



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

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President: Mr. Jonathan B. BINGHAM
(United States of America).

Present:

The representatives of the following States: Australia, Bolivia, China, France, India, New Zealand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; World Health Organization.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Salamanca (Bolivia), Vice-President, took the Chair.

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea (continued):

- (i) Annual report of the Administering Authority for the year ended 30 June 1961 (T/1591, T/L.1044);
- (ii) Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962 (T/1597 and Add.1)

[Agenda items 3 (d) and 5 (b)]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. McCarthy, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and Mr. Sigob and Mr. Mulas, advisers to the special representative, took places at the Council table.

Questions concerning the Trust Territory and replies of the representative of the Administering Authority, the special representative and the advisers to the special representative (continued)

- 1. Mr. NOYES (United States of America) asked for additional information on the Legislative Council of Papua and New Guinea.
- 2. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that the Legislative Council had very extensive powers in all fields of government, including the making of

laws for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. In some cases the laws it passed had to received the assent of the Administrator, and in others that of the Governor-General, but such assent was rarely refused.

3. The Legislative Council had considerable financial powers. It determined its own budget according to the following procedure: each year, it prepared budget estimates in the fashion normally followed in relation to Australian legislative bodies; those estimates were then presented for the scrutiny of the Treasury, which determined the amount of the Commonwealth grant in the light of the Territory's needs. In the financial year just ended the amount of that grant had been £17.3 million. When the Legislative Council knew the amount of the grant and had worked out the total internal revenues, which usually came to some £7 million, it proceeded to its budget debate in the same way as any other Australian legislative body, and determined the details of budget allocation in the same fashion as the Australian Parliament.

4. As to the type of law with which that Council had concerned itself, it was difficult to give a complete list without notice, but he could provide some information on the subject. At its March 1962 session the Legislative Council had concerned itself mainly with labour legislation. It had paid particular attention, during the past year, to ordinances affecting land and land tenure. It had also eliminated discriminatory provisions from a whole body of laws, and had developed new laws with a view to suppressing all discrimination.

5. Mr. NOYES (United States of America) asked whether the Legislative Council had expressed itself in any way on the future form of government for the Territory, on further constitutional steps or on target dates for such steps, and whether the Administering Authority had consulted it on such matters.

6. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that, to the best of his knowledge, the Legislative Council had not yet expressed any wishes regarding future political developments in Papua or New Guinea.

7. On instructions from the Australian Government, however, the Administrator had set up in October 1961 a committee to give continuing attention—having regard to the expressed objective of a common roll within six years—to the development of efficient electoral machinery of a permanent kind, the political and electoral education of the indigenous people, and the introduction of secret and direct elections on the basis of a common roll. The committee had recently submitted an interim report on those matters.

8. Shortly afterwards the Legislative Council had appointed the Select Committee on Political Development, consisting of two official members, two elected indigenous members and two elected non-indigenous members, with instructions to review the political development of the Territory and the implementation

of the Government's policies in that regard and to submit a report to the Legislative Council.

9. Mr. NOYES (United States of America) inquired as to the extent of the Select Committee's mandate.

10. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that its terms of reference were to review the political development of the Territory; that, of course, entailed deciding what electoral machinery was necessary in association with such development. However, the detailed work on that machinery would probably be done by the committee set up by the Administrator, which had deep administrative knowledge of all factors affecting the Territory.

11. Mr. NOYES (United States of America) asked for further information on the relationship between the Legislative Council and the recently established Administrator's Council.

12. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) explained that the Administrator's Council consisted of the Administrator himself, three official members of the Legislative Council and three other members of the Legislative Council, none of whom might be an official member and at least two of whom must be elected members; one of the latter was an indigenous inhabitant. The Council in question had been set up to assist the Administrator and to replace the former Executive Council. It represented a half-way stage between an executive council and a cabinet. The significance of the Administrator's Council lay particularly in the fact that, for the first time, the Administrator was subject to the advice of members, including elected members, of the Legislative Council. The Administrator's Council met frequently.

