





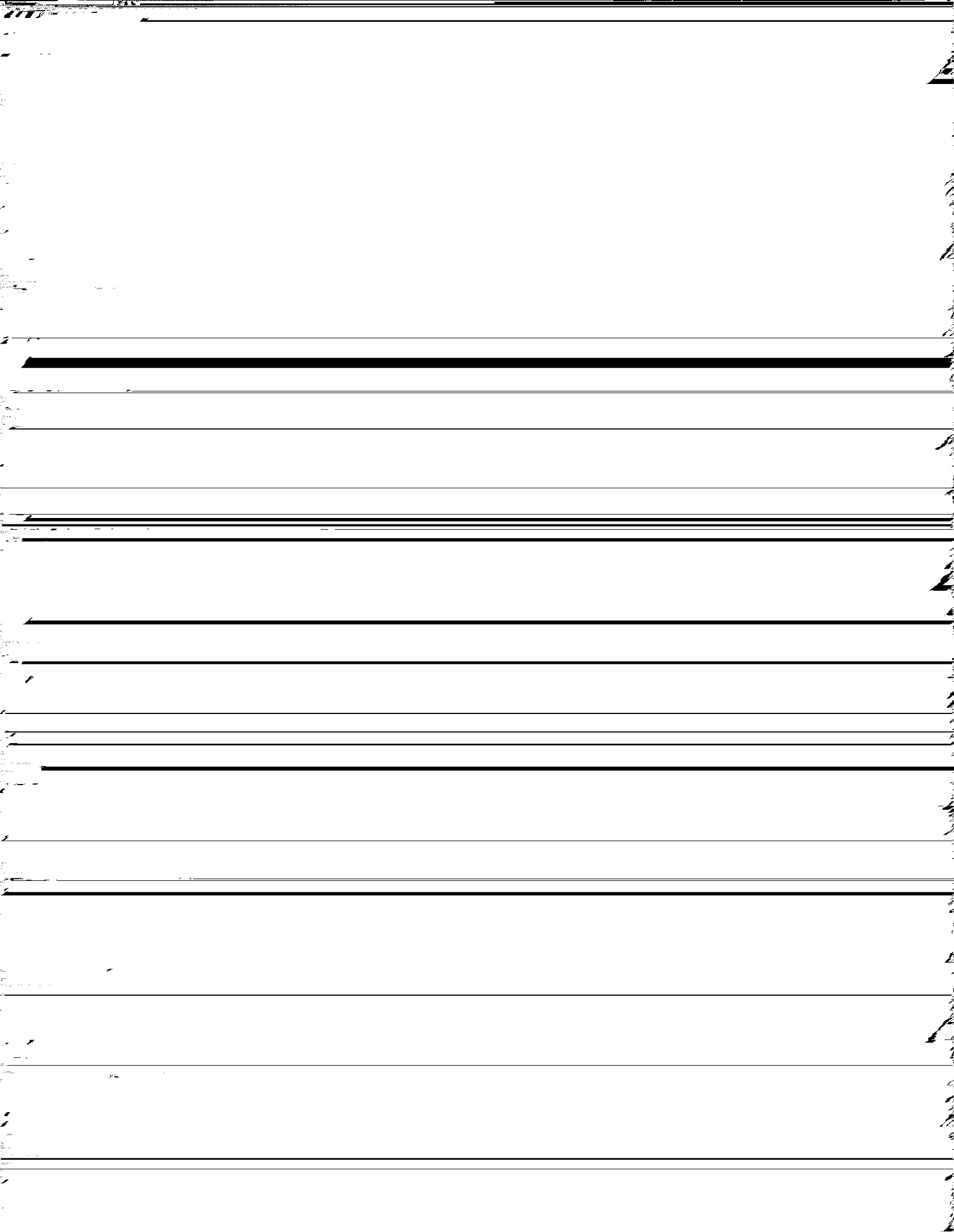
II. POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

