



UN LIBRARY  
 UNITED NATIONS  
 JUN 6 1961  
 TRUSTEESHIP  
 UN/ISA COLLECTION  
 COUNCIL



PROVISIONAL  
 T/PV.1138  
 2 June 1961  
 ENGLISH

Twenty-seventh Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE ELEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
 on Friday, 2 June 1961, at 3 p.m.

President: U TIN MAUNG (Burma)

1. Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories: New Guinea [4d] (continued)
2. Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi: Statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Belgium

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e. the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.1138 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

## AGENDA ITEM 4d

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES ON THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF TRUST TERRITORIES: NEW GUINEA (T/1561; T/L.1010) (continued)

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Dudley McCarthy, Special Representative for the Trust Territory of New Guinea under Australian Administration, took a place at the Trusteeship Council table.

The PRESIDENT: I invite the Special Representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of New Guinea to continue his opening statement.

Mr. McCARTHY (Special Representative for the Trust Territory of New Guinea under Australian Administration): To illustrate the information I am about to provide, it might be suggested that New Guinea is in a sense now entering a third phase of its development -- although this phase is not a separate one. The first, fundamentally that of penetration and exploration, probably reached the peak of its expression about the time of the outbreak of the war of 1939-1945. The second phase, following a necessarily protracted and extraordinarily difficult period of post-war readjustment, might be considered as the one in which the broad bases of general development were laid, following as a direct result of the first. Both of these phases have, of course, overlapped one another and are still doing so. Similarly, the third phase, while now distinctly discernible, again overlaps the other two and derives logically and in planned fashion from them. It might be considered to be the phase in which a general pattern of order and orderly progress is now becoming clearly visible -- a pattern for which the Australian Administration has painfully striven, and within which now the progress of ordered development can clearly be traced.

As at other points, this pattern of widespread order is now clearly discernible in the progress of political development -- and, in opening this statement by referring to this subject, I am particularly mindful of the questions which were put in this Council under this heading last year and the Australian replies regarding the situation in relation to the Legislative Council for Papua and New Guinea.

(Mr. McCarthy,  
Special Representative)

This Trusteeship Council will recall that last year we said that plans for the reconstitution of the Legislative Council could not then be announced, because of the fact that an appeal lay to the High Court of Australia regarding the validity of the Papua and New Guinea Act. This appeal had to be cleared because the Legislative Council for Papua and New Guinea derives its existence from the Papua and New Guinea Act of the Commonwealth of Australia. It will be recalled also that the appeal arose from the introduction of income tax to the Territory. The questions to be considered by the High Court were -- in summary -- whether the Papua and New Guinea Act was valid in its whole or alternatively in respect of part V, division 2 -- the division which referred to the Council itself; whether the Income Tax Ordinance of 1959 was invalid because the Legislative Council as constituted at the date of passing that Ordinance had in fact no power to pass it; whether the Income Tax Ordinance was invalid because it was inconsistent with the Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Assessment Act of the Commonwealth of Australia.

The Council will recall also that it was informed last year of the Australian hope that the High Court judgement would shortly be brought down. This did in fact happen and, in a judgement delivered on 10 August 1960, the High Court answered "No" to the three questions indicated above.

Once that judgement was given, the way was clear to bring into effect the reforms of the Legislative Council which had been planned -- as this Council was informed -- and this was then quickly done by amendment of the Papua and New Guinea Act by the Australian Parliament in October 1960. These amendments, as we had in fact indicated to this Council they would do, provided for an extensive reconstitution of the Legislative Council for Papua and New Guinea. Under the amending provisions there was to be a new Council consisting of thirty-seven members, as against twenty-nine in the old Council. Besides the Administrator as President, the new Council, in comparison with the old, would be constituted as follows: it would have six elected and at least five appointed native members compared with only three native members previously -- all appointed; it would have six elected and a maximum of five appointed non-native members compared with three elected and six appointed previously; despite the increase in its number

(Mr. McCarthy,  
Special Representative)

by eight it would have a reduced number of official members, fourteen compared with sixteen in the old Council. Additionally, the amendments provided for the abolition of what had previously been called an Executive Council and the creation of an Administrator's Council to advise and assist the Administrator. The difference there was not in name only; where the Executive Council had been constituted of officials only, the Administrator's Council would consist of the Administrator and three official members of the Legislative Council, together with three non-official members of whom at least two would be elected members.

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

As swiftly as the Australian Parliament itself had proceeded to make provision for these reforms, the Minister for Territories and the Administrator proceeded to implement them, and on 10 April 1961, the reconstituted Legislative Council for Papua and New Guinea was opened. It did in fact go beyond the minimum provisions which I have indicated above and was a Council made up, besides the Administrator as President, as follows: six elected and six appointed native members, the latter including one woman -- twelve native members in all; six elected and four appointed non-native members -- ten in all; fourteen official members. One result is in fact that, excluding the official members, the elected and appointed native members outnumber by two the elected and appointed non-native members. In actual fact also the Administrator's Council is composed of three official members, one elected and one appointed non-native member, one elected native member, so that of the two elected members required to be on that Council one is a native member.

Of particular interest of course to this Trusteeship Council will be the fact that, of a total non-official membership on the Legislative Council of twenty-two, excluding the Administrator, four out of six elected native members are from the Trust Territory and four out of six appointed native members are also from the Trust Territory.

And now, to sum up for a moment, the reconstituted Council in many most significant ways is a marked advance on the previous Council, particularly perhaps because there is an increase from three to twelve in the number of elected members; because native members, six in number, have taken their seats as elected members for the first time; because native and non-native elected members are equal in numbers; because, excluding the official members, native members exceed in numbers the non-native members; because the official majority has disappeared; because an Administrator's Council has been created through which the Administrator is now assisted outside the Legislative Council by members of that Council who are not officers of his own Administration, as well as by certain of the latter, and most significantly one of the voices advising him in that Council is a native voice.

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

As a result of these changes, the Australian Government believes, in the Council, working by common means toward common ends, moved by common purposes, representatives of the indigenous and expatriate peoples of Papua and New Guinea will sit side by side in respect and friendliness.

