



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

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OFFICIAL RECORDS

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CONTENTS

Examination of petitions (continued)

<i>Two hundred and forty-eighth report of the Standing Committee on Petitions: petitions concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands</i>	<i>137</i>
<i>Review of procedures regarding petitions (Trusteeship Council resolution 1713 (XX))</i>	<i>138</i>
<i>Preparation and training of indigenous civil cadres in the Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General</i>	<i>138</i>
<i>Revision of the Questionnaire relating to Trust Territories: reports of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire</i>	<i>140</i>
<i>Seventh progress report</i>	<i>140</i>
<i>Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa: annual report of the Administering Authority for the year 1959 (continued)</i>	<i>143</i>
<i>Questions concerning the Trust Territory and replies of the representative and special representative of the Administering Authority (continued)</i>	<i>140</i>
<i>General debate</i>	<i>143</i>

President: Mr. Girolamo VITELLI (Italy).*Present:*

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

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

Examination of petitions (T/L.968) (continued)

[Agenda item 4]

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS: PETITIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (T/L.968)

1. Mr. RASGOTRA (India), Chairman of the Standing Committee on Petitions, presented the Committee's report (T/L.968). The draft resolution annexed to the report, which related to the petition from Mr. Jalle

Bolkain and Mr. Amata Kabua (T/PET.10/30 and Add.1) had been unanimously adopted by the Standing Committee in the hope of contributing to an equitable settlement of the case.

2. The second petition dealt with, from the Twelfth Saipan Legislature (T/PET.10/31), was of a very general nature and the Committee had felt that there was nothing it could or should do about the matters raised and that the Trusteeship Council should take the contents of the petition into account when considering the affairs of the Territory.

3. Mr. RIFAI (United Arab Republic) expressed appreciation, on behalf of his delegation, for the expeditious manner in which the Standing Committee had considered the petition from Mr. Bolkain and Mr. Kabua. His delegation was in full agreement with the text of the draft resolution and would vote in favour of it.

4. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) expressed his delegation's appreciation for the expeditious manner in which the Secretariat had distributed the report of the Standing Committee on Petitions.

5. As could be seen from paragraph 23 of the Committee's report, the USSR representative in the Standing Committee had introduced a draft resolution which his delegation still considered would have met more satisfactorily the wishes expressed by the petitioners. Since that draft resolution had not, however, been adopted by the Standing Committee, his delegation had voted in favour of the draft resolution submitted by the representative of India in the hope that it would assist in achieving a solution of the problem in keeping with the desires and claims of the petitioners. Similarly, the USSR delegation would support the draft resolution presented by the Standing Committee. He hoped that the adoption of the draft resolution by the Council would contribute to a successful solution of the land problem and that the matter would be settled in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of Kwajalein.

6. The PRESIDENT put to the vote the draft resolution annexed to the 248th report of the Standing Committee on Petitions (T/L.968).

The draft resolution was adopted unanimously.

7. Mr. GERIG (United States of America) said that his delegation felt that the resolution which had just been adopted was constructive in character and would enable the Administering Authority to reach a successful conclusion in the matter before the Council's next session. His Government would certainly do its utmost to achieve that result.

Review of procedures regarding petitions (Trusteeship Council resolution 1713 (XX))

[Agenda item 8]

8. The PRESIDENT recalled that in resolution 1713 (XX) the Trusteeship Council had decided as a temporary measure subject to review at the end of one year and without prejudice to the existing rules of procedure, to establish a Committee of two members to determine, with the assistance of the Secretariat, the provisional classification of all communications received. At its twenty-second and twenty-fourth sessions the Council had decided to continue that procedure for a further year. He would suggest that the Council might decide to follow the same procedure for one more year.

It was so decided.

Preparation and training of indigenous civil cadres in the Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (T/1519)

[Agenda item 14]

9. The PRESIDENT recalled that General Assembly resolution 1412 (XIV) urged the Administering Authorities to take expeditious measures on a planned basis aimed at the rapid development of indigenous civil and technical cadres and for the replacement of expatriate personnel by local officers. The report prepared by the Secretary-General in compliance with the request of the General Assembly was now before the Council (T/1519). In that connexion he pointed out that it had not been possible to obtain detailed information concerning fellowships granted under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. When the information was received an addendum to the report would be submitted to the Council.

