



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Twentieth Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

804th Meeting

Monday, 3 June 1957,  
at 10.45 a.m.

NEW YORK

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President: Mr. John D. L. HOOD (Australia).

## Present:

The representatives of the following States: Australia, Belgium, Burma, China, France, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Italy, New Zealand, Syria, 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.

**Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the year ended 30 June 1956 (T/1316, T/1323, T/L.769) (continued)**

[Agenda item 4 (d)]

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

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

1. Mr. JAIPAL (India) asked whether the production of subsistence crops had increased as a result of the various measures taken to improve the Territory's agriculture. There were no figures on the subject in the annual report,<sup>1</sup> though such information would be very useful in view of the rate of population increase in the Territory.

2. Mr. NUCKER (Special Representative) said that the quality of subsistence crops had improved as a result of the work of the Administration's agriculturists and experimental stations. There had also been an increase in quantity through a better use of the land available and a better treatment of the crops, and no famine condition had existed since the end of Japanese rule,

<sup>1</sup> Ninth Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956, Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations Pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations, Department of State Publication 6457 (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1957). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by the Secretary-General under cover of document T/1316.

but it would be difficult to compile statistics on the subject. He would, however, try to obtain approximate figures.

3. Mr. JAIPAL (India) noted that the Administering Authority was endeavouring to improve fish culture in various islands and asked what it had done to improve ocean fishing and whether it contemplated setting up ocean fishing co-operatives.

4. Mr. NUCKER (Special Representative) said that the Administering Authority wished to promote ocean fishing as a means of providing subsistence food. It had recently sent three Micronesians to take part in a fishing-training programme of the South Pacific Commission, two of whom were to continue training under the auspices of the fish and wild life programme of the Department of the Interior in Hawaii. Upon their return to Micronesia they would help to train other indigenous inhabitants in better fishing techniques. He did not think, however, that the Administering Authority would start co-operative companies as yet.

5. In reply to a further question by Mr. JAIPAL (India), Mr. NUCKER (Special Representative) said that it would not at present be profitable to mine and sell the bauxite deposits in the Territory, which were of inferior quality. Phosphate mining on Angaur had been terminated because operations could not proceed further without danger to the island itself and it was unlikely that phosphates would be mined in the Trust Territory in the near future.

6. In reply to questions by Mr. JAIPAL (India) on the nature of "productive but uncultivated" land mentioned on pages 170 to 173 of the annual report, and on the uses to which public domain lands were put, Mr. NUCKER (Special Representative) said that the land referred to was uncultivated land which the Administering Authority believed could be made productive and which it was making available to Micronesians, under lease or homesteading arrangements, as and when they became interested in cultivating it. The land falling within the public domain was land which had been under the control of the Japanese Government and the Administering Authority did not intend to use it for purposes of its own.

7. Mr. JAIPAL (India) asked for an explanation of the items "Operation and maintenance of plant" and "Construction" mentioned on page 155 of the annual report.

8. Mr. NUCKER (Special Representative) said that the item "Operation and maintenance of plant" covered the physical upkeep of buildings, roads, warehouses, power plants and so on in the Territory's seven districts, and that the item "Construction" covered expenditure on the provision or extension of schools, warehouses, power and refrigeration plants and roads.

9. Mr. JAIPAL (India) asked whether the Territory's annual subsidy of some \$5 million or \$6 million was directly reflected in an increase in Territorial revenues resulting from increased productivity generally.

10. Mr. NUCKER (Special Representative) said that Territorial revenues had risen as a result of increased

copra production, which was in part due to the Administering Authority's actions, and also as a result of the greater interest in and higher prices paid for trochus. In general, the educational advancement and agricultural improvements made possible by the subsidy had resulted in a slightly higher income, which appeared as revenue.

11. In reply to a further question by Mr. JAIPAL (India), Mr. NUCKER (Special Representative) said that the relatively large imports of foodstuffs into the Territory—supposedly self-sufficient in the matter of food—were intended partly to meet the needs of the Administering Authority in the area and partly to satisfy the newly acquired tastes of the Territory's inhabitants, as, for instance, for the rice to which they had become accustomed under Japanese rule. With the transition of the Territory to a cash economy its inhabitants could now pay for imported foods.