Not the least remarkable feature of this new Council was the elections which preceded it. To achieve the required native elected membership has been a co-ordinated result of years of effort and planning by the Administration on the one hand, and adaptation by the indigenous people themselves on the other, to the needs of a -- for them -- new age. Conditions of development at present in the Territory are such that an individual adult franchise system cannot properly be applied generally throughout the Territory. The election of native members was therefore carried out through the existing machinery represented by the Native Local Government Councils and an extension of that machinery. In each of the six electorates in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea the Native Local Government Councils, and certain other groups as will appear, were asked to elect an electoral conference to represent them, this conference in turn to elect the Legislative Council member from the candidates offering in that electorate. These "certain other groups" were advanced peoples, for various reasons not yet incorporated in the Native Local Government Council system, and defined as "electoral groups" -- thirty-three in number, eighteen of the thirty-three from the Trust Territory -- with the right to send their elected representatives to the electoral conference.

Then began the task of informing all the people concerned of the electoral procedures to be followed and the issues at stake. This was done by a most remarkable combination of effort between many branches of the Administration through which native and European officers initially went among the people and informed them, discussed the problems with them, and assisted with the electoral procedures; electoral conference representatives, when elected, were brought to central points and given special training in electoral procedures; the actual election of members was most scrupulously conducted in the conferences by the native peoples themselves in methods carefully explained to them beforehand and with native and non-native officers available to assist

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

them as they might require assistance. There was no restriction or coercion of any kind on candidates who might offer for election to the Council, either in number or for any other reason provided that each candidate had six nominators. In one electorate, in fact, the Highlands, as many as forty candidates offered.

I myself was present while many of these in turn addressed the conference over the four days immediately preceding election day and was present at the declaration of the poll when Kondom Agaundo, a chief of the Chimbu, was declared to be elected.

Kondom Agaundo can speak no English and has had no formal education. This is neither his own fault nor that of the Administration. Kondom Agaundo was already well into his teens when the first Australians entered the Highlands. He was a grown man by the time the Administration became effective. But he is full of awareness and wisdom. His elected membership of the highest legislative instrument in his country is certainly a tribute to his own great personal quality; it is no less a tribute to the work of the Administration which has made his emergence possible.





(Mr. McCarthy,  
Special Representative)

The way in which these elections were actually carried out, right throughout the Territory, was also a tribute not only to the officers who organized them but to the indigenous people themselves who were, for the first time, participating in such an occasion. Out of them as I have indicated came representatives of the people who had freely offered themselves and were as freely elected.

In relation to these elections, it will I am sure, be of interest to this Council to hear something of the final summing up of the officer who was actually responsible for organizing them. He has written:

"All in all the conferences were most successful. Each one was different in its own way; but the most striking aspect of them was the seriousness with which the voting representatives approached their task. Even in the Highlands where many of the voting representatives had had little experience of this sort of thing they questioned the candidate closely on various points of interest, and showed a remarkable appreciation in their questions of the development of the government in their area. It was most notable that, to many of them, the development of government is something which has occurred during their own lifetime and they clearly remember the coming of the Europeans, the institution of law and order which followed, the appointment of luluais and tultuls as government agents, and the development of the native local government councils, and finally the entry of native elected members into the Legislative Council. Throughout the Conference, sincere expressions of gratitude for all that the Administration had done for them were made.

"The Rabaul Conference was more concerned with the questioning of candidates on attitudes which they were known to have. This was the result of the electorate being a small one, with the candidates and representatives knowing each other extremely well. Various points of view which candidates had expressed in the past, either in local government council meetings, or Town Advisory Council meetings, or District Council meetings, were taken up by the voting representatives and the candidates questioned on them.

(Mr. McCarthy,  
Special Representative)

"Perhaps the most successful of the Conferences was that adopted at Lae. Here the voting representatives set about their tasks in a very businesslike manner. At the opening of the Conference, they decided the first thing they would need to do was to discuss the qualities they thought desirable in a member and then direct their questions along these lines. The questions that resulted were on a wide variety of subjects and the following indicates the range:

"The past efforts of candidates on behalf of their people and their experience with European and native peoples; their ability and willingness to move around the electorate to get the views of the people as well as explain to them what is taking place in the Council; their attitudes towards European and native people; their attitudes towards religion; their attitudes on a united territory; their thoughts on self-determination and the manner in which it can best be attained; their attitudes towards Australia and the present administration; their views on the development of backward areas; their attitudes to the adequacy of educational facilities within the Territory; their knowledge of the electorate as a whole; their plans for increasing economic development; their ability to speak out on controversial issues without fear of Administration, or Missions, or others, providing the views were those of the electors; the liquor question; their ideas on improving communications generally and roads in particular; party affiliations and political inclinations.

"Questioning in other conferences followed similar lines and in one way or another most of the subjects listed above appeared to have been dealt with".

So the reconstituted Legislative Council came into being and, in opening that Council on 10 April last, His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia told the new members, in part -- I pause for a moment to explain that reference, if I may. The reference to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia derives, of course, from the fact that there has been no Governor-General in Australia since the death of Lord Dunrossil, and Sir Dallas Brooks, as Acting Governor-General, is termed the Administrator of the Commonwealth. I quote from the speech of His Excellency:

(Mr. McCarthy,  
Special Representative)

"The first task of the member who has been chosen to represent his people is to speak at all times truly and clearly. A parliament is a meeting of many minds, the bringing together of many kinds of experience and knowledge, and the mingling of many ideas. A good result will only come out of this common counsel if everyone speaks the truth clearly as he sees it and considers carefully what is spoken by others in order that he may help to choose what is best for his people and his country.

"At this meeting of the Council the people of the Territory cross the threshold of a new political life. The Australian Parliament, in enacting the constitutional reform which led to the changes in this Council, had it clearly in mind that there should be continuous political growth and progressive constitutional change. It is their belief that political growth and constitutional change should go hand in hand so that the political advancement of the people is never hampered by having to work through institutions which have become out-of-date and unsuitable and so that the institutions themselves will never fail to serve their purpose through any lack of political capacity among those who use them.

"The Government and the Territorial Administration will continue to promote, to encourage and to assist in all possible ways political advancement in the Territory. Their efforts will be exerted in many spheres -- in local government, in public administration, in the functioning of various agencies of government, and in general education -- and will find their apex in the membership of this Council. We trust that in this Council the leaders of the people will never fail to find their opportunity and that, as the political aspirations of the people expand, this Council will give them the means of shaping their own future until eventually they reach the goal of self-government."

