

UNITED NATIONS
TRUSTEESHIP
COUNCIL



PROVISIONAL

T/FV.1182
1 June 1962

ENGLISH

Twenty-ninth Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE ELEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 1 June 1962, at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. BINGHAM (United States of America)

Mr. SALAMANCA (Bolivia)
(Vice-President)

Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities
on the administration of Trust Territories: conditions in the
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands [3b] (continued)

column 18, 58
occurs on column 17, 47, 61
Assessment of income 61 (see dec)
health 41
independence 6 (see dec)
law 38, 63
language (of. int.) 41, 47
transport 52, 66

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e. the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.1182, and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

AGENDA ITEM 3b

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITIES ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE
OF TRUST TERRITORIES: CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
(T/1590; T/L.1040) (continued)

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

The PRESIDENT: We shall begin today the questioning of the United States representatives, including the Special Representative, with regard to political conditions.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): As a "new boy" I should like first of all to ascertain what this means -- that we can now put questions only on political subjects. I should like to know what other types of questions the Council examines, because I fear that, in addition to questions of the kind to which the President has just referred, I have others which, although broadly speaking, of course, they relate to the policy which the Administering Authority is implementing in the Trust Territories, deal also with certain economic aspects of the situation there. From a certain point of view they might be considered, therefore, as questions which could not be placed under the category of specifically political questions. For this reason I should like to have an explanation from the President on the point I have just raised before actually addressing myself to the Special Representative and availing myself of his kind services in connexion with the questions which are of interest to me.

The PRESIDENT: In answer to the questions put to me by the representative of the Soviet Union I would say that it has been the custom of the Trusteeship Council to commence the questioning with questions on political conditions, followed subsequently by questions on economic, social and educational matters, and so forth.

(The President)

This is a matter for the Council itself to determine, and if it is not the Council's desire to proceed in that fashion that is entirely acceptable to me as President. I am advised that the purpose of the custom was to make it easier for representatives to have the appropriate material in front of them to enable them to deal with the questions, but there is no hard and fast rule on the subject. I apologize to the Council for not having given any prior indication that this would be the order, but as a matter of fact it slipped my mind that that was the custom. If it is the desire of the Council to include all questions at the same time it is, of course, its privilege to do so. As I say, the custom has been to divide the questioning more or less into two parts -- first questions on political conditions, and then those on economic, social and educational matters subsequently.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I shall try then to adhere to the routine that has been established here. I believe, however, that questions relating to economic and social conditions are closely linked with the solution of political problems, for without economic independence, with economic and social problems still remaining unsolved, it is difficult to speak of true political independence or the solution of political problems.

I shall try to divide my questions into two groups, so that if at this meeting I exhaust the questions in the first group, I shall, with your permission and if there are no other speakers wishing to put questions this afternoon, use whatever time remains to put the other questions which I have.

My first question revolves around the fact that a careful study of the report of the Administering Authority, the United States of America, and of the statement of the representative of the United States of America, unfortunately fails to reveal within what time limit the United States intends to give effect to the well-known provisions of the Declaration, adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1960, on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In other words, we are unable to determine from these sources when the indigenous population of this Territory is to obtain its independence.

Specifically, we wish to ask whether any measures have been taken for ascertaining the opinion of the population regarding the future governmental order in the Pacific Islands; why the United States continues, as we know, to object to such a familiar democratic method for ascertaining the will of a colonial people as a referendum; why the recommendations of the Council have been ignored regarding the necessity for establishing target dates reflecting an understanding of the urgency for speedy political development of the Territory in all aspects of political life; and why there has been such a lack of appreciation of the fact that programmes must be instituted in accordance with the requirements of the United Nations Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement, and resolution 1514 (XV) of the General Assembly which calls for the immediate granting of independence to all colonial countries and peoples.

Mr. NOYES (United States of America): Mr. President, I would like to ask this question myself.

The representative of the Soviet Union has asked whether the United States is prepared to fix a date on which the people of the Trust Territory would exercise their right of self-determination. It is the belief of my Government that it would be premature to do so. On the question of target dates generally, the last sub-paragraph of paragraph 258 of the Trusteeship Council's report to the Security Council, covering the period from 1 July 1960 to 19 July 1961, states:

"The Council considers that it is necessary to establish realistic target dates reflecting a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the Territory in all aspects of its political life; and invites the Administering Authority to establish such targets in the light of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) (S/4890, page 73).

The United States accepted this paragraph and has done its best to implement it during the course of this past year. The Special Representative has described to the Council in some detail efforts which the Administering Authority has made "for the rapid and planned advance of the Territory in all aspects of its political life". He has pointed out that during the year the District Advisory Committee developed into the Council of Micronesia. The popular election of delegates to the Council of Micronesia has also been instituted. All the delegates to the Council for its 1962 meeting will have been elected by popular vote by the people of Micronesia. He stated that the Council has made significant strides in 1961 towards its aim of a true territorial legislative body and reiterated an intermediate target date of 1965 or earlier for the attainment of that objective.

The United States, as we have said here many times, is taking continuing steps to stimulate the political development of the Territory in the direction of increased self-government, with a view to giving the people of the Territory free choice with respect to their political future.

We have also indicated that, as part of this process, we are consulting the people of the Territory as to their wishes. In a speech before the General Assembly on 22 November 1961, the representative of the United States indicated that the United States was proceeding to consult with the appropriate elected councils in the Trust Territory. The Council of Micronesia has not been in session since that announcement was made. The United States does plan to consult the Council at its forthcoming session on these matters. We do not believe that it would be appropriate for the United States to take any position on such an important matter without consulting the wishes of the people of the Trust Territory.

At present there is no substantial desire on the part of the people of the Territory to come to a decision on these questions at an early date or to fix now a target date for taking their decision. This question should, therefore, be deferred until there has been sufficient development of political institutions so that the people of the Territory are prepared to express their own wishes.

Under all these circumstances, it seems to my delegation that it would be premature for the United States to agree to fix a target date for the process of self-determination or for the Council to recommend it. We hope that this view will commend itself to the Council members.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): May we take it from the statement of the representative of the United States that the absence of data on a target date for the adoption of measures aimed towards the attainment of political independence, as provided for in recommendations of the Trusteeship Council at previous sessions, is not the result of any technical shortcomings in the report, but is due to the fact that the recommendation of the Council concerning target dates still remains unfulfilled by the Administering Authority?

A second question flows from the answer given by the representative of the United States who, if I have understood the interpretation, has stated that there is no special desire on the part of the population of the Territory to establish any particular target date for the attainment of political independence in the Territory. Could the representative of the United States tell us on what he has based such an assertion? Perhaps the population has been consulted; perhaps a referendum has been held, or possibly the will of the population has been determined by the use of some other universally recognized democratic means. Could the representative of the United States indicate how he has arrived at this conclusion?

