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Thirty-first Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE TWELVE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Thursday, 28 May 1964, at 2.30 p.m.

President:

Mr. CORNER

(New Zealand)

1. Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories: Conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea [4 (a)] (continued)
2. Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories: Conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands [4 (b)]
3. Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1964 [6]

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e. the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.1230 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST TERRITORIES: CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA  
(T/1621; T/L.1071) (continued)

General Debate (continued)

Mr. DOISE (France) (interpretation from French): Throughout this discussion devoted to the problems of New Guinea the French delegation has been struck by the frankness which has been a characteristic of the statements made by the spokesmen of the Administering Authority. Mr. McCarthy, as well as the Special Representative, Mr. Toogood, has given us unambiguous replies dwelling quite legitimately on the positive aspects of Australian action in this Trust Territory -- and they are certainly numerous -- and not hiding, in certain cases, the delays and obstacles which have been encountered on the way.

The Council will certainly note with interest the fact that Australia clearly recognizes the temporary nature of its Trusteeship Mission and the precedence of its international obligations over all others. It will be sufficient to recall in this connexion a recent statement by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Canberra who, no one will forget, played an important role at the time of the drawing up of the Charter in Committee II/4 of the Preparatory Conference of San Francisco. He said:

"We are in duty bound to promote the autonomy of Papua and New Guinea and to achieve that goal as rapidly as possible. It is a matter of the government of the inhabitants of Papua and New Guinea by the inhabitants of Papua and New Guinea ...".

What, then, are the positive elements which, in the course of the year which has just elapsed and which is covered by the annual report of the Australian Government, have made it possible for the Trust Territory to advance towards the achievement of that goal?

First, it is the major event, in the political field represented by the creation of an elected parliament. Next, in the economic and social field, it is a certain number of innovations which the French delegation considers to be, if not decisive, at least interesting, because we could hardly expect spectacular overnight changes in solving problems of this kind.

(Mr. Doise, France.)

The plan to create an Assembly Chamber elected by universal suffrage had been announced almost two years ago. It had already been the subject of detailed discussion in the Trusteeship Council last year. Perhaps, because of that, its interest might seem to have been somewhat lessened. That is the disadvantage of planning a long way ahead; when the event comes it seems that there is nothing further to say. But it would be unjust not to appreciate at its true value this capital turning point in the constitutional evolution of the Trust Territory.

Last year the Council pronounced itself on promises; today it takes note of facts. Let us say right away that the creation of this parliament represents a remarkable harmony of views between the Administering Authority and our Organization. Suggested in 1962 by the Visiting Mission -- of which it was the most important recommendation -- this structural reform was contemplated at the same time by the Government of Canberra which, once the decision had been taken, quickly put it into effect. The Special Representative gave us a lengthy description of the amplitude of the task which was to create from a number of pieces a complete electoral system in a country which had never known the right of vote and which was suddenly granted universal suffrage and a single electoral college.

This vast enterprise was carried out between the months of May 1963 and March 1964. A census had to be taken of more than 12,000 villages, many of which were isolated because of the rugged nature of the country. It was also necessary to complete in time the material preparation of the electoral list by having recourse to the most modern mechanical means. Above all, it was necessary simultaneously to launch a large educational and mass information programme designed to initiate a whole people in political procedures. We should note the success of that operation and, particularly, the high percentage of electors who took part in the balloting. The Chamber will be holding its inaugural meeting on 8 June next. It is proper to hope that its future legislative work will be fruitful and that it will strengthen, as much among the deputies themselves as among those who elected them, the feeling of unity and national conscience.

No one, I think, will criticize the existence in the present composition of the Chamber of so-called "reserved" seats. We must, in my opinion, take into account the fact that, in this period of adaptation to their new institutions,

(Mr. Doise, France)

the population have themselves requested that such a formula should be maintained. Furthermore, the Special Representative has told us that every person in the Territory -- since there exists only a single electoral list and, therefore, a single electoral college -- has had the opportunity of voting both for a member of the open electoral roll and for a member of the special roll.

The Administering Authority has told us also this year of the creation of an embryonic executive organ within the Council of the Administrator of the Territory, the powers of which, incidentally, it intends to enlarge considerably. Undoubtedly, this is a relatively modest beginning. But the fact that five of the seven members of this Council chosen from within the Assembly are indigenous persons constitutes progress such as to give the New Guineans an experience which they will need when the day comes for them to take up the management of their own affairs. In this field evolution is irreversible, and the adoption of such a reform must inevitably lead to the institution of a real government responsible to the legislative power. It should be noted also that the forthcoming appointment of parliamentary under-secretaries, who will correspond to the heads of the main administrative services in the Assembly, also will make it possible to initiate responsible indigenous inhabitants in the tasks of government.

In the field of regional administration, we note a fresh increase in the number of local government councils, whose competence extends henceforth to almost half the population. Last year the Trusteeship Council had suggested the granting of greater financial assistance from the central budgets to the budgets of these Councils. We note that, without prejudicing the solutions which might be produced by the new legislature for the problems posed by the modestness of local resources, the services of the Administrator already give subsidies designed to make possible the carrying out of community projects such as infrastructure work, the construction of markets, school buildings, clinics and so on.

In the field of the Administration of justice the members of the Trusteeship Council will undoubtedly have noted with interest the promulgation of the new ordinance on local tribunals which replace the former Courts of Native Affairs, which were competent only in the case of indigenous inhabitants. These tribunals will be open to all.



(Mr. Doise, France)

I should like now to turn very briefly to certain aspects of the economic and social problems which arise in the Territory, and first of all land-holding problems.

The Australian Administration is perfectly aware of the drawbacks of the customary land-holding regime, which still predominates in the greater part of the country and which could not furnish a satisfactory basis for economic development on any scale. The traditional collective tenure, while it was harmony with the subsistence economy, is hardly compatible with the propagation of long-term commercial crops. Only a rational registration of land can, on the other hand, permit of a general policy of agricultural credits.

(Mr. Doise, France)

The Trusteeship Council itself also dealt with this problem and last year recommended that the attention of the new Legislative Assembly be drawn to the necessity for remedying this situation. This recommendation retains all its importance, and the Administering Authority will undoubtedly be able to count on the co-operation, in this field, of those elected by the population. This is primarily a long-term and very delicate matter of persuasion.

On a more general plane, if the economy of New Guinea still depends in large measure on the production of copra and its derivatives, we can nevertheless observe that there has been an increasing diversification of products. This is the goal which should be pursued, and which is pursued, by the Administration, which provides an annual subsidy to take care of the increase in expenses involved in the purchase of capital goods and construction materials, in the creation of basic economic services necessary for the expansion of the capacity for production. It has moreover become almost a commonplace to note each year the importance of this subsidy which at present represents two-thirds of the total budgetary receipts.

As a result of the recommendations of the Visiting Mission of 1962, Australia arranged for a study mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to make a visit on the spot. This study has today been completed but the report has not yet been made public. It seems to me therefore that the Trusteeship Council should not press for the adoption this year of any fundamental recommendations whatsoever in connexion with the economic situation of New Guinea without first awaiting the conclusions of the Bank concerning the general situation in the country and its investment needs in years to come.

The Council, one would think, must note with satisfaction the progress realized in the field of public health. The World Health Organization, in a recent report, concluded that the situation is extremely satisfactory; and without even mentioning the increased number of hospitals, the present network of 1,076 village clinics managed by properly qualified indigenous personnel constitutes a striking example of the situation.

Finally it should be noted that in the field of education there has been a great multiplication of technical schools, schools for agriculture, forestry conservation and navigation. Since education goes hand in hand with the training of administrative personnel and placement in positions of responsibility of properly

trained administrative personnel, the institution of a college of administration is an event equally as important. To be sure, a great deal remains to be done in this respect, but it is to be hoped that legislation introduced this year will make it possible for the Administering Authority to move gradually towards a public service made up in its majority of indigenous people. Under the new set of rules, civil servants from outside the territory will lose their permanent status, whereas a preferential recruitment service will be reserved for New Guineans. Finally, the conclusions of the Commission on Higher Education which will soon be submitted should make it possible to go ahead in the matter of a university and to work out the relationships between the future university and the existing training institutions.

To conclude, the Trust Territory of New Guinea seems to be well under way. Australia is aware of its vast responsibilities, and its Administration, in a country hardly yet emerged from its age-old isolation, a country where more than anywhere else the difficulties seemed insurmountable, is doggedly carrying out its plans for achieving the ultimate stage envisaged by the Charter of the United Nations, that of the self-determination of the population.

I wish once more to thank the Australian delegation, particularly Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Tocgood, and to request their advisers, Mr. Magan and Mr. Tau Boga, to be so good as to transmit to their compatriots the assurance of the great interest which the French delegation feels in their welfare and their future.

Mr. NORRISH (New Zealand): The terms of debate on New Guinea can never move far from the physical conditions of that territory. New Guinea is no abstraction, no copy-book exercise in trusteeship. Its development sets a challenge as great as any country has had to face. Here is a territory which includes within its boundaries almost every geographical variation there is, from scattered islands, to coastal swamplands, to high mountain ranges and deep-cleft valleys. Its people, divided by these swamps and ranges, are grouped into over a thousand tribes and clans. They speak -- and I make no apology for repeating this, for it is a fact never to be overlooked -- 706 languages and 2,000 dialects. Many of these people in the highland valleys have had literally to be brought, within the space of a generation, from the Stone Age to the understanding of a modern society. This task might be felt to be daunting enough. But, as if to make it even more difficult, the efforts of years were destroyed by war; after 1945 the Administration had almost to start afresh in rebuilding the structure of government and the basis of a modern economy.

This is the framework in which the present situation of New Guinea must be placed. It is also, I think, the yardstick by which the Administering Authority's efforts must be measured. Since the war the country has been opened up by roads and air services; its budget, most of it contributed as a grant-in-aid by Australia, has risen more than five times; the point has been reached where almost a quarter of a million children will shortly be at school; and agricultural development is well under way. The Administering Authority -- and also this Council's last Visiting Mission -- decided that the phase had been reached where political development would be the key to further advance. Holding quite rightly that principles proved sound elsewhere will apply even in the special circumstances of New Guinea, the Administering Authority has embarked on a bold step. This grouping of tribes and peoples brought together by the hazard of history and in many cases unaware even of each other's existence until recent years, has just elected its first Territorial Parliament.

No one who has listened attentively to the Special Representative's account of the massive and year-long effort to prepare for the election will be under any misapprehension that the election was taken lightly or as a piece of window-dressing. Indeed, its effects on the future of New Guinea may well be more profound even than

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the thoroughness of its preparation would suggest. But the latter in itself is an effort at concentrated political education which must surely be unparalleled in the history of political development anywhere. Within the space of ten months, every known village in the territory was visited, a million names recorded on the common electoral roll and the processes of democratic election explained. The sheer magnitude of this undertaking was such that during these months many of the other activities of the Administration had to be modified or temporarily suspended. The task would have been impossible even a few years ago; as it was, the undertaking, in the thorough fashion which the Administering Authority set itself, pressed on the very limits of physical possibility.



The efforts were justified by the results. The intensive programme of political education seems to have produced an upsurge of interest in the legislative and governmental process, a political awakening among the people of New Guinea which will not now slacken. The large number of candidates and the vigorous campaigning in almost every electorate testified to a keen interest in the election. The high poll which resulted would do credit to countries where voting is a much more convenient and familiar process. But most encouraging of all, perhaps, was the indication that racial considerations played little part in the voters' choice.

The success of six non-indigenous candidates in the open electorates suggests a self-confidence among the electors which will have its own influence upon future development. Ten seats were originally reserved for non-indigenous candidates at the express insistence of the New Guineans, who wished at this stage to ensure the experience and knowledge of such members in the new House of Assembly. Their fears that such members could not succeed in open electoral competition have not been justified. In the light of this result and as confidence is gained it may well be possible for them to look again at the number of the seats so reserved, or perhaps at the need for reserved seats at all.

But more important than the electoral process itself -- impressive as it was in preparation and execution -- is its outcome. A true parliament now exists in the Territory. If it has dominated our discussions in the Council this year, this is surely because it must dominate the whole future course of the Territory. It means a commitment by the people of New Guinea to a united nation; it is a commitment on which there now can be no going back.

The Assembly will have an elected indigenous majority; it will have the full power of the purse; henceforth no law can be made in the Territory except by its consent. In a very real sense control over the destiny of New Guinea will now lie with the Assembly; its energy and its grasp of the needs of the Territory will determine the speed of future advance. By its very coming into existence a new pattern of development is created. Questions of economic, social and educational progress converge and become in the end political questions; political in the sense that only in a representative Assembly can they be effectively tackled.

Experience elsewhere has shown that such delicate but essential tasks as the reform of land tenure can be much more forcefully tackled by the people themselves than by an Administering Authority. The very process of economic development can only be carried so far by the Administration. Until the people, through their elected representatives, become convinced of the need for such development and involved in its planning and execution, efforts by the Administering Authority cannot realize their full potential.

Once an effective parliament is established, therefore, the need is to involve its members as much as possible in the work of developing the Territory. The newly elected members must be confronted with the great issues of the Territory's future. By lectures and discussions before the Assembly opens, the Administering Authority has already begun this process. And the Special Representative has told the Council that it will be carried a stage further and that parties of Assemblymen will make tours of the Territory to acquaint themselves, vividly and at first-hand, with the breadth and diversity of the problems which they will consider. At present a representative from, let us say, Bougainville may, as Mr. Magan suggested, know little, say, of the needs of the Sepik Valley; or a Highlands member may not be aware that problems of cash-cropping with which his people are grappling have already been encountered by the Tolai people of New Britain.

If the new House is to be as effective as possible, if members are to become aware of their common interests, and hence to acquire a national consciousness, then they will have to gain a knowledge of conditions beyond their own districts. Travel through the Territory will give an over-all impression of its development which has hitherto been confined to some extent to administration officials.

A further step in strengthening the knowledge and confidence of members might be the establishment, as soon as practicable, of a system of parliamentary committees. Indeed, if the House of Assembly is to develop into the effective body that its powers make possible, some such system is probably essential. Only through committees can members really come to grips with and understand the day-to-day work of the Administration. Committees are the best -- perhaps the only -- stimulus to individual members to acquire expertise on specialized topics

like education, agriculture, economic development and land questions. Such specialization would ensure that debates in the House were grounded on a foundation of detailed knowledge. Members would be given the means to make a real scrutiny of Administration bills, to question and satisfy themselves of the usefulness of such bills. The wishes and ideas of the elected representatives in turn can more easily be made known to the Administration through committee discussions. And last, but by no means least important, a committee system can, in the absence of parties, provide some organization and drive in the conduct of the business of Parliament.

But the progressive involvement in Government of the elected representatives of the New Guinea people will not stop with legislative duties. The Administering Authority has already made clear that it will extend also to executive functions as well. The Administrator's Council is being enlarged to contain a majority of elected members; its policy-making functions are being extended; and as a guarantee of good faith the Administrator is required, if he does not accept the advice of his Council, to lay a full statement of his reasons before the House of Assembly for its discussion. At the same time other elected members of the House will be chosen as Parliamentary Under-Secretaries to work closely with selected departments. Taken together, these provision mean that every department of the Administration will have a spokesman in the House. Within the House, as the Vice-President noted a few minutes ago, an embryo executive is being developed. Members of the Administrator's Council and Parliamentary Under-Secretaries will gradually but inevitably assume the duties of Administration spokesmen, explaining Administration policies and where necessary defending them. This in turn will make possible the evolution of full ministerial responsibility and the establishment of a fully-elected executive.

(Mr. Norrish, New Zealand)

A House of Assembly, given confidence and authority in these ways, can then become involved in the great development decisions which must soon be made. The last Visiting Mission to New Guinea concluded that the economic obstacles in the path to self-government were probably the greatest obstacles of all. If self-government is taken to imply self-sufficiency, they were no doubt right. The Territory is manifestly not viable at present; most services and capital expenditure are provided by Australian grants. Given this generous subsidy, however, the Territory's present economic dependence is of less importance than the need to eliminate or diminish it in the future. New Guinea has many resources. But to reach, in as short a time as possible, the goal of viability -- and its concomitant, a significant rise in the general standard of living -- will require careful planning and considerable effort. A mission from the World Bank has recently completed a survey; its report might usefully be laid before the House of Assembly for early discussion. Out of this, it may be hoped, will come a long-range and comprehensive development plan to fix priorities and assess the Territory's needs over a period of years.

It seems likely that the point has been reached where development expenditure can no longer be determined simply by the sum of individual decisions and budgetary requests from departments. In a period of rapid growth such as is now taking place in New Guinea, human and other resources will not allow everything to be done at once. At some point in allocating resources a balance must be struck between the demands of social development and the requirements of economic progress. This is always a difficult matter in every country. In striking the best and most acceptable balance the Administration may well feel it advisable to enlist the assistance of the House of Assembly. On a proper balance depends the future speed of development.

