



**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL**  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS**

**THIRTY-THIRD SESSION**

**27 MAY - 26 JULY 1966**

**ANNEXES**

**UNITED NATIONS**

*Prefatory fascicle*



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**UNITED NATIONS**

**NEW YORK, 1966**

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council* include the records of the meetings, the annexes to those records and the supplements. The annexes are printed in fascicles, by agenda item. The present volume contains the annex fascicles of the thirty-third session.

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

## LIST OF FASCICLES \*

<i>Agenda item</i>	<i>Title</i>
1.	Adoption of the agenda.
2.	Report of the Secretary-General on credentials.
4.	Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories for the year ended 30 June 1965: (a) Nauru; (b) New Guinea; (c) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
5.	Report of the World Health Organization on its investigation of the complaints contained in a petition concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
6.	Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda.
7.	Arrangements for the dispatch of a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1967.
9.	General Assembly resolution 2111 (XX) on the question of the Trust Territory of Nauru.
12.	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 557 (VI) and 753 (VIII)).
13.	Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (Trusteeship Council resolution 36 (III) and General Assembly resolution 754 (VIII)).
14.	Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.
15.	Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.

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\* No fascicles were issued in respect of agenda items 3, 8, 10 and 11, for which there were no documents.



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1966

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 Agenda item 1: Adoption of the agenda \*
 

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## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/1650 and Add.1	Provisional agenda of the thirty-third session of the Trusteeship Council	Adopted without change. See T/1653
T/1653	Agenda of the thirty-third session of the Trusteeship Council	See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session</i> , prefatory fascicle

\* For the record of the meeting at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session*, 1271st meeting.



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

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NEW YORK, 1966

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**Agenda item 2: Report of the Secretary-General on credentials \***

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**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/1655	Report of the Secretary-General	Mimeographed. For the list of delegations in the annex to this report, see <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session, pre-fatory fascicle</i>

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\* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session* 1271st and 1283rd meetings.



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

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NEW YORK, 1966

**Agenda item 4: Examination of annual reports of the Administering Authorities on the administration of Trust Territories for the year ended 30 June 1965: \***

- (a) Nauru ;
- (b) New Guinea ;
- (c) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

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\* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session*: 4(a): 1285th, 1288th-1293rd and 1295th meetings; 4(b): 1278th, 1280th-1284th, 1286th and 1294th meetings; 4(c): 1272nd-1277th, 1279th and 1287th meetings.

## (a) Nauru

## DOCUMENT T/L.1116

## Report of the Drafting Committee on Nauru

[Original text: English]  
[22 July 1966]

1. At its 1293rd meeting, on 20 July 1966, the Trusteeship Council appointed a Drafting Committee composed of the representatives of Liberia and the United States of America to propose, on the basis of the discussions which had taken place in the Council, conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory of Nauru and to make recommendations concerning the chapter on conditions in that Territory for inclusion in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.

2. The Drafting Committee held four meetings. At its first meeting it elected Miss A. Brooks (Liberia) as Chairman. The Committee had the assistance of the Special Representative of the Administering Authority.

3. In the light of the general discussion in the Council on conditions in the Territory, the Committee drafted a number of conclusions and recommendations which it considered as reflecting the opinions of the majority of the members of the Council and which are set forth in the annex to the present report. The Committee could not however agree on four recommendations and therefore each member of the Committee made separate proposals in paragraphs 6, 11, 12 and 15.

4. The Committee considers that the Trusteeship Council may wish to adopt the revised working paper on conditions in the Trust Territory of Nauru (T/L.1108 and Add.1), as the basic text for the chapter on conditions in that Territory to be included in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly and that it adopt the conclusions and recommendations set out in the annex below and include them at the end of each appropriate section or sub-section of the chapter.

## ANNEX

## Draft conclusions and recommendations

## I. GENERAL

1. The Trusteeship Council notes that relations between the Administering Authority and the representatives of the Nauruan people continue to evolve favourably and that advancement in the Territory has been rapid and commendable. It further notes that the inhabitants of Nauru are fortunate in that their average income per annum is high, illiteracy is nil, health conditions on the island are good and their representatives demonstrate talent and ability.

*Future of the Nauruans*

2. The Council reaffirms that the provisions of the United Nations Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) and General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV), are fully applicable to the Trust Territory of Nauru.

3. The Council also reaffirms the right of the people of Nauru to self-government and/or independence.

4. The Council recalls that Article 76 b of the United Nations Charter provides that one of the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System is to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of

*Text proposed by the representative of the United States of America:*

6. The Council, considering that the Administering Authority expressed the view that talks on further political progress should be held within two or three years after the establishment of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and that the Nauruan representatives have requested that these talks be held in 1967, notes the expectation of the Head Chief that there will be no difficulty in arranging the talks in 1967. The Council recommends to the Administering Authority that it give serious consideration to the wishes of the Nauruan people, freely expressed through their elected representatives, to receive independence not later than by 31 January 1968.

7. The Council notes the statement of the Administering Authority that it concurs with the unanimous view of the 1965 Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea that the idea of resettlement should not be abandoned and notes that the Administering Authority agreed to pursue, in co-operation with representatives of the Nauruan people, any proposals that might give promise of enabling the Nauruan people to resettle on a basis acceptable to them and one which would preserve their national identity.

II. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

8. The Trusteeship Council recalls that the General Assembly, by its resolution 2111 (XX), requested that immediate steps be taken by the Administering Authority towards restoring the island of Nauru for habitation by the Nauruan people as a sovereign nation and notes that an investigation into the feasibility of restoring the worked-out land has been carried out by a Committee of Experts, including a representative of the Food and Agriculture Organiza-

*Text proposed by the representative of the United States of America:*

11. The Council requests the Administering Authority to make the report of the Committee of Experts on the rehabilitation of the worked-out mining land available to its members as soon as possible.

each territory and its peoples, and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned. The Council further recalls that the people of Nauru, through their elected representatives, have freely expressed their wish to achieve independence by 31 January 1968 and that the General Assembly by its resolution 2111 (XX) requested the Administering Authority to fix the earliest possible date, but not later than 31 January 1968, for the independence of the Nauruan people in accordance with their wishes.

5. The Council notes that the Legislative Council, with a majority of indigenous elected members, and an Executive Council, with an equality of official and indigenous elected members, were established in 1966, and welcomes this development as an important step in the direction of self-government. The Council also notes that the Legislative Council has set up a Select Committee charged with the preparation of a report on the means by which independence may be achieved by 31 January 1968.

*Text proposed by the representative of Liberia:*

6. The Council, considering that the Administering Authority expressed the view that talks on further political progress should be held within two or three years after the establishment of the Legislative and Executive Councils, and that the Nauruan representatives have requested that these talks be held in 1967, notes the expectation of the Head Chief that there will be no difficulty in arranging the talks in 1967. The Council recommends to the Administering Authority that the talks be held during that year.

6A. The Trusteeship Council, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Nauruans, urges the Administering Authority to grant independence to Nauru at the earliest possible date, but not later than on 31 January 1968.

tion of the United Nations, appointed by the Administering Authority.

9. The Council notes the statement made by the representative of the people of Nauru at the thirty-third session that "the responsibility for rehabilitating the island, in so far as it is the Administering Authority's, remains with the Administering Authority. If it should turn out that Nauru gets its independence in January 1968, from then on the responsibility will be ours. A rough assessment of the portions of responsibility for this rehabilitation exercise then is this: one third is the responsibility of the Administering Authority and two thirds is the responsibility of the Nauruan people."

10. The Council recalls that at its thirty-second session the Special Representative gave the Council some details which outlined the magnitude and cost of replenishment of the worked-out phosphate land. It also noted that the 1962 Visiting Mission remarked that no one who had seen the wasteland pinnacles could believe that cultivable land could be established thereon, except at prohibitive expense.

*Text proposed by the representative of Liberia:*

11. The Council requests the Administering Authority to make the report of the Committee of Experts on the rehabilitation of the worked-out mining land available to its members as soon as possible.

11A. In case the Committee of Experts considers in its report that the rehabilitation of the worked-out mining land is feasible, the Council recommends that the Administering Authority should take immediate steps towards restoring the land on Nauru for habitation by the Nauruan people as a sovereign nation.



*Text proposed by the representative of the United States of America:*

12. The Council recalls resolution 1803 (XVII) concerning permanent sovereignty over natural resources and invites the attention of the Administering Authority to its provisions.

13. The Trusteeship Council notes the statement of the Administering Authority that the discussions between the joint delegation and the Nauruan delegation in Canberra will continue to be infused by what the Head Chief called "a spirit of understanding" and a "positive, most heartening, and most encouraging" response and attitude.

*Text proposed by the representative of the United States of America:*

15. The Council hopes that these discussions will resolve both problems. The Council believes that every effort will be made to adopt a solution in conformity with the interests of the Nauruan people.

16. The Trusteeship Council notes with approval that the Nauru Local Government Council agreed to establish a development planning board or committee to initiate research and planning of necessary development projects for Nauru, as well as to create a new fund, the Nauru Development Fund, with which it is intended to finance approved projects, as recommended by the development planning committee.

*Text proposed by the representative of Liberia:*

12. The Council recalls resolution 1803 (XVII) concerning permanent sovereignty over natural resources and invites the attention of the Administering Authority to its provisions.

12A. The Council considers that ownership of the island of Nauru and the phosphate deposits thereof is vested in the Nauruan people.

14. The Council further notes that the joint discussions to be held in Canberra will also deal with the future operation of the phosphate industry.

*Text proposed by the representative of Liberia.*

15. The Council hopes that these discussions will resolve both problems, bearing in mind the fact that the phosphate deposits belong to the Nauruan people. The Council believes that every effort will be made to adopt a solution in conformity with the interests of the Nauruan people.

17. The Council hopes that the new development planning board will seek, in consultation with the Administering Authority, to promote the welfare of the people and that it will contribute to the future economic viability of Nauru so as to help prepare the people of Nauru for self-government and/or independence.

## (b) New Guinea

### DOCUMENT T/L.1114

#### Report of the Drafting Committee on New Guinea

[Original text: English]  
[19 July 1966]

1. At its 1286th meeting, on 12 July 1966, the Trusteeship Council appointed a Drafting Committee composed of the representatives of China and New Zealand to propose, on the basis of the discussions which had taken place in the Council, conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea and to make recommendations concerning the chapter on conditions in that Territory for inclusion in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.

2. The Drafting Committee held five meetings. It had the benefit of the assistance of a representative of the Administering Authority.

3. In the light of the general discussions in the Council on conditions in the Territory, the Committee drafted a number of conclusions and recommendations which it considered as reflecting the opinions of the majority of the members of the Council and which are set forth below in the annex to the present report.

4. The Committee recommends to the Trusteeship Council that it adopt the revised working paper on conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea (T/L.1109

and Add.1) as the basic text for the chapter on conditions in that Territory to be included in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly.

5. The Committee also recommends that the Trusteeship Council adopt the conclusions and recommendations set out in the annex below and include them at the end of each appropriate section or sub-section of the chapter.

#### ANNEX

##### Draft conclusions and recommendations

##### I. GENERAL

1. The Trusteeship Council, recognizing the importance at this time to the people of Papua and New Guinea of a balance being struck between what might be termed social and educational investment on the one hand, and economic or productive investment on the other, commends the Administering Authority on the present emphasis of programmes in these fields and on the general economic progress which it has promoted while conforming at the same time with the political aspirations of the people of the Territory.

## II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

### *General*

2. The Trusteeship Council, recalling the Administering Authority's obligation to develop political institutions which will assist the people of the Territory to reach the goal of self-determination and recognizing that such institutions must be supported by a population conscious of the responsibility of the choice which it will be called upon to make, awaits with interest the conclusions and recommendations which the Select Committee on Constitutional Development will make to the House of Assembly in August 1966. In this connexion, the Council reaffirms the belief expressed at its thirty-second session that the next step in constitutional development is to bridge the gap between a fully representative parliament and a fully responsible government. The Council is confident that the Administering Authority will give urgent and positive consideration to all issues raised in the Select Committee's report when it becomes available.

### *Development of representative, executive and legislative organs and extension of their powers*

#### (a) *Central government organs*

3. The Council notes that the House of Assembly, elected on a basis of a universal franchise and from a common roll, has been a unifying force tending to draw the people together and has provided a means for free political expression. It welcomes the manner in which the House of Assembly has engaged itself in the many vital issues facing the Territory.

4. Recalling the views previously expressed by the Council and the observations of the 1965 Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea concerning the extension of the powers of the House of Assembly, the number and size of electorates, and the question of special and official seats in the House of Assembly, the Council will be particularly interested to learn of the recommendations of the Select Committee on these issues.

5. The Council takes note of the call in the statement made by a member of the House of Assembly to the thirty-third session of the Council for even closer unity between the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Papua and of assurances offered by the representative of the Administering Authority that the two Territories had been administered as one and continued to be one country. The Council recognizes the importance of a close affinity between the two Territories if they are eventually to reach self-government or independence as an entity. In this connexion, the Council is interested to learn that the Select Committee on Constitutional Development is considering the adoption of a common flag and national anthem for the two Territories.

6. The Council notes the statement made to its thirty-third session by the Under-Secretary for Health of Papua and New Guinea that the system of under-secretaries, in his experience, has been worth while. The Council recalls its previous suggestion that the Select Committee review the present system of parliamentary under-secretaries and notes with interest the statement of the Minister for Territories of 21 April 1966 that this was one of the matters which he had discussed with the Select Committee on Constitutional Development.

#### (b) *Local government councils*

7. The Council welcomes the further increase of local government councils in the period under review and reiterates its previous recommendation that the system of local government councils be extended to cover the whole Territory as soon as possible. It notes with interest the establishment of multiracial local government councils and trusts that the trend towards giving councils a multiracial character will be spread. The Council welcomes the statement of the Special Representative that, with the introduction of the Local Government Ordinance in January 1966, provision has been made for wider powers and functions for local government councils and that their budgets are no longer subject to approval by the Admini-

stration. The Council recognizes that it is the objective of the Administering Authority to further extend the functions and responsibilities of the local government councils and, in the interest of fostering local initiative, trusts that this objective will be pursued with urgency. The Council also urges the Administration to give the most earnest consideration to the recommendations made by annual conferences of local government councils.

8. The Council notes with satisfaction the inclusion in the local government system of the town of Goroka and expresses the hope that this first venture in bringing urban centres into the system will encourage a similar development in other urban areas.

#### (c) *District and town advisory councils*

9. Recalling its earlier recommendations that district commissioners make fuller use of district advisory councils, the Council would urge that the views of the latter be given positive consideration.

### *Public Service: training and appointment of indigenous persons for positions of responsibility*

10. While recognizing the limitations placed on the Administration in recruiting qualified indigenous officers for positions of greater responsibility by the relatively few secondary school and university graduates available, and while acknowledging the efforts already made in this field, the Council recommends that the Administering Authority intensify its drive to promote qualified indigenous persons to more important positions in the Public Service. The Council commends the Administering Authority for the in-service training programmes it has established.