#### GENERAL DEBATE (*concluded*)

12. Mr. BARGUES (France) said that if the difficulties inherent in the nature of the Territory and the fact that the trusteeship had begun only ten years previously were borne in mind, the results achieved were very satisfactory. It would obviously have been difficult in so short a time to establish representative central organs with wide legislative powers. The Administering Authority had shown great wisdom in maintaining the traditional political institutions while associating the representatives of the people increasingly in the management of public affairs, beginning at the level of municipalities and district conferences or councils. Only when education and the influence of the local authorities had brought the more advanced inhabitants to realize that each small island community formed part of a larger whole would it be possible to set up an elected assembly with deliberative powers, capable of dealing with important administrative problems. In the meantime his delegation continued to feel that the administration of the Territory would be facilitated and its unity emphasized by the centralization of the various administrative and technical services.

13. The French delegation had been glad to note the systematic policy of replacing United States officials by Micronesians, especially in the Departments of Health and Education. It also noted with satisfaction the great progress made in the educational field.

14. Economic advancement in the Territory was unfortunately not proceeding with the same speed as political advancement. As had been seen in other Territories, such a state of affairs created disequilibrium. It was particularly unfortunate in the case in point since the possibilities of rapid economic development were very restricted. The cultivable area in the islands was small and apart from a few food crops copra production was practically the only agricultural activity. The copra crop had hardly varied in the past three years though trochus exports had increased. Despite the Administration's efforts to stimulate economic activity, such as its campaign to exterminate parasites and its attempts to introduce cocoa cultivation and develop small industries, the budgetary deficit represented 80 per cent of public expenditure and the budget was balanced only by means of a subsidy from the United States Government. The Trusteeship Council should express the hope that the joint efforts of the Administering Authority and the people would lead to a healthier state of affairs and that the steps taken or to be taken would stimulate the Territory's economy and enable it to catch up with

the progress made in the political, social and educational fields.

15. Mr. DAVIN (New Zealand) stressed the difficulty of working out an integrated system of government and administration for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and of developing a sentiment of political and geographical cohesion among their inhabitants. He thought that nothing but the loosest form of federation would be possible, perhaps in association with other island territories of the Administering Authority in the Pacific. As the United States representative had said, the geographical facts made the Trust Territory quite unlike any other, but each Trust Territory had its own special problems and the aims of trusteeship must be achieved in a flexible manner without undue insistence on preconceived or rigid formulas.

16. While the peoples of remote areas must be given the opportunity to enjoy the best fruits of human knowledge and experience, every effort must also be made to see that the interest in and demand for the benefits of civilization which were being created should not turn to frustration because of over-optimistic visions of what was practicable. While his delegation was confident that the Administering Authority was fully aware of that problem, he felt some misgivings as to whether the Territory as at present delimited could provide the inhabitants with the means to realize their legitimate expectations. The smallness of the land units and the economic limitations of the Territory might well stimulate an exodus of ambitious young people to adjacent larger islands. The Administering Authority would no doubt make proposals for a solution when the problem assumed more immediate importance.

17. His delegation was glad to record its complete satisfaction at the evident progress made in all fields in the Territory.

18. It agreed with the Administering Authority that conferences of Micronesian leaders such as that held in August 1956 and the similar one to be held in August 1957 were a basic step in the development of inter-district political consciousness. It had particularly noted the cautious attitude of the special representative with regard to expectations that those conferences might form the beginnings of a Territorial congress. The Administering Authority was doing well to encourage and foster the development of district and municipal government as a sound basis for the subsequent super-structure.

19. He noted with satisfaction that the status of United States employees of the Administration had been confirmed by their transfer to the competitive United States Civil Service. It was gratifying that Micronesian officials were capable of taking over high administrative positions formerly held by United States staff and that the total number of permanent Micronesian personnel had increased.

20. His delegation had been glad to hear that the people who had been obliged to leave their homes owing to the nuclear experiments had either been able to return to those homes or had been satisfactorily settled elsewhere.

21. While the Administering Authority was bearing the main part of the expenses of maintaining and developing the Territory, it was satisfactory to know that the real local revenues had increased over those of the previous year.