13. Mr. NOYES (United States of America) drew attention to a statement on page 32 of the annual report of the Administering Authority^{1/} that the Administrator was not bound to act in conformity with the advice of the Administrator's Council on such matters as might be specified by ordinance. He asked what kind of matters were covered by that clause, and whether there had been any cases in which the Administrator had not accepted his Council's advice.

14. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that he could not immediately tell the United States representative what matters were involved, but would do so later. To the best of his knowledge, the Administrator had always followed his Council's advice.

15. Mr. NOYES (United States of America) asked for more information on the target set for the Trust Territory with regard to the establishment of local government councils.

16. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that the target had been set for the two Territories combined. In the Trust Territory, which had twice as many people as Papua, the increase in the number of local councils could be expected to be twice that in Papua.

17. Mr. NOYES (United States of America) asked what relationship existed between the local councils and the Legislative Council.

18. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said he did not think that any direct relationship existed between them. The local councils provided a base for political development in the Territory, while the Legislative Council was a higher body. Hence it was a question of a transfer of experience rather than of a direct relationship between the bodies concerned; the leading members of the Legislative Council kept that body informed about current thinking in the local councils.

19. Mr. NOYES (United States of America) recalling that the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962 (T/1597 and Add.1) contained certain recommendations concerning the municipal advisory councils, asked for information about the municipalities in the Territory.

20. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that the Administering Authority had sent an Australian local government expert to the Territory to study the situation there and draw up proposals for the establishment of municipal governments in the major urban centres. The expert's proposals had been submitted to the Port Moresby Town Advisory Council, and their application to the town of Rabaul had also been considered. The Administering Authority had expressed its willingness to introduce the proposed form of municipal government in the Territory; however, it had not yet received any requests to that effect and felt that the people did not want municipal governments at the present time. It should be borne in mind that the local government councils were already, in a sense, municipal bodies and might eventually develop into municipal governments of the orthodox type. Moreover, each town had an advisory council, and there were also district advisory councils.

21. Mr. ANDREEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that an indigenous mutual aid society had been formed on Buka Island for the purpose of raising living standards and helping the people to establish copra and cocoa plantations. However, the people seemed to question the Administering Authority's ability to contribute to their economic and social advancement, and that appeared to be one of the reasons for their refusal to pay the personal tax, which had resulted in incidents. He would like to know what political conclusions the special representative drew from those circumstances in view of Australia's obligation to ensure the welfare of the indigenous inhabitants.

22. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) pointed out that the tax had been imposed on the people of New Guinea following repeated recommendations of the Trusteeship Council to that effect. However, some peoples which were still in the process of development found the concept of taxation very difficult to grasp. A number of petitions had been submitted in that connexion, and it might be useful to provide some information on the events to which the Soviet representative had referred, so that the Trusteeship Council could deal with the petitions in an informed manner.

23. In February 1960, the Hahalis Welfare Society had been formed at Buka. With a membership of about 700, the Society had devoted its efforts to improving its members' living conditions without seeking advice from the Administration. Its members had engaged in certain cultist practices, and, when the Buka Local Government Council had been set up in October 1961,

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

they had been among those who had refused to be represented in the Council. However, the Administration had left them completely free to do as they wished. In November 1961, the members of the Society had refused to pay the personal tax, which they had been legally obligated to do since they had not been paying the tax levied by the Local Government Council and all indigenous inhabitants were required to pay taxes either to the Administration or to a local council. The Administration had tried unsuccessfully to collect the amounts due. Subsequently, a force of about eighty police armed with batons, which had attempted to enter the area, had clashed with a group of 2,000 persons, including some women and children. In February 1962, while preparing to arrest tax defaulters who had refused to appear in court, the police had again been attacked by armed indigenous inhabitants, and seventy-one persons had been injured in the ensuing fight. After receiving reinforcements, the police detachment had been able to carry out the arrests. Four hundred and sixty-one indigenous inhabitants had eventually appeared in court; some had been fined, and others had received prison sentences. The Public Solicitor, one of whose functions was to represent in court those persons who lacked the means of obtaining their own counsel, had conferred with the prisoners and, in a number of cases, had filed appeals. Several sentences had been reduced by the Administrator, and by the end of March only fourteen ringleaders were still in prison.

