

UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



Distr.
LIMITED

T/L.1141
18 June 1968

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-fifth session
Agenda item 12

DRAFT REPORT OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FOR THE PERIOD COVERING 1 JULY 1967 TO __ JUNE 1968

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 1968 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

On 31 January 1968, New Zealand and the United Kingdom ceased to administer any Trust Territory. The latter remained a member of the Council by virtue of being named in Article 23 of the Charter.

B. Officers

2. Mrs. Eugenie M. Anderson (United States) and M. Paul H. Gaschignard (France) were elected President and Vice-President, respectively, at the beginning of the thirty-fifth session on 27 May 1968.

C. Sessions and meetings

3. The Council held the following meetings during the period covered by this report:

(a) Thirteenth special session (1323rd and 1324th meetings),
22 and 23 November 1967;

(b) Thirty-fifth session (1325th to 134_), 27 May to _ June 1968.

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 83 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/}

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

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. UNESCO submitted to the Council its written observations on the annual report of the Administering Authority on the Trust Territory of New Guinea (T/1688).
9. WHO submitted to the Council its written observations on the annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and New Guinea (T/1682 and T/1683).

CHAPTER II

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS

10. 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
New Guinea	Australia	Year ended 30 June 1967	23 April 1968	T/1679
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	United States of America	Year ended 30 June 1967	17 May 1968	T/1680

11. 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
New Guinea	Mr. Ronald Thomas Galloway Mr. Simon Kaumi (Adviser) Mr. Noel Wasangula Levi (Adviser)	1333rd, 1335th-1339th, _____.

CHAPTER III

EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS

A. Examination of petitions

12. At its thirty-fifth session, the Trusteeship Council examined: (a) a communication circulated under rule 24 of its rules of procedure; (b) a petition circulated under rule 84, paragraph 1; and (c) two petitions circulated under rule 85, paragraph 1. The details of the communication and petitions examined and considered are given below, together with an indication of the action taken on them by the Council. The consideration of communications and 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 New Guinea

13. Communication T/COM.8/L.3, circulated under rule 24 of the Trusteeship Council's rules of procedure, came from the Highlands Branch of the Local Government Association asking that the next visiting mission to New Guinea visit the Highlands to attend local government council meetings and to hear the opinions of the people regarding self-government.

14. At the 1338th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, the representative of Australia stated that although the communication in question was dated 8 May 1967, it was circulated on 31 January 1968 and was not received in the Territory until sometime in February. He said that at that time the Visiting Mission's itinerary had been brought up and accepted but that it had included a large number of meetings with local government councils in the Highlands area and in other areas. The representative of Australia stated that members of the Council could rest assured that the communication had been fully complied with.

15. At the same meeting the Council took note of the communication contained in document T/COM.8/L.3.

16. Petition T/PET.8/13, from Mr. To Vetenge, Councillor of the Toma area, was circulated in May 1959. This petition contained a request that a thorough investigation be undertaken concerning certain lands which were said to have been

taken away from their native owners by the then German Government without payment. Preliminary written observations of the Government of Australia as Administering Authority regarding this petition were circulated in document T/OBS.8/6 in June 1959. In its final observations, contained in document T/OBS.8/14 and Corr.1, the Administering Authority described the investigations carried out and the subsequent decisions made by the authorities concerned regarding the land claims.

17. Petition T/PET.8/22 was received from the Papua and New Guinea Native Ex-Service Association in Rabaul. The petition contained complaints that in spite of having fought side by side with Australians and Americans in the Second World War, the members of the Association had not received equal treatment especially in obtaining loans to start their own businesses. Preliminary observations of the Administering Authority concerning this petition were circulated in document T/OBS.8/13. In its further observations, circulated in document T/OBS.8/13/Add.1, the Administering Authority, inter alia, informed the Council that the same range of benefits has been provided for indigenous as for expatriate ex-servicemen.

