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OFFICIAL RECORDS

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CONTENTS

	Page
<i>Organization of work</i>	5
<i>Agenda items 4, 5 and 6:</i>	
<i>Examination of annual reports of the Adminis-</i>	
<i>tering Authorities on the administration of</i>	
<i>Trust Territories for the year ended 30 June</i>	
<i>1965:</i>	
<i>(c) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands</i>	
<i>Report of the World Health Organization on its</i>	
<i>investigation of the complaints contained in</i>	
<i>a petition concerning the Trust Territory of</i>	
<i>the Pacific Islands</i>	
<i>Examination of petitions listed in the annex to</i>	
<i>the agenda</i>	
<i>Opening statements.</i>	5

President: Mr. Francis D. W. BROWN
 (United Kingdom of Great Britain
 and Northern Ireland).

Present:

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

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: International Labour Organisation; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; World Health Organization.

Organization of work

1. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) hoped that the current session of the Council would provide the answer to the question when the remaining Trust Territories would attain the objectives set for them in the United Nations Charter and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.
2. The PRESIDENT suggested that the Council should consider the report of the World Health Organization (WHO) on its investigation of the complaints contained in a petition concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (agenda item 5) in conjunction with the 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 1965 (agenda item 4 (c)). These two items were related and it would be logical and time-saving to consider them together.
3. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) said that the WHO report was important and deserved thorough consideration. Members of the Council should be able to make separate statements and submit separate draft resolutions on it.

4. Mr. MAKAREVICH (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) thought that, although the two items had certain aspects in common, they should be considered separately and be the subject of separate resolutions. However, he would abide by the wish of the majority.

5. Mrs. ANDERSON (United States of America) supported the procedure suggested by the President.

6. The PRESIDENT suggested that the two items should be considered together, on the understanding that delegations could make separate statements on each item and that separate resolutions could eventually be adopted.

It was so decided.

7. The PRESIDENT pointed out that, in accordance with past practice, the two petitions raising general questions concerning the Territory (T/PET.10/L.10, T/PET.10/L.11), listed under agenda item 6, would also be before the Council during its consideration of the annual report of the Administering Authority on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

AGENDA ITEMS 4, 5 AND 6

Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories for the year ended 30 June 1965:

(c) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (T/1652, T/L.1110)

Report of the World Health Organization on its investigation of the complaints contained in a petition concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (T/1647)

Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda (T/PET.10/L.10, T/PET.10/L.11)

OPENING STATEMENTS

8. Mrs. ANDERSON (United States of America) emphasized the seriousness with which her Government sought to fulfil the obligation it had assumed under the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Pacific Islands. Progress had been made but much more needed to be done. Yet the pace of advancement had quickened dramatically in the past few years.

9. The WHO report (T/1647) was a highly constructive document. Its findings confirmed her Government's view that much remained to be done in public health before the standards set by President John F. Kennedy were met. The United States was aware of the needs and was implementing an expanded programme of corrective measures. Congress had before it proposals for an appropriation of \$172 million for capital expenditure in the Territory over the next five years

and for an expanded operating budget totalling \$152 million for the five-year period. If those appropriations were authorized, the United States would be tripling its annual rate of expenditure in the Territory. In addition, her Government had recently announced that it would send about 400 Peace Corps volunteers to the Territory in the next few months.

10. Negotiations had been resumed with renewed vigour between Japan and the United States, as the Administering Authority of the Pacific Islands, in accordance with article 4 (a) of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, and the claims of Micronesians against Japan were being discussed. The United States Government had appointed a special representative for that purpose who was currently negotiating the problem with the officials of the Government of Japan. No details could yet be given of the settlement being discussed but every effort was being made to ensure that it did full justice to the interests of all concerned.

11. Progress was being made in political development and the Congress of Micronesia had shown itself to be an enthusiastic and energetic legislative body. Its firm commitment to democratic forms of social action was impressive.

12. The United States was aware that much remained to be done to give Micronesians a sense of fulfilment and it would continue its efforts to lead them to full participation in accelerated political, social and economic development.

13. A more detailed report would be given to the Council by Mr. William Norwood, the new Acting High Commissioner for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. He had previously held the post of Administrative Director of the State of Hawaii in the Office of the Governor and, in that capacity, had participated in the progressive development of Hawaii, which was comparable to that of Micronesia. In addition, Mr. Francis Nuuan would be acting as adviser to the United States delegation. He was Treasurer of the Yap Islands Congress and in 1965 had been selected to be one of the two representatives of the Yap District in the House of Delegates of the Congress of Micronesia.

