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VERBATIM RECORD OF THE EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINETY-NINTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Monday, 23 June 1958, at 2.30 p.m.

President:

Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Vice-President)

(Belgium)

1. Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea: annual report of the Administering Authority for the year ended 30 June 1957 [3b]
2. Eighth progress report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories [9]

*N.G. [Dissension 44  
Health 37  
Status of women 32  
Scholarships 39]*

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e., the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.899 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

## AGENDA ITEM 3b

EXAMINATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA: ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1957 (T/1375, 1380; T/L.851)

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Jones, Special Representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of New Guinea, took a place at the Council table.

Mr. WALKER (Australia): In presenting to the Council the annual report on the Trust Territory of New Guinea for the twelve months ended 30 June 1957, I am happy to say that the Australian delegation and the Council will have for the seventh year the benefit of the advice and assistance of the special representative of the Trust Territory of New Guinea, Mr. J.H. Jones. As Mr. Jones is well known to the Council and has lately appeared before it in connexion with the Council's examination of the affairs of the Trust Territory of Nauru, it is superfluous for me to say anything more than to introduce him to you, Mr. President, and to the Council formally.

The completion of the annual report of the Trust Territory of New Guinea is a task that inevitably competes with other priorities also directly related to the advancement of the Trust Territory. However, the report was completed and dispatched in sufficient numbers and in sufficient time to enable all representatives on this Council to examine it thoroughly and to permit of informed and objective contributions to the Council's study of the affairs of the Trust Territory.

The Trust Territory of New Guinea embraces a great part of the mainland of the island of New Guinea, the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago and the northern islands of the Solomons group. Communications must necessarily be maintained by air or by sea between these islands. Communications inside the several islands, including the island of New Guinea, are also maintained by air and by sea chiefly because the rugged nature of the terrain presents in only too many instances almost insuperable obstacles to the construction and maintenance of roads suitable for use by modern transport.

(Mr. Walker, Australia)

I sometimes think that it is perhaps not generally realized that nature has presented special problems in the way of the Territory's swift development -- problems similar to those which, even in geographically comparable areas of the territories of some independent States, are still far indeed from solution. But the difficulties presented by geography, which are of a physical order, are perhaps slight when compared with the psychological and sociological difficulties in the way of the Territory's development -- difficulties which arise out of the singularly isolated history of these Islands and their peoples.

It is not too much to say that for long centuries -- indeed, for millenia -- history passed these Islands by. The great civilizations of antiquity, whether of the East or of the West, contributed richly to the development of the peoples of Asia, Europe, Africa and the Americas. In those Continents, one could detect even a thousand years ago the existence or the beginnings of the emergence of nation-States or multi-national political entities, and they have all made great contributions to the material and cultural development of the world. But, in the area of the Southern Hemisphere with which we are now concerned, for ages no such contribution was made and no such development occurred in the relatively arid and barren plains and plateaus which constitute the greater part of my own country, Australia, or in the rain-drenched mountainous forest lands of the Island areas to our north -- much of which are now included in the Trust Territory of New Guinea.

The peoples of New Guinea have never in the past constituted a nation. The population, reflecting the physical fragmentation of the country, has for ages been divided into small, isolated groups and villages, with little commerce or other contact even with their nearest neighbours. Even in language, there is the same fragmentation. An extremely primitive people in terms of material civilization, they have nevertheless achieved a certain adaptation to their environment which must command our respect and which, if they could have been sheltered from contact with the outside world, might have continued for further centuries, disturbed only by internecine wars between neighbouring villages. But such isolation from the outside world and from one's own neighbours within any country is not consistent with the present stage of world history. Countries having but a primitive economic life and no national

(Mr. Walker, Australia)

political organization of their own have no future in the modern world, unless it be under the protection of more advanced peoples, until they can develop the necessary basis for independent existence in the modern world.

The isolation of New Guinea was bound to be broken, and it was broken by the colonizing activity of nineteenth century Germany, whose colonial regime was converted into an Australian mandate after the First World War. In the Second World War, New Guinea was invaded by a distant Asian Power and after the war, on the initiative of the Australian Government, the mandate was transformed into a trusteeship.

It is uncontestable that great perils lie ahead of primitive, under-developed countries in this modern world unless they are assisted along the road towards economic, social and political development. New Guinea is still far from being a self-reliant community. This process, in the geographical and historical conditions of New Guinea, will take considerable time as well as much effort and expenditure.

It was not until this present generation that, as a consequence of two wars -- which my country had no part in initiating -- there was established by international agreement and under international supervision the special fiduciary, or trusteeship, relationship that now exists between the neighbouring Commonwealth of Australia and the Trust Territory of New Guinea. At a time when the Australian people -- ten million in number -- are facing great national tasks in the development of the resources of their own country, they are proud to respond to the challenge of their trust and to undertake the task of communicating to the 1,300,000 inhabitants of the Territory civilized values capable of reflection in the personal, family and social life of the peoples of New Guinea, and of dedicating to their advancement -- political, economic, social and educational -- a not inconsiderable part of the national resources of Australia and its people.

Disregarding European headquarters staff, more than 1,500 Europeans and 11,000 indigenous inhabitants are employed by the Administration in the development of the Trust Territory. All these officers and employees have behind them the services and resources of the democratic Government of Australia and of the modern and efficient Australian economy. Not only that:



(Mr. Walker, Australia)

the Administration, which is fully alive to the benefits of international co-operation in the twentieth century, is able to draw on the experience and accumulated wisdom of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and of the Governments constituting the South Pacific Commission and other Governments. It is also, as was indicated to the General Assembly last year, able to benefit by consultation and co-operation with the Administration of the neighbouring Territory of Netherlands New Guinea.

We are, of course, still engaged in establishing the foundations for more speedy advancement and more intensive development in the Trust Territory as a whole. It is therefore far too early for us to lay down with any approximation to precision dates for the final attainment of the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System in the Territory. Indeed, it is questionable, having regard to the geographical and historical factors which I have mentioned, whether we can in fact consider as generally relevant to the requirements of this Territory and its people the rather uncertain and undoubtedly ill-defined concept of intermediate target dates. The very concept of a target belongs to the physical, almost the mechanical, order and whatever meaning it may have in the psychological or sociological field can depend only on analogy. But of our readiness to promote the attainment of the objectives of the Trusteeship System, in accordance with the freely-expressed wishes of the peoples of the Trust Territory and their particular circumstances, there can be no doubt.

All that the special representative has to say will provide additional grounds for maintaining the confidence that so many members of the Council have repeatedly expressed in the intentions and capacities of the Australian Government and the Administration of the Territory. Personally, I am particularly impressed by the Administration's record this year in the field of agricultural development and the steps taken and planned in agricultural training. This is an essential foundation for progress in all other fields. Developments in the field of co-operatives, including those concerned with cocoa production, are also most encouraging, and good progress is recorded in the fields of public health and education. Local government organization has also made great strides. But I shall leave it to Mr. Jones to inform the Council more fully of these and other developments.

Mr. JONES (Special Representative) May I express the pleasure I feel on appearing before the Council once again as special representative in respect of the Trust Territory of New Guinea under Australian administration.

The annual report for 1956-1957 on the Territory of New Guinea provides a full record of conditions in the Territory and of policies being pursued in respect of development. In addition to dealing with certain matters referred to in that report, I shall, in this statement, bring the Council up to date regarding significant developments which have taken place between the end of the year under review and 31 March of this year.

Elections for the Papua and New Guinea Legislative Council were held on 31 August 1957. The composition of the Council is prescribed by the Papua and New Guinea Act 1949-1957. The new Council held its first meeting on 30 September 1957. Of the non-official members of the new Council, seven are residents of the Trust Territory and five are residents of Papua.

The Administering Authority has continued to co-operate with the organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies.

The South Pacific Commission, which was established in 1947 by agreement between the six metropolitan Governments responsible for the administration of non-self-governing territories in the South Pacific, is the principal organ of inter-territorial co-operation in the region. The Australian Territorial Administration has continued to share in the increasing exchange of knowledge and experience resulting from the Commission's work and by direct exchanges of information between the territorial administrations concerned.

The South Pacific Commission has accepted the invitation of the Commonwealth Government of Australia to hold the Fourth South Pacific Conference at Rabaul. The Conference is to take place in April or May 1959 and will be in session for two to three weeks.

The South Pacific Conference meets at intervals not exceeding three years and is attended by delegates from the local inhabitants of the territories within the Commission, who may be accompanied by advisers.

Officers of the Territorial Administration have participated in meetings and seminars arranged or sponsored by WHO and FAO. An eight weeks' seminar in

(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

health education, which was held in Noumea during June 1957, was attended by eight indigenous members of the Departments of Health and Education. The seminar was jointly sponsored by the South Pacific Commission and WHO.

The Chief of the Division of Plant Industry in the Department of Agriculture attended the inaugural session of the FAO Group on coconuts and coconut products, held in Rome during 1957.

Co-operation has continued between the Territorial Administration and the Administration of Netherlands New Guinea in dealing with problems which are common to both territories. Netherlands New Guinea, the Australian Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua are geographically and ethnologically related and the advancement of their respective peoples is benefitting from this co-operation.

As the Administering Authority announced, certain Asian residents in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea are being given the opportunity to become naturalized as Australian citizens. Accordingly, Asians in the Territory falling within the following classes, and complying with the usual conditions, are now eligible for Australian citizenship:

- (a) Asians not born in the Territory and living there not under restrictions relating to the length of their stay;
- (b) Asians born in the Territory;
- (c) Asians' wives resident in the Territory, Asian minor children (under the age of sixteen) resident in the Territory, and who are the wives or children of the following:
  - (i) Asians accorded Australian citizenship;
  - (ii) Australian citizens who are not Asians.

Such wives and children are eligible for Australian citizenship whether or not they are resident in the Territory under restriction.

Two hundred and sixty-four applications for naturalization have been received to date and many more are expected. Ninety-one certificates already have been issued.

Of the Territory's 93,000 square miles, 76,770 square miles were, at the end of the year under review, under full Administration control - an increase in this category of 1,670 square miles.

(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

At that date, 7,405 square miles were under Administration influence, 3,050 square miles under partial Administration influence, and 5,775 square miles classified as penetrated by patrols. As a result of the progress made during the year, the area classified as penetrated by patrols was reduced by 325 square miles; and 570 square miles, formerly described as "under partial Administration influence", qualified for description as "under Administration influence".

The area (5,775 square miles) classified as penetrated by patrols is in part thinly populated by nomadic groups, presents great difficulty of access and is of an extremely rugged, densely forested and mountainous character.

Members of the Council will appreciate the difficulty and complexity of bringing under full Administration control the areas described as under Administration influence or under partial Administration influence. There is initially the basic problem of peacefully bringing to an end inter-tribal warfare and of introducing primitive peoples to the basic elements of social progress.

During the year under review, patrol work has been largely directed towards consolidating influence in the areas classified as "under Administration influence" or "under partial Administration influence".

Since 30 June 1957, four new patrol posts have been established to serve the newly penetrated areas and areas adjacent to them.

From what I have said, and on reference to the map now on display in the Council Chamber, it will be realized that it is not practicable at the moment to indicate in detail the remaining stages by which areas not fully under control will be brought under full Administration control.

(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

I now turn to actual developments in the field of political advancement, with particular reference to local government. Four new Councils were proclaimed during the year, as follows:

In the Madang District, the Ambenob Council, with forty members, which covers a total population of 7,480 residing in sixty-one villages;

In the Sepik District, the But-boiken Council, with twenty-five members, which covers a population of 5,520 residing in forty-four villages;

In the New Ireland District, the Tikana Council, with twenty-three members, which covers a population of 6,270 residing in sixty-one villages located along ninety miles of the road along the east coast;

In the Morobe District, the Lei-Labu Council, with six members, which covers a population of 2,250 residing in ten villages.