10. U TIN MAUNG (Burma) recalled that at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly his delegation, together with those of Ghana, India, Indonesia and Pakistan, had sponsored the draft resolution entitled "Preparation and training of indigenous civil cadres in the Trust Territories", which had been adopted at the 846th plenary meeting, as resolution 1412 (XIV), by an overwhelming majority. Operative paragraph 2 requested the Administering Authorities to make fuller use of the facilities provided by the United Nations under the programmes of technical assistance and public administration for training in administration and related functions. Paragraph 2 of the report now before the Council mentioned six principal organizations which provided training facilities under the regular and expanded programmes of technical assistance. Paragraph 3 stated that since 1950 a total of 150 scholarships and fellowships had been awarded under the technical assistance programmes to indigenous persons in the Trust Territories. The Trust Territories which had availed themselves of those awards varied in size, population and stage of development, but it was interesting to note that the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration had availed itself of sixty of them. Other Trust Territories which had taken advantage of the offers were the Pacific Islands, twenty-three; Western Samoa, nineteen; New Guinea, sixteen; Togoland under French administration, fourteen; the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, four; Nauru, two.

Ruanda-Urundi was the only Trust Territory which had not taken up any of the awards.

11. Of the Trust Territories he had mentioned, Togoland had already attained independence and Somaliland would become a sovereign State on 1 July 1960. Although the Administering Authorities had presumably made arrangements to fill the posts to be vacated by expatriate personnel, there might be some cases of administrative dislocation. In Somaliland, for instance, although five valuable awards had been made in 1959 by sponsoring organizations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, no information was available about the subjects of study, duration and countries of study. Three awards offered in 1958 and two offered in 1960 had not been utilized. Togoland was in a better position and his delegation assumed that the indigenous inhabitants who had undergone training courses in various subjects had already assumed responsible posts in the civil service of that country.

12. As far as Tanganyika was concerned, although the representative of the Administering Authority had claimed in the Fourth Committee (942nd meeting) during the fourteenth session of the General Assembly that the measures adopted for the training of indigenous personnel in various fields of administration and for transferring positions of high responsibility to them were adequate, the report showed that two awards had remained unutilized in 1953, two in 1955, one in 1956, one in 1957 and one in 1959.

13. With regard to the Cameroons under United Kingdom administration, it was clear that the measures adopted for the training of indigenous personnel were grossly inadequate. The services of expatriate personnel would have to be retained in that Territory for many years after it became independent.

14. In New Guinea, too, the measures adopted for the training of indigenous personnel were far from adequate. According to the Secretary-General's report, however, the Administering Authority had availed itself of all the awards. The subjects of study chosen were appropriate to the circumstances of the Trust Territory, the duration was reasonable and the countries selected were satisfactory.

15. Western Samoa had availed itself of all the awards. Since that Territory was to achieve independence in 1961, his delegation was of the opinion that the Administering Authority should apply for more awards, particularly in the fields of public administration, economic development and social welfare administration. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was taking full advantage of the existing training facilities under both the regular and expanded programmes. Nauru should apply for more awards, particularly in the field of public administration.

16. Part II of the report, which consisted of summaries of the various technical projects of the regular and expanded programmes, did not show clearly the degree of success or otherwise of the projects. Even if the majority of them had so far met with success, continued review and provision of the training programmes might be called for. The Burmese delegation felt that the hopes of the United Nations would be better fulfilled if, at the conclusion of the training programmes, indigenous personnel were given opportunities to serve their respective countries in the

capacity of heads of departments and chiefs of services. The report did not show what posts were held by trainees who had completed their courses or the exact number of indigenous personnel trained under the projects. The Trusteeship Council was therefore unable to assess the value of the projects, the prospects of the trainees in their respective careers and the speed with which the Administering Authorities had developed civil and technical cadres of indigenous persons.