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

"My advisers have expressed readiness to set target dates for the performance of the various practical tasks they have undertaken in social, economic and educational advancement. The stages in the progress of political advancement will be set by the response of the people themselves. Nevertheless my advisers have it in their own mind that, after experience of one full term of the newly-constituted Council and after a second general election -- that is to say in perhaps five years from now -- this Council and the Australian Parliament might be asked to consider what the next step forward should be. My advisers also have it in mind that, as soon as the people of the Territory themselves feel ready for the change, they should move to a system of elections on a common roll. On all these questions my advisers look to the participation of all the people of the Territory, through this Council, in shaping the course of change and progress."

At this stage, in passing, I would like to invite the attention of the distinguished representatives here present particularly to His Excellency's references to continuous political growth and progressive constitutional change; to the Legislative Council as the means available to the people to shape their own future until eventually they reach the goal of self-government; to the expressed readiness to set target dates in the fields of social, economic and educational advancement, with the succeeding reference to stages in the progress of political advancement being set by the response of the people themselves -- but that succeeding reference amplified by the suggestion that, after one full term of the new Council and a second general election, the Council itself and the Australian Parliament might be asked to consider what the next step forward should be; to the expectation that, as soon as the people of the Territory feel themselves ready for the change, they should move to a system of elections on a common roll; to the expectation of participation by all the people of the Territory, through the Legislative Council, in shaping the course of change and progress.

Increasingly the Government of Australia is now therefore looking to the Legislative Council to develop its own changing forms until the form of self-government itself is attained. Within such a concept the Administrator's Council fits as the embryo of the Cabinet of the future.

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

Although it is only indirectly relevant to the major matters to which I have been referring, I would like, mainly as a courtesy to the representatives who have raised and discussed this matter in the past, to refer briefly to the matter of arranging a meeting or meetings of the Legislative Council in the Trust Territory. The Administration has given close consideration to this question. As this Council will appreciate, however, the particular preoccupation of the Administration over the last year with the reform of the Legislative Council -- and to a lesser extent with getting that Council settled in its new Chamber -- have probably alone been sufficient to prevent any action being taken in this connexion. It is relevant too that the Administration is rightly proud of the greatly enhanced dignity with which the proceedings of the Legislative Council have been invested since the opening of the new Council Chamber in October 1960, and is understandably reluctant to divest any of the meetings of any of that dignity which -- I can speak from personal experience of this -- I know to be very real -- and particularly real in this day when the native members and observers are playing such an increasing part in the Council's deliberations and will carry with them into the future whatever dignity, or lack of dignity, accompanies their first legislative experiences at the highest level. There is the additional factor that the language problems increasingly arising from the reforms in the Legislative Council, and being met now by systems of simultaneous translation, make it most difficult to move the site of the Council even for one meeting -- particularly in the general circumstances existing in the Territory as distinct from the highly urbanized circumstances existing, for example, in this city. Possibly even more important than any of these factors, however, is the simple fact that no loss to the Trust Territory is accruing from the fact of the Council meeting at Port Moresby.

Firstly, as we have said before and now say again, the Australian Government itself has common policies and plans for the two Territories -- Papua and New Guinea. There are not two separate policies for each Territory and the end result of this common policy in one Territory should, as far as can be envisaged, be the end result in the other -- subject only to the actions and wishes of the people themselves when the self-determination which is the avowed aim of policy becomes an accomplished fact. Secondly, in the most fundamental political matters the native peoples themselves do not distinguish between the two Territories. Perhaps I can best illustrate this by literal quotations

from speeches made during the recent elections at Goroka. And, in passing, to me who listened to them, and I am sure to the representatives here today, they are intensely interesting in themselves. And I quote now literal translations of what was said and the way it was said. One man said:

"In the days of our mothers there was much fighting. No man left his own lands. The white man came. He talked to us and told us not to fight. He gave us luluais and tultuls in every village. We listened to the white man and to the luluais. We sat down good. There was peace. And the white man showed us how to grow crops and save money. Now the white man said: 'There is something else you must do. You must have Councils'. We listened but many said this would not work. But when two Councils were set up they did work. Now there are many. All right. Now the white man has said there is another work. We people who have fought together in the past must meet together to pick one from among us who will sit down with the white man and speak for us all. We were afraid. We know only our own men. We did not see how we could pick one man from among all when we did not know these men. But our mothers said we should try. So we have come to this meeting to speak for our people. And, once again, the white man has shown us the way. For four days we will hear talk. We will come to know these men. We will pick one man. He will speak for us all. We have come together in wisdom."

Another followed with these words:

"The sun rises over Chimbu. It sets over Hagen. It casts a great light. The great light shines on Moresby. Now a great light comes from Moresby. It shines on us."

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

And yet another, full of years and dignity:

"In the days before-yet there were great warriors, mighty with spear and bow and arrow. Today we meet here. Tomorrow a man will go forth from this meeting to sit down with the white men in Moresby. This man will speak with the voices of many people. Compared to him the warrior was of no more importance than a babe sucking at its mother's breast".

And, lastly if I may, one more which I believe illustrates at once the present feeling of the people and, at the same time, their true appreciation of the issues which will ultimately face them:

"Before the white man came we slept. Now we are awake. We walk about (in worldly affairs). But we are as little children. The white men must hold our hand. We must walk about together. By and by we will grow up. Shall we walk about together still? Or shall we walk about alone?".

The story of political advancement in New Guinea, however, is not merely one of Legislative Council reform. The pattern which has led to that development in such an ordered way began with the appointment of the first luluais and tultuls following the visits by the first patrol officers. It then moved towards and through the development of the Native Local Government Council system and by other means. The Trusteeship Council is aware of the details of that Native Local Government Council system and indeed has commended its development and progress, so I shall not labour these but merely report that, since the Trusteeship Council's last meeting, nine more Native Local Government Councils have been created in the Territory, thus bringing the total to twenty-seven representing a population of slightly over 200,000. In addition, surveys for the development of new councils in the New Ireland, Sepik, Morobe and Western Highlands districts have been undertaken and the early proclamation of a new Council in the Sepik District may be expected. Of particular interest is the increasing number of women nominating for election to councils and the increasing number of women voters finding a place on the council rolls. The representatives here present may expect that the impetus thus developed in the council movement will be maintained and that every effort will be made to increase it.