In a country like New Guinea, agriculture must clearly be the main means of economic advance for some time to come, and hence a very productive field for government investment. Over the last few years the Administration has energetically set out to expand the growing of cash crops; the results already achieved -- the rising volume of cocoa, coffee, copra and tea produced by New Guinean growers -- confirm the wisdom of this. It may be, indeed, that given the

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present very high standard of medical and other services an even greater share of the Territorial budget could now be devoted to accelerating the change from subsistence to export agriculture. The World Bank survey will no doubt suggest a number of ways of doing this. Some suggest themselves from a study of the Administering Authority's own efforts. Extension services -- already an excellent system of practical help in agriculture -- might be increased. More capital might be made available to New Guinean growers through rural credit schemes. Encouraging progress has already been made with land resettlement and there may be further scope for the Administration to open up blocks of new land and develop farms for New Guinean growers. And finally there is in this precipitous country an ever-present need for the improvement of roads; if the impressive development in the Highlands is to be carried much further, good roads will progressively have to replace air transport.

Large-scale agricultural progress, however, needs more than these measures. It requires the reform of customary land tenures. Traditional forms of land-holding are based on subsistence and often give no stability of tenure to anyone wishing to plant an export crop. The task is to adapt the complex and often obscure forms evolved by tradition into a more modern system which will encourage cash-cropping. The decision to establish a Land Titles Commission is a most necessary step towards this goal. But the task is a huge one, and though the Commission must rightly proceed with the consent and co-operation of the landholders concerned, if it is to complete its work in any reasonable time some difficult decisions will have to be made. Here -- as in so many other questions -- the House of Assembly can give a lead. Again experience elsewhere suggests that a more radical approach to customary land-holdings can be initiated only by the New Guinean leaders themselves. The Land Titles Commissioner can identify the problems and suggest possible solutions. It will be for the elected representatives to do what they alone can do -- generate the momentum for reform.

Alongside agriculture the most productive form of investment which can be made is undoubtedly in education. Education has a nobler purpose, of course, than yielding economic returns. But it is true that a greatly expanded rate of both academic and vocational training is the key to involving the people of New Guinea



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more fully in the administration and opening up of their country. Here again the Administering Authority has recognized the need and a Commission on Tertiary Education has just reported on the best means of accelerating higher education. It is unwise to anticipate the conclusions of experts, or to speculate on the most suitable method by which institutions already existing, like the Teachers Training College, the Administrative College and the Medical College, can be capped and completed by the establishment of a university. Though it might be pointed out in passing that the advantages of the presence of a university are manifold and are not confined to its strictly educational functions. The main point is that the urgency of the need has been acknowledged. Higher education could become a bottleneck slowing the present rapid progress. The aim of any plans must be to ensure not merely that university and technical studies are available to all that can qualify, but that New Guinean students will be positively encouraged to prepare for them in increasing numbers.

Within the last few months the Administering Authority has taken the decisive step in that progressive self-effacement which will end in a freely and fully considered self-determination by the people of the Territory. The process will gather increasing momentum. The creation of the House of Assembly will knit together in a common fabric all the varied threads of effort now going on. As it gains experience and authority, the House will become the focus, the constant point of reference, in the work of development. Now the people of New Guinea have an instrument to form their views and make known their wishes; it is an instrument to forge out of all the diverse peoples and languages a common nationality never before known in New Guinea. Henceforth progress through the remaining stages of trusteeship will be a partnership. It is for the people, through their elected representatives, to determine the pace and direction. But an equal responsibility rests on the Administering Authority to lead and encourage. By its decision -- despite the enormous physical difficulties -- to establish an elected House of Assembly with wide powers, the Australian Government has demonstrated a clear awareness of this responsibility.

Mr. SHAKHOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The European travellers who penetrated with their caravelles and frigates into the unknown waters of the the southern part of the Pacific Ocean named the chain of islands which includes West Irian, the Trust Territory of New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia and the Fiji Archipelago, Melanesia. This means the dark or black islands, and this designation is explained by the fact that a great part of these volcanic islands appeared as dark spots against the ocean background in the eyes of the sailors. At the present time, this has become a symbolical designation.

Melanesia is one of the last points on this planet in which the colonial Powers, ignoring the demands of world public opinion and ignoring the decisions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, including the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, persistently continue to endeavour to entrench themselves in their colonial positions. There are various reasons behind these endeavours of the colonial Powers to entrench themselves in this area.

There are both political and economic interests involved, and a far from minor role is played by considerations of a military and strategic nature. About two-thirds of Melanesia is under Australian administration, and we must observe that all the three aforementioned motives are clearly discernable when we analyse the policies of Australia with respect to Papua and New Guinea.

With each passing year, the Trusteeship Council has considered the situation in Papua and New Guinea. With each passing year, members of the Council have heard eulogies made by the representatives of the Administering Authority on their own policies with respect to Papua and New Guinea. The members of the Council have also heard the hymns of praise sung to Australia by other colonialist Powers.

From year to year, the Trusteeship Council has examined all kinds of things, but not the main problem, namely, the question of ensuring for the peoples of Papua and New Guinea the opportunity to exercise, under free conditions, their right to self-determination and independence and to decide their own future.

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(Mr. Shakhov, USSR)

The Australian representatives in trying to justify this policy in the Trusteeship Council advanced three arguments, the purpose of which was to show the world that Australia allegedly would be very happy to proceed more rapidly along the road of political, economic and social development in this Territory, but it could not do so, since all powers are at present in the hands of the indigenous population and everything depends exclusively on the latter.

The first argument, which, incidentally, appeared only quite recently, that is, after the elections to the so-called House of Assembly, is that only the House itself and not the Australian authorities decide on fundamental questions concerning the Territory, including the question of defining the future of Papua and New Guinea, and that the House, and not the Australian Government and its representatives in the Territory, must take all the initiatives in these matters. But a study of the situation in the Territory shows us that this is not so. Any person not acquainted with the true state of affairs might come to the conclusion that in Papua and New Guinea a certain degree of political progress had really been attained because a Parliament has been elected, because there is a system of local government prevailing, and because there are certain rudiments of government. But, as in the story of the emperor with new clothes, the emperor is without clothes in actual fact, because here there is only an appearance, a form, and there is nothing real, nothing substantial since all the powers continue to be in the hands of the Administering Authority.

This fact was confirmed by the representatives of Australia themselves in their statements at the present session of the Trusteeship Council in their answers to the numerous questions asked by the members of the Council. In answering questions put by the representatives of Liberia and the Soviet Union, they recognized that the powers of the House of Assembly will be extremely restricted, since, in accordance with Australian legislation, the Governor General and the Canberra Government will retain in their hands full control over the Territory and they will have the right to impose laws and veto any law passed by the House of Assembly. No one can contest this fact.

The Australian Government is making a great hullabaloo about nothing, since the world is fully aware that the House of Assembly, in point of fact, is a nut without a kernel.

(Mr. Shakhov, USSR)

The members of the Council can clearly see that if the legislative body is not given powers, if it is not given the power to enact laws to regulate living conditions in the Territory, and if it is not given legislative functions, which are not limited by the Australian officials, who now stand above all organs in the Territory, then the substance of the changes which have occurred in the Territory will be very slight.



(Mr. Shakhov, USSR)

A very good example of the situation appears in the statement made by the correspondent of the magazine Pacific Island Monthly, who wrote, in March of 1964, that the candidates, in their speeches during the pre-electoral campaign, were not able to promise the voters anything since, as the correspondent said, the Australian Government will continue to retain in its hands full control over the House, and it will be the one that calls the tune. This you can find on page 30 of this magazine.

The Administering Authority can hardly fail to realize that full powers, authority -- these are the key to the definition of the question as to whether any progress has been attained in the political sphere in this Territory or not. Anyone who does not want to fool himself or others can only draw the conclusion that there is no such progress observable in this Territory.

In analysing the nature of the House of Assembly, you must realize the discriminatory nature of the membership of the House of Assembly, in which the vote of the Australian representative, who represents an average of 770 people, will be considered equal to the vote of a representative of the local population, representing 53,000 inhabitants of the Territory.

You must bear in mind also the conditions under which the elections were held and the complaints concerning the complications involved in the preferential voting system, which was incomprehensible to many voters, and also the absence in a great many cases of the secret voting procedure, which made it possible for pressure to be exerted on the voters. And it is very significant to note that the Australian authorities were afraid to authorize the correspondent of the Soviet newspapers to come to Papua and to New Guinea at the time the elections were held.

The Local Government Councils and other local administrative bodies, which still do not cover the entire Territory of Papua and New Guinea, do not have the necessary powers. Any decision taken by these bodies must have the assent of the Australian officials. Under these conditions, all references made by the representative of the Administering Authority to the fact that the House of Assembly will decide everything, or other bodies will decide all questions -- this, in actual fact, is simply a trick which, in point of fact, would fool no one. We must observe with regret that one of the basic aspects of the political development of the Territory, namely, the creation of a representative parliament -- a parliament endowed with full powers, which is the cornerstone of the edifice of the future independent State -- this problem remains unresolved.

(Mr. Shakhov, USSR)

In conditions where there is simply a form, the whole question is to give substance to this form -- to have the House of Assembly receive functions which will enable it to administer the affairs of the Territory.

Powers and authority -- this is the magic word which can open up the road to independent statehood to Papua and New Guinea. The Administering Authority should do this immediately. The Administering Authority should implement immediately the decisions taken by the General Assembly on this matter.

A second argument advanced by the representatives of Australia to justify their refusal to implement the provisions calling for the granting of independence to Papua and to New Guinea -- this argument, despite the clear provisions of paragraph 3 of the Declaration, is that Papua and New Guinea are still existing under Stone Age conditions, as was stated by the Australian representative, and that these islands are insufficiently developed from an economic point of view to be given political independence.

At the beginning of September 1963, the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Menzies, during his visit to Papua and to New Guinea, when he spoke on the radio in Port Moresby, stated that the Australians do not plan in the near future -- or, at least, in the next year or two -- to leave Papua and New Guinea. He motivated this statement by saying that the economic independence of the islands must precede political independence. Since the situation as regards the economic development in Papua and New Guinea is still worse than the situation in the political sphere -- and if you bear in mind that the Administering Authority is in no great hurry to promote economic development in the islands -- well, the very sense and purpose of this argumentation is absolutely obvious. It is a fact that the economic activities in these territories are carried on not in the interests of the population but rather in the interests of the Administering Authority, in the interests of the Australian companies and also in the interests of foreign companies, which exploit the natural resources and also the human resources of the Territory.

Recent information confirms the thesis, which was advanced by the Soviet delegation in the past, to the effect that the Administering Authority is doing nothing to change at least the outward aspects of its attitude towards this Territory as a source of cheap raw material and manpower and as a market for Australian goods.

(Mr. Shakhov, USSR)

New Guinea and Papua still are simply agrarian appendages of the metropolitan country, and the colonial authorities are not very eager to create in the Territories a diversified economic structure. On the contrary, they are strengthening its one-sided, deformed nature. Only those agricultural crops are developed in the Territory which do not compete with crops that are sufficiently developed in Australia itself, and thus these first crops are aimed at supplying profits to Australian plantation owners and monopolies.

This thesis is confirmed by Australian sources also. Thus, in an article entitled "Certain Impediments to the Economic Development of Papua and New Guinea", which appeared in the magazine Australian Outlook in December 1963, No. 3, Vol. 17, an official of the Centre for Pacific Ocean Research of the Australian University, Mr. Shand, points out that one of the impediments along the road to economic development of the Territory -- and I quote from his words -- is "the problem of trade relations with Australia".

(Mr. Shakhov, USSR)

The author explains his point of view as follows:

"This problem arises both in connexion with imports into Papua and New Guinea as well as in connexion with exports to Australia. Difficulties in obtaining sufficient protection prevent certain firms from setting up new industrial spheres in the Territory, and therefore the existing economic sectors, including the beer brewing industry, have had to carry on a very severe struggle and are still carrying on that struggle. The competition is the result of the dual position taken by the Australian Government with regard to Australian exports. On the one hand, the Government assumes the responsibility of developing the economy of Papua and New Guinea. On the other hand, in a very aggressive way, it promotes the development of its own exports by means of such measures as the plan for export development. In actual fact this plan consists of a system of subsidizing exports. Similarly, there is no clearly formulated general policy for exports from the Territory to Australia. If Australia itself does not produce a certain commodity -- for example, coffee or cocoa -- the import conditions are generous, but in cases where there is competition certain very considerable conflicts arise, and in these conditions the export arrangements are not so favourable for Papua and New Guinea."

General speaking the studies of Mr. Shand utterly destroy the picture of a flourishing economy in the Territory that was painted in the Trusteeship Council by the representative of the Administering Authority. The author of the article has observed that in recent years "the rate of economic development has considerably slackened". He comes to the conclusion that there is information which reveals that there is "a very serious stand-still in the economic development of the Territory". And he quite rightly observes that coffee alone cannot serve as a sound basis for the economic development of the Territory. Accordingly, he pronounces himself in favour of the creation of a diversified economy in the Territory.

Attention should be paid also to the fact that many inhabitants of the Territory, including Australians, are convinced of the need to set up a diversified economy and to develop the processing industries. This trend in the thinking of the inhabitants of the Territory appeared particularly clearly during the pre-electoral campaign at the beginning of 1964. For instance, according to the

(Mr. Shakhov, USSR)

magazine Pacific Island Monthly, of March 1964, one of the candidates for election to the House of Assembly in New Britain, Mr. Morris, stated:

"We must reduce the existing imbalance between imports and exports of the country by means of an active encouragement of production within the country of those commodities which are now being imported".

That is on page 30.

Another candidate in the same constituency, Mr. von Levy, who also came out in favour of the development of the industrial sectors of the economy, stated:

"The present economy in the Territory is excessively dependent on the agricultural sector". That also appears on page 30.

We hardly need to prove that all the conditions exist in the Territory for developing a diversified agricultural economy and for developing the processing industries. The climate of the islands is very favourable to producing many tropical crops such as cotton, sugar, tea, sisal, hemp and other industrial crops, as well as tobacco, coconuts, cinchona and spices. If there were no colonial exploitation here there would be very broad possibilities for the development of livestock, as well as of the mining industries and the fishing industry. Furthermore, oil has been found in New Guinea, and deposits of combustible gases have been detected, but further prospecting is in the hands of the Rockefeller firms, Standard Oil of New Jersey and New York Socony, and also the British Petroleum Company, which are not interested in expanding the world oil market. The same is true of rubber production. The British Company Dunlop and the American company Goodyear do not wish New Guinea to become another Malaya, for that would undoubtedly reduce their profits. These examples could be multiplied to show the situation in regard to the sawmilling industry, fishing and the extraction of commercially important minerals like sulphur, nickel, iron ore, phosphates, coal, copper, osmium, lead, mica, platinum, chromium ores, manganese, and many others.

If one glances at the economic situation of Papua and New Guinea as a whole one sees the picture of the dominant position held by Australian private capital represented by a small group of Australian companies, which are obtaining greater and greater monopolies. They are sister companies of United States concerns. It is enough to go back into the history of the enrichment of certain Australian companies which began to exploit the Melanesian islands in the past century to notice the sour notes in the refrain which the Trusteeship Council hears every time the question of Papua and New Guinea appears on the agenda.



In the lead of those who are exploiting Melanesia -- including New Guinea -- must be mentioned the Burns Phillips Company, which is part of a group of Sydney monopolies headed by the Bank of New South Wales, the Colonial Sugar Refinery Co. John Fairfax and Son, Ltd.

Incidentally, the Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. Menzies, is a stock-holder of the Burns Phillips Company. In 1963 the Australian Financial Review wrote the following in an article concerning the role of the Burns Phillips Company in Papua and New Guinea:

"In connexion with the development in New Guinea and Papua and in other territories in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean the Burns Phillips Company is very active. If we were to call the interest of this company a 'broad' interest that would simply be understatement. It is, rather, an entire empire. It is not an ordinary commercial firm".

Actually, the Burns Phillips empire includes fifty large companies, and also it is connected with certain plantations which produce copra, coffee, cocoa and rubber in New Guinea, in the Solomon Islands, and also in the New Hebrides. This empire has an entire fleet of ships, its own hotel chain, stores and warehouses throughout New Guinea. In Melanesia the Burns Phillips Company owns bakeries, laundries, cinemas and insurance companies. It also controls the trade of New Guinea with Australia and New Zealand and navigation between those countries and the Pacific Islands. With respect to the role played by this company in the development of New Guinea and Papua, the word "development" should be replaced by the word "exploitation".

The partner of the Burns Phillips Company in Papua and New Guinea is the W.R. Carpenter firm, whose capital has increased 700 per cent in recent times and today amounts to more than £2.5 million, and the Steamship Trading Company, the Merryboy Company, the Sogbury Company and a number of others. It is typical that all these companies make an average annual return of 20 per cent on their general capital investment. Not bad as earnings! Although the W.R. Carpenter Company is the chief competitor of Burns, Phillips, it nevertheless holds a large block of stocks of Burns, Phillips, while Burns, Phillips is a large stock-holder in W.R. Carpenter. The Carpenter family owns copra-processing factories in New Guinea

and Fiji and like Burns, Phillips, owns a whole network of factories and hotels, steamship and loan companies primarily in New Guinea, the Sololom Islands and Fiji.