22. The Administering Authority deserved credit for its policy of encouraging the participation of Micro-

nesians in trading in the Territory by loans to trading companies.

23. He had noted with interest the Administering Authority's continuing concern with the improvement of surface communications and especially the policy of confining the Administration's role in connexion with shipping to that of operations between districts, shipping within the districts being left to local companies or individuals.

24. It was clear from the annual report that social conditions had remained basically the same. Improvements in that field were not pressing and would evolve naturally in a closer association of the peoples in districts and at the Territory-wide level.

25. After noting the progress made in the field of public health, and the excellent work done by the Administering Authority in advancing education, he concluded by expressing his belief that under the wise and generous administration of the United States, the Territory could not fail to make rapid progress to the limit of its capacity.

26. Mr. KIANG (China) suggested that in future the Council might, immediately after the opening statements of the representatives of each Administering Authority, hear the statements of the representatives of the specialized agencies on the various fields of advancement in the Territory in question. That would give the members of the Council more time to study those statements and would also assist those members who preferred to put questions concerning all fields of advancement at the same time. His delegation did not propose that the Council should resort indiscriminately to the procedure of questioning simultaneously in all fields. In its view the usual practice of questioning should continue to be followed when the Council came to examine conditions in any Trust Territory whose political development deserved special attention.

27. He welcomed the news that the inhabitants of Rongelap had been able to return to their home atoll and was glad to note that adequate measures were being taken to ensure the people's readjustment and resettlement and that they had fully recovered from the effects of an unexpected fall-out after thermonuclear experiments and were now in excellent health.

28. With reference to the holding of a Micronesian leaders' conference at Guam in August 1956 and the proposal to hold a similar inter-district conference in August 1957, he felt that the Council could note with satisfaction that the Administering Authority was taking energetic steps to develop inter-district political consciousness. It was gratifying to learn that the Guam conference had discussed, although briefly, an organic act for the Territory and that the United States Government had been asked to send an expert to the Territory to assist in drafting such an act. It was to be hoped that the Administering Authority would be able to achieve its long-standing intention to enact that legislation not later than 1960.

29. The effect of transferring the United States employees to the competitive United States Civil Service would undoubtedly be to facilitate the recruitment of highly qualified United States personnel and ensure better continuity of service. He welcomed the news that Micronesians had taken over two of the principal administrative posts.

30. Substantial progress had been made in the planning of a systematic programme for chartering municipalities throughout the Territory. Another step of some

significance in delegating greater responsibility to district bodies was the granting of an official charter for a Truk District Congress. It might be well, however, to recall the Council's previous recommendation that a greater degree of uniformity in the terms of office and of elected representatives as well as in the functions and procedures of the municipalities should be achieved (S/3636, p. 26).

31. Turning to the Administering Authority's efforts in the economic field, he thought it should be commended for maintaining the price of copra through the Copra Stabilization Fund and for instituting a programme of regular and widespread reporting on the Fund's operation. Nevertheless, on balance, the Territory's economic development did not seem to be keeping pace with its political advancement.

32. The land problem in the Territory was mainly one of returning the land to its original owners. He was glad to note that progress had been made in releasing land to Micronesians and in the settlement of all outstanding land claims in the Truk District. He hoped that after the settlement of claims in the Palau and Yap Districts during 1957 the processing and negotiation of pending claims in the Marshalls would not take too long. The minds of the Micronesians would be greatly eased if the Japanese bond and postal savings claims which had been of concern to them for the past eleven years could be settled as early as possible.

33. The general improvement of health conditions was commendable and must be attributed to the over-all public health programme. The medical training programme also appeared to be making good progress.

34. Significant developments had taken place in the educational sphere. Micronesians were taking over both the administration and management of education and the local communities, through their school boards, were playing an active role in determining educational policy. The completion of the new Pacific Islands Central School at Ponape would undoubtedly contribute to the development of secondary education in the Territory.

35. With regard to the possibility of increased subsidies and assistance to the municipalities and district communities it was interesting to note that the Administering Authority did not share the concern expressed by the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1956, that the financial capacities of the municipalities had been strained.