(Mr. Morozov, USSR)

In this connexion I would remind the representative of the United States that I am always interested in the attitude of the United States Government with regard to holding a referendum; this interest on my part is reflected in the first part of my question. We are aware of the negative attitude of the United States with regard to a referendum, but we should like to know, in the light of the question which we have just asked, what is the attitude of the United States Government with regard to a referendum at the present time.

Mr. NOYES (United States of America): It is my view that the Council's recommendation which I quoted from its report last year has been fulfilled by the United States to the extent possible during the past year. The Council's report contains no specific request for setting a target date on which self-determination would take place. It is my recollection that this was discussed at the meetings of the Council and that the language which we accepted was not intended to cover that point specifically.

As far as a referendum is concerned, as I see it, a referendum is simply a means by which a population may express its wishes. I had intended to mention, in my remarks, a referendum as one of the means by which this could be achieved.

As to the matter of ascertaining the feeling of the population, I think that the High Commissioner may be in a position to answer that better than I could.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): Our statement to the effect that there is no strong desire on the part of the people of the Trust Territory to set a date for self-determination by means of a plebiscite or otherwise is based on conversations with a great number of people throughout the Territory, particularly the younger people who are now finishing school and many of whom have studied political science. There is very definite interest throughout the area, but there is also a very strong and oft-repeated feeling that the fixing of a date for a plebiscite would be premature at this time. I think that the statement by the representative of the United States that we shall consult formally with the Council of Micronesia at its forthcoming session represents a sound and logical step in determining the attitude of the people of Micronesia. Such consultation would take place with an elected representative group of Micronesian leaders. Any attempt to fix a date for holding a plebiscite prior to an expression of the will of representatives of the people would be, in all logic, quite premature.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Normally, when organizations such as those in the United States which are concerned with polling public opinion issue their questionnaires, figures are published as to the number of persons questioned and the numbers giving this or that answer. It may be assumed that the Administering Authority has carried out such a poll in the Pacific Islands -- which is quite a different procedure from mere casual conversations with various individuals -- and if so, could we be given some data in this regard? We know that there are some 70,000 inhabitants in the Trust Territory. How many were actually included in such conversations or questions? Perhaps the High Commissioner could give us some indication. Could he tell us whether the answers were uniform and whether they indicated generally that the will of the people was not for the attaining of independence at the present time?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): There has been no formal polling of the kind that the representative of the Soviet Union has mentioned. I said that the conversations on which I based my opinion were informal. There is no record of numbers. I might add, however, that I have not heard a single voice raised suggesting a plebiscite or early determination. The problem, as the representative of the Soviet Union suggested when he asked about the process of questioning, is not unrelated to the economic and educational development of the area, and this is the attitude of most of the Micronesian leaders with whom I have talked.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): There is another question which I referred to earlier and on which I think it necessary to obtain some clarification. The representative of the United States had told us at a previous session of the Trusteeship Council last year that there were no definite recommendations concerning the adoption of target dates for the implementation of measures towards the attainment of political independence of the Trust Territory. I regret greatly to have to state that there seems to be a misunderstanding here because what the United States representative said does not correspond to reality.

Paragraph 258 of the Report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council states in its last paragraph:

"The Council considers that it is necessary to establish realistic target dates reflecting a proper sense of urgency for the rapid and planned advance of the Territory in all aspects of its political life; and invites the Administering Authority to establish such targets in the light of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). (S/4890).

If you look at the text of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), you will note that it demands the granting of immediate independence to all colonial countries and peoples which as yet have not obtained such independence. Having recalled this quotation, I should like to know if the United States representative continues to assert that the Trusteeship Council has not formulated any demands to the Administering Authorities concerning the dates in question, and especially the date of the granting of political independence.

Mr. NOYES (United States of America): In my first remarks I quoted exactly the same paragraph that the representative of the Soviet Union has just quoted, and I explained that the United States accepted this paragraph and had done its best to implement it. We do not understand that the Council, in adopting this paragraph, was specifically requesting the United States to set a date for the process of self-determination. Among other things, the intermediate target dates

(Mr. Noyes, United States)

for other aspects of political advancements were included, and I referred to at least one of those dates in my remarks. I do not believe that the United States is disregarding this particular paragraph of last year's report.

rec'd
Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): At last year's meeting of the Trusteeship Council it was ascertained that even the Chairman of one of the district congresses of the Pacific Islands, Mr. Nakayama, was not acquainted with the text of the General Assembly resolution dated 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Thus, I think we have the right to ask why the text of this resolution has not been broadly distributed in the languages of the indigenous people. When will that be done? Why have the relevant recommendations adopted last year by the Trusteeship Council on this question not been implemented, and when may we expect that this important resolution of the General Assembly will in fact be distributed broadly to the indigenous population so that each adult in the territory will be aware of the contents of that document?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): The translations into the various languages of the Declaration that was referred to by the representative of the Soviet Union have been done and they have been distributed, and they are available throughout the Trust Territory in each of the nine languages.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): May I know when that translation was completed and how many copies were issued of that document? If I understand correctly, this translation has taken more than a year and a half. As is known, the Declaration is composed of not more than three pages. Why did it take six months to translate each of these three pages? What were these language difficulties, technical or otherwise, that arose that required a week to translate each line of the Declaration?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): The text of the Declaration referred to was not received in the Trust Territory until May, some five or six months after the session of the General Assembly at which it was adopted. Subsequent to that time we first translated and distributed informally copies of the Declaration. The rest of the process involved getting translations made in the area, returning them to New York for reproduction in the Publications Section of the United Nations.

I have been informed that I am slightly in error: that the text of two of the languages in the official version has not yet been received in the Trust Territory.

The consumption of time in the dissemination and distribution of this material is certainly not a matter that can be laid at the door of the Government of the Trust Territory or at the door of the United States which is the Administering Authority. As I said, we first put out informal or unofficial translations, and the rest of the processes involved the delays inherent in getting officially translated and published versions which have subsequently gone out to all of the districts except two.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I would be very grateful if the special representative would answer my question regarding the number of copies of the Declaration that were made. What evidence is there that the number of copies printed has actually reached the readers, and that they have not been delayed mysteriously as was the text of the Declaration which did not arrive in the Territory until five or six months after its adoption?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): The distribution has been in the amount of at least one thousand copies in the district with the least population, up to two or three thousand copies. They have been disseminated through the various district administrative offices and through the educational department, that is, it has reached the people of the various outlying villages and areas through the school system.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I am very grateful to the representative of the United States for this information and for the figure that has been mentioned, and I would like, without interrupting the order and without addressing myself formally to the representative of the Secretariat, nevertheless, to note, in order not to revert to this question later, that we would be very grateful if the Secretariat could indicate when the corresponding official documents of the Declaration which was intended for the Pacific Islands has, in fact, been made available to the Administering Authority -- whether this was after the lapse of five months from the adoption of the Declaration -- and does this happen as a result of something for which the Secretariat of the United Nations is responsible, or are these circumstances which have resulted in the delay of five months or practically six months due to outside reasons within the control of the Secretariat of the United Nations?

