



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL
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President: Mr. André NAUDY (France).

Present:

The representatives of the following States: Australia, China, France, Liberia, New Zealand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

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

AGENDA ITEMS 4 AND 5

<i>Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories for the year ended 30 June 1964:</i>
<i>(a) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (T/1633, T/1638, T/L.1089) (continued)</i>
<i>Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda (T/PET.10/L.8, T/PET.10/L.9 and Corr.1) (continued)</i>

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

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Goding, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, took a place at the Council table.

1. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked whether section 17 (i) of Secretarial Order No. 2882 establishing the Congress of Micronesia, which stated *inter alia* that the Congress should have and exercise all the

authority and attributes inherent in legislative assemblies, and should have the power to institute and conduct investigations and to issue subpoenas to witnesses and other parties concerned, was sufficient to enable the establishment of congressional committees.

2. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) replied in the affirmative. The intention was that that body would function in the same manner as most democratic legislative bodies, i.e., through committees, to a very great extent.

3. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked whether the power of the Congress to interrogate officials was part of its power to affect the budget of the Territory. In other words, if they were dissatisfied with the explanations given, would the committees not tend to recommend alterations to the budget?

4. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) confirmed that interpretation.

5. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand), noting that section 12 of the Order provided for only one annual session, not exceeding thirty days, said he took it that the Congress would have the power to set up committees which could meet between sessions.

6. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that it would. The district legislatures all had interim committees, and the former Council of Micronesia had set up three standing committees.

7. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked whether, that being so, section 19 of the Order concerning the payment of members would apply also to members of those committees.

8. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that the Congress would no doubt deal with that question itself.

9. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked whether provision had been made in the budget for the coming year to defray the cost of meetings of inter-sessional committees.

10. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) replied in the affirmative.

11. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked how much it would cost for a Congressman from another district to live in Saipan, per day. He wished to know also how much payment a legislator would receive over and above costs of subsistence.

12. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that a legislator now received a *per diem* subsistence allowance of \$10, in addition to the legislative stipend of \$16 per day. Travel expenses were also reimbursed.

13. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) referred to paragraphs 214-216 of the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1964 (T/1620) and noted the Mission's view

that it would be preferable to pay the legislators an annual salary, plus the necessary allowances, rather than a per diem allowance. It would therefore be interesting to know why it had been decided that members of the Congress should not be paid an annual salary.

14. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that the decision had been in line with United States practice in state legislatures and similar bodies. There had been a feeling that a legislative position requiring thirty days a year should not be considered a full-time occupation.

15. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) recalled that the Visiting Mission had taken it for granted that if a civil servant was elected to the Congress, he would resign his position, subject perhaps to the maintenance of pension and other rights, in order to preserve the independence of the legislature as opposed to the Administration. If, however, the legislative office was not considered a full-time occupation, the position altered, for a civil servant could not live on the compensation he would be paid. Would civil servants elected to the Congress not be required to resign or take leave of absence for the whole period during which they held office?

16. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that a civil servant elected to the legislature would not be required to resign but would be given administrative leave during the period of his participation in legislative meetings and for the time necessary to travel to and from them.

17. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) said that he had been interested to note that Mr. Robbins, of Tufts University, had been appointed legislative counsel for the first session of the Congress and consultant for the following six months. Since the Congress would meet for only thirty days, how would Mr. Robbins perform his functions as consultant?

18. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) replied that Mr. Robbins would work with any hold-over standing committees and would visit the districts, in several of which he would work with smaller groups of legislators.

19. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked whether, since it had been assumed that the Order establishing the Congress of Micronesia was an interim arrangement and that the Congress itself would have the function of looking again at its own organization and recommending further constitutional progress, the Congress might set up an inter-sessional committee on political development, which in consultation with Mr. Robbins would propose amendments to the Order.

20. Since the Order had been promulgated by the United States Secretary of the Interior rather than by the United States Congress, would it not be easier to make such amendments?

21. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) replied in the affirmative to both questions.

22. In reply to a question put by Mr. CORNER (New Zealand), Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that the issues that had figured in the election campaign had been different in different districts. On the

whole, they had not focused on Territory-wide issues but rather on issues in each district.