The largest Australian Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, which is active in operations in the sale of wool, sugar and alcohol, and finances trade agencies, insurance companies and various Pacific Ocean firms, also holds a dominating position in Melanesia, particularly in New Guinea and the Fiji Islands. Through its affiliate the Australian Guarantee Corporation, the Bank of New South Wales has imposed on the people of New Guinea, who have little experience in modern financial methods, a usurious system of trade on the instalment plan in this Territory. In October of 1960 when the Prime Minister of Australia spoke before the United Nations General Assembly, he tried to refute accusations of colonial exploitation by stating that Australia had put more money into Papua and New Guinea than it has taken out of them. Still, when the matter of the profits of Australian companies is discussed in this connexion, the Australian representative very modestly states that the figures concerned are not available, though obviously and as a matter of common sense, such a claim cannot correspond at all with the facts. Such claims are made for the purpose of concealing these figures and in order to prevent the United Nations and world public opinion from being able to see the true state of affairs. They tell us in the Trusteeship Council that in 1964 budgetary allocations for Papua and New Guinea were increased to £25 million; but at the same time they conceal the fact that this sum is only one-tenth of the sum required for the development of the economy of these Territories.

Taking all the above figures into account, the conclusion is inescapable that the arguments of the Australian authorities by which they try to justify their policy of holding back progress in Papua and New Guinea towards self-determination and independence -- particularly their argument that economic independence must be achieved before political independence can be granted -- the conclusion, as I say, is inescapable that these arguments cannot survive criticism. For the Australian colonial authorities are promoting just the contrary process, by their efforts to hold back the economic development of Papua and New Guinea, by permitting the continuance of the domination of Australian companies, and by keeping the Territory as a source of raw materials, cheap labour and a market for Australian goods.

In a careful study of the economic situation in Papua and New Guinea, the Soviet delegation cannot disregard the very harmful tendency in the policies followed by Australia with respect to agriculture in the Trust Territory. The Soviet delegation considers that the introduction into Papua and New Guinea of the system of private ownership of land constitutes nothing other than the forcible imposition on the people of New Guinea of a system of private, capitalistic land-ownership similar to that obtaining in Australia, when the possibility exists of setting up collective farms and co-operatives and thus of preserving what is best in the traditional structure of society -- property owned in common, a system which, if properly developed, might form a lasting basis for the economy of Papua and New Guinea.

Australia has been dominant in New Guinea and Papua for almost fifty years, yet poverty and misery still in the Territory. The lot of indigenous peoples is darkness, illiteracy, and hard work for their masters. The road to education and progress is closed to them. The insignificant administrative reforms and the reforms in the field of education that have been carried out by the Administering Authority cannot hide from us the true state of affairs -- a state of affairs which can only serve as a living reproach to the Australian authorities. The facts are that 80 per cent of the population is illiterate, unable to read and write; about two thirds of the children of school age are not attending school; so far there is not one indigenous inhabitant who has received higher education. The Administering Authority continues to retain the right to decide whether or not indigenous persons may avail themselves of scholarships granted by other countries, including scholarships granted to the inhabitants of the Territory within the framework of United Nations programmes. Despite the recommendations of the United Nations, there is still no indigenous university in the Territory. All important posts in the Administration of the Territory are held by Australians.

In the matter of wages, in spite of the statements made by the representatives of the Administering Authority, discrimination still exists. Out of a working population of 56,000 people, only 7,000 workers are members of trade unions, and there is no legislation in the Territory regulating relations between employers and employees.

There is no system of social security in the Territory. The wages of New Guinean manual and non-manual workers are several times lower than those of their Australian counterparts. Racial discrimination still exists, although the Administering Authority denies this. The assistant of the Administrator of the Territory, Dr. J. Gunther, stated, in submitting a bill on discriminatory practices to the Legislative Council of Papua and New Guinea, stated that the main reason for submitting the bill was that certain instances of discrimination and segregation were still occurring in the Territory. Still, when we put this question to the Australian representative here in the Council, we receive the following words for an answer: No, there is no discrimination.

In dealing with the situation in Papua and New Guinea we cannot disregard the very important matter of the reciprocal relations of Papua and New Guinea with neighbouring territories and states; neither can we disregard another problem, namely the problem arising from the fact that Papua and New Guinea have been drawn into the ANZUS bloc. The Soviet delegation has already dealt with this matter at the thirtieth session of the Trusteeship Council. We continue to hold to the view that Australia has no justification, particularly juridical justification, for the inclusion of the Trust Territory in this bloc, a bloc which has nothing in common with the interests of the inhabitants of Papua and New Guinea who wish only to live in peace and friendship with their neighbours. Despite the absence among the indigenous population of any desire to be a part of the military plans of Australia and ANZUS, the Administering Authority has begun to put into effect a very broad programme of military preparation in this area.

These preparations were begun on a particularly wide scale after the transfer of West Irian to Indonesia. According to the report of the South Pacific Post, they began in April 1963. At that time the Australians built about ten landing and take-off runways for transport aircraft of the DC-3 and Hercules type in the more strategic points in the Territory and along the boundary with West Irian. The construction of these runways in Papua and New Guinea was brought into relationship with the airport system that exists at present in Australia.

Furthermore, according to available information, the Australian Government has offered the Island of Manus to the United States as a military base. At present the United States Air Force is practising aerial photography in Papua and New Guinea, allegedly to prepare the demarcation of the frontier with West Irian.

These facts cannot fail to give rise to concern on the part of the Trusteeship Council and the United Nations inasmuch as the natural result of the military preparations which are presently under way in Papua and New Guinea can only be an increase of tension in the area in which the indigenous population of Papua and New Guinea have no interest at all.

Such are the facts concerning conditions in Papua and New Guinea. They show that the colonial system of administration is a serious brake on the progress of those Territories in the political, economic, social and educational fields. Therefore, the Trusteeship Council should not eulogize the measures being taken by the Administering Authority in this territory, but rather should demand that the Administering Authority immediately apply the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples to Papua and New Guinea and take practical measures to transfer full powers to the elected representatives of the indigenous population of this territory. Only thus, as has been shown by the experience of many States in Asia and Africa and Latin America, which have won their liberty and independence, will bright prospects be opened to the peoples of Papua and New Guinea for their rapid development in all walks of life and activity and only in this way will they be able quickly to overcome their age-old backwardness and walk forward on the road to progress.

Mr. McCARTHY (Australia): I should like to exercise my right of reply to the representative of the Soviet Union.

The PRESIDENT: It is the normal practice for rights of reply to be taken at the end of statements. If I grant the representative of Australia this right, I must also grant it to any other speaker who desire it in the course of the debate.





(Mr. Shakhov, USSR)

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Mr. McCARTHY (Australia): I shall take my right of reply at the end of the statements.

Mr. KING (United Kingdom): The full and informative report by the Administering Authority, the impressive statements by the representative of Australia and the Special Representative for New Guinea, and their replies to the questions put to them by members of the Council seem to my delegation to have covered the ground more than adequately, and I have little to add to the statements made to us by the representative of the United States, and today by the representatives of France and New Zealand, statements with which my delegation is in general agreement.

As for the statement which we have just heard by the representative of the Soviet Union, the only comment I would wish to make at this stage is that his references to the political and human rights of dependent peoples sounded very strangely in my ears. The Soviet representative has, of course, the right to express what views he pleases, but I should have thought that the most appropriate contribution he could make to any discussion about dependent territories in the Pacific Ocean would be a discreet silence, such as his Government maintains over its own colonies.

My main reason for intervening in this debate is that I had the opportunity of passing through the territory of Papua and New Guinea during a journey which I made about two months ago in the South Pacific. Although my visit was necessarily a very short one, it was nevertheless long enough to give me certain very distinct impressions which I should like to convey briefly to the Council.

The traveller's first and overwhelming impression is of the enormous difficulties of communication. As my aircraft approached the territory from Australia, I became aware of these even before landing in Port Moresby. First, a swampy and heavily indented coastline; immediately behind that and sometimes seeming to rise straight out of the sea, the steep and thickly-wooded slopes of mountains which disappeared into the clouds. Through occasional gaps in these clouds, and sometimes rising above them, I could see in the far distance yet higher mountains.

The journey across the territory from Port Moresby on the south coast to Lae on the north coast seemed hazardous enough even by air. At one moment the aircraft was only a few hundred feet above the ground, and a few seconds later one was looking straight down to the bottom of a chasm several thousand feet below.

It is indeed difficult country and I was not in the least surprised to be told that large areas of it had been unexplored within living memory.

Then there are the numerous smaller islands, some of them hundreds of miles distant from the main island. If these lack the awe-inspiring mountains and valleys of the main island, their difficult coastline and thick jungles present their own difficulties; and in the island of New Britain the principal port of Rabaul lives under the permanent threat of an active volcano, which has already shown the inhabitants what it can do.

My next impression was of the truly tremendous effort which the Administering Authority has made and is making to open up the country and to provide it with the economic, social and political infrastructure and institutions without which Papua and New Guinea cannot hope to become a nation.

I do not propose to go into details of what I saw and heard. The Council has already heard the impressive account given by the representative of Australia and will no doubt have seen the equally impressive report furnished by the Administering Authority to the Trusteeship Council. The point which I wish to make is this: that everywhere I went I had the feeling that things were on the move. Everywhere I heard of new hospitals, new schools, additional roads, better port facilities, plans for increasing electricity and water supplies and for increasing the variety and improving the quality of agricultural crops, cattle, pigs and poultry.

(Mr. King, United Kingdom)

Behind all this activity, one felt a sense of purpose, of a co-ordinated effort to reach planned goals. People not only knew what needed to be done; they also had a programme in their minds. Priorities had been or were being worked out. It was also obvious to me that all this effort was not conceived as an operation by planners and bureaucrats to be imposed from above on a passive population.

Alongside the economic and social effort, a great political effort was being made. I refer, of course, to the recent elections for a new House of Assembly which had just taken place when I passed through the territory, although the results were not yet known. I made a point of asking everyone I met, both Australians and New Guineans, what they thought about these elections and whether they thought they had aroused interest among the inhabitants. The answer was the same every time. The elections had aroused very great interest among all the people of the Territory, both men and women, and they were regarded as a landmark in the history of the Territory, a significant milestone in its progress towards political maturity and nationhood. It was clear that an immense amount of work and forethought had gone into the preparation and holding of these crucial elections.

Finally, I should like to say something about the officials responsible for the administration of Papua and New Guinea. Although my passage through the Territory was all too short and coincided with the Easter holidays, I was able to meet a good many of these at all levels from the highest to the most junior. They were, of course, servants of the Australian Government, but I realized, when talking to them, that they were much more than that. They also regarded themselves as servants of the people of the Territory. I do not think that this was a self-conscious or even a conscious attitude. It was a state of mind that seemed to underlie everything they said, and it expressed itself in the way they talked about their work and their problems. It was therefore no surprise to me whatsoever when New Guineans told me, as they often did, that they had a high regard for the Australian officials who worked for them and in their midst, and had great confidence in them. These men deserved to be trusted and liked.



This leads me to another and even more important point, which is this. On a number of occasions New Guineans whom I met made it quite clear to me that they regarded Australia as the best friend and protector of the people of New Guinea and their surest hope of peaceful and orderly progress towards self-determination. Indeed, they expressed the anxious wish that Australia should not leave New Guinea prematurely before her task was completed. These statements were all the more striking because they were so obviously spontaneous and sincere. Several of the speakers were men who could claim to represent the people of their districts. This atmosphere of confidence in the Administering Authority is, to my mind, one of the most encouraging aspects of the situation in New Guinea.

That is all I wish to say about the Territory under discussion. I repeat that things are moving there, and they are moving in the right direction towards the stage where the people of Papua and New Guinea will be able to make their own decisions about their future and the sort of State they wish to be. I am sure that the representative of Australia will not wish me to say that the day when this can take place is close at hand or that the progress of the Territory towards self-determination will be an easy one. I do not think it will be easy either for the Administering Authority or for the people of Papua and New Guinea. But I left the Territory with the strong impression that its people are well served by the Administering Authority and its officials and that they can look to the future with confidence.

Mr. KIANG (China): Before I proceed, I should like to thank the Special Representative for having provided us with a list of electorates which I had asked for at a previous meeting. This list is very useful. We should be very grateful if the Special Representative would be good enough to throw some light on how the electorates, both open and special, were worked out and established, when he makes his final statement after the conclusion of our debate on New Guinea.

I also want to thank the Special Representative for his answer to my question about the voters in certain open electorates. It is interesting to learn that the Minj and Bougainville electorates have the largest number of voters, with Minj having 30,887 out of the Western Highlands with a total population of 288,000, and Bougainville, with a population of 62,000, ranking seventh among the nine districts of New Guinea in terms of population.

May I first of all welcome Mr. Toogood, the Special Representative, who has come to New York to assist the Council in its consideration of the developments in New Guinea. His opening statement, together with his answers to the various questions put by the members of the Council, has greatly impressed us. We were impressed by his intimate knowledge of the Territory with which he has been associated for many years. We are certainly delighted to see Mr. Magan and Mr. Boga in our midst.

Of the progress in New Guinea on which the Special Representative had reported to this Council, the final establishment of a central Parliament in Papua and New Guinea, which the Administering Authority prefers to call the House of Assembly, is, no doubt, a great stride in that country's political progress. We therefore congratulate both the Administering Authority and the people themselves for this achievement. It has now set in motion the whole process of advancement towards the Territory's ultimate goal of self-government and independence.

The representative of Australia reminded us the other day of his Government's international obligations under the Charter. We are in complete agreement with the Administering Authority that they have to protect the freedom of choice of the people of Papua and New Guinea as regards their own future. It is equally important that the people have to be prepared to be able to exercise freedom and make their choice. Until and unless the people are able to give full and effective expression of their ideas and opinions about their own interests, the freedom of choice as a phrase will not have any meaning at all.

It is for this reason that the Trusteeship Council should once again centre its attention on the question of the establishment of a central Parliament for the people of Papua and New Guinea. The first election of the House of Assembly by adult suffrage on a common roll which took about seven months to prepare was completed in about a month's time. With some knowledge of what Mr. Toogood called "heart-breaking physical difficulties of the terrain" in the Trust Territory, anyone could not help being impressed by the painstaking efforts of the Administration to have efficiently set in motion the modern machinery of

elections. The Administering Authority deserves the Council's commendation for what the Special Representative has described as "the orderly and incident-free conduct of the elections". I for one can well imagine how much those vigorous and hard-working patrol officers must have borne the brunt of this "colossal exercise" in which almost all administration officers at the headquarters and in the field, as well as every conceivable means of transport, had been mobilized for this unprecedented election.

(Mr. Kiang, China)

In this Council it has been the consensus that the inauguration of a central parliament will speed up the development in the Territory of a national sentiment and a sense of political unity. This has, of course, become even more important because of the developments across the common border of Papua and New Guinea. Without political unity and national identity, the people of the Territory would not themselves feel secure. Devoid of the sense of security, the people could not concentrate their mind and energy upon their nation building at ease.

Such national sentiment and political unity can best develop under the conditions where the interests of the people are freely expressed through the voices of representatives of their own choice. There is no question that their interests would be best served by the representatives which each constituency elects to the central parliament. To meet the special conditions in New Guinea, such representation is all the more important. In other words, the political reality of a fully representative parliament can be best achieved when every single-member constituency in New Guinea elects its own representative to the House of Assembly. Therefore, we hope that before the term of the present members of the House of Assembly expires, the Administering Authority will give serious consideration to the present structure of the Territory's central legislature and introduce such constitutional changes that the House of Assembly, as the living unity of the people, so requires.

While my delegation does not wish to be doctrinaire on the question of membership of the House of Assembly, we, however, feel that it is highly desirable to enlarge the membership of indigenous representation in such a manner that every constituency of New Guinea, covering every sub-district, can elect its own parliamentary representative to the central legislature. With the present population of approximately 1,500,000 in New Guinea, should the constituencies be established roughly on the basis of 20,000 inhabitants in each constituency, as suggested by the 1962 Visiting Mission, no less than seventy-five New Guineans alone would have to be elected to the House of Assembly.

Whether in a truly representative parliament seats should be specially given to official members is a question which the Administering Authority would be well advised to reconsider when it plans to introduce lasting constitutional changes at

the next election of the House of Assembly. My delegation can fully understand that at the initial stage of a central parliament, a number of officials may be required to assist in the preparation and presentation of draft legislation and annual budgets. However, such assistance would not be too difficult to find in the qualified indigenous persons trained in law and finance. By the time the next election is due, the official members of the House should have already served the purpose for the transitional period of adjustment in a newly-established parliament.

In these elections, thirty-two Australians stood for election in twenty-two of the forty-four open electorates, and six were elected. These six Australian candidates who were thus elected must, of course, have enjoyed the trust and esteem of the indigenous people. It was certainly an interesting experience, and in the light of such an experience, we have asked ourselves whether there is any more compelling reason that these special electorates must be further maintained at the next election. Should it be deemed desirable to preserve the special electorates as such at the next election, the question will then arise as to whether the non-indigenous people for whom special electorates have been provided should continue to stand for election in the open electorates, which are mainly for the indigenous population.