## III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

### *General*

11. The Trusteeship Council, recalling that the principal proposal of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) was that primary production be expanded, notes with gratification the figures supplied by the Special Representative illustrating that in the eighteen months since the publication of the report of an economic mission organized by IBRD,<sup>a</sup> indigenous plantings and production have increased by very significant percentages. The Council commends both the Administering Authority and the people of the Territory for their efforts in this field as well as for the remarkable results which they have obtained. The Council notes further that of the total estimated budget from 1965-1966 of \$A102.34 million the Australian Government provided a grant of \$A62 million and that the remainder (\$A34.20 million and \$A6.14 million) is expected to be derived respectively from internal sources and locally raised loans.

12. The Council recognizes the validity of the Administration's policy of working towards as great a degree of economic self-sufficiency for the Territory as is possible and is aware of the short-term problems, in the fields of wages and housing for example, which may be involved in carrying out such a policy. Nevertheless, the Council is in accord with the basic objective of the policy, particularly because it can be expected to result in the retention of the control of the vital sectors of the economy in the hands of the people of the Territory and to ensure that all roads to the political future are kept open.

13. The Council welcomes the establishment of a Development Bank as a means of stimulating development in the private sector of the economy by providing credit on more generous terms and conditions than would be available through normal banking channels. It expresses the hope that this Bank will be provided with sufficient capital and sufficiently flexible regulations to provide credit on a significant scale to indigenous growers and businessmen. The Council looks forward with interest to the results of the first year of operation of the new Bank.

<sup>a</sup> International Bank for Reconstruction and Development *The Economic Development of the Territories of Papua and New Guinea* (Baltimore, John Hopkins Press, 1965).

14. The Council, recalling the view of the IBRD mission concerning the need of the Territory for increased investment of foreign capital, welcomes the encouragement which such investment is receiving from the Administering Authority. The Council trusts that consideration will be given to ensuring that the population of the Territory will be given the opportunity to share directly in the holdings and profits of such investments.

15. The Council welcomes the acceptance of international assistance in the development of the Territory. It feels that the specialized agencies of the United Nations may be able to play an even greater role than at present and suggests that consideration be given to investigating other possible sources of international aid.

16. The Council notes with approval that during the period under review, an economic adviser has been appointed and that an Economic Planning Committee has been set up. The Council suggests that under-secretaries may well have an active role to play in such a Committee. The Council considers in general that it is desirable that the under-secretaries, and the House of Assembly as a whole, play a most active part in the process of planning and promoting economic development.

#### *Land*

17. The Council, recalling that the conversion of land from group ownership to individual title has been facilitated by the introduction in 1964 of the Land (Tenure Conversion) Ordinance and the Lands Registration (Communally Owned Land) Ordinance, approves of the advances which have been made in this field in the period under review and calls upon the Administering Authority to continue to seek solutions, in consultation with the House of Assembly and local government councils, to the problems of land tenure which will protect the rights of the indigenous inhabitants with respect to land natural resources. In this connexion, the Council notes with satisfaction that in all cases where adjudication is necessary, the Demarcation Committees are made up of indigenous people from the area concerned.

#### *Industries*

18. The Council notes with satisfaction the coming into force of the Industrial Development (Incentives to Pioneer Industries) Ordinance, that eleven industries now benefit from its provisions, and that other applications are under consideration. It expresses the hope that further steps will be taken to ensure that as great a proportion of the Territory's primary products as is feasible be processed within the Territory.

### IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

#### *General*

19. The Trusteeship Council, noting the statement of the Special Representative that the Administration is aware of the problem of housing shortages and deficiencies which has grown with the rapid urban development in the Territory over the past few years and that the Administering Authority has made special budgetary appropriation this year to expand the housing programmes in the Territory, calls upon it to intensify its efforts to overcome this very real and apparently growing problem.

20. The Council, recognizing that the Administering Authority has outlawed racial discrimination in the Territory, calls upon it to continue its efforts to stamp out any discriminatory practices which may still exist.

#### *Public health*

21. The Council commends the Administering Authority on the continued progress in raising the standard of public health. It welcomes the fact that the Administering Authority has provided it with the occasion to become more conversant with this subject by including among its advisers to the thirty-third session of the Council the Under-Secretary for Health of Papua and New Guinea.

### V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

#### *General*

22. The Trusteeship Council notes with gratification that the institutions of higher education recommended by the Commission on Higher Education and the IBRD mission have now been established. It welcomes the fact that four members of the House of Assembly have been included on the University Council and three members on the Council of the Institute of Higher Technical Education. The Council expresses the hope that courses offered by both the University and the Institute will be geared to meet the needs of New Guinea at this stage in its development. The Council assumes that with the setting up of these institutions of tertiary education, priority will now be accorded, in line with the recommendations of the Commission on Higher Education, to the expansion of the secondary school system.

23. The Council commends the Administering Authority for the extension work it is carrying out at the village level in the areas of adult education, social welfare, public health and agriculture.

#### *Dissemination of information on the United Nations*

24. The Council notes with satisfaction that considerable and detailed information on the work of the United Nations is being made available to the people of the Territory both by the United Nations Information Centre in Port Moresby and by the Administration. It welcomes the information that such key documents as the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement, and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and 2112 (XX) of 21 December 1965, have been translated into the major languages in use in the Territory and widely distributed.

### VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERMEDIATE TARGET DATES AND FINAL TIME-LIMIT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

25. The Trusteeship Council welcomes the active consideration being given by the House of Assembly to all aspects of the future of the people of the Trust Territory and, in particular, its initiative in setting up a Select Committee on Constitutional Development to consider the possibilities before the people. The Council is of the opinion that, drawing its membership from the House of Assembly and basing its conclusions on the opinions of the people expressed in interviews and meetings throughout the Territory, the Select Committee is playing a key role in the move toward self-determination. The Council notes from the interim report of the Committee that it intends to draw up a list of possible alternatives for the future, is considering how the alternatives may best be placed before the people and is concerned that the people be able to make an informed choice. The Council awaits with keen interest the findings of the Select Committee and the reaction of the House of Assembly, and trusts that the Administering Authority will give earnest and prompt consideration to the recommendations of the Committee and the House, guided by the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, and bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and General Assembly resolution 2112 (XX) of 21 December 1965.

26. The Council has taken note in this regard both of the statement made before the Council by a member of the House of Assembly, Mr. Tei Abal, that the people of Papua and New Guinea do not want self-government at this stage and do not wish to be hurried, and of the reaffirmation by the Australian Minister of State for Territories that his Government's basic policy for Papua and New Guinea is self-determination and that the people are free to terminate their present status and assume independence if they so wish.

27. The Council draws to the attention of the Administering Authority the need to keep constantly before the people the choices for the future, including independence, open to them.

28. Aware that the Select Committee is considering measures designed to ensure further participation in the executive by members of the House of Assembly, in particular through the passing of certain responsibilities of a ministerial character to elected members and through changes in the constitution and functions of the Administrator's Council, the Trusteeship Council recalls the recommendation of its 1965 Visiting Mission that the working of these two

institutions be reviewed and welcomes the affirmation by the Administering Authority that it stands ready to implement suggestions in this field.

29. The Council also takes note with approval of the Australian Government's statement that the differences in citizenship between Papuans and New Guineans would not lead to either having a preferred position over the other at the time of self-determination.

## (c) Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

### DOCUMENT T/L.1111

#### Report of the Drafting Committee on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

[Original text: English]  
[8 July 1966]

1. At its 1279th meeting, on 1 July 1966, the Trusteeship Council appointed a Drafting Committee composed of the representatives of Australia and France to propose, on the basis of the discussions which had taken place in the Council, conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and to make recommendations concerning the chapter on conditions in that Territory for inclusion in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.

2. The Drafting Committee held two meetings. It had the benefit of the assistance of a representative of the Administering Authority.

3. In the light of the general discussions in the Council on conditions in the Territory, the Committee drafted a number of conclusions and recommendations which it considered as reflecting the opinions of the majority of the members of the Council and which are set forth in the annex to the present report.

4. The Committee recommends to the Trusteeship Council that it adopt the revised working paper on conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (T/L.1110 and Add.1) as the basic text for the chapter on conditions in that Territory to be included in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.

5. The Committee also recommends that the Trusteeship Council adopt the conclusions and recommendations set out in the annex below and include them at the end of each appropriate section or sub-section of the chapter.

#### ANNEX

##### Draft conclusions and recommendations

#### I. GENERAL

##### *War damage claims*

1. The Trusteeship Council, recalling its previous recommendations concerning the need for an early settlement of war damage claims, regrets the continued delay in reaching agreement on a solution to this important question. In this connexion, it notes the encouraging statement of the representative of the United States of America that during the negotiations between the United States and Japan, Micronesian claims against the latter were being discussed, and that the United States Government had appointed a special representative for the purpose who was currently discussing the problem with officials of the Government of Japan. The Council, reaffirming its suggestion to consider employing the good offices of

the Secretary-General to seek a prompt settlement of Micronesian claims against Japan for war damage during the Second World War, expressed the hope that a definite settlement would be reached by its next session.

##### *Claims for compensation of victims of fall-out of nuclear experiments in the Marshall Islands*

2. The Council notes with gratification that the \$950,000 granted in compassionate payment to the Rongelapese had all been distributed to the beneficiaries in the presence of their attorney; that the great majority of them elected to deposit their money in savings accounts with a branch of the Bank of Hawaii in the Marshall Islands; and that the financial compensation to the victims of nuclear radiation has removed the sense of grievance long entertained by the people of Rongelap.

##### *Land claims*

3. The Council, noting that not all major land claims have been settled, welcomes the information on the formation of a fact-finding team consisting of the Attorney-General of the Trust Territory and two members from the Department of the Interior to make an on-site detailed investigation of the remaining land claims in the Marshalls and other districts in order to make recommendations towards their settlement. The Council is pleased to learn that a new Director of Land Management serving concurrently as Land Claims Administrator had joined the Headquarters staff in February 1966, and again expressed the hope that the new Division of Land Management will be provided with the necessary trained staff and technical surveyors so that the homestead programmes can be accelerated and all outstanding land claims settled with dispatch.

#### II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

##### *General*

4. The Trusteeship Council notes with satisfaction that following the first general election to the Congress of Micronesia, successfully held on 19 January 1965, a national legislature has been constituted on the basis of universal adult suffrage and free elections, through which the collective will of the people of Micronesia can be expressed both on matters now requiring legislation and on the future form and status of the Territory as well as on the rate and stages of progress towards self-determination.

5. The Council considers that with the functioning of the Congress of Micronesia and its adoption of an official flag and of Micronesia Day as a national holiday, Micronesia, once literally a geographical expression, has now become a real political entity, and that accelerated political development, which can promote unity and fuse all the elements of Micronesian society into one striking force, is not merely necessary for its own sake, but also as a key to other development.

*Development of representative, executive and legislative organs and extension of their powers*

(a) *The Congress of Micronesia*

6. The Council, recalling the statements of the Administering Authority on flexibility in the further development of the powers of the Congress of Micronesia under Secretarial Order No. 2882 of 28 September 1964 which provides the means for effecting changes, takes note of the following amendments:

(i) The extension to 1 October 1965 of the cut-off date for levying import and export duties by the district legislature or municipality after which the Congress of Micronesia will exercise its reserved power in levying customs duties;

(ii) The provision to make clear that the power of the Congress to appropriate funds is confined to revenues raised pursuant to the tax laws and other revenue laws of the Trust Territory;

(iii) The provision to redesignate the two chambers of the Congress of Micronesia, in response to its joint resolution No. 1-18, as the Senate and the House of Representatives respectively.

7. The Council observes that at its first regular session the Congress, which was greatly occupied with the organization of work, had fully demonstrated the will and desire of the Micronesian people to govern themselves, but had not so far sought to change the Secretarial Order which might strengthen its power.

(b) *Franchise and powers of the Congress*

8. Reiterating its previous conclusions that, as the effective voice and instrument of Micronesian wishes, the Congress must have definitive powers, particularly over finance, and the organization and means to exercise those powers, the Trusteeship Council takes note of the first amendment to the legislative authority of the Congress which clarifies the right of the Congress to appropriate funds raised through internal revenues but also states that money bills enacted by the Congress of Micronesia shall not provide for the appropriation of funds in excess of such amounts as are available from internal revenue; and notes that the fiscal authority of the Congress over the chief source of the Territory's revenue is limited to making recommendations. The Council, recognizing the Trust Territory's dependence on grants from the Administering Authority as its main source of revenue, expresses again the hope that steps will be taken to enlarge the financial responsibility of the Congress by progressively relaxing restrictions on its power to appropriate United States subsidies. In this connexion, the Council is encouraged by the statement of the Administering Authority that while it could not approach the United States Congress, in the present circumstances, with a request for an outright annual grant to the Trust Territory and expect a favourable hearing, the Administration will give sympathetic consideration to all the recommendations of the Congress of Micronesia in budget preparations.

9. The Council notes that the provision limiting the regular annual session of the Congress to thirty days remained unchanged and that, as expected, the majority of the legislators are concurrently holding other public and administrative offices. The Council believes that the problems to be faced at the present stage of the Trust Territory's development are of such importance as to justify longer and/or more frequent sessions and consequently the full-time services and payments of members, and again commends its view to the attention of the Administering Authority and the Congress of Micronesia.

(c) *District legislatures and local government*

10. The Council notes that the programme of chartering municipal governments in order to define authority and delineate boundaries has steadily progressed, and that except for the Yap Islands Congress, all the district legislatures have revised their charters in order to improve the legislative organization, and can exercise jurisdiction over the entire district. Recalling its previous recommendation that with the establishment of the Congress of Micronesia it is a matter of urgency to define the relationship between the powers of the nation-wide legislature and the district legislatures in order to foster local initiative and responsibility as well as to promote

Micronesian unity, the Council is gratified to note the passage and approval of a bill by the first session of the Congress of Micronesia and the High Commissioner respectively, delineating primary powers and responsibilities of the territorial, district and municipal and local governments in the Trust Territory. The Council expresses the hope that this joint act (A.B. No. 23/A.D.2), which became Public Law No. 1-6 of Micronesia on 23 August 1965, will enable the national and local legislatures to move ahead with expanded and effective activities for the accelerated development of Micronesia.

11. The Council considers that while increasing attention is being focused on the activities of the Congress of Micronesia, the importance of political development and balance at local levels should not be forgotten. It is hoped that the shift of political interest to the national legislature at the centre will not lessen the attention to local initiative and responsibility in the district centres where many functions of the central Government such as housing, road-building, school and other community development projects will have to be considered.