17. In view of the impending independence of some of the Trust Territories and the inadequacy of the measures adopted for the training of indigenous personnel in administration, he felt sure the Administering Authorities concerned would wish not only to utilize all the available awards but also to apply for more awards, which the sponsoring organizations would be glad to offer.

18. Mr. RASGOTRA (India) observed that the General Assembly had adopted resolution 1412 (XIV) because as one Territory after another neared the date of independence it became evident that in none of them were there sufficient administrative personnel to take over the responsibilities and burdens of government. The Secretary-General's report in some ways went beyond the scope of that resolution and in others did not quite cover the points envisaged. Nevertheless it was useful in the sense that it collated a great deal of information and, so to speak, justified the adoption of the resolution.

19. According to paragraph 3 of the report, a number of fellowships had been awarded to non-indigenous personnel of several Trust Territories. His delegation would have liked to have more detail about the facilities made available to non-indigenous personnel so that the Council would be in a position to determine the extent to which such training would be useful to the Territories which were nearing independence.

20. The total number of fellowships awarded to indigenous persons since 1950 was 150, which was very inadequate. That was no reflection on the United Nations; it showed that the Administering Authorities had not made demands on the resources of the United Nations. He hoped that now that the position had become clear all the Administering Authorities would make fuller use of the facilities available. As he had pointed out at the 1067th meeting, the only Administering Authority which had really made use of the facilities offered for training in administration was the United States of America. A total of seven candidates from four Trust Territories had in the past ten years been provided with an opportunity to make use of the facilities given by the United Nations for training in that field. That was not an encouraging situation, especially in view of the fact that training facilities in the Territories themselves were inadequate. He suggested that when considering the reports on the various Territories the Council should give special attention to that point and that its drafting committees should prepare suitable recommendations on the subject.

21. There was another aspect of the matter: although the number of fellowships listed in the report appeared large, a great many of them were for the purpose of attending seminars or conferences, some of which lasted as little as two weeks. That could hardly be regarded as training in public administration or

related functions and he hoped the position would be rectified.

22. His delegation would give special attention to the matter when expressing its views during the discussion of the reports on the various Territories and he urged other delegations to do the same so as to ensure that the intentions of the General Assembly resolution should be carried out.

23. Mr. OBEREMKO (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the Secretary-General's report was necessarily a more or less technical document summarizing data which were available from the various specialized agencies and the United Nations itself. The vital paragraph in General Assembly resolution 1412 (XIV) was operative paragraph 1, which urged the Administering Authorities to take measures aimed at the development of indigenous civil and technical cadres and for the replacement of expatriate personnel by local officers since at present the situation in that field caused grave concern to the General Assembly. Operative paragraph 3, requesting the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the utilization of the training facilities offered by the United Nations, was of secondary importance; the 150 scholarships awarded by the United Nations in the past ten years represented a minor contribution to the task in hand, and in any event that task was not one primarily for the United Nations. Hence, the Council could not limit itself to adoption of the Secretary-General's report but should call upon the Administering Authorities to take measures to train the necessary indigenous cadres and to provide information thereon so that the Council could furnish detailed data on the subject to the General Assembly at its next session.

24. Sir Andrew COHEN (United Kingdom) agreed that that was a matter of fundamental importance. United Nations assistance in the training of cadres, while useful, was necessarily only a small part of the picture. The main contribution had to be made by the Administering Authorities or the Governments of the Territories concerned. He therefore agreed with the previous speakers that the matters discussed in the Secretary-General's report should be taken up as part of the larger question of general training facilities for administrative and other purposes when the affairs of each Territory were examined.

25. Mr. YIN (China) said that it was the Council's duty to see that the remaining Trust Territories, unlike some of those which had attained independence in the past, entered upon an independent existence with an adequate supply of indigenous administrative and technical personnel; hence the setting of final time limits for independence might not be altogether desirable. It was to be hoped that the Administering Authorities would present concrete proposals for implementation of the recommendations contained in operative paragraph 1 of the General Assembly resolution and that when necessary they would supplement their own programmes by availing themselves of the assistance offered by the United Nations and the specialized agencies. In particular, greater attention should be given to the training of indigenous administrative officials for work at the lower levels of government instead of concentrating on the training of Cabinet ministers and parliamentarians.