24. Thus the case in question had involved violations of the law which in any country would have resulted in prosecution. The measures which had been taken had been designed solely to maintain law and order. The police had remained very calm, with the result that there had been no loss of life.

25. Mr. ANDREEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked what had become of the Welfare Society on Buka Island.

26. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that the Society was no longer in existence and that order had prevailed on the island since March.

27. Mr. ANDREEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that by 1967, according to the Administering Authority, there were to be local government councils representing nearly 1 million inhabitants of New Guinea and Papua. He would like to know when the Administering Authority intended to terminate the trusteeship and grant the Territory independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

28. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that no date had been set and that the Administering Authority felt the matter should be decided by the people themselves.

29. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked the special representative whether he agreed with the following statement, which appeared in paragraph 119 of the Visiting Mission's report: "For the present it is sufficient to note that the economic obstacles on the road to self-government are probably the greatest obstacles of all."

30. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that the statement was, on the whole, accurate. It was easier to achieve social progress than it was to achieve economic progress, since it was easier to build schools and hospitals than to plan for investment and industrial development.

31. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand), observing that the best way of overcoming certain economic obstacles was often to promote political advancement, asked whether the special representative felt that to be true in the case of New Guinea.

32. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) agreed that economic and social advancement could not be divorced from political advancement.

33. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked the special representative what he regarded as the best method of solving the problems resulting from New Guinea's very great linguistic and tribal differences, and of welding the Territory into a nation with a sense of unity.

34. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that the linguistic difficulties could best be overcome by teaching the people English; that was the Administration's primary goal in the field of education. Command of English would make it possible for the indigenous inhabitants to acquire the various kinds of knowledge that they needed. A common language was also of great assistance in promoting national unity, although other factors, such as common religious beliefs and political development, also played a part.

35. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked whether the establishment of the Legislative Council and of local government councils had stimulated among the indigenous inhabitants a demand for education and, in particular, a desire to learn English.

36. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that, at all events, the members of the councils had found that it was necessary for them to know English.

37. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked what subjects were discussed at the annual conferences of the local government councils. If one of the New Guinea advisers to the special representative had attended any of those conferences, he might perhaps tell the Council what he knew about them.

38. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) recalled that he had referred to the conference of local government councils held at Port Moresby from 8 to 12 January 1962 in the written part of his opening statement.^{2/} The agenda, drawn up according to suggestions made by the councils, had dealt with a great variety of matters. For example, the participants had discussed the problem of the improper consumption of intoxicating liquor. In that connexion, the Government was primarily concerned with eliminating differential practices among the two major groups of the population. The question of visits by councillors to Australia had also been discussed. Many leaders from New Guinea had already visited Australia, and arrangements were being made to enable councillors to study the functioning of Parliament and other government organs. The marketing of the Territory's agricultural produce had also been discussed. The Administering Authority was endeavouring to ensure the marketing of that produce and was preparing to defend the interests of the New Guinea coffee producers at the United Nations Coffee Conference. The question of farmer training had also been discussed. It would be recalled in that connexion that, in 1961, the Administering Authority had opened seven new farmer-training centres for teaching the indigenous population modern farming methods.

^{2/} Subsequently circulated as document T/1601.

39. Mr. MULAS (Adviser to the Special Representative) said that he had not attended any conferences of the local government councils, but he could say that the main topics of discussion were suggested not by the Administration, but by the councils themselves.

40. Mr. KIDWAI (India) asked whether Mr. Sigob and Mr. Mulas were both elected members of the Legislative Council.

41. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) explained that Mr. Sigob was the elected representative of a New Guinea electorate while Mr. Mulas was a medical practitioner employed in the public health service.

42. Mr. KIDWAI (India) asked who had elected Mr. Sigob and how he had been elected.

43. Mr. SIGOB (Adviser to the Special Representative) said that he had been elected by his own people.

44. The PRESIDENT, following an exchange of views with Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative), said that Mr. Sigob could speak in Melanesian Pidgin and that Mr. Mulas would interpret into English.

45. Mr. SIGOB (Adviser to the Special Representative) said that like other members of the Legislative Council, he had been elected by ballot. Seventy-one persons had voted in that election and he had obtained a majority of thirty-one votes.

46. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that the whole of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea was divided into six electorates, in each of which all the local government councils and the other groups regarded as capable of understanding the purpose and procedures of elections elected their representatives to a central meeting, at which the actual candidates were elected. Thus, Mr. Sigob had been elected by secret ballot by seventy-one electors representing the people of his electorate.

47. Mr. KIDWAI (India) asked whether only a minority of the population was capable of understanding the system of voting. In practice, how did the people of the Territory express their wishes and exercise their right to vote?

48. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) recalled that there had never before been elections in New Guinea and that there had been no corresponding procedure in the indigenous tribal system. The Administering Authority, in its desire to enable the people to elect its representatives to the highest legislative bodies as soon as possible, had therefore utilized the machinery available to it, namely, the network of local government councils and other organized groups, through which some 500,000 people had expressed their wishes during the last elections. In each electorate, the people had sent representatives to the central electoral conference with instructions to express their wishes and feelings. Those electors had questioned each of the candidates, who had come to explain their programmes, and had ultimately taken part in the election proper, by secret ballot, each elector having one vote.

49. Mr. KIDWAI (India) noted that out of the thirty-seven members of the Legislative Council, there were only six elected indigenous members. Recalling further that the Visiting Mission had considered that the time had come to create a truly representative parliament and had mentioned 31 December 1963 as a target date in that connexion, he asked the special representative

what the Administering Authority's attitude was on that question.

50. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) replied that the Administering Authority regarded the present system of election to the Legislative Council and the Council itself as transitional measures pending the establishment of a system of election based on common electoral rolls and direct universal suffrage. Moreover, it had clearly and categorically indicated its intention to establish such a system.

51. With regard to the question of timing and the other aspects of the Visiting Mission's recommendation, the Australian Government had only just received the Mission's report and was in the process of studying it. In view of the far-reaching importance of the decisions to be taken, it could not be expected to act immediately. It was giving the matter very close consideration and would convey its conclusions to the Trusteeship Council in due course.

52. Mr. KIDWAI (India) recalled that the Visiting Mission had recognized the competence of the political leaders and had suggested that the members of the Legislative Council should be elected directly by the people.

Mr. Bingham (United States of America) took the Chair.

53. Mr. SALAMANCA (Bolivia) asked Mr. Sigob, as representative of the people of New Guinea, whether he agreed with the members of the Visiting Mission that the constituencies which at present elected the six New Guinea members of the Legislative Council were much too big to give the people a sense of direct representation.

54. Mr. SIGOB (Adviser to the Special Representative) replied that for various reasons, and in particular on account of tribal difficulties, he had found it difficult to do his work. He was fully in agreement with the Visiting Mission that the Legislative Council of Papua and New Guinea should have more indigenous members.

55. Mr. NOYES (United States of America) asked the special representative what were the Administering Authority's programmes and targets regarding the Public Service.

56. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) replied that those plans had now reached an advanced, but not yet final, stage. Consideration had been given to the abolition of the Auxiliary Division, which was at present a division for training indigenous public servants, and its absorption into the other divisions of the Public Service. At the same time, additional positions for indigenous public servants had been created to provide avenues of training and advancement. A host of training devices had been developed for public servants generally, and particularly the indigenous public servants. The upper structure of the administration had been reorganized and simplified; a central planning committee and new departments had been created to meet the new and emerging needs of the Territory. A list of targets had been drawn up with a view to a substantial increase in the Public Service over the next few years and a simultaneous "New-Guineaization" of 33 per cent of the posts.

57. Mr. NOYES (United States of America) asked what proportion of indigenous persons were now in the senior levels of the Public Service and to what extent

the Administering Authority planned to increase that proportion.

58. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that he could not reply to that question. Everything would depend on how indigenous public servants would perform their duties in the senior levels. The accelerated programme of education, the cadet training system for indigenous public servants and the police training college, which was graduating indigenous officers for the police force, should rapidly produce results. However, although the outlook appeared encouraging, it was difficult to forecast any figure.

59. Mr. NOYES (United States of America) asked, with regard to education, whether the Administering Authority accepted in principle the objectives and basic concepts laid down in the Visiting Mission's report.

60. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) considered that the policy established by the Administering Authority with regard to education in October 1961 and early in 1962 was almost completely in line with the views of the Visiting Mission. The policy of the Australian Government was in accordance with the Visiting Mission's recommendations.

61. Mr. NOYES (United States of America) asked whether it was possible to foresee a time when Australia would be able to reduce its financial aid to the Territory.

62. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) pointed out that of a total budget of some £25 or £26 million for the whole of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, between £17 and £18 million were direct external aid. Far from diminishing, demands were increasing far more rapidly than the internal capacity of the Territory to meet them, and it was to be expected that Australia would shortly have to increase its aid rather than reduce it.

63. Mr. SALAMANCA (Bolivia) asked whether the Administering Authority planned to enable gifted indigenous students to enter the liberal professions.

64. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) replied that, in accordance with the Visiting Mission's suggestions, instructions had been issued for the immediate selection of young boys and girls who seemed sufficiently promising to undertake secondary and university studies. The Minister for Territories had discussed the matter personally with the Director of Education and had stressed the need to develop a detailed plan to that end.

65. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked for details concerning the introduction of individual land tenure in the Territory.

66. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) said that it was both a general process and a development of parcels of land under individual land tenure ownership conditions. Within the next few years, 7,500 of those parcels would be held by indigenous owners. Such land settlement schemes were advancing rapidly, particularly at Rabaul and Talasea and around Madang. The general rationalization of the traditional methods of land ownership was continuing, but it would be a long process.

67. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked whether the Administering Authority had considered the establishment of marketing boards and of stabilization funds for the principal cash crops.

68. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) replied in the affirmative. He would give a fuller answer on the matter at the next meeting of the Council.

69. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) noted from the annual report of the Administering Authority that the staff members of the Education Department had almost doubled; he would welcome additional information on the subject.

70. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) stressed that the problem of the increase in the teaching staff could be solved only by the training of indigenous teachers, but that depended upon raising the standard of teaching in the Territory. The increase mentioned by the New Zealand representative was a result of the increase in the number of cadets who were being trained each year at the Australian School of Pacific Administration and at teachers' colleges in Australia. There had been emphasis on the emergency teacher-training school. Vigorous attempts were also being made to increase the number of teachers on secondment to the Territory and an increasing flow of indigenous teachers was expected from the teachers' colleges which had been established in the Territory.

71. Mr. KIDWAI (India), referring to paragraphs 115 and 116 of the Visiting Mission's report, asked Mr. Sigob how it happened that, while vast areas of virgin land were available, the people cultivated only enough for their own subsistence and 80 per cent of the cash crops was produced by non-indigenous inhabitants of New Guinea.

72. Mr. SIGOB (Adviser to the Special Representative) said that the reason for the very low output of the indigenous population was the lack of agricultural training. The marketing of crops was also a problem for the New Guineans and a source of anxiety for them because of the fluctuations in crop prices. But in the years to come the indigenous inhabitants would acquire the knowledge which would enable them to grow and produce more.

73. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) emphasized that, in a country like New Guinea which had had such a low standard of development when the Administering Authority had begun its work there, literally everything had had to be taught to the people in the matter of agriculture, beginning with the use of the simplest tools. The development of the cash-crop economy had been based on the system of instruction carried out by the Extension Services. It was not his personal opinion, however, that 80 per cent of the cash crops were grown by non-indigenous producers. He recalled the figures he had quoted at the 1194th meeting for the indigenous growers' output of cocoa, coffee and copra. The fluctuations in the prices of those commodities were, of course, bound up with the world market and the indigenous inhabitants did not yet realize that both factors were not necessarily within their or the Government's control.

74. Mr. KIDWAI (India) asked Mr. Sigob whether it would be difficult for the indigenous inhabitants to adapt themselves to the farming methods in which they could be trained at the demonstration farms under the agricultural training programme mentioned by the special representative.

75. Mr. SIGOB (Adviser to the Special Representative) replied that it was difficult for the Administering Authority to train the indigenous inhabitants in the farming of cash crops. It was making great efforts in that direction and the indigenous population was

producing and would continue to produce more and more of those crops.