36. The over-all picture of conditions showed that the Territory had been moving ahead towards increased assumption of responsibility by Micronesians. He would look forward to hearing more about the Administering Authority's intermediate target dates when the Council next examined the annual report on the Territory.

37. Mr. CLAEYS BOUUAERT (Belgium) said that in evaluating the progress achieved in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands since the United States Government took over, the Council must bear in mind the considerable difficulties encountered at the outset because of war damage. He was happy to note that steady progress had been made in the settlement of war damage claims and land claims and that a settlement of the Japanese postal savings claims was in sight.

38. There was a very great diversity of political institutions in the Territory but the whole system would revolve around the municipalities, and the Administering Authority was rightly using them as the basis on which to build the administration and local autonomy. The number of small islands peopled by at most a few

hundred families and separated by great expanses of sea made it difficult to conceive of any other sort of organization. Meetings of leaders at the district level or conferences of delegates from the whole Territory could stimulate local officials, broaden their horizons, give them an opportunity to compare their solutions to common problems and develop healthy competition. But the future organic law must necessarily recognize and confirm local autonomy, for any centralized structure would be far too expensive.

39. He was happy to learn that the non-indigenous officials in the Territory had been integrated into the United States Civil Service. The grave disadvantages created by the instability of the civil servants had been pointed out on various occasions and it was to be hoped that the recent reform would remedy that situation.

40. The Administering Authority's economic policy was to improve subsistence agriculture, to develop certain marketable products so as to increase the income of the inhabitants and allow them to buy articles from abroad, and to enable them to manage all economic and financial questions of a commercial or administrative nature for themselves. That policy deserved the Council's support. In such circumstances, the mass investment of foreign capital would not be advisable. He hoped that future reports would contain detailed information on how the agricultural development programme was getting under way and the progress of investigations into the establishment of a fishing industry.

41. He noted the increase in the number of hospitals, clinics, etc. and in the percentage of children of school age attending school, and welcomed the considerable progress in the social and educational spheres which those increases indicated.

42. Mr. LOBANOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that during the past ten years efforts had unquestionably been made to overcome the difficulties confronting the Territory as a result of the dispersion of the population, and the difficulty of establishing communications. Unfortunately, however, the same period had witnessed the creation of new and quite unnecessary difficulties arising out of the nuclear weapons tests which had caused the Territory considerable damage.

43. His delegation had repeatedly warned that nuclear tests were inadmissible in a Trust Territory. Its warnings had gone unheeded and the tests had continued, creating difficulties for the islands and adversely affecting the health of the population on a number of the atolls. No one took seriously the special representative's statement that those who had suffered from atomic radiation were now healthier than they had been before the explosions. Joking was out of place in connexion with the innocent victims of atomic blasts. A United States Atomic Energy Commission publication entitled, *Some Effects of Ionizing on Human Beings* contained photographs showing the horrible effects of atomic radiation on the inhabitants of the Marshall Islands.

44. In addition, two islands at least, Bikini and Eniwetok, had been lost to the inhabitants of the Trust Territory indefinitely. The special representative had referred to an agreement concerning the use of those islands. It was absurd to speak of an agreement in connexion with a document drawn up between two representatives of one and the same party, namely, the United States. The special representative's account of the negotiations that had taken place in the presence

of the island peoples was reminiscent of similar negotiations in the past which had led to the seizure of tremendous areas in Africa and Asia.

45. His delegation had consistently maintained that a trustee must not use the possessions of his ward for his own purposes, since trusteeship was based on the idea of unselfish aid. In the case of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands the Council was witnessing a flagrant violation of the principles of trusteeship. The United States representative and the special representative had refused to tell the Council when the islands would be safe for habitation and for what purposes they would be used in the meantime. Such questions were entirely justified, as no strategic considerations could free the Administering Authority from its duty to return the islands to their only lawful owners, the indigenous inhabitants. The Council should recommend the Administering Authority to take urgent steps to repair the consequences of nuclear explosions with a view to ensuring that the islands were safe for the indigenous inhabitants as soon as possible.

