional Development in its discussion with the Australian Government. The Minister had stated that the Government had reaffirmed that its basic policy for Papua and New Guinea was self-determination, and that it was the prerogative of the Territory people to terminate the present Territory status and take independent status if they wished to do so in due time. Should the people wish to remain in association with Australia after self-determination, that would require the agreement of the Australian Government of the day.

43. He quoted also from a statement made on 7 July 1966 by the Minister for Territories saying that the Government's basic policy for Papua and New Guinea was self-determination. The Minister had stated that the Government considered it would be inappropriate to seek to make any decision at the present on the types of association which would be acceptable at some indeterminate time in the future if the people of the Territory were to seek continuing association with Australia.

44. The Special Representative of the Administering Authority stated that the Australian Government in inviting the members of the Select Committee to Canberra for exploratory discussions, had done so solely to enable members of the Committee to clarify their thinking on the range of special relationships that could be envisaged in any future relationship between Papua and New Guinea and Australia. It was inevitable that this should form one of the particular considerations of the Committee and it was for the people, through the Select Committee, to advise the House of Assembly on the form they wished that relationship to take.

45. He stated that in view of the doubts expressed by one or two representatives as to the Australian Government's intentions towards the people of New Guinea, he would like to refer to the statement made on 7 July 1966 by the Australian

Minister of State for Territories. The Minister had stated that the Government's basic policy for Papua and New Guinea was self-determination. This meant that if they wished to do so the people of the Territory were free to terminate their present Territory status and take independent status. On the other hand, they were free to remain on Australian Territory for as long as they wished. If, when they chose to exercise the right of self-determination, they wished to remain in association with Australia, the form of that association would require the agreement of the Australian Government of the day. The Minister had stated that there was not as yet any formed opinion common to the whole Territory, and it was necessary that any political development should be soundly based on the wishes of the people themselves. The constitutional course of the Territory was set in the direction of internal self-government.

46. The Special Representative stated that by this statement the Minister for Territories had again confirmed the Australian Government's undeniable intention to honour fully its obligations under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement and the United Nations Charter.

CHAPTER VI

OTHER QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

A. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories

47. The United Nations programme for scholarships for inhabitants of Trust Territories was initiated by General Assembly resolution 557 (VI) of 18 January 1952. Under the procedure approved by the Trusteeship Council for the administration of this programme, the Secretary-General was invited to submit to the Trusteeship Council each year a report containing all appropriate details of the programme.

48. The report of the Secretary-General^{3/} submitted to the Council at its thirty-third session was the fifteenth annual report, for the period covering 20 May 1965 to 20 May 1966, and contained detailed information on the actual use made of the scholarships and training facilities offered by eleven Member States of the United Nations. According to information made available to the Secretary-General, no applications for scholarships offered by eleven Member States were received from any of three remaining Trust Territories during the period under review.

49. At its 1286th meeting, the Council considered the report on the Scholarship Programme for inhabitants of Trust Territories. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics observed that if the Administering Authorities had been really interested in the granting of freedom and independence to the Trust Territories, they would have made use of the fellowships offered to them by certain States and taken advantage of the favourable conditions provided by them for the training of highly qualified indigenous specialists. He noted that for a long time the Administering Authorities had been preventing the indigenous population from studying abroad, and wished to draw the attention of the Administering Authorities to the fact that such a policy hindered the Territory's development and held back its preparation for independence and self-government. The representative of Australia stated that forty-two students from the Territory had studied overseas in recent years primarily through offers made by the specialized

^{3/} T/1654 and Add.1 and 2.

agencies of the United Nations. His Government, moreover, had never refused an application for a scholarship from a qualified student. As members of the Council were aware, the Administering Authority was in the process of establishing a university and an Institute of Higher Technical Education. It was essential that as many indigenous students as possible should use the facilities thus offered. The representative of the United States of America welcomed all the offers made to students and specialists from the Trust Territories to study abroad. The fellowship offers by Member States were widely known and publicized throughout the Trust Territory. The main reason why only one student in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands had so far applied for a fellowship was that most of the fellowships required the devotion of a long period of study to a new language, that of the host country. There were, of course, fellowships available in countries where instruction was given in English. However, a review of these offers showed that travel and other costs often had to be paid by the applicant. At present, forty-two scholarships offered by the United Nations technical assistance grants and the specialized agencies had been used in fourteen different countries and six applications were pending for the coming year.

50. The Council took note of the Secretary-General's report and drew the attention of the Administering Authorities to the comments made by the members of the Council during its discussion on the report.

B. Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories

51. The annual report of the Secretary-General^{4/} on the arrangements undertaken in co-operation with the Administering Authority for distributing official records of the United Nations and disseminating information concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territories was submitted to the Council at its thirty-third session, in accordance with the provisions of Trusteeship Council resolution 36 (III) of 8 July 1948 and of General Assembly resolution 754 (VIII) of 9 December 1953.

52. The report, covering the period from 1 June 1965 to 31 May 1966, showed the total number of publications under different titles, radio programmes on United Nations themes, the United Nations Day and Human Rights Day messages, recorded by both the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, and the United Nations Day message by the President of the Trusteeship Council and new films. Among the publications widely distributed in the Territories during the year were the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations and Decolonization.

53. The report was discussed at the 1286th meeting, at which the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics suggested that future reports should state not only the documents distributed, and where and how they had been distributed, but also which Territories and which categories of population had not received such information. He wished to know also what difficulties had been encountered by the United Nations Information Centres and the representatives of the Administering Authorities in disseminating information about the United Nations. The representative of Australia, outlining the activities of the United Nations Information Centre in Port Moresby, said that it was working vigorously and effectively with the assistance of the Administering Authority which provided facilities, money and transport. The Centre was thereby enabled to provide information which was disseminated throughout the Territory by the mass media.

54. The Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General and drew the attention of the Administering Authorities to the observations made by members of the Council during the discussion of the report.

PART II

CONDITIONS IN TRUST TERRITORIES

[This part will include the chapters on conditions in Nauru and New Guinea finally adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-third session.]