26. Mr. BAL (Belgium) agreed with the representative of the United Kingdom that an opinion on the training

of indigenous cadres could only be formed in the light of the efforts made by the Administering Authorities and that the question could best be considered when the Council examined the reports on the various Territories.

27. Mr. RIFAI (United Arab Republic) associated himself with the remarks made by the Indian, Burmese, USSR and United Kingdom representatives on the urgent need for the training of indigenous cadres in the Trust Territories. The fact that the United Kingdom representative shared that view was encouraging, since the need for trained personnel was particularly great in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, which was one of the most important Territories still awaiting independence.

28. The PRESIDENT proposed that the substance of the remarks made at the current meeting and of the Secretary-General's report should be included in the Council's report to the General Assembly.

It was so decided.

Revision of the Questionnaire relating to Trust Territories: reports of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire (T/1459, T/1522)

[Agenda item 9]

SEVENTH PROGRESS REPORT (T/1459, T/1522)

29. The PRESIDENT informed the Council that the United Kingdom Government, as the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, had submitted observations (T/1522) concerning the seventh progress report of the Sub-Committee on the Questionnaire, which related to Tanganyika (T/1459). He proposed that the progress report, together with the United Kingdom's observations, should be referred back to the Sub-Committee in the hope that the latter would be able to prepare its final report during the present session of the Council.

It was so decided.

Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of Western Samoa: annual report of the Administering Authority for the year 1959 (T/1512, T/1523, T/L.966) (*continued*)

[Agenda item 3 (b)]

At the invitation of the President, Mr. McEwen, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, took a place at the Council table.

QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE TRUST TERRITORY AND REPLIES OF THE REPRESENTATIVE AND SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY (*continued*)

Economic advancement (concluded)

30. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that, at the request of the Indian representative (1071st meeting), he had prepared for distribution a paper dealing with the principal types of economic development included in the development programme for Western Samoa. The paper gave the following data:

31. In 1959, £30,000 had been allocated and £20,000 expended or committed for agricultural extension and equipment; the estimated expenditure for 1960 was £23,000. The sum of £3,000 had been allocated

for the Lands and Survey Department in 1959 and £2,700 expended or committed; the 1960 estimate was £4,000.

32. In the field of public works, £12,500 had been allocated and £7,000 expended or committed for bridge construction in 1959 and the 1960 estimate was £12,500; £7,000 had been allocated and £7,000 expended or committed for public works buildings in 1959, and the 1960 estimate was £44,000; £36,000 had been allocated and £35,000 expended or committed for public works plant and machinery in 1959, and the 1960 estimate was £27,000; £137,000 had been allocated and £132,000 expended or committed for roads in 1959, and the 1960 estimate was £1,000; £77,500 had been allocated and £67,500 expended or committed for water supplies in 1959, and the 1960 estimate was £300.

33. For the Electric Power Scheme £32,000 had been allocated and £32,000 expended or committed in 1959; the 1960 estimate was £16,000.

34. The sum of £11,000 had been allocated to the Marine Department in 1959 for engineering surveys for harbour works and £13,000 expended or committed; the 1960 estimate was £12,000.

35. In 1959 £33,000 had been allocated and £30,000 expended or committed for miscellaneous buildings; the 1960 estimate was £65,000.

36. The unexpended sums remaining from 1959 were available for use in 1960 and should therefore be added to the estimated expenditure given for that year.

37. In reply to another question the Indian representative had asked, he said that an estimate made in 1952 by an economist from the Reserve Bank of New Zealand had shown the national income of Western Samoa for that year to be £4,010,000, excluding subsistence. That figure gave an estimated per caput income, excluding subsistence of £46. Since Samoan families produced most of their own food and few of them paid any rent, real income had actually been much higher than would appear from the figure given. Although no recent survey of national income had been made, it was estimated to have been approximately £6,500,000, excluding subsistence, in 1959, for a per caput income of about £60, excluding subsistence.