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

In the statement supplementary to the annual report which has been prepared to assist this Council will be found references to an increasing scope of activity within the Councils themselves. In this connexion, in view of the interest expressed here last year by certain representatives on this subject, particularly the representative of India, I would like to make particular reference to the fact that, following a resolution adopted by the 1959 Native Local Government Councils Conference, the method of financing community health services in Council areas has been reviewed with the aim of enabling Councils to devote an increased proportion of their health expenditure to such preventive measures as environmental sanitation and the improvement of water supplies; and of ensuring that the assumption by Councils of increasing financial responsibility for all aspects of public health services in their areas will take place on a sound and uniform basis.

Very quickly, before leaving this subject of Native Local Government Councils, I would like to invite attention to the fact that a second training school for Council officers, in addition to the one in the Rabaul area, has now been established at Madang.

Preparations for political advancement are not, however, confined merely to action with regard to Native Local Government Councils and to the Legislative Council itself. Formed instrumentalities such as District and Town Advisory Councils remain an important medium of training. The total number of indigenous members in District Advisory Councils is now nineteen. All such Councils have indigenous members except the Western Highlands Council which has three indigenous observers. Similar developments have taken place in relation to Town Advisory Councils; for example, two indigenous members have recently been appointed to the Lae Town Advisory Council to represent indigenous groups who have settled in the town from other areas; two similar appointments have also been made to the Rabaul Town Advisory Council.

In this context too, recalling the questions which were asked and the discussion which took place on this subject last year, I would like to report that in addition to Mr. Samson To Patiliu, a member of the Tolai people of New Britain, who was appointed to the Native Employment Board in July 1959, as the



(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

representative of New Guinea employees, the following appointments of indigenous members have been made to other boards: Mr. Frederick Boski Tom, of the New Ireland District, was appointed to the Education Advisory Board in July 1960; Mr. Stahl Salum, of the Madang District, was appointed to the Copra Marketing Board in March 1961. It will also interest the Council, I am sure, although it is not directly concerned, that a Papuan, Mr. Elliott Elijah, has been appointed to the Native Loans Board following amendment of the Native Loans Fund Ordinance in 1960 to increase membership of the Board to four members, one at least of whom is required to be an indigenous member.

Contingent in thought is the matter of discriminatory legislation. As this Council knows, work has been steadily proceeding on the removal of discriminatory clauses from existing legislation. Not only this --but the matter has been carried much further and the whole basis of the law itself, or much of it, has been examined from this point of view. This work will continue and indeed will be speeded up by the development within the Law Department of the Territory of special sections concerned with law revision.

Leaving the literal matter of political advancement, I would like to refer to what appear to be some of the most important aspects of the progression of the Public Service of the Territory. This seems to me to be a logical progression simply because a political machine without an effective Public Service can scarcely function.

In his report for the year under review, the Public Service Commissioner said:

"There has been a consistent expansion in organization and public service methods. The rate of growth of the service has been rapid. It has more than doubled in size in a period of five years ...

"The rate of growth of the service is conditioned primarily by the capacity of the Territory to absorb great numbers. Contributing factors are rate of building construction, including hospitals, school and residential accommodation and the rate of development in roads, airfields, and so on, which is possible.

"In assessing the rate of progress as satisfactory there is nevertheless no ground for complacency; the tasks ahead are many. The main problems confronting this service stem from an insufficient recruitment of skilled expatriate officers and, on the other hand, the present limited number of Papuan and New Guinea people available to increase the indigenous component of the Public Service.

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

"It is recognized that some of the problems confronting this service are functional and have been experienced by other public services elsewhere; for example, in common with the public services in Australia, this service has difficulty in recruiting a sufficient number of trained specialist staff. This common problem, as far as this service is concerned, is accentuated by the very attractive employment conditions at present obtaining in Australia; conditions which have been produced by a period of rapid economic growth and concomitant prosperity. Some of their problems are not functional, however, and the solution of them is a matter for local thought and consideration; there are few analogies in other services, including those in Australia, to guide our decisions. The main difference perhaps between this service and that of advanced metropolitan countries is that it is essentially educative. The pronounced objective of the service is that it should eventually rely less upon expatriate recruitment and more upon recruitment within the Territory, the objective being a multiracial public service. It is true to say that this objective has been enthusiastically embraced by all sectors of the Public Service as a national and educative responsibility. Each officer, irrespective of his level of responsibility in the service and apart from the application of his special skills, has the additional responsibility to train others, particularly Papuans, New Guineans and persons of Asian and mixed race, to take their place in the service. It is understandable that this task requires more deliberate patience than is required of an officer's counterpart in an advanced metropolitan country. There is a temptation to unduly force pace; to try to bridge the gap between the standards of efficiency of a metropolitan public service, on the one hand and, on the other, a service increasing its indigenous component as rapidly as suitably qualified personnel come forward; a service which is subject to rapid changes in conditions and tasks peculiar to the Territory".

The Commissioner then went on to say this, referring to the particular matter of resignations:

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

"Last year an increase took place in the number of officers who resigned. Nevertheless the net increase in the size of the service was considerably greater than for the previous year. Under conditions of full employment presently obtaining in Australia it is to be expected, and it is the experience of most large employing bodies, that staff turnover is high. For the year ended 30 June 1959, the rate of turnover of permanent staff in this Public Service did not compare unfavourably with that of the Commonwealth Public Service. Nevertheless the number of resignations submitted last year has been a matter of concern. Accordingly I am happy to be able to say that at the time of submitting this report to you - three months after the end of the period under review" --

the period under review being 1959 to 1960 --

"there has been a decrease in the number of resignations which have been tendered in that period when compared with the same period last year".

And I myself am happy to report now to this Council that the trend towards a decrease in resignations referred to by the Public Service Commissioner has continued. In the nine months ending on 31 March 1961, 143 officers resigned from a total permanent expatriate staff of 2,408. In the same period the year before, resignations totalled 180 from a permanent staff of 2,121. Correspondingly there has been an overall increase in the Public Service -- from 3,971 at 30 June of last year to 4,838 at the end of last March. Thus an increase of 867 in nine months compares with an increase of 487 for the year ended 30 June last and 307 for the year ended 30 June 1959.