May I turn now to the Administrator's Council. I must say that the design of the reformed Administrator's Council is an ingenious one in reference to the appointment of the Parliamentary Under-Secretaries from among the newly elected indigenous members of the House of Assembly to understudy the heads of Administration Departments. This system would in the words of its architect "ensure that at the time of self-government there will be members of Parliament who will have learnt a great deal more than the arts of debate and who will have gained some executive experience". May I on this point with your permission, Mr. President, digress and say that this idea of Parliamentary Under-Secretaries might give food for thought in Micronesia when the Congress of Micronesia comes into existence.

As to the Administrator's Council itself, our only concern is that we have not yet been assured that any of the seven elected members of the House of Assembly to serve on that reformed Council would be indigenous persons.



(Mr. Kiang, China)

Nevertheless, it is our hope that the appointment of Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and the reconstruction of the Administrator's Council would soon open the way to the introduction of a ministerial government as envisaged by the former Minister of Territories, and finally a fully elected executive government.

In recent years the Administering Authority has been successful in the work of the Local Government Councils. Today we are glad to know that the Councils, increased to fifty-four and covering half of the population, are able to receive financial assistance in the construction of schools and teachers' accommodation, but we are not sure if such assistance "on a pound for pound basis" -- these are the words of the Special Representative -- is realistic in application to those Government Councils which are financially stringent. Unless the Councils are given subventions from public funds to assist them and also given real powers, they can hardly extend their activities, not to say to undertake such responsibilities as local governments elsewhere would normally do. In line with the development of a representative parliament at the centre, the system of representative municipal governments should be established without delay. In New Guinea there are many towns which have advanced so fast that their residents are quite capable of playing their active role in elected municipal councils. We hope the Administering Authority will give every encouragement to such a meaningful development.

In response to what the Special Representative has termed "the growing capacity of the people to share in the administration of the Territory", the Administering Authority has introduced a new Public Service Ordinance providing an integrated public service of both overseas and indigenous officers, established an Administrative College and discontinued permanent appointments for new expatriate officers. These are all very good. For the consolidation of one unified service with New Guineans progressively moving up to posts of responsibility and leadership, the spirit of co-operation and loyalty in public service could be best obtained by letting New Guineans associate themselves and participate fully in the whole machinery of Public Service administration. It is also important for the qualified New Guineans to play their part in directing the training programmes.

(Mr. Kiang, China)

It goes without saying that to prepare the New Guineans for manning the whole Government machine as what the representative of Australia has quoted -- "the Government of the people of Papua and New Guinea by the people of Papua and New Guinea" -- the Administering Authority will have to press forward with the most important programme of all; namely, an educational programme coupled with systematic and deliberate training of New Guineans for the higher posts in the Territory's Public Service.

This brings me to offer a brief observation on education. My delegation is glad to hear from the Special Representative that steps have been taken to try to meet the need for higher education in the Territory. However, in the Territory's total budget of about £37.5 million expenditure on education though rising to about £3 million during the year under review may have to be increased. When I say this, I must not fail to point out that we have noted with much satisfaction that the Australian Government has continued to increase its contribution to the Territory's budget, from £25.5 million to the sum of £37.5 million in the current fiscal year. Unless the educational programme can make provision to develop the standards of professional, administrative and political leadership which are vital to a Territory like New Guinea in its preparation for self-government, it would be totally inadequate. It is equally important that the Administration see to it that students in their secondary and university education must complete their studies. Only positive measures of encouragement from the Administration could win students away from such temptations and pressures as lucrative jobs of both government employment and business enterprises would offer.

Unless the people is prepared by education to lead in the management of their own affairs, whatever efforts that may be made in the field of educational advancement, we are afraid, will not raise the people from their subordinate role.

The inescapable by-product of education anywhere in the world is the people's desire for material progress. New Guinea is, of course, no exception. Of all the Trust Territories in the Pacific region, New Guinea has in comparison far greater economic potentials. We are glad that an economic survey of the Territory undertaken by the World Bank has been completed. The Council can look

(Mr. Kiang, China)

forward to hearing some over-all balanced economic development plan with clear objectives and priorities on the basis of the findings of the economic survey. We hope that as a result of such a survey, the economic development will be greatly increased so that the future needs of the Territory could be met and the people could avail themselves of more economic opportunities. To speed up the economic development of New Guinea, the Administering Authority might consider to set up a well-staffed Development Board or Commission to be charged with the task of carrying out the balanced over-all economic plan. At the district levels, there should be District Development Committees in which representatives of all Departments could put their heads together. Both at the centre and at district levels the New Guineans should be fully associated with the planning and execution of the economic policy of the Territory.

Before the findings of the World Bank's economic survey and Administration's plan are made known, my delegation does not wish to comment in detail on the various economic problems of the Territory. However, we only wish to point out that the future economic advancement of New Guinea depends to a large extent upon the solution of the problem of land tenure. Unless the complicated system of traditional land tenure can be changed into a modern system of land holding, the full economic development of the Territory would be checked indefinitely. Since agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy of the Territory, the optimum use of land resources must be the constant aim to be pursued vigorously. In this complex and delicate matter, there are two things which the Administering Authority would be well advised to do. One is to apply the experience and assistance of those who have already dealt with similar problems elsewhere in the world. The other is to bring the question of land tenure to the urgent attention of the newly elected House of Assembly. We are confident the people of the Territory themselves must help to remove this so-called "land muddle" once for all. "Land muddle" is an expression I borrow from Port Moresby.

Another observation my delegation wishes to offer in connexion with the economic development is the participation of outside capital in the economic development of New Guinea. When we discussed the same question at the last session of the Council, the representative of Australia was good enough to give

(Mr. Kiang, China)

my delegation a categorical reply to the effect that to encourage the investment of outside capital in New Guinea would not be confined to Australian capital -- and I believe the representative of Australia has not changed his mind.

May I end my statement by expressing my delegation's gratification at the final establishment of a single direct line of responsibility in the Administration from the Administrator down to the patrol officer in his remote post as a result of the abolition of the Department of Native Affairs. I do not have to say how pleased is the Trusteeship Council itself in welcoming this new development. This Council has not been too popular in its advocacy all these years for the change of the Department of Native Affairs. Now all ends well.

Miss BROOKS (Liberia): While recognizing the over-all progress thus far achieved in the Trust Territory of Papua and New Guinea, as well as keenly listening to the outline given by representatives of the Administering Authority regarding certain difficulties encountered -- which may be considered indications of barriers to a more rapid pace of development in the Territory, the delegation of Liberia wishes to make the following observations.

We would not hesitate to admit that the establishment of a legislative body for Papua and New Guinea is an overdue development in the political evolution of the Territory -- which is much welcomed; however, it is difficult for my delegation to conceive the necessity that electoral laws for the Trust Territory should have provided for a particular class of inhabitants, privileges superior to those of the true owners of the Trust Territory.

My delegation regrets to have to state that the explanation given for the adoption of such a procedure by the Administering Authority cannot be accepted as having eliminated the pertinent question -- that in reality it constitutes a form of discrimination against the indigenous population -- embodied in laws of the Trust Territory which should have as its chief aim the securing and maintaining of the political rights of the indigenous owners of the Territory.

We base our reasoning on the grounds that the Administering Authority holds a fiduciary relationship to the indigenous population and has an obligation to have explained that the act of setting aside ten official seats, ten reserve seats on the legislative body for non-indigenous persons violates the principle of equality of rights in a democratic society, and that the just manner of ensuring specialized assistance on the legislative body from amongst the non-indigenous population would be to enlighten the people to consider the welfare of the population as against tribalist feelings and then have non-indigenous candidates elected from an open roll. In addition, that specialized assistance could be ensured through an advisory capacity.

Further, after carefully studying the statement of the Special Representative of the Administering Authority, my delegation is unable to conceive how it is possible for the mass of the population to have had the opportunity fully to assess this all-important question. It is true that ten of the twenty seats were elected ones, but it must be recalled that they had already been designated by the Administration as seats allocated for non-indigenous persons.

If the Council is to regard the appropriation of twenty seats in the legislature as an interim measure to ensure qualified services as has been expressed by the administration, the Council cannot overlook the following:

(a) that scepticism was unjustified because the representative of Australia informed the Council that the results of the election proved that the indigenous population selected the general welfare of the population as against tribalist feelings. Supporting his statement, he cited the election of six Australians from the open role and one Papuan from outside of his district;

(b) As a result of the allocation of these twenty seats, there has occurred in the allocation of seats in relation to the population as a whole, and in particular to the electors, 26 seats for 14,000 people as against 38 seats for a population of electors of 700,000. This is certainly an inequitable distribution.



(c) What the Council must also consider -- and this is if I understood the representative of Australia correctly -- is the fact that the all important question of self-determination would have to be decided by a legislative body so unfairly composed, because it would not be the population as such to exercise this choice directly but through its elected representatives.

Bearing in mind the obligations and responsibility of the Administering Authority, which continue to the day of independence or self-government of the Trust Territory of Papua and New Guinea, it is the proposal of my delegation that this question be kept constantly under review by the administration and in conjunction with the newly established legislative body, steps be undertaken to eliminate such discriminatory provisions from the electoral laws of the Territory as soon as possible for they are directly opposed to the principle of equal rights of peoples guaranteed under the Charter of the United Nations as well as the paramount interest of the indigenous population of the Trust Territory.

We believe further that the Administration should ensure the appointment of indigenous electors to the Administrative Council. The importance of participation of the indigenous population in the administration of the affairs of their country cannot be over-emphasized.

We must also refer to the necessity for the legislative body to be vested with full powers in relation to those matters which do not fall within the Trusteeship Agreement as matters which by their nature must necessarily be reviewed by the Administering Authority.

The Delegation of Liberia notes with appreciation that the Administration's grant to the Trust Territory has reached £25.5 million. However, considering that salaries including those of expatriates must be paid, and considering further the enormous tasks yet to be accomplished in the over-all development of the Territory, this amount seems inadequate in the light of the immediate needs. There are areas in the Territory where no form of development has yet commenced. To develop trade and communication there is great need for the construction of roads; there is need for intensification in the development of agriculture on which the future economy of the Territory must depend. Until the indigenous inhabitants can play a significant role in the economic life of the Territory, raising the their standard of living, until there can become a favourable balance of trade,

until the peoples can receive a fair share of the profits from investments in their country, there is hardly basis for the Council to become complacent regarding the economic development of the Trust Territory.

My delegation has noted with interest the report of the Administering Authority to the effect that the services of the Industrial Bank for Reconstruction and Development have been engaged. We had hoped that the report of the International Bank would be available at this thirty-first session of the Council. We trust that it can be furnished in the near future.

Turning to education, however best one would like to view the educational development in the Territory, it is inescapable that the level of education for the indigenous population is rather low. We should like not to speak of neglects of the past, but this seems difficult when we realize that to the present there is not a single college graduate from the Territory and that only three are studying in college. While appreciating the efforts now being undertaken in relation to education, my delegation must again draw the attention of the Administering Authority to the need for an increased expansion of elementary and secondary schools and that integration of those schools should commence right at the start. Perhaps an intensification of the educational system would require more teachers being brought into the Territory but the end result of qualified teachers to do a specific job for a specific period of time will have its pay-off. While the number of scholarships has been increased to fifteen, we believe that the number is rather small and therefore must refer to the Council's emphasis on the immediate need to provide a substantially increased number of New Guinean students with training at university level, whether at the institutions of higher education established in the Territory or at universities overseas. My delegation wishes that vocational education will also be given much consideration. The services of UNESCO could be utilized to speed up education of the indigenous population.

With regard to public service, the number of employees from the indigenous population is rather small as compared with the total number of expatriate persons. Lack of training of indigenous personnel for skilled jobs bar them from employment in the First Division where appointment is made on a competitive basis as against British subjects and Australian protected persons. In the Second Division there is a total of only seventeen indigenous officers. Thus we see

that it is only on the lower level that indigenous persons are able to function in the Public Service. My delegation believes that emphasis should be placed upon the rapid training of indigenous technical and civil cadres with a view to a rapid development of indigenous persons for effective participation in the Public Service.

Now I should like to commend the Administering Authority for the development which has been made in the field of public health. It is the hope of my delegation that the question of dietary deficiency will continue to occupy a prominent place in the health programmes of the Territory and that nutrition education will continue as indicated in the report. However, this question is linked to a large extent with the question of economics, the ability to purchase protein foods or the introduction of certain food crops into the areas where needed. We look forward to the day that the Territory will be benefited by the services of trained indigenous doctors and that the peoples themselves will be able to take their places and render their contribution in every phase of development in the Trust Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

As regard social advancement, my delegation notes with pleasure the reference made to the status of indigenous women in the Territory as reflected in the operations of maternity hospitals, welfare clinics and women's clubs and the increasing number of girls in vocational training. It is the hope of my delegation that the Administration will use all its influence to encourage indigenous women to continue their education beyond the secondary level, and that a considerable number of scholarships will be granted to them to study abroad; further, that the Administration will also request fellowships from the United Nations for these women.

To summarize, it is the hope of my delegation that the Administering Authority will keep under consideration the question of the allocation of twenty seats in conjunction with the legislative body so as to eliminate the reservation of seats, and that all candidates will be elected from a common or open role; further, that the age qualification for women voters will be reduced from twenty to eighteen years.

We hope that, except for such matters as would, in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement, necessarily require review by the Administering Authority, full powers will be vested in the legislature. We feel that the organization of the Local Government Councils should be such as will ensure an effective say by the indigenous population. My delegation would recommend that indigenous elected persons be appointed to the Administrative Council.

In the economic field, it is hoped that the Administering Authority will undertake to investigate the question of profits remaining in the Territory from foreign investments, and ensure that a fair share is received by the population. We wish that in the near future the problem of roads can be solved and that the indigenous inhabitants, through intensified training will be able to contribute to the economic life of the Territory so as to raise their standard of living. My delegation would appeal to the Administering Authority to consider the possibility of an increase in the grant for the Territory, taking into consideration that there are areas where no form of development has yet commenced and that development in certain other areas has just begun. It is our hope that at the next sitting of the Council the representative of Australia will be in a position to say that there are absolutely no trade relations between South Africa and the Trust Territory of Papua and New Guinea, in view of the problem as it exists in the United Nations regarding the policy of the South African Government.

My delegation believes that to meet the rising needs of education and to prepare the people for self-determination as quickly as possible, a plan should be drawn up for the concentrated teaching of the indigenous population; that the use of UNESCO teachers should be requested to assist in this field; and that a number of scholarships should be given to women, or the general, over-all number increased considerably.

In stressing the points which I have made in this statement, it is not to be interpreted that my delegation does not appreciate the efforts already made by the Administering Authority in the development of the Territory. But we realize that, as against the achievements already made, there still remains an enormous task to be performed. Thus we believe that with continued good will, and bearing in mind the time element involved, the Administration should make every effort to speed up its undertaking so as to achieve the worthy goal set for the Territory, in the spirit of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

Mr. McCARTHY (Australia): While I reserve my over-all right of reply to a time more convenient to this Council, I would like now to deal with some of the more glaring and, if I may say so, the more contemptible of the Soviet Union's allegations against my country and against its leaders.

First I would like to refer to the question of the ANZUS pact. It is quite true that our understanding is that the ANZUS pact does apply to the Territory of New Guinea. This pact, the Soviet Union well knows, is a defensive pact, not an aggressive pact. We have no need for a pact of aggression; to what extent we have need for a pact of defence is another matter.

In speaking to this question of the ANZUS pact, Australia's Foreign Minister, then Minister for Territories, put it in perspective in 1962 in these words:

"The place of the United Nations as well as of Australia in relationship to the Trust Territory is defined in the Agreement between the General Assembly of the United Nations and Australia. Article 4 of that Agreement says:



(Mr. McCarthy, Australia)

"The Administering Authority' -- that is Australia -- 'shall be responsible for the peace, order, good government and defence of the Territory and for this purpose shall have the same powers of legislation, administration and jurisdiction in and over the Territory as if it were an integral part of Australia, and will be entitled to apply to the Territory, subject to such modifications as it deems desirable, such laws of the Commonwealth of Australia as it deems appropriate to the needs and conditions of the Territory'".

Continuing my Minister's quotation:

"The second fact concerns the defence of the Territory. Article 7 of the Trusteeship Agreement says:

"The Administering Authority may take all measures in the Territory which it considers desirable to provide for the defence of the Territory and for maintenance of international peace and security'".

My Minister went on to say:

"Our right to administer and to defend the Trust Territory is no less strong than in the Territory of Papua, which is an Australian Territory. None of these Australian rights, clearly confirmed by international treaties such as the United Nations, is at present in dispute. If, in breach or disregard of international agreements, these rights are challenged, Australia will maintain its rights. In matters of defence the Australian Government regards Papua and New Guinea in the same way as it regards the Australian mainland. It will defend both. Furthermore, the Territory of Papua and New Guinea is regarded as the same as any other Australian Territory for the purpose of the ANZUS Treaty, which ensures that in any act of aggression against Australian Territory we will have powerful allies. Article 7 of the Agreement of the United Nations which I have already quoted covers measures of this kind".

