

entry Files of the Secretary - General: without  
est Irish (West New Guinea) - West Irish: Miscellaneous

11/04/1962 - 26/07/1967

PLEASE RETAIN  
ORIGINAL ORDER

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

UN ARCHIVES

SERIES 0884

BOX 23

FILE 10

ACC. 15.2.4

Mar 01

MP

✓

<b>ACTION</b>	
AUG 16 1962	
TO	<i>Sen. Sen</i>
FILE NO.	
<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION COMPLETED	
INITIALS	
Return to Records Control Room 2074	

O

UNATION 420544

BUN ACR12 ET137 1126

ADDISABABA 85 16 1325

ETAT HIS EXCELLENCY MR U THANT ACTING SECTY GENERAL  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS NYK

WE EXTEND DEEP CONGRATULATIONS ON SIGNING OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN  
INDONESIA AND NETHERLANDS ON WEST IRIAN QUESTION IN  
WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS AND YOUR EXCELLENCY PERSONALLY PLAYED  
MAJOR ROLE STOP REMOVAL OF THIS THREAT TO PEACE IN  
SOUTHEAST ASIA DEMONSTRATES ANEW THAT WITH GOOD  
WILL AND UNDERSTANDING NO PROBLEM IS INCAPABLE OF  
SOLUTION STOP ETHIOPIA GLADLY REAFFIRMS HER CONTINUING  
SUPPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THIS AND SIMILAR ENDEAVOURS

HAILE SELASSIE EMPEROR

GQ 711A AUG 16 1962

UNITED NATIONS  
1962 AUG 16 AM 8:13  
TELEGRAPH UNIT

UNATION 420544

1  
CONFIRMATION COPY  
OF MESSAGE DISPATCHED

PUN26 F NEWYORK 33/31 16 1705EDST UNGOVT

ETAT

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY

HAILE SELASSIE

ADDISABABA (ETHIOPIA)

I ACKNOWLEDGE WITH DEEP GRATITUDE YOUR MAJESTYS KIND TELEGRAM  
OF CONGRATULATIONS AND GOOD WISHES ON SIGNATURE OF WEST IRIAN  
AGREEMENT

U THANT ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

COL NIL

UNITED NATIONS  
TEL 215 10 PM 5 21  
TELEGRAPH UNIT

16 August 1962

Dear Mr. Black,

On behalf of the Acting Secretary-General, I should like to acknowledge your letter dated 18 June 1962 and to thank you for your interest.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that representatives of the Governments of the Netherlands and Indonesia signed an Agreement on West New Guinea yesterday, 15 August, at United Nations Headquarters.

Sincerely yours,

C.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. Robert Black, Jr.  
24720 Kipling Avenue  
Oak Park 37, Michigan



16 August 1962 C.V.Narasimhan

3800

512

ROSG

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY  
HAILE SELASSIE  
ADDISABABA (ETHIOPIA)

I ACKNOWLEDGE WITH DEEP GRATITUDE YOUR <sup>MAJESTY'S</sup> KIND TELEGRAM OF CONGRATULATIONS  
AND GOOD WISHES ON SIGNATURE OF WEST IRIAN AGREEMENT.

U THANT

ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

C.V.Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

16 August 1962 C.V.Narasimhan

3800

512

EOSG

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY  
HAILE SELASSIE  
ADDISABABA (ETHIOPIA)

I ACKNOWLEDGE WITH DEEP GRATITUDE YOUR *MAJESTY'S* KIND TELEGRAM OF CONGRATULATIONS  
AND GOOD WISHES ON SIGNATURE OF WEST IRIAN AGREEMENT.

U THANT

ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

C.V.Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

*Dr*

16 August 1962

M. H. MAIWANDWAL

AFGHAN AMBASSADOR

2001-24TH STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

My dear Mr Secretary General,

Allow me to congratulate you on your recent important achievement in successfully engineering the settlement of the difficult and chronic issue of West Irian.

In the short period that you have been in office the list of critical issues of concern to all have thus been shortened.

As a well-wisher of the U.N. and your important role I pray that such patches of light may induce the dim horizon of the World to glow with hope and promise for the future.

Yours Sincerely,  
M. H. Maiwandwal.

H. E. U-Thant  
United Nations  
N. Y.

UNITED NATIONS

Press Services  
Office of Public Information  
United Nations, N.Y.

(For use of information media-- not an official record)

Press Release WNG/5  
17 August 1962

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPRESENTATIVE  
IN PRELIMINARY NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN NETHERLANDS  
AND INDONESIA, AMBASSADOR ELLSWORTH BUNKER

The Agreement signed on Wednesday, 15 August, by Indonesia and the Netherlands which settles their long-standing dispute over West New Guinea is a historic achievement, an achievement which reflects credit on the parties to the dispute and on the United Nations, under whose aegis the negotiations took place.

What was successfully attempted was an effort to resolve the issue before it had deteriorated into open warfare. The United Nations, instead of being called on to put out the fire after it had started, as has so often been the case, sought to prevent the conflagration from starting. That the effort has succeeded has been due in large measure to the sincerity and the skill of the negotiators and their obvious determination to reach a solution which would be fair and honorable to both sides and to the Papuan people.

In this they have made use of the good offices of the United Nations and have drawn on its experience to effect a peaceful and orderly transition from Netherlands to eventual Indonesian control. At the same time the Dutch commitment to the Papuans that they would be free to determine their future course through a valid exercise of self-determination has been safeguarded.

Through the application of patient and painstaking diplomacy and with the constant encouragement and wise guidance of the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, an agreement has been reached which may truly prove to be epoch-making in the peaceful settlement of disputes.

\* \* \* \* \*

UNITED NATIONS  
1962 AUG 17 AM 8:19  
TELEGRAPH UNIT

WU CD007 NL PD

SF NEW YORK NY AUG 16

THE ACTING SECRETARY GENERAL

UNITED NATIONS

CONGRATULATIONSS ON WEST NEW GUINEA PACT STOP IF MR BUNKER DECLINES  
APPOINTMENT AS UN ADMINISTRATOR RESPECTFULLY SUGGEST CARLOS  
ROMULO AND UN TROOPS SHOULD BE MALAYAN IN LINE WITH POSSIBLE FUTURE  
FEDERATED OCEANIA AND COSTS OF OPERATION SHOULD BE REPAID  
BY ULTIMATE SOVEREIN ON EASY TERMS RATHER THAN FROM UN BUDGET

FREDERIC C SMEDLEY

814A EDT AUG 17..

✓

ACTION	
AUG 13 1962	
TO	LL
FILE NO.	
<input type="checkbox"/> ACTION COMPLETE	
INITIALS	
Return to Records Control Room 20	

UNITED NATIONS  
1962 AUG 18 PM 1:11  
TELEGRAPH UNIT

0

UNATION 420544

BUN ACR10/FG2904

91 BADGODESBERG TELEX 28 18 1725

HIS EXCELLENCY U THAN UNITED NATIONES SECRETARY GENERAL NEWYORK

SINCEREST CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR SUCCES IN BRINGING PEACEFUL  
DETTLEMENT TO DUTCH INDOHESIANXXXX INDONESIAN DISPUTE  
SENU ABDULRAHMAN MALAYAN EMBASSY BONN

WT 1210PESTAUG18

UNATION 420544

BUN ACR4/BRUW199

BRUXELLES 67 18 1140

LT

MR U THANT UNITED NATIONS NEWYORK

WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH COMMUNICATES WARMEST WELCOME  
AGREEMENT DUTCH AND INDONESIAN GOVERNMENTS ON WEST IRIAN  
STOP AS STATED RESOLUTION NINTH COUNCIL OF MAY WE BELIEVE  
THIS AGREEMENT PROVIDES ASSURANCES FOR FULL REALISATION  
OF THE ASPIRATIONS AND FREEDOM OF WEST IRIAN AND  
REAFFIRMS OUR BELIEVE IN THE UNITED NATIONS  
AND IN ITS MISSION FOR PRESERVING WORLD PEACE  
WORLD ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH

FF 1228A EST AUG19

UNATION 420544

UNITED NATIONS  
1962 AUG 19 AM 7:03  
TELEGRAPH UNIT



V

ACTION

AUG 20 1962

TO SEC GEN

FILE NO.

☐ ACTION COMPLETED

INITIALS

Return to Records Control Room 2074

WU CDOO4 LNL119 PUSA46 T402 SVP40 DC174 114 PD INTE FR

CD DJAKARTA VIA WUCABLES AUG 20 1443

ETAT UNATIONS

NYK

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM FROM ABASTARI AS GOVERNOR AND CHAIRMAN OF SOUTH SUMATRA GOTONG ROYONG PROVINCIAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ADDRESSED TO BURMESE AMBASSADOR JAKARTA ELAYED TO HIS EXCELLENCY U THANT QUOTE NO1982B THANKS FOR THE RIGHT AND FRUITFUL EFFORTS OF UN ACTING SECRETARY GENERAL STOP SHARES PRIDE WITH BURMESE PEOPLE HAVING AN ABLE AND WISE DIPLOMAT SUCH AS HE UTHATXXX UTHANT STOP WITH THE SUCCESS OF IRIANBARAT FAMILY AND FRIENDSHIP FEELINGS AMONG ASIAN PEOPLES BECOMES CLOSER STOP PLEASE ACCEPT OUR FERVANT GREETINGS TO BURMA FAMILY NATION BEING ARMS IN ARM WITH INDONESIANS UNQUOTE TO IT WE BURMESE COMMUNITY IN JAKARTA ADD OUR HEARTIEXXX HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR GREAT VICTORY CONCERNING WEST IRIAN VUMKOHOU STOP

UNIBURMA

902A EDT AUG 20..

UNITED NATIONS  
1962 AUG 20 AM 9:03  
TELEGRAPH UNIT

UU CDOO4 LNL119 PUSA46 T402 SYP40 DC174 114 PD INTL FR  
CD DJAKARTA VIA WUCABLES AUG 20 1945

ETAT UNATIONS

NYK

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM FROM ABASTARI AS GOVERNOR AND CHAIRMAN OF SOUTH  
SUMATRA GOTONG ROYONG PROVINCIAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ADDRESSED  
TO BURMESE AMBASSADOR JAKARTA ELAYED TO HIS EXCELLENCY U THANT  
QUOTE NO1962D THANKS FOR THE RIGHT AND FRUITFUL EFFORTS OF UN  
ACTING SECRETARY GENERAL STOP SHARES PRIDE WITH BURMESE PEOPLE  
HAVING AN ABLE AND WISE DIPLOMAT SUCH AS HE UTHATXXX UTHANT STOP  
WITH THE SUCCESS OF IRIANBARAT FAMILY AND FRIENDSHIP FEELINGS AMONG  
ASIAN PEOPLES BECOMES CLOSER STOP PLEASE ACCEPT OUR FERVANT GREETINGS  
TO BURMA FAMILY NATION BEING ARMS IN ARM WITH INDONESIANS UNQUOTE  
TO IT WE BURMESE COMMUNITY IN JAKARTA ADD OUR HEARTIEKXX HEARTIEST  
CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR GREAT VICTORY CONCERNING WEST IRIAN VUNKOHAN  
STOP

UNIDURMA

002A EDT AUG 20..

UNITED NATIONS  
RECEIVED 20 03  
TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNIT

21 August 1962

Dear Mr. Acton,

On behalf of the Acting Secretary-General, I should like to acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of 16 August.

The Acting Secretary-General wishes me to thank you and the Executive Board of the World Veterans Federation for your constructive interest and support on the question of West Irian.

Sincerely yours,

C.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. Norman Acton  
Secretary-General  
World Veterans Federation  
Department United Nations Affairs  
345 East 46th Street  
New York 17, New York

West hian

C.V. Narasimhan  
21 August 1962 Chef de Cabinet

3800E  
512

EOSS

x

SENU ABDULRAHMAN  
MALAYAN EMBASSY  
BONN (WEST GERMANY)

GRATEFUL YOUR VERY KIND CABLE OF 18 AUGUST

U THANT  
ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

56

C.V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet

*file  
w/*

*Sally*

*Acknowledge  
please -  
C*

INFO COPY  
APR 18 1962  
FILE  
ACTION  
TO *S. J.*  
TELEGRAPH UNIT  
UNITED NATIONS

UNATION 420544

PUN ACR10/FK62904

P1 BADGODESBERG TELEX 28 18 1725

HIS EXCELLENCY U THAN UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL NEWYORK

SINCEREST CONGRATULATIONS ON YOUR SUCCESS IN BRINGING PEACEFUL  
SETTLEMENT TO DUTCH INDONESIANXXXX INDONESIAN DISPUTE  
SENU ABDULRAHMAN MALAYAN EMBASSY BOMN

WT 1210PESTAUG18

UNATION 420544

21 August 62 C.V. Narasimhan

3800E

512

x

WAYOUTH  
BRUSSELS (BELGIUM)

ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL WISHES ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT YOUR CABLE OF  
19 AUGUST SUBJECT WEST IRIAN AGREEMENT. GRATEFUL SUPPORT OF WORLD  
ASSEMBLY OF YOUTH.

C.V. NARASIMHAN  
CHIEF DE CABINET



21 August 1962

Dear Mr. Kapisa,

On behalf of the Acting Secretary-General,  
I acknowledge receipt, through the National Council  
of Papua Barat, of your Motion regarding West Irian.

Sincerely yours,

C.V. Marasishan  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. F. Kapisa  
Member of the District Council  
Noempoor Island, Kamberi  
West Irian



INFO. COPY

UNITED NATIONS  
RECEIVED 21 JUL 50  
TELEGRAPH UNIT

YZ62 (UN2) NY 22/20 21 1532Z =

LTF

SENU ABDULRAHMAN

MALAYAN EMBASSY

DOWN (WESTGERMANY) =

GRATEFUL YOUR VERY KIND CABLE OF 16 AUGUST =

U THANT

ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

UNATIONS NEWYORK +

COL 16 +

21 Aug. 62

C.V. Narasimhan

3800

EOGG

512

AMBASSADOR U VUMKOHAI  
EMBASSY OF BURMA  
JAKARTA (INDONESIA)

MANY THANKS TO YOU AND BURMESE COMMUNITY FOR YOUR KIND CABLE.  
PLEASE ALSO CONVEY MY GRATITUDE TO ABASTARI' GOVERNOR AND  
CHAIRMAN OF SOUTH SUMATRA GOTONG ROYONG PROVINCIAL HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES

U THANT  
ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

cc: Miss Platz

C.V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet

21 Aug. 62

C.V. Narasimhan

3800

512

BOG

AMBASSADOR U VUMKHAU  
EMBASSY OF BURMA  
JAKARTA (INDONESIA)

MANY THANKS TO YOU AND BURMESE COMMUNITY FOR YOUR KIND CABLE.  
PLEASE ALSO CONVEY MY GRATITUDE TO ABASTARI' GOVERNOR AND  
CHAIRMAN OF SOUTH SUMATRA GOTONG ROYONG PROVINCIAL HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES

U THANT  
ACTING SECRETARY-GENERAL

cc: Miss Platz

C.V. Narasimhan, Chef de Cabinet

22 August 1962

Dear Mr. Estrin,

I am replying to your letter of 16 August 1962, addressed to the Acting Secretary-General.

He has asked me to thank you for the kind references you have made to his personal role in the negotiations leading to the signing of the agreement between the Government of the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic. He is very gratified to learn the extent of wide support that the United Nations is receiving from various organizations in the member countries of the United Nations, and was pleased to receive your letter.

Sincerely yours,

C.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. David Estrin  
President  
United Nations and Current Events Club  
10112 - 88 Avenue  
Edmonton, Alberta  
Canada

UNITED NATIONS

Press Services  
Office of Public Information  
United Nations, N.Y.

(For use of information media -- not an official record)

Background Release

Press Release WNG/16  
11 September 1962

UN MILITARY ADVISER IN WEST NEW GUINEA REPORTS PROGRESS  
IN IMPLEMENTATION OF CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

The United Nations has made considerable progress toward implementing the agreement concerning the cessation of hostilities in West New Guinea (West Irian), Brigadier Indar Jit Rikhye, Military Adviser to the UN Secretary-General and head of the UN Military Observer Team, stated in a "briefing" to the press on 7 September at Hollandia.

A 21-member UN Military Observer Team was assigned to West New Guinea to help ensure the execution of a cease-fire agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands signed on 15 August at UN Headquarters.

Brigadier Rikhye visited Jakarta on 24 August and completed arrangements with the Indonesian Government on practical steps in carrying out the cease-fire agreement. Brigadier Rikhye has been in West New Guinea (West Irian) since 20 August regarding arrangements with the Netherlands authorities.

At his press conference in Hollandia, capital of West New Guinea (West Irian), Brigadier Rikhye stated that:

-- The radio stations of both countries have made several announcements regarding the cease-fire;

-- Indonesian aircraft with UN observers have dropped pamphlets wherever Indonesian forces were located. The text of these pamphlets had received prior consent of the United Nations;

-- The 21 officers of the UN Military Observer Team, under Commander Olaf Melin (Sweden), have been posted throughout the territory. These UN observers had contacted about 1,000 out of the 1,700 Indonesian troops in the territory;

-- About 450 Indonesian troops, now in the custody of the Netherlands forces, are to be repatriated;

-- Only about 200 Indonesian troops have not yet been located, but with the arrival of helicopters, the search for these troops will be intensified;

(more)



-- The Indonesian forces in the Merauke area have been provided with more food supplies, while arrangements have been completed for the delivery of rations to the remaining Indonesian forces located on the unarmed Indonesian ship at Sorong, in accordance with the agreement.

UN Observer Groups Visited

Commander Melin, accompanied by one representative each of the Netherlands and Indonesia, visited the various UN Military Observer posts. The Indonesian representative has agreed to a proposal by Brigadier Rikhye for the transfer of 180 Indonesians from Misool to Sorong, with the transfer to be made aboard a Netherlands ship. This move, Brigadier Rikhye stated, was in keeping with the spirit of the agreement, which requires a concentration of the Indonesian troops for food supply purposes.

Both the Netherlands and Indonesia consented to a proposal by Brigadier Rikhye for the operation of a direct radio link for United Nations communications between Hollandia and Jakarta. This operation is now working satisfactorily.

Brigadier Rikhye stated that most of the tasks assigned to him by the Secretary-General have been completed. He added that since 1 September no untoward incident has been reported and that if this situation continues, the hostilities can be said to have ended.

His second responsibility of posting officials of the UN Military Observer Team was completed on 28 August, he said. The third task of finalizing arrangements for deploying UN Security Forces was now well in hand.

In this respect, he said, he and Brigadier Said-Uddin Khan (Pakistan), Commander of the UN Security Force, had held several discussions with the Netherlands civil and military authorities. Brigadier Said-Uddin Khan was now on a five-day tour of the territory and on his return, the positioning of the UN Security Force would be completed.

Brigadier Rikhye added that he had requested that the UN Security Force should arrive by 1 October, so as to relieve the Netherlands garrisons soon after.

The Air Transport Unit, he said, was assembling aircraft rapidly. Amphibious planes and helicopters had started arriving in Biak.

Brigadier Rikhye stated that the Netherlands had reported two incidents concerning the unauthorized entry of Indonesians in the territory, and believed to have been landed by submarine on 21 August. These reports were now under investigation and

(more)

under the provisions of the Agreement discussions were proceeding between the United Nations, the Netherlands and Indonesian liaison teams, he added.

Brigadier Rikhye concluded with the statement that the progress made by the United Nations toward achievement of the goals set out in the Agreement had largely been due to the spirit of cooperation and assistance provided to the United Nations by the Netherlands and Indonesian authorities. With the continued good will of the two parties, he was confident that the entire mission entrusted to him would soon be completed.

\* \*\*\* \*



CVN/pbg

11 September 1962

Dear Mr. Littlejohns,

Thank you for your kind letter of 6 September.

I am happy to know that you are pleased with the co-operation on the GPI side in regard to the recent Agreement on West New Guinea (West Irian).

I hope to have a press conference on Monday 17 September.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

U Thant  
Acting Secretary-General

Mr. M. Littlejohns  
Reuters Ltd.  
Room C-316  
United Nations

cc: Miss Platz

CVH/pbg

11 September 1962

Dear Mr. Littlejohns,

Thank you for your kind letter of 6 September.

I am happy to know that you are pleased with the co-operation on the OPI side in regard to the recent Agreement on West New Guinea (West Irian).

I hope to have a press conference on Monday 17 September.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

U Thant  
Acting Secretary-General

Mr. M. Littlejohns  
Reuters Ltd.  
Room C-316  
United Nations

cc: Miss Platz

.....

The Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations and has the honour to bring to his attention the attached copy of a note of 27 September 1962 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the Acting Secretary-General concerning flights by Australian airlines to and over West New Guinea (West Irian). In this respect the Acting Secretary-General is pleased to inform the Permanent Representative that, as an interim measure subject to later re-consideration by the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) and Australia in the light of experience, the UNTEA will, as far as practicably possible, continue to extend to Australian airlines operating to or over West New Guinea (West Irian) the rights and facilities previously extended by the Kingdom of the Netherlands in accordance with the treaties in force between Australia and the Netherlands on this subject.

2 October 1962

UNTEA Distr.

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE NETHERLANDS  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
711 THIRD AVENUE  
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.  
TELEPHONE: OXford 7-5547

No. 5876

The Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to dispatch herewith one copy each of the "Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia for the establishment of air services" of 25 September 1951, and of the "International Air services Agreement" of 7 December 1944.

The submission of these copies is made in view of the desirability of UNTEA being aware of the fact that the two agreements authorize the Australian QANTAS Airlines to perform operations to and overflights of West New Guinea (West Irian).

The Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the Netherlands Government would be grateful if UNTEA could confirm to the Australian Government that these arrangements may continue during the period of UNTEA-administration in West New Guinea (West Irian) subject, of course, to any future agreement between Australia and the UNTEA.

The Permanent Representative of the Netherlands welcomes this opportunity to express once again the assurances of his highest consideration.

New York, 27 September 1962.



4 October, 1962

Dear José,

I am attaching a copy of a letter we have received from Mr. H. Wonsisor. Could we have your comments on this so that if you think necessary, an appropriate reply can be sent to him?

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

C.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. José Rolz-Bennett  
UNTEA  
Hollandia,  
West New Guinea  
(West Irian)

16 October, 1962

Dear Mr. Dwidjo:

The Acting Secretary-General has asked me to thank you for your kind letter. He has also asked me to tell you how much he appreciates the kind references you have made to his work.

Yours sincerely,

C.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. Dwidjo  
Village of Riting  
P.O. Box 12  
Djembar, Indonesia

18 October, 1962

Dear José,

Thank you for your letter of 13 October, 1962, enclosing copies of the personnel requirements for UNTEA. We agree that these posts could be filled by Indonesians and we hope that you will be able to get Indonesian candidates appointed without undue delay. We have also noted with interest the inclusion of a new post, that of Deputy Director of Sea Communication at Djakarta.