These figures indicate the rapid development of the Public Service as it increasingly gears itself to the task of administering the Territory. The Public Service Commissioner further reports that perhaps, however, the main progress has been in strengthening the organization structure of the Service. Most departments have been reorganized to adapt them for new developments and for an increased tempo in administration over the last few years. This process of reorganization and readaptation is a continuing one. Particular attention is

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

being given now to reshaping the Central Administration machinery for the co-ordination of policy and interdepartmental effort, and this attention has been well based in a comprehensive review of the structure and functions of the Administration.

At this stage I think it proper to note in passing -- though I will deal more fully with these particular matters a little later -- that, since this Council considered the last annual report of the Trust Territory, a new Department of Labour has been created, a new Department of Trade has been created, and a new Department of Industry has been created.

The Public Service Commissioner assesses, however, that the most significant advance made in the Service has been in the establishment of positions for and the increase in the number of indigenous officers. Again, it is to me a matter of particular pleasure to report this, having noted the well placed interest of this Council in this matter. During 1959-60, for example, provision has been made for permanent career positions in the Third Division of the Public Service, to which indigenous officers who are qualified will be advanced from the Auxiliary Division and by direct entry, a provision which was contemplated as a goal only a very few years ago. As part of this planning, among other positions, a series of "in-training" positions -- providing training of from two to five years -- have been created in the Third Division, and a corresponding number of positions to which persons who successfully complete this training can be promoted.

Logically within the framework which includes reference to political machinery which has been devised, and the Public Service, there fall considerations relating to the administration of justice. Here again we have noted the Council's particular interest.

We recall that last year we referred to proposals for an eminent Australian jurist, Professor Derham, to investigate the major aspects of the administration of justice in the Territory.

This has in fact been done. Professor Derham submitted a report to the Minister for Territories in December 1960. This was based on a personal investigation which took him to and through many parts of the Morobe, Madang, Sepik, Highlands and New Britain Districts.

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

His recommendations and observations covered courts of various kinds, the police, aspects relating to Native Local Government Councils, penal institutions, the Law Department, land disputes and land ownership, law reform and law revision. As one of the many results, the Administration is now giving particular attention to the problem of training indigenous officers for both court membership and administration.

Separate, but having a positive link with matters of law, are matters relating to the police force. For present purposes I will dispose of these simply by saying that the development of the Police College and Training Depot is proceeding and already ten indigenous cadets are being trained for commissioned police rank, seven of these from the Trust Territory; that, following investigations by the Native Employment Board, substantial pay increases were gazetted to take effect as from 2 January of this year; that plans are being completed for the creation of a separate Police Department within the administration, and the possibility is being examined of developing these in the future to establish the police force ultimately as a statutory authority outside the Public Service itself, in line with the practice which has been found to be advantageous in parts of Australia.

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

In this context, by an extension of the same line of thinking, I find it convenient to refer to the Administration's proposals for the extension of its full influence over all parts of the Territory. Again, we have been most mindful of the fact that this matter has engaged the particular attention of this Council at recent sessions, and has been a matter of particular interest to the representative of the United Arab Republic. Aware of this I, as the Special Representative preparing to assist the deliberations of this Council at this present session, recently visited, or examined from the air, many of the areas beyond full Administration influence. During that examination I was struck afresh, as I have been struck so many times in the past, with the extraordinary difficulties involved in this particular matter. I have tried earlier to give the representatives here present some pictures of the nature of this country that have seemed to me to be typical, a nature which is marked by the wild inaccessibility both of the country itself and of the people. Nevertheless, the Administration has set as its target the development of its control over all of these areas by the end of 1963.

As part of its work towards that target -- from the Annual Report before you you will have noted this -- during 1959-1960 new patrol posts were established in the Sepik, Madang, Eastern Highlands and Western Highlands Districts and control was extended over an additional 2,620 square miles and an estimated population of 12,000 people hitherto regarded as being beyond the limits of any detailed Administration influence. You will have noted also that the establishment of four more patrol posts was planned for the period 1960-1961 in the Sepik and Eastern Highlands Districts, and that the Administration's target for that year in area was an additional 3,050 square miles and an additional 18,000 people, approximately. That planning has progressed and two additional new patrol posts have been opened in the Eastern Highlands and the plans for the occupation of the two others have proceeded so far that they will be occupied and operating before 30 June next.

But, encouraging and vigorous as these developments are, I would stress particularly that these achievements cannot be measured in terms of square miles. Although such an area concept provides an indication of activity, it is no more

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

than an indication which is significant or indicative only in varying degrees. The Administration does not measure its achievements in this field in square miles; it measures them in the development of the orderly progress of pacification, law-giving, and the general spread of a benign influence over people. I would stress too the Administration's task of developing the whole framework of civilization and progress in the wake of its early exploration and penetration patrols; thus every square mile of country inhabited by people, every group of people however small with whom contact is made and over whom influence spreads, brings also an associated requirement for the development of medical services, roads, education services, agricultural services and other integral parts of a pattern of twentieth-century progress.

I turn now to a certain few matters under other headings which have particularly engaged the attention of this Council.

The first is the matter of labour. The Council was informed at the last session that new labour legislation which had been prepared would shortly come into operation. This has in fact happened and the main body of the legislation became effective in October last year. At the same time as this legislation was being prepared and considered, as this Council knows, consideration was being given to the formation of a Department of Labour as a recognition of the increasing complexities of the labour pattern developing throughout the Territory. As a result of that consideration the administration of labour legislation was transferred in March of this year from the Department of Native Affairs to a newly created Department of Labour which will handle all matters relating to industrial organization, industrial relations and industrial safety, health and welfare, as well as providing industrial services and carrying out research and training in industrial fields.

This Council had also expressed great interest in the work of the Native Employment Board and had been informed that an enquiry into wages was being conducted by this Board. As a result of that enquiry, the minimum cash wage for an unskilled worker was increased, from 2 January of this year, from twenty-five shillings per month to thirty shillings per month at the commencement of the second year of employment. The Board also recommended that an agreement, the Urban Cash Wage Agreement, arrived at between the representatives of employers

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

and employees at a series of discussions conducted outside the enquiries, should be adopted. This Agreement provided for a minimum cash wage of three pounds per week for unskilled workers at Rabaul and Lae, and also at Port Moresby. The Board's recommendation was adopted.

