



TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Thirty-second Session

OFFICIAL RECORDS

Wednesday, 2 June 1965,
at 10.40 a.m.

NEW YORK

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President: Mr. André NAUDY (France).

Present:

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

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

AGENDA ITEMS 4 AND 5

Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories for the year ended 30 June 1964:

(a) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (T/1633, T/1638, T/L.1089) (continued)

Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda (T/PET.10/L.8, T/PET.10/L.9 and Corr.1) (continued)

OPENING STATEMENTS (concluded)

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

1. Mr. GODING (Special Representative), continuing the statement he had started at the previous meeting, turned to the subject of the economic development of the Territory. Of major importance in that connexion was the signing of a contract with an economic development consulting firm to prepare a two-year programme to serve as a basis for a long-range integrated economic development programme for Micronesia. The firm's services would include as-

sistance in developing projects for immediate action in estimating, and procuring, local and outside capital; and in preparing feasibility studies and land-use analyses. The firm would also provide technical and managerial assistance. Formulation of the development programme would be carried out concurrently with actual implementation.

2. Two new fishery firms had been established in the Palau District and their operations were expected to lead to an appreciable increase in tuna exports. The estimated value of fish exports for the year was \$291,000. Plans were under way to expand commercial fisheries operations in districts other than Palau and to construct a freezing and cold-storage plant in Truk. An official fisheries station was to be set up in Palau to collect statistics and biological samples in the tuna fisheries. At the Palau boatyard, which had been inaugurated in September 1964 and was equipped for the construction of wooden vessels up to 100 feet in length, Micronesians were being trained in ship-building. Thirteen tuna-fishing vessels were now operating in Palau waters and another six vessels would arrive in the next month.

3. Several hotels and motels had been built by the Administration or by individuals or were under construction in various districts. In other business areas, private enterprise was expanding operations. A Guam company had opened a branch office of insurance and steamship agents on Saipan. The Micronesian Products Center in Guam was to be turned over to a private Micronesian company in order to increase sales of handicrafts. With the passage of legislation by the United States Congress, the sum of \$368,000 in a former revolving fund for loans to trading companies had been transferred to the Economic Development Loan Fund established in 1963, whose balance now totalled \$668,000. Economic development loan review committees had been established in all districts and their recommendations would be forwarded to the Economic Development Loan Fund Board.

4. During the year under review there had been increased progress in low-cost housing. Housing authorities had been established in the Mariana Islands District and on Ebeye in 1964, and in the Truk District in February 1965. As a result of a typhoon which had struck several islands in the Palau District, a housing authority had been established there to develop and administer low-cost housing and urban renewal projects in Angaur; like the others, it was empowered to buy and resell construction materials and to grant loans to individuals, groups or associations. The Government of the Territory had transferred fifty acres of government land in the Garapan area, Saipan, to the Mariana Islands housing authority on condition that it developed the area in connexion with low-cost housing and urban renewal projects.

5. The development of tourism had also increased in the Territory. Plans were under way to provide a complete information and guide service to tourists entering Saipan, where several sizable hotels were to be built. In the Palau District, the opening of Airai airfield had greatly increased possibilities for tourism.

6. The year 1964 had been the best year for copra production since 1938, when 14,900 short tons had been exported. It was estimated that for the fiscal year 1965, 14,000 short tons of copra, valued at \$2.5 million, would be exported. Thanks to better marketing procedures and rising world prices, the Copra Stabilization Fund had been able to grant two price increases, in October 1964 and April 1965, and its capital had been increased by \$53,000 to \$760,500. The Administration had greatly encouraged the expansion of credit unions and co-operatives. At the end of 1964, there had been twenty-seven credit unions with a total membership of 2,450 and assets of \$193,000. The loans, averaging about \$145 per borrower, had been granted for home improvements and for the purchase of furnishings, boats, outboard motors and so forth. At the end of the year most credit unions had been able to pay dividends of from 3 to 6 per cent, and even 16 per cent in one case. At the end of the year there had been fourteen co-operatives in the Territory: six copra producers', two fishermen's, three handicraft producers', one housing, one boat-building and one federation. They had a total membership of approximately 2,600 persons, and in 1964 they had done business to a total value of about \$1.25 million. Their net savings were estimated at \$75,000.