I do not expect an answer to this question now, because this would be a procedure; but I wish simply for the record and for the purpose at some time in the future, on the part of the Under-Secretary, to be noted.

I would like to put my third question: From the information which has been given by the High Commissioner, it was not possible to determine specifically what were the powers and authority of the so-called Micronesian Council, the formation of which has been brought to our attention by the representative of the United States. Therefore, I am not thinking of those powers and that authority which is now vested in the Council as an organ the existence of which has been indicated in the report of the representative of the United States. The point is this: What are the concrete rights, and what privileges has it at present? What are its functions or partial functions, legislative or executive in authority, that it is fulfilling?

I should also like to express the wish here, which I think would be shared by all the other members of the Council, that it would be desirable to have available to us, as an official document of the Council, a document which would enumerate these rights and privileges and the terms of reference or the statute of this Council. I am not quite sure how this document is labelled, if such a

(Mr. Morozov, USSR)

document does, in fact, exist. If such a document does not exist, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to present it.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): The functions of the Council, as it has evolved and moved along, have been in what we might call a preliminary legislative field. The area of responsibility is still definitely advisory -- that is, the body has the right to suggest legislative proposals which, if approved, can be adopted and become a part of the statutes of the area, the Trust Territory. However, the body is not constituted under any constitutional provision and is primarily an advisory committee; it is an extension of an earlier advisory committee and is now in the process of developing its own procedures of a legislative nature -- that is, setting up sub-committees to consider certain specific areas of legislation, including drafting committees for the purpose of preparing their recommendations in something of a legislative form. As I said, there is no statute or no constitution underwriting the powers of the Council, because it is definitely yet an advisory body.


Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): Last year, as is known -- and this is my fourth question -- the United States authorities, on the basis of the information available here, had held in the Saipan region which is now, as we were told, the administrative centre of the Pacific Islands, a referendum in which the indigenous population had to answer such questions as the following: Do they wish to obtain the status of residents of the United States or that of residents of a United States colony? In the American Press, from time to time, references were published to the effect that the United States Government intended to associate the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands with the United States by cloaking such an association with various euphemistic forms.

Seipan
After
with US

(Mr. Morozov, USSR)

I wish to be understood correctly. I am not asserting anything at the present time: I am merely basing my remarks on the facts which have been drawn from the universally available information. My question lies in the following: it would be important to hear from the representative of the United States whether such plans for the association of the Territory of the Pacific Islands with the Territory of the United States have been rejected or whether the United States still retains the intention of associating this Territory with itself.

Mr. NOYES (United States of America): I do not believe that the United States ever had such plans or that it now has such plans. As I have said earlier, our position is clear, and it has always been our position that it would be left to the wishes of the people of the Territory to decide their own future. I do not know what references were being made by the Soviet representative; but this is the position of the United States.

 Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): May I go on to question No. 5: In the statement of the High Commissioner, some facts were given regarding the appointment of individuals from among the indigenous inhabitants of the Pacific Islands to executive posts in the Administration. These positive facts, in themselves, are, however, insufficiently indicative of the attitude of the Administering Authority for 1961; and my question, therefore, lies in the following: what is the over-all number of official executive posts in the Administration of the Pacific Islands, and what is the number of such posts, in absolute and percentage terms, being occupied by indigenous occupants from among the whole population in 1960 as compared to 1961 -- or the other way around: 1961 as compared to 1960, what is the absolute number and what is the percentage figure? In other words, what is the trend, the over-all trend, apart from individual appointments or nominations that have been brought to our attention here?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): I do not have the percentage figures worked out precisely, and we would have to furnish the specific answers at a later time. However, in the Administration of the Trust Territory there are now approximately 2,000 Micronesian employees and something less than 250 employees who are United States Civil Service employees aiding in the administration. This is a ratio of something less than 10 per cent in the governmental structure of the Administration of the Trust Territory. The movement is definitely in the direction of increasing the employment of Micronesian personnel and of decreasing the number of American employees in the Administration.

I believe I stated yesterday that, in moving our headquarters to the new district of the Marianas Islands, we will have a further reduction, over-all, in the number of American employees, and some forty-seven positions would be taken over by the citizens of the Trust Territory.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): Perhaps I did not express myself sufficiently clearly, and that is why I obtained an unclear answer. I was not interested in the total number of persons occupied in the services in the various organs of the administration, but the total number of executive posts in that administration. The point is that now in the Council we frequently have as the sole source of information only the Administering Authority, and that particularly applies to such a far-removed Territory as the Pacific Islands. I do not insist upon having an answer immediately, since the Special Representative has testified that he does not have a sufficient amount of material on this subject here and now. But I wish to repeat the question: What is the over-all number of executive posts in the administration -- perhaps the answer could be sub-divided, depending upon services and branches and so on, so that this picture might be a little clearer -- and what is the number of executive posts held by persons who are indigenous inhabitants? In order to have a trend for the year under review on the material which is now on our agenda, I should like to have these data compared with the data of 1960.

I should like to say that I have been told by my advisers that the interpreter has said -- and I heard this in English -- "executive posts". I do not know whether this actually expresses what I said in Russian. I mean the governing posts, leading posts, key posts in the various branches of administration or those functions which that administration carries out. They are directors of departments, their deputies, the heads of services, their deputies, and so on. I am not quite familiar with the administrative structure in the Territory. I therefore request the Special Representative to prepare a reply in order to assist me and the other members of the Council in making a proper evaluation of the progress of the indigenous inhabitants in regard to these executive or leading posts, and also in order to have an over-all picture which could then be evaluated.

Mr. CODING (Special Representative): I will have to supply the information later as it relates to the year 1960. I have here a list that I think embraces the positions that the representative of the Soviet Union is inquiring about. These are positions which were at one time filled by American

(Mr. Coding,
Special Representative)

personnel, and we have here a breakdown of some sixty-five positions of the type referred to by the representative of the Soviet Union in which the American personnel was replaced by Micronesian personnel. These are positions of district directors of public health, director of sanitation, district educational administrators, district communications officers, district finance officers -- the people who head the departments generally through the administrative structure -- land title officers, and similar executive posts.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I did not expect an answer to this question now. I repeat that I shall await an answer in a form which may make it possible to evaluate this situation better than on the basis of the information that has just been given.