38. Mr. JHA (India) said it was particularly encouraging that the major portion of the 1959 allocations for economic development had been spent, since there was usually a considerable time lag between planning and expenditure. The figures on national income seemed satisfactory; the per caput income of £60 was a very high one for an Asian country.

Social and educational advancement

39. Mr. JHA (India) asked what action the New Zealand Government had taken on the offer by WHO of a number of fellowships for Samoan candidates for training in various health fields.

40. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) replied that WHO had advised the New Zealand Government that some of the fellowships would be available in 1960 or 1961 if savings could be made in the budget; otherwise, they would be given consideration when the next budget was prepared.

41. Mr. JHA (India) asked whether steps had been taken to correct the depletion of the field staff of the Public Health Division which had occurred in 1958 as a result of financial difficulties and to which WHO had referred in its observations (T/1253).
42. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that in 1959 and the early part of 1960 the Inspector-General of the South Pacific Health Service had made a thorough study of the Territory's health services and he had now presented his recommendations to the Samoan Government. The entire question of the public health services was at present receiving careful consideration.
43. Mr. JHA (India) asked whether an advisory committee on education had been established in the Territory, as suggested by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Western Samoa, 1959, in its report (T/1449, para. 147).
44. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that an advisory committee on which educators from both the government service and the mission schools were represented had been set up.
45. Mr. JHA (India) asked how many of the Territory's mission schools were subject to government control and inspection and what the nature of that control and inspection was.
46. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that all the formal mission schools which received Government aid—i.e., those other than the village pastor or catechist schools, which offered a more limited type of instruction—were required to follow a curriculum much like that found in the government schools, so that their students could take the Samoan public service examination and other government-controlled examinations.
47. Mr. JHA (India) asked whether government-appointed inspectors visited the schools and, if so, how often.
48. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that, as a result of the establishment of the Advisory Committee on Education, the whole question of the relations between the Government and the mission schools was under review. The purpose of the Advisory Committee was to ensure that there was a much closer relationship between the mission schools and the government schools and that inspections were made at regular intervals by the government inspectors.
49. Mr. JHA (India) recalled that in 1958 some 100 teachers had been dispensed with owing to financial difficulties. He asked whether the situation had now improved.
50. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that the position had improved considerably during the past year. Nearly all the teachers who had had to go had been uncertificated teachers with little experience or training. In 1959 there had been eighty-eight more certificated male teachers and twenty-four more certificated female teachers than in 1958. The number of uncertificated teachers in government schools had dropped from sixty-five to forty-seven in 1959.
51. Mr. JHA (India) recalled that at the twenty-fourth session the special representative had told the Council (970th meeting) that progress at Samoa College depended to a large extent on the construction of dormitories. He wondered when that construction would be completed.
52. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that it was hoped that the work on the dormitories would begin without delay. The money had already been made available to the Samoan Government.
53. Mr. JHA (India) asked whether any progress had been made towards developing Avele Agricultural College into a regional institution.
54. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that Avele College could already be described as a regional school of agriculture, for students from several other Pacific Territories were attending it. It was intended that the standard of teaching in the College should be raised as quickly as possible.
55. Mr. JHA (India) asked whether the language of instruction in the secondary schools was English or Samoan and whether a special effort was being made to improve the standard of English teaching at the secondary level.
56. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) replied that great emphasis was being laid on the teaching of English. To give an example of the progress made, twelve of the fourteen Samoan children who had sat for the New Zealand School Certificate examination in 1959 had passed—a considerably higher percentage than that of the New Zealand pupils. All twelve had received scholarships and were now attending secondary schools or higher institutions in New Zealand.
57. Mr. JHA (India) asked whether any progress had been made towards establishing a secondary school at Savai'i, as the 1959 Visiting Mission had recommended in paragraph 142 of its report.
58. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that the Vaipouli school in Savai'i now had a secondary division.
59. Mr. JHA (India) wondered whether any discussions were going on with regard to the secondment of qualified technical personnel from New Zealand to Western Samoa, what the general terms of such arrangements were likely to be, and whether there was any reluctance on the part of people in New Zealand to serve in Western Samoa after it became independent.
60. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that the two Governments had held such discussions. The New Zealand Government had informed the Government of Western Samoa that it would be willing to make available such professional and technical people as the Government of Western Samoa might require and that, if the independent Government of Western Samoa wished, it would be willing to conclude an agreement to that effect. As he had mentioned earlier, there was now a new system of recruiting overseas personnel for Western Samoa, by contract between the officer concerned and the Samoan Government.
61. There was no indication of any reluctance on the part of New Zealand nationals to serve in Western Samoa after it became independent. In fact, the New Zealand Government had been delighted at the response to its advertisements of positions in Samoa.
62. Mr. JHA (India) asked why UNESCO had not, as was its custom, submitted a report on educational