There my quotation from Mr. Hasluck's statement ends. But I would like to place another quotation before this Council, a quotation from a speech made late in 1963 by the Prime Minister of my country, whom personally the representative of the Soviet Union has baselessly sought to libel here. The Prime Minister said:

(Mr. McCarthy, Australia)

"Nothing, of course, is more damaging to the growth of independent institutions than armed attack or invasion. These territories have had bitter and devastating experience of that. Well, on this aspect of the matter, I repeat what I said recently in Canberra, that we will defend these territories as if they were part of our mainland. There must be no mistaken ideas about that."

In both of those statements the emphasis is on a clear understanding of international rights, of international obligations to dependent people and to defence -- to defence, not to aggression of any kind, as the Soviet representative well knows.

Proceeding from there, this representative has said that some arrangement, which he purports to know about, has been made by the Australian Government to hand over to the United States a base at Manus in the Trust Territory. The representative, in this matter, is either grossly misinformed or is grossly misrepresenting the situation. There is no such understanding, and if the Soviet representative's knowledge of the history of this area is as great as he would have us believe, he would know that this very place, this Manus base, was indeed a great American base. It was years ago an American base in a defensive war in the period of armed attack and invasion, the bitter and devastating experience to which my Prime Minister referred in his statement. He would also know, if he wished to know, that, following that bitter and devastating experience, that vast American base was completely and absolutely dismantled in the Pacific; in which situation it remains -- and I can give him my personal assurance of this -- to this very day: a scene of complete dismantlement which has returned to the state from which it came before any sort of base was established there. And that is the present position of the former Manus base.

This is not the only mis-statement which the Soviet representative has, either mistakenly or deliberately, seen fit to make here. He made certain assertions regarding economic exploitation. These assertions were made in almost precisely the same form at this time, in this Council, last year by the then Soviet representative. And they were answered to the then Soviet representative at this time, in this Council, last year. Let me recall to the Soviet representative some of the answers which were given to his colleague at that time.

This is a quote from the statement made in reply by the Australian delegation last year:

"It has been asserted by the Soviet representative that the Administering Authority has been and is using the Trust Territory to further its own economy. This is emphatically denied, and in support of that denial I would mention, for example, the effort being made to promote the cattle industry."

The significance of this cattle industry is in the fact that this representative has said that Australia is inhibiting the development of industries, primary or secondary, in the Trust Territory which will compete with Australian industries. He will know -- since he has sources of information in Australia, many and varied sources of information -- that one of the great industries of Australia is the cattle industry. But this industry is being deliberately built up in the Trust Territory of New Guinea in competition with one of the great Australian industries, by Australian money, by Australian enterprise, and by the deliberate application of Australian scientific knowledge. Furthermore, of the other industries which are developing there, the second great mainstay is the timber industry. This also is being built up by the most modern scientific processes in direct competition with Australia as a timber producer. The same goes for the development of the peanut industry and the passion fruit pulp industry which are in direct competition with the Australian market.

We had occasion at this time last year to refer also to these allegations of the Soviet representative's colleague regarding imports and exports and their relation to the Australian economy, and we told the Soviet delegation this at that time:

"Of the exports of the Trust Territory, which amounted in 1961-1962 to almost £12.8 million, much less than half, namely, £5.5 million went to Australia. The greater bulk of exports went to twenty other countries."

The position this year is not very different. The total export income of the territory for the year with which we are concerned here now was almost £15 million. Of that £15 million, £6 million of exports went to Australia. The rest -- almost two-thirds of the exports -- again went to some twenty other countries. And of the imports, totalling some £18 million in value, £9,724,000 went to Australia and the rest went to some twenty-five other countries, including the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which, if the logic of the situation is to be followed through in the terms suggested by the Soviet representative, is itself to that extent profiting from the

The Soviet representative referred to Australian companies, the companies and corporations in New Guinea which are operating there, he said, for the purpose of exploiting the people of the territory for the benefit particularly of Australia. Last year we quoted him some figures -- figures which he said were not available -- regarding the benefits derived by Australian companies in Papua and New Guinea. We told him that a recent Australian National University study -- not an Australian Government study, but the same National University whose spokesman he has quoted in his own statement, presumably as authoritative -- computed that the net interest dividends from the Territory payable outside the Territory in 1960-1961 were of the order of £1.2 million, representing a very modest return indeed on the capital investments in that country.

Furthermore, he referred earlier in this same context in the questioning the other day to taxation in the territory as though in some way Australian companies and Australian individuals were in a privileged position with regard to the indigenous people. Let me give him the direct taxation figures for the year under review. The direct taxation figures for the year under review yielded to the Territory -- not to Australia but to the Territory, and every penny of it, as he well knows or should know, because he has been told year after year, but you have to keep telling him year after year, was spent in the Territory -- an amount as follows: of £2.5 million internal revenue from direct taxation, contributions in personal tax by the indigenous people totalled £70,000. The balance was made up by taxation levied on non-indigenous people and on companies operating in the Territory.

The Soviet representative was also critical of aspects of the agricultural development of the Territory. He said that the Australian Government was holding back the economic development of Papua and New Guinea. If he read the annual report and if he saw the vast increase in revenue and expenditure year by year, he would know better than to make such a statement. I shall not quote these figures again; they have been quoted so often here. I would repeat that it is certainly not to the benefit of the Australian Government to hold back the economic development of the Trust Territory of New Guinea, when that Territory and the Territory of Papua with which it is joined, cost the Australian taxpayer in direct interest-free grants, non-repayable, something of the order of £30 million to £35 million in the current year, and the amount is going up every year. This is from the Australian taxpayer in direct interest-free grants. Why then should the Australian Government hold back the internal economic development of this Territory so that it has to pay more and more of its own taxpayers' money into the Territory budget in place of the Territory revenue?

But with regard to agriculture, I would have thought that the representative of the Soviet Union would have been loath to embark on any discussion of agricultural development, having regard to the development, or lack of development, in agriculture in his own country, and having regard to the very unhappy history of the collectivization of farming which formed the basis of this unsuccessful enterprise.



Reference was made to the voting at the recent elections. Voting was secret at the recent elections. As has been explained here, the voting was by secret ballot, or, where a secret ballot could not be cast by vote, it was secret in the sense that a vote was cast in the presence of a scrutineer nominated by the voter to check the vote which the voter cast.

In this same field of political progress, the representative said that there has been "a hullabaloo about nothing". There has not been a hullabaloo about nothing, unless the Soviet representative considers that a secret ballot system on the basis of universal adult franchise, on the basis of one-man-one-vote, regardless of race, creed or colour, is nothing. Whatever this may be in the Soviet understanding of the conduct of elections, it is, I suggest, not only not nothing, but the very basis of democratic procedures and practices in countries perhaps more familiar than the Soviet representative may be with such democratic practices and freedoms.

The Soviet representative referred to the refusal of the Australian Government recently to allow a representative of the Soviet newspaper Pravda to go to Papua and New Guinea to observe the elections. I told him, and I told him honestly, that I was not aware of the reasons why the Australian Government refused to allow the Pravda representative to go to Papua and New Guinea. That is the position. I have received no information on this. But in the light of the misstatements made here today, and made here deliberately, by the Soviet representative, why should any country give facilities to a representative such as this, unless the country is satisfied that the facts he sees will be properly reported? But that is mere speculation on my own part.

How much freedom are people from my country or other countries outside the Soviet Union given in the Soviet Union itself? Why does this become an issue in this country in comparison with the freedom which is not given to nationals of other countries in the Soviet Union? And if freedom is given to anyone in any degree in the Soviet Union, freedom of intercourse and of communication, if recent reports are to be believed, it is completely and absolutely circumscribed by a whole array of devices which eliminates the slightest shred of privacy to which one may lay claim as an individual.

Mr. SHAKHOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to exercise my right of reply and make a few comments on certain statements. First I should like to answer the representative of the United Kingdom. He very eloquently told us about his travels throughout the Pacific area. He told us a great deal about what he saw there. He saw mountains, seas, woods, forests and other things. But he did not tell us very much about the true economic problems that face these Territories. With regard to mountains, lakes and forests, such information can be found in any school book on geography, and this would not be difficult for any person who knew how to read.

With respect to the statement by the representative of the United Kingdom that the Soviet representative should remain silent about this in view of the fact that the Soviet Union has its own colonies in the Pacific, I do not know what colonies he has in mind. Perhaps he was referring to certain islands which went to the Soviet Union after the Second World War. Perhaps he was referring to the islands of Sikotan and Habomai. However, the situation with respect to these islands is based on international agreements, particularly on the Peace Treaty of San Francisco, which was signed by, among others, the United Kingdom.

Has the United Kingdom rejected this treaty? If this is not so, then why has the United Kingdom spoken about this? Apparently he did so simply in order to create the impression that not only the United Kingdom, but also the Soviet Union, has colonies. The fact that the United Kingdom does have colonies and its conduct in these colonies hardly calls for any comment, because we see that the United Kingdom represents a very special model of behaviour in its territories. I believe that you will not succeed in distorting the situation by making such references.

With regard to the situation in these particular islands, we know that in 1956 negotiations were held between the Soviet Union and Japan concerning these islands. These negotiations led to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries for the purpose of setting up friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. In these negotiations, the Soviet Union expressed its readiness to transfer these very islands to Japan after the conclusion of a peace treaty between Japan and the Soviet Union.

Had a treaty been concluded between the two countries, this matter would have long since been settled, and this showed a very noble attitude at the time. I should like, in this connexion, to recall the answer given by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union to a question put to him by a Japanese news correspondent. Mr. Khrushchev stated:

"It goes without saying that we would like to conclude a peace treaty with Japan, since this would place our mutual relations on a more suitable basis and would benefit both Japan and the Soviet Union and the entire Far East. However, if Japan is not ready to develop Soviet-Japanese relations on a peaceful basis, we can wait until the proper conditions come about. At the same time, we believe that more people than just those of Japan are interested in a peace treaty, and thus we have no particular answer to this question."

This is the way the affair stood in actual fact. We do not know why the United Kingdom representative made such a reference to the Soviet Union in this particular regard.

I should like now to make a few comments on the statement of the Australian representative, although I consider that the entire refutation he tried to make did not in fact refute anything that I said. On the contrary, it simply confirmed the thesis advanced in my statement.

The representative of Australia stated that under the Trusteeship Agreement he had the right to defend that Territory, and he stated that that right was in accordance with the United Nations Charter. The fact that such a system was imposed is one thing. Yes, the Agreement did provide for such provisions, but provisions which are in clear contradiction to the United Nations Charter. As confirmation of his point of view, he referred to Mr. Hasluck's statement on the right of defence with respect to these Territories. After that, he even quoted his Prime Minister as stating, "we will defend this Territory as our own". That was his answer, but has he refuted the statement made by the Soviet representative to the effect that Papua and New Guinea are being used as military bases? No, he did not refute this, because his own Prime Minister stated that Australia would defend those Territories. How would he defend those Territories? He would defend them as "our own" Territories. We cannot agree that a Trust Territory should be considered as Australia's own territory, because the Trusteeship System does not confer such a right.

Furthermore, he tried to portray the situation as if the Soviet Union was not familiar with it. He wanted to make it appear as though we were not apprised of the situation, but in every point of his statement when he tried to refute the statement of the Soviet delegation he simply confirmed what we said.

Has he refuted the fact that the island of Manus was transferred to the United States as a military base? No, he did not. He simply stated that it had been a United States base and that during the war it played a very important role. I did not state that. He stated that the base was dismantled. Well, thank God, it was dismantled, but what did he say afterwards? He stated that it was afterwards returned to the United States, and this is exactly what I stated here. There is no disagreement between us on this point.

Then the Australian representative proceeded to discuss the sector of industrial development. But on this very point he did not refute the statement of the Soviet representative. On the contrary, he confirmed what we stated. We stated that conditions prevailed in that Territory which permitted the monopolies in Australia to guide the development of the Territory in such a way that it would be profitable to the metropolitan country. But what did the Australian representative say? He stated that the industrial sectors in New Guinea and Papua are being developed under competitive conditions. But I stated this; I further stated that these conditions were not profitable to New Guinea and Papua because they served to suffocate local industries in those Territories. This cannot be otherwise, because the Australian companies are predominant in those Territories. The Australian companies are able, under conditions of competition, to crush the small and only slightly developed industrial sectors in these Territories.

With regard to the revenue derived from taxes, he did not try to refute my statement he simply stated that he did not have the figures available. He said that, with respect to the studies carried out by the Pacific Institute of Research, a certain sum of money, £2.5 million, was derived in revenue from taxes. But when we asked the Australian representative to give us the figures on this question, he dodged the issue and stated that the Special Representative did not have any figures or information on this subject. But, if you do not include this data, why refer to it now? Perhaps it is because you want to use it to your own advantage.



Why did you not give us these figures at the session when we asked? No, you kept silent.

Further, you tried to give an explanation of the tax revenue collected, and you stated that it consists only of £70,000 -- the taxes collected from the indigenous population -- and you stated that you obtained £2.5 million of taxation from foreign monopolies. But do you realize that it is impossible for the indigenous population to pay these £70,000 of taxes? Although you say that this is simply an insignificant sum, still it represents £70,000 a year. I should like to ask the Australian representative whether the native worker is able to pay such a tax if his daily working wage is only half of that necessary for subsistence. If it is necessary to quote figures, I can quote from figures already on my table -- figures concerning the wages of Australian workers -- and you will see the difference in wages. The difference is sometimes seven or eight times greater than the natives' wages. And, when the natives do not have the necessary minimum to live on, I would like to ask you what they will use to pay these taxes. And you only tax the foreign companies to the extent of £2.5 million a year. I believe you could obtain much more in taxes from them -- much more than £2.5 million. And, thanks to this policy, the Territory is in such a deplorable situation as it is.

With respect to what was stated here about progress that has been attained, we can simply say that throughout fifty years there has been not a single university graduate in the Territory, and that now you are ready to accept twelve students from these Territories in your own educational institutions. This does not say very much for the progress that has been attained in these Territories in fifty years. This is not a very great credit to the Administering Authority.

The Australian representative also mentioned land reforms, and he tried to discredit the collectivization which occurred in the Soviet Union, and he said that the collectivization in the Soviet Union does not give us the right to speak about the situation in the Territory. I should like to tell him one thing: that, thanks to collectivization in the Soviet Union, our country has attained tremendous successes in the field of agriculture. Only throughout the past

ten years, our agricultural production has increased by 200 per cent. The fact that last year there were certain unfavourable conditions which forced us to purchase wheat from other countries -- well, that does not give the Australian representative justification to say that the system of collectivization has not justified itself. No, on the contrary, it has proved itself. It has served to introduce a highly mechanized agriculture in our country, and science and technology are broadly used in our agriculture.

He also mentioned the results of the elections. He said that the Soviet representative was not right when he said that a great deal of hullabaloo was raised about nothing and that he portrayed the situation as if there were a great hullabaloo in the Territory over nothing. No, I was referring to something else. I said that the representative of the Administering Authority is making a great hullabaloo over the fact that nothing has been done. And not only he, There are others who praise that system. He stated that I was speaking against democratic procedures. No, I am simply speaking against what he said. I was speaking of the factual situation of the House of Assembly. I simply stated that the elections held in the Territory did not give the Assembly the opportunity to have all the powers and authority which such an Assembly should have, and that the Assembly simply has the form but does not have the substance of this authority -- that it is simply a nut without a kernel. And, when you try to refute this, I believe that you will not be successful, because, here in this very Council, the Soviet delegation put the question to you about the powers of the Assembly -- a question about the powers of the local administrative bodies -- and what did you answer us? You told us that everything must be confirmed by the Canberra authorities and that everything is subject to the assent of the Governor-General, and that, if the Governor-General does not agree with a bill adopted by the Assembly, then that bill will not become law. This is what I stated, and you recognized this here. And how can you dare, after this, to say that the Soviet Union is deforming the true state of affairs?

With respect to the refusal to admit the Soviet correspondent from Pravda in Papua and New Guinea, you stated that many of your compatriots do not enjoy liberty in the Soviet Union. Well, I should like to ask: How many of our people are in your country? Is there any treaty which governs these relations? Now, with respect to the refusal to admit the Soviet news correspondent, I could say that it was because you were afraid of what the Soviet correspondent would say about these elections. It was because of this fear that you did not admit him to the Territory. This matter is on your conscience -- but we will not go into that further at this meeting of the Trusteeship Council.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to make a slight request of you: Before the report in English of today's meeting is issued, I should like to ask the translator to re-insert in the text the omission made in my speech, and that the report should be drafted on the basis of the complete text of what I said.

The PRESIDENT: I can assure the representative of the Soviet Union that that will be done.

Mr. KING (United Kingdom): The remarks by the representative of the Soviet Union about his country's colonies in the Pacific suggests that he misunderstood what I said on that subject. I did not suggest that those particular colonies had been acquired illegally. I did not wish to challenge the Soviet representative's statement that those islands were acquired by treaty, just as many of the United Kingdom's colonies were acquired by treaty. What my statement was intended to do was to point out the contrast between the flood of information provided by the Australian Government and, I might add, by other Administering Powers, including the United Kingdom, about their colonial possessions or dependent territories, however acquired, with the total silence of the Soviet Union about its colonial possessions.