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

14. Mr. NORWOOD (Special Representative) said that he would report on some of the significant events which had occurred since 30 June 1965—the end of the period covered by the annual report of the Administering Authority.∧

15. The budget for the fiscal year 1966 amounted to \$17.5 million and had made it possible to continue the expansion of elementary and secondary education, public health and construction programmes and programmes in other major areas. For the past two years, Congress had authorized appropriations at the level of \$17.5 million. The needs of the Territory

were greater, however, and a bold, new approach was essential if the Territory was to achieve acceptable levels of political, economic and social development. Congress was therefore considering a proposal for an accelerated five-year multimillion dollar capital investment programme, which would bolster the health, education, water, power and sewerage services, provide better air, sea and ground transport, modernize and extend radio and telephone communications, and provide suitable buildings for the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the Territorial Government. The proposal also called for the abolition of the annual ceiling of \$17.5 million; the operating budget for the Trust Territory would increase in proportion to needs and possibilities of programme implementation. Simultaneous with the accelerated programmes in the various areas of development would be the infusion into the Territory of some 400 Peace Corps volunteers.

16. In the first phase of the Peace Corps operation, 400 volunteers would be working in the Territory by October 1966. The largest group would consist of about 180 elementary school teachers, eighteen secondary school teachers and at least three experienced community development workers for each district. The second largest group would be assigned to public health work and would consist of some eighty health aides, eleven nurses, six pharmacists, six laboratory technicians and three X-ray technicians. They would conduct local surveys with a view to controlling such diseases as tuberculosis and leprosy, give health instruction to children and adults and work on various community health projects. The nurses, pharmacists and laboratory and X-ray technicians would be assigned to district and sub-district hospital units to upgrade the present Micronesian technicians. A third group would concentrate on public works and consist of about twelve civil engineers, eighteen surveyors and six architects/planners to supply planning and engineering support for a variety of construction projects ranging from water catchments to docking facilities. A fourth group would be assigned to public administration and would include six lawyers and six advisers to assist in the development of small businesses in each of the districts. The second phase of the Peace Corps project provided for volunteers in other fields such as agricultural extension and the development of credit unions and co-operatives, and for additional volunteers in education, public health—especially for the immunization teams serving the remote island districts—and communications. The idea was for the volunteers to supplement the activities of the administrative employees and not replace them. They would concentrate on the outer islands and villages away from the district centres. The volunteers, who were coming to the Territory at the express invitation of the Micronesian people, would provide "middle-level manpower".

17. Several important appointments had been made in keeping with the policy of placing qualified Micronesians in senior administrative positions, including the first Micronesian District Administrator and the first Micronesian woman medical officer. Many Micronesians already held other senior executive and professional positions; the scholarship and special training programmes were being expanded and more and more

∧ United States of America, 18th Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965, Department of State Publication 8064 (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966). Transmitted to the members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1652).

Micronesians were returning to the Territory to occupy responsible posts.

18. In November 1965, the Chief Actuary of the United States Social Security Administration had travelled throughout the Territory, with a view to making recommendations for the eventual introduction of a social security system.

19. The Micronesian Title and Pay Plan, which established position classification and pay rates for all posts occupied by Micronesian employees of the Territory, had been restudied. In March 1966, pursuant to a joint resolution by the Congress of Micronesia, a task force had been established to develop proposals for a Civil Service Act, which would lay down Civil Service regulations for the Micronesian employees of the Trust Territory Government.

20. The accelerated education programme had continued into its fourth year; education development had been marked chiefly by improvements in programming, planning and consolidating the gains of the three preceding years. The operating expenditures of the Department of Education, excluding construction, had increased from \$963,272 in the fiscal year 1963 to some \$3,765,000 in 1965. In 1965, the Department had provided some \$3.5 million for education programmes, plus approximately \$1,100,000 on elementary, high school and dormitory construction. Two hundred and thirteen elementary classrooms and sixteen high school classrooms had been completed, and other classrooms were being constructed. There were 142 American teachers on local elementary school staffs, as compared to 123 for the previous comparable period. During 1965 private schools, mainly mission schools, had spent \$425,000 on school operations. Reprogramming had afforded additional educational opportunities by adding seventh and eighth grades in many public elementary schools. The addition of the eleventh and twelfth grades in some high schools afforded high school education for an additional 700 students throughout the six districts. An event of considerable significance for the educational programme was the inclusion of the Trust Territory in the United States Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, under which the Territory would add forty additional elementary school teachers to the local staff in the autumn of 1966, all costs being paid under the new law. A six-week orientation programme for those teachers would be conducted in the summer of 1966 in co-operation with the East-West Center and the University of Hawaii.