23. Mr. CORNER (New Zealand) asked whether the firm of consultants which had been mentioned at earlier meetings would have a purely advisory function.

24. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that the advisers, consultants and specialists concerned would be working on specific problems. They would advise the Executive and the Congress and would not make policy decisions on their own.

25. Mr. DICKINSON (United States of America) said that, in accordance with the request made at the previous meeting, a list of persons elected to the Congress of Micronesia, together with an indication of those holding public office, had been given to the Secretary of the Council for distribution to the members. Twenty-one of the thirty-three members of the Congress were public or administrative officials. However, a number of those were teachers, who perhaps should not be strictly considered as public officials.

26. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) drew the Council's attention to the conclusions in paragraph 276 of the report of the Visiting Mission (T/1620), to the effect that the essence of political development was the assumption by the people of Micronesia of control over their own affairs, and that the means were the creation of a strong Micronesian legislature and an executive controlled, and so far as possible staffed, by Micronesians. She wished to know what provisions had been made by the Administration, particularly in Secretarial Order No. 2882 concerning legislative authority for the Congress of Micronesia, to implement the recommendations made by the Visiting Mission.

27. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) replied with regard to the recommendation in paragraph 276 (a) of the Visiting Mission's report, that the Congress had received a broad grant of legislative authority. The establishment of committees, which was the subject of the recommendation in paragraph 276 (b), was considered an inherent power of the Congress. Paragraph 276 (c) spoke of the "the enlargement of the financial responsibility of the Congress" and in that connexion, the Order provided for the submission of the administrative budget to the Congress so that time would be available for its recommendations to be taken into account. Section 5 of the Order allowed the Congress to authorize the expenditure of funds derived from revenue measures enacted by that body which were not a part of the Administration's budget programme. In effect, there were two budgets: one financed almost exclusively by grants from the Administering Authority and another completely and effectively controlled by the Congress.

28. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) said she took it, therefore, that the recommendation in paragraph 276 (c) had not been implemented by Order No. 2882. The Visiting Mission had requested a progressive relaxation of the restrictions on the power of the Congress to appropriate the United States subsidies.

29. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that matters were still at an early stage. The provisions envisaged by the Visiting Mission would, he thought, develop as time went on. The principal difficulty was,

of course, that of giving the Micronesian Congress unrestricted power over funds appropriated by the Congress of the United States.

30. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) asked the special representative whether the legislature itself would be able in the future to draw up a budget for the Territory to be passed upon by the Administering Authority.

31. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that he could conceive of the legislature being one day able to present a recommended budget to the United States Congress. However, in the immediate future, it was doubtful whether the United States Congress would grant a lump sum to the Territory for the Congress of Micronesia to appropriate as it desired.

32. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) said she had thought that the new Micronesian Congress would have extended powers regarding finance and that, in particular, it would be able to develop the budget of the Territory, subject of course to the approval of the United States Congress. Otherwise, the participation of the Micronesians in the control of their own affairs would not be increased to any great extent.

33. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that the session of the Micronesian Congress had been fixed between the presentation of the preliminary budget and the final development of the budget so that the Congress could make recommendations on the Territory's budget, which would be given meaningful consideration. The system which he had described might be considered as a procedure for the joint drafting of a final budget.

34. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) observed that Order No. 2882 was largely based on the draft proposed by the Council of Micronesia. The Visiting Mission had pointed out that it was necessary to provide not only for immediate needs but also for the future needs and development of the people of Micronesia. As another member of the Trusteeship Council had pointed out, Order No. 2882 provided for only one annual session of the Congress, whereas the Council of Micronesia had proposed two sessions. She wondered whether the Order might subsequently be changed, through new laws, so as to take into account the development of the Territory's needs.

35. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) thought that the Order would be changed. Draft amendments were already in existence which might be put into effect before the first session of the Congress.

36. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) asked the special representative whether there was any participation by Micronesians in the fishing enterprises of the Van Camp Sea Food Corporation and, if not, what possibilities there were of such participation.

37. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that, according to the operating contracts of those fishing enterprises, a certain minimum number of Micronesian fishermen had to be placed on each boat and the company had a training programme. No Micronesian had, as far as he knew, a substantial financial interest in the corporation, which was a subsidiary of the Ralston Purina Company. However, a new fishing enterprise, the Caroline Fishing Company, had just

been established; it had seven boats, or one more than Van Camp. It was owned entirely by Palauans and was now selling its catch to Van Camp. There was undoubtedly going to be increasing participation by local people in the fishing industry.

38. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) asked whether the shortage of equipment for public works projects had been remedied since the 1964 Visiting Mission had visited Truk.

39. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that equipment was one of the many problems which arose in carrying out a large, accelerated construction programme. Since the Visiting Mission had visited the Territory, a year and a half previously, quite a substantial amount of equipment had been supplied. There was a fairly effective equipment replacement programme.

40. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) inquired whether the housing position of Micronesian officials had improved.

41. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that a number of different projects were in hand but the situation had not improved as much as the Administration would have wished. The budget programme did not yet make it possible to provide outright Government housing for all Micronesian employees. It seemed that the way to approach the problem was to develop housing assistance programmes not only for employees but for the population as a whole. A housing construction programme had been undertaken privately in the Ponape District on a co-operative basis.

42. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) asked whether the women of Micronesia were taking an increasing interest in the political development of the Territory and were preparing themselves to take their rightful place in society.

43. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that, although he could not cite any specific examples, he was sure that women were taking an increased interest in political, public and community life.

44. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) wished to know whether the health services provided for the people of the outer islands had been improved.

45. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that the budget programmes provided for a considerable expansion of funds for the improvement of dispensaries in those islands. At present effort was being concentrated primarily on the general immunization programme. The training of health aides had been intensified, medical supplies were being distributed in larger quantities and communications facilities had been expanded.

46. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) said that she would like to know if any Micronesians in the High Commissioner's office were now being given training which would enable them eventually to take over such positions as that of High Commissioner or its equivalent or to head various sections of that office.

47. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that there were such people in the office of the High Commissioner. There was no programme to train a replacement for the High Commissioner.

48. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) expressed the opinion that if the transfer of powers was to take place smoothly certain persons should be given the appropriate training in advance. It was her earnest hope that the deficiencies in the Order establishing the Congress of Micronesia could be remedied by amendments.

49. She would like to put some questions to Mr. Olter, an elected representative of the Ponape District in the Congress of Micronesia and a member of the United States delegation. Firstly, how, as the representative of the people, did he think that the situation of the Micronesian people could be improved and what was his programme in that regard?

50. Mr. OLTER (United States of America) said that he had not been in the Territory at the time of the elections and that he had campaigned from Honolulu. The Congress of Micronesia was holding its first session. In some places there were political parties but where there were none, as on Ponape, there was likewise no clearly defined programme. The aim of all the members of the Congress was to work out social and economic plans which would enable Micronesia to move towards attainment of the standards of the rest of the world but, for the time being, no more specific goal had been precisely defined.

51. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) asked whether the Micronesians would like, with the help of the Administration, to work out a plan whereby they could obtain a financial interest in the Van Camp Sea Food Corporation, since the resources of the sea were the Territory's principal source of revenue.

52. Mr. OLTER (United States of America) said he felt that the High Commissioner was doing everything he could to enable Micronesians to participate in the activities of the Corporation so that they would some day be capable of handling them themselves.

53. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) recalled that in his statement at the 1246th meeting Mr. Olter had compared the Territory to a child in its relations with the United Nations and the United States of America, and she was concerned lest that state of infancy should be prolonged. Perhaps the time had come for the Territory itself to take certain decisions concerning its future and to make suggestions in that connexion to the United Nations and the Administering Authority.

54. Mr. OLTER (United States of America) explained that the Territory looked to the Council and to the United States as a child would, in that it was too young to make many decisions. He observed that a child sometimes recognized its own limitations better than its parents did and that it should not be pushed too fast.

55. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) said that in her opinion the people of the Territory should, at the present stage of their development, be in a position to express their views as to what would be in their best interests politically, socially, economically and in the field of education.

56. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia) recalled that at the previous meeting Mr. Olter had said, in reply to a question by the Chinese representative, that the people of the Territory would like to attain independence if they ever became capable of doing so. He wished to

know what Mr. Olter meant by the capacity to attain independence.

57. Mr. OLTER (United States of America) said that the standard of education, economic stability and political and social maturity were, as he had stated at the previous meeting, the factors which should be taken into consideration.

58. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia) asked whether in Mr. Olter's opinion, the necessary balance between those various factors could be achieved in the foreseeable future.

59. Mr. OLTER (United States of America) said he thought that, as far as education was concerned, the necessary standard could be attained. The same was true of political and social maturity, which were the result of education. With regard to economic stability, it would be necessary to wait and see whether it could be achieved.

60. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia) said that being himself the representative of an Administering Authority, he was fully aware of the difficulties involved in presenting facts and figures which would give a complete and exact picture of the situation in a Trust Territory. Such detailed information had, however, been presented to the Council and so the questions that he intended to ask would concern less specific matters, namely the hopes and trends which often defied precise measurement or expression. He would like first of all to know whether there had been any unity among the islands of the Territory before they had come under the authority of any Power.

61. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that there had been virtually no feeling of unity among the various archipelagos before the arrival of foreign Powers. It was perhaps in the Palau Islands that the feeling of unity had been most noticeable, but the people of that archipelago had had almost no contact with those of the Eastern Carolines and none whatever with those of the Marshall Islands. Of course, there had always been population movements among the islands, but no real feeling of unity.

62. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia) said he gathered from that reply that in fulfilling its mission, the Administering Authority had accordingly had to attempt to create a feeling of national unity and had faced very great difficulties in that effort, such as vast distances and differing languages and customs. He wondered if the special representative could tell the Council what progress had been made towards creating the necessary national unity in the area.

63. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that great progress had been made in that respect. Beginning with the Spanish occupation, and subsequently under Germany, and later, Japan, the islands had had a uniform administration and contacts with the outside had been developed. Under United States administration, the process of unification had been accelerated by the development of air transport and of radio and other methods of communication. Despite language barriers, the inhabitants of the various districts did not really feel alien to one another; they met in central schools and universities, as well as at meetings and conferences. Thus, there was a much stronger feeling

of unity than in the past. While the average individual still thought of himself first as a citizen of the district in which he lived, people were beginning to think of themselves as Micronesians and as citizens of an area larger than their own particular islands or districts.

64. In reply to another question by Mr. McCARTHY (Australia), Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said he thought that the establishment of the new central legislative body, the Congress of Micronesia, was regarded by most of the people as one of the most important means of developing a feeling of national unity. More than the earlier advisory committees or the Council of Micronesia, the new body would provide a point of contact for the people of the various districts, particularly the parliamentary representatives, who constituted the key element.

65. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia), noting that nine of the twelve members of the House of Delegates were also practising civil servants and that the proportion was similar among the twenty-one members of the General Assembly, asked whether the special representative, who was also the High Commissioner of the Territory, thought there was any conflict of interest in the minds of those members of parliament who were also civil servants with regard to their administrative duties, on the one hand, and their parliamentary functions, on the other.

66. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that he was not at all apprehensive about that. While such a possibility existed, it was virtually certain that in such a case the person in question would disqualify himself from sitting on a committee or dealing with a matter in which there might be a conflict of interest.

67. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia) asked whether there were any separatist movements in the Territory.

68. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that there were none that he was aware of. The term "separatist" might conceivably be applied to a rather wide spread feeling in the Mariana Islands concerning union with Guam. That feeling seemed to be declining, however.

69. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia) asked whether the Administration had any difficulty in recruiting skilled personnel, principally from the United States, to meet the needs of the Territory.

70. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that it did have difficulty at times, particularly in certain professional and technical areas, but the problem was not a major one.

71. In reply to a question by Mr. McCARTHY (Australia), Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that there were many factors prompting United States citizens to seek work in the Trust Territory: a high sense of public service and a desire to serve, an interest in travel, the type of work involved, the pay, and so forth. However, a good proportion of the required personnel was recruited in the area itself, including Guam. Fortunately, the first motive was typical of a large proportion of the expatriate personnel.

72. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia) asked whether there were any racial or other limitations on inhabitants

of the Territory who might wish to stand for election to the Congress of Micronesia.

73. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that there were not and that the only limitations related to age and citizenship. Only citizens of the Territory could participate in the electoral process. Citizens could be native-born or naturalized. The Territory issued its own passports.

74. In reply to questions by Mr. McCARTHY (Australia), Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that the proportion of persons voting in the elections to the Congress of Micronesia had ranged from 50 to 90 per cent in the different districts. Candidates had been given free time on the radio, which was a public service and was non-commercial. The amount of time allocated for political campaigning had been equitably distributed and there had been no complaints.

75. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia) asked whether the airfield which had just been built in the Palau Islands was used for regular service and what flights were made. He would also like to know what were the Administration's plans with regard to future airline operations to serve the Territory.

76. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) replied that the Palau airfield made possible weekly service by DC-4 between Guam, Yap and Koror and that there were non-scheduled services. The Administration hoped to increase the frequency of service and establish a commercial operation, so that it could turn the undertaking over to private enterprise.

77. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia) thanked the special representative; he reserved his delegation's right to put further questions to him later.

78. Mr. FOTIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that, under Article 76 b of the United Nations Charter, one of the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System was to promote the progressive development of the peoples of the Territories "towards self-government or independence" and that, under article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement of the Pacific Islands, the Administering Authority was to "promote the development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory towards self-government or independence". At the thirty-first session of the Council, his delegation had noted that the word "independence" had been omitted from the constitution of one of the district legislative bodies in the Territory. The special representative—also Mr. Goding at that time—had explained that the omission had apparently been simply an oversight. However, the first paragraph of Order No. 2882 establishing the Congress of Micronesia stated that "pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the Security Council of the United Nations, the United States has undertaken to promote self-government in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands". He wondered whether the failure to preserve the word "independence", in a document which could be regarded as the Constitution of the Trust Territory, was to be viewed as an oversight or as a deliberate violation of the Charter and even of the Trusteeship Agreement.

79. Mr. DICKINSON (United States of America) assured the Soviet representative that there was no

hidden meaning behind the fact that the word "independence" did not appear in the document to which he had referred. The United States delegation had often cited Article 76 b of the Charter, to which it fully adhered. In the past and since the beginning of the Council's present session, his delegation had said—and it was now repeating—that it felt duty bound to promote self-government or independence in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. On page 19 of the annual report under consideration,^{1/} in the section on political advancement, the United States Government stated: "Under article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement the United States and the Trust Territory Administration actively foster and promote political development toward self-government or independence". He would be happy to repeat that statement as many times as necessary.

80. Mr. FOTIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that it was high time both to comply with the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, as well as with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and to try to make the Territory's inhabitants aware of their rights, including the right to self-determination and independence. If it was true that the United States Government had no hidden purpose in omitting any reference to independence in the Territory's Constitution, he would like to know why the word did not appear in the Order of the Secretary of the Interior. That question was too important to be left unanswered.

81. Mr. DICKINSON (United States of America) said that his delegation had already replied to that question. There was no reason for the word's not being in the document in question. The United States stood by the Article of the Charter in which the word appeared. The people of Micronesia were fully aware of the Charter and deeply interested in the work of the United Nations, as the 1964 Visiting Mission had noted. He was happy to repeat that his delegation supported Article 76 b of the Charter, under which the United States was bound to promote the Territory's development towards self-government or independence in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of its people. The more often he repeated it, the more often it would come to the attention of the people of Micronesia and of the members of the Council.

Mr. Goding, special representative of the Administering Authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, withdrew.

AGENDA ITEM 9

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (T/1637)

82. Mr. FOTIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that among the duties which the Charter imposed on States responsible for the administration of Trust Territories, measures to promote education were of

the utmost importance, as a part of the process of the advancement of the Territories to self-government and independence. All the colonial Powers administering Territories which were still under trusteeship—the United States, Australia, the United Kingdom and New Zealand—had undertaken commitments in that regard under respective Trusteeship Agreements and had expressed their readiness to carry them out. If that had been their real intention, however, they would have used every means available to eradicate illiteracy and afford the indigenous inhabitants access to education at all levels, including the scholarship programme specially established by the United Nations under General Assembly resolutions 557 (VI) and 753 (VIII).