*Administration of the Territory*

12. The Council welcomes the recent announcement of the Administering Authority that, along with its proposal to the United States Congress to authorize a multimillion dollar, five-year accelerated capital investment programme for the Trust Territory, the Administration has decided to send hundreds of United States Peace Corps volunteers to the Territory in the immediate future. In the first phase of the Peace Corps operation, a group of 400 volunteers, consisting of nearly 200 school-teachers, over 100 health workers and a cadre of technical personnel, is expected to be working in the Territory by October 1966. The Council, considering that the injection of such a large group of trained and dedicated workers will give increased impetus to development in education and health, commends the Administering Authority for its policy with regard to the use of Peace Corps volunteers in the fields of education and health.

*Public service: training and appointment of indigenous persons for positions of responsibility*

13. The Council notes with satisfaction that the programme of training Micronesian personnel has been expanded, that Micronization of the Public Service has been extended with the appointment of Micronesians to replace expatriates as assistant district administrators in four of the six districts and of the first Micronesian district administrator in the Marshall Islands.

14. The Council observes that although the number of Micronesians appointed to positions formerly held by Americans has been on the increase since the Trust Territory's headquarters was moved to Saipan in 1962, most of the highest positions on the headquarters staff are not yet held by Micronesians. The Council considers that as the Territorial Legislature has begun to function it is essential that senior Micronesians should take a fuller part in the policy-making process at headquarters. The Council reiterates its previous suggestion that as a method of giving the necessary direction and impetus to the Micronization of the Public Service, a unified civil service be created and a civil service commission established. The Council notes with satisfaction that the Congress of Micronesia had acted promptly on the Council's suggestion by the adoption of Joint Resolution No. 1-33, and that pursuant to this resolution the Administration established, in March 1966, a task force to develop proposals for a Micronesian service.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

*General economy*

15. Recalling its previous recommendations on the formulation of an over-all and long-term economic development plan for Micronesia, noting that political progress has started with the initial transfer of legislative authority from the High Commissioner to the Congress of Micronesia while economic production in the Territory has so far increased relatively little, and believing that unbalanced



economic and social development can produce serious repercussions in political development, the Trusteeship Council welcomes the announcement that following the signing of a contract in April 1965 with Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., a leading economic development consulting firm, to undertake a two-year economic development programme for Micronesia, the Administration has requested the United States Congress to pass legislation to authorize the appropriation of \$172 million for capital expenditures in the Trust Territory over the next five years, in addition to an expanded operating budget totalling \$152 million for the five-year period.

16. The Council is encouraged to hope that this meaningful legislative proposal will soon be approved and translated into action, and which will, in turn, give impetus to the early implementation of any specific recommendations of the economic consultants that can be accepted by the Administering Authority as well as the Congress of Micronesia. The Council, mindful of its previous recommendations on the importance of Micronesian agreement and support for the economic proposals of the consulting firm, welcomes the High Commissioner's assurance that the development plan prepared by the economic consultants will be made available to the Council members, and suggests that the Congress of Micronesia should study in detail the proposed five-year development programme and the Nathan proposal for economic development in order to ensure that the two are co-ordinated.

17. The Council, again emphasizing its belief that all plans for development can go forward more successfully if they have Micronesian agreement and support, and recalling its previous emphasis on the importance of Micronesian participation in formulating the economic development plan with adequate machinery to execute that plan, recommends that the Administering Authority consider the creation of a development commission or board with members of the Micronesian Congress associated with it, and similar bodies at the district level, to mobilize Micronesian human and material resources for increasing the productivity of Micronesia.

*Public finance: development of adequate public revenue*

18. The Council notes with gratification that the financial resources made available to the Territory have continued to increase since 1963, and that in order to accelerate economic, social and educational development, the Administration has requested the United States Congress to increase the statutory limit on appropriations above the present level of \$17.5 million. Considering that although there is no alternative to increasing the size of external grants for development during the interim period, permanent dependence on external aid is not conducive to early self-government or independence, the Council again urges the Administering Authority in consultation with the Congress of Micronesia to consider and adopt concrete measures for increasing internal revenue.

19. The Council, convinced that independence from external aid must be predicated upon improvement in productivity, both in agriculture and industry, notes that under the five-year development programme a good part of the Territory's budget will be allocated for construction and capital investment, and suggests that as an immediate measure to encourage Micronesians to expand economic activities, the Development Loan Fund should be provided with greater resources and should adopt bold lending policies.

*Transport and communications*

20. The Council, recognizing the problems imposed by the geographic dispersion of the Territory, notes with appreciation the unremitting efforts of the Administering Authority in the development of essential transport and communications in the Territory, and welcomes the completion of the sixth and final district broadcast station and construction of a sixth airfield, which will link all the districts by radio network and by land-based aircraft and thus bring improved communications as well as greater benefits to the inhabitants in terms of rapid transportation of mail, cargoes and passengers. As a designated road system under the territorial Government and local authorities has been established, the Council reiterates its previous suggestion that consideration might be given

to providing Central Administration funds to accelerate the work on secondary roads, with the aim of helping to link up villages, providing access to power and water supplies and export centres, and opening up the hinterland of the larger islands for agricultural development.

#### IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

*Medical and health services*

21. The Trusteeship Council commends the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Administering Authority for their willing co-operation in successfully carrying out the Council's decision at its 1256th meeting, on 15 June 1965, by dispatching and welcoming a team of medical experts to undertake an investigation of the complaints contained in the petition (T/PET.10/37). The Council notes with approbation the professional and objective report of WHO on its investigation of the complaints contained in a petition concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (T/1647), which dealt with the past and present condition of health services in the Trust Territory and was subscribed to unanimously by the investigators, and expresses the hope that this comprehensive report will not only clarify the issues raised by the petitioners but also provide guidance for the improvement of medical and health services for the protection of the health of the inhabitants in the Trust Territory.

22. The Council, welcoming the assurance given by the Special Representative that all conclusions and recommendations have received and will continue to receive careful scrutiny, draws the Administering Authority's attention to the team's suggestion for introducing immediately a systematic, long-term public health plan, which will, among other things, call for:

(a) The strengthening of the present organizational arrangements to increase professional efficiency by the establishment of direct communication and closer relationships between the medical staff at headquarters and those in the districts in respect of professional matters including the planning, budgeting, reporting and general supervision of health matters;

(b) The expansion and acceleration of the programme for training Micronesians to meet the shortage of qualified medical officers, nurses and medical staff;

(c) A definite schedule for implementing the long-term plan in keeping with the available resources of trained manpower and supporting administrative facilities;

(d) The consideration of adjusting the pay scale of medical personnel and improving conditions of service;

(e) An improved programme for the eradication of tuberculosis, the major health problem in the Trust Territory;

(f) The urgent improvement of medical and health facilities and environmental sanitation, and better maintenance of existing hospitals and equipment.

#### V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

23. The Trusteeship Council is encouraged by the Administering Authority's unrelenting efforts to implement the new educational policy of providing a universal, free public school system from the elementary stage through high school, with advanced training in the trades and professions for those who can profit from further schooling.

24. The Council, noting the steady increase in both secondary school enrolment and in the numbers of Micronesian students attending institutions of higher learning abroad and the general and urgent desire in Micronesia for a territorial junior college, as reflected in a resolution (No. 1-17) adopted by the Congress of Micronesia on 23 July 1965, reiterates the recommendations of its past two sessions that renewed consideration be given to the establishment of a junior college in Micronesia. The Council is even more convinced that as the Trust Territory has taken an important constitutional advance toward self-government by the inauguration of the Congress of Micronesia, the need for highly educated Micronesians for the future development of their country becomes

increasingly urgent; and that the establishment of a territorial college would help to accelerate the programme for preparing Micronesians to take up senior positions as well as providing a further means of fostering national unity and consciousness in Micronesia. It notes that the Administration is preparing a preliminary report on cost estimates for submission to the Congress of Micronesia at its forthcoming session.

#### VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERMEDIATE TARGET DATES AND FINAL TIME-LIMIT FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OR INDEPENDENCE

25. The Trusteeship Council notes the statement of the Administering Authority that both the Authority and the territorial Administration are actively fostering and promoting political development toward self-government or independence in accordance with Article 76 b of the United Nations Charter and Article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement, and that with the transfer of legislative

authority from the High Commissioner to the Congress of Micronesia a major step has been taken towards the final objective of the International Trusteeship System. As it is now up to the Micronesian people and their representatives to weigh the question of the future and consider both when and how they may wish to exercise their inalienable right of self-determination, the Council is particularly encouraged to note the new High Commissioner's expression of hope that he would see the people of Micronesia exercise their right to self-determination during his tenure of office.

26. The Council, reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Micronesia to self-determination, including the right to independence, urges the Administering Authority, in consultation with the Congress of Micronesia and in the light of the United Nations Charter, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960, to make active preparations which will enable it, at an appropriate time, to fix a date when the people of the Territory can exercise their right to self-determination.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 4 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/1595 and Add.1	Report on Nauru submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962	<i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/1597 and Add.1	Report on New Guinea submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1962	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 3</i>
T/1620	Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1964	<i>Ibid., Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 2</i>
T/1635 and Add.1	Report on New Guinea submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territories of Nauru and New Guinea, 1965	<i>Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 3</i>
T/1636	Report on Nauru submitted by the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of Nauru and New Guinea, 1965	<i>Ibid., Supplement No. 2</i>
T/1648	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia on the administration of the Trust Territory of Nauru from 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1965	Mimeographed
T/1649	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia on the administration of the Trust Territory of New Guinea from 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1965	Ditto
T/1652	Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Government of the United States of America on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from 1 July 1964 to 30 June 1965	Ditto
T/L.1108 and Add.1	Conditions in the Trust Territory of Nauru: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	Mimeographed. For the outline of conditions in the Territory set forth in this document, adopted at the Council's 1295th meeting, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 4, part II, chap. II</i>
T/L.1109 and Add.1	Conditions in the Trust Territory of New Guinea: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	Mimeographed. For the outline of conditions in the Territory set forth in this document, adopted at the Council's 1294th meeting, see <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 4, part II, chap. I</i>
T/L.1110 and Add.1	Conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	Mimeographed. For the outline of conditions in the Territory set forth in this document, adopted at the Council's 1287th meeting, see <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Special Supplement No. 1, part II</i>



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1966

**Agenda item 5: Report of the World Health Organization on its investigation of the complaints contained in a petition concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands \***

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\* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session, 1272nd-1277th, 1279th and 1287th meetings.*

## DOCUMENT T/1647

**Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the World Health Organization on its investigation of the complaints contained in a petition concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands**

[Original text: English]  
[14 January 1966]

1. At its 1256th meeting on 15 June 1965, the Trusteeship Council decided without objection to invite the World Health Organization (WHO) to undertake an investigation of the complaints contained in a petition (T/PET.10/37), dated 3 May 1965, concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and to report on its findings to the Council as soon as possible.

2. Following this invitation and pursuant to article VIII of the Agreement between the United Nations and the World Health Organization, a team of investigators, designated by WHO, undertook the necessary investigation in the Trust Territory.

3. The report of the team of investigators, which was transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Director-General of WHO, is circulated herewith.

**Report of the World Health Organization on its investigation of the complaints contained in a petition concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands**

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Geneva, 8 December 1965

Sir,

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith the report of the team entrusted with the mission of investigating a petition concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

We are glad to inform you that this report represents the unanimous views of all three members of the team.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Dr. M. K. AFRIDI

Dr. A. SAUTER

Dr. J. KAREFA-SMART

The Director-General  
World Health Organization  
Palais des Nations  
Geneva

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Trusteeship Council, after examining a petition concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (see annex I below), decided without objection at its 1256th meeting, on 15 June 1965, to invite the World Health Organization (WHO) to undertake an investigation of the complaints contained in the petition and to report on its findings to the Trusteeship Council as soon as possible.

This decision was communicated to the Director-General of WHO, on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, on 7 July 1965. On 22 July 1965, the Director-General informed the Secretary-General that he was prepared to undertake the necessary arrangements to give effect to the invitation of the Trusteeship Council. The Director-General had been informed that the United States Government stood ready to provide the necessary assistance to the World Health Organization.

On 6 August 1965, the Director-General entrusted the mission to the following team:<sup>1</sup>

- Dr. M. K. Afridi, of Pakistan, Leader;
- Dr. A. Sauter, of Switzerland;
- Dr. J. Karefa-Smart, Assistant Director-General of WHO.

The team was accompanied by Dr. J. Hirshman, Public Health Administrator, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific.

2. ITINERARY

All the members of the team arrived in Manila in the afternoon of 25 October 1965. During the period from 27 to 30 October, the team remained at the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific and studied the documents pertaining to the Trust Territory which had been made available to them through the courtesy of the Regional Director and the members of his staff.

On 31 October, the team proceeded to Guam where it was met by the Acting Director of Medical Services of the Trust Territory and by Dr. D. Ruthig, the Special Adviser to the High Commissioner.

On 1 November, it paid a visit to the Naval Hospital to study the facilities existing there in respect of the treatment of patients and the training of medical, dental and auxiliary staff of the Trust Territory. The opportunity was also taken to hold preliminary discussions on the petition with the Deputy High Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner of Community Services, the Acting Director of Medical Services and the Special Medical Adviser.

The representative of the petitioners, Dr. Arobati Hicking, Special Assistant to the Director of Medical Services, Trust Territory, arrived in Guam in the afternoon of 1 November and participated in the preliminary meeting there. He remained with the team thereafter throughout its tour. The team was also accompanied either by the Acting Director of Medical Services or by the Special Medical Adviser to the High Commissioner.

From 2 to 18 November, the team visited the districts of Ponape, Truk, the Marshall Islands, Yap, Palau and the Mariana Islands in accordance with the itinerary which is detailed in annex III below. The team was able to visit all the six administrative districts of the Territory and to observe not only the conditions prevailing in the district hospitals and field hospitals, where present, but also the status of water supply system in four district centres and of at least one field dispensary in each district. At each hospital, the team discussed with the staff their problems and difficulties. The headquarters staff, including Dr. Hicking, were excluded from these meetings but not the non-Micronesian clinical supervisors who participated therein fully. At Truk, the team was invited to a meeting of the municipal council and received from it a written memorandum which is reproduced in annex IV below.

Except in the Mariana Islands, the team had a formal meeting with every district administrator. At the Territory headquarters in Saipan, conferences were held with the High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners of Community Services and of Public Affairs, the Acting Director of Medical Services and his staff, and the officials in charge of the procurement, storage and dispatch of medical supplies and equipment. The team was also afforded an opportunity to meet with a visiting United States Congressional group at Saipan on 16 November.

The team is happy to record that it received the fullest co-operation from the High Commissioner and his staff, both medical and political in the headquarters as well as in the districts. The team was touched by this co-operation and is grateful for the warm and generous hospitality which it received at every point of its tour. The team is also grateful to the Micronesian medical staff for their trust and confidence in the team as evidenced by the free expression of their professional opinions and views on all questions put to them. In this context, it should perhaps be added that the team encountered a remarkable similarity of professional views between the great majority of the Micronesian and non-Micronesian medical staff.