Since the close of the year under review, three more Councils have been proclaimed:

In the Madang District, the Waskira Council, with twenty-five members, which covers a population of 5,250 residing in thirty-one villages, and, in the same district, the Takia Council, with twenty-six members, which covers a population of 6,140 residing in twenty-nine villages;

In the Morobe District, the Yabin-Kotte Council, with thirty-two members, which covers a population of 9,470 residing in thirty-seven villages.

Furthermore, in the Morobe District, the Lei-Labu Council, extended and reorganized as the Lei-Wompa Council, with twelve members, now covers twenty-villages with a population of 4,455.

I feel that the Council will agree that the establishment of these Councils -- now totalling thirteen, covering nearly 80,000 persons and playing a very real part in the administration of their affairs -- demonstrates that, under the conditions prevailing in the Territory, the policy of the Administering Authority in the political field is now producing important results.

Two of the basic aims of local government are to provide a medium for teaching the people to assume a measure of responsibility for their local affairs, in accordance with democratic procedures, and to prepare them to take an increasing part in the Territory's political system.



(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

The substantial contributions being made by Local Government Councils towards the provision of their own public services is evidenced by the expenditure for the year under review, which is set out in table C on page 30 of the annual report.

The Administration's Local Government Training Centre continues to train administration officers for their work in promoting and consolidating Local Government Councils. Training courses are already provided for Council employees and persons who wish to qualify for such employment, and there is a special course for Councillors which deals with local government principles, aims and methods.

A Senior Officer's course in Native Local Government was held by the Australian School of Pacific Administration in October and November 1957. The course was attended by fifteen officers, including Departmental Directors, Chiefs of Division and District Commissioners.

The Administration continues to publish the Local Government Bulletin, which brings to the attention of all officers directly concerned with Area Administration information on matters relating to the general supervision, guidance and functioning of the Local Government Councils. This publication also keeps officers informed of what is being done in the field of local government development in districts other than their own.

Pursuant to the policy of the Administering Authority to appoint indigenous persons as members of, or official observers at, District and Town Advisory Councils, twelve had been appointed as members of district advisory councils. Although these councils deal with matters that are at present predominantly of non-indigenous interest, the Administering Authority believes that such appointments provide a useful means of training indigenous people and will facilitate the progressive expansion of their participation in the political life of the Territory.

The re-organization and general consolidation of the territorial administration has continued. Reorganization of the Department of Public Health and the Department of Customs and Marine has been completed, the number of classified positions in these Departments being increased from 404 to 881 and from 73 to 125 respectively.

(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

During the year under review, 1,219 positions in the Trust Territory were occupied, an increase of 232 for the year. These figures are exclusive of officers on leave or undergoing special training outside the Territory.

In the over-all recruitment for Papua and New Guinea for the period of nine months ended 31 March 1958, 347 new appointments were made to the service. Included in this number were seventy-three cadets.

The Public Service (Auxiliary Division) regulations came into effect on 31 January 1957. Officers within the Division which is reserved for indigenes are divided into five categories -- teacher, health assistant, technical assistant, clerical assistant and field assistant. The introduction of examinations for advancement within these classifications is being considered for the purpose of providing an objective measure of efficiency as an officer advances, and it is envisaged that the final examination would serve as a basis for determining an officer's qualifications for entry to the higher divisions of the service. At 31 March 1958, 176 appointments had been made.

Training organization within the Department of the Public Service Commissioner was strengthened during the year by the addition of two positions of training officer to assist in meeting the rapidly increasing need and demand for training within the service. Considerable attention is being given to the training of officers of the Auxiliary Division.

The specific aim of this training is to bring officers to a standard to qualify them for entry to the third division. The first stage was a consolidation period, a period for ascertaining scholastic ability throughout the Territory, for determining the standard of achievement within the division and for bringing all officers to an educational level equivalent to standard nine.

Personal tuition of members is provided at Lae, Rabaul, Madang and Lorengau, and correspondence tuition is provided for all officers who cannot receive formal tuition.

Both government revenue and expenditure continued to increase in 1956-1957. Expenditure on health services was £1,797,136, on education £639,419 and on agriculture £416,094. These figures do not include the costs of the maintenance of buildings.

(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

Expenditure from their own funds by Native Local Government Councils on health and educational services was approximately £10,322 and £7,000 respectively. From their own resources the Missions spent £93,815 on health services and £375,860 on educational services.

Internal revenue rose from £2,411,860 in 1955-1956 to £2,652,517 in 1956-1957, and the grant to the Territorial Budget by the Commonwealth of Australia was increased from £4,901,740 in 1955-1956 to £5,379,079 in 1956-1957. In addition, an advance of £119,100 was made to the Territory. This advance, which is free of interest, is repayable in 1957-1958. The Territory also participated in grants made for special purposes, particulars of which are given on page 37 of the report. With the exception of the advance of £119,100, none of these grants is repayable or bears interest. Furthermore, more than £1,200,000 was expended on the Territory by departments of the Government of Australia, whose funds are derived directly from the Commonwealth of Australia as distinct from the Territorial Budget.

Internal revenue for the nine months ended 31 March 1958 totalled £2,750,696, and known Administration expenditure for the same period totalled £4,647,047. The latter figure does not include Headquarters' expenditure on behalf of the Territory or certain expenditures of the Commonwealth Department of Public Works.

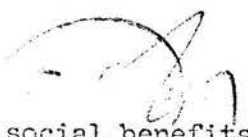
(Mr. Jones, Special representative)

The trading figures for the year were imports £10,918,981 and exports £10,312,492.

Primary exports for the period of nine months ended 31 March 1958 included cocoa, 1,767 tons, valued at £478,157; coffee, 244 tons, valued at £151,652; copra, 45,793 tons, valued at £2,817,722; coconut oil, 9,774 tons, valued at £944,071; coconut meal and oil cake, 6,262 tons, valued at £127,754; passion fruit juice, 232,113 lbs, valued at £47,907; timber, 3,256,154 super feet, valued at £167,822; and veneer sheets, 21,350,794 square feet, valued at £819,870.

In principle, a personal tax of £2 for all males in the Territory over the age of 18 came into effect on 1 January 1958. Applications for exemption from the tax may be made on the grounds of impecunious old age, infirmity or unavoidable hardship. The Territory has been divided into tax districts in which an assessment is made of the indigenous peoples' ability to pay this tax. These assessments provide for complete tax exemption in areas where there is as yet no opportunity for the people to earn a cash income, or for partial tax exemption in areas where the local economy justifies the payment of a proportion of the full tax. Simple and easily accessible machinery has been set up to hear claims for the reduction of or exemption from the tax. Indigenous people paying local government tax will not be liable for the personal tax unless the amount of the local government tax is less than £2 per year. Where the latter is less than £2, males over the age of 18 will pay the amount of the difference between the local government tax and the personal tax unless there is a recommendation for partial exemption. No difficulties have been experienced in collecting this tax.

Considerations leading to the introduction of this tax were the need for revenue, which would not require an elaborate administrative machinery; the desire to inculcate a sense of political responsibility in the minds of the indigenous people so that social benefits were linked with the need to contribute thereto; and the removal of some of the difficulties associated with the formation and financing of Local Government Councils.



(Mr. Jones, Special representative)

With regard to the social benefits I have referred to, the Council will have noted from the information contained in the Annual Report that the great bulk of the Administration's budget is spent directly or indirectly on the economic and social advancement of the indigenous people.

The Council will be well aware of the policy of the Administering Authority to promote the political development of the indigenous people through the establishment of local government councils and that this policy is beginning to produce important results. It has been found in a number of areas, however, that villages have been reluctant to set up councils or to be incorporated in existing councils on the ground that participation by villages in the councils led to taxation for the additional local services provided by the councils. The introduction of the personal tax will reduce the advantages at present enjoyed by those villages which stay outside the local government councils and will considerably strengthen the position and the appeal of the existing local government councils. It should also lead to the establishment of additional local government councils.

I would like to emphasize that so far as the indigenous people are concerned the tax is levied only in respect of areas where there is significant economic activity and where cash incomes are available or relatively easily available. Even these areas are graduated in accordance with the peoples' ability to pay and the rates vary from ten shillings to the maximum of £2.

In arriving at the maximum rate of personal tax, regard was given to the minimum cash wage prescribed for indigenous workers, which at present is £15 per annum. But it will be seen from Table 4 of Appendix XVII of the Report that few such workers are paid only this minimum and that the average cash wage is higher. This cash wage is net, and excludes the costs of all rations, housing, clothing and equipment, medical treatment, and transportation, which costs are met by employers. The real minimum income is in the order of £100 per annum and £2 per annum personal tax is considered to be low in relation to this real income.



(Mr. Jones, Special representative)

A financial review of territory revenues is being carried out, and this may result in the introduction of a more extensive system of direct taxation.

The economic development of the Territory has continued in accordance with the policy of the Administering Authority, which is outlined in Chapter 2 of Part 7 of the Report.

One new Agricultural Extension Station and four new Agricultural Extension Centres have been established since the close of the year under review.

Particulars of action plans for the development of some of the main groups, including copra and cocoa, were given in the Annual Report for 1955-1956. Progress under these action plans are given in detail in Chapter 3 of Part 6 of the report now being examined by the Council.

The Administration has continued to give every assistance to indigenous farmers. Officers of the Extension Division of the Department of Agriculture, who now number 33 officers, including one indigene, and 57 trained indigenous assistants, carry out frequent and extensive patrols to provide direct contact with the people. New crops and improved methods are being introduced into the indigenous farming pattern. The patrols also stimulate cash cropping and keep the Administration informed of the desires of the people for cash crops, and of the preparedness of an area for the commencement of this form of development. The 403 patrols carried out during the year contacted 429,000 people. With the expansion of road development throughout the Territory an increasing number of village people are in day-to-day contact with agricultural extension centres and stations, and this type of contact was maintained with 162,000 people.

(Mr. Jones. Special Representative)

Coconut planting during the year totalled 7,299 acres, including 2,500 acres planted by indigenes. Copra production by indigenous planters increased by more than 1,500 tons to 16,500 tons. This was approximately 20 per cent of all copra exported. The number of young palms planted by indigenous growers for the six months' period to 31 December 1957 exceeded 90,000.

The acreage under cocoa increased from 36,922 acres to 42,516 acres, and exports of cocoa beans rose from 1,280 tons to 2,088 tons. The area planted by indigenous growers increased from 7,250 acres to 8,924 acres, and the production of cocoa beans increased from 350 tons to 630 tons. Cocoa planting by indigenous growers increased by 1,000 acres in the six months' period to 31 December 1957.

Arrangements have been made for the Commonwealth of Australia Bureau of Agricultural Economics to carry out a survey of the cocoa industry.

The total area under coffee increased from 4,610 acres to 5,526 acres and production of coffee beans increased from 155 tons to 282 tons. The area planted by indigenous growers increased from 1,780 acres to 2,075 acres. By 30 December 1957, this area had been increased to 2,475 acres.

Rice production for the year under review totalled 1,043 tons, of which 1,020 tons were produced by indigenous growers. There has been no major change, so far as commercial production is concerned, but increasing quantities of rice are being grown in village gardens for local consumption.

The production of passionfruit, which is now wholly in the hands of indigenous people, was 290 tons, a drop of 90 tons compared with the previous year. Since 1 July 1957, however, production has shown an increase, and up to the end of April 1958, indigenous growers had marketed approximately 308 tons.

The supply of vegetables from indigenous farmers is increasing and whilst it is impracticable to make an accurate assessment of the quantity sold at the numerous markets throughout the Territory, it would total many thousands of tons per annum.

It will be seen from the figures I have quoted that there has been an excellent response by the people, and indigenous agricultural production throughout the Territory, including the Highland areas, shows real progress.

(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

There are two levels of agricultural training available to indigenes in the Territory. The lower level training is conducted by the Division of Agricultural Extension and carried out through the medium of the District Agricultural Extension Stations and Agricultural Extension Centres throughout the Territory. The prime aim of this course, which takes from nine to twelve months to complete, is to increase as rapidly as possible the number of indigenous farmers who have a knowledge of new subsistence and cash crops and new techniques suited to their particular areas. Two hundred and nineteen farmers were attending the training centres at the close of the year under review. Planned intake of students for 1958-1959 is 518, rising to over 1,000 in 1961-1962.