83. For thirteen years many Member States had offered students from Trust Territories the use of their educational facilities to obtain knowledge, firstly, at the level of higher education, as at that level the needs were beyond question. The General Assembly had continued to concern itself with the matter, on which it had adopted resolutions 753 (VIII), 1063 (XI), 1209 (XII), 1277 (XIII), 1411 (XIV), 1462 (XIV) and 1643 (XVI), and it had urged Administering Authorities to utilize the scholarships in the interests of the indigenous populations. However, owing to the Administering Authorities' policy of seeking to limit the horizons of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories to their own geographical area—the Pacific region—and their determination to retain control over the minds of those inhabitants, in disregard of their commitments under the Charter, the Trusteeship Agreements and the resolutions of the General Assembly, the United Nations scholarship programme had remained a dead letter, especially in the Trust Territories in the Pacific. As the Secretary-General noted in his fourteenth report (T/1637), no scholarships had ever been granted to students from the Territories still under trusteeship, i.e., Nauru, New Guinea and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. However paradoxical it might seem in the light of the Territories' great need for specialists in many different fields, not a single request for scholarships had been made.

84. His delegation felt it should emphasize that the Administering Authorities were fully responsible for that situation. They were so cynical as to complain of inadequacy of funds for study and training facilities for the inhabitants of the Trust Territories at the same time that they refused to permit those inhabitants to take advantage of the United Nations scholarships, which were often entirely free. The Administering Authorities contended, *inter alia*, that the scholarships were not needed because they themselves could satisfy the needs of the Trust Territories with regard to education, including higher education. That argument was refuted by the facts. In New Guinea and Nauru, the number of graduates of higher educational establishments could be counted on the fingers of one hand. In the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the situation left much to be desired, as was attested by at least three resolutions adopted by the Council of Micronesia. The observations of WHO (T/1638) showed that there was also a shortage of medical personnel in the Territory. That was why the people and various district bodies had made a direct request to the Administering Authority to permit the inhabitants to make use of the educational scholar-

^{1/} United States of America, 17th Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964, Department of State Publication 7811 (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965). Transmitted to the members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1633).

ships offered under the United Nations programme. A resolution to that effect, resolution No. 34—1964 adopted by the Mariana Islands District Legislature on 10 February 1964, had been transmitted to the 1964 Visiting Mission and was included in annex I to the Mission's report. As the Council was aware, his delegation had proposed at the thirty-first session (T/L.1083, para.14) that that request should be endorsed and that the draft conclusions and recommendations submitted by the Drafting Committee on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands should include the following recommendation: "Use should be made of the opportunities for education and vocational training offered to inhabitants of the Trust Territory under the United Nations scholarship programme." However, the colonialist majority in the Council had rejected that proposal, thus disregarding the wishes of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory.

85. All possible means were being employed to prevent the people of the Trust Territories from availing themselves of the scholarships. Thus, in New Guinea and Nauru the Australian colonialists continued, in a typically colonial spirit, to keep to themselves the right to decide whether an inhabitant of the Trust Territory could avail himself of a scholarship within the United Nations programme for study in educational establishments, including higher education establishments, in other countries. In the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands a so-called Scholarship Committee, in which the chairman and a majority of the members were United States citizens, had been set up under the High Commissioner. As indicated in the Micronesian Reporter, issue No. 7, volume 12, dated 1 October-15 November 1964, published by the Administration of the Trust Territory, at the end of 1964 the Administering Authority, instead of transferring the question of scholarships, along with other important matters relating to the administration of the Trust Territory, to the Micronesians, appointed other persons, who were United States citizens, to the posts of chairman of the Scholarship Committee and member of that committee. The Committee examined all scholarship applications and all recommendations of the district scholarship committees, so that the Administering Authority was able to maintain an effective check on all applications for scholarships under the United Nations programme.