3. TERMS OF REFERENCE

In the absence of any basic disagreement over the manner in which the petition was to be handled, the Trusteeship Council considered it unnecessary to entertain a formal resolution. The terms of reference for the team

<sup>1</sup> For the curricula vitae of the members of the team of investigators, see annex II below.

are, therefore, embodied in the following excerpt from the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council:

"At its 1256th meeting, on 15 June 1965, the Council decided, without objection, to invite WHO to undertake an investigation of the complaints contained in the petition (T/PET.10/37) and to report on its findings to the Council as soon as possible"<sup>2</sup>

To summarize, the petitioners complained that the Administration had not properly fulfilled its obligation to protect the health of the inhabitants; that contrary to the report of the Administering Authority the hospital equipment and facilities were obsolete and inadequate; and that attempts to point out discrepancies and deficiencies had culminated in the removal of the Director of Medical Services. The petitioners requested a thorough, impartial and professionally expert investigation of these matters.

The terms of reference as they stand thus imply an investigation into the past and present condition of health services in the Territory. The team has, therefore, refrained from making explicit recommendations but when pointing out deficiencies, it has thought it desirable to indicate, where feasible, the direction in which improvement might usefully be effected.

#### 4. METHOD OF WORK

To meet the requirements of its terms of reference, the team realized that in the time at its disposal it could not be expected to visit the distant outer islands of the Territory or to inspect in complete detail all the facilities and equipment of the medical institutions. Nor did the team consider such a procedure essential as it felt confident that it could make a reliable assessment of the situation if it concentrated its attention on subjecting certain selected and representative aspects of the health programme to an intensive study.

The investigations carried out by the team were, therefore, strictly professional in character and not judicial, a point which the team is obliged to emphasize if only to make sure that the basis of their report be properly understood.

Prior to the framing of the programme of visits to places and institutions, consultation was held with the representative of the petitioners. Moreover, to assure the freest possible expression of views on matters under investigation, the team assured the participants in advance that individuals will not be quoted by name. As the investigation proceeded, however, the team uncovered such unanimity of views amongst the Micronesian as well as the non-Micronesian medical staff that this declaration became more and more a formality than a necessity.

The team was, from the beginning of its investigations, concerned about a standard which it could appropriately use as a yardstick in appraising the condition of the various health institutions in the Trust Territory.

In this connexion, the policy statement made by the late President of the United States of America John F. Kennedy, that "health services in the Trust Territory shall be at least to the minimum acceptable standards of a United States community" was brought to our atten-

tion. This concept has greatly facilitated the task of the team by providing it with a possible standard which could be used for comparison, bearing in mind that this objective could only be achieved by stages.

#### 5. OBSERVATIONS AND FINDINGS

The complaint made in paragraph one of the petition is that "the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has not adequately supported its obligation, to protect the health of the inhabitants (Preamble to the Trusteeship Agreement)". The team's interpretation of this obligation is that medical care and public health services have to be provided on a sufficiently comprehensive scale to enable the inhabitants to enjoy the benefits of a reasonable standard of health.

Our investigations were, therefore, conducted with the aim of determining in a general way the administration, objectives and programme of the Department of Health, which, under the Code of the Trust Territory, is responsible for the health of the population.

We were unable to devote as much time as we would have wished to the investigation of all the components of an acceptable public health programme. As stated in section four on the method of work, we have tried to obtain as much information as we could on certain specific aspects.

Our findings in these fields of public health, which will also throw light on the complaint contained in the second paragraph of the petition about the misleading nature of certain portions of the sixteenth annual report of the Administering Authority to the United Nations on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,<sup>3</sup> are as follows:

##### 5.1 Public Health Administration

###### 5.1.1 Organization

Executive, legislative and administrative authority of the Government of the Trust Territory is vested in a High Commissioner subject to the direction of the United States Secretary of the Interior. The Director of Medical Services has administrative control of the Department within the general framework of the Trust Territory Government. He is responsible to the High Commissioner through the Assistant Commissioner for Community Services whose area of responsibility includes education and community development.

"At the local health services level (six districts) the medical officer in charge is the direct duly authorized representative of the Health Director in his respective district. United States physicians, who have recently been hired to assist in improving health conditions in the districts, are actually Headquarters staff in the field and function as supervisors on all matters pertaining to health in the particular district to which they are assigned and work closely with the District Administrator and the District Medical Officer in charge."<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup> United States of America, *16th Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*, July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963, Department of State Publication 7676 (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964).

<sup>4</sup> Completed questionnaire on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands used in the preparation of the *Supplement to the Second Report on the World Health Situation, 1961-1962*, Parts I and II (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1964).

<sup>2</sup> *Official Records of the Security Council, Twentieth Year, Special Supplement No. 1*, para 9.

The team found that the main organizational issue exercising the minds of the professional staff was the uncertainty about the relationship between the medical staff at headquarters and that in the districts. As matters now stand, each District Administrator serves as the direct representative of the High Commissioner in his district. He is "assisted by professional and technical personnel". This, in practice, means that the district medical staff have no direct line of administrative relationship with the Director of Medical Services and are expected to communicate with him through the District Administrator. We were informed that even the appraisal of the professional performance of a District Medical Officer is made by the District Administrator. However, all the District Administrators with whom we discussed this matter were in favour of direct communication between the District Medical Officers and the Director of Medical Services, but only on professional matters. As the result of the present arrangement, we found a lack of co-ordination between headquarters and the districts in respect of the planning, budgeting, reporting and general supervision of health matters. We also observed that with the exception of a plan for tuberculosis control, which incidentally is no longer in operation, there was no territory-wide approved plan for any health activity. Each district, even in such a programme as immunization, did what it was able to do, when it was able to do it.

We found that the District Administrator was the only one in the district who knew how much of the funds allocated had been spent, and how much was still available. Until recently, he also had direct powers to transfer allocated funds from one department to another. We were told that in several instances, because there were no funds left to the credit of a particular hospital, orders for supplies and equipment were cancelled without informing the medical officers.

We were also told that the present arrangement had, in several instances, interfered with the direct, continuous and close functional relationships that must exist between the technical planners of the programme at headquarters and those engaged in its execution in the districts. More than one instance was cited in which the confidential nature of the patient-doctor relationship had been disregarded as the communications had been channelled through non-professional persons.

From our observations and discussions, we are of the opinion that, from the point of view of professional efficiency, the present organizational arrangements are unsatisfactory. Indeed, the team considers this to have been one of the important causes that led to the petition.

### 5.1.2 Health services

#### 5.1.2.1 Acute communicable disease control

During the visit of the team, with the exception of an outbreak of enteritis, no epidemic was reported in the Territory. At the beginning of the year, however, outbreaks of influenza and measles were reported to have occurred in several districts, with a number of deaths.

The outbreak of enteritis was in Yap and in the absence of an isolation ward, the children's ward in the Yap District Hospital was crowded. As there are no full microbiological facilities in the Territory, the responsible agent was not identified,

An intensified programme of immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, typhoid and paratyphoid fever, poliomyelitis and smallpox, intended to cover the whole population of the Trust Territory, was started in 1964. The findings of the team were that a high percentage of the population has been covered in and around the district centres, whereas, in most of the outer islands, the programme was incomplete or was still to be started. In some of the outer islands, however, the programme was reported to have been fully carried out.

Transportation of the immunization teams is the main difficulty. Kerosene refrigerators can solve vaccine storage problems in a satisfactory manner. This has been done in most of the dispensaries visited. Instances were observed where vaccines had been kept beyond the expiry date.

Throughout the world, attendance tends to be lower in follow-up immunization. This means that the immunization programme has to be backed up by intensive educational activity.

In carrying out the immunization programme, the districts proceed individually. While there should be flexibility to suit local circumstances, the team feels that immunization in the whole Territory should be guided by a long-term plan with a prominent role assigned to field dispensaries. In the absence of such a plan, gaps are likely to occur, as actually happened in one island which was reported to have had no smallpox vaccination for 25 years.

Headquarters should establish a definite procedure through which outbreaks of infectious disease could be promptly investigated by epidemiological and laboratory methods and appropriate measures organized.

#### 5.1.2.2 Tuberculosis control

Tuberculosis is a major health problem in the Trust Territory. The results of a study of this disease in the area as presented to the South Pacific Commission Conference on Tuberculosis in 1958 showed the need for a formal programme for tuberculosis control. The Trusteeship Council, in its report to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, covering the period from 30 June 1964 to 30 June 1965, also noted that: "As tuberculosis remains a major health problem in the Territory, the Council urges the Administering Authority to undertake all possible measures which might lead to the eradication of the disease".<sup>5</sup>

In 1959, Dr. W. A. Conover, who was then the Assistant Director of Public Health, presented a comprehensive study entitled: "The Tuberculosis Program for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" in which he set out an "Organization Plan for a Division of Tuberculosis, Department of Public Health". This report also included a study of the clinical, epidemiological and laboratory aspects of the disease constituting a valuable guide to the professional staff in the fight against tuberculosis.

It would appear that as a consequence of Dr. Conover's initiative, and taking his study as a guide, efforts were made to initiate systematic tuberculosis control. From 1959 to 1962, a large part of the population underwent tuberculin-testing, followed by BCG vaccination of tuberculin-negatives. A great number of 70-mm X-rays

<sup>5</sup> See *Official Records of the Security Council, Twentieth Year, Special Supplement No. 1*, para. 120.

were also taken. This campaign, however, seems to have had no follow-up in several of the districts.

In some areas a new survey was started more recently, but the existing X-ray facilities and the very small number of qualified personnel, especially X-ray technicians, did not allow the examination of more than a fraction of all persons who needed a closer investigation after tuberculin-testing. The existing record, therefore, does not represent the present tuberculosis situation accurately and although all the physicians are aware of tuberculosis as a major health problem in their district, they do not know its real extent.

On Rota and Koror islands, where more recent surveys have been carried out, the results seem to indicate that the prevalence rate at the time of the investigation was not high. These islands, however, are provided with hospital facilities and the results cannot, therefore, be considered as applicable everywhere.

In general, tuberculosis control was found to be restricted to care and follow-up of known tuberculosis patients and survey of their contacts. A programme for a long-term, systematic tuberculosis control in the whole of the Territory and instructions for carrying out such a programme do not exist. There is need to plan for the regular PPD-testing of all school children and the systematic BCG vaccination of all newborn. It also appears to the team that apart from X-ray surveys, bacteriological methods of case-finding should be given the importance they deserve.

There are tuberculosis wards in every district hospital. However, in two of them tuberculosis and leprosy patients occupied the same ward. In one of these hospitals, a mental patient, a tuberculosis patient and a leprosy patient shared a room.

The existing laboratory facilities are not sufficient for the proper diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. With the exception of one hospital, there are no facilities for the culture of tuberculosis organism. The investigation of the resistance of tuberculosis bacilli against specific drugs cannot, therefore, be carried out.

#### 5.1.2.3 X-ray facilities

The team paid special attention to the X-ray equipment in all areas. It was found that in the majority of the district hospitals, the X-ray facilities were not adequate for the proper diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis. This applies particularly to tomography and fluoroscopy, both of which are important for good clinical tuberculosis work, and are not available anywhere in the Territory.

Facilities for other radiological diagnostic procedures such as abdominal X-rays were also deficient but the equipment was satisfactory for fracture work.

One of the field hospitals (Kusaie) had no X-ray facilities at all. In the other two field hospitals, X-ray facilities were regarded as adequate for bone X-rays only. The quality of films taken was very variable even where newer equipment was available. Voltage fluctuations, the competence and training of technicians and dark-room quality all play a part in contributing to this inadequacy.

A considerable number of X-ray units are old military equipment and prone to break down. As most of these are no longer in production, replacement parts are difficult to obtain. Some units were reported to have been out of

order for long periods of time. An X-ray repair man is based on Majuro and does his best. It is understood that a more experienced medical instrument repair technician with special experience in X-ray repairs is being recruited.

One new X-ray unit that had recently been delivered to a district hospital had not been installed due to lack of space.

X-rays are read by the Micronesian medical staff who have only a limited amount of experience and, with a very few exceptions, no specialized training. It would be expecting a great deal of them, even with very satisfactory chest X-rays, to give consistent and accurate X-ray interpretation. With the present uncertain quality of X-rays, the task is all the more difficult.

Dark-room facilities were in general adequate but development techniques undoubtedly varied with the competence of the technicians involved. It is clear that a great deal of attention will have to be given to their further and more formal training.

To sum up, there is some basis for the complaint about the quality of X-rays which can be taken by the existing equipment. It is, in fact, possible to take useful chest X-rays in some of the hospital centres, but these are not readily accessible to the majority of the outlying population. Moreover, district centre facilities alone cannot solve the problems of mass X-ray surveys in the Territory. The team, therefore, concludes that although this complaint in the petition may be overstated, it has a basis in fact.

We also feel that, in the X-ray context, the statement which appears on page 91 of the sixteenth annual report already cited above, namely, "tuberculosis continues to be a major health problem, and all possible measures are being taken to minimize the effects of this disease, as well as to attend to its control", could be misleading.

#### 5.1.2.4 Leprosy control

The team was unable to visit the island of Pingelap as we were officially informed that it has insufficient sheltered water available to allow a landing or take-off in the lagoon. This island is reported to have the highest prevalence of leprosy and has the only leprosarium in the Territory. Only a health aide is stationed there. On the basis of information obtained from staff members who had served there, the Pingelap leprosarium appears to be inadequate for its purpose.

There is no leprosy specialist in the Territory. The nearest hospital to serve the leprosarium is at Ponape, located more than 150 miles away.

The need for a systematic leprosy survey, which has not been carried out for a number of years, was repeatedly represented to us by the medical staff of several districts and the team fully agrees that this should be undertaken.

#### 5.1.2.5 Mental health

As far as the team could see, the most urgent problem in the field of mental health in the Trust Territory is the hospitalization of chronic mental patients. There is no specialist in mental health or in psychiatry in the Territory and none of the medical officers working there seems to have had any special psychiatric training. Some of the district hospitals are provided with a mental ward. However, in the older hospitals this ward consists merely of one or more cells, built for the isolation of violent or

excited patients. Where even this facility does not exist, patients are still kept in jail. The team saw two mental patients, both of whom were said to have committed homicide, locked in jail.

In the new hospital in Palau what was intended as a mental ward is used for nurses' accommodation because, we were told, it was not well designed for its original purpose.

The nearest hospital, with a ward for psychiatric cases and a specialist in psychiatry, is the Naval Hospital in Guam. In the Trust Territory itself in the absence of a psychiatrist, no proper treatment is given.