I am sending a copy of your list to the Controller's office so that they can work on the budgetary implications of these appointments.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. José Rolz-Bennett  
UNTEA  
Hollandia  
West New Guinea (West Irian)

C.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

cc: Secretary-General (2)  
Narasimhan  
McCaw

McCaw  
Coates  
MacFarquhar  
Seward



CVN/pbg

cc: Miss Platz

25 October 1962

My dear Ambassador Russel,

On return from West New Guinea Brigadier Indarjit Rikhye brought to the notice of the Acting Secretary-General the outstanding manner in which Commander O. W. Mflin had performed his duties as the Chief of the United Nations Military Observers in West New Guinea. I have since had occasion to study the report on the United Nations Military Observers' activities in West New Guinea submitted by Commander Mflin. It is clear to me that the tactful way in which Commander Mflin dealt with all parties concerned and his diplomatic skill averted many serious situations. His personal leadership of the Military Observers, his integrity and the confidence that it generated, and his visits throughout the territory largely contributed towards the effectiveness of the United Nations during this early crucial period.

I would also like to take advantage of this occasion to request you, on behalf of the Acting Secretary-General, to convey to the Government of Sweden his sincere thanks for making the services of Commander Mflin and other Military Observers available to the United Nations to assist in the implementation of the understanding regarding the cessation of hostilities between Indonesia and the Netherlands in West New Guinea.

Yours sincerely,

C. V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Her Excellency  
Mrs. Agda Russel  
Permanent Representative of Sweden  
to the United Nations  
8 East 69th Street  
New York 21, New York

CVN/pbg

cc: Miss Platz

25 October 1962

My dear Ambassador Russell,

On return from West New Guinea Brigadier Djar Jit Rihnye brought to the notice of the Acting Secretary-General the outstanding manner in which Commander O. W. Melin had performed his duties as the Chief of the United Nations Military Observers in West New Guinea. I have since had occasion to study the report on the United Nations Military Observers' activities in West New Guinea submitted by Commander Melin. It is clear to me that the tactful way in which Commander Melin dealt with all parties concerned and his diplomatic skill averted many serious situations. His personal leadership of the Military Observers, his integrity and the confidence that it generated, and his visits throughout the territory largely contributed towards the effectiveness of the United Nations during this early crucial period.

I would also like to take advantage of this occasion to request you, on behalf of the Acting Secretary-General, to convey to the Government of Sweden his sincere thanks for making the services of Commander Melin and other Military Observers available to the United Nations to assist in the implementation of the understanding regarding the cessation of hostilities between Indonesia and the Netherlands in West New Guinea.

Yours sincerely,

C. V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Her Excellency  
Mrs. Agla Russell  
Permanent Representative of Sweden  
to the United Nations  
8 East 69th Street  
New York 21, New York

Mr. G.L. Obhrai  
Director  
External Relations Division, OPI

1 November, 1962

Mr. C.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Information about the U.N. Administration in New Guinea

In principle I think it would be a good idea to prepare a small pamphlet on the United Nations administration of West New Guinea (West Irian). As to timing, it would be better if we wait until the United Nations Administrator Ambassador Djalal Abdeh takes charge of the operations there. Also you may wish to discuss with Mr. Tyrrell, on his return, the availability of pictorial material for such a publication.

Mr. G.L. Obhrai  
Director  
External Relations Division, OPI

1 November, 1962

Mr. C.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Information about the U.N. Administration in New Guinea

In principle I think it would be a good idea to prepare a small pamphlet on the United Nations administration of West New Guinea (West Irian). As to timing, it would be better if we wait until the United Nations Administrator Ambassador Djalal Abdoh takes charge of the operations there. Also you may wish to discuss with Mr. Tyrrell, on his return, the availability of pictorial material for such a publication.

*/ November 1962*

Dear Mr. Abdoh,

I am most grateful that you have accepted the position of United Nations Administrator in West New Guinea (West Irian), and I wish to express to you my best wishes for your success. I am happy that it has been possible to obtain a man of your eminence, with long United Nations experience, for this novel task. While it involves onerous responsibilities, I am sure you will find it rewarding in directing the United Nations administration of a territory. As this is the first time that the United Nations has assumed the administration of a territory, I would like to take this opportunity to explain to you my impressions of your task and of the main principles of policy which will direct it.

Any such explanation must naturally start with reference to the Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands under which temporary executive authority over West New Guinea (West Irian) has been transferred to the United Nations. As you will have seen from Article II of that Agreement the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) is "established by and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary-General". Articles IV and V of the Agreement provide that I shall appoint the Administrator, who "as chief executive officer of the UNTEA, will have full authority under the direction of the Secretary-General to administer the territory for the period of the UNTEA administration in accordance with the terms of the present Agreement". These Articles indicate that, while final responsibility rests with me, you have all the necessary authority to administer the territory. I envisage that you will want to consult me on all major questions of policy, while undertaking the day-to-day administration wholly on your own initiative. It flows from the "full authority" vested in you, that all civilian and military personnel in the territory are under your control and direction.

From the Articles just mentioned, you will note that the UNTEA is a United Nations operation, to be conducted in line with the purposes and principles of the Charter. These purposes and principles may serve to provide one of the guide lines for your administration.

Another guide line is to be found in Article V of the Agreement, which states that the administration is to be "in accordance with the terms of the present Agreement". I shall refer to some of the specific responsibilities which this entails later in the course of the present letter. However, at this point, I would like to indicate my understanding of the spirit in which the Agreement was concluded and in the light of which it is to be interpreted.



As you know, the Agreement brought to an end a long and bitter dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands, by establishing an orderly means for transferring the territory from the latter to the former. The United Nations is only in West New Guinea (West Irian) for a brief period, and for the purpose of arranging for a smooth transfer. In these conditions, it is not for the United Nations to attempt to introduce legislative reforms or long range programmes. As far as possible, the existing legal structure should be maintained. This flows also from Article XI of the Agreement which provides for the continuation, in most cases, of existing legislation during the UNTEA period, subject to UNTEA's right to amend laws and regulations, or to issue new ones, after consultation with representative councils. The power to legislate should thus be sparingly used, and confined to cases where legislative changes are absolutely necessary. When and if changes are made you will of course wish to give the representative councils ample opportunity to express their views, and you might, at your discretion, also wish to obtain informally the views of the Indonesian authorities on contemplated changes in view of the fact that they will eventually be assuming the administration.

From what I have said, you will see that UNTEA is essentially a "holding" operation, pending the transfer to Indonesia, and should be conducted as such. You will, of course, always have in mind the necessity for arranging that the transfer will take place as smoothly as possible and with the least disruption. This point leads naturally to the question of recruitment for vacant posts in the territorial administration. As you know, the Agreement leaves complete freedom of recruitment to the United Nations, subject to the proviso that certain top positions should be filled by persons who are not nationals of either Indonesia or the Netherlands. Recruitment for those top posts has already taken place. The persons who fill them will provide you with your civil service "Cabinet", and you will wish to consult them on all decisions of policy coming within the sphere of their duties. For other vacant posts you will wish to employ as many Papuans as possible, who have the necessary qualifications. There will still remain many vacancies, particularly as and when the Netherlands nationals presently serving with the UNTEA begin to leave. While posts which require their incumbents to take important "political" decisions should be reserved to persons having no connexion with Indonesia or the Netherlands so as to preserve the impartial and international character of the administration, it would seem natural in the case of many other posts to turn to Indonesia for suitable candidates, subject to your full right to accept or reject such candidates on the basis of their qualifications. By "phasing in" Indonesians as Netherlands nationals depart, the former will be given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the territory so that when the territory is itself transferred this may be done with the minimum disruption, as nationals of Indonesia are placed in positions which are important for ensuring efficient day-to-day operations of government. Experience during the first month of UNTEA indicates that since qualified Indonesian candidates have been available and acceptable for all posts falling vacant, with the exception of a few posts of translator and auditor, it is unlikely you will need to resort to "international" recruitment on any scale.



Apart from civilian personnel, there is of course the United Nations Security Force provided for in Article VII of the Agreement, which states, inter alia, that "the Secretary-General will provide the UNTEA with such security forces as the United Nations Administrator deems necessary". As you know, the main contingent of the security force has been supplied by the Government of Pakistan and is already in the territory. The size of the contingent was dictated by our preliminary estimates of the number of men required. Should you, however, feel it is insufficient, after you have had the opportunity to study the situation in the territory, I shall of course seek to supplement it in accordance with your requests, in consultation with Indonesia. The security forces in the territory will serve, as a whole, under the terms of a general directive which is in an advanced stage of preparation. The directive will make it clear that both the military and the police commanders are under your direct authority. Furthermore, throughout the chain of command it will be made clear that the military and the police are subject to the control of the relevant civilian authority, in accordance with normal practices.

Let me now turn to certain of the specific responsibilities vested in the Administrator under the Agreement. Article VIII provides that the Administrator "will send periodic reports to the Secretary-General on the principal aspects of the implementation of the present Agreement." If you find it appropriate and necessary after studying conditions in the territory, you might consider instituting a system of monthly reports on important aspects of your administration which could serve as the basis for my reports to Indonesia and the Netherlands which are also required under the same Article.

Under Article X of the Agreement, UNTEA is required "to widely publicize and explain the terms of the ... Agreement." I believe this Article was included to ensure that the population be fully informed of all aspects of the Agreement which are of concern to them. In implementing it you may want to emphasize that the United Nations contemplates no drastic changes, and that the Agreement guarantees the human rights of the population both during and after the UNTEA administration. Article X also makes specific mention of publicizing the provisions of the Agreement for the eventual exercise of self-determination by the population. The United Nations of course expects that a full and proper opportunity will be given at the appropriate time for the people to exercise their right of self-determination, having in mind international practices and policies in this field in which the United Nations has itself considerable experience. I have expressed this view in my statements to the General Assembly and to the parties to the Agreement, and you will naturally wish to uphold this position should any questions arise in the course of your duties concerning the question of self-determination. As for the question of leaving behind certain experts after the termination of the UNTEA administration, to assist Indonesia in connexion with arrangements for self-determination, I shall consult with you at the appropriate time.

Article XXII of the Agreement contains the guarantee of human rights to which I have already referred. As this is a United Nations operation, it will of course be of particular concern to you to see that these rights are scrupulously observed. The same Article also refers to freedom of movement to and from the territory for Indonesian and Netherlands civilians. It has already been established that such persons require visas. Procedures are presently in effect for handling all visa applications through the medium of United Nations Information Centres and offices of TAB Resident Representatives, these offices being required to obtain approval from Hollandia before visas are actually issued. A United Nations travel document has also been prepared for issue to inhabitants of the territory who apply for it, in accordance with the exchange of notes on this question which took place at the time of the signature of the Agreement. The United Nations Legal Officer already in Hollandia is fully cognizant of all the arrangements which have been made both for the issue of visas and of travel documents.

You will have noted that the financial side of the UNTEA operation is governed by Article XXIV of the Agreement. While Indonesia and the Netherlands have the right to be consulted on budgetary matters, the Secretary-General has the final decision. The budget of the territory is already in course of preparation in the Controller's Office at United Nations Headquarters. Close collaboration and co-ordination between Hollandia and Headquarters will thus be necessary on financial questions. In view of the need to consult with Indonesia and the Netherlands on financial matters I believe the actual negotiation is best conducted through the Permanent Missions in New York. The budget will thus be finally established at Headquarters. However, in so doing, the fullest weight will be given to any requests or observations you may wish to submit to me.

I believe the foregoing covers some of the major responsibilities of the Administrator, except for your final duty which, under Article XI of the Agreement, is to "transfer all or part of the administration to Indonesia at any time after the first phase of the UNTEA Administration." It is the understanding of all concerned that this transfer will take place, in full, as soon as possible after 30 April 1963. The expression "as soon as possible" would cover an interval of only a day or two, although this is a matter to be determined by conditions prevailing at that time. I will much appreciate your recommendation in due course on this matter.

In conclusion, let me again extend to you my thanks and my best wishes for the success of your novel and responsible task.

Yours sincerely,



U Thant  
Acting Secretary-General

1 November 1962

Dear Mr. Abdoh,

I am most grateful that you have accepted the position of United Nations Administrator in West New Guinea (West Irian), and I wish to express to you my best wishes for your success. I am happy that it has been possible to obtain a man of your eminence, with long United Nations experience, for this novel task. While it involves onerous responsibilities, I am sure you will find it rewarding in directing the United Nations administration of a territory. As this is the first time that the United Nations has assumed the administration of a territory, I would like to take this opportunity to explain to you my impressions of your task and of the main principles of policy which will direct it.

Any such explanation must naturally start with reference to the Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands under which temporary executive authority over West New Guinea (West Irian) has been transferred to the United Nations. As you will have seen from Article II of that Agreement the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) is "established by and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary-General". Articles IV and V of the Agreement provide that I shall appoint the Administrator, who "as chief executive officer of the UNTEA, will have full authority under the direction of the Secretary-General to administer the territory for the period of the UNTEA administration in accordance with the terms of the present Agreement". These Articles indicate that, while final responsibility rests with me, you have all the necessary authority to administer the territory. I envisage that you will want to consult me on all major questions of policy, while undertaking the day-to-day administration wholly on your own initiative. It flows from the "full authority" vested in you, that all civilian and military personnel in the territory are under your control and direction.

From the Articles just mentioned, you will note that the UNTEA is a United Nations operation, to be conducted in line with the purposes and principles of the Charter. These purposes and principles may serve to provide one of the guide lines for your administration.

Another guide line is to be found in Article V of the Agreement, which states that the administration is to be "in accordance with the terms of the present Agreement". I shall refer to some of the specific responsibilities which this entails later in the course of the present letter. However, at this point, I would like to indicate my understanding of the spirit in which the Agreement was concluded and in the light of which it is to be interpreted.



As you know, the Agreement brought to an end a long and bitter dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands, by establishing an orderly means for transferring the territory from the latter to the former. The United Nations is only in West New Guinea (West Irian) for a brief period, and for the purpose of arranging for a smooth transfer. In these conditions, it is not for the United Nations to attempt to introduce legislative reforms or long range programmes. As far as possible, the existing legal structure should be maintained. This flows also from Article XI of the Agreement which provides for the continuation, in most cases, of existing legislation during the UNTEA period, subject to UNTEA's right to amend laws and regulations, or to issue new ones, after consultation with representative councils. The power to legislate should thus be sparingly used, and confined to cases where legislative changes are absolutely necessary. When and if changes are made you will of course wish to give the representative councils ample opportunity to express their views, and you might, at your discretion, also wish to obtain informally the views of the Indonesian authorities on contemplated changes in view of the fact that they will eventually be assuming the administration.

From what I have said, you will see that UNTEA is essentially a "holding" operation, pending the transfer to Indonesia, and should be conducted as such. You will, of course, always have in mind the necessity for arranging that the transfer will take place as smoothly as possible and with the least disruption. This point leads naturally to the question of recruitment for vacant posts in the territorial administration. As you know, the Agreement leaves complete freedom of recruitment to the United Nations, subject to the proviso that certain top positions should be filled by persons who are not nationals of either Indonesia or the Netherlands. Recruitment for those top posts has already taken place. The persons who fill them will provide you with your civil service "Cabinet", and you will wish to consult them on all decisions of policy coming within the sphere of their duties. For other vacant posts you will wish to employ as many Papuans as possible, who have the necessary qualifications. There will still remain many vacancies, particularly as and when the Netherlands nationals presently serving with the UNTEA begin to leave. While posts which require their incumbents to take important "political" decisions should be reserved to persons having no connexion with Indonesia or the Netherlands so as to preserve the impartial and international character of the administration, it would seem natural in the case of many other posts to turn to Indonesia for suitable candidates, subject to your full right to accept or reject such candidates on the basis of their qualifications. By "phasing in" Indonesians as Netherlands nationals depart, the former will be given an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the territory so that when the territory is itself transferred this may be done with the minimum disruption, as nationals of Indonesia are placed in positions which are important for ensuring efficient day-to-day operations of government. Experience during the first month of UNTEA indicates that since qualified Indonesian candidates have been available and acceptable for all posts falling vacant, with the exception of a few posts of translator and auditor, it is unlikely you will need to resort to "international" recruitment on any scale.

Apart from civilian personnel, there is of course the United Nations Security Force provided for in Article VII of the Agreement, which states, inter alia, that "the Secretary-General will provide the UNTFA with such security forces as the United Nations Administrator deems necessary". As you know, the main contingent of the security force has been supplied by the Government of Pakistan and is already in the territory. The size of the contingent was dictated by our preliminary estimates of the number of men required. Should you, however, feel it is insufficient, after you have had the opportunity to study the situation in the territory, I shall of course seek to supplement it in accordance with your requests, in consultation with Indonesia. The security forces in the territory will serve, as a whole, under the terms of a general directive which is in an advanced stage of preparation. The directive will make it clear that both the military and the police commanders are under your direct authority. Furthermore, throughout the chain of command it will be made clear that the military and the police are subject to the control of the relevant civilian authority, in accordance with normal practices.

Let me now turn to certain of the specific responsibilities vested in the Administrator under the Agreement. Article VIII provides that the Administrator "will send periodic reports to the Secretary-General on the principal aspects of the implementation of the present Agreement." If you find it appropriate and necessary after studying conditions in the territory, you might consider instituting a system of monthly reports on important aspects of your administration which could serve as the basis for my reports to Indonesia and the Netherlands which are also required under the same Article.

Under Article X of the Agreement, UNTFA is required "to widely publicize and explain the terms of the ... Agreement." I believe this Article was included to ensure that the population be fully informed of all aspects of the Agreement which are of concern to them. In implementing it you may want to emphasize that the United Nations contemplates no drastic changes, and that the Agreement guarantees the human rights of the population both during and after the UNTFA administration. Article X also makes specific mention of publicizing the provisions of the Agreement for the eventual exercise of self-determination by the population. The United Nations of course expects that a full and proper opportunity will be given at the appropriate time for the people to exercise their right of self-determination, having in mind international practices and policies in this field in which the United Nations has itself considerable experience. I have expressed this view in my statements to the General Assembly and to the parties to the Agreement, and you will naturally wish to uphold this position should any questions arise in the course of your duties concerning the question of self-determination. As for the question of leaving behind certain experts after the termination of the UNTFA administration, to assist Indonesia in connexion with arrangements for self-determination, I shall consult with you at the appropriate time.

Article XXII of the Agreement contains the guarantee of human rights to which I have already referred. As this is a United Nations operation, it will of course be of particular concern to you to see that these rights are scrupulously observed. The same Article also refers to freedom of movement to and from the territory for Indonesian and Netherlands civilians. It has already been established that such persons require visas. Procedures are presently in effect for handling all visa applications through the medium of United Nations Information Centres and offices of TAB Resident Representatives, these offices being required to obtain approval from Hollandia before visas are actually issued. A United Nations travel document has also been prepared for issue to inhabitants of the territory who apply for it, in accordance with the exchange of notes on this question which took place at the time of the signature of the Agreement. The United Nations Legal Officer already in Hollandia is fully cognizant of all the arrangements which have been made both for the issue of visas and of travel documents.

You will have noted that the financial side of the UNTEA operation is governed by Article XXIV of the Agreement. While Indonesia and the Netherlands have the right to be consulted on budgetary matters, the Secretary-General has the final decision. The budget of the territory is already in course of preparation in the Controller's Office at United Nations Headquarters. Close collaboration and co-ordination between Hollandia and Headquarters will thus be necessary on financial questions. In view of the need to consult with Indonesia and the Netherlands on financial matters I believe the actual negotiation is best conducted through the Permanent Missions in New York. The budget will thus be finally established at Headquarters. However, in so doing, the fullest weight will be given to any requests or observations you may wish to submit to me.

I believe the foregoing covers some of the major responsibilities of the Administrator, except for your final duty which, under Article XI of the Agreement, is to "transfer all or part of the administration to Indonesia at any time after the first phase of the UNTEA Administration." It is the understanding of all concerned that this transfer will take place, in full, as soon as possible after 30 April 1963. The expression "as soon as possible" would cover an interval of only a day or two, although this is a matter to be determined by conditions prevailing at that time. I will much appreciate your recommendation in due course on this matter.

In conclusion, let me again extend to you my thanks and my best wishes for the success of your novel and responsible task.

Yours sincerely,



U Thant  
Acting Secretary-General



6 November 1962

Dear Mr. Pavicic,

I am grateful to you for your letter of 2 November 1962 enclosing copies of the Indonesian Herald. I have noted the news items on West New Guinea (West Irian) with interest.

Yours sincerely,

C.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. Vojko P. Pavicic  
Technical Assistance Board.  
Office of the Resident Representative  
and Director of Special Fund Programmes  
in Indonesia  
76 Kebon Sirih  
Djakarta II/2

6 November 1962

Dear Mr. Womsiwor,

Your letter of 19 September 1962 to the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations has been transmitted to the United Nations Administrator for West New Guinea (West Irian). The matter raised therein is under consideration by the economic department of the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority.

Sincerely yours,

C. V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. H. Womsiwor  
Hôtel des Indes  
The Hague  
Netherlands

12  
29/11

Question and Answer

in House of Representatives  
CANBERRA,  
Australia

on 29th November, 1962

WEST NEW GUINEA

Mr Monaghan  
Labour Party, New South Wales

I should like to direct a question to the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, in his capacity as Acting Minister for External Affairs.

Has the Government knowledge or any intimation that Indonesia is organizing to set aside its agreement with the Dutch on the future of West New Guinea?

I seek information particularly on the Government's knowledge of the likelihood of Indonesia taking control in January next year instead of May as agreed.

Secondly, what information can the Government give to this Parliament about the projected plebiscite of 1969 to determine whether West New Guinea should be self-governing or whether it should become part of Indonesia?

In respect of both matters with which my question is concerned, I ask: 'What is the Government's attitude?'

Mr Menzies  
Acting Minister for External Affairs

We are aware of these recent statements that have been credited to President Soekarno, but our view is that the agreement was made and that the agreement should be adhered to. It was approved by the United Nations and it should not be varied except with the approval of the United Nations. The idea that the plebiscite should be abandoned is one that strikes directly across the whole principle for which this Parliament has stood, and which was acknowledged in the agreement made between the parties and approved by the United Nations.

-----

23 January 1963

Dear Mr. Macdonnell,

On behalf of the Secretary-General I should like to reply to your letter of 16 January 1963 on the recommendations of the Second Pacific Regional Air Navigation Meeting as they affect West New Guinea (West Irian). Your understanding is correct with respect to the implementation of the recommendations under the three categories mentioned in your letter, and I am forwarding a copy of your letter to the United Nations Administrator in West New Guinea (West Irian) for appropriate action by him.