86. His delegation resolutely condemned the position of the Administering Authorities on the question of scholarships within the framework of the United Nations programme. It was of the opinion that the Trusteeship Council must ensure that the people of the Trust Territories could utilize all the possibilities for acquiring education. Responsibility for the solution of problems of the utilization of scholarships within the United Nations programme must be handed over to the people of the Trust Territories themselves. The Trusteeship Council must, in its recommendations, note that the policy of the Administering Authorities with regard to the question before the Council ran counter to their obligations under the United Nations Charter, the Trusteeship Agreements, and the resolutions of the General Assembly. In its recommendations, the Trusteeship Council must call upon the Administering Authorities to create all conditions to ensure that the people of the Trust Territories should be able

freely, and without control by the Administering Authorities, to utilize the scholarships granted to them by the States Members of the United Nations within the framework of the United Nations programme.

87. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia) said that the Soviet representative might be in a better position to judge the situation in the Trust Territories when he was better informed on the subject. The Australian delegation wished to emphasize that the Administering Authorities had certain rights and responsibilities, including that of determining the best means of promoting the development of the population. His Government sought to afford the inhabitants of the Territories under its administration educational opportunities from which they were certain to benefit. At the present stage, indigenous students would derive the most benefit from higher education at institutions in Australia or, in some cases, in countries adjacent to Australia, such as Fiji.

88. Contrary to what the Soviet representative had said, Australia had never sought to control the minds of people, either in Australia itself or in any of the Territories under its administration. Nothing was further from his country's wishes. Australia's objective was merely to give the people of the Territories such education as would enable them freely to exercise their own judgement. Finally, it should be borne in mind that under Trusteeship Agreements the Administering Authority undertook to promote, as might be appropriate to the circumstances of the Territory, the educational and cultural advancement of the inhabitants. The measures being taken by Australia were, in his opinion, completely appropriate to the circumstances of the Territories.

89. Mr. DICKINSON (United States of America) said that his Government was favourably disposed to the provision by Member States of scholarships to persons of Trust Territories. Although it was true that no student in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands had yet made use of such a scholarship, the accusations which the Soviet representative had made against the United States were completely without foundation, and he categorically rejected them. He then gave some particulars regarding the scholarship programme provided by the United States for the inhabitants of the Territories under its administration. Most of those scholarships entitled the holders to study in the United States. However, under the programme, students from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were also currently studying in the Philippines and in Fiji. In 1965, moreover, 108 Micronesian students held full United States Government scholarships for college and university study. His Government had found that it was itself able basically to meet the Territory's needs in the field of higher education.

90. The Soviet representative seemed especially determined to prove that the Administering Authorities were seeking to control the minds of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories. If that was true, it could be asked why students were permitted under the United States scholarship programme to go to the Philippines and to Fiji. Why, also, would eight students from the Territory have studied since July 1963 in Japan, India, Ceylon, Western Samoa and the Philippines on scholarships offered under the United Nations

Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance? He might add that these were independent States which had their own institutions and ideas and were very different from the United States and the students were freely exposed in those countries to any ideas which they might encounter there. He recalled the case of one student who had considered a United Nations scholarship offered by Burma. After studying all information concerning the scholarship, he had chosen one offered in the Philippines under a different programme. At one time, there had been sixteen Micronesian students studying in the Philippines, which had once been a dependent territory of the United States. The United States had granted full independence to the Philippines in 1946, and the country had thus been one of the very first dependent territories to achieve independence after the end of the Second World War. The Micronesian students had thus been able to gain a great insight into the manner in which the United States had dealt with a country formerly under its administration.

91. Mr. EASTMAN (Liberia) said that for many years his country had been seriously concerned at the refusal of the Administering Authorities to permit the inhabitants of Trust Territories to accept scholarships offered by States Members of the United Nations. The usual reply, namely, that they themselves could meet the educational needs of the Territories under their administration, was completely unacceptable. The Administering Authorities seemed to fear that students who went abroad to study might receive enlightenment or bring back alien ideas. His delegation reserved the right to speak on the subject again at a later time.

92. The PRESIDENT suggested that discussion of the item should be resumed and completed at the next meeting and that the Council should then go on to the other items on its agenda.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 6.25 p.m.