Higher level training is given at the Magire Agricultural Training Centre, Papua. Twelve students from the Trust Territory are attending this Centre which provides courses in the theory and practice of agriculture, in botany, farming mathematics, agricultural economics and plant health, with additional work in English expression. Agricultural training at this level will be gradually extended to centres in the Trust Territory.

Full agriculture college diploma level training will commence in 1960. The first intake will be thirty, increasing to a full establishment of ninety students.

At the close of the year under review there were ninety-seven primary co-operative societies, twenty-nine being single purpose societies and sixty-eight dual purpose societies. Total membership increased by 3,534 to 42,096; capital increased by £10,650 to £197,128 and turnover increased by £52,958 to £502,628. Three societies which got into financial difficulties were liquidated.

During the twelve months covered by the annual report, copra production by co-operatives dropped following the introduction of copra inspections and the enforcement of correct grading. To overcome this problem, the Department of Agriculture and the Co-operative Section of the Department of Native Affairs jointly carried out experimental work on a new type of hot air drier suitable for use by a family unit. The driers are prefabricated and are available for sale to indigenous planters through co-operative organizations. With the installation of hot air driers and technical assistance and guidance from co-operative officers, the position showed an improvement.

(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

At 31 March 1958, the number of societies had increased from ninety-seven to 102. There has, however, been a general decline in the turnover of co-operatives and production has fallen. This is due mainly to the fall in the price of copra, which has discouraged growers from producing this crop, and the collapse of the marine shell market, which has almost halved the income from this source of a great number of the population in the shell producing areas.

Despite this decline, the majority of co-operatives are still in a sound position, and the Manus Association of Societies recently acquired a new forty-six foot vessel costing £9,500. This vessel will be used by co-operatives in the Manus District for the movement of copra, marine shell and consumer goods. This makes a total of six vessels owned and operated by co-operatives in the Territory.

An increased flow of indigenous trained personnel from the Administration Co-operative Training Centre is now becoming available to societies, and the number of trained personnel employed which totals 114, includes nine ships masters, nine inspectors and secretaries, four marine shell graders and ninety-three storemen.

As trained personnel become available, the office bearers of societies are gradually given more managerial responsibility. It has become apparent, however, that Administration assistance and supervision will be necessary for many years to ensure the consolidation of existing societies and the development of the movement generally.

A technical meeting on co-operatives is to be held by the South Pacific Commission at Port Moresby during July of this year. It will be attended by about thirty delegates from various South Pacific territories.

The purpose of the meeting is to provide an opportunity for specialized co-operative officers and other officials of the South Pacific Administration to discuss their problems and views on co-operatives, including economic development through co-operative organizations. The discussions will cover such aspects as techniques connected with the formation and guidance of co-operative societies, the relationship of normal government institutions to co-operative societies, consideration of particular types of co-operative organizations considered to be useful in Pacific territories, and training for co-operative staffs.

(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

The Tolai cacao scheme, which is referred to on page 64 of the annual report, continues to develop along sound lines.

Much interest has been shown in this scheme and, to enable members of the Council to be fully conversant with the history and management and the work of the scheme, I have gone to some length to explain in detail these particular matters.

Prior to World War II indigenous interest in cacao growing was confined to a few individuals. The main tree crop was copra, which is still the largest source of native income.

With the expansion of the Agricultural Extension Division of the Department of Agriculture in the post-war period, indigenous interest in cacao quickened, especially on the Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain, where conditions of soil and climate are particularly suitable for the crop.

By 1952, a considerable amount of cacao had been planted and agricultural extension efforts were being concentrated on fostering correct cultivation methods. It was apparent that the future prosperity of the Tolai people would be ultimately dependent to a considerable extent on the success of their cacao, and this indicated the need for the orderly development not only of plantings, but also of processing and marketing techniques.

The five Tolai Local Government Councils, which jointly cover some 94 per cent of the Tolai population, were fully aware of the importance of developing the industry along sound lines and, as popular representative bodies, were obviously suitable agencies for promoting the policies of the Agricultural and Native Affairs Departments at village level.

From experience in other Territories it seemed that there were four principal dangers to be avoided.

First, haphazard plantings of inferior seed without regard to correct cultivation techniques would facilitate the development of disease, and would render pest and disease control extremely difficult; secondly, haphazard and poor quality processing of the cacao would earn Territory cocoa a bad name on overseas markets, and would adversely affect prices; thirdly, haphazard marketing, irrespective of the quality of the product, would yield poor prices to growers



(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

and could result in their exploitation. Fourthly, since the prosperity of the indigenous people is ultimately dependent on the amount of per capita production, it was necessary to try to establish a pattern of planted holdings of sufficient size to yield an adequate income to a family.

These problems were discussed fully at meetings held between the Councils and representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and Native Affairs. From these discussions there developed the present co-operative type of scheme.

The scheme has developed in two phases. In the initial stages, the Department of Agriculture, working with the Councils and their Administration trained cocoa instructors, concentrated on registering indigenous plantings and, by demonstration and persuasion, induced growers to plant in blocks of a 500-tree minimum and to space and shade correctly.

At the same time the Councils, with the approval of the Department of Agriculture, passed Council rules relating to the control of pests and weeds and the fermenting of beans.

With this, the Councils, under the guidance of the Department of Native Affairs, began appropriating sums from Council revenue for the construction of central fermentaries. These were to be suitably located over the area, and were designed to serve as the nuclei for co-operative processing and marketing. These appropriations were assisted by two small loans, totalling approximately £4,000, made by the Administration.

By 1955 an agricultural survey of the total cacao holdings by the Tolai people had been completed, and its results indicated that over the following three years the total volume of cacao produced would rise sharply. Some 1.2 million trees had been planted, and it was estimated that by 1958 these should yield up to 1,500 tons of dried beans.

It was therefore necessary to expand the processing and marketing scheme, which involved installations requiring finance beyond the resources of the Council budgets and outside the scope of the Administration's "Native Loans Fund".

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Accordingly, a bank loan of £80,000 at 4-3/4 per cent interest was negotiated. The loan was made to the Councils as the legal entities involved, and the Territorial Administration guaranteed its repayment. The bank agreed that repayment should be made at the rate of £35 per ton for each ton of dried cocoa marketed. This would permit each central fermentary to liquidate its loan at a rate commensurate with its production.

The scheme, as it stands, provides for fourteen central fermentary units. The number of driers and other installations at each fermentary is based on the tree-count of the surrounding village area which each fermentary is designed to serve. Provision has also been made for mechanical driers, trucks and other equipment.

On the Gazelle Peninsula, cocoa ripens throughout the year, with a minor and a major peak production period. During the major peak production period, which extends over six weeks during April-May, approximately two-ninths of the total annual crop is harvested. It was therefore necessary to have installations capable of handling this glut.

At the present time the whole fourteen central fermentaries are in operation.

The organization of the scheme is as follows.

Each central fermentary operates as a co-operative. Membership is voluntary and no share capital has been subscribed. Each unit has its own set of books and its own operating bank account, which is maintained entirely separately from the parent Council's finances.

Each grower has a number and a card. On appointed "ferment" days, the wet beans are brought to the fermentary, trucks being used for collecting. At the fermentary, each grower's cocoa is weighed and he is given a docket. An entry is also made on his card. This work is carried out by the fermentary clerk, who has been trained in the work at the Administration's Local Government Training Centre, and operates under the general supervision of officers of the Department of Native Affairs.

The fermenting and drying, inspection, bagging and transportation of beans are carried out by the fermentary supervisor, who has been trained by extension officers of the Department of Agriculture and operates under their supervision.

At least once in each month, growers are paid an advance on the weights of wet beans which they have submitted. The price varies according to the prevailing world-market price of cocoa.

A significant effect of the scheme has been the good standard of production. The quality of the Tolai grown cocoa compares favourably with the average plantation product, and on at least two occasions it has topped the Sydney market.

At fermentary level, each unit has a local committee elected by the growers themselves. These committees meet periodically with officers of the Departments of Agriculture and Native Affairs who are responsible for the over-all supervision of the scheme.

At Council level there are four committees -- two of the five Councils have a common treasury -- on which the Council President and Vice-President, and growers elected by the fermentary committees meet representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and Native Affairs.

The management of the project is by a board of management, with the local Administration District Officer as chairman and each of the fermentaries represented by one indigenous delegate.

For the period April 1957 to March 1958 the production of dried beans from this project totalled a little more than 620 tons. The average net return to growers during 1957 was about £195 per ton. Thus, taking that figure, for the period of twelve months up to the end of March 1958 the total net return would be approximately £121,000. And I should like to point out that the cocoa trees within this project are only now coming into bearing, and it is expected that the total production from the trees already planted will rise to 2,000 tons of cocoa a year.

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The Territorial Administration is keenly aware of the importance of the marketing aspects, particularly when the volume of cocoa production increases, and a Cocoa Industry Committee meets periodically to review the general marketing policy that is being followed.

In my opening statement last year I made reference to a Fisheries Action Plan which had been drawn up for the development of the fishing industry. Full particulars of this plan and of the progress made during the year may be found in Chapter 5 of Part 6 of the report now before the Council.

Part of the plan is to encourage the development of fishing enterprises to provide the Territory's fishing requirements locally. The new sixty foot fisheries research vessel, which is referred to in the annual report, has already begun operations. The vessel will inter alia demonstrate methods of commercial fishing. The fisheries staff of the Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries has been expanded, and an increased number of indigenous fishery assistants are being trained for work in coastal villages where local fishermen are being encouraged to improve their fishing methods by demonstration and the introduction of new fishing gear.

Production of timber and timber products continues to increase, and in addition to meeting local demands the value of exports exceeded £1,176,877. The total value of all forest produce was estimated to have exceeded £2 million. I have no detailed information on the over-all production for the nine-month period ended 31 March 1958, but approximately 30 million super feet of timber had been cut and converted to either sawn timber or veneer.

Particulars of silvicultural activities are given in Chapter 6 of Part 6 of the report. Since 1 July 1957, an additional 870 acres have been planted with hoop and klinkii pine and 125 acres of teak.

Gold bullion produced during the year amounted to 78,865 fine ounces valued at £1,232,128. This is an increase of 7,336 ounces over the previous year.

The interest of the indigenous people in alluvial gold mining continues to grow. Production from this source during the year amounted to 2,186 ounces valued at £34,165, compared with 447 ounces valued at £6,650 mined in 1955-1956.

A general supervision is exercised over indigenous mining by officers of the Department of Native Affairs and a Field Officer -- Native Mining -- provides

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technical assistance and advice. In May of this year I inspected some of the areas where indigenous miners have their claims, and it was very pleasing to see the great interest taken by all of the Administration officers in this indigenous mining industry and the way the miners are responding to the advice and help which is made available to them. I may add that this spirit of co-operation and goodwill between the officers of the Administration and the indigenous people is evident in all fields of economic and social advancement.

I have not received the latest information of the production of gold by indigenous miners for the nine-months period ended 31 March 1958, but the over-all production for the Territory was approximately 38,866 fine ounces.

A broad outline of a plan to stimulate increased mineral production is given in Chapter 7 of Part 6 of the report. Activities planned since the close of the year under review include a survey of potential nickel and cobalt products in the Morobe District.

Expenditure on new works and capital purchases during the year under review was £1,899,387. This included expenditure of £285,878 on roads and bridges, £244,856 on hospitals and ancillary buildings, and £45,866 on schools and ancillary buildings. Maintenance costs totalled £634,679 including £278,281 on roads and bridges.

For the period 1 July 1957 to 31 March 1958, expenditure under this heading exceeded £1,535,000. This included £343,228 on roads and bridges, £241,883 on hospitals and ancillary buildings, and £138,333 on schools and ancillary buildings. These figures do not include certain expenditures by the Commonwealth Department of Works incurred during March 1958.