In providing this information the other colonial Powers respect the provisions of Article 73 of the Charter. Why does the Soviet Union ignore the provisions of the Charter by remaining silent about its own possessions? However, the representative of the Soviet Union has on this occasion -- I think for the first time -- given us at least a small scrap of information about the Soviet colonies in the Pacific, and for this I suppose the Council must be grateful. Let us hope it is only a beginning and that we shall hear more about these mysterious islands during the present session.

Mr. McCARTHY (Australia): I do not propose or wish to prolong this debate unduly or to take up the Council's time. There is one particularly important question of fact which I should like to get straight in the mind of our colleague from the Soviet Union, and it may well be that his misunderstanding on this point is due to errors in interpretation. It is with regard to the Manus base. I did and I do categorically deny that Manus has been handed over to the United States in any shape or form. Whether his difficulties in this connexion are difficulties of understanding or interpretation I do not know. It may be, as I say, that they are difficulties of interpretation. But I would hope that he would record now, and get through the interpretation service, this categorical denial.

(Mr. McCarthy, Australia)

What I did say was that this place had returned to the state in which it was before these years of devastation to which I referred, that there is no base there, that Manus remains an integral part of the Trust Territory and that it has not been handed over to the United States in any shape or form.

With regard to the facts which may or may not be available in New Guinea through correspondents, any correspondents who have applied for admission to Papua and New Guinea from other parts of the world have been free to go there, and have freely gone there, and those correspondents from many countries have reported the facts of the situation.

I do not propose to speak any further. I do not wish to embarrass the Soviet representative any further by references to agricultural development, or the beginnings of agricultural development, or to excite him any further on this subject. Therefore, I shall leave the other matters to which he referred for a later and more complete statement.

Mr. SHANEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I shall take note of what has been said by the Australian representative. As far as concerns the statement of the United Kingdom representative, it seems to me that I have already given an exhaustive reply to it, and any attempts on his part to speak about other matters have no relation to this particular subject.

The PRESIDENT: That concludes the general debate on New Guinea, except for the closing statements of the Administering Authority which will be made next Thursday. I propose that the Council should now take up items 4 (b) and 6 of its agenda.



## AGENDA ITEMS 4 (b), 6

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST TERRITORIES: CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (T/1624; T/PET.10/L.5, L.6 and L.7)

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, 1964 (T/1620)

Mr. YAMES (United States of America): Once again my delegation is pleased to participate in this discussion of the United States administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. My own remarks will be brief and merely introductory, for in addition to the report of the United States on the administration of the Territory, and the first-hand report which the Council will receive shortly from the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, Mr. M. Wilfred Coding, we are fortunate to have the report of the 1964 Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory. We are pleased to have the report of the Visiting Mission, together with its conclusions and recommendations, and my delegation has noted with appreciation the acknowledgement by the Visiting Mission of the fact that it received the fullest co-operation from the officials of the Administering Authority throughout the time of its visit. I can assure the Council and the Visiting Mission that the findings which have resulted from the Mission's 26,000 mile journey are of great interest to the people of Micronesia and to the Administering Authority. I can assure the Council that the Administering Authority will take into account and give every consideration to the observations, the conclusions and the recommendations of the Visiting Mission in formulating and reviewing the policies and programmes for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Today we are glad to have with us Mr. Thomas Remengesau, who is the Assistant District Administrator in the Palau District, and who, subsequently, with the approval of the Council, will make a brief statement. Mr. Remengesau is here as an Adviser to the United States delegation. Also here and observing the Council's proceedings as a part of a United States leader-grant programme are four other distinguished citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. They are

(Mr. Yates, United States)

Judge Kabua L. Kabua, Dr. Jeton Anjain and Mr. Joab Sigrah. Mr. Amata Kabua is also a member of the visiting group, but he is not present here today. In addition to their other duties, Messrs. Kabua and Sigrah are delegates to the Council of Micronesia. Judge Kabua is Presiding Judge of the Marshall Islands District, and Mr. Anjain is a dental officer on Kwajalein Atoll. We are confident that these representatives of Micronesia will take back with them to the islands a deep impression of the seriousness and sincerity with which matters concerning the present and future of Micronesia and other territories are considered by the Council. I am sure that the interchange which occurred a few moments ago will convince them of that.

At the last session of the Trusteeship Council I discussed in detail the goals and objectives of the United States in carrying out its trusteeship obligations. Those goals and objectives have not changed. The United States, as always, is carrying out its mandate in accordance with the provisions of the Charter. Any objective and sober review of United States administration will show continued pursuance of the goals of "political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory and their progressive development towards self-government or independence". And may I say that, despite the literary allusions we have had in this chamber to the accomplishments of the Trusteeship Council, the United States is determined to write another chapter in the book recording the successful completion of its trusteeship obligations. The people of Micronesia shall have the opportunity to exercise a free, informed and meaningful choice concerning the type of government they wish for themselves and the nature of their future political associations.

(Mr. Yates, United States)

Last year I described to this Council the steps being taken under President Kennedy to accelerate the development of the Trust Territory. President Kennedy proposed and the Congress approved an increase in the Trust Territory's budget from approximately \$7.5 million annually to \$15 million, twice what it had been. President Johnson proposes to continue and increase the financial support being given by the United States to the Trust Territory. For the coming fiscal year President Johnson has proposed to continue the accelerated development programme by increasing the appropriation to \$17.5 million, thus enabling the United States to continue the expansion of education and health facilities and to develop plans for the expansion of programmes for economic and social development. In the Congress, the House of Representatives has already given its approval to the increased appropriation, as has the Senate Committee on Appropriations. I am quite confident that the Senate will also approve the recommendation of its Appropriations Committee and that the Trust Territory Government will soon have the increased appropriations.

I am pleased to announce to the Council -- an announcement that has previously been disclosed to the Visiting Mission -- that on 12 February 1964 United States negotiators and Micronesian claimants reached agreement on the Kwajalein land claims. The agreement provides for a lease of Kwajalein Island and the air-strip lands on Delap, the beginning date of the lease to be 9 February 1944. It was mutually agreed that that the settlement would be on a stipulated 750 acres at \$1,000 per acre. Of the \$1,000 \$500 represents payments for past use, with interest, and a payment of \$500 for future use until the time when the agreement expires. In the event the United States need for the land terminates before the expiration date in the lease, the lands will revert to the owners with no requirement that they repay any part of the settlement sum. The lease may be extended beyond the expiration date, but the instrument contains a provision for the renegotiation of its various terms.

I regret to say to the Council that my delegation is unable to announce that the United States has reached an agreement with the Japanese Government providing for a solution to the problem of Micronesian claims against the Government of Japan remaining from World War II. I can, however, tell the Council that the United States continues and will continue to pursue vigorously the equitable satisfaction of such Micronesian claims.

(Mr. Yates, United States)

Last year my delegation reported that the major political development then taking place in Micronesia was the process being followed by the Administering Authority, in close consultation with the elected representatives of the people of Micronesia, to keep a pledge to the Trusteeship Council for the establishment of a territorial legislature by 1965. The United States has continued to consult closely with the Council of Micronesia. The Council of Micronesia has now met twice to consider provisions for the territorial legislation. Each session was marked by free, open and serious debates, and the basic recommendations of the Council are now embodied in the draft of a proposed order establishing the Congress of Micronesia. Now we are fortunate to have the extensive recommendations of the Visiting Mission. Those recommendations and a draft of the proposed order are presently under study by appropriate officials of the United States Government. We expect that elections will be held in the fall of 1964 and we anticipate that 1965 will see an effective, functioning Congress of Micronesia.

I have deliberately held myself in check and shortened my remarks in view of the intensive discussion given to developments in a Trust Territory in the year of a Visiting Mission. Many of the programmes being initiated by my Government are only now making their impact felt, as the Visiting Mission itself can testify. These programmes result from lengthy, intensive planning and on-the-spot review. It is a continuing process and one which we believe is in the best interest of the people of Micronesia.

And now, Mr. President, with your permission and with the permission of the Council, may I request that the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Mr. Goding, be seated at the Council table in order that he may give his report to the Council.

The PRESIDENT: May I say, on behalf of the Council, how pleased we are to see a group of Micronesians with us at the Council table today, and also on behalf of the Council, to welcome our old friend, the High Commissioner, Mr. Goding, and invite him to take a seat at the Council table and make his opening statement.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Goding, special representative for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States Administration, took a place at the Trusteeship Council table.

Mr. CODING (Special Representative for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States Administration): It is a great privilege to appear again before this body as the Special Representative for the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The year which is just concluding has been notable in several respects. It was highlighted by the visit of the sixth United Nations Visiting Mission and also marked the end of our first full year of operation of the tremendously expanded programme affecting almost every phase of our operations but most particularly the field of elementary education.

The 1964 Visiting Mission, which spent approximately six weeks in the Territory, was, I believe, the most widely travelled of any Visiting Mission. By plane, boat, jeep, truck and other miscellaneous conveyances, the Mission traversed the Territory from one end to the other, meeting with elected councils and district legislatures, holding public gatherings as well as having numerous conferences with Administration officials and Micronesian citizens. The 1964 Mission had several distinctions. One senior member, the representative of China, had served as Chairman of the 1959 Mission and thus was able to bring to the Mission a perspective based on first-hand personal analysis of local conditions. The Chairman, now President of this Council, brought to the Mission his very special knowledge of the Pacific area. The Mission also had the unique distinction, I believe, of having the first woman member ever to serve on a Visiting Mission. The member from Liberia, the Honourable Angie Brooks, proved to be a real inspiration to the women of the Territory. The Mission was an extremely conscientious and hard-working group, meeting patiently for long hours with various committees and delegations and accepting the discomforts of travel in a remote area with equanimity and cheerfulness. The Mission also was the first to travel to the most southern of our island groups, making a flying trip to our Polynesian atolls of Nukunoro and Kapingamarangi.



On behalf of the Administering Authority, I wish to thank the Chairman, Mr. Corner, for a very intensive and useful report and to assure him and the Council that the recommendations of the Mission will be given the fullest possible consideration.

In view of the very detailed report of the Visiting Mission, which has been provided the Council as well as our annual report for fiscal year 1963 which is up for review, I shall in this presentation sketch only, briefly the highlights of our programmes since last June 1963 to the present time. I wish to assure the Council that I am, as in former sessions, ready to respond to any questions the members may have or to present additional information which may be desired on any of our programmes.

As I reported to the thirtieth session, the Congress of the United States in July of 1962 raised our legal authorization for appropriations from \$7.5 million to \$17.5 million, thus enabling us to present greatly increased appropriation requests. For fiscal year 1963, the Congress appropriated \$15 million, much of which was earmarked for the accelerated elementary education programme. A similar appropriation of \$15 million was provided for the year we are just concluding, that is, fiscal 1964, and I am gratified to report that for next year, which will open on 1 July, an appropriation of \$17.5 million already has been approved by the House of Representatives and by the Senate Appropriations Committee. It now only awaits final action by the Senate where I have every expectation that this much increased budget will receive approval as it already has in the House of Representatives.

During the session, I shall comment on what I feel we have achieved to date with these increased appropriations and what we expect to achieve in the next several years. I wish only to stress here that our annual appropriation was more than doubled last year, and that another very substantial increase is anticipated this coming year.

We were enabled in September 1963 to grant a major upward hourly salary adjustment for the majority of the Micronesian Government employees in the A and B levels of the Micronesian Title and Pay Plan. Similarly, the annual salaries for Micronesians occupying senior professional and executive positions were adjusted upwards with an average increase of well over 25 per cent.

Supplemental benefits for Micronesian workers also were established. As an interim measure prior to the establishment of a retirement system, a death benefit programme was instituted which provides lump-sum cash payments to designated survivors of Micronesian employees who die while in the service of the Government. A sick-leave programme for Micronesian employees, similar to that enjoyed by the United States civil service worker, also was instituted this past year. We recognize that these and other measures of this nature will be of an interim nature until a workable social security system can be developed for the Micronesian workers.

I am pleased to report that the turnover of senior administrative positions to qualified Micronesians has moved steadily forward. In Pohnpei District, Mr. Leo Falcam was appointed Assistant District Administrator. The Visiting Mission, I am certain, will testify to the ability of this young administrator since he served capably and with distinction as Acting District Administrator during the period the Visiting Mission spent in the Pohnpei District. Appointments of three additional Micronesians to the post of Assistant District Administrator have been made this month. Mr. Thomas Remengesau, who is serving here as a member of the United States delegation, has been appointed Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs, Palau District. In Truk, our largest district, Mr. Raymond Setik has been appointed Assistant District Administrator in charge of administrative services while Mr. Tosiwo Nakayama has assumed the post of Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs. The Visiting Mission members will remember Mr. Setik since he was serving in an "acting" capacity during their visit. Mr. Nakayama is known to many members of this body from his appearance at the Trusteeship Council in 1961 when he served as advisor on the United States delegation.

In three of our six districts, the second senior administrative posts are now held by Micronesians, and plans are being formulated to turn over similar posts in the other districts to qualified Micronesian administrative officers. We have reached the stage where young but capable Micronesians are prepared to assume top positions of responsibility. It is our intention to increase the tempo of this turnover increasingly in the role of advisors, consultants, and technicians, using the American staff where required.

(Mr. Goding, Special Representative)

In the less glamorous, but equally important secondary service activities replacement also continued. The last remaining expatriate hospital administrator was replaced this month in Yap by a local staff member. A Trukese Assistant Supply Officer took over the senior post in the Supply Section a month ago.

With the tremendously expanded programmes now in progress, the work-load at all levels of activities has increased. This has meant increase in staff, both local and expatriate. The expansion also has intensified the need for specialized training at all levels to meet the demands of our expanding programmes. In my comments on functional activities, I intend to describe briefly the types of specialized training we are carrying out, but at this point I would like to note that in addition to our regular scholarship programme we propose to provide well over 150 employees and private individuals with the opportunity of in-service training in their specialized fields in selected organizations in Hawaii, the United States mainland, as well as in special training centres which will be conducted in the Territory this coming year.

During the past year, special attention has been given to an analysis of our administrative organization since I have long felt the need for a better co-ordination and alignment of operating programmes at the headquarters level. The result has been a complete reorganization with four major areas of responsibility each to be headed by an Assistant Commissioner. These will be Public Affairs; Community Services, covering medical and education programmes; a unified Resources and Development Department, and Administrative, Fiscal and Services Operations. Implementation of this organizational set-up now is under way and I am confident that a more realistic and functional alignment of responsibilities, as well as more effective co-ordination in all our efforts, will be achieved.

As the Visiting Mission has noted in its report, a new policy on education has been basic to our work and plans for accelerated development. A year ago an elementary school construction programme was launched, which calls for a total of 522 new elementary school classrooms and 255 houses for United States teachers to be constructed by the end of 1965. During the past year, 234 new classrooms and 104 teachers' houses were constructed and this coming year another 175 new classrooms and 105 teachers' houses will be built.

(Mr. Goding,  
Special Representative)

To ensure that the new elementary schools have adequate supplies and equipment, \$3,400 per classroom has been budgeted for this item. Most of the school furniture is being constructed by local firms as noted in the report of the Visiting Mission. In the past two months, two additional contracts have been let for school furniture, one to the Palau Woodworkers Guild and the other to the Micronesian Construction Company of Saipan.

Secondary education now is being provided in all districts through the establishment of district public high schools. Starting in September 1962, the tenth grade was added to district junior high schools, this past year the eleventh grade was added, and the opening of school this fall will see the twelfth grade in operation. Additionally, a new junior high school was established in Ansor, Ulithi, this past year and a tenth grade will be added to the Kusaie Junior High School in September 1964. This, I know, will be of interest to the members of the Visiting Mission since the Mission received a request for expansion of the Kusaie School during its visit to that island.

The number of scholarships was doubled during the year under review and a similar increase was possible for this coming year. Just prior to my departure from the Territory for this session, I announced the awards of sixty college scholarships in general fields, twelve scholarships in specific degree fields and twelve grants in premedical or paramedical fields. Through the East West Center, twenty-five students received special grants during the past year, while six students received full degree scholarships from this institution. We expect a similar number of grants from the Center this year. Well over a hundred students of college level will be in universities and colleges on scholarships this school year. And there will be almost another hundred students attending college on their own or on a combination of private resources and partial Administration aid.

An adult education supervisor is being added to each district education staff this fall as well as a supervisor at the Headquarters level. In addition to having responsibility for the over-all adult education programme, these adult education supervisors will be in charge of educational broadcasting and in this capacity will work closely with the district radio broadcast station managers and programmers.

(Mr. Goding,  
Special Representative)

The Micronesian Teacher Education Center in Ponape graduated its first class of twenty-five teachers this year and now has doubled its enrolment as well as its staff. The Center is operated on a contract arrangement with the University of Hawaii. This fall, however, a fully qualified Micronesian staff member will join the present University of Hawaii faculty members of the Center.

In paragraph 61 of the Visiting Mission report, the Mission noted with approval that a proposal to appoint a Supervisor of Library Services was under consideration. I regret that a misunderstanding on this proposal appears to have occurred since we have had this Supervisor of Library Services on the job for the past year. His headquarters, however, are maintained at PIOS in Ponape rather than at our main Administrative Headquarters in Saipan, and this may have led to the misunderstanding. However, he is on the job and during the past year developed procedures for advising and assisting district educational administrators in reorganizing high school libraries and advising on formation of small libraries for the new elementary schools. This coming month, in co-operation with the South Pacific Commission and the Government of Guam, a training course for further training of Pacific area librarians will be conducted in Guam. We expect to have fourteen of our local librarians attending this course.