The period under review has also seen significant development of a trade-union kind. An organization of indigenous workers, known as the Madang Workers' Association, has been formed at Madang and has begun negotiations with employers. Two similar organizations, the Kerema Welfare Society and the Papua-New Guinea Workers' Association, were formed somewhat earlier in Papua and were parties to the Urban Cash Wage Agreement as well as taking an active interest in the enquiries conducted by the Native Employment Board. The Administration is assisting these organizations to develop on solid and constructive lines and a legal officer has been made available to assist them in their formative stages.

Under the economic heading, certain representatives last year expressed considerable interest in the development of secondary industries in the Territory, with some particular interest being focussed, particularly by the representative for India, Mr. Rasgotra, on the possible development of a sugar industry to meet local needs. To provide some information regarding the last-named first: Intensive investigation by the Department of Territories suggests that total world consumption of sugar is of the order of 50 million tons and is rising, with countries with the greatest potential consumption having the greatest potential for increased production; that the world sugar market has little prospect of expansion; that the present world price is about three cents and well below production costs.



(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

Exports at this price could only be maintained with a high return from domestic as well as from special market prices or subsidy. It seems likely, therefore, that a New Guinea sugar industry would have to look to home consumption only. But, on experience in Australia, the minimum size for an efficient sugar mill has been established at about 40,000 tons of production annually, with a very high capital cost -- possibly the order of £3-4 M. The present requirements for Papua and New Guinea are merely 4,000 tons per annum. The enquiries by the Department of Territories have, therefore, moved further afield and world-wide investigation is being made into the possibility of the establishment of cheaper mills -- of the type to produce economically 4,000 tons annually; into the area and yield of sugar necessary to support such a mill; into the economics of cane production on such a scale. As investigations proceed, it may ultimately become necessary for Papua and New Guinea to carry out trials into yields, sugar cane types, sugar content and such other technical aspects. Investigation into the whole problem is proceeding as part of investigations into future trade and economic policy generally towards and in Papua and New Guinea.

So intent is the Australian Government on the development of industries in that Territory that a separate Department of Trade has been created -- as foreshadowed to this Council last year -- to promote the development of secondary industries in the Territory, thereby broadening and strengthening the economy of the Territory and providing a wide range of occupations for the people.

In passing, however, I think it proper to observe that, while thus recognizing the vital importance of industrial development, the Government is aware that economic development does not lend itself to such spectacular advances and achievements as may perhaps be possible in the social, and even in aspects of the political, fields. Under those headings, for example, schools and hospitals can be developed, subject to the availability of funds, as rapidly as staff and buildings can be secured. But the vital aspects of economic development are somewhat more nebulous and probably inevitably longer range.

It must not be thought, however, that this implies that industrial development is unduly lagging. For example, statistics issued by the Administration statistician for the year ended 30 June 1960 reveal that, on the basis of a definition of a factory as an industrial establishment employing four or more persons or using motive power other than hand power, the number of factories in

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

New Guinea increased during the year from 81 to 90, as compared with an increase from 49 to 52 in Papua; that the number of people employed in these factories now stands at 2,773, as against 1,263 in Papua; that salaries and wages paid have increased during the year from £842,000 to £961,000; that -- of particular interest to this Council -- the secondary industries are mainly concentrated in the Trust Territory with, in terms of total employment and wages, the distribution between both Territories being about two-thirds New Guinea and one-third Papua. In terms of value of materials used, output and production, the balance is even more heavily weighted in favour of New Guinea.

References to secondary industrial development must not, however, obscure the fact that the economic framework of the Territory rests, and is likely to rest for a long time to come, on primary production. I do not propose to traverse this field which is so well known in many of its fundamentals to this Council, or to refer in this statement to the details of the cycle of evolution, which is being so vigorously promoted, from the most primitive subsistence systems to a modern cash agricultural economy. It will be, however, of great interest to this Council -- and I am sure gratifying -- that the latest Administration reports show substantial rises in the production of coffee and cocoa by the indigenous people and that the pattern is similar in relation to copra production. It is safe to forecast that this most stimulating trend will continue.

This should not, however, be thought to be spontaneous and unplanned. It is the result of co-operation by the indigenous people with deliberate and vigorous Administration efforts through its Department of Agriculture. This Department -- in the face of the great and increasing demand in Australia itself, and elsewhere throughout the world, for the services of professionally qualified agriculturists -- has recruited and appointed to various districts an additional 24 professionally qualified officers during the nine months' period ended on 31 March 1961.

Under the social heading I do not propose, in view of the very full details which are being supplied elsewhere, to do more than indicate very briefly recent developments of particular significance.

Perhaps most indicative of the vigour of the approach in the health fields is the fact that the new Madang General Hospital -- built at a cost of almost £1,000,000 and, as this Council will recall, designed to serve as one of the centres being built in various areas on which health services in those areas can

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

be based, from which these services are radiated out, and back into which they can channel many of their own cases -- was opened in April of this year. The Wewak General Hospital, similar in pattern and only slightly smaller in size and cost, is expected to be completed later this year. Construction of the new £600,000 general hospital at Lae, which will provide beds for 400 patients, will begin shortly.

Since I believe that these achievements themselves sufficiently indicate the approach in this field, I shall refer additionally only to the fact that the campaign against malaria goes on. This disease, a widespread killer and a source of almost territory-wide debilitation in the past, continues to be attacked vigorously. I myself took the opportunity recently to visit the malaria-control centre at Maprik in the Sepik district and was impressed by the quality of the work being carried out there and the vigour and enthusiasm of the staff.

Inevitably bracketed with health, under the heading of social development, is education. This Council is well aware that one of the most difficult problems to overcome in this connexion -- not only in New Guinea but generally throughout the world -- is the development of an adequate supply of trained teachers. It is not only necessary but desirable that the development of a teaching service in the Territory should be by the indigenous people themselves; necessary, because only the indigenous people themselves can provide the numbers of teachers required; desirable, because it is fundamentally proper that the training of the young be particularly in the hands of their own people and because there is, in the indigenous people of the Territory, a tremendous capacity for and potential dedication to the art of instruction. But, as representatives well know, the Administering Authority has been hampered here by the comparatively few numbers of indigenous students coming forward to a satisfactory standard upon which professional teacher training might be based.