Yours sincerely,

G.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. R.M. Macdonnell  
Secretary-General  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
International Aviation Building  
Montreal, Canada

cc: Dr. Djalal Abdoh  
Mr. Roltz-Bennett

ORGANISATION DE L'AVIATION  
CIVILE INTERNATIONALE



ORGANIZACIÓN DE AVIACIÓN  
CIVIL INTERNACIONAL

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION  
INTERNATIONAL AVIATION BUILDING  
MONTREAL, CANADA

*Jose*  
*Could you kindly*  
*take this over? Ta*  
*can*  
*16 JAN 1963 19/1*

WHEN REPLYING, PLEASE QUOTE  
REFERENCE NUMBER AND DATE  
INDICATED ON THE RECEIPT OF THIS REPLY

SR 77/2  
SR 77/1

Dear U Thant,

Further to my letter SR 77/1 of 12 November 1962 and your reply of 16 November concerning the recommendations of the Second Pacific Regional Air Navigation Meeting as they affect West New Guinea, I am now able to advise that the ICAO Council has acted upon the final report and it is being transmitted to States concerned for implementation as approved.

With regard to the territory of West New Guinea the approved recommendations call for action in three categories:

- a) those to be implemented prior to 1 May 1963;
- b) those for which action is required prior to 1 May 1963 in planning for implementation after that date;
- c) those not requiring any action until after 1 May 1963.

With regard to the recommendations in category a) above I have assumed from our earlier correspondence that these are matters to be acted upon by the United Nations Administrator of the territory and I have instructed the ICAO Representative for the Far East and Pacific to communicate with him in this regard. With regard to the recommendations in category b) these also would appear to be matters of concern to the United Nations Administrator of the territory but I presume that parallel consultations with the Indonesian authorities should be effected. As far as the recommendations in category c) are concerned these would appear to be the sole concern of the Indonesian Administration in which case it would seem appropriate for the ICAO Far East and Pacific Representative to consult directly with the Indonesian authorities.

I would appreciate having your confirmation that the above procedures in dealing with implementation of the recommendations of the Second Pacific Regional Air Navigation Meeting as they affect West New Guinea are in order.

Yours sincerely,

R. A. Macdonnell  
Secretary General

U Thant,  
Secretary General,  
United Nations,  
New York, N. Y.,  
U. S. A.

18 February 1963

CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Djalal,

Many thanks for your letter of 13 February 1963 which came in by pouch today.

The decision to place air time at the disposal of the Indonesian Mission to broadcast talks at their own responsibility within the special information campaign to prepare the population for the transfer of authority to Indonesia is certainly a good one. It is from the Indonesian side that the population should be anxious to hear what their plans are after 1 May 1963; and of course, if they overstep the rules of the game, you can take recourse to the procedure outlined in your letter. Perhaps now that agreement has been reached on the modalities for the transfer of administration, our Indonesian friends will calm down.

With warmest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

José Rolz-Bennett  
Deputy Chef de Cabinet

Dr. Djalal Abdoh  
Administrator  
UNTEA  
Hollandia  
West New Guinea (West Irian)





UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY  
UNTEA

West New Guinea (New Guinea)

Office of the Administrator

Hollandia, 13 February 1963

CONFIDENTIAL

My dear José,

One of the questions discussed with Mr. Harasimhan was our plan for a special information campaign to prepare the population for the transfer of authority to Indonesia.

It has been agreed that we will place air time at the disposal of the Indonesian Mission to broadcast the talks at their own responsibility; after receiving their assurances that they will be of an information nature. In case anything was broadcast in violation of such agreement, the first time we will warn them verbally; the second the warning will be in writing; and the third will mean denying the air time and requiring scripts for approval before the broadcast.

My warmest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Djalal Rida  
Administrator

Mr. José Rols-Bennett  
Deputy Chief de Cabinet  
Executive Office of the  
Secretary-General  
United Nations  
New York 17, N.Y.

Dr. Djalal Abdoh  
UNTEA Administrator  
Hollandia  
West New Guinea (West Irian)

18 February 1963

J. Rolz-Bennett  
Deputy Chef de Cabinet

UNTEA stamps

Please find enclosed a copy of the memorandum we have received from the Acting Director of General Services. The suggestions contained in the memorandum are based on our practice applicable to United Nations stamps. We feel that it can be applied to UNTEA stamps also. Please let us know if this is agreeable to you.

copy to Director of General Services

-COPY-

To: Mr. J. Rolz-Bennett  
Deputy Chef de Cabinet  
SG/Exec Office, 3834

13 February 1963

From: Carey Seward  
Acting Director of General Services

Subject: UNTEA STAMPS

In the course of sale of the 100,000 sets of UNTEA stamps at Headquarters, the United Nations Postal Administration has received many enquiries which need to be clarified after consultation with you. The questions can be summarized as follows:

1. On the handing over of the territory to Indonesia on 1 May 1963, will the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority withdraw from all the Post Offices UNTEA stamps, and will their use for postage purposes in the territory cease?
2. Does the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority propose to destroy any unused quantities or will such unused quantities be retained for further philatelic sales?

Many of the dealers are hesitant to buy more than what they can dispose of in short periods. They would be highly encouraged to buy before 1 May 1963, the stock available for philatelic purposes at Headquarters if they were assured that on termination of the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority Administration, all unused quantities of UNTEA stamps would be withdrawn from sale and would be destroyed in accordance with standard practice.

In the interest of the Organization it is recommended that all unused United Nations Temporary Executive Authority Stamps be withdrawn from sale as of date of handing over the territory to the Indonesian Government, who should be advised well in advance in order to allow them sufficient time to arrange for replacement.

The withdrawn stamps should be destroyed under Internal Audit supervision in accordance with usual procedures applicable to United Nations stamps.

Your reply confirming the above recommendations would be highly appreciated.

(signed) Carey Seward

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations and, upon the successful termination of the task entrusted to the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in West Irian (West New Guinea), has the honour to express to the Government of the United States of America his deep appreciation for its prompt and timely assistance in the provision of aircrafts and crew to provide support for the United Nations Security Force in West Irian (West New Guinea).

3 May 1963

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations and, upon the successful termination of the task entrusted to the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority in West Irian (West New Guinea), has the honour to express to the Government of Canada his deep appreciation for their prompt and timely assistance in the provision of aircrafts and crew to provide support for the United Nations Security Force in West Irian (West New Guinea).

3 May 1963

14 May 1963

Dear Mr. Sen,

Thank you for your kind letter of 1 May. I am also glad to know that you enjoyed your assignment as Deputy Administrator of UNTEA. I share your satisfaction at the successful conclusion of this operation on 1 May.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

U Thant

Mr. Sudhir Sen  
c/o United Nations Technical Assistance Board  
Box 1423 P.O.  
Accra, Ghana

cc - Mr. Lemieux



*Lucien*  
cc: Mr. Narasimhan  
Mr. Towell

5 JUNE 1964 G.J. Janosek

1033

3305

OPI

10115-301

URGENT SEND VIA COMMERCIAL NOT IN CIRCUIT

COMMUNISM  
PORT MORSBY (PAPUA/NEW GUINEA)

DISSEMINATE MESSAGE FROM JANOSEK FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM SECHEN TO BE DELIVERED  
AS PER YOUR LETTER DATED 29 MAY:  
QUOTE IT GIVES ME VERY GREAT PLEASURE TO EXPRESS MY BEST WISHES TO THE HOUSE OF  
ASSEMBLY FOR PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA ON THIS SOLEMN BUT NONETHELESS HAPPY OCCASION  
OF ITS FIRST CONVOCATION. PARA. THIS IS AN OCCASION NOT ONLY FOR THE PEOPLE  
OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA BUT ALSO FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AS THE INAUGURATION  
OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY IS IN LINE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE UNITED  
NATIONS VISITING MISSION, WHICH WAS ENDORSED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL AND  
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT  
STEPS TAKEN BY THE PEOPLE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA AND WITH THE GUIDANCE OF  
AUSTRALIA ON THE ROAD TO SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE WHICH IS THE FINAL  
OBJECTIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM. PARA. I HAVE FULL CONFIDENCE  
THAT THE PEOPLE OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA WILL CONTINUE THEIR FIRM PROGRESS  
TOWARDS THE GOALS SET OUT IN THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER, AND I WISH TO TAKE  
THIS OPPORTUNITY TO EXTEND TO THEM ALL MY BEST WISHES FOR A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS  
FUTURE UNQUOTE

George J. Janosek, Director  
External Relations Div. OPI

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE

for Papua—New Guinea

P.O. Box 472  
Telephone: 2144  
2145  
Cable: Ombinet Port Moresby

Island Products Building,  
Champion Parade,  
Port Moresby,  
Papua—New Guinea.

29th May, 1964.

My dear Bill,

You may already know that the newly elected "House of Assembly" for Papua and New Guinea will be inaugurated by His Excellency, the Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia, Viscount Lord De L'Isle on Monday, 8th June, 1964. Preparations for this event have been going on for a long time and many dignitaries will be coming to Port Moresby specially to attend this ceremony, including the Minister for Territories and the Deputy Prime Minister of Australia, the British High Commissioner to Australia and the American Ambassador in Canberra. An invitation to designate a representative has been as you may be aware extended to the Secretary-General last week.

As the "House of Assembly" is very likely to receive congratulatory messages, I am sure one from the Secretary-General will be quite appropriate and highly appreciated not only by the Administration but by all sections of the population who regard this development as the boldest step yet taken in this Territory on the road to self-government. I am sorry for being late in coming forward with this suggestion but it is better late than never.

The "House of Assembly" is in line with one of three major recommendations by the Port Moresby which were endorsed by the Trusteeship Council and the General Assembly. It consists of 38 native members and 26 European members of whom 10 are appointed by the Administration or members ex-officio, 10 others who have been returned from special non-native electorates and 6 who defeated native opponents in six of the 44 open electorates where people of all races were entitled to nominate.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

A.S. Rajani,  
Director

Mr. William C. Powell,  
Chief, Centre Services,  
External Relations Division,  
CPI. United Nations, NY.

ALD/ksn

cc: Mr. Rolz-Bennett  
✓ Mr. Lemieux  
Registry

PO 240 PI

2 March 1967

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letters of  
13, 15 and 23 February 1967 addressed to the Secretary-  
General, concerning West Irian.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Alain L. Dangeard  
First Officer

Mr. M.W. Kaisiepo  
46 Phoenixstraat  
Post Office Box 209  
Delft, The Netherlands

cc: Mr. Narasimhan  
Miss Geary  
Mr. Lemieux ✓  
Registry

23 March 1967

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of 2 March 1967 addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning West Irian.

..... As you know, the Secretary-General's responsibilities in regard to West Irian are contained in the agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as authorized by a resolution of the General Assembly of 21 September 1962. Copies of the agreement and the General Assembly resolution are contained in the document attached.

It is within this framework that the Secretary-General is continuing his consultations towards the implementation of the agreement.

Yours sincerely,

José Rolz-Bennett  
Under-Secretary for Special  
Political Affairs

Mr. Ernst Wipmuller  
7 Pinebrook Court  
Silver Spring  
Maryland 20904

7 Pinehook court,  
Silver Spring,  
Maryland 20904  
March 2, 1967.

Mr. U Thant,  
Secretary General of the United Nations,  
United Nations Building,  
New York, N. Y.

Ind

Excellency:

(West German)

As I was born and raised in West New Guinea, I take a deep interest in the well-being and the political development of the people of this disputed Territory. When our family left New Guinea in 1962 after the Bunker agreement had been signed, the people of the territory were promised that they could determine their own political future by 1969. Could you please tell me what preparations the United Nations is making to implement the Bunker agreement?

Respectfully yours,

Ernst Wipmoller

KSN/

cc: Mr. Rolz-Bennett  
✓Mr. Lemieux  
Registry

3 April 1967

Dear Mr. Kaisiepo,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I wish to  
acknowledge receipt of your letter to him of 21 March 1967  
in which you request an interview. I shall be happy to  
receive you in my office at any time convenient to you.

Yours sincerely,

Alain L. Dangeard  
First Officer

Mr. M.W. Kaisiepo  
46 Phoenixstraat  
P.O. Box 209  
Delft, The Netherlands



HIGH COURT OF THE CHAMBER  
OF REPRESENTATIVES OF  
WEST NEW GUINEA / MELANESIA



Executive office

46 Phoenixstraat, P.O. Box 209 Tel. 01730-24993  
Delft - The Netherlands

DEWAN TERTINGGI  
RAKJAT  
NEW GUINEA BARAT / MELANESIA

MAR 22 1967

ACTION

1	<i>Mr. Karsimbar</i>
2	.....
3	.....
<input type="checkbox"/> - Action Completed	
<input type="checkbox"/> - Acknowledged	
<input type="checkbox"/> - No Action Required	
INITIALS	

New York March 21st 1967

The Secretary General of the  
United Nations  
in  
New York.

M.W.Kaisiepo.  
67/RWM/049/E.-

*PU 212 56*

Excellency,

Complying with the express wish of the Papuan people in West Papua/West Irian in particularly - and elected and recognized by my people mentioned above as its Highest representative - and on behalf of the High Court of Chamber of Representatives of West Papua /Melanesia in the free world, I take the liberty to request Your Excellency to allow me for a personal interview about the very difficult situation in West Papua/Irian at the moment.

In order to inform Your Excellency, I send You herewith my address in New York: Tudor Hotel  
304 East 42nd Street  
Room 233  
telf YUKon 6-8800  
New York .N.Y.

Hoping this entreaty will find a ready ear, I shall be much pleased to receive Your high appreciated news,

Yours most faithfully,

*M.W.Kaisiepo*

M.W.Kaisiepo.

*Kamil  
24/5/67*

20 May 1967

Note for the Record

West Irian

Mr. Kamil, Chargé d'Affaires of Indonesia, phoned today to inform me that a reply had been received from his Government concerning the date for my visit to Djakarta. The message stated that Mr. Malik, the Foreign Minister, would be happy to receive me in Djakarta at the end of July for discussions regarding West Irian.



José Rolz-Bennett

JRE/nb

Summary of action taken by the United Nations in  
implementation of the Agreement of 15 August 1962

Thus far, the following steps have been taken by the Secretary-General with regard to his responsibilities in West Irian:

1. On 14 May 1963, the Secretary-General sent a letter to Ambassador Palar informing the Government of Indonesia of his intention to designate a number of experts as provided for in article XVI of the Agreement. On 2 June 1963, the number of experts was reduced to three, following an oral request by the Government of Indonesia. The Government of Indonesia never replied to the Secretary-General's suggestion that the experts make periodic visits to West Irian and, as a result, the experts have never visited the territory.

2. In May 1964, at the invitation of the Government of Indonesia, Mr. José Rolz-Bennett visited West Irian and discussed in Djakarta the question of the implementation of the act of free choice. As a result of these discussions, an informal memorandum was given to Drs. Subandrio and Legowo suggesting, for the consideration of the Government of Indonesia, an early act of free choice (July 1965) with a two-stage consultation (election and consultation of the elected councilmen) [see annex II].

3. On 23 July 1965, in the name of the Secretary-General, Mr. Rolz-Bennett saw Ambassador Palar in an effort, kept intentionally informal, to obtain the views of the Government of Indonesia on the future implementation of the Agreement. On 18 September 1965, the Government of Indonesia replied that its intention was to "bilateralize" all questions concerning West Irian with the Netherlands. [see annex III]

/...

4. In January 1966, in a letter to Ambassador Palar, the Secretary-General reminded the Government of Indonesia of his own responsibilities in connexion with the implementation of the Agreement and asked for the continued co-operation of the Government of Indonesia to discharge them. Less than two months later, Dr. Subandrio was dismissed and arrested, which may account for the absence of any acknowledgement to this letter.  
[See Annex IV]

5. On 10 May 1967, Mr. Rolz-Bennett expressed to Mr. Abdullah Kamil, Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Indonesia, the desire of the Secretary-General to initiate without delay discussions with the Indonesian Government concerning all aspects of the act of self-determination, and suggested a visit of Mr. Rolz-Bennett to Djakarta to that effect. On 20 May 1967, Mr. Kamil replied that Mr. Adam Malik, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, would be happy to receive Mr. Rolz-Bennett at Djakarta at the end of July.

14 May 1963

My dear Ambassador Palar,

According to Article XVI of the Agreement of 15 August 1962 between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on the question of West Irian, the Secretary-General has to designate, at the time of the transfer of full administrative responsibility to Indonesia, a number of United Nations experts to perform certain functions of advising and assisting in preparations for carrying out the provisions for self-determination.

As you may be aware I discussed this question with His Excellency the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Dr. Subandrio, on 30 April and 1 May 1963 at Kota Baru and with his concurrence I incorporated the following statement in the Secretary-General's message which was read out at the time of the transfer of administration of West Irian to Indonesia:

"I would also like to announce that, in consultation with the Government of Indonesia, I have decided in principle to designate a few United Nations experts, serving in Headquarters and elsewhere, to perform the functions envisaged in Article XVI of the Agreement. These experts will visit Irian Barat (West New Guinea) as often as may be necessary and spend such time as may be required to enable them to report fully to me. Their duties will, prior to the arrival of the United Nations Representative to be designated under Article XVII, be limited to advising on and assisting in preparations for carrying out the provisions for self-determination, except insofar as the Government of Indonesia and I may agree upon their performing other expert functions."

Now action has to be taken to designate the experts themselves. The Secretary-General intends to designate officially as United Nations experts the following United Nations personnel, some of whom have

His Excellency  
Mr. Lambertus Nicodemus Palar  
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
Permanent Representative of Indonesia  
to the United Nations  
5 East 68th Street  
New York 21, New York

actually served in UNTEA and others have been dealing at Headquarters with the West Irian question: G. Janecek (Czechoslovakia), Ghulam Abbas (Pakistan), Miguel Marin (Spain), Ali Nekunam (Iran), Alain Dangeard (France) and Chengaleth Sivasanker (India). The Secretary-General intends to announce the designation of the above experts by the end of the month.

It is the intention of the Secretary-General that two or three of these experts will visit the territory at intervals of six months or so and submit reports to him under the terms of Article XVI of the Agreement. Their detailed itinerary will, of course, be worked out in consultation with your Mission.

The Secretary-General also proposes to place the experts under my supervision and that of Mr. Jose Rols-Bennett. We also hope to visit the territory as and when necessary, in consultation with the Government of Indonesia.

I hope that the above arrangements will meet with your Government's approval.

Yours sincerely,

C.V. Narasimhan  
Chef de Cabinet



COPY

Memorandum concerning the act of free choice in Irian Barat  
(West Irian)

The following points are suggested for consideration by the Government of Indonesia, concerning the further implementation of the Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands dated 15 August 1962:

1. The act of free choice provided for in Articles XVI-XXI of the Agreement, to be held in the month of July, 1965.
2. The act of free choice would consist of a two-stage consultation. In the first stage, all those eligible in accordance with Article XVIII, paragraph (d) of the Agreement would be called upon in each of the six districts to elect enlarged councils on the basis of one councilman for each inhabitant, the elections to be held on the specific issue mentioned in Article XVIII of the Agreement. The councilmen so elected would meet at an appointed date and place and, by a procedure designed to ensure the freedom and secrecy of their vote, would proceed to choose as to -
  - a) whether they wish to remain with Indonesia; or
  - b) whether they wish to sever their ties with Indonesia.

This would be the second stage of the consultation.

3. One year prior to the date of the act of free choice, the Republic of Indonesia would invite the Secretary-General to appoint a Representative who, together with an appropriate staff, should carry out the Secretary-General's responsibilities to advise, assist and participate in the arrangements for the act of free choice. In accordance with Article XVII of the Agreement the arrangements for the act of free choice are the responsibility of the Republic of Indonesia.

4. The detailed procedures for the two-stage act of free choice would be agreed upon between the Government of Indonesia and the Secretary-General's Representative.

Djakarta, 1 June 1964

*Hour  
23/9*

CONFIDENTIAL

18 September 1965

NOTE FOR THE RECORD

On 7 September 1965, Ambassador Palar called from Washington to indicate his desire to come to New York and convey the reaction of his Government to our discussion in Washington of 23 July 1965. Our meeting took place on 9 September, and Ambassador Palar stated the following:


- (a) The Indonesian Government was very appreciative of the manner in which these contacts had been made.
- (b) It was the desire of the Indonesian Government to "bilateralize" with the Government of the Netherlands all the remaining questions arising from the Agreement of 15 August 1962 concerning West Irian. However, since the Government of Indonesia was at present engaged in discussions with the Government of the Netherlands on the question of outstanding claims between the two countries, Djakarta felt this was not an appropriate time to initiate an approach on the West Irian Agreement.
- (c) The Indonesian Government had requested Ambassador Palar to explore, on a very informal basis, whether the Secretary-General would find it possible, in a way he saw fit, to suggest the possibility of the Governments of the Netherlands and Indonesia "bilateralizing" the remaining obligations under the Agreement of 15 August 1962.

Since Ambassador Palar asked my personal view as to the feasibility of the suggestion mentioned in (c) above, I stated that it seemed to me extremely difficult, if not impossible, for

the Secretary-General to come out openly with any such suggestion. The matter was one to be raised by the Indonesian Government with the Government of the Netherlands. Ambassador Palar said that he personally concurred with my view.

It was agreed that I would communicate further with Ambassador Palar after informing the Secretary-General of our conversation.

On 18 September, Ambassador Palar called me by telephone and I confirmed to him that the suggestion in paragraph (c) could not be entertained. He again told me this was also his personal view and, in fact, he had already told Djakarta that this was not a feasible course of action.

  
José Rolz-Bennett

JRB/at

31 January 1966

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to the Agreement of 15 August 1962 between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands concerning West Irian, and to the resolution 1752 (XVII) of 21 September 1962 whereby, after taking note of the Agreement, the United Nations General Assembly acknowledged the role conferred upon the Secretary-General and authorized me to carry out the tasks entrusted to me in the Agreement.

In the part of the Agreement entitled "Indonesian administration and self-determination", it was envisaged that I would assume certain specific responsibilities. In particular, according to article XVI, I was to designate at the time of the transfer of administration to Indonesia a number of United Nations experts to perform certain functions of advising and assisting in preparation for carrying out the provisions concerning self-determination.

In this connexion, I wish to recall the specific steps which I have taken towards the implementation of this part of the Agreement. You will recall that on 30 April and 1 May 1963 Mr. C. V. Harasimhan, my Chef de Cabinet, had discussions in West Irian with you and that, following these discussions, Mr. Harasimhan sent to His Excellency Mr. Lambertus Nicodemus Palar, then Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations, a letter on my behalf informing him of my intention to designate certain United Nations personnel as the experts referred to under article XVI. At the request of your Government, which was transmitted to me orally, the list of experts was amended by a new letter from Mr. Harasimhan of 2 July 1963. There has been no reply from your Government concerning my suggestion, contained in the above letters, that the experts make periodic visits to West Irian after consultation with your Government. As a result, the experts who had been designated have not visited the territory so far.