7. Coconut planting and rehabilitation had continued throughout the Territory, particularly in the Marshall Islands and Ponape Districts. Fifteen tons of cocoa beans would be exported during the current fiscal year. In the pilot rice project 5,000 pounds of rice had been harvested, and 2,175 pounds of black and white pepper had been processed at Ponape. Fifty-five heifers had been imported from the United States to be the breeding stock for a beef cattle project in the Mariana Islands District. Poultry-breeding units had been built in Palau, the Marianas, Truk and the Marshalls, and new piggery units in Truk, Yap, the Marshalls and Rota. New buildings had been completed at the Farm Institute. Two Micronesians had graduated from the Institute, one specializing in poultry husbandry and the other in agricultural economics. Twenty-four others had graduated after nine months' basic training in tropical agriculture. A forestry conservation programme was to be drawn up for the Palau District, and a forestry demonstration and training station would be established. Similar programmes would be drawn up for the Districts of Yap, Ponape, Marianas and Truk. Exchanges of students of agriculture had been intensified during the period under review: various Micronesians had gone to Hawaii, Western Samoa, Malaysia and elsewhere. In the Territory itself various seminars and training courses had been held.

8. With regard to transport, the Palau airfield had been formally opened in April 1965. It was the fifth of its kind in the Trust Territory. Work had already

started on a sixth and final airfield, to be built on Ponape. In three years the number of passengers travelling by air had risen from 4,000 to 8,192. Consideration was now being given to the establishment of a commercial airline to serve the entire Territory. Airfield construction had been accompanied by the extension and improvement of the road network, particularly on Babelthup Island, where all the villages would be linked by a new road about twenty-seven miles in length. In almost all the large islands of the Territory roads were being extended or improved; in the last three years, ninety-six additional miles of roads had been built or rebuilt. As far as sea transport was concerned, a 65-foot vessel had been placed in service in the Truk lagoon area and two more vessels of 200 tons would be launched in the summer of 1965. A ship with a cargo capacity of 700 tons would provide a regular fortnightly service between Guam, Saipan, Yap and Palau. The total number of tons lifted had risen from 58,584 in 1962 to 111,584 in 1964. A number of Micronesians had received sea training during the year and were qualified to serve as officers aboard Trust Territory vessels.

9. With regard to radio broadcasting, ten young Micronesians had attended a three-and-a-half months' training session at the East-West Center in 1964; an additional twelve were scheduled for similar training beginning in September 1965. Three Micronesians were managing radio stations in three districts. It was planned that within three years a total of forty-three Micronesians would be employed as radio personnel at all levels. The sixth and final broadcasting station, in the Yap District, was to go into operation in July 1965. Other stations would be modernized and their power outputs increased. The Administration was at present taking steps to establish a unified set of operating goals and to obtain the maximum utilization of broadcast facilities. High-speed duplicating equipment for copying taped material would shortly be put into service and the material would be made available to all schools in the Territory. Radio English classes were already an established fact in the Palau District and the sessions of the Congress of Micronesia were to be taped and broadcast on all district radio stations. The reception and distribution of world news on a daily basis had been ensured with the signing of a contract with an international news service. During the current year sixteen additional radio stations had been established on remote islands, bringing the number of such stations to a total of twenty-eight; the final goal was to establish radio stations on all the major populated islands. A radio telegraph and radio telephone network linked all the districts. A training programme to prepare Micronesian communications employees for key positions was conducted through on-the-job training coupled with correspondence courses; the best students were selected for two-year scholarships in a Honolulu technical school.