18. Petition T/PET.8/24, from the Public Service Association of Papua and New Guinea, asked the Trusteeship Council to recommend that the Administering Authority, inter alia, appoint a commission to investigate the existing wage structure for local officers employed in the Public Service and that it implement within the Public Service a policy of equal remuneration as between men and women performing work of equal value.

19. In its observations, circulated in document T/OBS.8/15, the Administering Authority, inter alia, stated that it did not consider the appointment of a commission to investigate the existing salary structure for local officers employed in the Public Service in the Trust Territory either justified or desirable. It also stated that the question of introducing equal pay for male and female local officers of the Public Service of the Territory performing work of equal value was being given deep consideration and that when a decision was made it would be made having regard to the best interests of the Territory generally.

20. At the 1338th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that in the elucidation of the Administering Authority, quoted in document T/OBS.8/15, his delegation had read that a decision would be taken regarding equal pay for men and women and that this would be done taking into account the interests of the Territory as a whole.

/...

He said that he did not quite understand exactly what was intended there. The representative of the USSR further stated that although the purpose of the petition (T/PET.8/24) was to bring about a balance in or to reduce to a common denominator the wages received by the indigenous and expatriate officers, this question seemed to have been overlooked in the reply of the Administering Authority.

21. At the same meeting the representative of the Administering Authority said that when the phrase "the best interests of the Territory" was used, it simply meant that all the factors - economic, financial and social - which came into such a decision would be taken into account. He also recalled the statement of the Special Representative of the Administering Authority relating to the history of a bill sponsored by the Administration introduced in and passed by the House of Assembly, calling for equal pay for Native and expatriate officers. As the Special Representative of the Administering Authority had stated at the 1333rd meeting of the Council, the bill was currently being considered by the Administrator of the Trust Territory because of an amendment which would provide for equal pay for men and women.

22. The Council decided, without objection, to take note of these petitions (T/PET.8/13, T/PET.8/22 and T/PET.8/24) and to draw the attention of the petitioners to the observations of the Administering Authority (T/OBS.8/6 and T/OBS.8/14 and Corr.1; T/OBS.8/13 and Add.1; T/OBS.8/15) as well as to the Council's deliberations and decisions.

CHAPTER IV

VISITS TO TRUST TERRITORIES

United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of New Guinea, 1968

23. At its 1321st meeting on 29 June 1967, the Trusteeship Council decided to dispatch a Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea early in 1968, composed of persons nominated by the Governments of France, Liberia, New Zealand and the United States of America. The Council decided that the nomination of members would be automatically approved when received and that the members of the

Mission would elect their own chairman. Accordingly, the Mission was composed of: Mr. P.H. Gaschignard (France), Mr. A. Fahuwulu Caine (Liberia), Mr. J.M. McEwen (New Zealand), and Mr. Ward P. Allen (United States of America). The members of the Mission elected Mr. J.M. McEwen (New Zealand) as Chairman of the Mission.

24. In resolution 2148 (XXXIV) of 29 June 1967 the Council set forth the terms of reference of the Mission.^{2/}

25. At its thirteenth special session, the Council adopted resolution 2150 (S-XIII) of 22 November 1967 in which it amended the Visiting Mission's terms of reference by deleting references to the Trust Territory of Nauru and directed the Mission to visit only the Trust Territory of New Guinea.^{3/}

26. The Visiting Mission submitted to the Council its report on New Guinea.^{4/} The Mission's report was considered by the Council at its thirty-fifth session concurrently with the annual report of the Administering Authority. The main observations and recommendations of the Mission on conditions in the Territory are to be found in the chapter on New Guinea in part II of this report.

27. In addition, the Council, at its _____ meeting, adopted resolution _____ (XXXV) of ____ June 1968, in which it [to be completed later].

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

28. At its 1338th meeting, the Trusteeship Council considered the question of the attainment by the Trust Territories of the objectives of self-government or independence. Throughout its examination of conditions in the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands and New Guinea, during its thirty-fifth session, members of the Council paid special attention to the measures and steps being taken to

2/ Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-fourth Session. Supplement No. 1 (T/1667), page 2.