I wish to recall, however, that at the invitation of your Government, Mr. José Ruiz-Bennett, who is now Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs, visited West Irian in May 1964, and had the opportunity to discuss in Djakarta with you and other officials of the Government, as well as with His Excellency President Sukarno, the question concerning the implementation of the "act of free choice" called for in the Agreement.

His Excellency Mr. Subandrio  
Minister for Foreign Affairs  
Djakarta, Indonesia



It is also necessary for me to recall the further informal discussions which took place, upon my request, on 23 July and 7 September 1965 between Ambassador Palar and Mr. Rolz-Bennett, during which I sought to obtain, more specifically, the intention of your Government with regard to the further implementation of article XVI of the Agreement concerning the visit of experts to West Irian.

I thought it to be appropriate at this stage to summarize the above record of our past discussions concerning the implementation of the remaining provisions of the Agreement of 15 August 1962. I submit that the articles of the Agreement are binding on me, and it is my responsibility to exert my best efforts to implement them. However, I have always made clear in connexion with these responsibilities that it was only with the full co-operation of the two Governments which had decided jointly to ask of me certain specific tasks that I could satisfactorily and successfully carry them out. I had much reason to be grateful during the earlier implementation of the 15 August Agreement for the confident co-operation of the Government of Indonesia, and I am hopeful that this co-operation will continue to be extended to me in the present circumstances in the matter of the implementation of the remaining part of the Agreement.

It is with such an expectation in mind that I am addressing this letter to you.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

U Thant

Discussed  
7/7

6 July 1967

Note concerning the forthcoming discussions with the Indonesian Government  
on the act of free choice in West Irian

The purpose of this note is to explore some of the problems to be discussed with the Indonesian Government concerning the act of free choice in West Irian. According to the Agreement of 15 August 1962, the Government of Indonesia is responsible for the organization of the act of free choice, and the Secretary-General is called upon to appoint a Representative and staff to "carry out the Secretary-General's responsibilities to advise, assist and participate in arrangements" for the act of free choice. It will be recalled that the General Assembly by its resolution 1752 (XVII) authorized the Secretary-General to carry out the tasks entrusted to him in the Agreement.

1. Unlike the previous Indonesian Government, which had made a number of attempts to evade the commitments entered into by Indonesia in the above Agreement (in particular by suggesting that the statements by Papuan leaders of December 1963 and May 1964 constituted clear indication of their intention to remain with Indonesia; and later by advancing the view that, after Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations, the West Irian question had nothing to do with the Organization), the new Government installed in June 1966 immediately made a number of statements to the effect that it would comply with the remaining obligations deriving from the Agreement of 15 August 1962. During his recent visit to the United Nations at the head of the Indonesian delegation to the emergency special session of the General Assembly, the Foreign Minister, H.E. Mr. Adam Malik, confirmed his agreement of Mr. Rolz-Bennett's going to Djakarta at the end of July 1967, as representative of the Secretary-General, to discuss the future implementation of the Agreement of 1962.

2. The basic problem to clarify is what type of act of free choice is contemplated by the Government. The Agreement is not precise on this point. There appear to be at least three possibilities: (1) a plebiscite; (2) an election in which the main issue would clearly be the future relationship with Indonesia; (3) a two-stage consultation, allowing first for elections, then for a consultation of the elected representatives on whether they wish to remain with or to sever their ties with Indonesia (solution discussed



by Mr. Rolz-Bennett with the Government of Indonesia during his visit to Djakarta, and set out in the memorandum of 1 June 1964 [see Annex II]).

This must be decided without delay because of the provision that the act of free choice is to be completed before the end of 1969 (article XX) and that a Representative of the Secretary-General must assume his functions of "advising, assisting and participating" in the arrangements for the act of free choice one year prior to the date of self-determination (article XVII). In addition, there is the possibility of general elections being held in Indonesia in 1968 and the intention of the Government may be to hold elections in West Irian at the same time. Should Indonesia choose to hold elections in West Irian and consider them as the act of free choice called for in the Agreement of 15 August 1962, the elections would have to be undertaken with the participation, advice and assistance of the Secretary-General's Representative and his staff, so as to conform to the letter and the spirit of the Agreement of 15 August.

3. As a result of the exchange of views on the above, it should be possible to agree with the Government of Indonesia on a broad time-table for the appointment of the Secretary-General's Representative, his arrival in West Irian and the character and approximate timing for the act of free choice, whether in one or in two stages. However, it might not be advisable to go into more detailed questions at this stage, such as who are entitled to participate in the act of free choice (in 1963, the Indonesian Permanent Mission inquired whether incoming Indonesians taking permanent residence in West Irian after October 1962 would be allowed to participate; this question is settled by article XVIII (d) which specifies that only those residents "who departed after 1945" would be eligible), consultations of the Papuans living abroad (although Mr. Rolz-Bennett may mention that the voluminous correspondence received from Papuan exiles would be turned over<sup>to</sup> the Secretary-General's Representative), formulation of the questions to be put to the inhabitants, etc. Article XVIII clearly gives such responsibilities to the Indonesian Government with the participation of the Secretary-General's Representative.

4. An understanding on the act of free choice would still leave unfilled the provisions of article XVI concerning the experts who were due to remain in West Irian after May 1963. On this problem, the attitude of the Indonesian Government has not been co-operative and therefore the United

Nations record is not good. In a sense, Mr. Rolz-Bennett's visit to West Irian could possibly be presented as falling within the spirit of article XVI, but something more must be done for the record. Among the possibilities that could be explored are: (1) a further visit by Mr. Rolz-Bennett to West Irian at the time of his visit to Djakarta; (2) a special visit of experts (either those whom the Secretary-General had intended to designate in 1963 or new ones) to West Irian in the next few months; (3) the designation of some FUNDWI representatives or experts in the area as experts under article XVI (article XVI specifically states that experts could be charged with other functions than those relating to self-determination). However, the previous Indonesian Government was opposed to a confusion between the tasks of FUNDWI and the duties of the experts of article XVI and some of their reasons for opposing it may still be valid today.

In exploring these possibilities, it should be kept in mind that, in any case, a visit by experts now would only precede by a short time the designation and arrival of the Secretary-General's Representative; the experts, therefore, should normally be expected to serve later in the staff of the Secretary-General's Representative.

5. In discussing the above points, Mr. Rolz-Bennett may, for the reasons explained above, underline to the Government of Indonesia the importance of arriving at an understanding without further delay. This would also allow the Secretary-General to summarize the understanding either in his forthcoming Annual Report to the General Assembly or in the Introduction to his Annual Report. There are several Member States who maintain an interest in this question and are awaiting a report from the Secretary-General as to the further implementation of the Agreement of 15 August 1962.

2 ✓

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REGULATIONS.

No. 33 of 1962.

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE "PLACES OF PUBLIC  
ENTERTAINMENT ORDINANCE 1915-1955" OF THE  
TERRITORY OF PAPUA.

I, SIR DONALD MACKINNON CLELAND, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by virtue of the powers conferred by the *Places of Public Entertainment Ordinance 1915-1955* of the Territory of Papua and all other powers me enabling, and having received the advice of the Administrator's Council, hereby make the following Regulations :—

"CINEMATOGRAPH CENSORSHIP (PAPUA) (REPEAL)  
REGULATIONS 1962".

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Cinematograph Censorship (Papua) (Repeal) Regulations 1962*. <sup>Citation.</sup>

2. The *Cinematograph Censorship (Papua) Regulations 1953* <sup>Repeal.</sup> of the Territory of Papua, being Regulations No. 55 of 1953, are repealed.

Dated at Port Moresby, this nineteenth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.

PRICE 3D.

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

REGULATIONS.

No. 34 of 1962.

REGULATIONS MADE UNDER THE "ADMINISTRATOR'S  
POWERS ORDINANCE 1923-1938" OF THE TERRITORY OF  
NEW GUINEA.

I, SIR DONALD MACKINNON CLELAND, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by virtue of the powers conferred by the *Administrator's Powers Ordinance 1923-1938* of the Territory of New Guinea and all other powers me enabling, and having received the advice of the Administrator's Council, hereby make the following Regulations :—

"CINEMATOGRAPH CENSORSHIP (NEW GUINEA)  
(REPEAL) REGULATIONS 1962".

1. These Regulations may be cited as the *Cinematograph Censorship (New Guinea) (Repeal) Regulations 1962*.

2. The *Cinematograph Censorship (New Guinea) Regulations 1953* of the Territory of New Guinea, being Regulations No. 56 of 1953, are repealed.

Dated at Port Moresby, this nineteenth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.

PRICE 3D.



[393]



# Territory of Papua and New Guinea Government Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

(Registered at the G.P.O., Port Moresby, for transmission by post as a Newspaper.)

No. 34]

PORT MORESBY, THURSDAY, 26TH JULY.

[1962

## PROCLAMATION.

*Land Ordinance 1911-1961 of the Territory of Papua.*

### APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEE.

WHEREAS by Proclamation dated the eighteenth day of November, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, and published in the *Papua Government Gazette* of the second day of December, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six, the land described in the Schedule to that Proclamation was reserved from lease for the purposes of a native reserve to be known as the Hisiu Native Reserve :

AND WHEREAS by Section 61 of the *Land Ordinance 1911-1961* of the Territory of Papua it is amongst other things provided that the Administrator may by notice in the *Gazette* appoint trustees for land reserved from sale or lease and place the land under the control of the trustees and declare the style or title of the trustees and the trusts for the carrying out of which such land is placed under their control and empower the trustees to make by-laws for carrying out the objects of the trust and to impose penalties not exceeding Twenty-five pounds for a breach of any of the by-laws :

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to appoint a Trustee for the said Hisiu Native Reserve :

NOW THEREFORE, I, Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Knight Bachelor, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Officer of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by virtue of the powers conferred by the *Land Ordinance 1911-1961* of the Territory of Papua and all other powers me enabling, hereby appoint the Director of Native Affairs as Trustee for the said Hisiu Native Reserve under the style or title of "Trustee of the Hisiu Native Reserve" and place the said land under the control of the said Trustee, upon trust to permit the said land to be used for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned subject to such conditions and restrictions as may from time to time be imposed by the by-laws hereinafter mentioned :

AND I do hereby empower the said Trustee to make By-laws, subject to the approval of the Administrator, for carrying out the objects of the Trust and to impose penalties not exceeding Twenty-five pounds for a breach of any of the By-laws.

Given under my Hand at Port Moresby, this twenty-seventh day of June, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, and in the eleventh year of Her Majesty's reign.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

## PROCLAMATION.

*Land Ordinance 1911-1961 of the Territory of Papua.*

## RESERVATION OF LAND FROM LEASE—POPONDETTA MEMORIAL PARK.

WHEREAS by Section 57 of the *Land Ordinance 1911-1961* of the Territory of Papua, it is amongst other things provided that the Administrator may by Proclamation reserve from lease either temporarily or permanently any Crown land which in his opinion is or may be required for a public park :

AND WHEREAS in the opinion of the Administrator the Crown Land described in the Schedule hereto is required for a public park :

AND WHEREAS by Section 61 of the said Ordinance it is amongst other things provided that the Administrator may by notice in the *Gazette*—

- (a) appoint trustees for land reserved from lease under the said Ordinance ;
- (b) place the land under the control of the trustees ;
- (c) declare the style or title of the trustees ;
- (d) declare the trusts for the carrying out of which the land is placed under their control ; and
- (e) empower the trustees to make by-laws for carrying out the objects of the trust and to impose penalties not exceeding Twenty-five pounds for a breach of any of the by-laws.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Knight Bachelor, Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Officer of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by virtue of the powers conferred by the *Land Ordinance 1911-1961* of the Territory of Papua and all other powers me enabling, do hereby proclaim and declare that the land described in the Schedule hereto be and the same is hereby reserved from lease, until the revocation of this Proclamation, for a public park :

AND I do hereby appoint GEORGE WATKINSON BARRETT, LIONEL JOHN HART, HENRY KNYVET ROBERTS, KEVIN REGINALD BOURKE and GREGORY FRANK NIELSON as Trustees for the land described in the Schedule hereto under the style or title of " Trustees of the Popondetta Memorial Park " and I do hereby place the said land under the control of the said Trustees upon trust to permit the said land to be used for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned subject to such conditions and restrictions as may from time to time be imposed by the By-laws hereinafter mentioned :

AND I do hereby empower the said Trustees to make By-laws, subject to the approval of the Administrator, for carrying out the objects of the Trust and to impose penalties not exceeding Twenty-five pounds for a breach of any of the By-laws.

## SCHEDULE.

All of that piece or parcel of land being part of Lot 7 of Section 6 Town of Popondetta Territory of Papua containing an area of 2 acres 2 roods 24 and 9/10 perches or thereabouts commencing at a cement peg at the northernmost corner of the said Lot 7 and bounded thence on the north-east by the north-eastern boundary of the said Lot 7 being a straight line bearing 128 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds for a distance of 969 links to a cement peg at the eastern-most corner of the said Lot 7 thence on the south-east by part of the south-eastern boundary of the said Lot 7 being a straight line bearing 218 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds for a distance of

245 links thence on the south south-west and west by straight lines bearing 263 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds for a distance of 42 and 43/100 links 308 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds for a distance of 909 links 353 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds for a distance of 42 and 43/100 links to a point on the north-western boundary of the said Lot 7 thence on the north-west by part of the north-western boundary of the said Lot 7 being a straight line bearing 38 degrees 17 minutes 30 seconds for a distance of 245 links to the point of commencement be the said several dimensions all a little more or a little less all bearings fourmil standard meridian.

Given under my hand at Port Moresby, this eighteenth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, and in the eleventh year of Her Majesty's reign.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN !

## TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

## NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT.

I, SIR DONALD MACKINNON CLELAND, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by virtue of the powers conferred by the under-mentioned Ordinance and all other powers me enabling, hereby fix the twenty-sixth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, as the date on which that Ordinance shall come into operation :—

No. 9 of 1960.—*Mental Disorders and Treatment Ordinance 1960.*

Dated at Port Moresby, this eighteenth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.

## TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

## NON-DISALLOWANCE OF ORDINANCE.

IT is hereby notified, for general information, that His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, has not disallowed the under-mentioned Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and assented to by me :—

No. 20 of 1962.—*Supply Ordinance (No. 1) 1962-63.*

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.



*New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance 1951-1955.***NOTICE LISTING PROVISIONAL ORDERS.**

**T**AKE notice that Provisional Orders under the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance 1951-1955* in respect of interests, so defined in Section 4 of that Ordinance, in land in the Territory of New Guinea as summarized hereunder were made during the month of June, 1962.

Short description of the land.	Names of persons provisionally declared to be entitled on the appointed date to interests provisionally re-established.	Interests owned on the appointed date provisionally declared to be re-established.
Yalau, District of Madang ....	A. K. Smith ....	Administration Lease for 99 years from 1st July, 1937.
Palalinga, District of New Britain ....	The Sacred Heart Mission (New Britain) Property Trust	Estate in fee simple.
Puanapa, Portion 244, District of Bougainville	The Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea	Absolute ownership.
Guhí, District of New Britain ....	(a) The Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (b) The Sacred Heart Mission (New Britain) Property Trust	(a) Absolute ownership. (b) Mission Lease for 99 years from 1st January, 1933.
Dunooop Foreshore, Portion 675, District of New Ireland	The Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea	Absolute ownership.
Nutanavua, District of New Britain ....	(a) The Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (b) The Sacred Heart Mission (New Britain) Property Trust	(a) Absolute ownership. (b) Mission Lease for 99 years from 1st January, 1933.
Kapo, District of New Britain ....	(a) The Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (b) The Sacred Heart Mission (New Britain) Property Trust	(a) Absolute ownership. (b) Mission Lease for 99 years from 1st January, 1933.
Nupareki, District of New Britain ....	(a) The Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (b) The Sacred Heart Mission (New Britain) Property Trust	(a) Absolute ownership. (b) Mission Lease for 99 years from 1st January, 1933.

Any person desiring to object to the making of a Final Order in accordance with any Provisional Order listed in this Notice may make an objection in Form 15 in the Schedule to the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Regulations*. Such objections must be forwarded by registered post to the Commissioner of Titles, Port Moresby, Territory of Papua and New Guinea, to reach him on or before the third day of December, 1962.

If in respect of any Provisional Order listed in this Notice no objection is made in accordance with the provisions of the *New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance 1951-1955* on or before the third day of December, 1962, a Final Order may, subject to the provisions of that Ordinance, be made in the terms of that Provisional Order or in such other terms as I think just.

All Administration Leases mentioned above are affected by the provisions of Regulation 24 of the National Security (External Territories) Regulations of the Commonwealth.

All Provisional Orders mentioned above are dated the twenty-seventh day of June, 1962.

Dated at Port Moresby, this twenty-seventh day of June, 1962.

CYRIL P. McCUBBERY,  
Commissioner of Titles.

*New Guinea Land Titles Restoration Ordinance 1951-1955.***NOTICE LISTING FINAL ORDERS.**

**F**OLLOWING is a list of all Final Orders made by me during the month of June, 1962.

Short description of the land.	Names and addresses of persons declared to be entitled to interests re-established.	Interests declared to be re-established.	Date of Provisional Order.
Chinatown, Buka Passage, District of Bougainville	The Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea	Absolute ownership ....	20th May, 1955
Land at Tinputz Harbour, District of Bougainville	(a) Custodian of Expropriated Property, Canberra, A.C.T. (b) The Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea (c) The Marist Mission (Kieta) Property Trust	(a) Estate in fee simple of part known as Buen (b) Absolute ownership of part known as Tinputz Harbour Administration land (c) Administration Lease for 99 years from 1st December, 1937, of part known as Bogram	3rd November, 1958

No native customary rights were retained at the appointed date in relation to any of the pieces of land listed above.

*Note:* The time between 11th February, 1942, and 10th February, 1947, both dates inclusive, is not to be taken into account in computing the term of the leases mentioned above.

The date of the Final Orders listed above is 27th June, 1962.

Dated at Port Moresby, this twenty-seventh day of June, 1962.

CYRIL P. McCUBBERY,  
Commissioner of Titles.

*Income Tax Ordinance 1959-1961.***RETURNS OF INCOME.**

**I**, RAYMOND FRANCIS WHITE, Chief Collector of Taxes, by virtue of the powers conferred by the *Income Tax Ordinance 1959-1961* and all other powers me enabling, hereby require returns of all income derived during the year ended on the thirtieth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two (or the accounting period, if any, adopted under that Ordinance in lieu of that year), to be furnished to me in such of the forms provided for the purpose as are applicable, containing the information and particulars mentioned or referred to in the relevant forms, and verified by declarations as therein set forth, and accompanied by all such balance sheets, profit and loss accounts, statements and other documents as are mentioned in the forms or as are requisite, at the appropriate places, on or before the dates hereinafter stated.

Persons Required to Furnish Returns.	Returns to be Lodged on or before—
Every person resident in the Territory (other than a partner, a beneficiary in a trust estate or a company) whose total income from all sources, both in and out of the Territory (other than repatriation, age and invalid pensions and other exempt social services benefits), derived exclusively, under one or more of the following headings, namely, remuneration as an employee, stipend, rent, interest, annuities, dividends, or any other source (not being a business in the ordinary acceptance of that term) was in excess of £104.	31st July, 1962.
Every person resident in the Territory (other than a partner, a beneficiary in a trust estate or a company) whose total income from all sources both in and out of the Territory, derived wholly or partly from a source which is a business in the ordinary acceptance of that term, including a professional business, was in excess of £104.	31st August, 1962.
Every person being a partner, or a beneficiary in a trust estate, who is resident in the Territory (other than a company) whose total income from the partnership or trust estate and all other sources both in and out of the Territory was in excess of £104.	31st August, 1962.
Every company resident in the Territory whose total income derived from all sources, both in and out of the Territory, was in excess of £1.	31st August, 1962.
Every non-resident person (other than a company) whose total income derived from all sources in the Territory was in excess of £104, other than a resident of Australia whose income from the Territory consisted solely of dividends, interest and/or pensions.	31st August, 1962.
Every non-resident company whose total income derived from all sources in the Territory was £1 or in excess of £1, other than a resident of Australia whose income from the Territory consisted solely of dividends and/or interest.	31st August, 1962.
Any person or company who has adopted, under the <i>Income Tax Ordinance 1959-1961</i> an accounting period being the twelve months ending on some date other than 30th June, 1962.	31st August, 1962, or the sixtieth day after the last day of the accounting period so adopted, whichever date is the later.

Every partnership is required to lodge a return showing the income of the partnership and the return is required to be furnished, on or before 31st August, 1962, by the partners resident in the Territory, or by any one of them. When there is no partner resident in the Territory, the return is required to be furnished by the agent in the Territory for the partnership.

A return of the total income of every trust is required to be furnished, on or before 31st August, 1962, by the trustees thereof resident in the Territory or by any one of them. When there is no trustee resident in the Territory, the return is required to be furnished by the agent in the Territory for the trustees.

Every agent for a principal, whether resident or non-resident, is required to furnish a return demanded of his principal.

Every company is required to furnish in addition to the return of income, separate statements to accompany the return showing:—

- the name and address of each resident shareholder to whom dividends in excess of £50 were paid or credited, and the amount paid or credited to each during the year ended 30th June, 1962;
- the name and address of each resident person to whom interest in excess of £50 was paid or credited, and the amount paid or credited to each during the year ended 30th June, 1962;
- the name and address of each non-resident company to which dividends and/or interest was paid or credited, and the amount paid or credited to each during the year ended 30th June, 1962;
- the name and address of each non-resident person to whom dividends and/or interest in excess of £50 was paid or credited, and the amount paid or credited to each during the year ended 30th June, 1962;
- the total amount of dividends and the total amount of interest paid or credited to non-residents during the year ended 30th June, 1962;
- the total amount of interest paid or credited during the period covered by the return, to debenture holders

Failure to duly furnish the required returns renders the persons concerned liable to a penalty of not less than £2 or more than £100, as determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Dated at Port Moresby, this fourth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

R. F. WHITE,  
Chief Collector of Taxes.

who are not residents of the Territory or of Australia on money secured by debentures of the company, and used in the Territory, or used in acquiring assets for use or disposal in the Territory, and to depositors who are not residents of the Territory or of Australia on money lodged at interest in the Territory with the company, after deducting—

- interest paid or credited outside the Territory to persons who are not residents of the Territory or of Australia on debentures issued outside the Territory;
- unless the Chief Collector otherwise directs—interest paid or credited to a company which is not a resident of the Territory or of Australia carrying on business in the Territory, which has a public officer duly appointed under the *Income Tax Ordinance 1959-1961*; and
- interest of £104 or less paid or credited to each non-resident not being a company;
- the total amount of interest paid or credited during the period covered by the return, in respect of debentures payable to bearer, the names and addresses of the holders of which are not supplied to the Chief Collector.