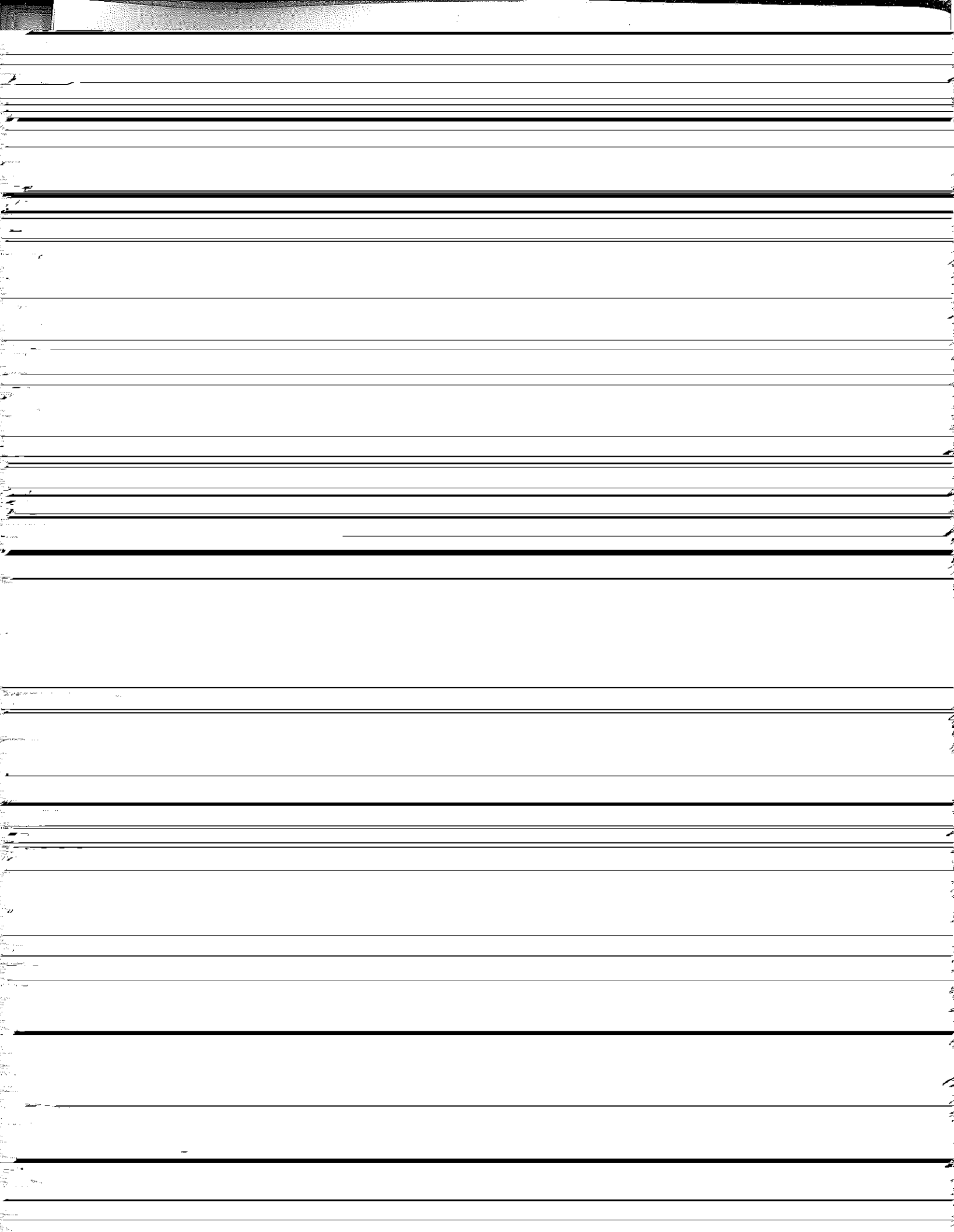
From 1956 to 1986

In 1956, France enacted the loi-cadre of 1956, providing the legal

overseas Territories. For New Caledonia, it meant the enlargement of the territorial Assembly to 30 members and the introduction of an electoral system based on universal adult suffrage—giving New Caledonia for the first time the right

Violence escalated, causing wide-spread property destruction and the death of 21 Kanaks in a series of clashes between Kanaks and white settlers.