Mention is made in Chapter 3 of Part 7 of the annual report that a central advisory committee is to be set up which would be competent to plan and act in all matters bearing on the advancement of women. This Committee was set up on 13 August 1957. The Committee consists of ten members, six of whom are officers of the Administration, two representing the missions and two indigenes. The aims of this Committee are to correct as speedily as possible the existing disparity between advancement of women and that of men, and to ensure their future progress side by side. Sub-Committees have been appointed in each district.



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These Sub-Committees collaborate with the Territory Advisory Committee in initiating and implementing individual programmes within each district to meet the specific needs in various parts of the Territory. Membership of each district Sub-Committee includes the District Commissioner and other Administration Officers, representatives of the Missions in the area, officials of such organizations as the Red Cross and the Girl Guides Associations and leading members of the local indigenous population.

Plans are now in hand for the appointment of a senior welfare officer, three welfare officers and six indigenous assistants.

The report deals fully with labour, and as no major changes had taken place my remarks will be confined to the period of nine months ended 31 March 1958.

Legislation of an important nature brought into operation during that period included: The Minimum Age -- Sea Ordinance 1957. This Ordinance establishes a minimum age for the purpose of employment of persons at sea. This Ordinance embodies the requirements of the ILO Convention Number 58.

Proposed legislation at present under review by the Territorial Administration includes: The Workers Compensation Ordinance which provides for compensation to employees for injuries and deaths suffered in the course of their employment; the Native Employment Ordinance, which will replace the present Native Labour Ordinance; and the Native Employment Board Ordinance, which provides for the establishment of a Board to advise the Administrator on matters relating to the employment of indigenes.

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The Board will consist of two officers of the Administration, two representatives of employers and two representatives of employees. One of the Administration officers will be Chairman. The Board and the Chairman of the Board will have power to summon witnesses called for the production of documents and books and to take evidence on oath for the purpose of the exercise and performance of their functions and duties under the Ordinance. The Board will inquire into and submit recommendations to the Administrator on cost-of-living and economic conditions of indigenous workers, minimum wages, margins of skill, tests for trade and other skilled work and certificates of competency, and maintenance of dependents. The Employment Board is to be constituted at the earliest possible date and will consider as matters of urgency a wage scale for indigenous workers and the control of casual workers.

The Senior Safety Engineer in the Industrial Service Division of the Department of Labour and National Service, Australia, visited the Territory during February-March 1958 to make a preliminary survey of industrial conditions. This is the first step towards the preparation of comprehensive industrial safety legislation for the Territory. This officer, accompanied by an officer of the Territorial Department of Native Affairs, will visit industrial establishments throughout the Territory. Territory legislation already includes provisions relating to industrial safety, but with the expansion of industry these measures are not now sufficiently wide to cover the diversification of industrial activity. New industrial safety legislation is to be drafted as a matter of priority.

On 31 March 1958, forty-two youths and two girls had entered apprenticeship. The distribution between trades is: carpenters, 12; motor mechanics, 7; plumbers, 6; fitter mechanics, 4; diesel mechanics, 2; painters, 2; aircraft mechanics assistants, 4; electricians, 2; sawyers, 1; welders, 2; and bookbinding, 2 females. Now that the scheme has got under way, it is expected that the number of apprentices will increase.

By an arrangement between the Apprenticeship Board and the Department of Education, youths who desire to enter apprenticeship attend Administration technical training centres for a period of two years. During this course of pre-apprenticeship training, they learn the use of hand tools and receive

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an insight into simple workshop methods and practices. In addition to trade subjects, the students continue their general education in English, mathematics and social studies. Two hundred such students are at present attending the technical training colleges at Lae and Rabaul.

The staff of the Department of Public Health stationed in the Trust Territory increased from 3,441 to 4,070. The non-indigenous staff includes thirty-seven physicians and surgeons, one dentist, eighty-five nurses, ninety-three medical assistants and thirty-three cadet medical officers who are completing their training in Australia. The indigenous staff, which numbers 3,329, includes one assistant medical practitioner, one assistant health inspector, 119 nurses, 950 medical assistants, 1,158 medical orderlies and five sanitary inspectors.

Since the close of the year under review, non-indigenous staff was increased by the appointment of twenty-two physicians and surgeons, sixteen medical assistants, thirty-two nurses, and one physiotherapist. The indigenous staff of the Department is being reorganized and the new establishment will be shown in the report for 1957-1958.

Progress made under the hospital building programme up to 5 June 1958 includes:

In the Sepik District: Construction of the first stage of a base hospital at Wewak is 50 per cent complete, and the building of the first stage of a 500-patient hansenide colony at Aitape has commenced.

In the New Britain District: The base hospital at Nonga is expected to be ready for occupation in November 1958. The District Hospital at Kokopo will be ready for occupation by 30 June 1958. The tuberculosis hospital in the same area was opened on 15 February 1958 for 120 patients. Additional works are under way, and ultimately this hospital will provide accommodation for 500 patients.

In the Morobe District: Construction of two district hospitals was completed. At Finchaven the construction of the first stage of the tuberculosis hospital is well under way, and the first patients should be admitted in November 1958.

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In the Madang District: Work on the hansenide colony, which will provide accommodation for 500 patients, is proceeding. The stage already completed provides accommodation for 170 patients.

Tenders have been invited for a base hospital at Madang. It is anticipated that the contract will be let before the end of June 1958.

The Maternity and Child Health Services continued to expand. Local clinics have been extended and several extensive patrols have been carried out. A new appointment to the Infant Welfare Services includes a medical officer who will be stationed in Rabaul, headquarters of the New Britain District.

Work has continued on the malaria control pilot project in the Sepik District, and a new plan of campaign for malaria control has been completed. The first steps in the campaign will be field trials of the use of dieldrin and other insecticides, the training of laboratory staff and the organization of field teams. The eradication plan will commence in the New Ireland District in October 1958.

The campaign against tuberculosis has continued, and arrangements have been made for further thoracic surgical teams to visit the Territory during 1958.

It will be noted from the annual report that co-operation with other Governments and international health organizations has continued. The Specialist Medical Officer (Malaria) attended the World Health Organization's malaria symposium held at Bangkok from 13 to 20 December 1957. A World Health Organization seminar on environmental sanitation was held in Port Moresby during May 1958. Two indigenous officers of the Department of Health attended a health education course at Noumea, which was conducted under the auspices of the World Health Organization and the South Pacific Commission.

Mention is made on page 89 of the report of what appears to be a new disease known as Kuru. Four medical specialists from Adelaide University, Australia, have joined the territorial medical team in the investigation of this disease. Material has been sent to the National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, United States of America, and Adelaide University, Australia, for examination.

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The training of indigenous personnel for the health services is provided at all major hospitals, and special attention is now being given to training girls for the infant and maternal welfare branch. At 31 March 1958, personnel being trained included nineteen hospital assistants, 147 medical aid post orderlies, one pathology assistant, fifty-six hygiene and malaria control orderlies, 625 medical orderlies, four dental orderlies, and 110 infant and welfare workers.

At Suva, Fiji, eleven students were attending the following courses: preliminary year, one; assistant medical practitioner, seven; assistant laboratory technician, one; and nursing, two.

Ascertainable expenditure on health services by Missions from their own funds totalled £93,815. Mission medical institutions included thirty-four hospitals, 198 medical aid posts, seventy-seven welfare clinics and two hansenide hospitals. Non-indigenous staff employed included sixteen physicians and surgeons, seven dentists and eighty-eight nurses. Indigenous staff comprised 220 medical assistants and fifty-eight medical orderlies.



(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

The broad objectives of educational policy are fully described in Chapter I of Part VIII of the annual report. The missions established in the Territory before the 1939-1945 war had played a major part in educational work, and since the war they have continued to provide a large proportion of the schools. Their work in this field is an important contribution towards the achievement of the general educational objectives. Expenditure by the Administration on educational services for the year under review exceeded £666,000, including £60,000 financial aid to missions. Expenditure by missions from their own funds totalled approximately £375,860. The number of Administration schools increased by 20 to 152, and the number of students increased from 7,239 to 9,968. The number of non-indigenous teachers decreased by one to 101, and the number of indigenous teachers increased from 227 to 323.

Twenty-five new Administration schools were established between 1 July 1957 and 31 March 1958. These include 21 primary schools, three teacher training schools, and one junior technical school. During the same period, the number of non-indigenous teachers increased to 109, and the number of indigenous teachers increased to 373. The number of students increased to 10,443. Thirty-nine non-indigenous cadet teachers, who are completing their training at a teachers' college in Australia, are not included in the above total of 109.

Projects under the school building programme which are to be given priority include four intermediate schools, including one for girls, a secondary school and a primary school.

The Council will note from the report that it is the policy of the Administering Authority to make secondary education available to all qualified students by use of facilities in the Territory as well as in Australia and Fiji. There are 26 indigenous students in secondary schools in Australia and, as I have mentioned earlier, 11 students are attending the Central Medical and Nursing Schools at Suva, Fiji.

Secondary education in Australia is not regarded as being necessarily the sole and final answer to the problem of providing higher education for the people of the Territory. It is an interim measure only. The ultimate and

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long-range objective is to merge all secondary education in the Territory and develop courses which will lead to matriculation requirements. As soon as possible, the Territory education system will develop its own high schools and other training institutions. At present, however, the most urgent need is to extend and improve primary education. This is the foundation on which all further progress rests, and the Administering Authority is fully aware that the foundation will never be firmly and deeply laid until the numbers of indigenous teachers, as well as of non-indigenous teachers, have been greatly increased.

This does not mean, however, that children who qualify for secondary and higher education will not be provided for. In addition to the students in secondary schools in Australia, Administration schools in the Territory are providing 112 students, including 62 indigenes, with secondary education; 162 indigenous students with technical training and 55 indigenous students with teacher training.

At the close of the year under review, mission schools were providing secondary education for 50 students, technical training for 73 students, and, in order to meet the new conditions of the system of educational grants-in-aid which are made by the Administering Authority, were providing teacher training for 520 students.

The construction of a training college for the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has been approved. The college will accommodate 60 trainees, and the courses will include radio operator and telegraphist, radio technician, telephone technician, linesman and postal officer.

Full statistics for Administration and mission schools may be found in Appendix XXII of the report now before the Council.

A Superintendent of Teacher Training has been appointed. This officer has taken over direction of Administration teacher training centres, and has attended meetings of the Education Advisory Board.

There are now standardized entrance examinations for the three teacher training courses which are available in the Territory, and in February 1958 a conference of the Headmasters of Administration teacher training centres was held for the purpose of planning a co-ordinated approach to teacher training.

(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

Greater emphasis will now be placed on competence in English and in assessment on a more practical basis. It is planned that teaching will follow a more deliberate set pattern, the lesson material for which will be prepared centrally and distributed amongst teachers.

Increased attention is being given to in-service training for teachers. Vacation courses were conducted in each Administrative district during the year, and special refresher courses for twenty teachers were held at the Sogeri training centre in Port Moresby. These teachers were also taken on a conducted tour of Queensland, Australia. Further tours are to be arranged.

The training of cadet education officers is undertaken at the Teachers' Training College in Sydney, Australia. This enables a closer association of the cadets with the Australian School of Pacific Administration, where specialized sections of their course are presented.

Four teacher training courses were conducted during 1957. These included Course "A", for students who wished to teach at village schools; Course "B", for teaching at village higher schools; Course "C", for intermediate schools; and a new correspondence course for non-indigenous teachers who were engaged in teaching in the Territory but lacked a recognized qualification.

Details of research in economic and social fields are given in appropriate chapters of the annual report. Since 30 June 1957, there was effective co-operation with the following research workers who visited the Territory:

1. Dr. Stephen Wurm (Senior Fellow in Linguistics, Australian National University): A linguistic survey of the Highland peoples.
2. Dr. Paula Brown (Research Fellow in Anthropology, Australian National University): A study of social organisation and changing authority patterns in Chimbu.
3. Dr. H.C. Brookfield (Senior Research Fellow in Geography, Australian National University): The distribution of population and the movement of labour in Papua-New Guinea: Population distribution and the question of 'over-population' in the Chimbu sub-District.
4. J.A.W. Forge, University of London, Horniman Anthropological Research scholarship, Abelam area of the Sepik District: relationship between art and society in the tribal context.