A statement showing the name and address of each depositor to whom interest in excess of £50 was paid or credited, and the amount of interest paid or credited to each during the year ended 30th June, 1962, is hereby required to be furnished by every person or institution holding money lodged at interest in the Territory.

By virtue of the provisions of Section 191 of the *Income Tax Ordinance 1959-1961* I hereby require a return of the amounts paid or payable in or out of the Territory in respect of the carriage of passengers, livestock, mails or goods shipped in the Territory in a ship belonging to or chartered by a person whose principal place of business is out of the Territory to be furnished by the master of the ship or the agent or other representative in the Territory of the owner or charterer. Such return showing the amounts paid or payable during the year ended 30th June, 1962, is required to be furnished on or before 31st August, 1962.



## Native Land Registration Ordinances 1952.

## DECLARATION OF COMMUNAL BODIES.

THE Native Land Commission, being satisfied that the Native Communities described in the Schedule hereto are the owners of native land, hereby declares each of those communities to be a Communal Body recognized for the purposes of the *Native Land Registration Ordinances 1952* under the name or style set opposite thereto in that Schedule.

## SCHEDULE.

Name of Native Community.	Location.		Name or Style of Communal Body.
	Subdistrict.	District.	
Vunamimi Vunatarai ....	Rabaul and Kokopo	New Britain	Vunamimi Vunatarai.
Vunamimi Vunatarai ....	Rabaul and Kokopo	New Britain	Vunaiting Apiktarai.
Rapidik Vunatarai ....	Rabaul and Kokopo	New Britain	Rapidik Vunatarai.

Dated this twelfth day of June, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

S. S. SMITH,  
Commissioner.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, SURVEYS AND MINES.

## TENDERS FOR LAND.

## TENDER No. 62/62—PORT MORESBY.

TENDERS are invited for the right to a lease or leases over the land described hereunder, on the terms and conditions set out, and under the provisions of the appropriate Land Ordinance.

A tender MUST be enclosed in a sealed envelope, ENDORSED as indicated hereunder, and must reach the Director, Lands Department, Port Moresby, not later than 4 p.m. on the closing date, either by post or by lodging in the tender box provided at that Department. Tenders not so received at that place and by that time and date WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

RENT.—Is as stated hereunder.

IMPROVEMENT CONDITIONS.—Buildings, suitable to the purpose of the lease of a value of not less than that shown in Column 4 of the relative schedule and line hereunder, must be erected on the leasehold within the time specified in the appropriate sections of the Ordinance, and such buildings must be maintained in good order and repair throughout the currency of the lease.

UPSET PRICE.—As shown in Column 6 in each case and is the minimum amount acceptable as a tender.

TENDERS.—The sum of five (5) per centum of the full amount tendered MUST be enclosed with the tender. If successful, the balance of the tender price must be paid within seven (7) days of the acceptance of the offer, or, in default, the deposit may be forfeited. The attention of applicants is specially directed to the additional fees which MUST accompany the application.

Tenderers are requested to state fully their proposed utilization of the land.

They are further required to give the following information for preparation of lease purposes :—

- (i) FULL Christian names ;
- (ii) OCCUPATIONS ;
- (iii) FULL POSTAL ADDRESS of those intending to be parties to the lease ;
- (iv) State whether joint tenancy or tenancy in common is desired in the case of more than one applicant ; or
- (v) If a Company or Organization the FULL and correct REGISTERED NAME.

NOTE.—Business Names under the "Business Names Ordinance" are not acceptable. In these cases the owner or owners must apply.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

CHEQUES.—Remittance should be made by "not negotiable" cheque payable to the Director of Lands.

LAND BOARD.—As soon as possible after the closing date, tenders will be considered by the Land Board at a time and date which will be notified in the *Gazette*. Tenderers are advised that they are entitled to appear before the Board to support their case.

Endorsement for Envelope :—

"TENDER No. 62/62."

## TOWN OF PORT MORESBY.

(Closing date.—4 p.m. Wednesday, 22nd August, 1962.)

A plan may be inspected on the Notice Board at the Lands Department, Port Moresby.

## SPECIAL (LABOUR QUARTERS) LEASE—TERM UP TO FIFTY (50) YEARS.

Tenderers must state the type of business they intend to conduct and their plans for the development of this lease.

(1) Allotment.	(2) Section.	(3) Area.	(4) Improvements within nine months from date of grant.	(5) Yearly rent first period of ten years.	(6) Upset Price.
7 ....	50 ....	2 roods, 8 perches ....	£3,000	£17 10s.	£20

Subject to finalization of survey.

Rentals will be re-appraised at the end of the first ten-year period of the term and thereafter at the expiration of each subsequent twenty-year period.

Total fees £3 5s. plus five (5) per centum of tender MUST be enclosed. (Total fees £3 5s. are made up of—Deposit £1, Preparation of Lease £1 10s., Registration of Lease 15s.) Unsuccessful tenderers will receive a refund of moneys lodged.

Tenderers are again warned that their tenders must be lodged at the place, and by the time, stated above, and that they must be accompanied by the prescribed fees and proportion of the tender price, as also stated above.

Tenders not complying with these requirements will be rejected as informal.

Port Moresby  
23rd July, 1962.

D. E. MACINNIS,  
Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines.

*Land Ordinance 1911-1961 of the Territory of Papua.*

## NOTICE OF LAND AVAILABLE FOR LEASING—No. 61/62—GULF DISTRICT.

(Closing date.—22nd August, 1962.)

LAND within the Territory of Papua in the Gulf Administrative District is open for application as Agricultural Leases.  
FOR AGRICULTURAL LEASES—TERM UP TO NINETY-NINE (99) YEARS.

Block.	Locality.	Area (Approximately).	Annual Rental 1st Ten Years.	Remarks.
Portion		Acres	£ s. d.	
102	Milinch Kerema, Fourmil Wau	26	1 0 0	Considered suitable for rubber and lowlands coffee
103	" "	26	1 0 0	" "
104	" "	30	1 1 6	" "
105	" "	24	1 0 0	" "
111	" "	27	1 0 0	" "
112	" "	27	1 5 0	" "
113	" "	23	1 10 0	" "
114	" "	20	1 1 6	" "
115	" "	19	1 0 0	" "
116	" "	19	1 0 0	" "
117	" "	21	1 0 0	" "
118	" "	19	1 0 0	" "
119	" "	19	1 7 6	" "
120	" "	19	1 8 0	" "
121	" "	36	1 0 0	" "
122	" "	36	1 3 0	" "
123	" "	63	1 5 0	" "
124	" "	33	1 0 0	" "
125	" "	36	1 0 0	" "
126	" "	34	1 3 6	" "
127	" "	29	1 0 0	" "
128	" "	40	1 2 0	" "
129	" "	35	1 0 0	" "
130	" "	36	1 0 0	" "
131	" "	32	1 0 0	" "
132	" "	20	1 0 0	" "
133	" "	23	1 0 0	" "
134	" "	29	1 0 0	" "
135	" "	36	1 0 0	" "
136	" "	35	1 0 0	" "
137	" "	33	1 0 0	" "
138	" "	24	1 0 0	" "
143	" "	22	1 0 6	" "
144	" "	22	1 0 0	" "
145	" "	42	1 1 6	" "
146	" "	60	1 0 0	" "
147	" "	38	1 0 0	" "
148	" "	39	1 0 0	" "
149	" "	33	1 0 0	" "
150	" "	28	1 0 0	" "
151	" "	30	1 3 0	" "
152	" "	29	1 8 6	" "
153	" "	27	1 7 6	" "
Portions 154 and 157	" "	27	1 11 6	" "
Portions 155 and 156	" "	26	1 12 0	" "

NOTE.—Rental quoted above is that applicable during the first ten years of the term of the lease and thereafter shall be at the rate of five (5) per centum per annum of the unimproved value of the land which shall be re-appraised at the expiration of the first ten (10) years and thereafter every twenty (20) years during the currency of the lease.

Applications must be made to the Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines, Port Moresby, and must be lodged at or posted so as to reach the Lands Office on or before 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 22nd August, 1962.

Plans of the land may be inspected on the Notice Board at the Lands Department, Port Moresby, and on the Notice Boards at all District Offices.

Plans and locality sketches together with application forms are available on request from the Lands Department, Port Moresby, at a cost of £1 to cover printing and registered airmail postage.

All applications, which must be on the prescribed form, will subsequently come before the Land Board of the Territory of Papua at a time and date of which all applicants will be notified. Applicants are advised to appear before the Board either in person or by agent.

Applicants will be required to produce acceptable evidence, documentary or otherwise, as to the possession of suitable experience and financial resources, supported by Bank or other references, for the development of this land.

Applicants will be required to inspect the blocks concerned, either personally or by agent, prior to the closing date for applications.

Areas given are approximate only, are subject to survey, and to the excision of any existing or subsequently necessary roads or easements.

Any grant made will be subject to the provisions of the *Land Ordinance 1911-1961* of the Territory of Papua and will be made in respect of so much of the land concerned as is Crown Land.

Applicants are warned in their own interests that considerable capital will be required to establish and develop these blocks.



The following fees must accompany each application and should be remitted by not-negotiable cheque made payable to the Director of Lands, Port Moresby. Unsuccessful applicants will have their fees refunded.

Block.	Deposit.	Preparation and Registration of lease.	Total.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Portions 102-105 inclusive ....	1	2 5 0	3 5 0
Portions 111-138 inclusive ....	1	2 5 0	3 5 0
Portions 143-153 inclusive ....	1	2 5 0	3 5 0
Portions 154 and 157 ....	1	2 5 0	3 5 0
Portions 155 and 156 ....	1	2 5 0	3 5 0

Any lease granted shall be subject to development conditions. Section 30 of the *Land Ordinance* 1911-1961 provides as follows:—

"(1) Agricultural improvements shall be as follows:—

Of the land suitable for cultivation the following proportions shall be planted with plants to be approved by regulation under this Ordinance in a good and husbandlike manner.

(a) One-fifth in the first period of five years of the term;

(b) Two-fifths in the first period of ten years of the term;

(c) Three-fourths in the first period of twenty years of the term;

and the proportions respectively to be so planted shall from the expiration of each such period be kept so planted during the remainder of the term of the lease.

Provided always that if at any time during the first five years of an agricultural lease it appears to the Land Board that reasonable efforts are not being made to fulfil the improvement conditions they may recommend the Administrator to cancel the lease."

Applicants may apply for more than one block, and, when desiring one only may apply for several in order of preference, lodgment of fees for one block only being necessary.

Dated at Port Moresby, this third day of July, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

D. E. MACINNIS,  
Director of Lands, Surveys and Mines.

#### SUPPLY AND TENDERS BOARD.

#### TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CEMENT.

TENDERS are invited for:—

Tender No. A534.—Supply and delivery of Cement to various Territory ports for a period of twelve months.

Details available from the Chairman, Supply and Tenders Board, P.O. Box 45, Konedobu, Port Moresby, Papua, or from the Board's Office, Department of the Treasury, Konedobu, Papua.

Tenders close at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 28th August, 1962.

#### SUPPLY AND TENDERS BOARD.

#### TENDERS—SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the under-mentioned items located at the points designated:—

1. Typewriters, Batteries and Radio, Wewak.

2. Landrover, Kubu.

3. Steel Cabinets, Wewak.

4. General Items, Daru.

5. Handles Tomahawk, Samarai.

6. Landrover, Misima.

7. Engine and Pump, Bomana.

8. Ferguson Tractor, Angoram.

9. Scrap Cable, Lae.

10. Fans and Stoves, Port Moresby.

11. Engine, Moem.

12. Blankets, Machettes, Fans, Port Moresby.

1. TYPEWRITERS, BATTERIES and RADIO, WEWAK, A937.—Inspection by appointment with District Commissioner, Wewak. Tenders to be marked "Typewriters, Batteries and Radio, Wewak".

2. LANDROVER, KUBU, A937.—Series 109, E/No. 212192. Inspection by appointment with District Commissioner, Sohana. Tenders to be marked "Landrover, Kubu".

3. STEEL CABINETS, WEWAK, A929.—Inspection by appointment with Regional Stores Officer, Stores and Supply Branch, Wewak. Tenders to be marked "Steel Cabinets, Wewak".

4. GENERAL ITEMS, DARU, A927.—Tools, Knives, etc. Inspection by appointment with District Commissioner, Daru. Tenders to be marked "General Items, Daru".

5. HANDLES TOMAHAWK, SAMARAI, A926.—12 only. Inspection by appointment with Regional Stores Officer, Stores and Supply Branch, Samarai. Tenders to be marked "Handles Tomahawk, Samarai".

6. LANDROVER, MISIMA, A925.—E/No. 111802191. Inspection by appointment with Assistant District Officer, Misima. Tenders to be marked, "Landrover, Misima".

7. ENGINE and PUMP, BOMANA, A923.—Chrysler E/No. 108503, direct coupled to 3 in. water pump. Inspection by appointment with Officer-in-Charge, Corrective Institution, Bomana. Tenders to be marked, "Engine and Pump, Bomana".

8. FERGUSON TRACTOR, ANGORAM, A915.—One only petrol driver. Inspection by appointment with Assistant District Officer, Angoram. Tenders to be marked "Ferguson Tractor, Angoram".

9. SCRAP CABLE, LAE, A914.—Scrap Cable 803 lb. Armoured Cable 256 lb., Wire 5,542 lb. Inspection by appointment with Officer-in-Charge, Posts and Telegraphs Store, Lae. Tenders to be marked "Scrap Cable, Lae".

10. FANS AND STOVES, PORT MORESBY, 823.—Three Insulator Containers; one Fowler Stove; three Fans, Desk, 16 in. Inspection by appointment with Commanding Officer, P.N.G.V.R., Murray Barracks, Port Moresby. Tenders to be marked "Fans and Stoves, Port Moresby".

11. ENGINE, MOEM, 822.—Ronaldson and Tippet 4.5 h.p. E/No. 25972. Inspection by appointment with Commanding Officer, Engineer Equipment Entitlement R.A.E., Moem. Tenders to be marked, "Engine, Moem".

12. BLANKETS, MACHETTES, FANS, PORT MORESBY. 821.—38 Blankets; 26 Machettes 15 in.; One Urn, Tea, Electric; Five Fans, Electric, Desk, 12 in. Inspection by appointment with Commanding Officer, P.I.R., Taurama Barracks, Port Moresby. Tenders to be marked "Blankets, Machettes, Fans, Port Moresby".

In all instances, unless where otherwise stated material is offered for sale on the basis of as is where is with all faults if any. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Material must be removed from present location within 30 days of notification of acceptance of tender.

Tenders should be submitted to the Chairman, Supply and Tenders Board, P.O. Box 45, Konedobu, Port Moresby, Papua, in a sealed envelope marked with the item number and heading. Tenders for different items must be submitted in separate envelopes or they may not be considered.

Tenders close at 1.30 p.m. Monday, 20th August, 1962.

## NOTIFICATION OF THE MAKING OF REGULATIONS.

COPIES may be obtained at the Government Printing Office, Port Moresby.

Title of Ordinance under which Regulations made.	Citation.	Particulars.	Price.
<i>Places of Public Entertainment Ordinance</i> 1915-1955	Regulations No. 33 of 1962	<i>Cinematograph Censorship (Papua) (Repeal) Regulations</i> 1962	3d.
<i>Administrator's Powers Ordinance</i> 1923-1938	Regulations No. 34 of 1962	<i>Cinematograph Censorship (New Guinea) (Repeal) Regulations</i> 1962	3d.

These Regulations will come into force on 1st August, 1962.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.

*Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance* 1951.

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT is advised for the information of the public that by Commission dated the twenty-second day of July, 1962, His Honour the Administrator has been pleased to appoint His Honour Judge FRANCIS ROBERT NELSON, RALPH GEOFFREY ORMSBY, Esquire, Stipendiary Magistrate, STANIS BORAMILAT, Esquire, the Reverend PERCY CHATTERTON, MASE REI, Esquire, Reverend Father JOHN O'HANLON, M.S.C., and Mrs. THELMA MAY PRICE as Commissioners under *Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance* 1951 with terms of reference as follows:—

1. The means and methods by which the law of total prohibition, on the consumption of intoxicating liquor by natives, may be relaxed.
2. To examine the present liquor laws in the Territory and to recommend a comprehensive liquor and licensing Ordinance to provide for, *inter alia*—
  - (a) the establishment of a single licensing Commission;
  - (b) adequate machinery to carry out the means and methods of relaxation of the total prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating liquor by natives;
  - (c) adequate penalties for breaches of the law relating to intoxicating liquor; and
  - (d) stricter control over the supply and sale of intoxicating liquor generally.

Persons desiring to give evidence before the Commission are requested to forward their names and addresses together with a brief statement of the evidence they desire to give to the Secretary, Liquor Commission of Inquiry, Department of the Administrator, Konedobu.

R. J. DAUGHERTY,  
Secretary to the Commission.

*Companies Ordinance* 1912-1960 of the Territory of Papua.

## CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN COMPANY.

No. 1015.

I, Gregory Francis Sheehan, Acting Registrar of Companies of the Territory of Papua, hereby certify that WORMALD BROTHERS (N.S.W.) PTY. LIMITED, duly incorporated on the fourth day of November, 1947, under the laws of the State of New South Wales, has this day been registered in the office of the Registrar of Companies of the Territory of Papua in accordance with the provisions of Part V of the *Companies Ordinance* 1912-1960 as a Foreign Company:

AND I further certify that NORMAN ALEXANDER WHITE is the Agent of the said company and that the principal office of the company in the Territory is situated at the office of Norman Alexander White, Solicitor, Musgrave Street, Port Moresby.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office at Port Moresby, this third day of July, 1962.

Stamp Duty  
£5  
Cancelled.

G. F. SHEEHAN,  
Acting Registrar.  
[L.S.]

*Legislative Council Ordinance* 1951-1960.

## APPOINTMENT OF RETURNING OFFICER.

I, Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by virtue of the powers conferred by the *Legislative Council Ordinance* 1951-1960 and all other powers me enabling, do hereby appoint PETROS ZACHARIA PETRIDES to be the Returning Officer for the Eastern Papua Electorate and I hereby revoke the appointment of David Barrie Whitehead.

Dated at Port Moresby this eighteenth day of July, 1962.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.

*Companies Ordinance*, 1912-1926 (Papua, adopted), of the Territory of New Guinea, as amended to date.

## CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN COMPANY.

No. 1015A.

I, Gregory Francis Sheehan, Acting Registrar of Companies of the Territory of New Guinea, hereby certify that WORMALD BROTHERS (N.S.W.) PTY. LIMITED, duly incorporated on the fourth day of November, 1947, under the laws of the State of New South Wales, has this day been registered in the Office of the Registrar of Companies of the Territory of New Guinea in accordance with the provisions of Part V of the *Companies Ordinance*, 1912-1926 (Papua, adopted), of the Territory of New Guinea, as amended to date, as a Foreign Company:

AND I further certify that ERIC BENJAMIN DAVIS is the Agent of the said Company and that the principal office of the Company in the Territory is situated at the office of Eric Benjamin Davis, Public Accountant, corner of Fourth Street and Coronation Drive, Lae.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office at Port Moresby, this thirteenth day of July, 1962.

Stamp Duty  
£5  
Cancelled.

G. F. SHEEHAN,  
Acting Registrar.  
[L.S.]

*Statutory Declarations Ordinance* 1950.

## APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONER FOR DECLARATIONS.

I, Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by virtue of the powers conferred by the *Statutory Declarations Ordinance* 1950 and all other powers me enabling, hereby appoint HENRY WYATT FARRELL to be a Commissioner for Declarations.

Dated at Port Moresby, this eighteenth day of July, 1962.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.



*Native Regulations, 1939, of the Territory of Papua.*

#### APPOINTMENT OF A DISTRIBUTOR.

I, Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by virtue of the powers conferred by the *Native Regulations, 1939*, of the Territory of Papua and all other powers me enabling, hereby appoint the officer for the time being acting in the office of District Officer, Northern District, to be a Distributor to administer within that District, the effects of deceased natives who die intestate.

Dated at Port Moresby, this sixth day of July, 1962.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.

*Customs (Cinematograph Films) Proclamation 1962.*

#### APPOINTMENT OF APPEAL CENSOR.

I, Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by virtue of the powers conferred by the *Customs (Cinematograph Films) Proclamation 1962* and all other powers me enabling, hereby appoint BASIL EDWARD FAIRFAX-ROSS to be the Appeal Censor under the above Proclamation.

Dated at Port Moresby, this twenty-third day of July, 1962.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.

*Customs (Cinematograph Films) Proclamation 1962.*

#### APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF CENSOR AND DEPUTY CENSORS.

I, Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by virtue of the powers conferred by the *Customs (Cinematograph Films) Proclamation 1962* and all other powers me enabling, hereby appoint the under-mentioned persons to be the Chief Censor and Deputy Censors under the above Proclamation:—

Keith Mataitini Chambers, who shall be the Chief Censor.

All persons for the time being holding the offices of Collectors of Customs, who shall be the Deputy Censors.

Dated at Port Moresby, this twenty-third day of July, 1962.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.

*Customs (Cinematograph Films) Proclamation 1962.*

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF CENSORSHIP ADVISORY PANEL.

I, Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by virtue of the powers conferred by the *Customs (Cinematograph Films) Proclamation 1962* and all other powers me enabling, hereby appoint the under-mentioned persons to be the Chairman and Members of the Censorship Advisory Panel:—

JOHN THOMSON GUNTHER, O.B.E., Esquire (Chairman).

CRAIG PETER WHARTON KIRKE, Esquire (Member).

SINAKA GOAVA, Esquire (Member).

Reverend Father HENRY VINCENT EATHER, M.S.C. (Member).

Miss WASI BASINAURO (Member).

Dated at Port Moresby, this twenty-third day of July, 1962.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.

#### IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

##### PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN the Will of TANG TU, late of Soraken, Bougainville in the Territory of New Guinea, Carpenter, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honourable Court that Probate of the Will of the abovenamed Tang Tu, deceased, may be granted to Justin Szeto Hang of Buka Passage, Bougainville in the Territory of New Guinea, Merchant, the Executor named in the said Will.

Any person interested who desires to object to the application, or to be heard upon it, may file a caveat in the Registry at any time before this grant is made.

Dated the seventeenth day of July, 1962.

F. N. WARNER SHAND  
Solicitor for the said Justin Szeto Hang,  
Mango Avenue, Rabaul

*Companies Ordinance, 1912-1926 (Papua, adopted), of the Territory of New Guinea, as amended to date.*

#### CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF FOREIGN COMPANY ON CHANGE OF AGENT AND PRINCIPAL OFFICE.

No. 37.