10. In the field of public health, the Administration had continued the immunization programme launched in 1964 against small-pox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, typhoid, paratyphoid, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis (BCG). The immunization programme had been completed for the Mariana Islands District, Yap Island and the district centres of Truk and the

Marshall Islands; it would be completed in the Palau District by the end of June 1965 and was well advanced in the rest of the Territory. In future, immunizations would be given to all infants and newcomers to the islands, and persons who had been previously immunized would receive booster shots. Expanded training for Micronesian medical and paramedical staff had been provided during the year; thirty-four medical staff members had participated in a refresher programme conducted in Hawaii for sanitarians, hospital administrators, medical officers, graduate nurses, nurse-dietitians, laboratory technicians, etc. A seminar on sanitation problems had been held in Truk; the Micronesian Director of Sanitation had represented the Territory at the South Pacific Commission seminar on village sanitation. Other members of the medical staff had attended the WHO conferences on leprosy, nutrition, communicable diseases and tuberculosis. There had been outbreaks of influenza and German measles in several districts, in particular in Ponape and Truk, where it had been necessary to send extra medical personnel. A Micronesian medical association had been founded during the year. Four students had graduated from the Central Medical School at Suva and had begun internship training. Two medical conferences had been held in Saipan, with ten district Micronesian medical officers and clinical supervisors in attendance. Special training in English would be given to all candidates for the Nursing School. The scholarship programme had been increased: twenty-one pre-medical and paramedical scholarships would be awarded in 1965, as against ten in 1964. It was hoped that some Micronesian medical officers would be able to receive full medical training in schools in the United States.

11. In the social field, increased emphasis had been placed on community development: seven pilot projects were under way in the Territory. On several atolls, the people were engaged in road and causeway building in order to provide vehicular transport for their copra to central warehouses. At Ulithi, in the Yap District, and in the area of the Namonuito Atoll, village cleanliness projects were under way. Palau had a youth corps, through which young men between sixteen and twenty-two years of age who had dropped out of school and were unemployed could receive on-the-job training. In the Ponape District, the community development programme was concerned mainly with village planning, whereas in the Marianas emphasis was placed on land management, sanitation and transport. A Micronesian woman was the administrator of a service which acted as a clearing-house for all activities of interest to women. Other community development staff members had received training in various fields: archaeological site management, diesel-boat and diesel-truck maintenance, maintenance and administration of small diesel electric-power plants, etc. As a result of the typhoon which had wrought havoc in Peleliu and Angaur Islands, in the Palau District, in November 1964, the President of the United States had authorized the allocation of \$250,000 for emergency disaster relief and a committee had been established to co-ordinate relief and reconstruction activities.

12. During the year under consideration, a thorough review of the Trust Territory Code had been initiated.

An advisory committee, composed of outstanding legal personalities from Guam and the United States, and a working committee, consisting of the Chief Justice, Associate Justice, Attorney-General and other members of the Trust Territory legal staff, had recommended several amendments to the Code, particularly regarding the Bill of Rights. The Bill had now adopted the language of the United States Constitution on freedom of religion, speech, Press, right of assembly and petition, declaratory judgements, tampering with the mail and several sections concerning usury. Those amendments had been implemented by executive order, since it had been felt that they were urgently required. In the future, recommendations on changes in the Code, or new additions, would be submitted to the Congress of Micronesia. One Micronesian had been appointed Assistant Attorney-General and another Assistant Director of Public Safety.

13. The annual medical survey of the people of Rongelap had been conducted again in March 1965 and the general health of the Rongelap people found to be satisfactory. The first phase of the rehabilitation of Ebeye Island had been completed and the second phase would begin in October 1965.

14. In conclusion, he said that he was prepared to clarify any points which members of the Council might wish to raise during the discussion.

15. Mr. DICKINSON (United States of America) introduced to the Council Mr. Bailey Olter, Assistant District Administrator in the Ponape District and a member of the United States delegation.

16. The PRESIDENT invited Mr. Olter to address the Council.

17. Mr. OLTER (United States of America) thanked the Administering Authority and the members of the Council for giving him the opportunity to make a statement.

18. During a tour which he had made through the Ponape District with fellow congressmen from the District, he had asked the people about their political preferences for the future. They had invariably replied that they wished to remain under the present system until they were ready in terms of educational standard, economic stability, political sophistication and social maturity. When they were ready to accept the responsibilities and were aware of the implications and consequences of committing themselves to whatever political status they preferred, they would ask for it. Similar views were also to be found in the statements which Micronesian students in Hawaii and Guam had made to the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1964, and which were quoted in the Mission's report (T/1620). That attitude was proof of the confidence which the Micronesians had in the Administering Authority and in the Trusteeship Council. Moreover, they attached so much importance to the Council and the United Nations in general that United Nations Day was a holiday in Micronesia.