(Mr. Jones, Special Representative)

5. Dr. Mildred Dickerman (University of California, Berkeley): A study of acculturation among people near Goroka.
6. Dr. Peter Lawrence (Australian School of Pacific Administration): Continuing study of the indigenous inhabitants of the Madang District.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations was continued.

Distribution of United Nations publications is made throughout the Territory and, although there has been a slight reduction in the number of addressees, the number of copies of the various documents has increased. The change is due to a new system of distribution.

The social studies syllabus in use in schools in the Territory includes information on the United Nations and on the International Trusteeship System.

The Department of Education has incorporated in a book of social studies for the use of teachers and students, a comprehensive section on the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Schools are also using a variety of publications on the United Nations, including the United Nations Review and the UNESCO Courier.

I shall be glad to provide, to the best of my ability, any further information that may be requested by members of the Council.

The meeting was suspended at 4.10 p.m. and resumed at 4.30 p.m.

## AGENDA ITEM 9

EIGHTH PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRUST TERRITORIES (T/1369; T/L.853)(continued)

Mr. IOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): After many years of expectation and repeated reminders on the part of the General Assembly, the Council has at last received a report from the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories dealing with the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. In that report we find some preliminary remarks and conclusions which deserve detailed consideration by the Council since they are connected with a very important problem of the Trust Territory.

The Soviet delegation has studied the Committee's report very carefully, and I must say that we are rather disappointed with the results of this work which has taken so many years. Apparently, the Committee did not pay due attention to the main mandate of the General Assembly which was to study the situation with regard to the alienation of indigenous land or, to put it differently, the question of the restoration of alienated land to the indigenous inhabitants. Only thus can one explain the somewhat inappropriate praise of the Administering Authority which we find in the report.

If the General Assembly's mandate had been properly performed then the Committee would have given priority to the consideration of the land alienation problem and would not have reached the inadequate conclusions which in fact seek to explain and justify further alienation of land.



(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

As it was correctly pointed out by the Visiting Mission, the lack of land is one of the most important problems faced by Ruanda-Urundi, considering that the main activity of the population is agriculture and cattle raising, and considering further that there is no industry at all in that Territory, whereas the land is poor and may be made poorer by erosion. The Administering Authority itself stresses in the report that Ruanda-Urundi is suffering from the ever-increasing lack of fruitful land. The increase of the population makes this lack of land even more acute. Indeed, Ruanda-Urundi is the most densely populated Territory in Central Africa. As pointed out in the report, 4.5 million indigenous inhabitants possess 1.5 million hectares of arable land which gives an average of three-tenths of a hectare per person. As shown by the further estimates of the Committee, even that land is not being used entirely because of its poor quality.

At the same time, foreign elements hold 21,800 hectares of alienated land. It is impossible not to notice that as shown by the report signed by Sir Andrew Cohen -- who is not listening to the present speaker -- the European colonizers hold this land, and they are 192 in all. A simple calculation shows that for each European settler there are 115 hectares of arable land. A comparison of these figures with the figures pertaining to the indigenous inhabitants shows the clear picture of colonial exploitation. This is not enough, there is yet another difference. The Europeans have taken the best land and have received considerable yields, whereas the indigenous inhabitants hold land which has either lost its fertility or is losing it, and which cannot even support the agricultural inhabitant.

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

The report notes that the lack of nutrition is a continuous threat to the indigenous inhabitants and that many cases of dystrophy are found in the Territory, especially in the eastern part. We must not forget that sixteen and one-half thousand hectares are in the hands of the Administering Authority.

The lack of land, the absence of industry and the threat of starvation and hunger make it necessary for tens of thousands of indigenous inhabitants to go to other colonies each year to seek work. Every year, about 40,000 men go to Uganda and Tanganyika. It is possible to give more data to demonstrate the very difficult position of the indigenous inhabitants of Ruanda-Urundi whose only resource is land. The Committee had all this and much other data. Yet it did not feel it necessary to stress the immediate need of restoring to the indigenous inhabitants all the alienated land. In addition, the Committee in fact approved the policy of the Administering Authority and suggested its continuation. The adoption of such a recommendation by the Trusteeship Council would indeed be an encouragement to the colonialist approach to this Territory in its worse form.

As a matter of course, the delegation of the Soviet Union ~~cannot share~~ the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee in this matter.

My delegation feels it necessary to make some remarks with regard to other important aspects contained in the Committee's report, especially agricultural training. In the report, it is stated that this training is given in the schools and that in the secondary schools there is a four-year course to train agricultural specialists. In that connexion, it is important to note that even though such special courses are conducted in secondary schools they do not affect the actual farmers, the majority of the inhabitants of the Territory, because in the UNESCO report we find that only 1 per cent of the children go to these schools. Two-thirds of all the children of the Territory do not receive even primary education. Even in those primary schools where African children are being educated, it is well known that the work is carried out without any control by the religious missions with their not very cultured teachers, and it becomes clear that the majority of the indigenous people do not receive any such training at all through the school system.

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

The Committee made these conclusions on the strength of the budget figures. It preferred to forget, however, that the main part of the budget is being spent on schools where European children are being taught. Then what is the part being played here by the indigenous inhabitants who have no access to these schools at all? This is hard to understand.

At the same time it is impossible to lay too much stress on the importance of the agricultural training of the indigenous inhabitants of a Territory like Ruanda-Urundi whose whole economy rests on agriculture.

In the report much attention is paid to research and to so-called experimental sectors. Agricultural research, of course, is deserving of approval. Yet it is a pity that all these measures of the Administering Authority do not affect at this time the majority of the African farmers who are still engaged in primitive agricultural activities. The experimental work affects such agricultural items which are destined for export and are exported mainly by Europeans or are under their control.

Members of the Council know well how acute the problem of cattle raising is in Ruanda-Urundi. As stated by the Visiting Mission, cattle raising gives a very insignificant yield which is inadequate for the nutrition requirements of the population. Yet the Committee does not deal with this problem in substance at all. It merely makes a few general remarks which are not even new.

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

One can only say that the conclusions and suggestions of the Committee are nothing but a repetition of what can be found in the documentation of the Council. And how indeed could this Committee prepare constructive proposals while it ignored the very task which had been assigned to it by the General Assembly? Moreover, it concluded all its activities in three meetings. That was not the purpose for which the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council established this Committee: to make a mere compilation of the data already contained in the documentation of the Council. To do that it would not be necessary to spend seven years; such work could be performed in seven hours.

The statements show that the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories has so far not justified the hopes placed in it by the General Assembly and that it must take measures to improve this situation.

My remarks with regard to the concrete suggestions contained in the report will be submitted by the delegation of the Soviet Union in the course of the discussion and voting on separate paragraphs.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I have just listened to a rather aggressive speech from the representative of the Soviet Union. He, like other members of the Council, will know that I am the mildest of men, but when I hear one of my colleagues remarking that I am not listening to his speech, my hackles begin to rise somewhat. If the representative of the Soviet Union thinks that I cannot listen to what he is saying and ask my friends here to provide material for replying, he is mistaken. However, I am bound to say that I did not hear much in his speech which really seemed to me of much concrete value. It seemed to me a remarkable compilation of propaganda, and I am delighted to hear him say at the end that he is going to make some concrete remarks when we get down to each item in the agenda; otherwise, I am afraid I should have regarded his speech as a rather big balloon.

His remarks about land alienation seemed to me to be most peculiar. They overlooked the fact that the amount of percentage of alienated land in this particular Trust Territory is .7 per cent of the total land of the Territory; and where he got his information that this land is the best land, I do not know. I have seen the Territory, and it is quite untrue to say that this is the best land; that the Europeans have better land than the others. There is no truth in this

whatsoever, and I do not know where this information came from. In any case, I am sure that when we hear the representative of the Administering Authority, this particular balloon will be very easily exploded because it will be found that the great majority of the alienated land has been alienated for public purposes. All I can say is that if, in the territories which the representative of the Soviet Union is more familiar with, not more than sixteen and a half hectares of a total area comparable to that of Ruanda Urundi is alienated, these territories might consider themselves most fortunate.

I was even more astonished to hear the representative of the Soviet Union say that nearly all the research, or the major part of the agricultural research in the Territory is for the benefit of people other than the indigenous inhabitants. What an egregious piece of nonsense -- if he will allow me to say so. The main export crop of Ruanda Urundi, as far as I know, is coffee, and I think I am right in saying that the vast majority of this coffee is grown by the indigenous inhabitants and, I may say, grown in an extremely scientific manner under very careful conditions and with the full benefit of agricultural research; and indeed I am quite sure that the vast majority of the agricultural research in Ruanda Urundi which is extremely efficient, is for the benefit of the indigenous population.

I was a little mystified also by the remarks which the representative of the Soviet Union made about education. But I must leave those to be dealt with by the representative of the Administering Authority.

Perhaps, as Chairman of this Committee, it would be more appropriate for me to discuss whether we in fact carried out the task put upon us by the General Assembly. The representative of the Soviet Union appeared to think that the Assembly had asked us to make recommendations for restoring the alienated land to the indigenous inhabitants. There is nothing about that in the resolutions under which we are working. It is not excluded, but it is not enjoined, and just because the Committee did not see fit to make recommendations which would be suitable to the highly theoretical approach of the representative of the Soviet Union, I do not see why the Committee should be accused of not carrying out its terms of reference. I have seen committees which produce recommendations which I do not agree with, but I do not immediately say, because I do not agree with them, that they are not carrying out their terms of reference.



(Sir Andrew Cohen, United Kingdom)

The representative of the Soviet Union has accused us of saying nothing new. I would much rather say something old which happens to be true than something new which has no relation to the facts, and I do not think that it is at all surprising that when one comes to make remarks about a Territory which has been administered with such care and scientific precision as Ruanda-Urundi, we do not find very much that is new to say. All one can do in these circumstances is the modest task of marshalling all the available knowledge and trying to put it in the form which will be useful in encouraging those tendencies which are desirable in the development, administration and progress of the Territory. I am sorry if we have produced nothing new, but, as I say, it is far better to produce useful and practical recommendations than new ones which are impractical.

I may have other things to say on points of detail at a later stage, but I must say that with my long experience of listening to speeches in public debates, I have been somewhat surprised by the last intervention.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I had hoped that I might have been called upon first of all to introduce the amendments tabled in the name of my delegation, as is usually the case, but I find that the Great Powers have stolen a march on my delegation.

When this report was before the Council a few days ago, I asked for more time to study it and to propose amendments, particularly to the draft conclusions, if that should be necessary. My main reason for asking for more time was that this report is the first of its kind and, in examining it, we shall in fact be establishing a pattern in regard to future reports of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories.

As I said earlier, we have been impressed by the care with which this report has been prepared. We have no substantial comments to offer on the summary in Annex I, except to observe that it contains nothing not already known to us. We realize, of course, that the Committee is not a technical body, but it had before it a mass of detailed information on various aspects of land and problems connected with land, and we had therefore hoped that its findings would be of a more detailed character.

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

Actually, Annex II, which contains the conclusions, is of a general nature, and to the extent that it is general it is unsatisfactory. We have therefore submitted a few amendments in document T/L.853. Those who have studied these amendments will have seen at once that they do not materially alter the conclusions of the Committee. It is not the intention of my delegation to alter materially those conclusions. Indeed, our amendments flow naturally from the body of the report, for they are in fact based on the information contained in Annex I. I shall now discuss the amendments briefly, one by one.

The first amendment is a very minor one and should present no difficulty.

The second amendment expresses the hope that the Administering Authority will "intensify" its efforts to relieve undue population pressures. The reason for this amendment is obvious. We have been told on many occasions by the representatives of the Administering Authorities that the pressure of population on land is a serious problem and that the measures taken so far have not met with the success they deserve. In the circumstances, I suggest that it will be quite appropriate to express the hope that there will be an intensification of effort.