I, Gregory Francis Sheehan, Acting Registrar of Companies of the Territory of New Guinea, hereby certify that THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, duly incorporated on the first day of December, 1890, under the laws of the State of New South Wales, was on the fifteenth day of November, 1955, registered in the Office of the Registrar of Companies of the Territory of New Guinea in accordance with the provisions of Part V of the *Companies Ordinance 1912-1926* (Papua, adopted), of the Territory of New Guinea, as then amended to date, as a Foreign Company:

AND I further certify that GEORGE VICTOR SPURRIER is the Agent of the said Company and that the principal office of the Company in the Territory is situated at 18A Central Avenue, Lae.

Given under my Hand and Seal of Office at Port Moresby, this twelfth day of July, 1962.

[L.S.] G. F. SHEEHAN,  
Acting Registrar.

*Treasury Ordinance 1951-1960.*

#### APPOINTMENT AND TERMINATION OF COLLECTORS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

I, Ronald Norman Charles Dixon, Acting Chief Finance Officer, in pursuance of the powers conferred by Section 24 of the *Treasury Ordinance 1951-1960* and all other powers me enabling hereby appoint JOHN WOLFGANG LOHBERGER to be a Collector of Public Moneys within the Territory, and I hereby revoke the appointment of Mary Blanche Lloyd.

Dated at Port Moresby, this seventeenth day of July, 1962.

R. N. C. DIXON,  
Acting Chief Finance Officer.

*Customs Ordinance 1951-1959.*

#### APPOINTMENT OF CUSTOMS OFFICER.

I, Sir Donald Mackinnon Cleland, Administrator of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, by virtue of the powers conferred by the *Customs Ordinance 1951-1959* and all other powers me enabling, hereby appoint ROBERT LEON CHRISTIANSEN, an officer of the Public Service, to be an Officer for the purposes of that Ordinance and I hereby revoke the appointment of John Arthur Chiverall dated the ninth day of January, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, and published in *Gazette* No. 4 of the eighteenth day of January, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

Dated at Port Moresby, this eighteenth day of July, 1962.

D. M. CLELAND,  
Administrator.

#### "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE" SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Within the Territory—Including Postage—

£2 15s. per annum.

£1 7s. 6d. per half-year.

13s. 9d. per quarter.

Outside the Territory—Including Postage—

£3 10s. per annum.

£1 15s. per half-year.

17s. 6d. per quarter.

*Income Tax Ordinance 1959-1961.*

COPIES of the new consolidated *Income Tax Ordinance 1959-1961* together with Regulations and Table of Sections are available from the Government Printer, Port Moresby, price 12s. Postage: Air Mail 4s. 2d. Surface Mail 1s. 2d.

Schedules of Rates of Depreciation are also available, price 2s. Postage: Air Mail 1s. 2d. Surface Mail 5d.

*Native Employment Ordinance 1958-1961.*

COPIES of the *Native Employment Ordinance* and Regulations are available from the Government Printer, Port Moresby.

Price 5s. 8d. Postage: Air Mail 2s. 7d. Surface Mail 8d.

## PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA.

## PROMOTIONS—SECTION 26 AND REGULATION 19.

THE following promotions are provisional and subject to appeal by officers to the Public Service Commissioner, and, where consequent upon another provisional promotion, shall be dependent upon the latter being confirmed. Appeals should be lodged, either by letter or telegram, within thirty days of the date of this notification.

An appellant should forward his appeal direct to the Public Service Commissioner, Port Moresby, and the following particulars in respect of his permanent position should be set out at the foot of the appeal:—

Full Name (block letters).....  
Age.....  
Designation.....  
Standard Salary Scale.....  
Office or Branch.....  
Department.....

Appeals not lodged with the Public Service Commissioner within the prescribed period will not be accepted.

Under Section 28 (13) of the *Public Service Ordinance* 1949-1961, the Commissioner may regard an appeal as having been made against a provisional promotion notified hereunder by any officer who, at any time within the time prescribed for lodging an appeal, is absent on leave for war service, or is absent from the Territory on Official duty.

Where an officer desires to appeal against two or more provisional promotions a separate appeal should be lodged in respect of each.

The grounds of appeal must be as prescribed in Section 28 (10) of the *Public Service Ordinance* 1949-1961, viz:—

- (a) Superior efficiency; or  
(b) Equal efficiency and seniority.

Officers promoted to Second Division Positions must have the Leaving Certificate or its equivalent, or be officers of the Second Division.

Name and Seniority Date.*	Present Designation, Salary Scale, Division and Station.	Position to which Promoted, Salary Scale, Division and Station.	Date of Promotion.
---------------------------	--	---	--------------------

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Carmody, Maurice Joseph .... (* 4.2.1960)	Clerk (£968-£1,188), Second Division, unattached	Clerk (£1,298-£1,518), Second Division (Position No. F.319), new office	26th July, 1962
Dwyer, Frank .... (* 11.1.1960)	Clerk (£968-£1,188), Second Division, unattached	Clerk (£1,298-£1,518), Second Division (Position No. F.320), new office	26th July, 1962
Esler, Francis Courtney .... (* 8.6.1959)	Clerk (£968-£1,188), Second Division, unattached	Clerk (£1,298-£1,518), Second Division (Position No. F.321), new office	26th July, 1962
Kraus, Francis Edward .... (* 5.2.1959)	Clerk (£968-£1,188), Second Division, unattached	Clerk (£1,298-£1,518), Second Division (Position No. F.322), new office	26th July, 1962
Tworzydlo, Ferdinand .... (* 24.8.1959)	Clerk (£968-£1,188), Second Division, unattached	Clerk (£1,298-£1,518), Second Division (Position No. F.323), new office	26th July, 1962

Qualifications.—Leaving Certificate or equivalent. Administrative and executive ability of a high order and a highly-developed sense of responsibility. Thorough knowledge of office organization, administrative and managerial procedures. The ability to direct and supervise the training and working of indigenous and expatriate staff. Experience in district administration and organization.

Duties.—Accept full responsibility for the management of the District Office on behalf of the District Officer, and in an emergency or in the absence of the District Officer, direct or advise, as far as possible, staff of the District, on action to be taken and accept the responsibility of the direction given. Responsible for dealing with all routine correspondence; drafting estimates for final reference to the District Officer; control departmental expenditure; and retain all staff and Departmental stock records. Responsible for the security of all government and official codes; the maintenance of office library and amendments to Ordinances and Regulations. Compilation of statistical records for inclusion in Annual Reports and returns. Act as liaison and co-ordinating officer for the District Officer. Carry out agency functions of departments not represented at the district headquarters. Other duties as directed.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Faulkner, Frank .... (* 25.5.1962)	Instructor Grade 1 (£1,002-£1,079), Third Division, unattached	Instructor Grade 1 (£1,155-£1,308), Third Division (Position No. TE.74), vice office reclassified	26th July, 1962
Wickens, Peter Douglas .... (* 2.7.1962)	Instructor Grade 1 (£1,002-£1,079), Third Division, unattached	Instructor Grade 1 (£1,155-£1,308), Third Division (Position No. TE.87), vice office reclassified	26th July, 1962

Qualifications.—Fully qualified tradesman. Four years' industrial experience in the trade. Ability to supervise and instruct in the trade.

Duties.—Demonstrate and teach trade classes and/or groups of technical trainees or apprentices. Preparation of trade materials. Maintain plant or equipment as directed. Such other duties as the Headmaster or Director of Education requires.

Salary Barrier.—Advancement beyond £1,232(r) per annum shall be subject to—(a) Successful completion of an approved course of in-service training in instruction methods and departmental procedures; (b) A pass from a school approved by the Commissioner in the subject "Teaching Methods for Technical Teachers", or a pass in a similar subject which in the opinion of the Commissioner is an equivalent qualification; and (c) The satisfaction of the Commissioner that the Instructor Grade 1 has demonstrated that he is capable of efficiently performing the whole of the duties of his office.

Buckett, Joseph Maurice .... (* 14.5.1955)	Clerk (£1,298-£1,518), Second Division (Position No. SE.2)	Clerk (£1,408-£1,628), Second Division (Position No. PE.2)	26th July, 1962
---	---	---	-----------------

Qualifications.—Administration experience. Thorough knowledge of Education Ordinance and Regulations. Experience in education including knowledge of Territory conditions.

Duties.—Prepare divisional correspondence and reports and sign routine correspondence. Prepare and maintain Register of Administration Primary Schools and teachers classrooms and facilities. Maintain postings boards and associated records. Prepare divisional section of (1) Draft estimates (2) Monthly Report to Administrator. Collate sectional requirements of school supplies. Supervise subordinate staff. Assist Chief of Division, Primary Education, as required.

Muskens, Henricus Joannes Franco Lucianus (* 9.3.1958)	Clerk (£499-£968), Second Division (Position No. AD.63), Port Moresby	Clerk (£968-£1,188), Second Division (Position No. AD.10), Port Moresby	26th July, 1962
--	--	--	-----------------

Qualifications.—Victorian Leaving Certificate or equivalent. Experience in office routine and record systems.

Duties.—Maintain departmental filing and records section. Receipt and despatch of correspondence. Supervision of staff attached to section. Maintain a register of all duplicated circulars, newsletters, staff posting lists and syllabus. Control of Stamp Register.



## Promotions—continued.

Name and Seniority Date.*	Present Designation, Salary Scale, Division and Station.	Position to which Promoted, Salary Scale, Division and Station.	Date of Promotion.
<b>Department of Forests—continued.</b>			
Morwood, Robin Bilbrough (* 4.3.1954)	Senior Forest Officer (£1,628-£1,848), Second Division, unattached	Regional Forest Officer (£2,293-£2,488), Second Division (Position No. R.54), Rabaul, new office	26th July, 1962
Qualifications.—Degree or diploma of recognized forestry school with university status. Extensive experience in all branches of tropical forestry. Proven administrative ability of a high order.			
Duties.—Administrative control of all forestry work in the New Guinea Islands Region. Control of regional office at Rabaul. Implement policy directions. Provide extension services in technical forestry to Government and/or private enterprises. Train junior officers. Other duties as directed.			
Havel, Jaroslav Joseph (* 13.1.1954)	Senior Forest Officer (£1,628-£1,848), Second Division, unattached	Principal (£2,163-£2,358), Second Division (Position No. SD.57), Bulolo, new office	26th July, 1962
Qualifications.—Degree or diploma from recognized school of forestry with university status. Post-graduate training in education and experience in training of indigenous people preferred. Ability to deal with personal problems and the general development of students in training.			
Duties.—Development of courses of study for the forest school. Conduct courses in various branches of forestry and conduct field exercises and practical demonstrations. Supervise student life at the school.			
Cavanaugh, Linden George (* 21.6.1941)	Reserve Settlement Officer £2,033-£2,228), Second Division unattached	Senior Management Officer (£2,163-£2,358), Second Division (Position No. MD.12), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
Qualifications.—Diploma or degree of recognized forestry school or equivalent qualifications. Extensive experience in survey (including aerial survey), assessment of tropical forests. Detailed knowledge of all timber species in the Territory. Sound knowledge of land and forest legislation. Demonstrated Administrative ability.			
Duties.—Control and direct the work of forest assessment officers. Analyze resource assessment reports and recommend and direct acquisition of forest resources where appropriate. Carry out specific field investigations anywhere in the Territory. Organize a systematic programme for the assessment of all forest areas in the Territory. Other duties as directed.			
McMahon, Michael John Adrian (* 7.1.1957)	Accountant (£1,628-£1,848), Second Division, unattached	Executive Officer (Finance and Administration) (£1,903-£2,098), Second Division (Position No. AD.3), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
Qualifications.—Qualified accountant with experience in forestry and sawmill cost accounting. Proven administrative and executive ability of a high order. Experience in forest service procedure and staff and office management. Thorough knowledge of Forestry Ordinance and Regulations, Public Service Ordinance and Regulations, Treasury Regulations. Victorian Leaving Certificate or equivalent.			
Duties.—Control and direct work of Administrative Branch. Prepare submissions and reports, particularly those covering operations of two or more Divisions. Review departmental organization methods and procedures and accounts methods and procedures. Plan staff recruitment and training. Co-ordinate financial and administrative matters affecting the Department, prepare estimates and annual reports, control revenue and expenditure. Liaise with public and administration departments, check reports submitted by accountant. Other duties as directed.			
Tuckwell, Elliott Carby (* 29.3.1954)	Senior Forest Officer (£1,628-£1,848), Second Division, unattached	Forest Officer Grade 3 (£1,903-£2,098), Second Division (Position No. R.46), Goroka, new office	26th July, 1962
Qualifications.—Degree or diploma of forestry from recognized forestry school with university status. Experience in general forestry, particularly in the tropics. Evidence of organizational and administrative ability.			
Duties.—Assist in direction and organization of forestry extension work. Control timber permits and licences within the area. Train staff in technical work. Carry out special investigations, including surveys. Prepare comprehensive reports on work in the area. Other duties as directed.			
Coppock, Frank Harry (* 5.3.1953)	Senior Forest Officer (£1,628-£1,848), Second Division, unattached	Forest Officer Grade 3 (£1,903-£2,098), Second Division (Position No. R.34), Bulolo, new office	26th July, 1962
Qualifications.—Degree or diploma of forestry from recognized forestry school with university status. Experience in general forestry, particularly in the tropics. Evidence of organizational and administrative ability.			
Duties.—Direction of work in the nursery and all new establishment work in the Bulolo plantation. Training of staff engaged in the nursery and in plantation establishment.			
Cullen, Bernard Maxwell (* 12.6.1954)	Clerk (Accounts) (£1,518-£1,738), Second Division, unattached	Accountant (£1,628-£1,848), Second Division (Position No. AD.4), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
Qualifications.—Certificate of Australian Society of Accountants desirable. Sound knowledge of Treasury Regulations essential. Knowledge and experience of forestry sawmill cost accounting desirable. Victorian Leaving Certificate or equivalent.			
Duties.—Supervise detailed financial records and costing systems for forestry operations, and supervise work of finance section. Prepare financial accounts and reports as required. Certify as to availability of funds. Assist in preparation of departmental estimates. Other duties as directed.			
Godlee, John Leslie Rickman (* 30.3.1953)	Forest Officer (£968-£1,628), Second Division, unattached	Forest Officer Grade 2 (£1,628-£1,848), Second Division (Position No. R.74), Keravat, new office	26th July, 1962
Qualifications.—Diploma or degree of a recognized school of forestry with university status. Experience in various aspects of forestry, preferably in the tropics.			
Duties.—Assist in silvicultural work in the Keravat management area. Preparation of detailed reports on all aspects of work. Assist in research work. Other duties as directed.			
Grundy, Ian David (* 22.3.1956)	Forest Officer (£968-£1,628), Second Division, unattached	Forest Officer Grade 2 (£1,628-£1,848), Second Division (Position No. R.12), Papua Region, new office	26th July, 1962
Hammermaster, Eric Trevor (* 4.3.1957)	Forest Officer (£968-£1,628), Second Division, unattached	Forest Officer Grade 2 (£1,628-£1,848), Second Division (Position No. R.47), Goroka, new office	26th July, 1962

## Promotions—continued.

Name and Seniority Date.*	Present Designation, Salary Scale, Division and Station.	Position to which Promoted, Salary Scale, Division and Station.	Date of Promotion.
Department of Forests—continued.			
Harries, Earle Desney (* 3.3.1955)	.... Forest Officer (£968-£1,628), Second Division, unattached	Forest Officer Grade 2 (£1,628-£1,848), Second Division (Position No. R.20), Lae, new office	26th July, 1962
Munro, Neil (* 1.12.1961)	.... Forest Officer (£968-£1,628), Second Division, unattached	Forest Officer Grade 2 (£1,628-£1,848), Second Division (Position No. R.62), New Guinea Islands Region, new office	26th July, 1962
Vickers, Gerald Neil (* 21.7.1955)	.... Forest Officer (£968-£1,628), Second Division, unattached	Forest Officer Grade 2 (£1,628-£1,848), Second Division (Position No. R.51), Highlands, new office	26th July, 1962
<p>Qualifications.—Diploma or degree of a recognized school of forestry with university status. Experience in various aspects of forestry, preferably in the tropics.</p> <p>Duties.—Assist in silvicultural extension and research work. Preparation of detailed reports covering all aspects of work. Supervise routine silvicultural operations. Other duties as required.</p>			
Munro, Douglas Henry (* 30.7.1946 Exempt) (* 18.8.1961 Permanent)	.... Forest Ranger (£1,257-£1,448), Third Division, unattached	Senior Technical Officer Grade 1 (£1,576-£1,678), Third Division, (Position No. R.28), Lae, new office	26th July, 1962
<p>Qualifications.—Satisfactory completion of training course covering all aspects of technical Forestry. Ability to identify from field characteristics all forest trees of the Territory. Extensive experience in the logging of all types of tropical forests encountered in the Territory. Detailed knowledge of and extensive experience in the application of the Forestry Ordinance and Regulations. Ability to write concise and factual reports covering major milling operations and to exert independent judgement in assessing royalties and determining appropriate Permit conditions.</p> <p>Duties.—Control of all logging and milling operations in the New Guinea Mainland Region including inspections, investigations and reports on activities under Permits and Licences. Investigate and report on land applications over forested areas. Minor survey work within the Region. Other duties as directed.</p>			
Roach, Edgar Arthur (* 19.4.1950 Exempt) (* 28.8.1961 Permanent)	.... Forest Ranger (£1,257-£1,448), Third Division, unattached	Senior Technical Officer Grade 1 (£1,576-£1,678), Third Division, (Position No. MD.17), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
<p>Qualifications.—Completion of training course in forestry equivalent to technical diploma standard. Extensive experience in forest assessment work. Detailed knowledge of forests of the Territory and of lands and forests legislation. Demonstrated administrative ability and ability to exercise mature judgement in the light of wide experience of tropical forests and their economic development.</p> <p>Duties.—Implement systematic investigation of forest resources. Prepare detailed submissions on proposals for forest acquisition, exploitation and management. Review reports of assessment staff and investigate and report on work of such staff in areas of major forest potential. Train junior officers. Other duties as directed.</p>			
Kazakoff, Michael John (* 15.3.1952)	.... Senior Forest Ranger (£1,448-£1,568), Third Division, unattached	Senior Technical Officer Grade 1 (£1,576-£1,678), Third Division, (Position No. MD.14), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
Ross, Alan Eugene Hynes (* 11.9.1951)	.... Senior Forest Ranger (£1,448-£1,568), Third Division, unattached	Senior Technical Officer Grade 1 (£1,576-£1,678), Third Division, (Position No. MD.13), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
Vickery, Frank Tiplin (* 26.7.1946)	.... Senior Forest Ranger (£1,448-£1,568), Third Division, unattached	Senior Technical Officer Grade 1 (£1,576-£1,678), Third Division, (Position No. MD.15), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
<p>Qualifications.—Completion of training course in forestry equivalent to technical diploma standard. Extensive experience in forest assessment work. Detailed knowledge of forests of the Territory and of lands and forests legislation. Demonstrated administrative ability to exercise mature judgement in the light of wide experience of tropical forests and their economic development.</p> <p>Duties.—Implementation of systematic investigation of forest resources. Prepare detailed proposals for forest acquisition, exploitation and management. Direct assessment of staff and review reports of such staff. Train assessment officers. Other duties as directed.</p>			
McDonald, Gregory Joseph (* 30.8.1952)	Senior Forest Ranger (£1,448-£1,568), Third Division, unattached	Senior Technical Officer Grade 1 (£1,576-£1,678), Third Division, (Position No. M.11), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
<p>Qualifications.—Education to technical diploma standard or equivalent qualifications. Detailed knowledge of principles and practices in wood preservation and timber seasoning. Ability to identify by botanical and anatomical features, prepare, store and maintain slides and mount specimens for microscopic examination. Ability and capacity to accept final responsibility for timber identification. Administrative ability essential.</p> <p>Duties.—Organize and supervise research work carried out in relation to timber seasoning, preservation and timber uses. Prepare and maintain collection of timber samples. Train technical assistants in wood identification, timber preservation, etc. Other duties as directed.</p>			
Ramsay, Arthur (* 6.6.1955)	.... Forest Ranger (£1,257-£1,448), Third Division, unattached	Technical Officer Grade 2 (£1,461-£1,563), Third Division (Position No. R.21), Lae, new office	26th July, 1962
<p>Qualifications.—Completion of training course in all branches of forestry, with particular emphasis on road location and construction. Extensive experience in location, design and construction of forest roads in the tropics. Ability to undertake engineering surveys for forest roads and bridges.</p> <p>Duties.—Locate, survey and design forest roads. Check roads constructed against design. Engineering surveys as required for bridge sites, dams, etc. Train staff in road location, survey and design. Other duties as directed.</p>			



## Promotions—continued.

Name and Seniority Date.*	Present Designation, Salary Scale, Division and Station.	Position to which Promoted, Salary Scale, Division and Station.	Date of Promotion.
---------------------------	--	---	--------------------

## DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

## Stores and Supply Branch.

Finlayson, Kenneth Harold .... (* 25.8.1957)	Clerk (£968-£1,188), Second Division (Position No. SS.12), Port Moresby	Stores Officer Grade 1 (£1,078-£1,298), Second Division (Position No. SS.33), Samarai	26th July, 1962
---	--	---	-----------------

Qualifications.—Leaving Certificate or equivalent. Thorough knowledge of physical stores accounting and procedure; knowledge of Treasury Regulations.

Duties.—General supervision of stores operations within the region. Control of Administration Stores within the region and the custody of stores and supplies within the Branch Store. Other duties as directed.

## DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Lalor, William Andrew .... (* 18.10.1946)	Public Solicitor (£2,423-£2,618), Second Division, unattached	Public Solicitor (£2,748-£3,138), Second Division (Position No. PS.1), Port Moresby, vice office reclassified	26th July, 1962
--	--	---	-----------------

Qualifications.—Barrister and/or Solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, or of the High Court or the Supreme Court of a State or Territory of the Commonwealth. Knowledge of Territory law and previous legal experience in the Territory. Extensive experience in the preparation and conduct of cases in all jurisdictions.

Duties.—Provision of and appearance as Defence Counsel other than in Courts for Native matters and Courts for Native Affairs on behalf of indigenous or impecunious persons. Conduct appeals to the Supreme Court and advise in criminal, civil, land and other matters.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

Jones, Kathleen Emma Vellacott (* 24.8.1953)	Public Relations Officer (£2,163-£2,358) (M) (£2,009-£2,194) (F) Second Division, unattached	Public Relations Officer (£2,163-£2,423) (M) (£2,009-£2,269) (F) Second Division (Position No. 22)	26th July, 1962
--	---	---	-----------------

Qualifications.—Journalistic ability of a high standard. Wide experience in the writing of feature articles. Sound knowledge of public relation procedures and conditions of the Territory are also desirable. Victorian Leaving Certificate or equivalent.