21. During the current school year 197 students had been studying on government scholarships. In the next school year, there would be 264 government scholars: 36 in public health, 128 in various professional fields and 100 with partial government scholarships in general fields. During the year under review, over 200 Micronesians had taken short-term refresher courses and on-the-job training through the Institute of Technical Interchange of the East-West Center and under the Trust Territory Administration. Several Trust Territory citizens were studying, or preparing to study, abroad on United Nations technical assistance grants and UNESCO and WHO fellowships.

22. The first session of the Congress of Micronesia had closed on 12 August 1965. During the thirty-day session, 45 bills, 15 resolutions and 43 joint resolutions had been introduced in the General Assembly, while 32 bills, 40 resolutions and 21 joint resolutions had been introduced in the House of Delegates. Thirteen bills and 20 joint resolutions had been passed by the Congress, submitted to the High Commissioner and signed into law. The full text of those measures was given in the publication Laws and Resolutions, Congress of Micronesia, which had been made available to the Council. The organization and rules of procedure of both houses of the Congress, which were basically those common to many legislative bodies throughout the democratic world, were set forth in the Congress of Micronesia Manual, copies of which had also been sent to the members of the Council. As a result of one of the resolutions adopted by the Congress, the Legislative Counsel and five prospective legislative aides had accepted an invitation by the Institute of Technical Interchange to observe the 1966 Budget Session of the State of Hawaii Legislature. In preparation for the second regular session of the Congress, the Interim Committee of the lower House had recently met to discuss legislative matters. Through the Congress, the people of the Territory were making substantial progress towards self-government and were developing and strengthening common interests and understanding among the widely scattered districts.

23. In the matter of economic development, the Territory had a two-year contract with an internationally known consulting firm which was studying in depth the Territory's resources and the various factors relating to their potential development. The firm had submitted a preliminary report identifying the areas considered most promising and would subsequently submit specific recommendations for economic development.

24. Copra continued to be the largest export item, and 13,718 tons, valued at \$2,525,000, had been exported during the year under review. Although world market prices had fallen, the Copra Stabilization Board had been able to maintain the price of \$132.50 per ton to the producer for grade one copra throughout the year.

25. Emphasis also continued to be placed on the development of the Territory's marine resources. An experimental fisheries development programme was under way, covering boat building, in-shore and off-shore fisheries development and conservation of marine resources, and it was hoped to establish biological and oceanographic research facilities. Total fish exports during the year were estimated at 4,000 tons and the possibility of establishing commercial fisheries in other districts was being explored by United States companies. Nineteen tuna-fishing vessels were operating out of Palauan bases, and two additional vessels would be added during the next few months. The Palau shipyard and fisheries station had been improved and expanded and sixty-one boats had been constructed for sale to government and private customers. The Hawaii Skipjack Fisheries Training Programme had been reactivated, and eleven Micronesians had been sent

to Hawaii for advancing training on commercial skip-jack boats. A 75-foot Hawaiian-type fishing boat had been constructed and would be operated by an experienced Hawaiian fishing captain with an entirely Micronesian crew, in an attempt to demonstrate the effectiveness of Hawaiian fishing methods. Trainees returning from Hawaii had indicated that they intended to purchase fishing vessels of their own.

26. The Economic Development Loan Fund was presently capitalized at \$600,000, and it was planned to raise that level to \$1 million. Since July 1965, sixteen loans totalling \$146,000 had been granted to individuals or groups wishing to found new enterprises or expand existing businesses. Furthermore, the Fund had guaranteed fifteen bank loans for a total of \$127,600.

27. The Territory's infant but promising travel industry had received added impetus with the Government's acquisition of a second sixty-passenger DC-4 aircraft and the increasing construction of hotel facilities, some of which were built by the Government and leased to local private operators.

28. Credit unions were proving an effective means of accumulating capital and at the same time were supplying credit to the local population. The twenty-seven credit unions, with nearly 4,000 members, had assets amounting to \$290,000, an increase of 51 per cent in less than one year. Micronesian members had accumulated \$263,000 in savings, an increase of 59 per cent over the previous year, with an average of \$72 per member. Three additional credit unions had recently been chartered. During the year under review, the unions, which were entirely controlled, managed and operated by Micronesians, had granted 1,670 loans amounting to \$400,000 and since their inception had made over 4,800 loans totalling \$900,000.