The third and fourth amendments should be taken together, and the sense of these two amendments is that any improvement in the standard of living of the people should depend on the one hand on the efforts of the people themselves, and on the other hand on the stimulus, guidance and assistance provided by the Administering Authority. This is in fact the actual position in the Territory, and there can be no serious objection to these two amendments.

The fifth amendment is about the deletion of certain words which are unnecessary and repetitive.

The sixth amendment is on line 14, not line 13, as shown in this paper. Line 14 of paragraph 3 and the sense of that amendment is that the introduction of individual rights and land should not be against the wishes of the people.

The seventh amendment simply takes note of the interesting work of consolidation of fragmented holdings which are now being undertaken in the pilot sectors. This word, incidentally, "sector pilot" should be in the plural.

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

Amendments 8 and 9 are relatively minor and need no comment.

Amendment 10 refers to the important problem of pressure of cattle upon land. Here again, the Committee in its report, paragraph 21, has said that little progress has been made in the destocking of cattle. This clearly also calls for an intensification of effort.

The last two amendments, amendments 11 and 12, should be considered together. Here the sentences have been transposed, so that we would now commend the Administering Authority for its policy and trust that continued vigilance would be exercised in the matter of land alienation. While on this question of land alienation, the conclusion in the last paragraph takes note that the total area of alienated land amounts to only about .7 per cent of the total area of the Territory. It seems to my delegation that this relationship is not very meaningful. In our opinion, the alienated land should be equated with the total arable land in the Territory which, according to this report, is 22,440 square kilometres. On this basis, according to my calculations, alienated land in the Territory would amount to 1.5 per cent of the total arable land, and I should like to inquire from the Chairman of the Rural Economic Development Committee whether he would have any serious objection to this ratio, that is, 1.5 per cent, being incorporated in the last paragraph. I hope he will not object strenuously because the recommendation itself in that last paragraph will not be affected in any way by this more meaningful ratio.

In conclusion, I should like to commend these amendments to the members of the Council, and I would only add that they are not in any sense critical of Administering Authorities' policies or programmes. On the other hand, they acknowledge the value of the efforts of the Administering Authorities. They recognize certain important problems such as population and cattle pressures on land, and they express the hope that these efforts would be intensified. In saying that we are not completely satisfied with the report as a whole, we are not being critical of the Committee on Rural Economic Development. We recognize its handicaps, of course, and the many difficulties and its lack of technical competence. But even so, we think that it might have gone further into certain problems and made detailed recommendations. However, as there has already been considerable delay and, as I said, the Committee is not a technical body,

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

we shall not go further at present than the introduction of our amendments. But we would suggest to the members of the Committee that the Committee might attempt in the future to enumerate a sort of do's and don'ts or a set of principles for general application concerning land; for example, on registration of titles, individually or collectively, land utilization -- that is, safeguards against fragmentation of holdings and the development of uneconomic units, land acquisition, including conditions of sale, land alienation terms and length of leases and so on. A set of principles on these matters, drawn up on the basis of a detailed study of the vast amount of material before the Committee would, in our opinion, not only be timely but also it would be valuable to us in the consideration of land problems.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I call on the representative of the Soviet Union.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I believe the President called first on the representative of Belgium, and I willingly yield the floor to him.

Mr. SMOLDEREN (Belgium) (interpretation from French): Every year, with respect to each Territory, the Soviet delegation asks the Administering Authorities to build more roads, more schools and more public buildings. I should like to ask the representative of the Soviet Union in what category these roads, these airfields, these public buildings, these schools, should be placed. From the technical point of view, in what land category should these be classed?

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I am surprised by the question of the representative of Belgium. In all sincerity, the Soviet Union delegation was always surprised at the construction of airfields -- nobody knows for what precise purpose -- in these Territories while the pressing needs of the population are forgotten, namely, the creation of industries and the creation of elementary dwelling facilities and so on.

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

It is somewhat difficult for me to answer the question put by the representative of Belgium, because we have never suggested that airfields and similar institutions should be constructed as a matter of priority.

Mr. SMOLDEREN (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I think that when one is discussing serious problems, one should at least try to be serious. Hence, I again pass over the question of airfields. But I do ask this: In what category should one place the roads, the hospitals and the schools?

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Here, again, I shall be glad to give the representative of Belgium the explanations he desires. There are various kinds of roads. There are roads which lead to independence, and we are in favour of the construction of such roads. But there are roads which lead to colonial exploitation of the peoples of Trust Territories, roads which are used to export raw materials, to export crops obtained through the exploitation of the indigenous people. We do not think that priority should be given to the construction of such roads.

As regards schools and hospitals, I do not believe that anyone -- including the Chairman of the Committee on Rural Economic Development -- would deny that even in the United Kingdom, with all its colonies, the total number of hospitals and schools does not cover an area of 16,500 hectares -- I repeat: 16,500 hectares. I believe that if these lands were really destined for schools and hospitals no-one would question their use for such purposes. But something entirely different is involved here, and the representative of Belgium knows better than I the real purposes for which these lands are being used. Unfortunately, he does not always furnish us information on this point, but we hope to receive it in the next report.

Mr. SMOLDEREN (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I am becoming more and more convinced that one loses one's time somewhat, and the Trusteeship Council's time, in arguing with the Soviet Union delegation.

In fact, all the members of the Council may read, in paragraph 48 of the Committee's report, that 16,420 hectares -- that is, three-fourths of the total



(Mr. Smolderen, Belgium)

number of hectares held by non-indigenous inhabitants -- are occupied by the Government for public services. In other words, if the Territory achieves self-government or independence, this land will remain as part of the population's patrimony.

The representative of the Soviet Union spoke a few moments ago about the restitution of alienated land to the population. But how can one return to the population what has always remained part of its patrimony as a community, in its own interest?

I turn now to more serious arguments, in particular those advanced by the representative of India. That representative wishes to replace the ratio of 0.7 per cent by that of 1.5 per cent for land held by non-indigenous inhabitants. I should like to tell him, in this respect, that I have some doubts about the accuracy of his figure, because it is not stated that the 16,420 hectares occupied by the Government are necessarily arable lands.

I should like to make the following remarks on the Indian amendments contained in document T/L.853.

Some of the changes proposed by the representative of India seem to me to improve the style of the report. I was happy to hear that the Indian delegation has no intention of changing the substance of the Committee's conclusions, that it merely wishes to introduce certain improvements. On the other hand, some of the amendments represent concessions to a phraseology which is becoming traditional in the Trusteeship Council. I am referring to the tendency to replace such words as "continue" by "intensify". Nevertheless, I do not think that we should attach too much importance to these formulas, and that is why my delegation has no objection to the inclusion of the Indian amendments in the Committee's conclusions. In other words, I shall not ask for a separate vote on the amendments.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I must reply to the remarks made by the Chairman of the Committee and, in particular, the remark which he made in connexion with my request -- a very courteous request -- that he should not prevent me from speaking. The United Kingdom representative may not listen to representatives who speak here;

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

I do not think that that can disturb anyone, above all the representative who is speaking. But when the United Kingdom representative has a discussion with his friends, that simply prevents me from speaking, and I merely wish very respectfully to call his attention to that fact. Of course, this in no way should be taken as an indication of any aggressive sentiments towards the United Kingdom representative.

With regard to the substance of the United Kingdom representative's remarks, I must once again recall that he has repeated his statement that he visited the Territory in question; but only a few months ago he said here in this Council that he spent his time attending very pleasant receptions and watching dances at the Royal Palace. In these circumstances, it is rather difficult to see how he reached the conclusions which he is supporting so vigorously now.

I believe that Sir Andrew Cohen is a very courteous and well-brought-up gentleman. However, he has used here a number of expressions which are not usually in the dictionary of polite persons. For instance, he mentioned the word "balloon". If the United Kingdom representative really wishes to find an example of absurdity, he furnishes it himself when he tells us that the sectenrs pilotes are at the disposition of the entire population. The Administering Authority itself has never maintained that that is the case. The Administering Authority knows very well that such a statement could not be reconciled with the periodic famines which afflict the Territory and about which the Visiting Mission has spoken so eloquently.

The United Kingdom representative spoke of balloons. May I be permitted to use the same word in referring to the report which bears his signature? This report -- and I am convinced that all the members of the Trusteeship Council agree -- merely repeats things that we have known for a long time now; it refers to measures which can in no way be useful to the Territory. How, then, can one characterize this report other than as the balloon to which the United Kingdom representative referred?

As regards education, I believe that Sir Andrew Cohen was attempting to refute the information which I gave the Council. I wish merely to read the following from a relevant report:

"In 1956, there were in the primary schools a total of 236,000 pupils -- that is, a little more than one-third of the estimated school-age population".

Thus, two-thirds of the school-age population is not receiving primary education. This is quite evident to anyone acquainted with elementary arithmetic.

I would remind the Chairman of the Committee that the UNESCO report, in a very detailed and objective way, indicated that secondary schools are attended by less than 1 per cent of the school-age indigenous inhabitants; that is, students from twelve to nineteen years of age. How can these facts be refuted? How can one call them propaganda? I am astonished at the lack of logic here. We are trying to draw the Council's attention to the existing basic needs, and we are the object of all kinds of unfounded accusations.

(Mr. Lobanov, USSR)

Sir Andrew Cohen was speaking of the scientific approach that he had witnessed in the Territory. If the Chairman of the Committee believes in science and respects science, he should have tried to explain the gradual depopulation of the people of Batwa, and not merely say that these people were the original inhabitants of this Territory. Yes, these people were indeed the original inhabitants of the Territory -- but they are dying out, and 80,000 pygmies, who are in a deplorable condition now in the Territory, require the urgent attention of the Council. This made our statement necessary -- not propaganda, but pity -- pity for human beings who are in no way worse than those who are present in this hall.

Mr. SMOLDRESEN (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I think there is no need for me to reply to my Soviet colleague, but I should simply like to refer the members of the Council to the debates we had at previous sessions on conditions in Ruanda-Urundi. In the annual reports and in the replies of the Administering Authority, you will find adequate replies to the type of argument that has been advanced on this point for many years now by the representative of the Soviet Union.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I have very little to say, and I shall be very careful in what I say, lest any robust language should be thought too robust.

First of all, I am afraid that, when we have this particular kind of discussion, sometimes, in spite of the excellence of the interpretations, misunderstandings occur. If my Soviet colleague will look at the record of my speech when it comes out tomorrow, he will find that I made no reference whatsoever in my remarks to the secteurs pilotes. I was not talking about them at all. What I said, and I repeat it, is that the research establishments, for example, run by INEAC, are largely for the benefit of the indigenous population -- for their coffee industry, for example. I am afraid my Soviet colleague misunderstood me on that point.

As regards education, all I said was that I was surprised by some of the remarks made by my Soviet colleague. The one that particularly surprised me was his reference to the comparative amounts spent on the education of Africans

(Sir Andrew Cohen,  
United Kingdom)

and of others. I am learning that, when my colleague from the Soviet Union speaks, I have to put him right. Otherwise, his remarks go on being repeated without contradiction. For instance, there is his famous remark about my having spent most of my time watching dancing when I was in Ruanda-Urundi. This is not what happened at all. I spent a very small and agreeable part of my time in that pastime, which I am sure my Soviet colleague would also have enjoyed had he been there. I spent most of my time looking at farming and agricultural operations.

I should now like to deal, if I may, with some rather more serious matters, namely, the suggestions made by the Indian delegation. As far as I am concerned, I can see no objection whatever to any of these amendments which the representative of India has suggested. They appear to me -- mostly, at any rate -- to constitute improvements in the text of the report, and I believe that the other members of the Committee -- although I am not speaking on their behalf -- would, generally speaking, share that view.

I would have had no objection to a reference to the percentage of agricultural land, which seemed to me to be quite a reasonable point. But some difficulty is presented by the fact that, as the representative of Belgium has pointed out, the total alienated land is not all agricultural land. Much of it has been alienated for other purposes. I wonder whether the representative of India would feel obliged to press this amendment. No doubt, we could find some wording which would cover the point, but it would involve producing and checking some statistics, which seems to be rather difficult to do at this stage.