Duties.—The promotion of good relations with the press and broadcasting authorities. The dissemination of news, articles and photographs relating to events in the Territory. Oversight of the maintenance of a photographic library for the Territory. Arranging itineraries for visiting journalists, photographers, and supplying them with background material as required. Other duties as directed.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Jones, Paul Welby .... (* 16.5.1962)	Instructor (£1,002-£1,079), Third Division (Position No. TE.86), Department of Education, Port Moresby	Foreman Shipwright and Slipmaster (£1,270-£1,308), Third Division (Position No. M.18), Port Moresby	26th July, 1962
---	---	--	-----------------

Qualifications.—Qualified shipwright and boatbuilder, preferably with wide experience in wooden vessel repairs. Experienced in slipping and unslipping vessels essential.

Duties.—Control and supervision of the efficient slipping and unslipping of vessels; instruction of apprentices in shipwright and boatbuilding practice and the use of mechanical, hand and power tools associated with their trade course; preparation of hulls for survey and allocation of duties to artisans, assistants and apprentices.

## DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS.

White, Kevin Joseph .... (* 19.5.1957)	Regional Forest Officer (£2,033-£2,228), Second Division, un- attached	Principal Research Officer (£2,423-£2,618), Second Division (Position No. SD.38), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
---	---	--	-----------------

Qualifications.—Degree or diploma in forestry of recognized forestry school with university status; post-graduate degree in forestry preferred. Detailed knowledge of statistical methods and wide experience of their use in forestry. Demonstrated capacity for detailed work and critical analysis of experimental work.

Duties.—Detailed forward planning and direction of silvicultural research within the Territory. Control Forest School and integrate research activities with work of lecturers and students. Plan and direct work of specialist officers engaged in specialist studies of forest crops. Other duties as directed.

McIntosh, Donald Henry .... (* 17.3.1947)	Regional Forest Officer (£2,033-£2,228), Second Division un- attached	Principal Forest Officer (£2,423-£2,618), Second Division (Position No. MD.7), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
--	--	---	-----------------

Qualifications.—Diploma or degree of recognized forestry school with university status. Extensive experience in all aspects of tropical forestry particularly in survey, aerial photographs, interpretation and working plan formulation. Demonstrated administrative ability of high order.

Duties.—Plan detailed working plan surveys and formulate detailed working plans for forest areas. Direct assessment survey work and liaise with C.S.I.R.O. resource survey teams. Plan and direct all forestry work within the Papuan region. Other duties as directed.

Gray, Edward Charles Gordon (* 31.3.1948)	Regional Forest Officer (£2,033-£2,228), Second Division un- attached	Principal Utilization Officer (£2,423-£2,618), Second Division (Position No. M.8), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
--	--	---	-----------------

Qualifications.—Degree or diploma in mechanical engineering or equivalent qualifications. Wide experience in all aspects of utilization of forest products. Proven administrative ability.

Duties.—Organize the activities of the Utilization Branch. Plan research projects and extension services within the Territory. Liaise with C.S.I.R.O. in research programme. Control timber preservation plants established under licence. Other duties as directed.

Dixon, Robert Gilder .... (* 18.1.1961)	Regional Forest Officer (£2,163-£2,358), Second Division, un- attached	Principal Forest Officer (£2,423-£2,618), Second Division (Position No. R.13), Lae, new office	26th July, 1962
--	---	--	-----------------

Qualifications.—Degree or diploma of recognized forestry school with university status. Extensive experience in all branches of tropical forestry. Proven administrative ability of a high order.

Duties.—Administrative control of all forestry work in the mainland of New Guinea, including district and regional planning. Control of all regional staff. Training of junior officers. Provide extension services in technical forestry to Government and/or private enterprises.

## Promotions—continued.

Name and Seniority Date.*	Present Designation, Salary Scale, Division and Station.	Position to which Promoted, Salary Scale, Division and Station.	Date of Promotion.
---------------------------	--	---	--------------------

## Department of Forests—continued.

Connolly, William Vincent .... (* 4.2.1957)	Clerk (£1,078-£1,298), Second Division, unattached	Clerk (£1,298-£1,518), Second Division (Position No. R.14), Lae, new office	26th July, 1962
--	--	---	-----------------

Qualifications.—Victorian Leaving Certificate or equivalent. Detailed knowledge of Forestry Ordinance and Regulations, Treasury Regulations and procedures, Public Service Ordinance and Regulations. Detailed knowledge of departmental procedures and wide experience in their implementation. Proven administrative ability.

Duties.—Direct and control all clerical work within New Guinea Mainland region, including detailed costing of projects. Assist in administrative duties in the local office. Control and train clerical staff. Other duties as directed.

Hartwell, Barry George .... (* 31.5.1961)	Technical Assistant Grade 3 (£1,117-£1,232), Third Division, unattached	Technical Officer Grade 1 (£1,257-£1,448), Third Division (Position No. M.12), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
--	---	---	-----------------

Qualifications.—Diploma of technical college. Experienced cabinet maker and joiner with wide knowledge of timber uses and properties. Knowledge of building practices in timber and trade experience desirable. Knowledge of wood anatomy an advantage.

Duties.—Examination of working characteristics and properties of timbers. Test methods of timber seasoning and preservation. Maintain wood working shop and experimental kiln and preservation plant. Train technical assistants in wood-working practices. Other duties as directed.

Jenkin, William Herbert .... (* 7.10.1949 Exempt) (* 19.8.1960 Permanent)	Tractor-Operator-Mechanic (£900-£926), Third Division, unattached	Technical Officer Grade 1 (£1,257-£1,448), Third Division (Position No. MD.26), anywhere in Territory, new office	26th July, 1962
---	---	---	-----------------

Read, David Docker .... (* 4.11.1958)	Assistant Forest Ranger (£862-£1,053), Third Division, unattached	Technical Officer Grade 1 (£1,257-£1,448), Third Division (Position No. MD.28), anywhere in Territory, new office	26th July, 1962
--	---	---	-----------------

Qualifications.—Completion of training course in forestry equivalent to technical diploma. Knowledge of major forest types of the Territory. Ability to undertake survey and assessment of forest areas without supervision.

Duties.—Investigation, survey and preliminary assessment of forest areas, generally of lesser extent and importance. Train technical assistants in various aspects of assessment survey and forest investigation. Survey areas under application for permit or licence. Prepare reports on areas investigated.

Cattanach, Robert Gordon .... (* 10.1.1950 Exempt) (* 6.6.1960 Permanent)	Tractor-Operator-Mechanic (£900-£926), Third Division, unattached	Technical Officer Grade 1 (£1,257-£1,448), Third Division (Position No. R.22), Lae, new office	26th July, 1962
---	---	--	-----------------

Qualifications.—Completion of training course in forestry with emphasis on road location, design and construction, or equivalent qualifications. Detailed knowledge of operation of heavy mechanical equipment and ability to operate such equipment. Extensive experience in road construction. Ability to carry out preliminary road locations.

Duties.—Direct and supervise equipment operators engaged in forest road construction. Undertake preliminary road surveys where required. Lay out bridges and other drainage works. Direct and supervise labour engaged on road construction. Prepare costing data and estimates of expenditure on roading, and report on progress of work. Train subordinate personnel. Other duties as directed.

Wiggins, Rex .... (* 7.7.1958)	Clerk (£1,078-£1,298), Second Division, unattached	Clerk (£1,188-£1,408), Second Division (Position No. R.55), Rabaul, new office	26th July, 1962
-----------------------------------	--	--	-----------------

Qualifications.—Victorian Leaving Certificate or equivalent. Sound knowledge of Forestry Ordinance and Regulations, Treasury Regulations and procedures, Public Service Ordinance and Regulations. Sound knowledge of departmental procedures and experience in their implementation. Proven administrative ability.

Duties.—Direct and control clerical work within New Guinea Islands region, including detailed costing of projects. Assist in administrative duties in local office. Train clerical staff. Other duties as directed.

Ahern, Maurice James .... (* 15.9.1957)	Clerk (£1,078-£1,298), Second Division, unattached	Clerk (£1,188-£1,408), Second Division (Position No. M.2), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
--	--	---	-----------------

Qualifications.—Ability to prepare submissions within the Division of Utilization and Marketing. Some experience in the timber industry preferable. Clerical ability to prepare returns and maintain essential records. Victorian Leaving Certificate or equivalent.

Duties.—Control and direction of all files handled by the Division of Utilization and Marketing. General oversight of matters connected with the Division of Utilization and Marketing. Other duties as directed.

de Silva, Bernard Jack Burton (* 24.11.1958)	Clerk (£1,078-£1,298), Second Division, unattached	Clerk (£1,188-£1,408), Second Division (Position No. MD.2), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
---	--	--	-----------------

Qualifications.—Sound knowledge of all clerical work within the Department. Detailed knowledge of forest legislation and land legislation essential. Demonstrated administrative ability. Victorian Leaving Certificate or equivalent.

Duties.—Compilation and/or drafting of submissions for annual reports, estimates, timber rights and land purchases, reservations and changes in legislation. Control all files of division and ensure follow up action on all matters referred. Record and register purchase documents, maps, etc. Other duties as directed.

Ward, Timothy James .... (* 3.10.1961)	Assistant Forest Ranger (£862-£1,053), Third Division, unattached	Technical Assistant Grade 2 (£1,002-£1,232), Third Division (Position No. R.8), Papua region, new office	26th July, 1962
---	---	--	-----------------

Qualifications.—Detailed knowledge of and experience in silvicultural practices in forestry; ability to identify trees of major silvicultural importance. Ability to undertake compass and chain surveys. Ability to handle labour, and to instruct unskilled labour in technical processes.

Duties.—Supervise, direct and train labour engaged in silvicultural work, including road construction in the Mount Lawes Territory Forest. Assist in silvicultural research. Survey planting areas, sample plots and prepare plans. Control tools, equipment and machinery. Prepare data for returns and reports. Other duties as directed.



## Promotions—continued.

Name and Seniority Date.*	Present Designation, Salary Scale, Division and Station.	Position to which Promoted, Salary Scale, Division and Station.	Date of Promotion.
<b>Department of Forests—continued.</b>			
Skyring, Kenneth Charles .... (* 18.9.1956 Exempt) (* 17.7.1961 Permanent)	Tractor-Operator-Mechanic £900-£926), Third Division, unattached	Technical Assistant Grade 2 (£1,002-£1,232), Third Division (Position No. R.76), Keravat, new office	26th July, 1962
Qualifications.—Detailed knowledge of plantation establishment of Kamarere, Teak and Balsa with experience in the implementation of these principles. Ability to control labour and instruct unskilled labour in technical processes.			
Duties.—Supervise and direct labour engaged in plantation establishment. Train native staff in technical processes. Design layout and direct construction of temporary structures for plantation work. Prepare returns for labour usage and reports. Other duties as directed.			
Gloynes, Albert Edward .... (* 21.1.1949 Exempt) (* 4.8.1960 Permanent)	Assistant Forest Ranger (£862-£1,053), Third Division, unattached	Technical Assistant Grade 2 (£1,002-£1,232), Third Division (Position No. R.37), Bulolo, new office	26th July, 1962
Fraser, Kenneth Herbert .... (* 17.5.1948 Exempt) (* 11.9.1961 Permanent)	Assistant Forest Ranger (£862-£1,053), Third Division, unattached	Technical Assistant Grade 2 (£1,002-£1,232), Third Division (Position No. R.36), Bulolo, new office	26th July, 1962
Collis, Edward Gordon .... (* 2.10.1961)	Assistant Forest Ranger (£862-£1,053), Third Division, unattached	Technical Assistant Grade 2 (£1,002-£1,232), Third Division (Position No. R.38), Bulolo, new office	26th July, 1962
Fraser, Alan Munro .... (* 16.10.1946 Exempt) (* 16.8.1961 Permanent)	Assistant Forest Ranger (£862-£1,053), Third Division, unattached	Technical Assistant Grade 2 (£1,002-£1,232), Third Division (Position No. R.43), Wau, new office	26th July, 1962
Qualifications.—Detailed knowledge of principles of hoop pine establishment with experience in the implementation of these principles. Ability to control labour and to instruct unskilled labour in technical processes.			
Duties.—Supervise and direct labour engaged in Hoop Pine establishment. Design and supervise construction of bush compounds, etc. Prepare necessary returns of labour usage. Train native staff in technical procedures. Other duties.			
Edwards, Hugh John .... (* 28.9.1959)	Assistant Forest Ranger (£862-£1,053), Third Division, unattached	Technical Assistant Grade 2 (£1,002-£1,232), Third Division (Position No. SD.19), anywhere in Territory, new office	26th July, 1962
Mallard, Kenneth Raymond .... (* 25.8.1958)	Assistant Forest Ranger (£862-£1,053), Third Division, unattached	Technical Assistant Grade 2 (£1,002-£1,232), Third Division (Position No. SD.18), anywhere in Territory, new office	26th July, 1962
Southwell, Clifford Henry .... (* 14.7.1957)	Assistant Forest Ranger (£862-£1,053), Third Division, unattached	Technical Assistant Grade 2 (£1,002-£1,232), Third Division (Position No. SD.21), anywhere in Territory, new office	26th July, 1962
Qualifications.—Satisfactory completion of training course as Forest Assistant Grade 1. Ability to carry out survey and assessment work, general duties of Forest Overseers and Inspectors under general supervision. Ability to compile reports covering all aspects of work.			
Duties.—Inspectorial work under the Forestry Ordinance. Management surveys of forest areas. Assessment and survey and investigation of forested native land. Supervision of labour. Road location. Assist in research connected with all Forestry matters. Other duties as directed.			
Farrington, Harold .... (* 1.3.1947 Exempt) (* 28.11.1961 Permanent)	Saw Doctor (£1,002-£1,079), Third Division, unattached	Technical Assistant Grade 2 (£1,002-£1,232), Third Division (Position No. M.15), Port Moresby, new office	26th July, 1962
Qualifications.—Qualified saw doctor with extensive experience in saw sharpening, hammering and tensioning. Ability to instruct and train others in sawdoctoring techniques.			
Duties.—Provide extension service to Government and private sawmillers. Sharpen, hammer and tension saws for such mills. Train selected employees in techniques of sawdoctoring. Other duties as directed.			

## CONFIRMATION AND CANCELLATION OF PROVISIONAL PROMOTIONS.

The Public Service Commissioner hereby confirms the under-mentioned provisional promotions as notified in *Gazette* as indicated, with effect from 23rd July, 1962:—

Frank Robert Alsop, Malcolm John Lewis, Karel de Wit, Margaret June Pigot, 14th June, 1962.

The Promotions Appeal Committee, in accordance with Section 28 (15) of the *Public Service Ordinance* 1949-1961, has determined the appeal lodged against the provisional promotion as referred to hereunder and, in accordance with Section 28 (18) of the Ordinance, the Public Service Commissioner has:—

(a) Cancelled the under-mentioned provisional promotion as notified in *Gazette* as indicated:—

Patricia Kathleen Phillips, 24th May, 1962.

(b) Promoted the under-mentioned officer as shown:—

## Department of the Treasury.

Beatrice Le Pine Williams, Accounting Machinist (F) Grade 2 (£772), Third Division, Department of the Treasury, as Accounting Machinist (F) Grade 3 (£835), Third Division (Position No. 60), with effect from 24th May, 1962.

The Secretary, Department of Territories, in accordance with Section 28 (16) of the *Public Service Ordinance* 1949-1961, has determined the appeals lodged against the provisional promotions as referred to hereunder, and in accordance with Section 28 (17) and (18) of the Ordinance the Public Service Commissioner has confirmed the under-mentioned provisional promotions:—

Ronald Robertson Beveridge, 3rd May, 1962.

George James Hocking, 17th May, 1962.

The provisional promotion of Aubrey John Schindler as notified in *Gazette* No. 21 of 3rd May, 1962, is hereby cancelled.

## CORRIGENDUM.

In *Gazette* of 21st June, 1962, under the heading "Corrigenda", the correct surname should be "Mathieson" and not "Matheson".

## OFFICES CREATED, ABOLISHED, RECLASSIFIED, Etc.

*Offices Reclassified.*

Position No.	Office	Salary Scale.	Variation.
<b>DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.</b>			
<b>District Administration.</b>			
A.D.44-57, 57A-57C ....	District Education Officer Grade 1 ....	£1,903-£2,098	Office reclassified at £2,033-£2,228, Second Division
AD.40-43, 43A-43D ....	District Education Officer Grade 2 ....	£2,163-£2,358	Office reclassified at £2,293-£2,488, Second Division
AD.34-39 ....	Inspector of Schools ....	£2,163-£2,358	Office reclassified at £2,293-£2,488 (Tentative £2,423-£2,618)
<b>Primary Education.</b>			
PE.5 ....	Superintendent (Primary Education)	£2,293-£2,488	Office reclassified at £2,488-£2,748, Second Division
PE.1 ....	Chief of Division (Primary Education)	£2,423-£2,618	Office reclassified at £2,748-£3,138, Second Division
<b>Technical Education.</b>			
TE.1 ....	Chief of Division (Technical Education)	£2,423-£2,618	Office reclassified at £2,553-£2,878, Second Division
<b>Secondary Education.</b>			
SE.1 ....	Chief of Division (Secondary Education)	£2,423-£2,618	Office reclassified at £2,553-£2,878, Second Division
<b>Teacher Training</b>			
TT.1 ....	Chief of Division (Teacher Training)	£2,423-£2,618	Office reclassified at £2,748-£3,138, Second Division

Date of effect 5th July, 1962.

**DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.****Engineering Division.**

E.1 ....	Chief Engineer ....	£2,423-£2,618	Office reclassified and redesignated as Engineer Class 4, £2,748-£2,878, Second Division
E.97, 133, 163 ....	Regional Engineer ....	£2,163-£2,358	Office reclassified and redesignated as Engineer Class 3, £2,423-£2,618, Second Division
E.6, 98, 134, 164 ....	Group Engineer ....	£1,738-£1,968	Office reclassified and redesignated as Engineer Class 2, £2,163-£2,358, Second Division
E.15 ....	Sectional Engineer ....	£2,163-£2,358	Office reclassified and redesignated as Engineer Class 3, £2,423-£2,618, Second Division

Date of effect 5th July, 1962.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.****Medical Services.**

MS.490AE-490BR, 522A-522C, 591A-591E	Assistant (Higher Technical) ....	£200-£680	Auxiliary
MS.73A-73E ....	Assistant (Clerical) ....	£200-£640	Auxiliary
<b>Preventive Medicine.</b>			
P.M.51A-51C, 67D-67M	Assistant (Higher Technical) ....	£200-£680	Auxiliary
PM.13A-13C, 71A ....	Assistant (Clerical) ....	£200-£640	Auxiliary
<b>Administrative Division.</b>			
AD.10A ....	Assistant (Clerical) ....	£200-£640	Auxiliary

Date of effect 5th July, 1962.

*Public Service Ordinance 1949-1961.***RECLASSIFICATION OF POSITIONS OF GROUP ENGINEER.**

I, PAUL MEERNAA CAEDWALLA HASLUCK, Minister of State for Territories, pursuant to Subsection (3) of Section 24 of the *Public Service Ordinance 1949-1961*, do hereby direct that the provisions of Subsection (2) of Section 24 of the *Public Service Ordinance 1949-1961* shall not apply to the reclassification approved by me on the fifth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two, of positions of Group Engineer, £1,738-£1,968, Second Division, as Engineer Class 2, £2,163-£2,358, Second Division.

Dated this fifth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and sixty-two.

PAUL HASLUCK,  
Minister of State for Territories.

24 April, 1961

THE DISPUTE OVER WESTERN NEW GUINEA (WEST IRIAN)

APPROACH TOWARDS A SOLUTION

(Prepared at the request of C.C.I.A. Officers as a basis for discussion)

The dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands over Western New Guinea, after having been for a long time of a bilateral nature, even when the Indonesian Government - unsuccessfully from its point of view - brought the matter before the General Assembly of the United Nations, has entered a new phase since in 1960 President Sukarno broke off diplomatic relations with the Netherlands, recently followed by his refusal to have Dutch interests represented by the Government of the United Kingdom. Other countries beside the two parties to the dispute have, it is true, followed it with a great deal of attention. This applies in particular to Australia, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Malaya, India, and undoubtedly also Soviet Russia and Communist China. Now that diplomatic relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands have been severed, the language of certain Indonesian spokesmen with regard to Western New Guinea is becoming more and more threatening, while the Dutch Government has strengthened its military forces in the territory and international concern is rapidly deepening. It is not an exaggeration to say that if the present tension continues to develop as it has been doing for the last year or so this part of the south-west Pacific may rapidly become a "hot spot" in the "cold war".

The purpose of this memorandum is not to indulge at this stage in the somewhat theoretical exercise of suggesting a possible solution, or solutions. This may be of interest within the context of a scientific essay but since "la politique est l'art du possible" and nobody can just now foretell what is possible, it would appear that priority should be given to seeking an approach that may lead to a solution, rather than to a search for the ideal solution itself. Such an approach should not merely deal with procedure, it should also consider the political and tactical positions which the two parties to the dispute, as well as the other interested powers, are likely to take when the moment comes to examine the possibility of agreement. What the final outcome of such discussions will be depends on a number of circumstances, both moral and material, the inter-relationship of which cannot yet be clearly foreseen. While the final solution therefore is unpredictable, it is obvious that the present position of each of the two parties as to the kind of solution they are striving for has been more or less clearly defined. The other interested powers have not yet so clearly announced their positions. Nevertheless of those belonging to the Western world it may confidently be said that they do not want Western New Guinea to become a cause of grave international tension, or worse. Of those belonging to the Eastern world one may hope that they will adopt a similar attitude but there is no certainty as yet.



Indonesia has always claimed and still claims full sovereignty over West Irian, basing its claim on the fact that the western part of the big island was an integral part of the former Netherlands East Indies. It refuses any other solution, even to the point of turning down a Dutch suggestion that certain legal aspects of the dispute be submitted to the International Court of Justice. The Government of President Sukarno moreover refuses to discuss any other outstanding issue between the two countries unless Western New Guinea has first been handed over to Indonesia.

During a period of a few years after the round-table conference of 1949 there might perhaps have been a possibility of reaching agreement by way of mutual concessions. However, the official Netherlands position in those days was firmly based on the principle that the problem of Dutch sovereignty over Western New Guinea could not be subject to discussion. At the same time the Netherlands policy resisted the internationalization of the dispute and this policy was repeatedly successful each time the Indonesian Government brought the issue before the General Assembly of the United Nations. However support within the Assembly for the Dutch point of view gradually appeared to grow weaker. Meanwhile public opinion in the Netherlands was increasingly exposed to "the wind of change" engendered by events in a number of African countries in the process of decolonization. As a result the present Netherlands policy insists less than was the case in the past on the question of Dutch sovereignty over Western New Guinea, and has placed considerable emphasis on the right of the Papua population to decide its own future. This latter policy has recently given rise to the establishment of a Western New Guinea Advisory Council composed in part of elected members and in part of members appointed by the local government. The establishment of this Council seems to have caused resentment in Indonesia, perhaps because the Indonesian Government fears that accelerated emancipation of the Papua population under Dutch guidance might result in Western New Guinea preferring independence to becoming part of Indonesia.