19. The Territory was like a child which looked to his parents—in this case, the Administering Authority and the United Nations. It presented a challenge: Would the three parties be able to make the necessary

evaluations and recommendations and ensure the implementation of those recommendations? The parents might have their own preferences, but it was what was best for the child that constituted the crucial psychological issue. The Territory's natural resources were meagre. The subsidies given to support or initiate the current development programmes were generous and appreciated, but expanded programmes and needs might necessitate even greater support. In order to ensure the rational utilization of the Territory's resources it would be necessary to draw up a long-range plan which would ensure continuity but would contain the changes necessary to meet new conditions. Such a long-range plan, which would take all aspects of development into consideration, would give the people a clear-cut picture of the future and make it possible to avoid trial-and-error projects and confusion. The Micronesians were pleased with the contract for developing such a master plan.

20. The preparation of a development plan should be made an essential part of the concern of the Congress of Micronesia, whose establishment was an example of evolutionary and planned development. As a result of the advice of the Administering Authority and the basic desires and co-operation of the Micronesians, the Congress, elected on the basis of universal suffrage, had become a true Territorial legislative body, with power to levy taxes and to review the annual budget, whereas the Council of Micronesia had been only an advisory body. The Congress was highly regarded by the Micronesians, for they felt that through it their voices would be heard. The large number of voters, the interest they had shown in the elections, and the courtesy they extended to the elected congressmen were evidence of the importance which the people of the Territory attached to the Congress. The Congress must therefore make every effort, in close co-operation with the Administration, to meet the real needs of the people.

21. Like other Micronesians who had appeared before the Council, he considered that much had been accomplished in the Territory. He welcomed in particular the accelerated elementary school programme, which had made it possible to build modern schools, recruit qualified teachers and organize advanced training courses for Micronesian teachers.

22. The people of the Territory realized the immediate as well as the long-range benefits of the expanded development programme. On the short-range side, the programme offered employment to those in the outer islands and the outlying areas, where copra was the only source of income. Income and community spirit arising from the programme offered inducement to organized labour forces to build housing and other co-operatives which would elevate the standard of living of those concerned. Similar programmes in public health and in economic development would benefit the people greatly.

23. He trusted that the Council would make constructive evaluations and recommendations regarding the political, economic, social and health development of the Territory which could be used as guidelines by the Administering Authority and the Congress of Micronesia.

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

24. The PRESIDENT invited the members of the Council to put questions to the special representative of the Administering Authority if they wished.

25. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) asked the representative of the Administering Authority if it would be possible to have Order No. 2882, constituting the Congress of Micronesia, circulated to the members of the Council.

26. Mr. DICKINSON (United States of America) replied in the affirmative.^{1/}

27. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he would like to know why neither the special representative nor the United States representative had spoken in their statements of the measures being contemplated by the Administering Authority to apply to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. At its session held in the second half of 1964, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration had examined the situation in that Territory and had formulated certain recommendations with respect to the measures which the Administration should take. Those recommendations appeared in the Committee's report (A/5800/Add.6, chap. XVIII, paras. 61-66). He would like to know what had been done to follow up those recommendations and to give effect to the Declaration.

28. Mr. DICKINSON (United States of America) said that the Soviet representative's claim that the United States had done nothing to implement the Declaration was astonishing in that 1965 was the year in which elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage had been held in the Territory for the first time, for the purpose of freely and democratically electing the members of the two Houses of the legislature, which was to meet in July. The United States Government considered that this was an "immediate step" in connexion with the Declaration. It looked upon the legislature as a training ground for the people of Micronesia and they themselves so considered it. The establishment of the legislature was—and this was more important—a major step in compliance with the Trusteeship Agreement and the United Nations Charter, particularly Article 76, which called upon the Administering Authorities to promote the progressive development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories towards self-government or independence in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

29. The Soviet representative had mentioned the report of the Special Committee, which had maintained that the inhabitants of the Territory should be enabled to express their wishes with regard to their future status, a principle likewise set forth in paragraph 2—the most important paragraph—of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). This was a principle which the

^{1/} The text of the Order was circulated to members of the Council by the United States delegation. It was not issued as a document of the Trusteeship Council.