46. The Administering Authority's reference to the compensation paid to the inhabitants had no bearing on the case as the compensation paid was so meagre that it failed to cover the losses sustained by the Territory and certainly did not justify the Administering Authority's indefinite retention of the islands. No monetary compensation could justify the alienation of land within a Trust Territory. The question of the Administering Authority's indefinite retention of certain islands was closely linked to the important question of determining a date for the Territory's attainment of independence, a point on which the Administering Authority was silent. The special representative's statement at the 801st meeting on the setting of certain intermediate targets was not supported by any specific facts.

47. Political advancement was proceeding very slowly. Too little was being done to foster a sense of unity between the islands and to establish Territory-wide political bodies. The Administering Authority frankly admitted that it did not feel that such things as a conference planned for later in the year would lead to the establishment of Territory-wide political bodies. In his opinion, the time had long since arrived when the general objectives of trusteeship must be strengthened by specific plans and rigid target dates for their attainment.

48. One of the most urgent practical steps should be the relocation of all offices of the Administration within the Trust Territory. That would undoubtedly improve the Administration and stimulate the population's political activities. It was regrettable that the Administering Authority had not taken into account the Council's recommendations in that respect and that during the period under review the Micronesians had participated in the Territory's political life only through advisory bodies.

49. The Administering Authority stated that the fundamental objective of its economic policy was to make the Territory as self-supporting as possible. That objective was undoubtedly in accordance with the purposes of trusteeship. Unfortunately statements of principle and purpose were not enough; what counted was the practical steps taken to give them reality. The data showed that the Territory's advance towards economic independence was very slow. For instance, the production of marketable goods remained at approximately the same level as before. The basic source of revenue was

copra and only insignificant quantities of other export goods were produced. It was not surprising therefore that grants from the Administering Authority made up four-fifths of the Territory's budget. Such a situation made the Territory heavily dependent on the Administering Authority.

50. Agricultural development was proceeding slowly and the Administering Authority admitted that it had not succeeded in attracting to the Territory a sufficient number of specialists. The ideal solution would obviously be to train agricultural specialists from among the Micronesians themselves. The special representative, complaining that the limited extent of the available land was an obstacle to general economic development, had told the Council that the land owned by the Administering Authority had decreased during the past year, but he had given no concrete figures in that connexion, whereas figures given in the preceding report<sup>2</sup> had shown that the Administration owned a vastly greater amount of land than did the indigenous inhabitants. The attempts to solve the land problem by making dollar payments in satisfaction of the claims put forward would not contribute to the establishment of a stable independent economy. Industries were in a rudimentary stage of development and a very small proportion of the population was permanently employed. The improved living conditions of Administration employees had been cited as an example of advancement in the social field. The well-being of the population as a whole, however, must be based on the development of permanent sources of income. No new branches of the economy were being established.

51. With regard to educational advancement, his delegation welcomed the Administering Authority's statement that the transfer of control of elementary education to the local communities and the supplying of better textbooks in the local languages had had positive results. That development was in line with the Council's repeated recommendation that the indigenous inhabitants should participate as extensively as possible in the administration of all activities in the Territory.

52. Mr. ZADOTTI (Italy) thought that the Council should commend the Administering Authority on the steady progress achieved by the Trust Territory during the year under review and should congratulate both it and the Micronesian people on the devotion and enthusiasm which they had shown in striving to make such progress possible. The problems of guiding a tradition-bound society towards more democratic and modern ways of life and of developing economic resources were common to all Trust Territories. In the present case there were the further difficulties constituted by the enormous extent of the Territory as a whole and the isolation in which the various groups of the population had always lived. In the political field, the establishment of new organs of local government and the consolidation of existing ones were preliminary steps which had to be taken before Territorial organs could be established. In that connexion, the Council should note with appreciation the convening of the conference of Micronesian leaders in August 1956 and the

plans for a similar conference to be held in August of the current year. The most encouraging sign of political advancement was the increasing interest shown by various districts in their common problems, as indicated by the fact that they were now sending observers to attend sessions of the congresses of districts other than their own.