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

Considering this particular problem in great detail since the last report was placed before this Council, the Minister for Territories directed in the second half of last year that special measures should be planned and then most vigorously executed. These special measures developed in two main directions: towards securing increases in the numbers of trained teachers from Australia and training increasing numbers of students in Australia for service in the Territory; towards developing special measures in the Territory itself to train and establish in schools throughout the Territory increasing numbers of teachers. Efforts in the latter direction have been productive of the most interesting results. As a spearhead, mature men were sought, skilled and experienced if possible in various commercial, trade, and other fields, with a sense of dedication and service, to undergo concentrated training and to proceed then to the more isolated areas to accelerate the training of increasing numbers of young indigenous people in formal schools so that the necessary academic basis for professional teacher training could be developed to an ever increasing extent. As a result, well before the end of 1960, some sixty students were in training at a new teacher's college which had been specially developed at Rabaul for the purpose.

Perhaps I might be forgiven if I refer again to my own observations of the success of the initial stages of this venture. Being both personally and professionally vitally interested in this development, on my most recent visit to New Guinea, in April I not only visited the college but spent some considerable time outside their study hours with a number of the students and then observed them closely at their work of practice teaching. Almost without exception these men were of the most striking personalities and manifested a most interesting variety of experience and training. In passing, may I say that one of them, a young, vigorous and able man, was a regular army officer, a young graduate of the Royal Military College, who had deliberately turned his back on his professional career as a soldier to take up this work out of a sense of service. Another, quite incidentally, happened to be an old friend of mine. We were in the army together during the war, and his qualities and efficiency were such that he rose from the ranks to field rank during the war. He turned to commercial life and was a most successful man, being in October of last year the

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

state manager for a large industrial concern which was spread throughout Australia. He quite deliberately, at the age of forty-eight and entirely out of a sense of service, because he no longer was satisfied to devote his life to commercial pursuits and wished to do something for the people of the Territory, whom he had known of course before, turned his back on this highly successful commercial career and is now a teacher in New Guinea as a result of this concentrated course of training.

The present position is that the first fifty-eight students from that course have already graduated; another course of similar numbers is already in training. This interesting and administratively profitable new venture will be pushed ahead as vigorously as its beginnings, and for virtually every one of these new teachers a new school will soon come into being from which will flow, as from a tributary stream into a main river, increasing numbers of indigenous children, many of whom in turn will become teachers of their own people and carry on the work which has been begun for them.

Even at the cost of appearing to stress this matter unduly, I cannot forbear pointing out that the mere acquisition and training of these teachers has not been all that has been involved. For every new teacher moving out to a remote area a new school building requires to be raised; for every such teacher a new home requires to be established. The Administration is meeting this problem, as it is meeting the problem of actual training, with imagination and a sense of urgency which takes little account of costs or of orthodox procedures. Where native materials, improved by more modern materials, can be adequately adapted to the building purposes required, they are being so adapted. In many cases, to meet the housing requirements of the teachers, the Administration has transported by various means the component parts of prefabricated buildings, most of them of aluminium, which have lent themselves to quick erection even at the sacrifice of economy. You may now see in various places in the Territory -- through the Highlands, as I have recently seen them, for example -- these apparently lonely houses, standing sometimes on lonely hilltops, or on wide slopes where no other habitation can be seen, as visible expressions of the extraordinary efforts which

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

Considering this particular problem in great detail since the last report was placed before this Council, the Minister for Territories directed in the second half of last year that special measures should be planned and then most vigorously executed. These special measures developed in two main directions: towards securing increases in the numbers of trained teachers from Australia and training increasing numbers of students in Australia for service in the Territory; towards developing special measures in the Territory itself to train and establish in schools throughout the Territory increasing numbers of teachers. Efforts in the latter direction have been productive of the most interesting results. As a spearhead, mature men were sought, skilled and experienced if possible in various commercial, trade, and other fields, with a sense of dedication and service, to undergo concentrated training and to proceed then to the more isolated areas to accelerate the training of increasing numbers of young indigenous people in formal schools so that the necessary academic basis for professional teacher training could be developed to an ever increasing extent. As a result, well before the end of 1960, some sixty students were in training at a new teacher's college which had been specially developed at Rabaul for the purpose.

Perhaps I might be forgiven if I refer again to my own observations of the success of the initial stages of this venture. Being both personally and professionally vitally interested in this development, on my most recent visit to New Guinea, in April I not only visited the college but spent some considerable time outside their study hours with a number of the students and then observed them closely at their work of practice teaching. Almost without exception these men were of the most striking personalities and manifested a most interesting variety of experience and training. In passing, may I say that one of them, a young, vigorous and able man, was a regular army officer, a young graduate of the Royal Military College, who had deliberately turned his back on his professional career as a soldier to take up this work out of a sense of service. Another, quite incidentally, happened to be an old friend of mine. We were in the army together during the war, and his qualities and efficiency were such that he rose from the ranks to field rank during the war. He turned to commercial life and was a most successful man, being in October of last year the

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

state manager for a large industrial concern which was spread throughout Australia. He quite deliberately, at the age of forty-eight and entirely out of a sense of service, because he no longer was satisfied to devote his life to commercial pursuits and wished to do something for the people of the Territory, whom he had known of course before, turned his back on this highly successful commercial career and is now a teacher in New Guinea as a result of this concentrated course of training.

The present position is that the first fifty-eight students from that course have already graduated; another course of similar numbers is already in training. This interesting and administratively profitable new venture will be pushed ahead as vigorously as its beginnings, and for virtually every one of these new teachers a new school will soon come into being from which will flow, as from a tributary stream into a main river, increasing numbers of indigenous children, many of whom in turn will become teachers of their own people and carry on the work which has been begun for them.

Even at the cost of appearing to stress this matter unduly, I cannot forbear pointing out that the mere acquisition and training of these teachers has not been all that has been involved. For every new teacher moving out to a remote area a new school building requires to be raised; for every such teacher a new home requires to be established. The Administration is meeting this problem, as it is meeting the problem of actual training, with imagination and a sense of urgency which takes little account of costs or of orthodox procedures. Where native materials, improved by more modern materials, can be adequately adapted to the building purposes required, they are being so adapted. In many cases, to meet the housing requirements of the teachers, the Administration has transported by various means the component parts of prefabricated buildings, most of them of aluminium, which have lent themselves to quick erection even at the sacrifice of economy. You may now see in various places in the Territory -- through the Highlands, as I have recently seen them, for example -- these apparently lonely houses, standing sometimes on lonely hilltops, or on wide slopes where no other habitation can be seen, as visible expressions of the extraordinary efforts which

(Mr. McCarthy, Special Representative)

have been made to spread education as rapidly as possible through the Territory. I might say that, by urban standards, in these houses are few comforts; they represent a roof and a dwelling-place, which are all that so many of these teachers are asking so that they may continue the work.