76. Mr. KIDWAI (India), referring to paragraph 125 of the Visiting Mission's report, pointed out that the highest posts held by indigenous inhabitants were those of cadet patrol officers. He asked Mr. Sigob whether the indigenous inhabitants wished to occupy higher posts and whether he thought they were capable of doing so. He also inquired what a cadet patrol officer was.

77. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) explained that in the Department of Native Affairs, which so far had been responsible for exploration, pacification and the maintenance of law and order, the key position at the field level was that of patrol officer. Young indigenous men of good education were beginning to be appointed as cadet patrol officers and could then proceed to the highest positions in the Department.

78. Mr. MULAS (Adviser to the Special Representative) said that the indigenous inhabitants did indeed wish to hold higher posts in the Administration. The New Guineans were eager to educate themselves and, as more and more young people were receiving higher education, he was convinced that his fellow countrymen would take up higher positions in future.

79. Mr. KIDWAI (India) asked the special representative to comment on the statements in paragraph 125 of the Visiting Mission's report that the government machine in the Territory was over-centralized and over-complicated and that it seemed that, in some ways, a bureaucratic structure was being created beyond the capacity of the country to finance.

80. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) did not consider that the administrative structure of the Territory was becoming over-centralized and over-complicated. The increasing complexities of the Territory's development called for a large and complex administrative structure.

81. Mr. KIDWAI (India) asked the special representative and Mr. Sigob to express an opinion regarding the recommendation in paragraph 131 of the Visiting Mission's report that there should be a closer association of the United Nations and its specialized agencies with the Administering Authority and that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development should carry out a full economic survey of the Territory.

82. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) recalled that he had spoken at the 1194th meeting of the association which had developed between the International Bank and the Administering Authority in connexion with the proposed survey. There was also a very close association between the Administering Authority and some of the specialized agencies, particularly WHO and FAO.

83. Mr. SIGOB (Adviser to the Special Representative) said that he sincerely hoped that the International Bank would carry out an economic survey in New Guinea.

84. Mr. KIDWAI (India), referring to paragraph 230 of the Visiting Mission's report, asked the special

representative what he thought of the immediate appointment of the public service commission recommended by the Visiting Mission.

85. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) replied that he did not know what decision would be taken by his Government, which was studying the matter.

86. Mr. KIDWAI (India) asked whether the Legislative Council had any influence on the recruitment and selection of personnel for the Public Service.

87. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) replied that those were matters for the Public Service Commissioner.

88. Mr. KIDWAI (India) asked who appointed the Public Service Commissioner.

89. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) replied that he was appointed by the Minister for Territories and was responsible to him.

90. Mr. KIDWAI (India), referring to paragraph 198 of the Visiting Mission's report, asked whether it could be expected that more opportunities would be afforded to New Guinean students to receive higher education.

91. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) replied in the affirmative. In that connexion he recalled a statement, published in April 1962, by the Minister for Territories to the effect that progress in planning for a university in Papua and New Guinea was continuing. When the plans were completed, there would be an increase in the number of students at the university level. A committee consisting of senior officers had been directed by the Minister to investigate the whole problem of higher education. It had recommended, in August 1961, that an administrative college should be established as soon as possible at Port Moresby, that a university college should be founded in the same town not later than 1966, that a multiracial, full-standard teachers' college should be set up in the Territory, that plans should be made for the provision of a higher technical training institution and that secondary education should be made available to more indigenous people. Those recommendations had been accepted. It was intended to open the administrative college in 1963.

92. Mr. KIDWAI (India) asked how many students would be graduating from the college to be opened in 1963, how many students from New Guinea were currently enrolled in higher education in Australia, whether they were on scholarships and whether the number of scholarships could not be increased.

93. Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative) replied that he was not aware of the enrolment planned for the administrative college, but that it would certainly be substantial. There were approximately thirty students from New Guinea enrolled in higher education in Australia; they were all on government scholarships. He thought that the number of such students could be increased. A limiting factor up to the present had been that of language and the fact that they encountered in Australia a completely different environment.

The meeting rose at 6.20 p.m.