I shall now turn to my next question. Have the District Congresses any statute or any Constitution? If they have such Constitution, if they operate on the basis of such documents, might it be possible to have an indication of when such documents were published -- and, if they have not been published, would it be possible to have them circulated as documents of this Council? *(Congress)*

In this connexion, I have a sub-question. Is it true that, one way or another, on the basis of written constitutions or unwritten customs, these District Congresses do not have the right to examine any questions connected with budget matters or other matters of administration, apart from questions of medicine, health, construction of highways and the salaries of teachers? Is it true that everything else in regard to the carrying out of the administration of the Territory and within the Districts is completely removed from the terms of reference of such Congresses?

Mr. CODING (Special Representative): The authority under which the District Congresses operate is in the form of charters issued specifically to each of the several Congresses. These have been printed in appendices to former reports of the Visiting Missions from this Council. The 1959-1960 report contained the text of the charters of the various District Congresses.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): There was another part to my question, which I am prepared to repeat -- or perhaps not to repeat if the Special Representative does not insist -- and which applied to the removal of very important items from the terms of reference of these Congresses.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): In relation to the specific types of legislation or matters that are handled by the Congresses, I can refer to appendix E to the present report, which lists the major bills passed by the Palau District Congress. This appears on page 157 of the report. On page 159, there is similar material in regard to the Ponape District Congress.

The titles of the bills listed on page 157 are self-explanatory: an appropriations bill, a bill for the opening of the trochus harvesting season, a bill requesting the establishment of a loan fund for economic assistance to homesteaders, a bill to establish a codification of public laws and resolutions enacted and promulgated by the Congress, a bill to promote the planting of coconut and cacao and mahogany, a law to raise the standard of morality and protect the youth of the Palau District, a resolution revising the regulations for the minimum graded qualifications and wage scales for elementary school teachers, a law to reduce the membership of the Palau District Congress through amendment of the charter, a bill to establish and continue a District recreation programme, a law establishing the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act of 1961, and so on. The titles of the bills contained in this appendix are indicative of the areas of legislation that the District Congresses have been handling.

Answer
Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(interpretation from Russian): I should now like to put a question which seems to me to be relevant to the category of political questions, although it does affect practically all of the aspects of the life of the population, including the economic life of the Trust Territory. I should like to know why the United States, in spite of obligations undertaken by it in the Trusteeship Agreement and in the Charter of

the United Nations, continues to inflict great hazards upon the life and health of the population of the Trust Territory, and also continues to do damage to the living creatures which constitute the natural resources of the area, through the holding of nuclear weapons tests in the immediate vicinity of the Trust Territory and the waters adjacent to it. I wish to know what has been done to ascertain the reaction of the indigenous population to these actions by the United States.

Mr. NOYES (United States of America): I believe there are two questions here; I will try to answer the first one. The atomic testing which is now taking place in the Pacific is not in or near the Territory of the Trust Islands. The site of this testing is some 2,115 miles from Christmas Island to the nearest island in the Trust Territory. It is nearly 1400 miles from Johnston Island to the nearest island in the Trust Territory. Both of these islands are far removed not only from the Territory but from any other inhabited territory.

The important thing from the point of view of the Trusteeship Council is that the atomic tests that are now being carried out in the Pacific are not being carried out at or near the Trust Territories in the Pacific Islands and present no danger to their inhabitants.

The other question, which occurred at the end of the remarks of the representative of the Soviet Union, can best be answered, I believe, by the Special Representative. May I ask the representative of the Soviet Union to repeat the second question.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I inquired, what information is available to the Administering Authority regarding the way in which the indigenous population is reacting to those actions of the United States which I mentioned in the first part of my question.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): We have had no reaction, either formal or informal. The nearest indication of any reaction or any attitude was expressed quite informally in a favourable sense. It was to the effect that the people of the islands were glad that the tests were not being conducted in their area or in any close proximity to it.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to learn from the High Commissioner, as an almost indigenous inhabitant or at least one who is well aware of the situation obtaining in the Pacific Islands area, whether it is true, as many scientists ascertained, that the direction of the prevalent winds in the period up to July of each year is from the location of Christmas Island toward the Pacific Islands and, inversely, after the 1st of July, from Christmas Island toward the United States.

If this question goes beyond the scope of his competence, I shall refer to it in my own statement.

Mr. CODING (Special Representative): I do not have an answer to that question. I do not know in which direction the wind was moving at any given time of the year.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In that case, I should like to put another question which is connected with the results of nuclear tests and which definitely falls within the competence of the High Commissioner.

Is it possible to know why, thus far, compensation has not been paid to the indigenous population which was resettled from a number of islands where the United States has in the past been holding nuclear tests, in spite of its obligations under the Trusteeship Agreement?

Mr. NOYES (United States of America): I wish to advise the Council that the Executive Branch of the Government has submitted a bill to Congress which would provide for the establishment of a \$1 million trust fund to be used for the people of Rongelap who are on the island and who are exposed to radioactive fallout. This bill has not yet been approved by the Congress.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): May we know the interval of time between the moment that injury was done as a result of the weapons tests and the present time? How much time has elapsed since the actual occurrence of these injuries, compensation for which has not yet been made?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): It has been approximately seven and a half years.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In connexion with the testing of weapons in this area, have either the High Commissioner, the representative of the United States, or both of them, any knowledge of the fact that many occurrences have been noted on the island of the Trust Territory of diseases which are the direct result of radiation, due to the fact that the inhabitants were feeding on what is their usual food, namely, fish? By diseases, I refer to radiation sickness.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): As the members of the Council are aware, the health of the Rongelapese has been under very careful review and analysis by scientists of our Government, by the members of our own Public Health Staff. I think it is safe to say that the type of illnesses referred to do not exist.

The most recent examination of the people occurred about three months ago. The report of the team of specialists and physicians indicates no further tangible evidence of disease or injury resulting from the fallout and certainly no indication of any disease induced by having taken food from the sea or from the area.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I have a few other questions which apply to the economic side of the activities of the Administering Authority as well as to the participation of the Administering Authority in the solution of certain social problems, such as education, health and trade. These questions are fewer in number than those which I have already asked and to which the representatives of the United States were kind enough to reply. I should like to ascertain the procedure of our future work. On the one hand I wish to adhere to the order that has been set up. On the other hand, if we have not yet come to the moment where we must conclude our work and if no other member of the Council wishes to put questions, I was wondering whether, considering that we might be able to conclude with all of the questions which the Soviet delegation has, it might not be appropriate for me to put those questions at the present time. I am entirely at your disposal, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT: Might I ask the representative of the United States and the Special Representative if it is agreeable to them to have the questions concluded.

Mr. NOYES (United States of America): We are perfectly agreeable to proceeding with any questions which the representative of the Soviet Union would like to ask.