The representative of India made some very interesting suggestions about the procedure which the Committee might follow in future and suggested that various points might be covered in future reports. Those are things which I think should be carefully studied by the members of the Committee at some future meeting. And, if I may venture to say so, we shall be in a better position to consider such matters when we receive the expert observations which the Food and Agriculture Organization has said that it is going to produce before the next session of the Council.



Mr. KIANG (China): First of all, I want to say that my delegation attaches equal importance to the three aspects of the land problem -- land alienation, land tenure and land utilization.

With respect to the amendments, I wish to say a word about one of the amendments to paragraph 3 of the report. There are two amendments to paragraph 3, the second one of which is acceptable to us; we have no objection to it, and certainly we will have no difficulty in accepting it. With respect to the other amendment to paragraph 3, which would alter the wording of the last sentence, I should like to say this: When we have discussed this problem in the Council, my delegation has always said that the Administering Authority should take the lead in this development, and we would certainly like to see the Administering Authority in this particular Territory take a much stronger lead in the development of individual rights. I think that the paragraph in its original form fully reflects the views not only of my delegation but of the great majority of the members of the Council. If we are going to alter the paragraph on the lines suggested, then I am afraid that there appears to be some contradiction, since this matter really rests with the Administering Authority so far as the initiative is concerned. The paragraph fully reflects this when it says that the Administering Authority "will continue to promote and encourage the recognition of individual rights and their acceptance by African opinion". If we are to change the wording so as to speak of "the development of individual rights in accordance with the wishes of the people", I am afraid that it will not convey the exact sense which we would like to have conveyed in this paragraph. As I have said, recognition of individual rights and their acceptance depend so very much upon the initiative and encouragement that come from the Administering Authority.

I do not know whether the members of this Council would like to retain the sentence as it now stands. If the great majority of this Council prefers to have the sentence altered along the lines suggested, my delegation will certainly not insist on its position. However, if it should be put to a vote, we will have to abstain. I hope that what I have said has fully explained why my delegation attaches such great importance to the original wording of this particular paragraph.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): I should like to make just a few observations in reply to the remarks of various delegations on the Indian amendments, taking up first amendment 6, which relates to paragraph 3 and to the sentence thereof which reads: "it" -- that is, the Council -- "considers that the development of individual rights in land is desirable in order to promote" certain objectives. That we find may well be interpreted to be an imposition on the people, particularly in areas where they are not yet convinced about the advantages of individual rights in land. The impression we receive from reading this particular conclusion is that individual rights to land is some sort of panacea for all land problems: it is a sort of unmixed blessing. We do not wish to take a dogmatic view of this very controversial question. We should like to keep an open mind with regard to the relative utility of individual rights in land and co-operative ownership of land which is common in certain parts of Africa. What is more important, however, is the registration of title to land and not just the establishment of individual rights. The introduction and development of individual rights in land, if it is not carefully controlled, might well result in fragmentation of holdings and, eventually, the consequent breakdown of rural economic stability. Briefly, what our amendment seeks to do is simply to say that if it is in accordance with the wishes of the people then individual rights in land will help promote the attainment of certain economic objectives.

The Chairman of the Committee pointed out to me the reasons for not accepting my suggestion about the percentage of the area alienated. I must emphasize here that I had not moved this as a formal amendment but had merely advanced it as a suggestion. I thought it would be more appropriate to refer to my percentage in this context than to the percentage of .7 per cent of the total area of the Territory. I think that the reason for my suggestion is quite obvious, but at the same time I now realize the difficulties which the Committee had been faced with in working out this percentage. I might point out, however, that I had specifically excluded from my calculations the Government-occupied 16,000 hectares. I had only included in my calculations the land owned and leased by non-indigenous inhabitants -- that is some 21,000 hectares referred to on page 13 of the document, and alienated freehold land totalling some 12,000 hectares. I had added the two together and equated that to the

(Mr. Jaipal, India)

22,000 square kilometres of arable lands which appears on page 5 of the report. However, perhaps it is somewhat late at this stage to move an amendment of this kind. I am sure the Committee would like to examine this in greater detail, so I shall not press this particular suggestion.

I was glad to hear Sir Andrew say that he would give some consideration to the suggestion made by my delegation with regard to the enumeration of a set of principles for general application in land matters. We think that such an enumeration of principles should serve as a useful guide, particularly in land legislation.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): I am very grateful to the representative of India for what he has said. Although I feel that it is difficult from the practical point of view to pursue the suggestion he has made about an amendment with regard to cultivable land on this occasion, I think that the Committee should bear it in mind in future recommendations and see whether it is possible to give the figures in subsequent reports. It has just occurred to me that there may be a way of meeting the point made both by the representative of India and the representative of China. I entirely agree, of course, that nothing can be done that is not acceptable to the people, and any attempts to do anything in these land tenure matters will not succeed if what is proposed is not so acceptable.

I wonder if the representative of China would be somewhat reassured if the amendment proposed by the Indian delegation were itself slightly altered so that the sentence would read: "considers that the development of individual rights in land, if acceptable to the people, can help to promote ...". I think that that might be a slight improvement because if we say "the wishes of the people" that implies that it is the people who have to take the initiative, whereas I feel that it may well be the Government which has to take the initiative, and unless what the Government proposes is in fact acceptable to the people it will not work in this matter. I do not want to press this suggestion since I personally would be perfectly happy with the Indian amendment, but if the Indian representative would accept it, and if it would be better from the point of view of the representative of China, it might be an improvement. As I say, I merely put it forward as a suggestion.

Mr. JAIPAL (India): With regard to the last point made by the United Kingdom representative, I am not altogether happy about the new version which he has just suggested. I might explain here that the basis for my amendment is in fact Article 76 (b) of the Charter, which says in effect that one of the objectives shall be to promote the economic advancement of the people, etc., as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each Territory, and in accordance with the wishes of the people.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): As I have said, the amendment proposed by India is quite acceptable to me. My version was merely a suggestion, and I withdraw it in the circumstances.

Mr. KIANG (China): I am very glad that Sir Andrew has brought up this very important point. As he has said, the initiative rests with the Administering Authority rather than with the people. The new formula suggested by him is acceptable to me because I do not want to appear to be too progressive in this matter, although I do consider that in the problem of land tenure we should be just as progressive as in other aspects of the land problem.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I think that I may interpret the position of the various members of the Council as reflecting the general view that there are no objections to the amendments introduced by the Indian delegation. The representative of China, however, has made a reservation, although not in the form of a formal proposal. He has merely said that he would like to indicate his abstention on amendment 6, and I think that this may be included in the record unless any formal proposal is forthcoming.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I wanted to ask you for a vote, point by point on annex II.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): My statement referred only to the acceptance by the Council of the whole text of all the amendments presented by India with the reservation indicated by the representative of China. We have not considered each paragraph of annex II, and the representative of the Soviet Union will at that time be able to make all the statements or to object if he so wishes. After having voted on annex II we will adopt annex II as a whole and then annex I.

Mr. ROIZ DINNETT (Guatemala)(interpretation from Spanish): Before we go on to vote on the report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development, my delegation should like to record that we have not been completely satisfied with the work by a committee of which my delegation was a member. Our feeling of dismay derives from a point further back in history. It comes from the time when the General Assembly had discussed and finally adopted resolution 1208 (XII). We mentioned in particular, in that connexion, that the intention of the original movers of this draft resolution was to ask the Council and its Committee on Rural Economic Development to concern itself in particular with the problems of land tenure and alienation, particularly with a view to defending the present and future interest of the population. Nevertheless, amendments introduced during the debate gave a new turn and a new trend to this draft resolution, and finally it was drafted in the way it appears in resolution 1208(XII) that I have already referred to.

Therefore, under the provisions of that resolution, as it was adopted and with respect to which my delegation had considerable reservations to make, within these limitations the Committee worked on this problem and submitted the report that we have before us. If this report had been submitted formally to a vote, we would have abstained. But my delegation considers that this is a first report that has been submitted and that the important thing at this time is that it has been presented. It makes constructive suggestions to ensure that in future



(Mr. Rolz Bennett, Guatemala)

the Committee may take them into account and go on considerably improving its work so that at a later date, first to the Council and then to the General Assembly it may submit the most complete possible study of the situation as regards land in the Trust Territory. I say that is the important issue.

Now, we have listened with great attention to some of the suggestions put forward by India, and in particular we are pleased to state that not only do we find no objection to the amendment submitted in document T/L.853 but that we view them sympathetically, and we shall support them because in our view they improve the text of the report.

This is all that my delegation wished to say before we go on to vote on the documents that we have before us.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We may therefore proceed to the vote. We shall vote first paragraph by paragraph on annex II of document T/1569. Each paragraph is to be taken, as amended in accordance with the Indian amendments, as no formal objection was raised to the Indian amendments.

Paragraph 1 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We now come to paragraph 2.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): May I ask you to put to a separate vote the sentence at the end of paragraph 2:

"... the Administering Authority has devoted much attention to education, health and welfare services and that its efforts have been attended by considerable success".

The proposal of the Soviet Union was rejected by 13 votes to one.

Paragraph 2 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 3 was adopted by 12 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

Paragraph 4 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 5 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 6 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 7 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 8 was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Paragraph 9 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 10 was adopted unanimously.

Paragraph 11 was adopted by 13 votes to 1.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): The delegation of the Soviet Union wishes to explain the reason for its vote. We voted against paragraph 11. Our vote is based on the fact that the assistance given by the Administering Authority is inadequate. Besides, as shown by the discussion of the report at our last session, the resources of the Territory are being used for Congolese enterprises, while in this paragraph we find a statement to the effect that all the efforts of the Administering Authority are directed towards assisting the territory, only the Territory, nothing but the Territory, which creates a false impression that no benefit is being provided by the Territory for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The explanation of vote given by the representative of the Soviet Union will be in the record.

Paragraph 12 was adopted by 13 votes to 1.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The delegation of the Soviet Union voted against paragraph 12 because it does not contain any statement concerning the restitution of land alienated from the indigenous inhabitants. This thus opens the road to further alienations on different pretexts.

Annex II as a whole was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

Mr. SMOLDEREN (Belgium) (interpretation from French): I voted in favour of the conclusions presented by the Committee because in their broad lines they reflect the data given in the report of the Government of Belgium or by my delegation and since most of these recommendations merely reflect the policy of the Administering Authority which it has followed for many years. However, I should like to say that the affirmative vote that my delegation has just cast does not by any means mean that we are abandoning the reservations formulated in the General Assembly with respect to resolution 1208 (XII).

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The statement of the representative of Belgium will be in the record of the meeting.

Mr. ROLZ-BENNETT (Guatemala) (interpretation from Spanish): My delegation voted in favour of Annex II as a whole. However, we should like to put on record that we did so with the reservations set forth by our delegation before we proceeded to the vote.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The statement of the representative of Guatemala will be in the record of the meeting.

It remains now to adopt annex I. This may not call for any comments on the part of the Council. If there are no comments, I will take it that annex I is adopted without comment.

It was so decided.

Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom): If you do not intend to put the report itself to the vote, in paragraph 4 the report contains a procedural recommendation and I think that it might perhaps be desirable to make sure that the Council agrees with that recommendation.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The representative of the United Kingdom has quite correctly raised a very pertinent point of procedure. We must also take a position on the recommendation appearing in paragraph 4 of the eighth progress report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development contained in document T/1369. Is there any objection to paragraph 4? If not, there is no need to proceed to a vote. I see no objection.

Paragraph 4 was adopted.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The delegation of the Soviet Union does not oppose the adoption of paragraph 4, but we should like to enter on the record that we abstain on annex I as we abstained from the vote on annex II.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): May I point out to the representative of the Soviet Union that there has been no vote on annex I. I asked whether there were any comments on that annex. There were no remarks and therefore I considered that it had been approved.