3/ Ibid., Thirteenth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (T/1676), pages 1 and 2.

4/ T/1678.

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. 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 chapter on New Guinea in part II of the present report.

29. At the 1338th meeting, the representative of Liberia reaffirmed her Government's position that the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was applicable to the two remaining Trust Territories just as it had applied to those Trust Territories which had attained independence. Her delegation believed that it was the right of the peoples in those Territories to determine whether or not they will opt for independence or choose some other form of relationship. So long as the peoples of the Territories freely express their choice on the form of government they desire - in particular, independence - Liberia would always be prepared to support their decision.

30. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reaffirmed the view expressed on this subject by his delegation when the Council considered the situation in the two Trust Territories, and observed that the basic principle of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and of the other relevant resolutions was the speedy granting of independence and the creation of conditions under which peoples would be able to exercise their right of self-determination. Such conditions, as his delegation had noted earlier, did not exist in the Trust Territories, and it had thus far been impossible to set even an approximate date for self-determination. The Trusteeship Council's report should reflect the stubborn reluctance of the Administering Authorities to fulfil the terms of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions in relation to the Territories under their administration.

31. The representative of the United States said that his Government's position continued to be that the essential elements of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 were applicable to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, especially in so far as they were reflected in operative paragraph 2,

which stated: "All peoples have the right to self-determination; by virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development". With regard to operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the United States interpreted it in the context of Article 76 of the Charter, which stated that the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System included the promotion of the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each Territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each Trusteeship Agreement.

32. There was no reluctance whatsoever on the part of the Government of the United States to see the fulfilment of the principle of self-determination in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. As his delegation had stated previously, the purpose of the Status Commission set up by the Congress of Micronesia and the Status Commission proposed by the President of the United States was precisely to investigate what form of self-determination would be in keeping with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned.

33. The representative of Australia said that his Government's basic policy for Papua and New Guinea, as declared by the Governor-General of Australia in the Australian Parliament in 1968, was to develop the Territory for self-determination. Based on that principle, his delegation had endeavoured to describe the progress made in the last twelve months towards the implementation and acceleration of the process of self-determination. As regards the actual dates, that was something to be decided not by the Australian Government, not by the Administration, but by the people of the Territory themselves.

B. 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

34. General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961, 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 the Trusteeship Council to assist the Special Committee in its work.

[To be completed later.]

C. General Assembly resolutions on the question of the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua

35. General Assembly resolution 2112 (XX) of 21 December 1965, inter alia, called 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 Power to report to the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-third session.

36. General Assembly resolution 2227 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Papua and New Guinea to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV); deplored the failure of the administering Power to implement resolution 2112 (XX); called upon the administering Power to implement fully resolution 1514 (XV) and to inform the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-fourth session and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the action taken in this regard; called upon the administering Power to implement the following measures: (a) removal of all discriminatory electoral qualifications; (b) abolition of all discriminatory practices in the economic, social, health and educational fields; (c) holding of elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage with a view to transferring power to the people of the Territories; (d) fixing of an early date for independence; (e) further called upon the administering Power to refrain from utilizing the Territories for military activities incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations; and (f) requested the Secretary-General to transmit the present resolution to the administering Power.

37. General Assembly resolution 2348 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, inter alia, reaffirmed the Assembly's previous position as set forth in General Assembly resolutions 2112 (XX) and 2227 (XXI) and called upon the administering Power to take the necessary measures to implement without delay those resolutions.

38. The Council considered these three resolutions with its examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority for the period under review (T/1679).

[To be completed later.]

CHAPTER VI

OTHER QUESTIONS CONSIDERED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

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

39. 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 at least once a year a report containing all appropriate details of the programme.

40. The report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its thirty-fifth session (T/1685) was the seventeenth annual report and covered the period from 20 May 1967 to 31 May 1968. The report contained 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 these Member States were received from any of the two remaining Trust Territories during the period under review.

41. At the 1338th meeting, the Council considered the report on the scholarships programme for inhabitants of Trust Territories (T/1685).

42. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that his delegation would again like to draw the Council's attention to the fact that, in spite of the shortage of qualified personnel in the Trust Territories, the indigenous inhabitants were making practically no use of the scholarships and fellowships offered by the eleven States Members of the United Nations listed in the report (T/1685, annex). His country was prepared to admit inhabitants of Trust Territories to its educational institutions, one of which, the University of Friendship among Nations, was already being attended by hundreds of students from Asia, Africa and Latin America. In 1967, a fellowship was granted to an indigenous inhabitant of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands by the University of Friendship among Nations, which received a letter of thanks from the Mayor of

Saipan, administrative centre of the Trust Territory. The head of the university requested the Mayor of Saipan to propose other candidates for training. The Council had consistently recommended that the Administering Authorities should make broader use of the fellowships offered by States Members of the United Nations instead of sending students only to those countries belonging to a rather narrow group.

43. The representative of the United States said that, as the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, his country was favourably disposed to the provision by Member States of scholarships and training facilities to persons from Trust Territories. Offers made by Member States were widely publicized in the Pacific Islands and during the past ten years more than forty Micronesian students had in fact studied abroad in various countries under United Nations scholarships. Although one student had been to the Soviet Union the previous year, no other Micronesian had appeared eager to accept the Soviet Union's kind offer. Learning a foreign language appeared to many to constitute a formidable barrier and it was understandable that they should choose to go to institutions where language, transport and so on presented fewer problems.

44. The representative of Australia said that in the Trust Territory the main efforts by the Administering Authority were directed towards building up educational institutions in the Territory itself rather than seeking facilities for study abroad. He agreed with the United States representative regarding the difficulty of the language barrier; another problem was the question of academic standards and curricula. Different standards and teaching methods had to be taken into account, as had the fact that academic and professional qualifications acceptable in one country might not be acceptable in another. There was little point in a student acquiring a qualification which would not be of direct relevance to his professional life when he returned to the Territory. For these reasons, most if not all of the students who had gone abroad from the Trust Territory of New Guinea had gone to countries which had institutions with academic standards and curricula similar to the Australian pattern, and that was the most sensible and profitable course of action for the students.

45. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said that, although the language barrier presented a problem, it was not an insurmountable one.

He reiterated that his country was glad to throw open the doors of its educational institutions to students of all countries, including the inhabitants of the Trust Territories.

46. The representative of Liberia suggested that States offering scholarships should give consideration to the question of travel costs, which presented a problem for students in Trust Territories wishing to accept such offers. She also suggested that States should offer to provide vocational training within the Territories themselves, particularly in fields such as agriculture and trade which would be particularly suitable for the Territories concerned. Furthermore, she had the impression that neither the local United Nations information offices, to which offers of scholarships were sometimes sent, nor the Administering Authorities themselves, were giving sufficient publicity to offers of scholarships from Member States. She suggested that the Administering Authorities should make a point of informing high school students about scholarships each year so that they would be able to accept them after they had graduated.

47. She considered that the Council laid too much stress on the question of differences in language. Many of the Liberian students who had accepted scholarships to study in Germany had been very successful, although they had had to spend four months improving their knowledge of the language in order to be able to carry out their studies. She also felt that too much stress was laid on the question of language differences among the people of the Territories themselves. In her own country that problem had not been any barrier to unity or development. She felt that greater progress could be made if the Council could forget some of the obstacles and concentrate on the possibilities.

48. The representative of the United States said he wished to make it clear that the proceedings of the Council would be publicized in Micronesia and that the Micronesians themselves would have to decide whether they had the determination to overcome language barriers and whether they felt that they would thereby gain a substantial advantage which was not otherwise available. The fact that there were roughly five times as many Micronesians studying at institutions of higher education as there had been a decade previously showed that there was no substantial lack of facilities open to them.

49. The Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General and drew the attention of the Administering Authorities to the observations made by the members of the Council in the course of its discussion on the report.

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

50. The annual report of the Secretary-General (T/1686) 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-fifth 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.