The PRESIDENT: In that event, and if there is no objection, I will ask the representative of the Soviet Union to please proceed.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): As regards a description of the economic developments in the Trust Territory, I should like to know, at least approximately -- of course I understand the specific nature of the Pacific Islands -- what the national income of the indigenous population was for 1960 and 1961. What was the over-all amount in general terms, and in regard to specific terms what is the per capita income? I understand the contingencies involved in the Trust Territory, but is it possible to obtain such information and, if so, could it be made available now?

interest
Mr. GODING (Special Representative): We would have to present the detailed figures later. I do not have the figures on either national income or per capita income readily available.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): On the basis of some of the data available for the period of the Japanese occupation on the islands -- in other words, before the Trusteeship System -- there were a number of fishery industry institutes and canning factories in existence. Is this true, and is it also true that these enterprises have not been re-established and that corresponding factories or institutions which could have processed fish and other living matter obtained from the sea by the indigenous population, for the purpose of sale on foreign markets, do not exist or have not as yet been organized in the territory?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): It is true that in the Japanese period there were rather well established fishing industries, including freezing plants, canneries and other productive facilities. Our programme in the area has been based on a re-establishment of commercial fishery, as in commercial industry. I explained in my opening statement that we are negotiating with several large firms which might be interested in the establishment of freezing plants. We have also conducted a fisheries training programme and opened a school of fisheries. We are now completing one refrigerator plant which is going to be used by a co-operative. We have organized two separate producers co-operatives amongst the fishermen of the areas and are sending young fishermen out for training in various fishing techniques, all in an effort to re-establish a successful commercial industry.

Of course it should be remembered that in the area fishing has always been an important part of the economic life -- that is, fishing for local consumption -- and throughout the area the products of the sea are a very important part of the local economy. Our effort now is being directed toward a broadening of the economic base through the development of fishing industries that can help supply larger markets.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In this connexion, could the representative of the United States tell us whether he has any approximate data on the potential living resources of the waters surrounding the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands? Perhaps we could have some calculations or estimates, on the basis of earlier Japanese data or on the basis of further surveys or discoveries, which would indicate the over-all volume of the industry and trade that could be organized on the basis of these raw materials. In other words, if I may be specific, what are the potential resources and riches? What is the natural wealth in the sea, in the form of living resources of the sea, in this area?

raw materials

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): I think that as to the resources of the sea in this area, neither we nor the Japanese ever had data that could be considered at all to be conclusive. The only information we have is information that was collected as to the volume of the fishery products during the period of Japanese administration. For two of the districts, that ran in the neighbourhood of 25,000 or 30,000 tons of tuna per year. The total resource of the sea, in an area as large as the continental United States, is something that neither we nor the Japanese ever measured with any precision. I would venture to say that the resources are very large and are essentially unknown. We do know that the Japanese production in two of the districts was in the neighbourhood of some 25,000 or 30,000 metric tons of tuna, and lesser amounts in the other districts.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (translated from Russian): My next question is connected with the statement which the representative of the United States made last year at a meeting of the Council when he confirmed the fact that 55 per cent of the land suitable for agriculture is in the hands of the United States, and only 45 per cent of the land is in the hands of the indigenous population. I should like to know what explanation there is for such an abnormal situation, from my point of view at least. What part of the land during this period under review, in absolute terms and in percentage figures too, has been handed over to the indigenous population?

law

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): The area of land that is considered public domain in the Trust Territory is in that approximate ratio. However, only 20 per cent of that area is considered as possibly productive. Further, it should be stressed that the public domain held in the name of the Government of the Trust Territory is not being held by the United States. It is held by the Government of the Trust Territory for the people of the Trust Territory, and is not reserved or held in large part for the United States.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I shall now put a few questions relating to education and health in the Trust Territory. I should like to know why the number of dispensaries decreased from 108 in 1960 to 103 in 1961. In order that the Council may be able to form a picture of the medical situation, is it possible for us to have some figures on the funds spent on medical education, on a per capita basis, in 1960 and 1961?

discrepancy

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): We can supply the figures for per capita expenditure for those purposes, although I do not have them worked out here for the years in question. In connexion with the question relating to the number of medical dispensaries, the reduction from 108 to 103 is undoubtedly related to and simply results from the consolidation of such facilities in certain adjacent small villages where it was thought desirable to have one somewhat better dispensary rather than two less adequate ones. It is a very small reduction.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I take it then that in connexion with per capita expenditure on public health I may hope to have further information which will make it possible to evaluate the situation in this field.

My next question relates to rather alarming reports in the United States Press. I am thinking, in particular, of the New York Times of 12 February, which published some rather deplorable information on the state of education in the Trust Territory. I do not know how reliable this data is, but of course the Administering Authority is acquainted with these articles in the United States Press, and in this connexion I should like to know what was the per capita expenditure on education for 1960 and 1961. What is the trend in that field?

Edna
ex/100

My second question, which is connected with the first, is what is the percentage of the population of the Trust Territory -- at least on the basis of approximate data -- which is still illiterate?

My next two questions, which also are connected with education, are these. I should like to know whether the transition from education in the indigenous language to education in English is the result of the expression of the will of the population, or whether the population, which has a rather ancient form of writing, has not been consulted in connexion with this elimination of its national language from the schools.

Edna
ex/100

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): With regard to the precise figures and percentages requested by the Soviet Representative in his first questions, we shall have to supply them at a later date. As for the use of English in the schools, that is definitely in response to the desire of the people expressed through the Council of Micronesia and at local levels, and in fact we have been criticized for not having pushed it farther and faster in the past. It is, as I say, definitely in response to the wishes of the people.

Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like at this point to express my gratitude for the answers which I have received from the United States representative and from the High Commissioner for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Of course, we reserve our right to put further questions if necessary, and my gratitude for the replies I have received does not imply any agreement with the content thereof. The questions I have put, and those which other members will put, are, of course, only a means for formulating our opinion in the general discussion of the Administering Authority's report and for arriving, at a later stage, at the conclusions and recommendations which the Council must reach.

Mr. KIANG (China): I have a few questions in the political field and one or two others dealing with economic subjects. After I have put my questions on political matters I shall be prepared to yield to any other representative who wishes to put questions in that field before I proceed with my questions on the economic situation. I should like the Council to continue that practice which we have followed hitherto.

Council of Micronesia
My first question relates to the Council of Micronesia. I should like to know from the High Commissioner how the Council of Micronesia was brought into being, because he has made the statement that on 1 August 1961 "the Council of Micronesia came into being".