29. The past year had also witnessed an expansion in co-operative associations, with some twenty-three chartered co-operatives in operation compared to sixteen for the previous period. In addition, there were some thirteen unchartered co-operatives. Most co-operatives served copra producers, but there were also four for fishermen, three for handicraft marketing, one for boat-building, and one for low-cost housing for Micronesians. The co-operatives had assets of approximately \$1 million and were estimated to have done more than \$3 million-worth of business with their producer-consumer members during the year.

30. Coconut planting and rehabilitation continued to be emphasized in the Marshall Islands. Cacao promotion continued in Ponape and Truk and twenty-two tons of cacao would be exported, despite disease and rat damage. Ten new private pepper farms had been started in Ponape and some 2,500 pounds of black and white pepper had been processed from the government pepper demonstration plantings on that island. The experimental rice project in Ponape had also gone forward and 30,000 pounds of rice had been harvested, compared with 5,000 pounds in the previous year.

31. The Department of Agriculture had continued its special training programme in co-operation with the East-West Center. Thirty-five participants had taken

part in a root crops interchange at Palau, eleven had spent three months in Hawaii on plant quarantine and tropical crop production training projects, and one senior Micronesian agriculturist had studied citrus culture in Japan. Thirty participants had attended a six-week rat abatement training programme at the Trust Territory Farm Institute in Ponape.

32. A serious breadfruit disease was being studied by outside experts and the Territory's plant pathologist, under the joint auspices of the Territory and the East-West Center. The oriental fruit-fly eradication programme on Tinian and Saipan had been completed; a re-infestation of melon-fly had occurred on Rota, and re-eradication was being carried out in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

33. The forestry-conservation programme, started in 1965, had devoted much time to preparing guidelines and policies, and proposed legislation had been drawn up for the establishment of territorial parks, forests and other types of conservation areas. Methods of reforestation eroded and deteriorated lands were being investigated. A new Division of Land Management had been established in the Resources and Development Department. A twelve-day Land Management Conference with land title and survey representatives from every district had been held at Trust Territory Headquarters in April 1966. The Director of Land Management also served as Land Claims Administrator, and during the year his Division had been involved with the granting of homestead deeds, surveying, master planning, lease inspections and mapping and boundary surveys.

34. Air service had been considerably improved since the last reporting period and 24,500 passengers had been carried during 1965. Scheduled DC-4 service was now provided to all districts except Ponape, where water landings still necessitated the use of amphibious aircraft. Recent indications of interest in possible commercial airline operations within the Territory had increased hopes of additional links with neighbouring areas of the world. Future development would undoubtedly necessitate the expansion of air services and it was hoped that such expansion could be carried out as part of commercial airline operations.

35. In August 1965 new contractual arrangements had been established under which a New York shipping corporation operated the Territory's three large logistic vessels. Under the Territory's laws, the corporation had chartered a local organization, the Micronesian Line, to operate the vessels, and seventeen Micronesians served as licensed officers, in addition to the almost exclusively Micronesian crews. All district field trip vessels, formerly operated by outside contracts, were being run by Micronesian shipping companies. The Government supplied operating subsidies to defray part of the operating costs for service to areas where revenue was limited.

36. The broadcast network had thirty-five full-time employees, of whom twenty-five had had professional training. During the year twelve employees had returned from training in Hawaii and it was planned to send twelve more during the coming year. All district radio stations received weekly by air mail two United

Nations programmes, "This Week at the U.N." and "Scope". All stations had an educational broadcasting programme and special adult education programmes. Transcription services from major sources had been acquired for distribution to all stations. Local programmes in the vernacular took up about 25 per cent of the broadcast day. There were daily news broadcasts in the vernacular and in English in every district. The Broadcast Center also recorded important conferences, duplicated broadcast material, prepared broadcast materials for various departments and operated a tape duplication service for all types of activities. It was also responsible for co-ordinating all recording functions for the Congress of Micronesia, and full broadcast coverage of the second session of the Congress would be undertaken with all district broadcast station managers in attendance to provide vernacular material for daily reports to their districts. The completion of the Territory-wide receiver station in Saipan had resulted in a greatly improved message flow through elimination of the Guam relay. Four additional two-way radio stations had been established on remote islands, making a total of thirty-two such links with the district centres. Another twenty such stations would be installed within the next few months, thus ensuring two-way communication to all remote islands with sizable permanent populations. The development and availability of new communication techniques was being closely watched, including the possible introduction of educational television.