The medical officers in several districts stressed the need for a properly equipped psychiatric ward. The problem of psychiatric treatment and psychiatric nursing would, however, still remain and for this purpose at least one medical officer in each district hospital will have to be given a short intensive training in psychiatry. At the same time, special training will also have to be given to one or two nurses in each district hospital in the nursing care of psychiatric patients.

#### 5.1.2.6 *Environmental sanitation*

Environmental sanitation is perhaps the most important form of health protection for a population. The deficiencies in environmental health services are underlined by the prevalence of diseases due to poor sanitation. Gastro-enteritis is common throughout the Territory and is a major cause of child mortality. During the team's visit to Yap, there was a gastro-enteritis epidemic with the very young principally affected. Amoebiasis is very common. Ascariasis is said to affect 90 per cent of the population, indicating a high degree of soil pollution with human excreta. Hookworm also appears to be common in some areas where conditions are favourable.

Cultural difficulties and population patterns have to be taken into account. There are, therefore, no ready-made solutions for some of the detailed problems which vary from island to island and even within islands. The difficulties are not insuperable but they will require a concentrated attack by well-qualified and experienced people with funds at their disposal and with some knowledge of the social factors as well as technical know-how.

Saipan headquarters has on its staff a Director of Sanitation Services and an assistant, both Micronesian. Their training is not up to professional standards but they appeared competent within their limitations.

The position of a sanitary engineer has, it is understood, been established and funded and recruitment is under way.

The team was informed that the Director of Sanitation and his assistant were not always fully accepted by the United States non-medical personnel in the field and that their competence was questioned. The recruitment of a sanitary engineer was welcomed as, through him, the sanitary staff expected to find a greater working potential. The team observed that the sanitarians at present spent too much of their time in service to the Administration personnel in residential areas and too little in helping the general population.

The training of sanitation staff is largely in-service in kind and not fully adequate. They are expected to help with latrine construction, water supply, garbage disposal and pest control. They work closely with the Department of Public Works on water supply and are expected to do

the bacteriological water testing for which they are not sufficiently trained. The need for further and more formal training for sanitarians is strongly felt.

The Department of Public Works is responsible for such water treatment plants and piped supplies as are in existence. It was the team's impression that liaison between health and public works, though good in some areas, was not fully adequate in others and that the professional qualifications of public works technical staff could be improved.

That much can be accomplished without very large funds and highly trained manpower was demonstrated in the village of Ngiwal on Babelthaupt Island, Palau District. Through local initiative there were clean well-laid-out streets, reasonable latrine facilities and a good piped water supply built with salvaged Japanese material to every house. Labour came from the villagers, technical advice from the Administration. It demonstrates the value of involving the community in sanitation efforts and to work with them as well as for them for lasting results.

Water treatment plants were inspected in Ponape, Truk, Yap and Palau. In all cases the piped water catered only for a small percentage of the population of the island, let alone the district.

Treatment was not considered to be fully adequate in any of the plants seen. The filter at Ponape was under repair and chlorination by the dry method appeared to be insufficiently controlled.

At Truk, there was rather a slow flow of water into the treatment plant and its automatic chlorinator had been out of order for some years.

A water treatment plant in Koror (Palau District) supplied only about 200 homes but had a large capacity. The charge for water was said to be a limiting factor. All these three plants (Ponape, Truk and Koror) were originally Japanese-built.

A newly built plant was seen in Yap but at the time of the visit it was not yet operational. The Yap water supply was polluted and discoloured. The reservoir from which the water is pumped is a low-lying brownish pool which is very liable to contamination. It might be taxing for any treatment plant to produce safe water from it consistently.

The difficulty of water supply to a scattered population is great, and the outer islands have particular problems. This applies to excreta disposal also. While sewerage provision may be possible in some areas, as is being tried in Saipan and Ebaye, properly constructed family latrines appear to be the practical answer. A programme for water-seal latrines, which would seem to offer the best prospects wherever they are feasible, has only just started. We were informed that fifteen such latrines had been installed in the Marshalls but only one in the Palau District.

The few garbage disposal areas that were inspected showed inadequate care. They were poorly soil-covered so that fly breeding and rodent encouragement could not be excluded.

One of the important deficiencies noted was the inadequacy of sanitary facilities for schools. Some schools had been built without toilets or adequate water supply undoubtedly through lack of planning and co-ordination. The deficiency had been realized by the Administration and remedial steps are being taken, albeit slowly. In one

case, Truk, a new school had to be closed because of the fouling of the grounds due to the absence of toilets.

In the light of our observation that the great majority of the population has an unsupervised water supply, the following statement on page 98 of the sixteenth annual report could be misleading:

“Water is supplied by means of pipeline from Administration-supervised sources at the district centers. In other areas, fresh water is obtained by rain catchment or from springs, streams, and shallow wells. District sanitarians check and supervise water supply, including chlorination and examination of samples.”

It would be fair to say that although progress has been slow, these facts are realized now and remedial action is being taken or planned. There is, however, as yet no defined long-term over-all programme.

#### 5.1.2.7 *Maternal and child health and nutrition*

Although the team was conscious of the importance of programmes in maternal and child health and nutrition, it did not have sufficient time to make a detailed investigation in these areas.

#### 5.1.2.8 *Medical care services*

##### *Hospitals*

The team visited all the district and field hospitals in the Territory. Our observations will be chiefly limited to a discussion of the equipment in these hospitals, since this has a bearing on one of the complaints in the petition.

We found that while there is a considerable amount of modern equipment in the six district hospitals, there is also a great deal of equipment which is ancient or decrepit. There is some necessary equipment that is not provided in some of the district hospitals; as an example, only two district hospitals have bed-pan sluices. The field hospitals have little equipment that can be said to be truly modern. In Rota the equipment is quite tolerable and some of the equipment in the Ebaye field hospital is workable. The worst of all is the equipment in the field hospital at Kusaie to which the description of ancient and decrepit, as used by the petitioners, can apply.

It seems to the team that, on the one hand, the flat statement in the sixteenth annual report that the hospitals are equipped with modern equipment cannot be truly substantiated, particularly if the field hospitals are included. On the other hand, all six district hospitals have some modern equipment and some other equipment which, although not of recent purchase, is nevertheless serviceable. The position is best in the newer hospitals in Majuro, Saipan and Koror, and worse in Truk, Yap and Ponape.

It is true that all hospitals and field hospitals have laboratories but in two of the field hospitals, Ebaye and Kusaie, these are sketchy. The equipment of the laboratories has been described elsewhere in this report.

It is also true that all hospitals and field hospitals have dental surgeries but these do not all have modern equipment. Some have dental units which are truly decrepit and in one case only a foot-pedal drill was in use. A very good dental unit, on the other hand, has been installed in the Marianas District Hospital.

A final comment is the great need for better maintenance of existing hospitals and equipment.

##### *Dispensaries*

The team visited at least one dispensary in each district. Due to the great distances which separate the outer islands from the district centres where the hospitals are located and also due to the distances and the poor means of communication on the main islands, the dispensaries need to be more than simple first-aid stations. The team has seen the important role played by the dispensaries in midwifery and in the diagnosis and treatment of common diseases. This is demonstrated by the use of considerable amounts of potent drugs, including antibiotics.

There are more than 100 field dispensaries in the Trust Territory. Even in the comparatively few the team had the opportunity to visit, there were marked differences in building standards and equipment. Considerable variations were also noticeable in the quality and training of the health aides or nurse aides in charge.

Since the equipment of a dispensary has to correspond to the professional competence of the person working there, it has to be relatively unsophisticated. One of the most valuable services field dispensaries can render is in the field of prevention. Refrigerators for the storage of vaccines are therefore amongst the most needed items of equipment. As already stated, most of the dispensaries visited by the team had been provided with kerosene refrigerators.

A uniform or reasonably uniform standard for dispensary buildings would be desirable. At present, dispensary buildings vary from tin or wooden sheds, some in very bad repair, to dispensaries built in native style. One of the nicest and best kept seen was in the Yap District, built of local materials and a thatched roof and a well-kept concrete floor. Native building materials are, however, subject to rapid deterioration and unless a method of preservation can be found, more permanent materials will have to be used. Sanitation facilities were usually inadequate and sometimes absent. Only one dispensary was seen which had running water. In those that had beds, including delivery beds, the mattresses were in a very poor state and not fit for patients.

Plans for progressive dispensary buildings are stated to be under consideration. While these plans are maturing, it would be useful if a training programme specifically designed for dispensary personnel were instituted.

#### 5.1.2.9 *Laboratory services*

Laboratory services are an essential requirement for up-to-date health services, both curative and preventive. It is, however, essential that laboratories should not only have equipment and supplies but also trained, supervised staff with built-in-checking methods so that uniform standards and accuracy can be maintained.

The team noted that a great deal of effort had been made to supply the district hospitals with laboratory apparatus although not all of the equipment was modern and not all of it in working order. In general, there was probably more available than could be used with any accuracy by the laboratory staff at their level of competence. Almost all hospital laboratories, for instance, possess photo-electric colorimeters. Some were not in working order. In the case of those in use, our impression was that the fluctuating voltage and uncertain calibration made the results suspect.



In general, bacteriological facilities were poor. With the exception of the Marianas District Hospital, little culture work could be performed. There were no media preparation rooms and a number of laboratories had no media supplies at all. In effect, therefore, the laboratories, despite some sophisticated equipment, tended to confine themselves to simple procedures such as blood counts, urinalysis, direct stool examinations, and direct bacteriological smears. The accuracy of haemoglobin estimations where these were attempted tended to be doubtful. It was, however, noted that many laboratories had the equipment for micro-haematocrits.

Clinical chemistry was very limited. Some serological services were available. The Kahn test was the most common venereal disease screen. Two laboratories were able to do the more accurate VDRL test but had no rotators. No laboratory had facilities for histopathology.

The Trust Territory requires a central laboratory under a competent director. For the present, it may be possible to make an arrangement with the Guam Naval Hospital to act as a reference laboratory. Some specimens are now referred to Guam but it appears that results are not always rapidly reported.

It is essential to establish reliable public health laboratory services within the hospital laboratory. The greatest need is in routine water testing. Nowhere is there now a reliable water testing programme. In some districts millipore kits were being used by the sanitarians. These, if properly used and interpreted, could be of great value.

In conclusion, the laboratory services of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands need considerable improvement before they can become a reliable aid to curative medicine and to health protection. The efforts made in the continued procurement of equipment are acknowledged. The supply procedure for laboratory expendables seems to need betterment. Particular attention may have to be paid to the quality of laboratory staff and to their training.

#### 5.1.2.10 Health education

Numerous references are made in various parts of the sixteenth annual report to health education activities, and the general impression on reading the report is that these activities have been effective in improving health generally and sanitation in particular. Considering the inadequate state of environmental sanitation as described in the preceding section, the team could not entirely confirm this impression.

Although we did not examine the curriculum of health education in the schools, or observe actual teaching methods, our discussions with the sanitarians led us to conclude that they are themselves not satisfied with their progress on account of lack of adequate budgets, means of transportation and supplies. Nor did we see many signs of a strong health education programme in the places visited.

We encountered instances of local participation by the community in the work of the Health Department, such as village dispensaries which were built by local people and the water supply system which was built through community effort. The only community group which met us was an *ad hoc* meeting called by a traditional leader who was also deputy speaker of the Congress of

Micronesia, and this group later sent us a written representation which is reproduced in annex IV below.

## 5.2 Personnel

### 5.2.1 General

The Administration reports that one of the four main objectives of the public health programme is "to carry on a technical training programme for Micronesian medical service personnel".

#### 5.2.1.1 Training of medical and dental officers

We found that as of June 1965, there were 43 "medical officers" to serve an estimated population of close to 90,000. Included in this number of medical officers are eight non-Micronesian graduate physicians with the degree of M.D. The 35 Micronesian "medical officers" and "assistant medical officers" are not graduates of an approved medical school. Three of them have only an elementary school education, and were trained in the wards as apprentices during the Japanese administration. Another six were trained as naval medical assistants in the Guam Naval Hospital, and the rest were trained in the Suva Medical School in Fiji, as described in the report, with short periods of "residency" training in the Naval Hospital in Guam, at the Hilo Hospital in Hawaii, or at the East West Center in Hawaii.

There are also 20 dental officers trained in Fiji, two physical therapists, and 22 sanitarians.

The ratio between physicians and the population is one physician to approximately 2,000 people in the Trust Territory as compared with one physician to 750 people in the United States. If only physicians whose qualifications are recognized in the United States of America are considered, the ratio in the Trust Territory is one physician to approximately 11,000 people.

The ratio for dental officers is one to 4,500 people.

With the exception of one Director of Dental Health, a United States D.D.S. with graduate training in public health, who is stationed at headquarters, none of the dental officers holds qualifications which are recognized in the United States. All of the 18 dental assistants (hygienists, nurses, technicians, aides and aide-trainees) who perform services such as extractions, fillings, and removal of tartar deposits, were trained either as apprentices in the local hospitals or in a School of Dental Nursing in Majuro, Marshall Islands District, which was closed in 1964.

It appears that the Administration has finally decided to discontinue the training of medical officers in Fiji when the three students who are still there have completed their studies. Scholarships are now being given to High School graduates for full medical training leading to the degree of M.D. As of October 1965, nine of these students are enrolled in the College of Guam, two are in Colleges in the United States, and four are in the University of the Philippines.

In addition, one of the Suva, Fiji, graduates has begun a special pre-med year at Georgetown University in Washington which will be followed by the full medical course leading to the M.D. degree.

It is realized that it will be twelve years before the new crop of United States medical school graduates begins to be available. Meanwhile, no clear decision has been taken

about where and how the medical officers who will be required for any programme of expansion will be found. The United States Public Health Service and a private organization in the United States have been suggested as possible sources of recruitment.

To fill this gap, some consideration should be given to the training of a local category of health worker, whose curriculum will be adapted to the prevailing medical and public health needs of the Territory and who could usefully be employed in the hospitals, but more particularly in the outlying dispensaries where, under the present conditions, it may not be possible to post a medical officer. Such workers could well meet a permanent need as their training would equip them to deal more adequately with the routine programmes of isolated localities without requiring as close a supervision as is now necessary for the nurse aides.

#### 5.2.1.2 Training of nurses

The sixteenth annual report frankly admits a chronic nursing shortage which has been further accentuated by the plans to expand medical services by building new hospitals.

As of June 1965, there were only five nurses whose qualifications are registerable in the United States (R.N.). The Micronesian nursing staff includes 88 graduates of the Trust Territory Nursing School and 216 health and nurse aides of both sexes.

The ratio between registered nurses (R.N.) and the population is one nurse per 18,000 persons in the Trust Territory as compared with nearly three per thousand in the United States. If the locally trained graduate nurses are included, the ratio in the Trust Territory becomes less than one per thousand or, roughly, one-third of the United States ratio.