That concludes the debate on the second item on our agenda for today. The agenda for our meeting tomorrow will include consideration of conditions in the territory of the Pacific Islands and then, if we have time, consideration of conditions in New Guinea.

With respect to the first item, we will start with the hearings.

Mr. Thomas will speak on behalf of the three United States petitioners and then Mr. Dwight Heine will speak on his own behalf. It will then be open to the Council members who wish to do so to put questions to these people.

The Council will then proceed with the general debate on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Certain speakers have already given me their names as speakers in the debate. I ask the other delegations who wish to make a statement to be prepared to speak as quickly as possible, tomorrow if that can be done. If the general debate, in part at least, has to be carried over to

(The President)

Wednesday, the Council will continue with the consideration of political and economic advancement of New Guinea and will put questions to the special representative.

Our next meeting will be held tomorrow at 10.30 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I have already twice drawn the attention of the Council and your attention, Mr. President, to the unusual order adopted in the matter of the consideration of conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. I do not know what considerations are guiding you, Mr. President, in that respect, but I believe that this motivation is not laudable since difficulties are being placed in the way of the consideration of the situation in that Trust Territory. The Council had taken a decision to discuss the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as the second item, and I do not understand why this decision is not being followed. The Council has not finished the consideration of the conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. We have not started the debate yet. During that time, three different other points of the agenda have been discussed and considered.

I believe that the time has come to take into consideration the procedural rules and the practice and the decisions of the Council. What is the necessity to begin immediately with the discussion of half a dozen questions when public opinion of the world expects the Trusteeship Council to give a decision on a most important problem that concerns all mankind at present. I believe that you, Mr. President, will have to answer to world opinion if you obstruct further the consideration of this problem. I believe that history will never forgive those who have tried to take away the activity from the path of this organ, which has the responsibility for the defence of the interests of the population. I believe that the Council will take this into consideration, will not allow any further interruptions and will go on with the consideration of the conditions in the Trust Territory, which was already started a week ago.



The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I have just heard the representative of the Soviet Union. I really do not understand how he can accuse the Council of hampering or hindering the consideration of conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. On the contrary, I have just asked the members of the Council to speak as soon as possible on conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands after hearing the petitioners. The only thing I have to add is that if, tomorrow, after hearing the petitioners, a certain number of delegations are not ready to make their final statements, we would take up the free time of the Council by considering other questions. Of course, I repeat, I count on the diligence of all members of the Council to be prepared to speak tomorrow on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I wanted to remind you, Mr. President, of the fact that in cases where members of the Council were not prepared to begin a discussion of this or that Territory, the Council used to postpone its meetings. Never did a situation arise in which conditions in one Trust Territory were discussed at the same time as questions were being asked and decisions taken on other Territories and other questions. I do not know why this situation exists now or how it has come into existence with regard to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This can only be explained as a wish to draw the Council's attention away from this important problem which faces it at the present time.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): After hearing the petitioners tomorrow, and possibly the final statements of certain representatives, any representative, if he wishes, may present a motion for adjournment of the debate, which will then be postponed, or any other appropriate decision taken according to the Council's wishes.

The Council will meet tomorrow morning at 10.30.

The meeting rose at 6.02 p.m.



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Trusteeship Council  
22nd Session  
11th Meeting (PM)

Press Release TR/1400  
23 June 1958

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 1

The Trusteeship Council this afternoon began examination of conditions in the Australian-administered trust territory of New Guinea. Before it was the administering authority's report on the territory for the year ended 30 June 1957.

E. RONALD WALKER (Australia) opened the discussion by underlying the geographic and in particular the psychological and sociological difficulties faced in administering the territory, resulting from the isolated character of the islands and its people.

The people of New Guinea, he went on, had never in the past constituted a nation. For ages, they had been divided into isolated groups, with little commerce or other contacts, except for internecine warfare.

Their isolation, said Mr. WALKER, was broken in the 19th Century by the "colonizing influence" of Germany. After Australia took over the administration under the former League of Nations mandate, the territory had been invaded by an Asian power. At the end of World War II, the territory was placed under trusteeship.

Unless the "primitive" people of New Guinea were helped in their political, economic, social and educational advancement, the Australian representative declared, "incontestable perils" lay ahead for them. The promotion of their advancement, he said, would take considerable time as well as much effort and expenditure, which Australia was proud to provide notwithstanding the tasks it faced in the development of its own country.

Some 1,500 Europeans and 11,000 indigenous people, Mr. WALKER said, were employed by the administration in the development of the territory. Behind them stood the resources of Australia. The administration, he added, was fully alive to the help which it could draw on the international level -- the "accumulated wisdom" of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the governments represented on the South Pacific Commission and the administration of the neighboring Netherlands New Guinea.

At the present stage of development, he said, it was "far too early" to lay down, with any degree of precision, dates for the final achievement of the objectives of the Charter in respect to New Guinea.

(more)

As regards conditions in the territory, Mr. WALKER said he was particularly impressed by the progress achieved in agricultural development, which he termed an "essential foundation" for developments in all other fields.

JOHN H. JONES, the special representative of the administering authority, provided the Council with additional information, bringing it up to date regarding "significant developments" which had taken place between the end of the year under review and 31 March 1958.

Elections for the Papua and New Guinea Legislative Council, he said, were held on 31 August 1957. The new Council held its first meeting on 30 September last year, and of the non-official members of the new Council, seven were residents of the trust territory and five were residents of Papua.

(Australia administers the trust territory in an administrative union with the neighboring Australian territory of Papua.)

Mr. JONES said the administering authority had continued to cooperate with the organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as with the South Pacific Commission and the administration of the Netherlands New Guinea.

An additional 1,670 square miles of the territory, he said, had been brought under full administration control, bringing the total area under full control to 76,770 square miles, out of the territory's total area of 93,000 square miles.

The area (5,775 square miles) still classified as penetrated by patrols, he added, was in part thinly populated by nomadic groups and presented great difficulty of access. The area was "extremely rugged, densely forested and mountainous," and members of the Council, he said, would appreciate the complexity of bringing such areas under full administration control.

The special representative then spoke of the progress in the development of local government. Four new Councils were proclaimed during the year, bringing the total to 13 Councils covering nearly 80,000 people.

Mr. JONES explained that the establishment of such local government organs served two aims: to provide a medium for teaching the people to assume a greater measure of responsibility for their local affairs, in accordance with democratic procedures; and to prepare them to take an increasing part in the territory's political system.

The administration's local government training center, he added, continued to train administration officers for their work in promoting and consolidating local government councils.

Twelve indigenous persons, the special representative went on, had been appointed as members of district advisory councils pursuant to the policy of appointing indigenous persons as members or official observers of district and town Advisory Councils.

(END OF TAKE 1)



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TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 2

MR. JONES, the special representative of the administering authority, then dealt with the reorganization and general consolidation of the territorial administration, public finance, trade, taxation, agriculture, agricultural training, the development of cooperatives, fisheries, minerals, public works, labor, public health, and education.

Both government revenue and expenditures, he said, continued to increase in 1956-57. Expenditures on health services amounted to £1,797,136, on education, £639,419 and on agriculture, £416,094. These figures, he added, did not include the costs of building maintenance.

Territorial revenue, Mr. JONES went on, rose from £2,411,860 to £2,652,517, and Australia's grant to the territorial budget was increased from £4,901,740 to £5,379,079. In addition, an advance of £119,000 was made to the territory.

Expenditures on new works and capital purchases during the year under review, he continued, were £1,899,387. This included expenditures for roads and bridges, hospitals, schools and ancillary buildings.

Twenty-five new administration schools, Mr. JONES said, were established between 1 July 1957 and 21 March 1958. These included 21 primary schools, three teacher training schools and one junior technical school. During the same period, the number of non-indigenous teachers increased to 109, and the number of indigenous teachers to 373. The number of students increased to 10,443.

Projects under the school building program, which were to be given priority, included four intermediate schools, one for girls, two secondary schools and a primary school.

The policy, he said, was to make secondary education available to all qualified students by use of facilities in the territory as well as in Australia and Fiji. As soon as possible, the territory's educational system would develop its own high schools and other training institutions. At present, however, the "most urgent need" was to extend and improve primary education.

United Nations publications, he said, were distributed throughout the territory. The social studies syllabus in use in schools in the territory included information on the United Nations and the trusteeship system.

The Department of Education, he added, had incorporated in a book of social studies for use of teachers and students a "comprehensive section" on the UN and the specialized agencies. Schools were also using a variety of UN publications, including the United Nations Review and the UNESCO Courier.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jones' statement, the President, ALFRED CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium), said that the Council would resume the discussion on New Guinea at a later meeting.

Following the usual recess, he said the Council would take up its next item of business, the report of the Committee on Rural Economic Development of the Trust Territories. The report contains a study in respect of population, land utilization and land tenure in Ruanda-Urundi.

(END OF TAKE 2)

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TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL -- TAKE 3

After the recess, the Council took up the study (Doc. T/1369) of population, land utilization and land system in Ruanda-Urundi prepared by the Committee on Rural Economic Development.

IVAN I. LOBANOV (USSR) declared that "after waiting for so many years," the Council finally had the first substantive report of the Committee.

In his view, the Committee had not adhered to its mandate as laid down by the General Assembly. Otherwise, he said, it would not have reached conclusions justifying the further alienation of land. The Committee's task, he said, was to study the question of the restoration of land to the indigenous people.

As UN visiting missions had pointed out, he stated, the lack of land was one of the most important problems facing Ruanda-Urundi, the most densely populated area in Central Africa.

Instead of urging the immediate restoration of alienated land, he said, the Committee had in fact approved the policy of the administering authority and urged its continuation. For the Council to approve the Committee's report would amount to its giving encouragement to a "colonialist approach" to land "in its worst form."

Sir ANDREW COHEN (United Kingdom), speaking as Chairman of the Committee, said the Council had just heard a "rather aggressive speech." The speech, he said, was a "remarkable compilation of propaganda"; he had found nothing concrete in it.

The Soviet representative's remarks about the land alienated in Ruanda-Urundi were "rather peculiar" since, he remarked, the total area of alienated land amounted to only about 0.7 per cent of the total area.

There was nothing in the General Assembly resolution, Sir ANDREW went on, which mentioned "restoration" of land. It was not excluded, but neither was it enjoined. Committees often came up with conclusions one did not like, he observed, but that was no reason for saying that the Committee had not carried out its mandate.

RIKHI JAIPAL (India) declared that he was not satisfied with the report as a whole, and submitted a series of amendments to the observations and conclusions drafted by the Committee.

(more)

He felt, for example, that the figure of 0.7 per cent given in the report as the area of land alienated was meaningless unless it were equated to the total arable land. On this basis, his calculations showed that 1.5 per cent of the total arable land had been alienated.

His delegation, he added, was not critical of the administering authority. It acknowledged the efforts of the administering authority but, at the same time, it recognized the existence of certain problems, such as population and cattle pressures on land in Ruanda-Urundi, and hoped that the efforts in dealing with these problems would be intensified.

LUC SMOLDEREN (Belgium), in reply to the Soviet representative, said each year the Soviet representative asked the administering authority to construct more roads, schools and public works. But on what land were such projects to be built? he asked.

Mr. LOBANOV (USSR) said he was surprised at the question. Always the Council was told that more air fields were being built -- for what purpose he did not know -- while the basic needs of the population were not being met.

Mr. SMOLDEREN said it would be a waste of time to argue with the Soviet representative. How could you be asked to return to the indigenous people land which had always remained part of their patrimony, he said.

There then followed an exchange of views on the Indian amendments (Doc.T/L. 853). As no formal objections were raised, the Council accepted the Indian amendments.

The Council then approved the report of the Committee, as amended, by a vote of 13 to none with one abstention (USSR).

The Council will meet again at 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, 24 June, when it will hear the petitioners, Norman Thomas, on behalf of his group of three, and Dwight Heine, who had been granted a hearing in connection with the current examination of conditions in the Pacific Islands.

(END OF TAKE 3 AND OF PRESS RELEASE TR/1400)