



**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL**  
*Thirty-third Session*  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS**

Thursday, 7 July 1966,  
 at 3.20 p.m.

**NEW YORK**

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*President:* Mr. Francis D. W. BROWN  
 (United Kingdom of Great Britain  
 and Northern Ireland).

*Present:*

The representatives of the following States: Australia, China, France, Liberia, 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: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

AGENDA ITEMS 4 AND 10

- Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories for the year ended 30 June 1965:  
 (b) New Guinea (continued) (T/1649, T/L.1109)  
 General Assembly resolution 2112 (XX) on the question of the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua (continued)

GENERAL DEBATE

*At the invitation of the President, Mr. Toogood, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of New Guinea, and Mr. Dirona Abe and Mr. Tei Abal, advisers to the special representative, took places at the Council table.*

1. The PRESIDENT announced that the Council would start the general debate on conditions in New Guinea.
2. Mr. MAIN (United Kingdom) thanked the special representative and the advisers to the Australian delegation for their assistance. It seemed to his delegation that sufficient credit had not been given for the achievements of the Administering Authority. In the economic field, the Council had been reminded that, through the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962, it had recommended (T/1597 and Add.1, para. 134)

that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development make an economic survey of the region. The Bank had therefore proposed a five-year development programme in a report<sup>1/</sup> which had been made public in December 1964. Since that date, coconut plantations had increased by 33 per cent, cocoa plantations by 53 per cent and coffee plantations by 93 per cent. Production had also risen by even higher percentages. In eighteen months, cattle production had increased by 97 per cent and timber production by 110 per cent. There had been remarkable increases in plantings of tea and rubber—both of which had been introduced recently into the Territory—and an expansion in the production of staple foods which could be sold locally. It all showed that the indigenous population was taking a larger part in earning foreign exchange for the Territory and was thus less dependent on Australia and that its cash income, without which economic development in the Territory would be checked, was mounting.

3. With regard to the expansion of free enterprise recommended by the International Bank, the supplementary report of the Administering Authority for the period ended 31 March 1966<sup>2/</sup> stated that eleven industries had been declared to be pioneer industries. That represented considerable progress, indicating not only the energy of the Administering Authority but also its respect for the recommendations of the Council.

4. In its report (T/1635 and Add.1, chap. IV), the 1965 Visiting Mission had mentioned the remarkable results achieved by the health services and stressed that the targets set by the 1962 Visiting Mission were well on the way to being achieved or surpassed. The annual report of the Administering Authority for the year ended 30 June 1965<sup>3/</sup> and the supplementary report confirmed that fact. In that connexion, he wished to congratulate Mr. Dirona Abe, the Under-Secretary for Health, and his indigenous and expatriate colleagues on their achievements.

5. The statistics for education given in part VIII of the supplementary report showed that progress had been made along the lines suggested by the Visiting Mission. There was not only a continuing rise in primary enrolment but also an increase in the number of pupils obtaining secondary and technical education. As regards higher education, professors had already

<sup>1/</sup> International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, *The Economic Development of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea* (Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1965).

<sup>2/</sup> Circulated by the Australian delegation to members of the Council only.

<sup>3/</sup> Commonwealth of Australia, *Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations: Administration of the Territory of New Guinea, 1st July 1964-30th June 1965* (Canberra, A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1649).

been appointed to the University of Papua and New Guinea and the Institute of Higher Technical Education. A preliminary course had already begun for fifty-eight students and another course would start in 1967 at the Institute. Part VIII, chapter 7, of the supplementary report showed that the problem of adult education was being tackled with great imagination. His delegation would like to know more about what the report called "in-service" training and "formal extension work". Those would seem to be forms of adult training that could be of interest to other Territories. Lastly, he was struck by the large number of people who were taking correspondence courses in technical and other subjects.

6. In the political field, the Administering Authority had gone a long way in applying the recommendations of the 1965 Visiting Mission. A programme of political education had been set up and its nature and scope were described in the annual report. The House of Assembly of Papua and New Guinea had appointed a Select Committee to draft constitutional proposals;

it had already produced two interim reports,<sup>4/</sup> which were before the Council, and would submit its final report in August 1966. The Select Committee was also to study the future constitutional development of the Territory and ask the population how they felt about taking an increased share in all forms of administration. The Administering Authority had made it clear that, if such was the wish of the inhabitants of the Territory, it was ready to consider changes directed towards the implementation of the Council's recommendations. At the same time, it had also emphasized that it was for the people of the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Territory of Papua to decide their future; in that matter the United Kingdom delegation respected the wishes of the population and the position of the Australian Government.

The meeting rose at 3.35 p.m.

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<sup>4/</sup> Circulated by the Australian delegation to members of the Council only.