United States Government was firmly resolved to apply. A representative of the Micronesian people had, however, told the Council earlier in the meeting that the inhabitants of the Territory were not yet ready to express their wishes with regard to their future status but that they would do so in their own good time.

30. The Soviet representative had also pointed out that the Special Committee had reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Micronesians—rights which the United States Government also affirmed—and had recommended that the Administering Authority should provide the Congress of Micronesia with full authority. The Congress had in fact been given great authority and would undoubtedly gain in authority as time went by.

31. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the United States representative had not explained why neither he nor the special representative had spoken in their opening statements of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. He would now like to ask what the United States had done to implement the Special Committee's recommendation (A/5800/Add.6, chap. XVIII, para. 62) that the Congress of Micronesia be provided with "all powers necessary" to pave the way for the speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), particularly its essential paragraphs 3 and 5.

32. Mr. DICKINSON (United States of America) observed that the representative of the Soviet Union had referred to resolution 1514 (XV) but not to the Charter, which was still the basic document of the United Nations, or to the Trusteeship Agreement, which the Soviet Union, as a member of the Security Council, had approved. As far as paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) was concerned, the United States Government was taking "immediate steps" by creating the Congress of Micronesia, and it had done so in accordance with the freely expressed will and desire of the people of the Territory, in conformity with both paragraphs 2 and 5 of the resolution. With regard to paragraph 3 of the resolution, the United States was not using the inadequacy of preparedness of the Territory in certain fields as a "pretext" for delaying its independence. The word "pretext" implied that excuses were being used to prevent or avoid something, to misinform or to misrepresent. That was not the case in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands where, side by side with the Micronesian people and through the legislature, the Administering Authority would continue to promote the political progress of the Territory.

33. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that the United States representative had not replied to the specific question which he had asked: What powers had the Administering Authority given the Congress of Micronesia in order to pave the way for the speedy implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee?

34. Mr. DICKINSON (United States of America) said that the special representative would explain what those powers were.

35. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that the information in question was to be found in section 3 of Order No. 2882 establishing the Congress of Micronesia, which had been circulated to all the members of the Trusteeship Council. The legislative powers in question were very broad. The Congress could legislate in any field of law, provided that the laws which it adopted were not incompatible with (a) treaties or international agreements concluded by the United States; (b) laws of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory; (c) executive orders of the President of the United States and orders of the Secretary of the Interior.

36. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked, with respect to the Congress of Micronesia, whether it was true that any decision taken by that body could be vetoed by the High Commissioner, in which case the final decision would lie with the United States Secretary of the Interior.

37. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that the Secretary of the Interior acted pursuant to delegations from the President, which were the source of the powers exercised by the Congress. The veto power was consistent with United States practice.

38. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that he had not been mistaken and that any decision of the Congress could be vetoed by the High Commissioner or the United States Government.

39. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that that was correct. However, that situation did not represent an impairment of basic legislative authority but rather a reservation consistent with the system which would be applied until a complete transfer of authority had been made. He did not claim that the extension of legislative power to the Congress consummated the final political status of the Territory. It was, however, a major step in the development of political responsibility and authority.

40. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that those explanations clearly revealed the subordinate status of the so-called Congress of Micronesia in relation to the Government of the United States. It was obvious that no special powers such as those referred to in the recommendation of the Special Committee had been conferred on the Congress of Micronesia, for the powers of that body were subject to a veto.

41. According to the annual report of the Administering Authority,^{2/} half the inhabitants of the Territory were under the age of twenty. That being the case, he would like to know why the Administering Authority had fixed the minimum age for election to the Congress at twenty-five years.

42. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) thought that that was a matter of judgement. The age limit had been fixed on the recommendation of the Council of Micronesia. Considering that Micronesia was an

^{2/} United States of America, 17th Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964, Department of State Publication 7811 (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1965). Transmitted to the members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1633).

area where there was great respect for older people, that decision was a mark of deference towards the younger generation, which took an active interest in political affairs.

43. Mr. DICKINSON (United States of America) added that in the United States the age qualification for eligibility to the House of Representatives was twenty-five years, and for the Senate, thirty. The United States, perhaps unlike the Soviet Union, had had a great deal of experience with democratically elected legislatures; his country was among the most successful in the world in that respect. It had not found that those age limits had unduly deprived the nation of good legislators.

44. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought that it would be pointless to expand the topic of the discussion to include what was happening in the United States and to hold that country up as a model. There would be a great deal to say and many lamentable observations to make with regard to the situation prevailing there.

45. It was stated in chapter XVIII, paragraph 63, of document A/5800/Add.6 that the people of the Territory should be enabled to express their wishes in regard to their future status by democratic processes and under United Nations supervision. He asked what specific proposals the United States Government could make concerning the establishment of United Nations supervision over the way in which the recommendations of the Special Committee were being carried out.

46. Mr. DICKINSON (United States of America) said that he had already answered that question.

47. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that in chapter XVIII, paragraph 64, of document A/5800/Add.6 it was stated that steps should be taken by the Administering Authority with a view to the early elimination of disparities in the wage structure, the establishment of an institution of higher education and the assumption of the highest positions of responsibility by the people of the Territory. He asked how many posts there were in the Administration of the Territory and how many of them were occupied by Micronesians. He also asked how many of the persons occupying those posts were being paid salaries in pay grades 10 to 18, as listed on page 213 of the Administering Authority's annual report.

48. Mr. DICKINSON (United States of America) said that before asking the special representative to reply in detail, he wished to point out that if skilled people from a highly developed economic society were to be attracted, they had to be paid at least as much as they earned at home, and usually given some additional incentives. With regard to institutions of higher education, there was, on the very border of Micronesia, the College on Guam, which many Micronesian students attended. Many also attended the University of Hawaii and other universities in the United States. A large number of scholarships had been granted to enable them to do so. As to the senior posts in the Administration, the number of Micronesians holding such posts was increasing each year. He believed that there were now six Micronesian assistant district

administrators, two of whom were attending the present session of the Council. An increasing number of Micronesians were being given high posts. The representative of the Soviet Union did not seem to have a very clear idea of the responsibilities of an Administering Authority. In order to carry out its responsibilities and to develop the Territory, the Administering Authority had to bring in skilled people from abroad, and that was why the Territory had a number of high officials from the United States.

49. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) explained that the pay grades mentioned by the representative of the Soviet Union applied only to expatriate officials. The classification of posts and the pay system of the United States Civil Service were quite different from those applying, in the Territory, to Micronesian employees. The pay system of Micronesian officials, which was being constantly reviewed and improved, was related to the economy of the Territory. At the end of the year under review, there had been 108 Micronesians in senior professional, executive and administrative positions and about 100 United States citizens in comparable positions.

50. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) said that he had still not been told how many administrative posts there were, or how many were occupied by Micronesians; neither had he been told how many professional posts there were, or how many of those were occupied by Micronesians. He asked the special representative to answer those questions later. He would also like to know whether it was true that the fifteen senior posts mentioned on page 22 of the annual report of the Administering Authority were occupied by United States officials whereas there were no Micronesian high officials.

51. He would also like to know how many children of school age—that was to say, from five to sixteen or seventeen years of age—there were in the Territory and how many of them were attending school; what was the proportion of illiteracy in the total population; whether instruction was given in the local languages, and, if so, what were those languages and in how many schools was instruction given in them.

52. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that the number of children between the ages of seven and fourteen in the Territory was estimated at 18,000 and 17,327 of them were enrolled in school. The total elementary and high school enrolment, in public and private schools, was 23,795.

53. With regard to literacy, the Administration had no recent comprehensive information. However, he thought that about 50 per cent of the population could read and write English, Japanese or a local language. The literacy rate was improving steadily.

54. The teaching in the elementary schools was partly in the local language and partly in English. However, the local languages were used in all the schools.

55. Mr. MOROZOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) asked for further clarification about the use of local languages in the schools, and whether English was taught as a foreign language or was the language of instruction.

56. Mr. GODING (Special Representative) said that both English and the local languages were used in the elementary schools. Some courses were given in English and some in the local language. At the high school level, beginning with the junior high school,

most of the courses were given in English. The local languages were used to supplement and assist in the teaching.

The meeting rose at 1.5 p.m.