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): The Council of Micronesia, as now constituted, came into being by transformation from an earlier Advisory Council which had met annually to advise the High Commissioner on various public and policy matters. The change was one in which it was decided -- at our suggestion, which was taken up with alacrity by the members -- first that the members should elect a chairman. Previously the Council had met with the High Commissioner as chairman, and with the body itself as really a committee simply discussing things. It was a transformation or a evolutionary step in building what we hope will be a viable legislative body. Other procedural innovations were introduced, such as the formation of a drafting committee and the creation of another permanent sub-committee on political development, and, again symbolically, action was taken by the Council to hold contests and to adopt a territorial flag. Some of these steps are admittedly symbolic. They are evolutionary, and I think that they represent sound stage-by-stage advances in the direction of creating a legislative body. The date, of course, was the date on which they voted and decided to constitute the former Advisory Council as the Council of Micronesia.

Mr. KIANG (China): In the light of that reply, I wonder if I am correct in presuming, first, that the initiative came from the High Commissioner, and, second, that the Council of Micronesia has taken over all the functions of the Inter-District Advisory Committee. In other words, the Inter-District Advisory Committee is no longer in existence.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): That is correct. The Council of Micronesia replaced and supplanted the Advisory Committee, and the functions and responsibilities have been broadened.

Mr. KIANG (China): In connexion with the election of the Chairman of the Council of Micronesia, I would like very much to know if there is any procedure followed before the election takes place, and how, for instance, Mr. Dwight Heine, whom I know very well, was elected, whether by secret ballot or by nomination at the very beginning.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): There were nominations to the post and there was a secret ballot among the Council members, a secret ballot which was conducted entirely by themselves.

Mr. KIANG (China): Still with reference to that same matter, the Council of Micronesia, in his opening statement the High Commissioner told us that

"The popular election of delegates to the Council of Micronesia has been instituted. All district congresses this past year had bills under consideration for popular election of delegates ..." (T/PV.1181, p. 6)

He went on to say that

"...all district congresses will have adopted legislation providing for the popular election of delegates to the Council of Micronesia and our 1962 meeting will see a Council whose members have been elected by popular vote by the people of Micronesia." (Ibid., p. 7)

In this connexion I would like very much to know one particular point with reference to the Marshall Islands District. As you know, the Marshall Islands District Congress has nineteen Iroi members. In such a popular election in this district, would these nineteen Iroi members participate? I ask this with the fact in mind that these hereditary chieftains are about 20 per cent of the population of the Marshalls.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): The Marshall Islands Congress adopted a statute providing for a popular ballot of candidates in which, if the Iroi participate, they participate as citizens only. The election of the members who go to the Council of Micronesia will be by the whole electorate.

Mr. KIANG (China): Then I presume that the nineteen Iroi will take part in the popular elections on an equal footing with the elected representatives of the Marshall Islands District Congress.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): Yes, that is correct. Each Iroij will cast one vote as an individual.

Mr. KIANG (China): My next question is in connexion with the alcoholic beverage acts. The High Commissioner mentioned that there are three districts where the new alcoholic beverage laws are already in operation. Would he be good enough to tell us which are those three districts.

*alcoholic
beverage
act*

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): It is in the Palau, Truk and Yap Districts that the new laws have been adopted.

Mr. KIANG (China): The reason why I asked this question -- and now I understand that Ponape is not one of these three districts -- is that I remember that the people of Kusaie in Ponape always take the position that no alcoholic beverages are to be imported into the island. This is a very interesting thing. I do not know what will be the attitude of the people of Kusaie when the Ponape District Congress is going to have legislation on the importation of alcoholic beverages.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): I am sure that the opinion of the people of Kusaie will not change in this respect and their desires will be taken into account in the legislation, that is that there will be a form of local option which will permit them to exclude alcoholic beverages from the island.

Mr. KIANG (China): My next question is in connexion with the languages. In the working-paper of the Secretariat, document T/L.1040, page 8, reference is made to a document explaining the objectives of the Trusteeship system. This document, according to the working-paper, would be translated into all major dialects and given widespread distribution. Would the Special Representative tell us whether by "all major dialects" is meant the nine distinct languages spoken in the Territory?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): Yes, it will be all nine of the major languages.

Mr. KIANG (China): How about Tobian, southwest of Palau?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): Tobi Island has only a few hundred inhabitants. Tobian would not be considered as one of the nine major languages. However, I am informed that it will be translated into Tobian at the district level.

Mr. KIANG (China): People in this Territory are very jealous of their own languages; in fact, if we call them "dialects" I do not think they would like it. That has been our experience when we visited the Territory several years ago. This, in fact, is the reason why I am asking these questions.

Capital investment
Still with reference to the opening statement of the High Commissioner, I would like to ask some further questions. In the economic field the High Commissioner made mention of the matter of capital investment, and he stated:

"Capital investment of this nature, however, will be subject to controls that will provide for maximum participation by the Micronesian people."

(T/PV.1181, p. 8-9)

I can very well understand the general controls, but I should like to know whether there will be any legislation which will put into effect such controls as the High Commissioner has in mind.

Mr. CODING (Special Representative): Of course, any enterprise operating there would be subject to general legislation in the district and the Territory. That would be perhaps in the nature of conservation controls, wages and hours, or other forms of protective legislation. The essentials, however, will be written into any contract under which any company is permitted to operate in the area. Specifically, the reservation of certain types of fisheries -- in-shore fisheries, for example, -- is strictly for indigenous operations. Things of that sort will be written into the contract to protect the interests and to provide for the widest possible employment opportunities and standards of operation, but at the same time the operation will be subject to public legislation.

Mr. KIANG (China): Since the Territory now has a Council of Micronesia, would that question be brought up in the Council, or has the Council already actually discussed this question of control with respect to foreign capital investment?

Mr. CODING (Special Representative): To my knowledge, there has been no discussion at the level of the Council of Micronesia.

Mr. KIANG (China): When you say "foreign capital participation", does that include foreign capital participation besides that of the United States?

Mr. CODING (Special Representative): No, not at this time or at this stage of development.

Mr. KIANG (China): We listened with great interest to the opening statement of the High Commissioner, particularly as concerns the political and economic fields. We can see that a really new attack has been launched concerning the long standing economic problems of Micronesia and that the Administration has taken some commendable measures towards the accomplishment of the "break-through on the economic front". We should like to hear a little more about the close association of the people's representatives with economic

indig. rily
assoc. with
ec. dev.