In our English Language Programme, efforts have centred about providing teachers with suitable texts and materials, especially for the elementary years, and the training of teachers in modern methods of language teaching. Workshops for Micronesian and American teachers on language teaching have been held in all districts.

Our Literature Production Center has been strengthened with the appointment of the former Director of Literature Production Services of the South Pacific Commission as the new Head of our Center. One of his first tasks will be to analyse and assess current literature production and printing needs of the Territory. Consideration is being given to the establishment of a modern printing plant.



(Mr. Goding,  
Special Representative)

We have expanded the Community Development Programme considerably and plan further expansion this coming year. Working with the theme of community "pilot projects" in depressed areas, we propose to extend the concept of "self aid" where joint efforts of the Government and the people can improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of the community.

The Council of Micronesia held two sessions during the year, both devoting major time to recommendations concerning the formation of a Territorial Legislature. The basic recommendations of the Council were embodied in a draft Order calling for the formation of a "Congress of Micronesia". Copies of the draft were given the Visiting Mission before its visit to the Trust Territory. Since that time, further study has been given the various provisions of the draft. Although final decisions have not been reached on all aspects of the proposal, we plan and expect to be able to hold elections for the legislature this fall and fully meet our 1965 target for a functioning legislative body.

In five districts during the year, the District Legislatures have recommended revised charters streamlining their organization. Many of the former legislative bodies were unwieldy in size. The Visiting Mission had an opportunity to meet with full complements of the district legislative bodies in the Marianas, Palau, Yap, and Truk Districts, and with representative committees of the legislatures in Ponape and the Marshalls. One of the major political tasks from now on will be to work out a satisfactory delineation of authority between the new Territorial Legislative body and the District Legislatures. An additional problem of which we are fully aware is the need for fundamental political education at the municipal level.

Copra production, which remains the backbone of local economic enterprise, continued to show improvement. Copra export revenue for the fiscal year under review was \$1.9 million. Production has increased this past year and if the trend demonstrated by the first ten months of the fiscal year continues for another two months, we anticipate that some 13,800 tons will be exported with export revenues of well over \$2,225,000. Due to better shipping and marketing procedures, as well as slightly improved world prices, the Copra Stabilization Board was able to grant two price increases during the year to

(Mr. Coding,  
Special Representative)

the copra producers, as well as to increase the Copra Stabilization Fund reserves by some \$227,000 to a level of \$711,000. While this may seem a relatively small increase, the Council will recall that falling world prices in the previous two years had resulted in the Copra Stabilization Fund dropping from a level of well over a million dollars to less than \$500,000. During these two years of falling copra prices, the Administration maintained stabilized prices to the producer by drawing upon the Fund. If the present trend continues, it now appears that the Board will be able to grant further price increases to the producer this coming year, as well as to continue to build up the Stabilization Fund reserves.

The most significant economic event of the year was the actual construction of the plant required to begin commercial fishing operations in the Palau District under an agreement with the Van Camp Sea Food Corporation. Last month, materials for erecting a storage freezer and other facilities arrived in Palau. One of the provisions of the agreement provides for the training of Micronesians as tuna fishermen and in the installations ashore where it is anticipated that some sixty or more Micronesians will be employed in the initial phases. Six twenty-five gross ton tuna boats are being built and are expected to begin operation from Koror by 1 July 1964. Initially forty-eight Micronesians will be employed as fishermen trainees. Local contractors in Palau are participating in the construction of a quarters building to house some 120 fishermen. Other facilities to be built or installed include a 1,500 ton fish storage freezer, ice making machines, water storage tanks, offices and houses for technical and managerial staff.

The Administration continued to send trainees to Hawaii to learn live bait tuna fishing. Presently some twenty-three trainees are undergoing training on tuna boats operating out of Hawaiian ports and others will be given similar opportunity. It is from this group of trainees that we hope to develop a nucleus of experienced tuna fishermen which can, in turn, train other Micronesians at the local level.

Most of the pilot projects in local fisheries development to date have been concentrated in Palau. With the establishment of a large-scale commercial fisheries venture in Koror, we now propose to establish a pilot fisheries project in the Truk District. This will permit the transfer of the major fisheries development effort to Truk where initial emphasis will be given to the development of a fishing industry capable of supplying all local demands for fresh fish. A fisheries officer will still remain in Palau to supervise the fisheries programme but at this stage it is felt that major emphasis must be given to the establishment of fishery facilities in Truk, our largest district. Recruitment of additional fisheries development personnel is also being planned for this coming year.

Boat building operations in Palau are being increased. The Palau Boatbuilders Association during the year completed and sold more than a dozen boats, while an additional fifteen boats are on order. The Palau Boat Yard has now been established as a government pilot project under the Administration Boat Builder and currently has under construction a 75-foot live bait tuna boat for the local fisheries project. The Palau Boat Yard will also be used as a training centre for advanced training for boatbuilders from all over the Territory.

The development of co-operatives and credit unions was immeasurably aided during the year by the services of the Deputy Director of Trade and Industry, Government of Papua and New Guinea, who undertook a six-month assignment as co-operative officer for the Trust Territory. During this period he assisted in drafting legislation governing the establishment and regulation of co-operative associations and credit unions and prepared standard articles of incorporation and by-laws for credit unions. Last month, a permanent co-operative officer was appointed to my staff. Additionally, a co-operative officer was stationed in the Palau District and a co-operative officer for the Ponape District has just been appointed. Recruiting for a co-operative officer for Truk currently is under way. Thus, we are strengthening the services provided to local co-operatives and credit unions.

The Council will recall that at its thirtieth session, I described the Economic Development Loan Fund which had been created to stimulate the development of local business enterprises. This fund now has assets of \$200,000, and another \$100,000 increment will be placed in it after 1 July 1964. Additionally, in the

Chartered Trading Company Loan Fund there is some \$370,000. If present legislation now pending in the United States Senate is approved, we propose to place the Chartered Trading Company Loan Fund in the general Economic Development Fund. This will give us a very respectable sum for development loans and for loan guarantee purposes.

The Economic Development Loan Committee, which has two Micronesian members, was very active during the period under review. Small-scale loans were made to such business entities as the Micronesian Products Centre to set up a revolving fund for purchase of handicraft; to the Palau Handicraft and Woodworker's Guild to expand operations to enable the Guild to make furniture for the accelerated elementary education school programme; to the Metalanim Housing Co-operative, Ponape, to expand operations and purchase materials for construction of low-cost co-operative housing; and to the Rota Shipping and Business Corporation to buy a motor vessel for transportation of fresh produce, meat, fish, and passengers between Rota and Guam. Other loans financed a small-scale local fishing operation in Saipan; the expansion of a local sawmill in Rota; the establishment of a radio repair shop; and the establishment of a repair shop for electrical appliances. Additionally, the Economic Development Loan Fund guaranteed some \$104,000 of loans with commercial banks. These guarantees included a loan to the Kwajalein Importing and Exporting Company to increase working capital; a loan to a leading businessman in Saipan to construct a supermarket; a loan guarantee to enable a Saipanese businesswoman to purchase and install machinery and equipment to process cassava root for manufacture of starch; and a loan for the establishment of a motel in connexion with the tourist trade in Saipan.

Special emphasis during the year was placed on using local contractors wherever possible in the accelerated elementary school construction programme. Thus, for example, the Palau Handicraft and Woodworker's Guild was awarded contracts totaling \$135,000 for manufacturing elementary school furniture for the new elementary school classrooms now being built. The Metalanim Housing Corporation was granted a contract to construct ten new elementary schools on the island of Ponape and the Micronesian Construction Company of Saipan received a \$142,000 contract for manufacture of school furniture. In addition, over twenty small contracts of various types were awarded to various individuals

throughout the Trust Territory. Further, although the contract for a second increment of ninety additional teachers' houses was awarded to a combine of outside contractors, in certain areas such as Ponape, this firm subcontracted with the Metalanim Housing Corporation for the construction of teachers' houses on the Island of Kusaie.

Tourism in the Territory, although still of small magnitude, was given an impetus in the Marianas District and Palau District. In the Marianas, a private motel is being built and several local groups have plans for developing tourist type hotels; in Palau, the Palau Travel Bureau was formed and sponsored a special "package tour" of Palau during the annual "Palau Fair" held earlier this month.

The Headquarters agriculture staff was strengthened by the addition of an Assistant Director of Agriculture charged with primary responsibility for agriculture extension work and preparation of extension literature; the appointment of a Micronesian assistant staff entomologist; the appointment of a plant pathologist; and the recruitment of a rice technician to be in charge of a pilot rice project in Ponape. The position of staff forester also was approved but had not been filled at the end of the year.

The pepper experimentation in Ponape now has reached a point where a pilot project in pepper development by local farmers is warranted. Accordingly, a project has been set up under which 400 local farmers will be subsidized in the planting of pepper gardens over the next four years. About fifty pepper gardens are now being established.

The rice development project at Metalanim is well under way. Facilities for milling rice and equipment have been assembled and a rice technician will be reporting this next month to supervise this pilot project. The Ponapean farmers involved in this project already have cleared some twenty acres of rice paddy land in anticipation of the rice technician's arrival.

In Truk, a coir fibre development project has received all its machinery and is in the process of determining maximum production techniques and operation of machinery, training personnel, determining production costs, handling, sorting and grading and baling of fibre. The Visiting Mission will recall that in its inspection of the coir fibre project, certain of the machinery had not yet arrived. I am pleased to report that the project now is in operation.



A plant pathology division has been set up at Ponape to combat the spread of the cacao canker disease which developed in the past two years. Modern laboratory facilities have been provided and the plant pathologist will visit specialized cacao centres in Central America this summer to study disease prevention methods. In Ponape and Truk Districts, the spread of the cacao canker disease has been checked through strict surveillance of all cacao plantings and the pruning and burning of diseased trees. An intensive education programme in the use of proper sanitary practices in pruning cacao is being carried out by agricultural extension agents in our cacao-producing areas.

New plantings of cacao were made during the year in Truk, Ponape, Kusaie and Palau, and cacao subsidy payments continued as more plantings came into bearing. Export of cacao is still small since many beans are still used for seedlings. However, during the year, some nineteen tons of cacao was exported - a small quantity but double that exported the previous year. Trust Territory beans have consistently sold at premium prices, that is, three to four cents above the world market price.

The improvement of coconut groves continued as an integral phase of the over-all agricultural development programme. New plantings and thinning operations continued with some 200,000 selected coconut seedlings being planted by growers throughout the Territory.

In Palau, the Ramie Project attained its goal of having sixty acres under cultivation. Under the pilot project, machinery, fertilizer, ploughs and insecticides have been delivered to the growers participating in this pilot project.

The success of the fruit fly eradication programme at Rota, under the sterile fly technique used by the United States Department of Agriculture, brought about the decision to continue the programme for Saipan and Tinian and a similar eradication programme has been launched. It is hoped that both the melon fly and oriental fruit fly will shortly be eliminated from the Northern Mariana Islands.

The Marianas District was established as the livestock centre for the Trust Territory and introductions of Santa Gertrudis and Angus breeding bulls and heifers from the United States were made. Pasture and forage improvement was a major accomplishment. Through improved management, the Government cattle herd of the Marianas District increased its calf production from 16 per cent to 75 per cent during the year. The distribution of high quality stock of poultry and hogs also continued.

In all districts new or improved agricultural stations were under construction and new farm equipment was acquired for all stations.

The Trust Territory Farm Institute graduated its first class of sixteen trainees in August 1963, and a second class of twenty-six trainees began work in March 1964. Four Micronesian agricultural workers were selected to participate in a four-month Practical Island Horticulture Course in Hawaii and Samoa. Preliminary plans were carried out in collaboration with the Institute of Technical Interchange, East West Centre to hold a Coco-nut Seminar in July 1964 at Metalanim Ponape with thirty Micronesian coco-nut growers and agriculturists participating. Specialists in coco-nut production from all over the Pacific area will join this Seminar as resource staff.

Two more young Micronesians this summer will receive the B.S. degree in tropical agriculture and will be joining district agriculture staffs. Additionally, this year twelve agricultural scholarships were again offered.

We are moving ahead rapidly in the improvement of our public health programme. Through our increased appropriations, we were able to raise the public health operational budget from \$601,270 in fiscal year 1962 to \$933,526 in fiscal year 1963, and for the current year to \$1,350,000. For the coming fiscal year, which will start this July, \$2,120,000 has been budgeted for the medical service and public health programme. In short, in less than two years' time, the public health and medical service budget has more than tripled. Additionally, under the construction programme,

two new hospitals were built, one in Palau and the other in the Marshalls, and a complete new hospital plant for Truk is funded for this coming year. A new hospital plant in the Marianas District also was completed a year and a half ago.

During the past ten months a number of major programmes in public health either were completed or were well under way.

Six medical doctors were appointed as clinical consultants and practitioners, one in each of the district hospitals. Five of these M.D.'s are on duty and we anticipate that the sixth will be reporting within the next month. At the Headquarters a new Director of Medical Services and an Assistant Director of Medical Services were appointed, as well as a Chief of Public Health, thus vastly strengthening our medical staff at the territorial level. I am very pleased to report that the new "Chief of Public Health" is a Micronesian.

One hundred and ten thousand dollars was expended this past year to launch a territory-wide immunization programme and the first phase is approximately two-thirds complete. An additional \$100,000 to continue the immunization programme is included in the forthcoming medical services budget. The immunization programme will provide complete coverage for every Micronesian for polio, smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, typhoid, para-typhoid, and BCG for increasing resistance to tuberculosis infection. By the end of June, some 65,000 of our 85,000 population will have received this immunization protection.

An active TB Control Programme continues. An event of note was the establishment during the year of a tumor registry for the territory.

The polio rehabilitation programme in the Marshalls District continued with the Polio Rehabilitation Centre nearing completion. Two United States physical therapists were appointed to the Centre and were carrying out a special therapy programme for the stricken children for the most of the year. It is our proposal to use the new Rehabilitation Centre not only for the polio patients but also as a Centre for orthopedic work for the entire territory.

Training for Micronesian medical and paramedical staff was greatly increased. Through a joint programme with the East West Centre in Hawaii, a post-graduate refresher programme for medical officers and nurses was launched. The initial group of medical officers and nurses completed the first course in April, and a second course is now in progress. This programme will continue until all of the Micronesian

medical officers and nurses have an opportunity to receive refresher and post-graduate training in hospitals and clinics in Hawaii. A field training Centre for Trust Territory sanitarians and community development leaders is scheduled to be held in Truk this June under joint East West Centre and Trust Territory auspices, and it is expected that some forty staff members will participate. Other in-service training programmes which are being worked out with East West Centre officials are a specialized training course for nurse-dietitians, a specialized training course for laboratory technicians, and a refresher course for local hospital administrators.

Various public health staff members attended medical or health conferences abroad during the year. The Territory's Nurse Supervisor and Head Nurse of the Saipan Hospital attended a nursing school conference in Fiji; a dietitian attended a nutrition seminar sponsored by the World Health Organization in Manila; the Chief of Public Health attended a World Health Organization conference on Health Reporting in Manila, and the Assistant Director of Medical Services is scheduled to attend a World Health Organization conference in June in Manila on National Health Planning. Every opportunity is given for local staff members to broaden their perspectives and contacts through attendance at International conferences. A saipanese medical officer early this month received a diploma of M.P.H. from the School of Public Health, University of the Philippines, under the auspices of a World Health Organization fellowship. He is the second Micronesian medical officer to successfully complete graduate work in Public Health Administration. Additionally, a Yapese medical officer was nominated for a similar World Health Organization scholarship for this coming year.

The Medical Scholar programme has been greatly intensified. Twelve special scholarships in pre-medical education were awarded this year and the nominees will join the ten pre-medical scholars now studying in colleges in the Philippines, Guam, and the United States. Well over a 100 per cent increase in medical training funds has been budgeted for this coming year.

A combination medical and field trip ship is being procured to enable the Administration to furnish better medical service to the districts where scattered islands pose a special problem in medical servicing.

A programme of building new field dispensaries, equipping them, and stocking them with adequate supplies of drugs is under way. Special attention will be given to this programme this coming year, with refresher training for health aides being an important phase of this programme.

During the year, the territory again experienced several outbreaks of influenza. Small-scale influenza epidemics appear almost every spring and fall in the territory in spite of all precautions which we can take. For example, last month a gastroenteritis type of influenza broke out in Truk and the Marshalls. The outbreak could be described as a summer flu with a three-day duration period, but, due to the patterns of social living of the Micronesians as well as certain unusual features, such as a prolonged drought in Truk, the spread was unusually rapid. Prompt emergency aid in the form of additional doctors, nurses, and drugs was extended to Truk. Quarantine procedures were instituted to prevent spread to other districts. The quarantine did enable us to prevent the spread to the neighbouring island of Pohnpei, and a United States Public Health team was flown to the territory during the outbreak to analyse the type of influenza. Preliminary reports indicate that the influenza was not of an unusual variety but was unique mainly in its rapid spread and number of cases.