I have mentioned these matters, which may in themselves appear somewhat trivial in the over-all context, particularly to indicate in this Council the urgency and the sense of mission which is animating the Administration in this field.

Of increasing significance, in this as in other fields, will be the efforts of the Division of Extension Services which, as this Council is well aware, is of comparatively recent formation. It is the particular task of this organization, rapidly growing in its status and potential, to provide a multitude of two-way channels of communication to the people: by one set of ways, information under every heading which might be of value to them will flow down to the people through these extension services; through the other ways will flow back to the Administration an increasing knowledge of the desires and the hopes and the fears and the needs of the people. The development of this organization is a most significant one, and this Council may expect to hear far more of it, and the results of its efforts, in the future.

A final word on our broad objectives in the Territory which will amplify, I hope, one or two brief references I have made:

The reference to target dates by His Excellency the Administrator of the Commonwealth of Australia, in that part of his address at the recent opening of the Legislative Council which I have already quoted, will not have passed unnoticed by this Council. The Australian Government not only is willing to set target dates in many fields of administrative effort but since the last meeting of this Council has carried out comprehensive and detailed studies to enable such target dates to be set in the closest relation to all of the existing and foreseeable realities of the New Guinea situation. Targets for various stages of development have been planned. At present, however, the Australian Government is necessarily giving the closest consideration to the financial implications involved in these very detailed proposals -- which are of course extensive. It will be understood that, precisely for that reason, therefore, I cannot give details in anticipation of budgetary measures which will come before the Australian Parliament at its next session.



(Mr. McCarthy,  
Special Representative)

Mention of budgets invites attention to the fact that the Australian Government's grant to the Territory of Papua New Guinea for 1960-1961 was £14.8 million, compared with £12.8 million in 1959-1960, of which £7.86 million was allocated to the Territory of New Guinea. The total estimated expenditure in the combined Territory for 1960-1961 is of the order of £22 million. At the end of February of this year, expenditure in or on behalf of the Territory of New Guinea had amounted to approximately £7.8 million out of a total of some £13.3 million. Thus, Australia's financial commitment to New Guinea has continued to rise and thus reflect the Government's increasing willingness and purpose on behalf of the people. This Council should need no reminding that Australia's contribution to New Guinea developments is far in excess of the revenue derived in New Guinea itself which, in addition to the very substantial and substantially increasing amount of millions of pounds granted by Australia to New Guinea, goes back into the development of that Territory for the benefit of the people there. This continues to be a visible expression of the thoughts uttered by an Administrator in the post-war period, in these words:

"Australia will receive no immediate return from her expenditure in this Territory other than the contentment and friendship of a million neighbours by helping them towards freedom from want and fear and by education making the other two freedoms possible."

Now, having, I feel myself, sufficiently occupied the time of this Council by talking -- and if it may be felt that I have rather more than sufficiently occupied their time in this way, I can assure the Council it has been with no other purpose than to inform them as fully and honestly as possible towards their own high purposes -- I conclude the second part of this opening statement, and as the third and final part simply submit for examination by this Council detailed information supplementary to that appearing in the published annual report.

The PRESIDENT: I am sure that the Council will wish me to thank the Special Representative for his very interesting statement. Although it was long, it is of very much help to us in understanding the situation in New Guinea.

The representative of the Soviet Union has asked to speak and I now call on him.

TRUST TERRITORY OF RUANDA-URUNDI: STATEMENTS BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND BELGIUM

Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Mr. President, I am very grateful to you for having given me the opportunity of making a short statement concerning a matter which I am sure is of interest to the members of the Council. Today the Agence France Presse transmitted the following from Brussels:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, Mr. Spaak, having touched upon the question of the elections in Ruanda-Urundi in Parliament, stated that these elections are not practicable. He also expressed himself against having a prior referendum concerning the maintenance in the Territory of royal authority. Such a referendum has been demanded by the United Nations."

This is the statement from Agence France Presse. In this connexion, a legitimate question must be addressed to the representative of Belgium in the Council: does this statement correspond with reality? And if such a statement was in fact made, when would it be possible for the representative of Belgium to supply the full text of that statement to the Trusteeship Council concerning Ruanda-Urundi?

We should also like to know what that statement actually means. Does it mean that Belgium refuses to implement the General Assembly resolution adopted at the last session, and that consequently the General Assembly would have to consider again the question of Ruanda-Urundi? We expect an answer to this question at the earliest possible time.

Mr. CLAEYS POUJAERT (Belgium)(interpretation from French): I am not informed of this communication from Agence France Presse to which the representative of the Soviet Union has referred. It is quite obvious that the Belgian delegation will make available to the Council all the information it is entitled to have concerning developments in Ruanda-Urundi. I should like, however, to make every possible reservation before any further information reaches me as to the contents of the statement to which the representative of the Soviet Union has just referred. He bases himself on Press information.

It would seem to me that there is a preliminary observation to make, and that is that according to that communique, if I correctly understood the representative of the Soviet Union, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Belgium has allegedly said that the referendum on the question of monarchy could not take place, as the United Nations had decided, before the elections. For all those who attended the debate on Ruanda-Urundi in the General Assembly, it is quite obvious that such a demand has never been made. It had never been proposed that the referendum on the monarchy question should be held before the elections. This is a first inaccuracy in the communique to which reference has been made.

I have nothing further to say on this matter for the time being. I reserve my right to revert to this matter when further information is available.

The PRESIDENT: The next meeting of the Council will be held on Monday at 2.30 p.m. when the Council will put questions in the political field in New Guinea. I have one speaker on my list and I invite other members of the Council to put questions.

Mr. SALAMANCA (Bolivia)(interpretation from Spanish): I simply wish to ask the President a question concerning the working plan of the Council. We are also going to have a meeting Tuesday afternoon. I would prefer that the Council not meet Tuesday afternoon because there is to be a meeting of the Security Council in which my delegation is especially concerned. I am Chairman of the Committee which is called upon to investigate the question of Angola.

The PRESIDENT: I understand that the meeting is scheduled for Tuesday afternoon and we must have a meeting on Tuesday afternoon.

The meeting rose at 5 p.m.