We visited the School of Nursing which was completing its second year in Saipan in temporary quarters after 10 years in Palau. Although budgetary provisions were made in 1963 for new school buildings adjacent to the Marianas District Hospital, we were told that a disagreement about its site held up the beginning of construction for over a year.

The Director of the Nursing School also serves full-time as nurse supervisor for all the Trust Territory. In this capacity, she visits the district hospitals and conducts annual refresher courses on specific subjects, one of which was being held in Palau at the time of our visit.

The teaching staff consists, besides the Director, of two United States registered nurses whose work is supplemented from time to time by lecturers drawn from other departments.

We observed that while the staff and the students appeared to be enthusiastic, the quality of training offered was adversely affected by the poor educational background of the students, and by the lack of sufficient numbers of registered nurses to supervise the students in the wards. Although graduation from High School is now the entrance requirement, proficiency in reading and speaking English (which is the language of instruction in the Nursing School) leaves much to be desired.

It has recently been decided to begin the training of nurses at the United States level of registered nurse. As of October 1965, two scholarship students were in the United States of America undergoing nurses' training

and seven were at the College of Guam taking up pre-nursing courses which will, presumably, be followed by full R.N. training in Hawaii or other parts of the United States.

The nurse aides and health aides form the majority of the personnel in each hospital. As of June 1965, there was a total of 216 such workers, in the ratio of one aide to every 410 persons. The aides naturally come into closest contact with those who seek medical assistance in the hospitals and dispensaries. The quality of the service given is closely related to the quality of training received. When it is noted that all the aides receive only a "practical" training, with no approved curriculum, it can be seen that medical care in the Territory must necessarily be short of the minimum acceptable standards in the United States. The deficiencies of supplies and equipment in the hospitals and inadequacies of facilities for the care of the sick further hinder sound training and fuller understanding of what constitutes proper and adequate medical care.

#### 6. PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE PETITION

The team considers that the complaints contained in paragraph 2 of the petition have been adequately dealt with in section 5 above, "Observations and findings". There is, however, one item in this paragraph on which the team had to seek further clarification. This is the note that "the concluding statements as they appear in the medical portion of the 16th annual report were not prepared by a physician". The petitioner explained that the "concluding statements" did not signify any specific portions of the Report but alluded to the inferences and conclusions that appeared in each section. The Assistant Commissioner, concerned with the preparation of the Report, explained to the team the precise procedure that is usually followed in its compilation. According to him, on due dates, his office prepared initially a chapter on health in a skeleton form based on the reports of previous years. This was sent to the Director of the Department of Public Health to scrutinize and to complete not only its script but also its statistical section. Thereafter, his office made no alterations in the substance of the report except for minor editorial changes where necessary. According to him, the actual contents of the report represent the views of the Director of the Department of Public Health and not those of his office or any other layman.

The team was unable to pursue this matter further but, from the investigations as far as they went, it would appear to the team that the Director of the Department of Public Health was perhaps remiss in not paying sufficient attention to the wording of the report.

#### 7. PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE PETITION

The complaint in paragraph 3 of the petition states that "attempts to point out such discrepancies and deficiencies by professionally competent people have been unsuccessful, and culminated in the firing of a highly competent and urgently needed Director of Medical Services". In order to reach a conclusion on this complaint, it became clear to the team after we had begun our inquiries in the districts that it would be necessary to examine certain documents in detail. The High Commissioner provided these at the team's request.



From discussions and a study of the documents, it appeared to the team that there had been a long-standing, growing and widespread dissatisfaction with the medical facilities provided to the people of the Trust Territory. These inadequacies had been pointed out in a series of independent studies and surveys which led to the United States Government policy treatment that "health services in the Trust Territory shall be at least to the minimum acceptable standards of a United States community". This policy statement was quoted to us over and over again.

The documents which we studied included the reports of two official United States missions; one headed by Dr. Solomon and the other by Dr. Aufranc. Both of these examined the facilities of the Department of Medical Services and made suggestions for their improvement. We also studied reports made by individual members of the medical staff which similarly made suggestions about improving the conditions in hospitals and dispensaries.

An organization and management study by Honka and Baggs had also reviewed the present administrative structure and made proposals for reorganization.

We saw evidence of various steps which the Administration had already taken towards implementing several of the suggestions made. It was clear to us, however, that the medical staff were not satisfied because they felt that they had not participated as fully in planning for the future as they thought they should have.

Among the steps already taken by the Administering Authority to improve the health services were successive increases in the budget for public health, excluding supporting services; from \$620,000 in 1962 to \$1 million in 1963, to \$1.9 million in 1964 and to \$2.12 million for the fiscal year 1965.

The local medical staff, however, could not help but notice that the over-all increase of the Trust Territory budget from \$8.2 million in 1959 to \$15.79 million in 1964 did not represent a special intensification of effort to meet the deficiencies in the health programme. Expenditures on health services, including the cost of construction, continued to remain at an average of 10 per cent of the total expenditures of the Territory.

The local medical staff also compared the *per capita* expenditure on health in the Trust Territory with the *per capita* expenditure in nearby Guam and in American Samoa. In Guam, for example, in 1965, the *per capita*, expenditure, excluding construction costs, for health services was \$30 and in American Samoa it was \$89. In the Trust Territory, the *per capita* figure for the same year was only \$24.

Another inevitable comparison was with the Naval Hospital in Guam, where the local physicians had each spent some time as residents and where the conditions were in such marked contrast with those in the Trust Territory hospitals that it constituted a second important cause of the petition. The Guam hospital is operated on an annual budget of about \$2 million as compared with the \$1.9 million spent on health for the entire Trust Territory in 1964.

The Administration has already set a commendable example by accelerated effort in the Department of Education, where the impact of the programme was

immediately noticeable in the form of new schools and new housing for the teachers. The education budget, excluding the cost of construction, more than doubled from seven per cent in 1961 to more than 18 per cent of the total budget in 1965. This, of course, is a necessary step which would benefit all social programmes, including health. The local medical officers, however, gave the team the impression that they would have appreciated similar efforts in the Department of Health.

When the Director of Health Services died in 1963, the Administration took prompt steps to recruit a new Director who had public health qualifications and had also served as a Commissioner of Health in one of the States. The newly appointed Director began working to establish a programme of public health and medical care which would more closely approximate the standards which had been set in the Presidential policy statement.

We were able to examine the proposal which he made for the establishment of a functioning Department of Health in which clear and direct relationships would be established between headquarters and the districts. We saw his comments on the annual report of health activities in the Territory. We also examined a carefully prepared projection of needs of the Department of Public Health in 1966 through 1970. To the team, these plans of the Director reflected adequate professional competence.

The local medical staff had been encouraged by the appointment of the new Director and his approach to their common problem. His dismissal was, therefore, both a disappointment and a discouragement.

The team did not consider it to be within its terms of reference to proceed any further into the facts of the dismissal of the Director of Medical Services and has, therefore, no additional comments to offer.

#### 8. PARAGRAPH 4 OF THE PETITION

The complaint in this paragraph is worded as follows: "Petitions by some of us to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior of the United States of America for an impartial investigation of administrative action in these matters have been neither acknowledged nor apparently acted upon."

The team confined its attention to an inquiry into the facts of this complaint which were found to be as follows. The earliest communication sent to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior which could be described as a petition was one written by Dr. Daniel J. Schneider, dated 12 March 1965. Other "petitions" which we examined were, first, a letter written by Dr. Arobati Hicking on 6 April 1965, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and, second, a letter dated 3 May signed by Dr. Robert F. Gloor and three other United States members of the headquarters staff of the Health Department. The second letter which was addressed to the President of the United States cannot properly be taken into consideration as it bears the same date as the petition to the United Nations.

The only reply which we saw was a letter dated 30 April 1965, from the Under-secretary of the Interior, acknowledging Dr. Hicking's letter of 6 April. This was received by Dr. Hicking after he had sent the petition to the United Nations on 3 May 1965.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

In the foregoing sections, the team has attempted to present the results of its investigations under its terms of reference. The status of public health services in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, as found by the team, was still below the standards that the Administration has set itself. In the field of medical care, there was a shortage of qualified medical officers, nurses and paramedical staff. Some of the hospitals required new buildings while others needed important additions. A great deal of capital equipment required replacement and the supply system of medical stores needed urgent overhaul. The maintenance of existing facilities and equipment was inadequate.

In the field of preventive medicine, amongst other deficiencies, a well-defined programme for leprosy was wanting, and tuberculosis control needed to be revived and pursued systematically. Measures of environmental sanitation were in the initial stages of development. The immunization programme, however, was found to be proceeding reasonably satisfactorily.

There was, therefore, justification for the complaints in the petition and the team cannot but agree that certain statements in the health section of the sixteenth annual report of the Administering Authority to the United Nations on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were inaccurate and others were liable to create misleading impressions.

The team is, however, anxious to emphasize that despite these shortcomings, much real progress has been effected recently in the Territory and that active steps are being taken to remedy many of these defects. The team was given copies of the lists of new capital equipment which is said to be on order and which, when it is forthcoming, should meet some of the pressing deficiencies of the district hospitals. We were also informed that:

(a) Arrangements were being made to recruit additional specialist staff for the headquarters;

(b) Appropriations had been sanctioned for the construction of two new hospitals; and funds have been requested for a third;

(c) Proposals were being submitted for a further increase in the budget allocation for health.

These plans, if carried out, should improve the situation considerably and justify the team in viewing the present as but a phase in the Territory's progress towards its ultimate objective.

The team cannot, however, overemphasize the immediate need for a systematic long-term health plan which would necessarily include an extensive training programme and which would be appropriately phased to follow a definite schedule in keeping with the available resources of trained manpower and supporting administrative facilities, so that the programme will materialize as planned. This is necessary as, owing to their past disappointments, the Micronesian as well as the non-Micronesian medical staff has come to be somewhat sceptical of promises of future developments. Indeed, the team encountered the latter attitude so consistently that it is inclined to consider this to be one of the causes of the petition. Other causes have already been referred to in the body of the report, such as the absence of a direct link of professional and administrative relationship

between the medical staff at headquarters and the districts, and the contrast between the standards of health services in Micronesia and in Guam. To the team, the most significant finding, however, was that on the main health issues, a majority of the non-Micronesian medical staff held identical views indicating that the complaints were based on professional considerations rather than political. At no place did the Micronesian medical staff confront the team with complaints regarding the existing inadequacies in their pay, allowances and conditions of service.

It would appear to the team, however, that a deeper factor may be involved in the critical dissatisfaction prevalent amongst the medical staff, namely, the emergence of what the 1964 United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has called the "Micronesian Self". This has been brought about by the educational and social advancement in the Territory resulting from the recent forward-looking programmes. In other words, the Administering Authority could be said to have become the victim of the success of its own enlightened policies.

The team has reason to anticipate that this attitude of the local staff would harden materially in the future, resulting in demands for improved health services that would become more and more insistent, as more qualified Micronesian medical officers join the ranks. In doing this, the staff would be playing just the role assigned to it by the late President John F. Kennedy when he said: "Let it be clear that this Administration recognizes the value to daring and dissent — that we greet healthy controversy as the hallmark of healthy change."

### ANNEX I

#### *Petition from Dr. Arobati Hicking concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*

(Circulated in accordance with rule 85, para. 1,  
of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council)

Dr. Arobati Hicking  
Headquarters  
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands  
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950  
May 3, 1965

His Excellency U Thant  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
New York 16, New York

Excellency:

Enclosed is a notice of grievance against the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

We are directing this to you with confidence that you will see that it is placed in proper channels for action.

It is not our intent to cause embarrassment to anyone, but we do intend to see that some action is taken to clear the air concerning these matters.

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) Dr. Arobati HICKING

#### NOTICE OF GRIEVANCE

We, the undersigned members of the professional staff of the Department of Medical Services of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations a serious grievance against the Administration of the Trust Territory, as follows:

1. The Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has not adequately supported its obligation to "protect the health of the inhabitants". (Preamble to the Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese Mandated Islands, Article 6, para. 3.)

2. The reports of the United Nations pertaining to the section on Public Health contain statements that are literally untrue or misleading, as well as implications that are at variance with the truth as we have experienced it. Selected specific instances are as follows: On pages 90 and 91 of the 16th Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, it states that the nine hospitals are equipped with modern equipment. This is untrue. The equipment for the most part is ancient, decrepit, or nonexistent. On page 91, in reference to tuberculosis, it states that "all possible measures are being taken to minimize the effects of this disease as well as to attempt its control". This is misleading. It is impossible with the equipment available to take a useful chest x-ray in most of the Territory. On page 91, with reference to mental health, is the statement: "Psychiatric cases requiring confinement are treated in mental wards at the hospitals." This is untrue. Many mental patients are confined in jail or cages because psychiatric facilities are nonexistent. In one hospital mental patients are confined in a tuberculosis and leprosy ward. It should be noted that the concluding statements as they appear in the medical portion of the sixteenth annual report were not prepared by a physician.

3. Attempts to point out such discrepancies and deficiencies by professionally competent people have been unsuccessful, and culminated in the firing of a highly competent and urgently needed Director of Medical Services.

4. Petitions by some of us to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior of the United States of America for an impartial investigation of administrative action in these matters have been neither acknowledged nor apparently acted upon.

Therefore, we request that a thorough and impartial and professionally expert investigation of these matters, directly in the field, be conducted as soon as possible so that the true state of affairs may be and properly dealt with in order that adequate programs for change and improvement may be instituted to effectively promote the health and welfare of the people of the Trust Territory.

(Signed) Dr. Arobati HICKING  
and ten others  
(signatures illegible)

Saipan, Mariana Islands  
April 30, 1965

## ANNEX II

### Curricula vitae of the members of the team of investigators

#### CURRICULUM VITAE OF DR. M. K. AFRIDI

Dr. Monawar Khan Afridi was born in Kohat, Pakistan, in 1900. He graduated in medicine in St. Andrews, Scotland, and took his diploma in tropical medicine and hygiene at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. He began his career with the Indian Medical Service in 1924 and specialized in bacteriology. He served as a malarialogist in the Indian Research Department and as a consultant malarialogist in many parts of the world during the war. Successively he was Director of the Malaria Institutes of India and then of Pakistan. In 1949, Dr. Afridi joined the staff of the World Health Organization (WHO) as Deputy Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean. Later he held various posts with the Pakistan Government and served as Surgeon General in East Pakistan and Director of Health Services of the North West Frontier Province until his retirement in 1955. In 1958, Dr. Afridi was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Peshawar University and served in that capacity until 1962, when he became the Honorary Consultant to the Ministry of Health, Government of Pakistan. Dr. Afridi has been a member of the WHO Expert Panel on Malaria since 1952 and a member of the WHO Expert Committee on Malaria at seven of its meetings, at one of which he was elected Chairman. He was also

delegate of Pakistan at the First and Second World Health Assemblies in 1948 and 1949, Chief Delegate at the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Assemblies. He was elected Chairman of the Programme and Budget Committee of the Health Assembly in 1960 and Chairman of the WHO Executive Board in 1962. In 1964, Dr. Afridi was elected President of the Seventeenth World Health Assembly. At the Seventeenth World Health Assembly, Dr. Afridi was awarded the Darling Foundation medal and prize in recognition of his contribution to the advancement and study of malaria eradication.