37. In public health matters the goal of the Administering Authority was to bring the health services in the Territory to at least the minimum acceptable standard of a community of the United States. The Administration had had many difficulties to contend with, particularly the recruitment and retention of qualified medical personnel, and it was not yet in a position to state that its goal would be obtained in the immediate future. The WHO, in its report (T/1647), acknowledged that the Administration's objective could only be achieved by stages; the report had been most helpful in identifying the problems, and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein would be studied very carefully.

38. The staff of the Department of Health at Saipan had been strengthened during the year by the appointment of a director of dental services, a chief pharmacist, a sanitary engineer and a medical equipment technician. A new director of the department would be appointed in the near future and an orderly improvement in the health programme was expected to ensue.

39. The Territory-wide immunization programme was almost completed, except for the Marshalls out-island areas where the population was so widely scattered that completion could not be expected before 1967. Booster shots were being administered to the population in all districts and influenza vaccination was now part of the regular immunization programme. Special attention was being given to tuberculosis control. In Palau, for example, a district-wide tuberculosis survey had been carried out since the WHO team's visit. Only sixty-seven out of some 6,700 persons who had been X-rayed were suspected of

having the disease and were undergoing further examination and treatment. Similar intensive surveys would be conducted in all the other districts as rapidly as staff and other resources permitted. The Peace Corps would be actively helping to control tuberculosis as well as leprosy. In the meantime, arrangements were being made to send a team of leprologists from Hawaii to visit the Territory and make recommendations for intensifying the treatment programme.

40. An extensive dental survey was already in progress and 8,000 children had been examined in Palau and Truk. Family planning services had been started during the past year and were available on an individual basis to those who desired them.

41. Since November 1965, new X-ray equipment had been installed in the hospitals at Majuro, Ponape and Saipan and another machine would soon be added to the three already in operation at the Yap hospital. They were the latest models and suitable for all types of X-rays and fluoroscopic work. The units at Truk and Palau hospitals were still in good working order but it was hoped that within the next year or two all district hospitals would have standardized equipment. The recently appointed medical equipment technician would also be responsible for conducting training courses for six X-ray technicians and six medical equipment repairmen in the near future. New portable equipment would be installed eventually in all sub-hospital units. New hospital equipment which had been on order at the time of the WHO team's visit was being installed and additional equipment would be delivered in the near future.

42. During the past year, the United States Public Health Service had sent consultants to the Territory to help reorganize the Department of Public Health and to advise on mental health services. Interim mental health facilities would be available early in 1967 to the population of Ponape and Truk and other districts, pending construction of mental hospitals in both places. The University of Hawaii School of Public Health and the State Department of Health were furnishing continuing assistance to the Territory in epidemiology, medical care, public health and paramedical services.

43. Three Micronesians had graduated from the Central Medical School at Suva, Fiji, as assistant medical officers and had begun their internship in Trust Territory hospitals in December 1965. In the para-medical fields, three laboratory technicians and one X-ray technician had graduated from the Suva School. Twelve nurses had graduated from the Trust Territory School of Nursing and six special candidates with many years of practical nursing experience had successfully passed the examination after one year's training. Refresher training for medical officers, nurses and other support staff had continued in Honolulu under the joint auspices of the Trust Territory and the East-West Center. A senior medical officer had completed a WHO fellowship in the study of leprosy and participants had attended WHO seminars at Manila on leprosy, filariasis and intestinal parasitic diseases. Additional public health scholarships had been awarded for 1967, bringing the total number of such scholarships to thirty-six.

44. At the Majuro rehabilitation centre there were two physical therapists and one physician, and a visiting surgical team from Honolulu had performed rehabilitative surgery. It was planned to send a specialist in filariasis to visit patients in the islands of Western Truk and the Eastern Truk out-islands.

45. The twelfth annual medical survey of the people of Rongelap had been carried out in March 1966 by a joint International Atomic Energy Agency-Trust Territory medical team. A large number of unexposed people at Rongelap and Utirik had been examined to compare the incidence of thyroid nodules in the exposed Rongelapese. A slight increase in thyroid nodules cases in the Rongelap group was attributed partly to inconsistent hormone therapy which had been instituted in September 1962. Two hypothyroid boys who had shown growth retardation had responded well to hormone treatment. Five other cases had been taken to the Brookhaven National Laboratory in late May 1966 and had returned home after responding favourably to treatment. No recurrences had been found among six previous similar cases on which thyroidectomy or partial thyroidectomy had been performed in 1964 and 1965.