(Mr. Kiang, China)

planning in the Territory. Is it only through the Council of Micronesia that representatives of the Micronesian people can be associated in such economic planning?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): Yes, the chief instrument for the participation by the Micronesian people is the economic sub-committee of the Council of Micronesia. However, economic planning is by no means limited to the Council of Micronesia or that sub-committee. Each of the District Congresses -- or at least almost all of them -- has created an economic development board, and such bodies, authorized and set up by local Congresses, are quite active in economic planning and thinking in the area.

transport
Mr. KIANG (China): In his statement the High Commissioner dealt with the matter of transportation. I believe that great efforts have been made in that connexion. During the year which this Council last reviewed, nearly \$1.5 million, or approximately 20 per cent of the whole budget, was spent on transportation facilities. In view of the recent expansion in air service, what would be the percentage of the budget for the year since 1 July 1961? I ask this question because I have failed to form a picture of this situation after looking through the annual report and I should like to be enlightened by the High Commissioner.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): There will be an increase in the cost of some of the transportation services, but not a very substantial increase in terms of the over-all figure quoted. We do not know precisely what the cost will be, for example, in the improvement of the air transportation service. We are hopeful that we may be able to make the air service more nearly self-supporting, but we do not know definitely what the additional drain on our total budget might be. We hope to keep it to a minimum as far as any diversion of administrative funds is concerned.

Mr. KIANG (China): My next question is connected with taxation. We should like to know the thinking of the High Commissioner in this matter because it concerns not only an increase in the territorial revenue, but also the education of the people of Micronesia, particularly at a time when the Administration is making a concerted effort to develop the Territory's economic potential and to stimulate its economic activities. The Council has discussed this matter seriously at all its previous sessions and of course we are aware of the actual conditions in the Territory. Could the High Commission throw some additional light on this matter?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): The over-all taxation problem, as the representative of China knows, has been the subject of a great deal of discussion, of several reports, and of considerable study. We are hopeful of being able to rationalize the tax structure a little more, possibly introducing a general income levy.

My own thinking on this line is that the exercise of the tax power must be related to the Governmental structure that is being set up, and we have further work to do in terms of deciding at what level different forms of taxation will be levied, whether by the District Congresses or by the Council of Micronesia as an adjunct to its general legislative power. The ability to tax and then to appropriate money is one of the fundamental powers of government and, in imposing taxation, we are not doing it solely as a means of raising money but, in part, from an educational point of view and as a step in the direction of effective self-government.

Mr. KIANG (China): In the field of economic development, I believe that the fisheries are one of the most important industries in Micronesia. I believe that the Administration is doing very well in following up the development which has been in progress for several years. I should like to know whether the Administering Authority has considered the possibility of developing a fishery programme in Truk, as it has in Palau and Ponape.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): Yes, it has. The Truk District has received the attention of at least two firms that are quite interested. The people in Truk were at the point of organizing a formal fishing co-operative and presumably they will still carry it through, although they had some feeling that if a large commercial firm came in they were going to hold back a little to see what form it might take and what opportunities for local fishermen there might be. The fishermen's co-operative at Ponape has been quite successful and the one at Palau has been successful also. But the Truk people, if there are no commercial developments, will surely move into a local co-operative or form of organization to widen their marketing and to provide more adequately for local needs.

Mr. KIANG (China): Is there any chance for the success of the deep-sea fishing experiment in Micronesia so far?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): It depends to some extent on your definition of deep-sea fishing. There is a form of long-line high-seas fishing for albacore and other tuna. On the whole, the people have not shown a great deal of interest in it. This is a highly specialized type of fishing.

There is another form that does interest the people and it is called live-bait fishing. It is on the high seas but closer inshore and involves different techniques and less extended trips to the fishing grounds. In at least two of the districts, Palau and Truk, the resource, largely skipjack, is there for a very substantial live-bait fishing industry. This is the industry that we hope to develop and, in a sense, reserve for the Paluan people or for the people of the area where it is conducted.

Mr. KIANG (China): I should like the High Commissioner to know why I asked this question. In 1959, I think we learned from Mr. Gaines himself that in his estimation after another three years of the pilot project that had been going on in Palau, it would be quite possible that they could start with this deep-sea project. That is the reason I should like to know whether there has been any beginning of that deep-sea fishing experiment which Mr. Gaines had in mind three or four years ago.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): Yes, the live-bait skipjack fishing is definitely deep-sea fishing, and this is the area that Mr. Gaines was interested in.

Apart from the school of fisheries that was opened, we have recently arranged to send some twenty-five Palauan fishermen to Honolulu for training with some of the similar skipjack vessels in the fishing fleet in the Hawaiian Islands. This will be practical in-service training on the techniques.

Mr. KIANG (China): According to the annual report, the price of trochus has sustained a frightful drop in price. I do not think that the price *trochus* will ever come up in view of the situation in other parts of the world, particularly as very few people use the trochus shell. It is a pity that this product cannot be a good source of revenue. Does the High Commissioner think that anything can be done about the trochus shell?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): I am not sure that I got the latter part of your question; I did not understand the last word. Would the representative of China mind repeating his question?

Mr. KIANG (China): I think that the High Commissioner understood the first part of my remark. My question is whether anything can be done about the trochus shells. I think that this product in the islands is really a very good source of revenue but is almost undependable. Is there anything that can be done about it?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): I do not have the answer on the trochus shell. The price of trochus is way down and the outlook is not very hopeful. There is some small production in it, but it is certainly very minor today.

Mr. CORNER (New Zealand): My few questions will be asked in the background of one or two feelings that I felt very strongly after reading the annual report on the Territory and on hearing the Special Representative. The first is that I am immensely impressed at the prompt and very detailed response which has been made by the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to the suggestions by the Visiting Mission and the suggestions by the last session of the Trusteeship Council. When we had a similar responsibility in Samoa, we would go through the suggestions made by the Visiting Mission of the Council and do our best to implement every one that was possible to implement, but obviously the High Commissioner and his staff have gone through this last report with a fine tooth comb, and I am quite amazed at the number of their suggestions that have been implemented in the past year. I think it is a very remarkable accomplishment and an example of that co-operation between the Administering Authority, the Council and the people of the Territory which brings these various Trust Territories along.

The second general observation I wish to make is that in asking questions I am very conscious of the problems of these particular islands. We still have a few islands of the same sort, tiny islands with only a few people on them, spread over this immense distance of the Pacific Ocean. The problem of just making a landing of some of the islands is a hair-raising experience, let alone the problem of raising the standards. Seventy-three thousand people in total, spread over this immense distance on tiny little coral rocklets, present a really immense administrative problem.

above I am afraid that my first question is something of a diversion prompted by one of the questions asked by the representative of the Soviet Union on the question of atomic fallout. I was interested to hear him say that up to July the winds blew in a certain direction from the East towards these islands. I am interested to know if there was any record of great fallout or any complaints by the people of the Territory about the atomic explosions made by the Soviet Union at the end of last year, the biggest and dirtiest explosions which I understand have yet occurred. I wonder if the Special Representative could shed any light on that question.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): I am afraid that I am unenlightened on that part of the question, as I was on the wind directions. I really have not anything to report that I picked up in the area.