#### CURRICULUM VITAE OF DR. ARNOLD SAUTER

Dr. Arnold Sauter was born in 1908 and studied at the Faculties of Medicine of the Universities of Geneva and Zurich, receiving his Federal Diploma of Medicine in 1933 in Zurich. From 1933 to 1939, Dr. Sauter served in several hospitals as an Assistant in Psychiatry, Internal Medicine and Surgery. In 1939, he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in Basel. During the next four years he practised general medicine and in 1943 was appointed an Assistant Medical Officer in the Federal Office of Public Health in Berne. In 1947, he was appointed Deputy-Director, in which capacity he served until 1954. In 1955 he was appointed Director of the Federal Office of Public Health in Berne, in which capacity he is at present serving. Dr. Sauter has made notable contributions in the field of tuberculosis. He is a member of the WHO Expert Advisory Panel on Tuberculosis.

Dr. Sauter was a member of the Swiss delegation of observers at the International Health Conference in New York in 1946. Since 1956, he has been Chief of the Swiss delegation to the World Health Assemblies. He was a Vice-President of the Eleventh World Health Assembly and President of the Technical Discussions at the Fourteenth World Health Assembly. He has also been Vice-President and President of the Regional Committee for Europe. He was Chairman of the European Conference of Nurses (1953), of the European Conference on Hospital Statistics and their application in Health Administration (1958), of the Scientific Group on Research in Tuberculosis (1960) and the European Conference on Health Statistics (1965).

#### CURRICULUM VITAE OF DR. J. KAREFA-SMART

Dr. John Karefa-Smart was born in 1915 in Sierra Leone. He obtained his medical degree and a diploma in Tropical Medicine at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and also the degree of Master of Public Health at Harvard University, United States of America. After hospital work in Sierra Leone, Dr. Karefa-Smart taught preventive and social medicine from 1949 to 1952 at Ibadan University Medical School, in Nigeria. From 1952 to 1956, he served with the WHO Regional Office for Africa. Elected a Member of Parliament in 1957, Dr. Karefa-Smart entered the Government of Sierra Leone and was successively Minister of Lands, Mines and Labour, Minister of Defence, and Minister of External Affairs (1961-1964). In this capacity, he headed the Sierra Leone delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations. He served as member of the WHO Executive Board at five sessions and was Vice-Chairman of two of them. After leaving Government service, he was appointed Associate Director of International Health at the School of Public Health, Columbia University in New York. In August 1965, Dr. Karefa-Smart was appointed Assistant Director-General of the World Health Organization.

## ANNEX III

### Itinerary of the team of investigators

Date	Place	Remarks	Distance covered (in nautical miles)
26 Oct.	Manila	Team members arrived,	
27 Oct.	Manila	Meeting with Regional Director, WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific and staff members.	

Date	Place	Remarks	Distance covered (in nautical miles)	Date	Place	Remarks	Distance covered (in nautical miles)
28 Oct.	Manila	Briefing.			Koror	Arrived from Yap by air. Visited Dr. McDonald.	
29 Oct.	Manila	Briefing. Meeting with Regional Public Health Adviser.			Palau	Memorial (Palau District) Hospital.	258
31 Oct.	Guam	Arrived from Manila.	1,396	12 Nov.	Palau	Boat trip to Ngiwal village. Visited Ngiwal Dispensary. Returned by boat to Koror. Meeting with hospital staff. Visited Koror water treatment plant. Meeting with District Administrator.	
1 Nov.	Guam	Visited the Naval Hospital. Meeting with Deputy High Commissioner, Assistant High Commissioner for Community Services, Acting Director of the Department of Public Health of the Trust Territory, Special Adviser to the High Commissioner (Assistant Director of the Office of International Health of the United States Public Health Service) and representative of the Petitioners.		13 Nov.	Saipan	Arrived from Palau by air via Guam. Meeting with the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory.	709 125
2 Nov.	Ponape	Arrived by air from Guam via Truk. Visited water treatment plant of Colonia, Polynesian village, Ponape refuse dump, Ponape District Hospital.	568 385	15 Nov.	Saipan	Visited Dr. José Torres (Marianas District) Hospital. Meeting with hospital staff. Visited Trust Territory Nursing School.	
3 Nov.	Kusaie	Arrived by air from Ponape. Visited Kusaie Field Hospital. Meeting with District Administrator's Representative and with hospital staff.	297	16 Nov.	Saipan	Meeting with Visiting United States Congressional Group. Meeting with headquarters Health Department staff. Meeting with High Commissioner and Assistant High Commissioner for Community Services.	
	Kwajalein	Arrived by air from Kusaie.	348	17 Nov.	Saipan	Meeting with Deputy High Commissioner, Assistant High Commissioner for Community Services, Assistant High Commissioner for Public Affairs. Meeting with supply staff and visit to medical stores.	
	Ebeye	Trip by boat to Ebeye. Visited Ebeye Field Hospital and Ebeye settlement. Returned by boat to Kwajalein.		18 Nov.	Rota	Arrived by air from Saipan. Visited Rota Field Hospital. Meeting with District Administrator's representative.	74
4 Nov.	Majuro	Arrived by air from Kwajalein. Trip by car to Majuro village. Visited Laura Dispensary. Returned by car. Visited Armer Ishoda Memorial (Marshalls District) Hospital in Majuro. Meeting with hospital staff.	299	19 Nov.	Guam	Arrived from Rota by air. Visited Guam College, meeting with President.	48
	Kwajalein	Returned by air to Kwajalein.	299	20 Nov.	Manila	Arrived from Guam.	1,396
5 Nov.	Ponape	Arrived by air from Kwajalein. Boat trip to Kitti Dispensary. Returned by boat to Colonia. Meeting with hospital staff.	576	22 Nov.	Manila	Work on the report.	
				29 Nov.			
6 Nov.	Ponape	Meeting with District Administrator.					
	Truk	Arrived by air from Ponape. Visited Truk District Hospital. Meeting with hospital staff. Meeting with Moen Municipality Council.	385				
7 Nov.	Truk	Boat trip to Fefan — Inono island. Visited Fefan Dispensary. Returned by boat to Moen. Visited Moen water treatment plant. Meeting with District Administrator.					
8 Nov.	Guam	Arrived from Truk by air.	568				
9 Nov.	Colonia Yap	Arrived from Guam by air. Visited District Hospital. Meeting with hospital staff.	451				
10 Nov.	Yap	Visited water treatment plant, Giliman Dispensary and village, Balebog village and Gagil Dispensary by car.					
11 Nov.	Yap	Meeting with District Administrator and Public Health Nurse.					
						TOTAL	8,182

ANNEX IV  
Memorandum

November 6, 1965

To: Chairman, World Health Organization Visiting Mission  
From: Chairman, Moen Municipal Council  
Subject: Council observation on the health situation on Moen from 1955 to 1965.

Following are the Council observations on the health situation on Moen which we hope might be of help in your visit to Truk as well as the whole Trust Territory.

1. The bed capacity in the hospital has been very limited and inadequate. We recommend that the present bed capacity be tripled.

2. Water sources and supply. There have never been adequate water sources that can supply water to all the community on Moen Island. The present and existing water sources are only sufficient to supply the American community or the community in the center. This Council strongly recommends that better and adequate water

supply be granted and extended to all the villages on Moen Island for better sanitary and health conditions. Furthermore, in the early part of this year, an epidemic of measles broke out and isolation places were lacking. The medical department had asked the Moen Municipal Office to use the assembly places in the villages as isolation places. We allowed this but found that water was lacking; hence all the sanitary and health measures required were not adhered to as water for showers, for washing dirty linen and disposal of human waste etc., was not available.

3. Inadequacy of medical services staff. The medical services have

been understaffed and have been unable to carry out the programs: for example, this Council had set up two dispensaries on Moen which have not been used due to lack of supplies and medicines, and of personnel to dispense medicine and visit the sick.

4. The Council recommends that the present medical services staff or ceiling be adjusted and increased and that new medicines and supplies be purchased.

5. The Council also recommends that a new Director of Dental Services, preferably an American, be hired and added to the dental staff as soon as possible.

### CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

NOTE. This check list includes the documents mentioned during the consideration of agenda item 5 which are not reproduced in the present fascicle.

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/L.1112	Liberia: draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted without change. See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 1</i> , resolution 2144 (XXXIII)



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1966

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 Agenda item 6: Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda \*
 

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## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/OBS.../...		Documents in this series are mimeographed
T/PET.../...		<i>Idem</i>

\* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session*, 1272nd-1277th, 1279th, 1285th and 1287th-1292nd meetings.



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1966

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 Agenda item 7: Arrangements for the dispatch of a periodic visiting mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1967 \*
 

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## CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/L.1113	China and New Zealand: draft resolution	Replaced by T/L.1113/Rev.1
T/L.1113/Rev.1	China and New Zealand: revised draft resolution	Mimeographed. Adopted without change. See <i>Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 1, resolution 2145 (XXXIII)</i>

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\* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session, 1290th and 1293rd meetings.*



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1966

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**Agenda item 9: General Assembly resolution 2111 (XX) on the question of the Trust Territory of Nauru \***


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## CONTENTS

Document No.	Title	Page
T/L.1118	Liberia: draft resolution . . . . .	1

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\* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session, 1285th, 1288th-1293rd, 1295th and 1296th meetings.*

## DOCUMENT T/L.1118

## Liberia: draft resolution

[Original text: English]  
[26 July 1966]

*The Trusteeship Council,*

*Having considered* General Assembly resolution 2111 (XX) of 21 December 1965 on the question of the Trust Territory of Nauru,

*Having heard* the statement of the representative of the Nauruan people, Head Chief Hammer De Roburt, who has addressed the Council as a member of the Australian delegation,

*Having heard* the statement of the Special Representative of the Administering Authority,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* that the Legislative Council was established on 31 January 1966;

2. *Recommends* to the Administering Authority to fix the earliest possible date, but not later than 31 January 1968, for the independence of the Nauruan people in accordance with their freely expressed wishes;

3. *Recommends* to the Administering Authority to take immediate steps irrespective of the cost involved, towards restoring the island of Nauru for habitation by the Nauruan people as a sovereign nation, should the Committee of Experts consider that the rehabilitation of the worked-out land is feasible.





## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1966

**Agenda item 12: Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (General Assembly resolutions 557 (VI) and 753 (VIII) \***

## CONTENTS

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Page</i>
T/1654 and Add.1 and 2	Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General . . . . .	1

\* For the records of the meetings at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session*, 1285th and 1286th meetings.

## DOCUMENTS T/1654 AND ADD.1 AND 2

**Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories:  
report of the Secretary-General**

**DOCUMENT T/1654**

[*Original text: English*]  
[21 June 1966]

1. By General Assembly resolutions 557 (VI) of 18 January 1952 and 753 (VIII) of 9 December 1955, Member States were invited to make available to qualified students from Trust Territories scholarships, fellowships and internships for university study and post-primary and technical education.

2. The programme is administered in accordance with the procedure approved by the Trusteeship Council at its thirteenth session.<sup>1</sup> Under this procedure, the Secretary-General was invited to submit to the Trusteeship Council at least once per year a report containing all appropriate details of the programme. The present report is the fifteenth such report and covers the period from 20 May 1965 to 20 May 1966.

3. As stated in previous reports, in the past the great majority of applications for scholarships under the programme came from students in former Trust Territories in Africa. No scholarships were ever granted to students from the Territories which at present remain under the Trusteeship System: the Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands. During the period covered by the present report, according to the information made available to the Secretary-General, the situation remained unchanged.

4. Information regarding the scholarships made available under the programme for the academic year 1965-1966, and the extent to which they had been utilized, was requested by letters dated 17 March 1966 addressed to

the Member States which had offered scholarships for the previous year.

5. As at 20 May 1966, replies had been received from four offering States, namely Czechoslovakia, Italy, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

6. In a note dated 18 April 1966, the Permanent Representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that all applications from inhabitants of Trust Territories for scholarships to study in Czechoslovakia, would be considered favourably. To date, however, no applications from inhabitants of these Territories have been received.

7. In a note dated 25 April 1966, the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the offer of scholarships by the Italian Government to students from Trust Territories continued to be included in the framework of a programme of scholarships for students from developing countries.

8. In a note dated 26 April 1966, the Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that its previous offer, namely that all applications from inhabitants of the Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands for scholarships to study in institutions in the Soviet Union, including the Patrice Lumumba Friendship University, would be considered favourably, remained unchanged.

9. In a note dated 4 May 1966, the Permanent Representative of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that no awards of the Yugoslav Government had been made to and utilized by students from the Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands.

10. Details of the scholarships made available by Czechoslovakia, Italy, the Union of Soviet Socialist

<sup>1</sup> See *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirteenth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 13, document T/1093.

Republics and Yugoslavia are included in the annex to the present document. The annex also contains details of the scholarships made available by a number of Member States which in previous years had informed the Secretary-General that their offers of scholarships under the programme were continuous. Offers made by other Member States are listed as presumably continued.

11. A description of the scholarships made available under the programme is contained in the sixteenth edition of *Study Abroad, 1966-1968*, published by UNESCO. Copies of *Study Abroad* are sent to the Administering Authorities, and to the United Nations information centres. Details of the scholarships offered are also given in a brochure prepared for distribution in the Trust Territories.