46. The sum of \$950,000 which had been granted in compassionate payment to the Rongelapese under United States Public Law 88-485 had been distributed to the beneficiaries, the great majority of whom had elected to draw only a few hundred dollars in cash and to deposit the rest in savings accounts.

47. The scope of activities under the community development programme, which has formerly been confined to a few selected rural communities, had been expanded to include urban programmes. There was a growing need for community services in the urban areas, where over 40 per cent of the Territory's population lived. Community development projects in eight selected rural communities included projects in environmental sanitation and rodent control, procurement of boats and trucks, diesel generators and so forth. Seventy-one women leaders had attended a two-week seminar on family living in the Marshalls. Two women trainees, one from Yap and the other from Palau, had been sent to Fiji for a year's study at the Women's Community Education Training Centre. Other activities of interest to women were being intensively promoted. The Youth Corps had participated in forestry conservation activities, brickmaking and work on village sanitation improvements. The Peace Corps volunteers would assist in community development projects in isolated village areas.

48. The jury system was being extended in Micronesia and, following the passage of legislation to that effect in the Congress of Micronesia, there was provision for trial by jury in some criminal and civil actions at the option of the various district legislatures. The first trials by jury were expected to take place in Marianas and Palau in 1967. A new committee had been established by the Congress of Micronesia to compile, codify and publish the Territory's public laws and regulations.

49. The Ebeye improvement project, the first phase of which had been mentioned at the Council's thirty-second session, was now in its second phase. All

sub-standard housing would soon be demolished and more apartment units would be built with sanitary facilities, electricity and a fresh water supply. New classrooms were to be built and the present sub-hospital unit would be expanded and other indispensable community services would be made available. Nevertheless, much remained to be done before living conditions on Ebeye Island were fully satisfactory.

50. The population of the Territory was growing at a rate of about 4 per cent per year and the Administering Authority was doing its best, with the financial and human resources available, to discharge its obligations to the people of Micronesia.

51. The PRESIDENT invited Mr. Francis Nuuan, a member of the House of Delegates of the Congress of Micronesia acting as adviser to the United States delegation, to address the Council.

52. Mr. NUUAN (United States of America) said that the most important political event had been the inauguration of the first Congress of Micronesia, which was proof that the Micronesian people could work together for the common welfare of the entire area. In addition, a great number of responsible policy-making positions were now held by Micronesians in the executive branch of government.

53. The people of Micronesia had often expressed their discontent with the slow pace of economic development, particularly transport. New roads, the improvement of existing roads, the opening of sea channels and docking facilities and additional airfields were all needed. There was a demand also for the extension of water and power supply to the Micronesian communities. He hoped that the economic development of the area could be more rapidly achieved through the recommendations that were to be submitted by a team of experts. While the natural and human resources of Micronesia were very meagre, it might, nevertheless, be possible for commercial enterprises to be developed either under government sponsorship or through foreign investment. All such ventures must of course provide opportunities for Micronesian participation. While the Micronesian people were very much in need of foreign capital and enterprise, they also wanted to protect their own interests and cultural heritage.

54. He welcomed the accelerated elementary school programme under which many modern school buildings had been built and United States teachers and educational facilities provided. In Yap, however, the facilities and school buildings, especially in the outer islands, still needed improvement. The WHO report (T/1647) pointed out many of the Territory's health problems which still remained to be solved.

55. He paid a tribute to the Administering Authority for the progress which had been made in the Territory under difficult conditions and limited budgets. The Micronesian people looked forward to the implementation of expanded as well as new programmes in all areas of development. The new projects, such as the Peace Corps programme and the expansion of capital improvement requirements, would do much to speed development.

56. Dr. COIGNEY (World Health Organization), introducing the report of WHO on its investigation of

the complaints contained in a petition concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (T/1647), said that the team of experts had received every assistance from the High Commissioner and from his medical and political assistants both in the districts and at headquarters. In deciding on its method of work, the team had not considered it essential to visit all the outer islands of the Territory or to inspect in detail all the facilities and equipment of the medical establishments on the outer islands. A sufficiently accurate idea of the situation could be formed by focusing on certain representative aspects of the Territory's

health programme. To avoid any possible misunderstanding concerning the spirit in which the report had been drawn up, the team had emphasized that its investigations had been strictly professional in character and not judicial. Reference had been made in the report to President John F. Kennedy's statement of general policy, on the basis of which the team had tried to make a valid assessment of the condition of the various health institutions in the Trust Territory.

The meeting rose at 1 p.m.