

The New Zealand Government has the duty to assure the execution of international commitments regarding Western Samoa in matters such as the maintenance of peace and security, equality among nationals of member States of the United Nations, and co-operation with international organizations. It must also exercise authority so far as the local inhabitants are not yet able to bear the full responsibilities of self-government.

29. For proper fulfilment of these tasks the New Zealand Government should reserve the following matters: Adoption and amendment of the Constitution; external relations; defence; currency; loans; control of foreign exchange; audit of public accounts; discharge of responsibilities conferred upon New Zealand by the United Nations Charter and by the Trusteeship Agreement.

30. The New Zealand Government should retain the right to initiate and enact legislation through Acts of the New Zealand Parliament and Orders in Council of the Governor-General. It is hoped that these powers will be used sparingly.

31. The Government of New Zealand should appoint the High Commissioner and the Chief Judge of the High Court.

F. POWERS OF THE NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVE

32. The New Zealand Government should vest its authority to the fullest extent deemed possible in its representative, the High Commissioner. The Mission encountered widespread criticism in the Territory concerning the extent to which decisions are referred at present to New Zealand.

33. The High Commissioner should preside over the Government.

34. He exclusively should exercise the power of legislative initiative in financial bills. He should have the right to initiate legislation on all other matters.

35. He should have the right of disallowance over all measures passed by the legislature of Western Samoa. It is noteworthy that the plans offered by both the Samoan representatives and the European Citizens' Committee agree that such a right of "veto" or disallowance is necessary at the present stage of development in self-government. (Annexes VII and VI.) This right of disallowance would, of course, be used sparingly. All instances in which this right is used should be mentioned in the annual report on the Administration of the Territory.

36. It may seem advisable to give to the High Commissioner the power to issue, in cases of urgency, special legislative regulations of provisional character.