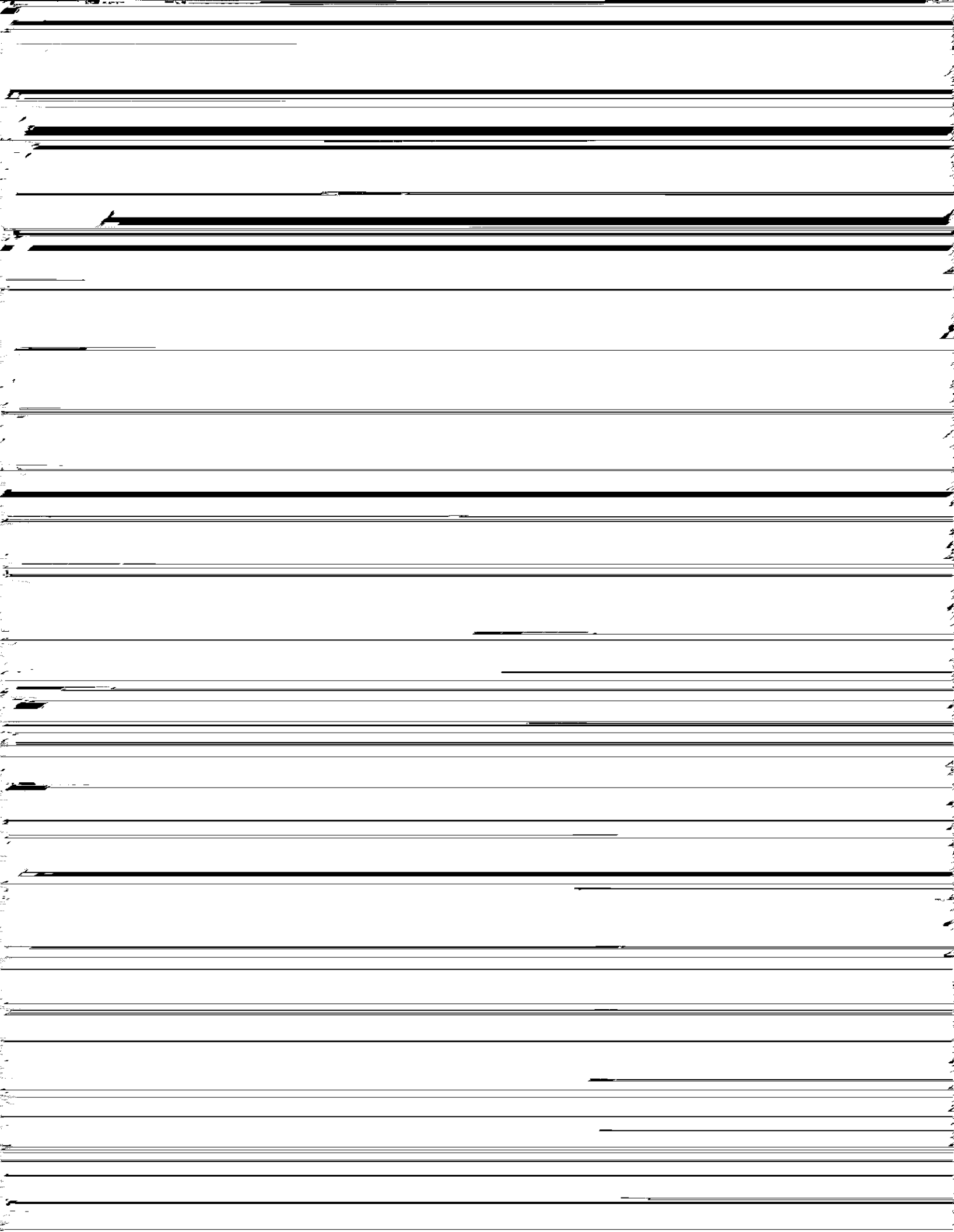


Land devoted to livestock, mainly on the west coast, amounts to 13 per cent of the total area of Grande Terre. There are some 120,000 head of cattle; pigs, goats, sheep and poultry are raised on small farms. Cattle ranching is operated by the Caldoches.

The Kanak population has been dispersed in designated areas throughout the interior of Grand Terre and on the outer islands. By 1978, Kanak reservations totalled 375,122 hectares, representing 10 per cent of the area of Grande Terre and 20 per cent of the Loyalty Islands. In the 1970s, on Grande Terre, some 25,000 Kanaks owned 175,000 hectares of reservation land, compared to some 500,000 hectares of prime land owned by fewer than 1,000 Caldoche families.

In 1979, the French National Assembly embarked upon a course of land

expropriation and its redistribution to Kanaks. According to FLNKS, since 1979 the lands actually recovered to the Kanaks both on and outside the