Mr. CORNER (New Zealand): My second question arising out of the questions by the representative of the Soviet Union is concerned with the translation of the Declaration on Decolonization. Again I am impressed with the fact that it has been translated into nine or ten very difficult languages. My question concerns the availability of United Nations documents in the Trust Territory -- not that United Nations documents are generally available. I turn over this particular United Nations publication -- it may be out of date -- and I see that United Nations publications are available in dozens of different countries, but there is no indication, for instance, that they are available in the Soviet Union. They are available in the countries of all other members here represented. cle

The Visiting Mission, in its report, suggested that the Administering Authority should make available to all district congresses the relevant records and the documents of the United Nations, especially of the Trusteeship Council. I wonder if those documents are now available.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): Documents that relate to the activities of the Trusteeship Council of special interest to the Trust Territory area are made available. One of our logistic problems is one to which you have referred and on which, perhaps, I should have enlarged previously as to the delay in getting back-copies of translations. There is the element of shipping time. I might have pointed out the fact that surface mail to the area, and then distribution within the area, is necessarily a very time-consuming factor, so that although the Secretariat might have felt that they were being pointed out for slow distribution, it is not entirely within their responsibility, any more than it is on our part. When you have to distribute documents by surface mail, it is a time-consuming job; we do not have a sales outlet of the type that would be listed on that bibliography or catalogue of publications. But the documents, the reports of the Visiting Missions, the reports of this Council, and any other matters relating to the Trust Territory do get out there, and very frequently, of course, they go to the centres by air in small numbers.

Council of Micronesia

Mr. CORNER (New Zealand): I am interested in the powers of the Council of Micronesia in relation to financial matters, and would be interested to know whether plans are being made to associate the Council in budgetary planning and in the allocation of Territorial revenue. I have in mind that such an arrangement increases conscientiousness of our participation in the affairs of the whole of the Territory.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): As indicated earlier, the Council is still in a strictly literal sense without powers. However, in developing the field of taxation referred to by the representative from China, one area that we are perhaps deliberately withholding is a general levy of an income tax nature that would be, we hope, adopted or, at least, considered by the Council. They have not yet flexed their muscles in the taxing area; but that would certainly be one of the next developments in relation to the Council: exercise of the power of taxation and the allotment or distribution of the revenues that are derived.

Capital Investment
Mr. CORNER (New Zealand): I note with interest another change of policy which is in accord with the excellent report of the Mission presided over by our present President -- a change of policy which permits the use of outside capital under safeguards to speed up development in the Territory. What I would like to know is whether this proposed economic development fund can be used to speed up agriculture as well as business development. It seems clear that agriculture is going to be the mainstay of the territories for some time to come; and I wonder whether this particular fund could be used to make loans to growers for plantation development and so on.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): Yes, it is intended that that fund would be available for agricultural types of developments. In fact, we have two pending projects that we are hoping to finance out of that: one in a rice-producing project in Ponape and, secondly, a ramie-fibre project in Palau, both awaiting final action on the establishment of this fund.

Mr. CORNER (New Zealand): In territories which we formerly controlled, we encountered certain difficulties in agricultural development as a result of collective holding of land; and there were difficulties in this land tenure system in arranging the individualization of land titles which formerly had been collectively owned. Are similar difficulties encountered in the Trust Territories of the Pacific?

ag Mr. Law

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): We have certain problems of that nature. The area, though, in which the land-holding pattern is most difficult is in the Marshalls, and it is probably the area which is least adapted to large-scale production. The situation varies in other districts, and I feel that it will be possible, where indicated, through these arrangements or otherwise, to bring enough land together, for instance, for the ramie or the rice. It may be a co-operative form of organization or it might be a commercial form based on leases.

hamp

Mr. CORNER (New Zealand): In the statement of the Special Representative, there is a most interesting indication of a new policy whereby the Public Works Department provides or lends equipment so that the people of the area can build roads and perform other construction. This seems a very good development indeed. I wonder whether, in providing this equipment, arrangements are made for the work to be part of some general plan. We, for our part, have tried a similar process at various times -- that is, giving equipment and letting people use it for their own purposes -- and it worked very well. But, quite often, there would be a duplication of effort, and everybody would build schools close together, often in rivalry with one another. I was wondering whether this particular policy in the Trust Territory is harnessed to some larger plan.

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): It has not yet been harnessed to any organized plan. Unfortunately, there is not as much equipment available as we would like to have, and the projects that have been aided so far have been determined by nearly unanimous consent between the Administration and the municipalities or the local communities.

econ

Mr. CORNER (New Zealand): My last question in the economic field is a rather general one. I note the heavy subsidy given to the Territory by the United States. As far as I can see, the Territory raises about one-sixth or one-seventh of the total expenditure, and the remaining money needed to keep the Territory going and to allow development to proceed is given by the United States. Is there any possibility of a long-range economic plan by which the Territory will ever be able to stand on its own feet without such a disparate subsidy?

Mr. GODING (Special Representative): The planning is certainly aimed in that direction, but I cannot say that at the present time I can see a definite future date when there will not have to be a good bit of assistance in maintaining a viable economic and social organization in the area. I may be completely fallible as a prophet.

Sir Hugh FOOT (United Kingdom): If we have finished with the questions for this afternoon, there is one small procedural matter that I thought I might raise. A day or two ago, we discussed the questions which were put to us in a paper prepared by the Secretariat, and the suggestion was made that a formal resolution might be put forward dealing with those matters. If I may be permitted to do so, I should now like to put on record a draft resolution which I suggest we might consider at a subsequent date. I might simply say that in preparing this very short draft I have tried to go as far as I can -- in fact, I think, all the way -- to meet the suggestions which were put forward by the representative of the Soviet Union. The draft which I wish to put forward reads as follows:

"The Trusteeship Council decides to replace rule 1 of its rules of procedure by the following text:

"The Trusteeship Council shall meet in one regular session each year. This session shall be convened during the month of May.", and to amend its other rules of procedure, where necessary, in accordance with this decision;

"Decides further to delete rule 90 of its rules of procedure."

I might point out that rule 90 deals with the question of petitions.

Finally, I might add that I put forward this proposal on the understanding, which is obvious enough, that the Trusteeship Council can at any time, if it so wishes, decide to establish a Committee to deal either with petitions or with the drafting of a report. There is obviously nothing in our rules of procedure to prevent our doing so whenever we find it convenient. On that clear understanding, I put forward the resolution of which I have given notice and which I shall hand, if I may, to the Secretary of the Council.

The VICE-PRESIDENT (interpretation from Spanish): The draft read out by the representative of the United Kingdom will be circulated among members of the Council so that they may have an exact idea of the scope and nature of the suggestion he has made.

The Chair hopes that other speakers will continue with questions on Monday, when we shall start our meeting promptly at 2.30.

The meeting rose at 4.45 p.m.