Of major significance in transportation were the continued efforts toward construction of airfields in the Palau and Ponape Districts. These two areas are now served primarily by amphibious-type aircraft with very limited cargo and passenger capacity. As the Visiting Mission saw in Palau earlier this year, work is progressing on the 4,800 foot Airai airfield on Babelthuap Island and is now nearing completion. This particular construction project is of prime importance as it will greatly aid development of the Palau District. Though the DC-4 aircraft does call at Anguar periodically, a five hour boat trip is required to reach the District Centre in Koror. Upon completion of the Airai facility, a twenty-minute automobile and ferry trip will put all travellers in the District Centre.

The opening of the Airai airfield will also stimulate the tourist potential of Palau District. Tourist accommodations and air transportation limitations now place a ceiling on the number of tourists which can effectively be handled. Local entrepreneurs are beginning to move into small scale hotel operation in Koror but transportation still remains the main bottleneck.

In conjunction with the Airai development, the improved road network on Babelthuap has brought greater numbers of travellers from Koror to Babelthuap. With the opening of regular ferry service just three weeks ago, a steady stream of jeeps, automobiles, trucks and motorcycles can be seen moving from Koror to Babelthuap. Funds have been allocated to begin the complete rehabilitation of the road system on this island -- the largest in the Territory. Further funding and additional new construction equipment will be made available in the fiscal year beginning 1 July. District representatives are highly optimistic on how this project will affect the development of Babelthuap's possibilities.

Upon completion of the Palau airfield, attention will then be shifted to Ponape which will be the only District not served by land-based aircraft. Site selections at Ponape have been under review and it is expected that work will begin in 1965.

Improvements to other airfields have been completed in the past few months. Of particular importance are new aviation fueling facilities recently completed at Yap, Truk and Ponape.

Air transportation requirements in the Trust Territory are growing constantly, particularly in the Guam-Saipan link. Near capacity space requirements are being reported on practically all flights. An ever-increasing flow of visitors from Guam is being met by Saipan businessmen with projected hotels and other service facilities to cater to the visitors. The visitors represent a definite source of economic growth for Saipan.

Recent developments in ocean transportation have seen design and construction estimates secured from shipyards for a combination administration-medical vessel. This proposed ship of some 100 feet will serve as an administrative field service vessel for operation in the far flung Marshall Island District. Estimates have been secured for a sixty-five foot vessel to meet the administrative requirements in the large Truk lagoon area. Requests for estimates have also been made for twenty-six to thirty-six foot diesel-powered vessels that will be capable of meeting emergency needs in outlying islands. The boats are to be designed so as to permit use in open sea in relative safety. Upon consideration of the various shipyard proposals, contracts will be awarded for the construction of these vessels.

Radio broadcast facilities in the Trust Territory will see the addition of a District station in Ponape before the end of the year with other new stations completed in Yap and Saipan by October of this year.

Three stations are now broadcasting daily in the Trust Territory. They are in Palau, the Marshalls and Truk. All three of these stations are in the process of being modernized. Radio broadcast facilities have figured prominently in the education programme in the Territory as well as a necessary tool in the administration of the Territory. Health and sanitation officials at both Headquarters and District level are making greater use of broadcast facilities to provide a person-to-person contact not otherwise possible in day-to-day activities.

The Headquarters tape duplication facility is serving a greater role in the operation of existing stations by providing programme material from a wide variety of sources as well as a source of news for rebroadcast.

Ten Micronesians will enter broadcast training next month at East West Center in Hawaii. These men will be provided fifteen weeks of instruction in script preparation and broadcast techniques so that greater use of locally-produced

programmes can be used to meet the needs of the individual stations. This is a special training project designed specifically for Pacific area countries.

These other Micronesians are currently receiving broadcast training through facilities in Washington, D.C. These trainees are receiving advanced instruction which will require eight months. Upon their return to their respective Districts, they will take up responsible administrative positions in their District stations.

Accelerated programmes in all areas of the Trust Territory brought about the need for additional information personnel at the headquarters level. To this end, an American Information Officer has been appointed and is providing in-service training and guidance to our Micronesian Information Officers.

An informal Information training course is to be held this summer with two participants from each District in an effort to establish a working core of Micronesian reporters. Upon successful completion of this programme, a more thorough reporting of inter-district activities will be enjoyed.

Construction activities in the Trust Territory continue to gain momentum with some \$12 million budgeted during the past two years for construction. In addition to the Accelerated Elementary School Construction Programme classrooms and teacher housing throughout the Territory, the Public Works Department is involved in the Babelthup Airfield construction in the Palau District and the construction of five buildings in Saipan being financed through Office of Emergency Planning funds as replacement for buildings lost during the disastrous typhoon of April 1963.

Upon completion of the Office of Emergency Planning projects on Saipan, there will have been constructed a 60 by 200 foot transshipment warehouse, a two-storey twelve-unit apartment building, a 200 by 300 foot central supply warehouse, a 50 by 262 foot central repair shop building, a major repair of the Saipan Pier. In all, some \$2,241,000 is being expended in a rehabilitation programme in conjunction with the Office of Emergency Planning in Saipan and Tinian.

Projects currently in the engineering and estimating section of Public Works include work on the Palau, Yap, Ebeye, Majuor and Truk water systems. The water collection and sewage distribution systems of these areas all are slated for major rehabilitation and/or installation of new systems.

A programme of replacement of heavy equipment has been instituted which has seen the purchase of thirty-four new units ranging from dump trucks to large earth-moving equipment for airfield construction work. This includes five heavy duty earth moving tractors which have been delivered and five more on order for early delivery.

Road improvements have been continued in all districts through a grant-in-aid approach as well as direct construction work by the Administration.

The perplexing problem of settlement for the use and occupancy of certain lands on Kwajalein, Ebeye and other islands in the Kwajalein and Majuro Atolls of the Marshall Islands District was brought at last to a successful conclusion on 11 and 12 February 1964 when agreements were signed by landowners granting to the Trust Territory Government certain use rights. One thousand dollars per acre was agreed upon as compensation for past and future use of the lands involved. The agreements culminate several years' negotiation by the Trust Territory Government to settle by mutual agreement this long standing land dispute.

Again, as in former years, a medical survey was conducted in March by a joint AEC-Trust Territory medical team, and the Visiting Mission had an opportunity to meet with representatives of that team when it visited the island of Rongelap. Reports by the AEC medical officials again found the general health of the Rongelapese to be satisfactory.

The Council will recall that last year I reported on a bill which will compensate the people of Rongelap and which was passed by the United States House of Representatives and forwarded to the Senate Interior Committee. This committee has held hearings on this legislation, and last week staff members of the Senate committee discussed provisions of the bill with Marshallese representatives of the Rongelap community. I am hopeful that final action will be taken before the end of the present session of Congress.

The Visiting Mission, I am certain, noted housing, sanitation and other conditions on the island of Ebeye. Conditions there sorely need improvement. That community has grown without advance planning or provision for essential public utilities. Overcrowding is serious, as are other problems that go with such an overexpanded island community. Conditions are such that clean-up measures, which are regularly undertaken, can be only palliative and do not get at the core of the essential problem. It is a situation about which I have been particularly concerned and one in which officials in Washington also have been deeply interested. The result has been a thorough analysis of the particular needs of Ebeye. The Trust Territory Government is working with other interested United States Government departments to develop a major programme for the thorough upgrading of all housing, water, power and sewage facilities on Ebeye Island. Conferences on this programme recently have been held in Washington, Kwajalein and Honolulu. Rehabilitation work will begin at once as soon as final agreement is reached by the co-operation agencies. I have high hopes that I shall be able to report next year to the Council that a complete transformation is taking place on Ebeye.

I am most grateful to have had this opportunity to present this brief summary report and I shall, of course, attempt to provide any additional information that the members of this Council may desire to supplement our annual report, or to comment on questions raised in the report of the 1964 Visiting Mission.



Mr. SHAKHOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Pardon me, Mr. President, for taking the floor at this late hour, but I will not keep the members of the Council very long.

First I should like to welcome Mr. Goding here, and also the representatives of the indigenous population of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Naturally, we shall study the statement of the Special Representative of the Administering Authority. However, I wish to draw attention to one point. In the statement made by the representative of the United States mention was made of an agreement between the inhabitants of Kwajalein Island and the Administering Authority concerning the use of the island. My delegation would be very grateful if the text of this agreement could be submitted in full to the Trusteeship Council so that we may give it careful study.

The PRESIDENT: I believe the representative of the United States will take note of this request.

Mr. YATES (United States of America): Yes, Mr. President, I shall take note of the request.

The PRESIDENT: If the members of the Council are prepared to continue for ten more minutes, I propose to invite Mr. Thomas Remengesau to take a seat at the Council table and to make a statement.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Remengesau, Adviser to the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States Administration, took a place at the Trusteeship table.

Mr. REMENGESAU (Adviser to the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States Administration): It is indeed a great pleasure to be present before this Council and to have the opportunity to extend to all the honourable members greetings from the people of the vastly scattered and beautiful islands called Micronesia.

I am proud and honoured to be the bearer of the Micronesian's greetings to you and to observe at first hand the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority in the process of reviewing our current problems as well as the progress made during the year under review. It is a privilege to be an eye-witness to the deliberations of a body which is attempting to aid the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands achieve a harmonious, happy and enriched life based on equality, justice and peace with the rest of the world. The people of Micronesia wish to reiterate their faith in the United Nations for what it has achieved, for what it is endeavouring to attain and to maintain for all men and nations, great or small, independent or dependent.

Equally, we have confidence in our Administering Authority, and I am pleased to inform the Council that, while there is still much to be done in our Territory, we have benefitted by the achievements of the Administering Authority in all phases of territorial development. The Visiting Mission, which has just returned from a visit to our Territory, will, I am sure, attest to my saying that Micronesia in the past few years has made great strides forward in the political, social, educational and economic fields.

This does not imply that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is making progress without problems or difficulties. On the contrary, each step we take forward means new problems in planning and preparing for the next advanced step. But having problems in advancing step by step is not, I believe, uncommon in the development of new countries of the world.

The significant fact is that, with the guidance and support of the Administering Authority under the watchful eyes of the Trusteeship Council and with the acceptance and determination of the people of Micronesia, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has made considerable advance in all fields during the past few years. Although the rate of speed may vary from one field of development to another, real achievement is there to be seen.

(Mr. Remengesau)

The differences in the rates of speed in certain fields of development may be explained by priorities placed on various development programmes. These priorities have been necessitated by budgetary conditions in the past as well as the physical resources of the Territory. The people of Micronesia well appreciate the difficulties faced by the Administering Authority in its endeavour to promote political, social, educational and economic conditions in the Territory in a manner to enable us to become self-governing people.

We are happy and grateful for the present accelerated elementary school construction programme and for the recruitment of the hundreds of American school teachers which is well under way. This is one of the great steps forward. With Americans teaching at the elementary schools, our Micronesian teachers will now be able to acquire modern teaching methods by taking advanced training in the Territory or abroad. The teaching of the English language, from the first grade on, will give our children better tools to use in the preparation of their respective fields of endeavours. In addition, the knowledge and use of English by Micronesians as a common tool of communication throughout the Territory will bring about understanding and trust among all Micronesians who now speak many languages. A common language will solidify the unity of Micronesia and will help to ensure the harmonious continuity of whatever political status the Micronesians choose for the future.

It is gratifying to note that the Administering Authority is presently planning, as the next accelerated programme, the improvement of public health facilities and services in the Territory. The public health and medical service programme, as with education, is dear to the hearts of Micronesians. We realize that health is as important as education for individuals, for members of their families, as well as for the entire community.

While budgetary considerations and other factors in the Territory may necessitate emphasizing certain aspects of development programmes at different times, I feel that education, economic and political growth should have the same priority and should move forward together. We trust that the Administering Authority is cognizant of these needs and that consideration is being given to accelerate the economic infrastructure. We hope that the number of experts to do

(Mr. Remengesau)

needed research on economic potentialities will be increased and that more technicians will be provided to give technical advice and assistance. The problem of how to bring in controlled outside capital investment to develop potential industries, which are beyond the capital ability and "know-how" of the Micronesians, should also be given serious consideration.

On the political front, we have certain misgivings on the type of thinking which stresses that the political growth of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands must be pushed as speedily as possible, irrespective of other factors. There are those who over-emphasize this aspect of the speed of political development of our islands. As a Micronesian, I would like to achieve the goal of self-government as quickly as possible. Simultaneously, I believe that the political status which we acquire must be the expressed will of the people as a result of a politically informed society and one that is consistent with our maximum potential resources and capacities.

In one of our small islands we have a saying which can be translated in several ways. One translation says: "You cannot hasten the ripening of a papaya fruit." Or you can say: "You cannot slow down the processes of the ripening of a papaya." Still another meaning is: "It is like the papaya fruit; when it is ripe, it will show on the surface." So it might be said of our political growth today. In one sense you cannot hasten it; in another, you cannot slow it down; and in the last analysis, when the people are ready for self-government, they will show it and demand it.

While speed of action may seem to some to be the important phase of political development at the present time, most of us feel that the present design of political growth through an evolutionary process, as expressed by the people themselves, is the most significant aspect.

The establishment of a Territorial Legislature must be the next step in our political growth. The architectural framework of a proposed Territorial Legislature or Territorial Congress was begun two years ago by the present Council of Micronesia and we hope soon to see the birth of this new and important body. It is this new Territorial Legislature which will shape the destiny of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(Mr. Ramey)

This present session of the Trusteeship Council will be followed with much interest and concern by the people of Micronesia. The sixth Visiting Mission has just returned from the Territory and has presented its findings and recommendations to the Council. Thus, the Council has before it first-hand information on achievements as well as the current problems of the Territory. We, the Micronesians, sincerely trust that this session will result in further assistance and guidance, which will enable us to continue our progressive development in all areas.



The PRESIDENT: I propose to complete our work for today by briefly introducing the report of the 1964 Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. My introduction to this report will be brief, if only because the report itself is so long; and it is so long because the Mission has embodied in it all the points which it desires to make.

May I emphasize that the report was adopted unanimously by the four members of the Mission, to the other three of whom I offer my gratitude for their co-operation, comradeship and good counsel. As Chairman I count myself fortunate to have had such colleagues.

In particular, may I note that for the first time a woman was a member of a Visiting Mission from the Trusteeship Council. I hope this precedent will be followed. Such Missions as this are strenuous; but it has now been demonstrated that a woman can deal with the hardships that are involved. And I can testify that the presence of a woman enables a mission to make a greater range of contacts than would otherwise be possible, at the same time as it advances the cause of equal respect for men and women, which is one of the aims of the United Nations.

The report expresses our appreciation of the co-operation of many people and agencies, in particular our deep gratitude for the welcome given us, as representatives of the United Nations, by the men, women and children of Micronesia. This is something we shall never forget.

A point the report may not make adequately, but which I cannot refrain from referring to in this introduction, is the respect and trust shown in Micronesia towards the High Commissioner, Mr. Goding. The Mission heard many criticisms of policies and people, but even the severest critics were at pains to make clear that they considered Mr. Goding to be the best thing that had happened to Micronesia for many years.

The report contains many detailed recommendations, as well as some broad conclusions at the end of every chapter except the last, the future of the Territory, where the Mission thought bald summary would be inappropriate. The report also contains many commendations, particularly when dealing with education and health, to which the bulk of the Administration's present effort is directed. And it also contains many criticisms and suggestions, particularly in the economic and political fields.

(The President)

In a sense, the rather thorough nature of the report and the scope of the criticisms and suggestions may be taken as a compliment to the Administration. If the Trust Territory had been in a state of stagnation, there would have been little point in making them; there would have been insufficient foundation on which to build the economic and political proposals which form the most important part of the Mission's report. But the Territory is now moving and the hum of activity can be heard throughout Micronesia. The Territory is reaching the point of political breakthrough; and this makes it possible to face up to the question of the self-determination of Micronesia as a real rather than a hypothetical issue. This being so, the Mission felt that an effort at constructive analysis of Micronesia's problems might be useful to the Trusteeship Council, to the leaders of Micronesia and perhaps, also, if this is not too presumptuous, to the Administering Authority and to the Congress of the United States which, as the last two chapters of the report make clear, has immense power for good or ill over the evolution of Micronesia in the period immediately ahead.

Speaking as President, I propose to adjourn the meeting until Tuesday, 2 June, at 3 p.m., when we shall hear the closing statements on the Trust Territory of New Guinea and take up the questioning of the Special Representative from the Pacific Islands.

Mr. YATES (United States of America): Is it in order for me to inquire whether it would be possible to have your explanatory statement, Mr. President, to the Visiting Mission's report, as a separate document. I think it was such a good statement that I would like to see it as a separate document apart from the verbatim record.

The PRESIDENT: I might suggest that it has not been our normal practice to issue separate statements in this body. If the Council so desired, it could be arranged, but the statement will appear in the verbatim record.

Mr. YATES (United States of America): It occurs to me that I can have my delegation mimeograph it.

The meeting rose at 7.15 p.m.