conditions in the Territory to the present session of the Council.

63. Mr. AKRAWI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) said that the 1959 annual report of the Administering Authority on the Territory¹ had not arrived until after the beginning of the UNESCO Executive Board's session and it had not therefore been possible for UNESCO to prepare its comments and recommendations in time for submission to the Board.

64. Mr. RIFAI (United Arab Republic) asked how the New Zealand Government had arrived at the sum of £80,000 which it would offer to Western Samoa for the improved education facilities described in paragraph 71 of the working paper prepared by the Secretariat (T/L.966), and whether it thought that sum sufficient for the purpose.

65. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that the scheme represented a five-year programme and that £80,000 was the amount to be spent in the current financial year.

66. Mr. USTINOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked how far the construction of the hospital at Fusi had progressed.

67. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that he had no information about the progress of the hospital, which was being built by the village. Incidentally, he had recently discussed the question of district hospitals with the Inspector-General of the South Pacific Health Service, who had thought that there had been rather too much dispersion of effort and that it might be better to have a more co-ordinated plan, whereby district hospitals would be placed at strategic points where they could serve the surrounding country more effectively than to continue the present system whereby any village could build a hospital and then call upon the Government to staff it.

68. In reply to a further question by Mr. USTINOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that he did not know the actual date on which the wide-scale anti-tuberculosis campaign would start in the Territory, but it would be some time in 1960.

69. Mr. USTINOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked the special representative whether he thought that one qualified pharmacist was sufficient for the Territory.

70. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that, in addition to the pharmacist in charge, there were a number of Samoans who had qualified in pharmacy at the Suva Central Medical School.

71. In reply to a further question from Mr. USTINOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that absences from school for agricultural work were rarely more than an occasional day here and there.

72. Mr. USTINOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for further details about the proposed museum of Samoan arts and crafts referred to on

page 107 of the annual report, and about the number of books in the public library, especially those in the Samoan language.

73. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that work had not yet been started on the museum, since the public library that was to house it was not yet completely organized. There were some 5,000 books in the library and the number was increasing steadily. It might be of interest to the Council to know that a New Zealand Maori organization had recently given a substantial donation in funds to the Samoan people to help them increase the library's collection. The number of books in the Samoan language was very limited because few books had been written in or translated into Samoan, but the Island Education Division of the New Zealand Department of Education was arranging for the translation of well-known books into Samoan, several of which had already been published.

74. In reply to a question by Mr. MONTERO DE VARGAS (Paraguay), Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that the Administering Authority had made no special provision for institutions of higher education in Western Samoa, apart from the Teachers' Training College and, it hoped, the development of a college of agriculture. It would be uneconomic for such a small Territory to have a university catering to all branches of science and art. As a member of the South Pacific Health Service, Western Samoa had, of course, a share in the Regional School of Medicine at Suva.

75. Mr. MONTERO DE VARGAS (Paraguay) did not agree that the cost involved and the exigency of the Samoan population were sufficient reason for the lack of an institution of higher education in the Territory. He hoped that the Administering Authority would reconsider the question. He asked whether there was a qualified Samoan available to fill the vacant post of Medical Superintendent at the Apia Hospital.

76. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that a physician specialist was due to arrive in the Territory shortly to take over the position. There were, of course, several Samoans who had completed, or were studying for, medical degrees in New Zealand; when they had gained sufficient experience, some of them would undoubtedly be able to fill positions in the Apia Hospital.