51. The report, covering the period from 1 June 1967 to 31 May 1968, 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.

52. Among other titles distributed during the year the following were included: UN Chronicle; The United Nations and Disarmament; Basic Facts about the United Nations; The Decisions of the General Assembly; Treatment of Prisoners in South Africa; International Tourist Year; Universal Declaration of Human Rights; International Covenants on Human Rights; International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination; Declaration of the Rights of the Child; Declaration on the Promotion of Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples; Newsletter on International Human Rights Year; and The United Nations and the Middle East.

53. Special care was taken to distribute in the Trust Territories publications and press releases relating to the work of the General Assembly, the Trusteeship Council and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In this way, the texts of General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 concerning the implementation of the Declaration and resolution 2348 (XXII) of 19 December 1967 concerning Papua and the Trust Territory of New Guinea were made available in the Territories. General dissemination was made of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the

Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; the resolution on racial discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories; and the feature, "The United Nations and Decolonization, Work of the Committee of 24".

54. The report was discussed at the 1338th meeting of the Trusteeship Council, at which the representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that despite the decisions of the General Assembly, the basic materials of the United Nations on decolonization were disseminated in the Trust Territories at the same level as during the same period last year which could not be considered very helpful. He recalled General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) concerning the widespread and continuous publicizing of the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, of the situation in the colonial Territories and of the continuing struggle for liberation being waged by the colonial peoples. The representative of the USSR further stated that the extremely limited number of addresses provided by the Administering Authorities through which United Nations information could be channelled made it impossible for broad segments of the populations in the Territories to become familiar with this information. He considered that the Council should recommend that the Administering Authority take all necessary steps to improve the dissemination of this information.

55. At the same meeting, the representative of Australia stated that his delegation had noted the recommendation of the Visiting Mission that the staff of the United Nations Information Office in Port Moresby be increased, but that this was for the United Nations to take up and not for the Administration.

56. He stated that the library at the University of Papua and New Guinea was a United Nations depository. The representative of Australia further stated that most of the dissemination of information in the Territory was through independent news media. In reference to a comment of the Visiting Mission that the news media tended to stress the sensational aspects of United Nations activities, he pointed out that the Council had to remember that what was said in debates on a Trust Territory was public property.

57. The representative of Liberia stated that it was true that reporters might view things differently from other people, but she did not think that criticism could damage the Administering Authority's control or supervision of the Territory, or its relationship with the people, if it were really carrying out its

/...

responsibilities in the way it should. The people with whom the Administering Authority is dealing are there in the Territory and they should be able to determine whether the reports are correct or incorrect.

58. The Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (T/1682) 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

CHAPTER I

NEW GUINEA

[This part will include the chapter on conditions in New Guinea finally adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-fifth session.]

CHAPTER II

NAURU

59. Since developments reported by the Trusteeship Council at its thirteenth special session, the General Assembly at its twenty-second session considered the question of Nauru. On 6 December 1967, the representative of Australia introduced a draft resolution to which several delegations submitted amendments. The revised draft resolution was adopted unanimously by the Fourth Committee on 7 December and by the General Assembly on 19 December, as resolution 2347 (XXII).

60. The resolution noted the formal announcement of the Administering Authority that, following the resumed talks between representatives of the Nauruan people and of the Administering Authority, it had been agreed that Nauru should accede to independence on 31 January 1968; welcomed the statement made in the Fourth Committee by the representatives of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the Administering Authority that the Administering Authority had complied with the request of the representatives of the Nauruan people for full and unqualified independence; resolved accordingly, in agreement with the Administering Authority, that the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of Nauru, approved by the General Assembly on 1 November 1947, would cease to be in force upon the accession of Nauru to independence on 31 January 1968; called upon all States to respect the

/...

independence and the territorial integrity of the independent State of Nauru; and urged the organs of the United Nations concerned and the specialized agencies to render all possible assistance to the people of Nauru in their endeavour to build a new nation.

61. On 31 January 1968, Nauru became an independent State as the Republic of Nauru.