Dutch policy has also somewhat softened with regard to its resistance to internationalizing the dispute. The Dutch Government now seems to seek at least partial internationalization. Why it does not go all out in favor of international treatment of the dispute is an open question; perhaps the Government in The Hague fears to create the impression that it acts under the pressure of Indonesian threats and international public opinion. Anyway, its request to the United Nations Secretary-General to send a mission of observers to West New Guinea appears a half-way measure which must have put Mr. Hammarskjöld in a somewhat embarrassing position. Indeed it is obvious that the Netherlands, in requesting United Nations observers, is hoping for some kind of approval of its administration in West New Guinea. It is equally obvious that such a "pat on the back" would cause resentment in Indonesia. It therefore would appear that Mr. Hammarskjöld could only dispatch such a mission of observers if the two countries were asking for it and that is out of the question.

Summarizing, the position of the two Governments may be briefly said to be the following:-

Indonesia still insists that West Irian become part of Indonesia under its full sovereignty. It is true that some time ago an authoritative spokesman admitted the possibility of a two-year period of trusteeship, apparently referring to trusteeship with Indonesia as trustee, but only on the condition that after that period the western part of the island would become Indonesian territory. At the same time Indonesia complains that the Netherlands are strengthening their military forces in West New Guinea while they themselves forcibly stimulate military infiltration which succeeds from time to time.

The Netherlands position is a more complex one and presently not easily defined. Public opinion in Holland may be summarized as saying "we want to get rid of West New Guinea, but without turning it over to Indonesia". This implies that some compromise solution would be acceptable both to the Government and the majority of Dutch public opinion, apparently on condition that the Papua population were given the opportunity to decide on its own political future and provided that a sufficient length of time were left, under a responsible administration not necessarily Dutch, for the population to gain in administrative and political experience.

To complete the picture it must be added that Dutch interests in West New Guinea are relatively small, while the cost of administration and development is fairly considerable - and rising. On the other hand it does not appear that Indonesian interests, even potential interests - except of course those of a political nature - count for much in the policy of Djakarta. Anyway, as far as is known, up to now West New Guinea is not a country of considerable natural resources.

Hence the main elements that make up the dispute appear to be on both sides a mixture of prestige, sentiment and a clash of political ideologies. The latter not so much in the sense of colonialism versus anti-colonialism, but rather in that of a Dutch sense of responsibility for an under-developed country as opposed to the Indonesian feeling that a territory once western controlled must now come back to the Asian fold.

Under these circumstances the first question that arises in the mind of anyone who wishes to see this dispute brought to a peaceful close is how to find a procedure within the framework of which not only the two parties but also the other interested powers could be brought together for the purpose of seeking a jointly acceptable solution. For obvious reasons this procedure cannot be bilateral. It must be multilateral and once this is admitted the United Nations would appear to be the only practicable possibility. However, within the framework of the United Nations there are different procedural possibilities and not all are suitable in this case. For example the search for a solution would not be facilitated if one of the two parties lodged a complaint against the other, either before the Security Council or before the General Assembly. The most desirable procedure would consist of a joint démarche by the two parties requesting the United Nations to help them find a solution, but such a joint request is out of the question. However, if time is allowed to pass it is likely that the situation will go from bad to worse, not only with regard to Dutch-Indonesian



relationships, but also in the wider international sense. It is high time that some Government showed itself capable of wisdom, restraint and constructive thinking. This Government might be an outsider - some disinterested third party. The Prime Minister of Malaya has made an attempt in this direction but so far without success. Hence the question arises as to why the Netherlands Government itself should not take an initiative in the interests of the two parties concerned, as well as of the population of West New Guinea and of world peace in general. However if such a Dutch initiative is to carry weight and inspire confidence it should be made in such a way as to dissipate suspicions which still prevail in most Afro-Asian countries against the Netherlands as a colonial power.

What form could this initiative take and how should it be made?

There is a passage in the history of the United Nations which at least in part might serve as a precedent in the case of West New Guinea. The precedent referred to is the procedure followed to solve the problem of the former Italian colonies in Africa. In 1945 at the Potsdam Conference the four great powers - the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union - had agreed that the Peace Treaty with Italy would contain a provision under which Italy would renounce all rights and title to its territorial possessions in Africa.

This agreement subsequently became Article 23 of the Treaty of Peace between the allied and associated powers on the one side and Italy on the other side (Paris 1947).

The Article reads as follows:

- "1. Italy renounces all right and title to the Italian territorial possessions in Africa, i.e., Libya, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.
2. Pending their final disposal, the said possessions shall continue under their present administration.
3. The final disposal of these possessions shall be determined jointly by the Governments of the Soviet Union, of the United Kingdom, of the United States of America, and of France within one year from the coming into force of the present Treaty, in the manner laid down in the joint declaration of February 10, 1947, issued by the said Governments, which is reproduced in Annex XI."

Annex XI referred to in Article 23 above reads as follows:

"Joint Declaration by the Governments of the Soviet Union, of the United Kingdom, of the United States of America and of France concerning Italian Territorial Possessions in Africa.

1. The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the United States of America, and of France agree that they

will, within one year from the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace with Italy bearing the date of February 10, 1947, jointly determine the final disposal of Italy's territorial possessions in Africa, to which, in accordance with Article 23 of the Treaty, Italy renounces all right and title.

2. The final disposal of the territories concerned and the appropriate adjustment of their boundaries shall be made by the Four Powers in the light of the wishes and welfare of the inhabitants and the interests of peace and security, taking into consideration the views of other interested Governments.
3. If with respect to any of these territories the Four Powers are unable to agree upon their disposal within one year from the coming into force of the Treaty of Peace with Italy, the matter shall be referred to the General Assembly of the United Nations for a recommendation, and the Four Powers agree to accept the recommendation and to take appropriate measures for giving effect to it.
4. The Deputies of the Foreign Ministers shall continue the consideration of the question of the disposal of the former Italian colonies with a view to submitting to the Council of Foreign Ministers their recommendations on this matter. They shall also send out commissions of investigation to any of the former Italian colonies in order to supply the Deputies with the necessary data on this question and to ascertain the views of the local population."

The Treaty having been ratified and entered into force on September 15, 1947, the period of one year mentioned in paragraph 1 of Annex XI commenced at that date. By the end of the year, September 15, 1948, no agreed solution had been reached although the four powers had made extensive investigations on the spot to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants and although many different solutions had been taken into consideration.

The paragraph 3 of Annex XI became operative and first in 1948, subsequently in 1949, the question of the Italian colonies appeared on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly.

Its task proved to be arduous but on November 21, 1949, by 48 votes for, one against and 9 abstentions, a resolution in three parts was voted, each part containing a solution for each of the three former Italian territories. Since then these solutions have been implemented. First those of Libya and Eritrea, later that of Somaliland. Many difficulties had to be overcome and many setbacks had to be endured. If it is still too early to state for certain that the solutions elaborated and applied by the United Nations will in all three cases be of a lasting nature, but at least all three have contributed to removing tensions, which at the time of the Peace Conference were as many threats to international understanding.

Can the methods and procedures followed in the case of the Italian colonies,

in part or in whole, be instrumental in bringing about an agreement on Western New Guinea?

Admittedly circumstances are not the same in the two cases. Italy in 1947 was a defeated power. The Netherlands is not. Italy was forced to renounce right and title to its colonies. The Netherlands, if it decided to do so, would renounce the sovereignty over Western New Guinea on its own initiative and could therefore do so under certain conditions. The General Assembly of 1948/49 was a very different kind of body in composition as well as in temper from the General Assembly of today. For one thing the Afro-Asian influence has become much stronger, but in a case such as Western New Guinea where the Netherlands wants to accelerate the process of decolonization, Afro-Asian influence may prove helpful rather than harmful.

On the other hand the question of the Italian colonies also has certain aspects in common with the dispute over Western New Guinea, such as:-

the main issue at stake is one of sovereignty;

the directly interested powers have reached an impasse so that, if the dispute is to be peacefully solved, it must be "internationalized";

too many powers have an interest at stake to entrust "internationalization" to a limited or regional group of good neighbours. The United Nations would appear to be the only forum offering a chance of peaceful settlement;

the future of a people is at stake. Their wishes and views must be ascertained, their welfare must be considered, and so must the interest of international peace and security. The population must be advised and assisted and this should be done as much as possible by a disinterested authority.

In brief it is suggested that the question of the Italian colonies and the way in which it was solved might serve as a precedent to the Netherlands Government in its search for a new approach towards a solution for the problem of Western New Guinea.,

This new approach might take the following shape:

The Netherlands Government would take the initiative of requesting the addition of the dispute over Western New Guinea as an item to the provisional agenda of the forthcoming General Assembly, not by way of complaint, but in the form of a request to assist the parties to the dispute in finding a solution. In motivating this request it would seem advisable for the Netherlands Government not to indulge more than strictly necessary in past history. Holland's strongest motive would be the fact of Indonesia's recent rupture of diplomatic relations, thus excluding the possibility of direct negotiations over Western New Guinea.

Without proposing a solution of its own the Netherlands Government might,



from the outset, define its position in such a way as to make it clear that it wants to assist the General Assembly as much as possible in facilitating its task. The Dutch Government would moreover strengthen its own position if it were to appear as the defender of the present and future interests of the Papua population, rather than by defending its own interests. This purpose could be achieved if from the outset the Netherlands position were formulated as follows:-

The Netherlands Government would make a formal statement to the effect that it would be prepared to renounce all right and title to Western New Guinea and to accept any recommendation by the General Assembly regarding the future status of the territory and its population, provided:

the population of Western New Guinea be granted the right and given the opportunity to agree or to disagree with any recommendation formulated by the General Assembly before the final vote on such a recommendation takes place;

in case the General Assembly's recommendation were to include some form of self-government or autonomy for Western New Guinea, the population be given sufficient time, under an administration to be determined by the General Assembly in consultation with the population, to prepare itself effectively for such a form of self-government or autonomy;

that any solution recommended by the General Assembly contain a statement or declaration on human rights and fundamental freedoms in the first place including freedom of religion, and of mission to be under written guarantee by the United Nations, and to be binding on all parties concerned.

The Netherlands' statement might contain one more condition to the effect that Indonesia also should declare its willingness beforehand to accept any recommendation of the General Assembly. On the one hand this would be a perfectly fair condition, as it would put the two parties on an equal footing before the Assembly. On the other hand it may be asked whether such a condition would not have an adverse effect on the willingness of Indonesia and its friends to come to a compromise solution. Psychologically it might be wiser for the Dutch Government simply to express the hope, or to take it for granted, that the Indonesian Government would abide by the General Assembly's recommendation. The latter attitude might well have a stronger compulsory effect than the former.

It is obvious that the above-mentioned approach towards a solution of the Western New Guinea problem is open to criticism from both sides. Indonesia would probably complain that such an approach would force it from the outset to consider the making of concessions with regard to the question of sovereignty.

Those elements in Dutch public opinion which still resent the part played by the United Nations in the emergency of Indonesia as an independent power, as well as those who generally are not prepared to put their confidence in any action of the United Nations, would oppose an approach as suggested in this memorandum. It can also be argued that by following a policy as outlined above the Netherlands

would lose all possibility of exercising a direct and major influence on the future of Western New Guinea. On the other hand it may be asked whether the Dutch Government has very much of an alternative. Since bilateral negotiations with Indonesia are out of the question, the dispute will have to be internationalized anyway and from that moment onward the future of Western New Guinea will be decided to a large extent by other influences and considerations than those which the Dutch Government and people can bring to bear. On the other hand it would be difficult for the General Assembly not to reckon with the Dutch conditions as formulated above.

The advantage of the proposed procedure is first of all that the initiative would come from the Dutch, and subsequently would come from the Netherlands Government which would put itself in a morally strong position, or at least in a position which, because it is taken by a former colonial power, would lay to rest a great deal of suspicion that might otherwise remain. On the other hand Indonesia would be called upon to go before the General Assembly in conditions which it would probably not like. However, the fact that it would make concessions to the United Nations and not to the Netherlands would make it easier for the Government of Djakarta to get out of the present impasse without sacrificing too much of its "amour propre".

Last but not least, the policy outlined above would enable the Netherlands to render better and more lasting services to the population for which it has made itself responsible, than any other policy imaginable under present circumstances.

No procedure and no policy, including the one suggested in the present memorandum, will enable the two parties and the United Nations to find an easy way out of the problem. But at least it might help them to solve it with dignity and honor, in the best interests of the population of Western New Guinea and in that of world peace.

An important factor is timing. If this policy is to be successful it should be initiated without delay and as much as possible without previous consultation with other powers. An element of surprise would probably prove useful.

\*\*\*\*\*



3/38/1

C de C  
seen by  
9/6  
SL



NEW ZEALAND MISSION  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
733 THIRD AVENUE  
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

25 May 1962

*Mr Engers*  
*28/5*  
*1/E*

Sir,

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention the attached statement, made by the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of New Zealand on 23 May, setting out the circumstances in which a token New Zealand force is being despatched to Thailand at the invitation of the Royal Thai Government.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

*WIR*

*Hubner*

Permanent Representative

The Secretary-General  
of the United Nations,  
NEW YORK

STATEMENT MADE BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEW ZEALAND  
ON WEDNESDAY, 23 MAY 1962

The Prime Minister (Rt.Hon. Keith Holyoake) announced today that, after consultation with the Thai Government and at their invitation, the Government had decided to offer a New Zealand force for service in Thailand. The force New Zealand was prepared to contribute could be drawn from all three services, continued Mr Holyoake. A headquarters and two troops of SAS were available and standing by ready to be flown in New Zealand aircraft from here to Thailand when suitable arrangements could be made for their reception. They would, of course, be wholly under New Zealand command, though they would act as necessary in general support of the Thai and other forces.

Three Bristol freighters of No. 41 Squadron would proceed to Bangkok and would be available for whatever jobs required to be done.

H.M.N.Z.S. "Taranaki", now serving on the Far East Station, would also be available if required.

As he had emphasized in his statements before the weekend, the Prime Minister again stressed that though this offer was for a token force it was to be regarded as a precautionary move taken in accordance with New Zealand's obligations under the Manila Treaty (SEATO), to assist Thailand at a time when the security of its borders was endangered. The United States had already despatched troops and, following consultations with the

/ Thai

Thai Government, others were taking similar action. This was the very purpose of a collective security organization such as SEATO.

'The presence in Thailand of the forces of SEATO allies', continued Mr Holyoake, 'should not only give assurance to the people of Thailand that they do not stand alone against the threat of aggression, but it should also help to stabilize the military situation in Laos and so facilitate further political negotiations. The New Zealand Government's policy remains firmly in favour of a non-military settlement there, and I want to make it quite clear', said Mr Holyoake, 'that the New Zealand force is going into Thailand and not into Laos. The New Zealand Government believes that only if the cease-fire is restored can political negotiations in Laos make much progress.'

The creeping erosion of the non-Communist position in Laos over the last few years has been watched with increasing dismay by the people of Thailand. They are naturally afraid for their own security. The Communists in Laos, who are supported and directed by North Vietnam, earlier this month broke the truce by military advances in Northern Laos and further large areas of the country have been opened for occupation. The long border between the two countries has made it comparatively easy for the

/ North



North Vietnamese to interfere. Thailand has its own long border with Laos and that country, if it were to fall to the Communists, could in turn be used as a base for penetration of Thailand.

The Prime Minister said that the restoration of the cease-fire in Laos and the renewal of attempts to establish a genuinely neutral and independent regime in the form of a coalition of all parties were urgently necessary. The introduction of allied forces into Thailand would, it was hoped, bring the contending factions more to their senses and pave the way for a durable cease-fire, which could be supervised by the International Control Commission, while the Geneva Conference on Laos completed its work.

While New Zealand's contribution would be in token form and very modest, more important than its size was the physical presence in Thailand of a New Zealand contingent. It would provide visible proof that New Zealand, with its allies, is fully prepared to honour its obligations under the Manila Pact to preserve peace and security in South-East Asia.

The action proposed was altogether consistent with the United Nations Charter, the Prime Minister stated. The Charter recognized the inherent right to take collective measures for self-defence. The Secretary-General of the United Nations would be informed of what was being done.

/ In

In conclusion, Mr Holyoake said his Government was fully aware that this offer of even a token military contribution was a serious step for New Zealand to take. The gesture was nevertheless a measure of New Zealanders' growing recognition of the responsibilities they owed towards South-East Asia, of their inevitable involvement in the affairs of South-East Asia and, ultimately, of the importance of South-East Asia for their own defence. All the nations of this part of the world must support each other, militarily and economically, if they were to withstand aggression and the threat of aggression.





NEW ZEALAND MISSION  
TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
NEW YORK

25 May 1962

PRESS RELEASE

NEW ZEALAND FORCE FOR SERVICE IN THAILAND

The following press statement was made by the Prime Minister of New Zealand on 23 May, concerning the despatch of a New Zealand force for service in Thailand. This statement was today brought to the attention of the Acting Secretary-General by the Permanent Representative of New Zealand, Mr F.H. Corner.

"The Prime Minister (Rt. Hon. Keith Holyoake) announced today that, after consultation with the Thai Government and at their invitation, the Government had decided to offer a New Zealand force for service in Thailand. The force New Zealand was prepared to contribute could be drawn from all three services, continued Mr Holyoake. A headquarters and two troops of SAS were available and standing by ready to be flown in New Zealand aircraft from here to Thailand when suitable arrangements could be made for their reception. They would, of course, be wholly under New Zealand command, though they would act as necessary in general support of the Thai and other forces.

Three Bristol freighters of No. 41 Squadron would proceed to Bangkok and would be available for whatever jobs required to be done.

H.M.N.Z.S. "Taranaki", now serving on the Far East Station, would also be available if required.

As he had emphasized in his statements before the weekend, the Prime Minister again stressed that though this offer was for a token force it was to be regarded as a precautionary move taken in accordance with New Zealand's obligations under the Manila Treaty (SEATO), to assist Thailand at a time when the security of its borders was endangered. The United States had already despatched troops and, following consultations with the Thai Government, others were taking similar action. This was the very purpose of a collective security organization such as SEATO.

'The presence in Thailand of the forces of SEATO allies', continued Mr Holyoake, 'should not only give assurance to the people of Thailand that they do not stand alone against the threat of aggression, but it should also help to stabilize the military situation in Laos and so facilitate further political negotiations. The New Zealand Government's policy remains firmly in favour of a non-military settlement there, and I want to make it quite clear', said Mr Holyoake, 'that the New Zealand force is going into Thailand

/ and not

and not into Laos. The New Zealand Government believes that only if the cease-fire is restored can political negotiations in Laos make much progress.'

The creeping erosion of the non-Communist position in Laos over the last few years has been watched with increasing dismay by the people of Thailand. They are naturally afraid for their own security. The Communists in Laos, who are supported and directed by North Vietnam, earlier this month broke the truce by military advances in Northern Laos and further large areas of the country have been opened for occupation. The long border between the two countries has made it comparatively easy for the North Vietnamese to interfere. Thailand has its own long border with Laos and that country, if it were to fall to the Communists, could in turn be used as a base for penetration of Thailand.

The Prime Minister said that the restoration of the cease-fire in Laos and the renewal of attempts to establish a genuinely neutral and independent regime in the form of a coalition of all parties were urgently necessary. The introduction of allied forces into Thailand would, it was hoped, bring the contending factions more to their senses and pave the way for a durable cease-fire, which could be supervised by the International Control Commission, while the Geneva Conference on Laos completed its work.

While New Zealand's contribution would be in token form and very modest, more important than its size was the physical presence in Thailand of a New Zealand contingent. It would provide visible proof that New Zealand, with its allies, is fully prepared to honour its obligations under the Manila Pact to preserve peace and security in South-East Asia.

The action proposed was altogether consistent with the United Nations Charter, the Prime Minister stated. The Charter recognized the inherent right to take collective measures for self-defence. The Secretary-General of the United Nations would be informed of what was being done.

In conclusion, Mr Holyoake said his Government was fully aware that this offer of even a token military contribution was a serious step for New Zealand to take. The gesture was nevertheless a measure of New Zealanders' growing recognition of the responsibilities they owed towards South-East Asia, of their inevitable involvement in the affairs of South-East Asia and, ultimately, of the importance of South-East Asia for their own defence. All the nations of this part of the world must support each other, militarily and economically, if they were to withstand aggression and the threat of aggression."

Lot

RCA POSN 71  
UNATION 224537 RC 3

TEZ703 EYW115/C2394 CAIRO 103 11 1258

LT SECRETARIATE GENERAL UNITED NATIONS NEWYORK

AS REGARDS THE NATURAL RIGHT OF THE GOVERNMENT  
AND PEOPLE OF INDONESIA IN WESTERN IRIAN THE UAR  
WORKERS CONSIDER THAT ANY COURSE THE INDONESIANS MAY  
FOLLOW WILL BE SUPPORTED BY ALL FREE AND LIBERAL  
NATIONS SEEKING PEACE STOP  
THE SOLVING OF THIS PROBLEM IN A MANNER WHICH  
SECURES FOR THE INDONESIAN PEOPLE THE RECOVERY OF  
THEIR ROBBED LAND IN BOUND TO SERVE THE CAUSE OF  
PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE AND WORLD PEACE STOP  
THE UAR WORKERS WHOLE HEARTEDLY SUPPORT THE  
INDONESIAN PEOPLE THIN THE CLAIM FOR THEIR RIGHT IN  
WESTERN IRIAN STOP

ANWAR SALAMA PRESIDENT  
EGYPTIAN CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR

SENT AT 1130P EST FY  
UNATION 224537

UNITED NATIONS  
1962 JUL 12 AM 12:28  
TELEGRAPH UNIT

INFO COPY

JUN 15 1962

FILE NO.

ACTION

TO

UNATION 2224537 RC15 MP

NSP896

GN224

MANOKWARI 05/84 15 1127 -

ACTING SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS NEWYORK -

THE UNITED FRONT OF FREE WEST PAPUA DECLARES NOT REPEAT NOT  
TO AGREE WITH INDONESIAN RULE EVEN IN CASE OF A SHORT PERIOD  
COMMA THE UNITED FRONT WANTS ONLY A DECISION BASED ON THE  
INALIENABLE RIGHT OF SELFDETERMINATION FOR THE PAPUA  
PEOPLE ACCORDING TO

ARTICLE 73 OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS POINT  
WEST PAPUA IS THE SACRED PROPERTY OF THE PAPUAN PEOPLE  
AND NOT THE PROPERTY OF INDONESIA OR THE NETHERLANDS -  
MANUPAPAMI FYNBAY ARIKS MANDATJAN WAMAER +

CFM GN224  
ZINIXXIXIXX  
SENT 0611A EST  
UNATION 2224537

UNITED NATIONS  
1962 JUN 15 AM 7:13  
TELEGRAPH UNIT