77. In reply to a further question from Mr. MONTERO DE VARGAS (Paraguay), Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that cases of whooping cough, which was endemic in the Territory, occurred every year. The health authorities in Samoa were considering a full programme of inoculation against the disease.

78. U AUNG THANT (Burma) asked whether Samoan school children were taught about the United Nations. In particular he would like to know to what extent and in what manner the discussions in the Trusteeship Council, especially those concerning Western Samoa, were publicized among both adults and children in the Territory.

79. Mr. McEWEN (Special Representative) said that information about the work of the United Nations was included in the curricula of all the schools and was disseminated by the school broadcasting service. Such information, which was supplied to the Territory in full detail every year, was also published in the local

¹/Report by the New Zealand Government to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of Western Samoa for the Calendar Year 1959. (Wellington, R. E. Owen, Government Printer, 1960). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1512).

Press and would no doubt be given considerable space in the new Government newspaper which had just been established.

The meeting was suspended at 4.40 p.m. and resumed at 5 p.m.

GENERAL DEBATE

80. Mr. KOSCZIUSKO-MORIZET (France) said that as the solution of the Western Samoan problem was now a matter of following the time-table drawn up by common agreement between New Zealand and the Samoan authorities for the attainment of full self-government, there was little for the present session of the Council to do in connexion with the Territory and his remarks would therefore be confined to those few questions which had not yet been decided.

81. The Council had been told that fuller information concerning developments in the Territory would be put before the General Assembly at its fifteenth session, when the proceedings which were now under way would have borne fruit. He was glad to note in that connexion that a qualified Samoan official would be present during the discussions in the Fourth Committee. The fact that the solution of certain matters was still pending should not prevent the Council from taking note of the progress which, with the help of the Administering Authority, the Territory had already achieved. The establishment of cabinet government, the selection of a wise and able Prime Minister and the adoption of the Citizenship Ordinance were major advances. His delegation thought that it might have been more logical to hold the Constitutional Convention after the general election but as the Samoan leaders were of a different opinion, it would not press that point. If the Working Committee's recommendation concerning the Head of State was adopted, that question would be satisfactorily settled.

82. He agreed that the proposed treaty of friendship between Western Samoa and New Zealand should not be ratified until the Territory had acceded to independence but he could not share the misgivings expressed by some members of the Council with regard to the treaty itself. It was perfectly normal that Western Samoa should maintain a close relationship with the former Administering Authority, for no State was in a better position to help it solve its problems. Furthermore, the New Zealand delegation had assured the Council that the treaty would not be of an exclusive character. When full information regarding the treaty was received it should be considered on its own merits, without reference to any other treaties, including those affecting areas in the Pacific.

83. While emphasis during the current session had of necessity been on political advancement, Western Samoa's problems in the future would be essentially those of ensuring its economic independence and promoting its social development. It was true that there had been no major changes along those lines during the year under review but he was confident that the Samoan leaders, recognizing their responsibilities and making the necessary plans with the assistance of the Administering Authority and the United Nations, would carry out the pledges which they had given. It should be remembered that independence was not a panacea. There were deceptive forms of independence: some concerned themselves

more with words and slogans than with fundamental freedoms and the welfare of the people, others became engulfed in outmoded social systems. Somewhere between those two extremes lay true independence, capable of assessing its own needs and capabilities and of making its contribution to international solidarity. It would be one of the great merits of the Trusteeship System if it proved to have encouraged that kind of development.

84. Mr. FORSYTHE (Australia) associated his delegation with those which had expressed appreciation of the helpful contribution the special representative had made to the discussion. It was apparent from his statements and those of the New Zealand representative, as also from the annual report, that the year under review had been one of the most important in the history of the Territory. Far-reaching constitutional changes had been effected and the progress made in other areas had been consolidated. The New Zealand representative had said that those developments, which had brought Western Samoa to the threshold of independence, reflected great credit on the leaders of the Samoan people and their growing sense of political responsibility. He agreed with that statement but would add that they also reflected great credit on the Administering Authority for the untiring efforts on its part which had made such progress possible.