Public health

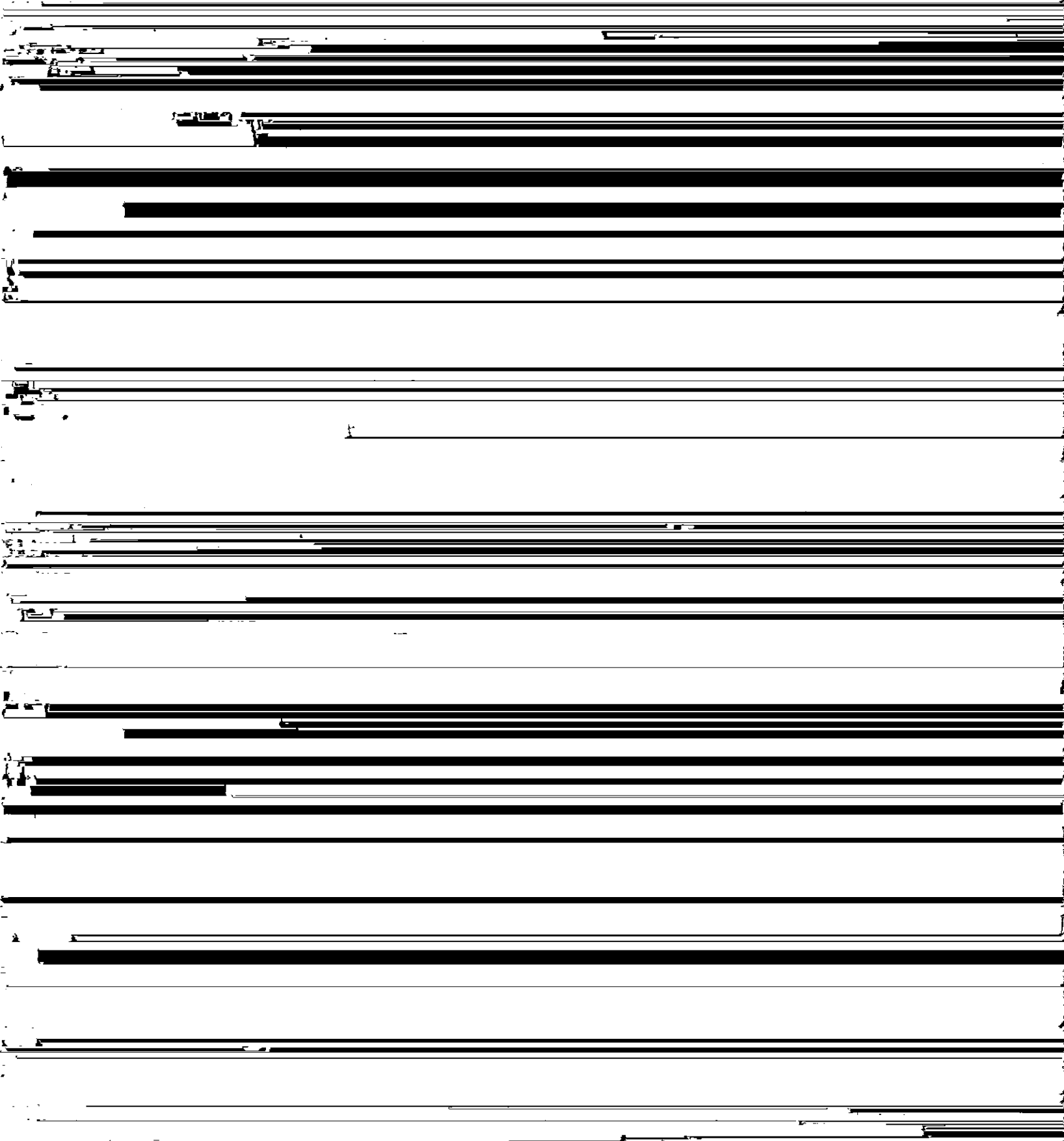
The health system is organized into 21 districts, each with a small general hospital and one or more dispensaries. In 1986, there were 226 medical practitioners, 22 dentists and 18 pharmacists in the Territory. In the interior of Grande Terre and the outlying islands...

medical staff is employed in the public service; 72 physicians in private practice live in or around Nouméa.

In 1986, the ratio was one doctor to 460 inhabitants in Nouméa and one to 2,097 in the outlying areas.

IV. ACTION TAKEN BY THE UNITED NATIONS

Administration had appeared committed to a form of independence for New Caledonia, the new Administration appeared committed to New Caledonia



On 2 December 1986, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution by

The question of New Caledonia was first considered by the Special Committee on 17 March 1987 at its 1987 session. The Committee, after hearing statements by representatives of FLNKS, and by Fiji, on behalf of the South Pacific Forum members, as well as by representatives of Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, adopted a statement prepared by the Acting Chairman which requested the Government of France, as the administering Power concerned, to participate in its proceedings and to transmit information on

On 28 October, the Committee approved the draft resolution recommended by the Special Committee by a vote of 69 in favour to 27 against, with 46 abstentions.

15/ A/41/PV.90.

16/ A/41/PV.91.

17/ A/AC.109/PV.1313.

18/ A/AC.109/PV.1328.

19/ A/AC.109/931. (The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba,
Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Islamic Republic of Iran,