53. In the economic field, his delegation noted with interest that the Administering Authority was considering the possibility of introducing direct taxation as a means of raising revenue and was endeavouring to develop such local resources as copra, trochus and fish as well as new cash crops. The steps taken by the Administration to establish an inter-district air service, to develop the Territory's radio facilities and to improve shipping by turning it over to established firms should help to solve the important problem of communications. The training programme, aimed at enabling the Micronesians themselves to take over such operations, was likewise to be commended.

54. In the social field, the increasingly active role of women in Micronesian society and the measures adopted by the Administering Authority to combat diseases and to train medical personnel were to be noted with satisfaction. The fact that Micronesians were assuming control of education was likewise most encouraging, and so was the increasing support of educational programmes by the local communities and the rise in the number of elementary schools and of students enrolled.

55. Mr. SALOMON (Haiti) noted that while there had been no fundamental change in the political situation, the period of trial and error was now over and there were indications that the Territory was progressing towards self-government and democracy. The meetings of representatives of the indigenous inhabitants on different levels to discuss common problems exemplified that trend. The Administering Authority was to be commended on its efforts to encourage such meetings and to develop the political consciousness of the population. Definite objectives should be fixed for the progress of the Territory during the next five or ten years, which would be a crucial period. One such objective in the field of political advancement might be the unification of administrative control under the authority of the High Commissioner and the establishment within the Territory itself of a single headquarters for the various services.

56. His delegation was happy to note that the Administering Authority had finally reached a satisfactory solution with regard to the claims of the displaced population of Bikini and Eniwetok and that the population of Rongelap and Utirik would soon be able to return to their home atolls. While the special representative's replies (802nd and 803rd meetings) to the Haitian delegation's question about the distribution of arable land in the Palau District had not been entirely satisfactory, it was to be noted that his opening statement (801st meeting) showed that land had been made available to Micronesians on some of the islands of that District.

57. Agricultural progress in the Territory was impressive and the Administering Authority should be commended for its efforts in that field. The situation with regard to the production and marketing of copra was particularly favourable. He had been surprised, however, to hear the special representative say that climatic factors impeded the development of pineapple and sugar cane industries, for the Japanese Adminis-

<sup>2</sup> *Eighth Annual Report on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955, Transmitted by the United States of America to the United Nations Pursuant to Article 88 of the Charter of the United Nations, Department of State Publication 6243 (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1956). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by the Secretary-General under cover of document T/1244.*

tration had exported both of those items on a large scale before the war.

58. At the eighteenth session (712th meeting) the special representative had stated, in reply to a question by the Haitian representative, that the exploitation of the Territory's bauxite and manganese deposits was being postponed until such time as the Micronesians should be in a position to undertake it themselves. The fact that the latest annual report referred to a survey made by a mining engineer for a private company showed that the deposits must be such as to warrant serious consideration. Exploitation of the deposits should serve to increase the still inadequate income of the indigenous inhabitants. His delegation would therefore urge the Administering Authority to give special attention to the matter and report to the Council on its plans.

59. He had been glad to learn that the Administering Authority was considering the establishment of new banking institutions, for the single bank at Saipan could hardly satisfy the requirements of the widely scattered islands of which the Trust Territory was composed.

60. With regard to the budget, his delegation regretted that the tables provided in the annual report were not more detailed. The data given concerning transport and communications, for example, were too scanty to enable the reader to evaluate the manner in which the Admin-

istering Authority was dealing with that problem. When the future Territorial assembly was established it should be empowered to vote on the budget, which it was hoped would by that time be better balanced. There should be a special heading for salaries paid to American officials, which would continue to be paid by the Government of the metropolitan country. That heading could then be stricken from the Territorial budget, which would help to bring it into balance.

61. The Administering Authority's anti-tuberculosis campaign should contribute greatly to the improvement of health conditions in the Territory. A development in the field of health which had particularly impressed his delegation was the programme to train Micronesians as doctors and dentists. Progress in the field of education was remarkable.

62. He hoped that by the Council's next session the Administering Authority would be able to report that the salaries of teachers had been increased, in accordance with the plan announced in the past. The establishment of schools outside district centres, as in the case of the island of Kusaie, was to be encouraged.

63. In conclusion, he said he was confident that the traditions of the Administering Authority were a guarantee that the heritage and traditions of the Micronesians would be respected as the Territory was led along the road towards self-government.

The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.