85. The New Zealand Government had made it clear that the objective of political advancement in the Territory was independence. Thus one of the basic objectives of the United Nations Charter was to be attained. The time-table providing the framework for that advancement had proved to be a practical one and the three major steps proposed for 1959, namely, the adoption by the New Zealand Parliament of the Samoa Amendment Act, the adoption by the Western Samoan Legislative Assembly of the Citizenship Ordinance and the introduction of cabinet government, had now been taken. His delegation was glad to note that the appointment of the first Prime Minister seemed to have dispelled a feeling of uncertainty among the European and part-Samoan sectors of the community, that the two Fatua were adapting themselves to their role as the future constitutional joint Heads of State, and that the Cabinet had been functioning satisfactorily. The significance of those developments had been made manifest at the beginning of April, when the Legislative Assembly had held its first meeting since the introduction of cabinet government and an elected member had for the first time presented the budget for the current year. He also welcomed the information given by the special representative with regard to the progress which the Working Committee was making.

86. It was understandable that political developments should to some extent have obscured the progress being made in other areas. He was glad to note, however, that the total value of the three main exports during the past year had reached a record figure and that cocoa production was higher than ever before. At the same time it must be recognized that many economic problems remained to be solved, including those of diversifying the economy and of overcoming the obstacle to increased agricultural productivity arising from the fragmentation of land holdings.

87. The future would doubtless bring other problems but the record of the Administering Authority and the

Samoa people was such as to suggest that they could be faced with confidence.

88. Mr. GERIG (United States of America) observed that the Council's current discussion concerning Western Samoa differed notably from such discussions in earlier years in that the Territory was now within sight of the goal of independence for which its people had long shown their desire. It had been the task of the New Zealand Government to work with them in translating that desire into a reality based on a firm foundation of educational, economic and political development which at the same time took into account the deeply rooted traditions of Samoan society. His delegation considered that the way in which the Administering Authority had performed that difficult task merited the Council's highest praise.

89. The satisfactory results of the introduction of cabinet government augured well for the country's future. The decision to replace the joint Heads of State by an elected Chief of State upon the death of the two Fatua seemed to his delegation an excellent way of resolving one of the conflicts between ancient and modern ways which confronted the Samoan people. With regard to the "matai" system, it should be remembered that all societies evolved their own ways of meeting the challenges to which their particular circumstances gave rise; it was evident that the "matai" system had satisfied the needs of the Samoan people in the past, and he thought that with the passage of time a means would be found to reconcile the parliamentary government that the Samoan people were now adopting with their traditional system of representation. The Constitutional Convention to be held at Apia in the near future would doubtless be a turning-point in the history of Western Samoa and he hoped that it would find a satisfactory solution to the problem of representation of those Samoan citizens who were not covered by the "matai" system. The adoption of the Citizenship Ordinance should do much to allay the uncertainties of Europeans and part-

Samoaans who considered Western Samoa as their home.

90. The establishment of a wholly Samoan-owned airline and the expansion of the container industry were indications that the Samoan leaders were aware of the need to ensure their country's economic prosperity as well as its political independence.

91. The number of Western Samoan students now studying in New Zealand was an indication of the scope of the education programme being carried out by the Administering Authority and the Samoan Government. His delegation was particularly impressed by the programme for the training of public servants in New Zealand and hoped that it could be continued in the period remaining before the attainment of independence, and perhaps even after if it was felt that the need still existed.

92. The success of the yaws programme and WHO's anti-tuberculosis campaign were evidence that the Administering Authority and the United Nations were co-operating effectively. He hoped that the shortage of medical personnel to which the special representative had referred could soon be remedied.

93. In conclusion, he would like to say a few words about the treaty of friendship to be negotiated between New Zealand and the independent Government of Western Samoa. He noted that the initiative in that matter had been taken by the duly authorized representatives of the Samoan people and he thought the response of the Administering Authority, which had shown due regard for the need to ensure equality in the conclusion of such a treaty, had been scrupulously correct. The proposed timing was fully in accord with the views of the Council as expressed at its twenty-fourth session (A/4100, p. 129). The fact that the Samoan people desired such a treaty was evidence of the bonds of friendship that existed between them and the people of New Zealand.

The meeting rose at 5.30 p.m.