## ANNEX

## Scholarships and fellowships offered to Trust Territory students

<i>Offering State</i>	<i>Date offered</i>	<i>Field of study and duration</i>	<i>Travel expenses</i>	<i>Maintenance and allowances</i>
Burma . . . . .	Original offer of three scholarships made in 1952 and presumably continued during 1965-1966	University, technical studies, agriculture. Tenable from 2-3 years	None	Tuition grant (260 kyats per year), maintenance grant (250 kyats per month), book allowance (up to 200 kyats per year)
Czechoslovakia . . .	Yearly offers made since 1956-1957. <sup>a</sup> Offer continued through 1965-1966	University studies. Tenable from 4-6 years. Preliminary language course. Since 1963, offer extended to secondary and vocational education	Round-trip paid	Tuition, board and lodging, medical and hospital care. Personal allowance
Hungary . . . . .	Yearly offers made since 1959-1960. <sup>a</sup> In 1963 informed that offer was continuous	University studies. Tenable 4 years for arts, fine arts crafts; 6 years for technical sciences (mechanical, metallurgical, railroad engineering, chemistry, electricity, mining, textiles, economics, agriculture, agronomy, veterinary science), teacher training, and medical training. Preliminary training where necessary. Preliminary language course	Round-trip paid	Tuition, maintenance grant (850 forints per month, from which 238 forints paid for board and 50 forints for lodging); occasional grants for clothing; medical and hospital care
Italy . . . . .	Yearly offer since 1959-1960. <sup>a</sup> In 1963 informed that was continuous	University studies. Tenable one academic year. Renewable. Preliminary language course	Round-trip paid	Tuition and fees; monthly allowance (60,000 Italian lire — approx. \$100) for duration of course. Assistance in obtaining board and lodging
Mexico . . . . .	Original offer of thirteen scholarships made in 1953 and presumably continued during 1965-1966	Three scholarships in the Directorate of Indigenous Affairs; three scholarships in the Directorate of Secondary Education; four scholarships in the Directorate of Teacher Training; three scholarships in the Directorate of Agriculture. Offered initially for one year with possible renewal. Knowledge of Spanish necessary	None	Tuition, board and lodging
Pakistan . . . . .	Academic year 1963-1964 and continued in 1964-1965. New offer of three scholarships for 1965-1966	Intermediate, B.A., B.Sc., and B. Com. courses, etc., and diploma courses in engineering. Post-graduate courses in arts and science and degree courses in medicine and engineering	None	Scholarships (Rs. 250 per month); equipment allowance (Rs. 150 annually); medical treatment allowance (reimbursement) up to Rs. 25 per month; study tour allowance (Rs. 200 annually)

## ANNEX (continued)

<i>Offering State</i>	<i>Date offered</i>	<i>Field of study and duration</i>	<i>Travel expenses</i>	<i>Maintenance and allowances</i>
Philippines . . . . .	Original offer made in 1953 and continued during 1962-1963. In 1963 informed that offer was continuous. One scholarship each at Adamson University, Cebu Roosevelt Memorial College, La Consolación College and Fr. Urios College. Two scholarships at Rizal Memorial College. Unspecified number available at Namei Polytechnic Institute	(a) Adamson University, College of Engineering, for complete 4 year chemical engineering course;	None	Tuition and other incidental expenses
		(b) Rizal Memorial College, Davao City, for 2-year junior normal college course; 4-year education course; 2-year pre-law course; 4-year law course; 4-year collegiate commercial course; 1-year collegiate secretarial course;	None	Tuition, authorized fees
		(c) Cebu Roosevelt Memorial College, Cebu, for 4-year course leading to B.Sc. in elementary education;	None	Tuition
		(d) La Consolación College, Bacolod City, for 4-year course leading to B.Sc. in education. Female only;	None	Tuition, room and board
		(e) Fr. Urios College, Butuan, Agusan, for 1-year in the normal course;	None	Tuition, incidental, fees free use of books
		(f) Namei Polytechnic Institute, Manila, for all courses offered by Institute. Semestral extension granted provided scholar maintains high scholastic ratings	None	Tuition
Romania . . . . .	Original offer of two scholarships in 1956. Increased to five scholarships. Increased in 1959 to 20 scholarships; <sup>a</sup> and continued through 1965-1966	For study in the following faculties: mathematics, petrol chemistry, agronomy, Romanian philology	Return trip paid. Annual vacation trip to resorts paid	Tuition; monthly allowance of 1,000 lei
Tunisia . . . . .	Original offer to ten scholarships for 1957-1958 <sup>a</sup> and presumably continued during 1965-1966	For secondary education, university subjects. Tenable for one year and renewable. Knowledge of French or Arabic required	None except that travel expenses are paid within Tunisia	Board and lodging, school fees, 25,000 francs per month granted to university students
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	1960 and remains unchanged	Studies at any USSR educational establishment. University of Friendship among Nations, Moscow, for engineering, agriculture, medicine, natural sciences, history, philology, economics, international law; tenable 4-years or 5-years for medicine, plus one year language course and preparatory studies of one to three years for persons who have not completed their secondary education	Round-trip paid	Free enrolment, medical care, board and lodging

## ANNEX (continued)

<i>Offering State</i>	<i>Date offered</i>	<i>Field of study and duration</i>	<i>Travel expenses</i>	<i>Maintenance and allowances</i>
Yugoslavia . . . . .	Original offer of 5 scholarships and 5 fellowships in 1952. Subsequently progressively increased to 25 scholarships beginning in 1962-1963 and continued in 1965-1966. A further 20 scholarships are offered through UNESCO	University studies. Tenable duration of course. Preliminary language training	Round-trip paid	University fees; maintenance, 30,000 dinars per month; book allowance of 10,000 dinars per year students may borrow 50,000 dinars repayable in monthly instalments; medical care

<sup>a</sup> Scholarships are also available to students from non-self-Governing Territories.

**DOCUMENT T/1654/ADD.1**

[Original text: English]  
[28 June 1966]

1. Since the submission of his report covering the period from 20 May 1965 to 20 May 1966, the Secretary-General has received a further communication relating to offers of scholarships to students from Trust Territories in response to General Assembly resolutions 557 (VI) and 753 (VIII). The communication is noted below.

**HUNGARY**

2. In a note dated 6 June 1966, the Permanent Representative of the Hungarian People's Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that no awards under the programme of scholarships and fellowships of the Hungarian Government had been made to and utilized by students from the Trust Territories of Nauru, New Guinea and the Pacific Islands.

**DOCUMENT T/1654/ADD.2**

[Original text: English]  
[1 July 1966]

1. The Secretary-General has received a further communication relating to offers of scholarships to students from Trust Territories in response to General Assembly resolutions 557 (VI) and 753 (VIII). The communication is noted below.

**PAKISTAN**

2. In a note dated 17 June 1966, the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations, informed the Secretary-General that the allocation by the Government of Pakistan of places in Pakistan Medical Colleges for students from Trust Territories for the academic year beginning on 1 September 1966 remains the same as last year.



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1966

Agenda item 13: Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in the Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General (Trusteeship Council resolution 36 (III) and General Assembly resolution 754 (VIII) \*)

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\* For the record of the meeting at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session, 1286th meeting.*

## DOCUMENT T/1651

Dissemination of information on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General

[Original text: English]  
[16 May 1966]

## INTRODUCTION

1. By Trusteeship Council resolution 36 (III) of 8 July 1948 and General Assembly resolution 754 (VIII) of 9 December 1953, the Secretary-General and the Administering Authorities concerned were requested to co-operate in ensuring an adequate flow of suitable information, including records of the Trusteeship Council and material concerning the aims and activities of the United Nations, to the general public in the Trust Territories, and to inform the Council periodically of the action taken. The present report covers the period from 1 June 1965 to 31 May 1966.

## I. DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

2. During the period under review the distribution of *Official Records*<sup>1</sup> by the United Nations to addresses supplied by the Administering Authorities remained the same as the previous year's figures which follow:

Territory	Number of addresses	Number of copies
Nauru . . . . .	5	15
New Guinea . . . . .	57	117
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands . . . . .	10	61

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council* (summary records of meetings, annexes, and supplements, including resolutions of the Council and reports of the visiting missions); fascicles of summary records of the Fourth Committee; reports of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly and the Security Council; and resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the reports of the Fourth Committee.

## II. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION IN THE TRUST TERRITORIES

## A. General

3. A total of 22,671 copies of publications in English was dispatched to the Trust Territories. During the period under review, a part of the material sent to the Territories consisted of publications from the specialized agencies, especially those having projects in the Territories. It is hoped that this trend will continue, particularly in view of the agreement reached by members of the Consultative Committee on Public Information at its thirty-fourth session in Geneva, 28 March-1 April 1966. This Committee, which is composed of the heads of information departments of the specialized agencies and senior officials of the United Nations Office of Public Information, agreed that efforts should be made to further strengthen co-operation among the agencies in providing information to the Trust Territories, on the activities of the United Nations family.

4. Among the publications distributed in the Trust Territories during 1965 were the following: *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples; Apartheid in South Africa; The United Nations and Decolonization; United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; United Nations Work for Dependent Peoples; and The United Nations in West New Guinea.* Other material dealt with the International Co-operation Year (ICY), the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations and Human Rights Day. The number of paid subscriptions to the *UN Monthly Chronicle* was 105 in 1965. Many subscriptions, however, were not renewed, and the number now stands

at thirty-one. Sixty-six copies of the *Chronicle* were supplied free of cost.

5. Radio programme on major United Nations themes, as well as material for broadcast on special anniversaries and a series of programmes devoted to the themes of the International Co-operation Year were supplied to the Trust Territories.

6. The United Nations Day and Human Rights Day messages, recorded by both the President of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, and the United Nations Day message by the President of the Trusteeship Council were supplied and used by the information media in the Territories.

7. In 1965-1966, four new films were distributed in addition to the existing ones. The four were concerned with the following: the visit of Pope Paul VI to the United Nations; basic information on the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): "Challenge and the Promise"; and the World Health Organization (WHO): "Man Alive".

#### B. Nauru

8. A total of 2,351 copies of approximately 145 different publications of the Office of Public Information and of the specialized agencies was dispatched to the Territory through the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations, and the United Nations Information Centre in Sydney. This number included 80 to 100 copies each of the following publications: *Apartheid in South Africa*; *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*; *The United Nations and Decolonization*; *United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*; *United Nations Work for Dependent Peoples*; and *The United Nations and the Status of Women*, and material on the International Co-operation Year. Copies of these publications were placed in the Administration's Public Library and were made available to Nauruan readers through their Councillors. In addition, copies of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* were supplied to the Administration to be distributed to the general public.

9. Each issue of the children's monthly paper, *The Ekamwinen*, published by the Administration, carried an article about the United Nations. Reports on United Nations activities and events were also published in the Administration's weekly newsheet in English. *The District Weekly*, a public newspaper of Boe District published in the Nauruan language, contained reports on the activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. *The Nauru Newsletter*, a monthly publication issued by the Nauruan Affairs Section of the Australian Department of Territories and distributed to Nauruan students overseas, also included information on the work of the Organization.

10. Courses on the United Nations continued to form part of the social studies syllabus in all schools. Regular lessons on the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System were given in senior primary classes and secondary schools. Charts, booklets, pictures, posters and other literature received from the Office of Public Information were displayed in classrooms and used to amplify these lessons. Questions on the United Nations were included in the annual scholarship tests. A section

of the office of the Department of Education open to the public was used to display publications from the United Nations family. Many schools subscribed to *The UNESCO Courier*. Similar publications prepared by the specialized agencies are being acquired for different levels of education.

11. United Nations films, supplied through the United Nations Information Centre at Sydney, were regularly shown at most of the schools which are equipped with 16 mm film projectors. The National Film Library in Canberra ordered and was provided at cost with duplicating material of twenty-seven United Nations films for printing and distribution through its own system. Filmstrips on United Nations themes were purchased by the Administration and used by teachers to assist in their lessons.

12. The material sent to the Territory through the United Nations Information Centre, this year, also included wallsheets on the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) and on the United Nations Development Programme, as well as copies of the United Nations Photo Display Set for 1966. A suggested poster design for the International Co-operation Year for local production by the Administration was made available through the Centre.

13. On United Nations Day, 24 October 1965, four short plays with a United Nations message were presented in English to audiences ranging from 200 to 300 people. Two of these were also presented in the Gilbertese language. School children attended a rally and sports competition held in the grounds of the secondary school. Selected Nauruan and other speakers, including the Administrator, the Head Chief and the Director of Education, addressed different assemblies of school children on the principles and work of the United Nations and its family of specialized agencies. The United Nations Visiting Mission in 1965 also witnessed a display showing the functioning of the United Nations and its agencies.

14. There is no broadcasting station in Nauru, but the Administration has begun technical investigations into the construction of a station. However, Nauruans listen to shortwave broadcasts mainly from Australia. The United Nations Office of Public Information is prepared to offer its programmes to this broadcasting station when established, in the same manner as to other Trust Territories.

#### C. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

15. During the year, a total of 5,360 copies of nineteen different publications of the Office of Public Information were dispatched directly to the Territory and through the Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, United States Government and the United Nations Information Centre in Washington. This number included 300 copies each of the *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, *Resolution on Racial Discrimination in Non-Self-Governing Territories*, *United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*, *United Nations Work for Dependent Peoples*, *The United Nations in West New Guinea*, *Apartheid in South Africa*, and *The United Nations and Decolonization*. The High Commissioner reported that all these publications, especially the *Declaration on the*

*Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*, were distributed in the Territory. Weekly news summaries and press releases relating to the work of the General Assembly and the Trusteeship Council were distributed by the United Nations Information Centre in Washington, direct to specific addresses in the Territory, including district administrators and radio stations. Among other material, the 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) was especially welcomed in the area.

16. The Administration has published translations of the United Nations pamphlets entitled: *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and *Declaration of the Rights of the Child* in the Yapese, Palaun, Chamorro, Ponapean and Trukese dialects of the Territory. The High Commissioner reported to the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-second session that the Administration was in the process of setting up a printing and publications office, which would apparently permit reproduction of United Nations material in the area for larger distribution.

17. A weekly newspaper, now defunct, called *Micronesian Times*, carried information about the United Nations and the International Trusteeship System. *The Marshall Islands Journal*, a weekly newsletter, began publication on 14 December 1965 at Uliga, Majuro Atoll, the District Centre, and has continued to give occasional coverage on the United Nations activities. In addition, mimeographed news-sheets covering local news were published in the districts. The Administration was reported to be equipped to publish a daily newspaper but owing to the present state of transport facilities, a daily could not reach all parts of the Territory for timely distribution.

18. At the request of the Administration, material was supplied which could be used for teaching about the United Nations and for the training of the educational staff at the Administration's headquarters. This included twenty copies of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO on teaching about the United Nations and the specialized agencies,<sup>2</sup> and a kit consisting of material on the work of the United Nations Children's Fund in different countries of the world.

19. There are six radio stations operating in the Territory, one in each district. Radio programme consisting of the weekly series "Scope" and "This Week at the United Nations", and programmes concerned with the International Co-operation Year, documentary programmes on major United Nations themes, messages for the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations, and programmes for the United Nations Day and the Human Rights Day were dispatched to the stations in Saipan, Guam, Yap, Palau and Ponape, as well as to the District Commissioner, Truk District and Xavier High School in Truk. In his letter to the Office of Public Information, the High Commissioner reported that the programmes supplied to the Territory were "an asset to the Administration's broadcast functions and served as one of the

important methods for distributing information about the United Nations and its activities", and had proved "both effective and popular". These programmes were also used by the Administration for supplementing its efforts in teaching English as a second language. Xavier High School, Truk, found the programmes "a profitable source of discussion in the classes every week". The High Commissioner also reported that as soon as more experienced broadcasting staff became available, the possibility of producing programmes in indigenous languages would be considered.

20. Prints of new films prepared by the Office of Public Information were dispatched to the High Commissioner in the Territory. The library of United Nations films established in Apia, Western Samoa, and the Film Unit in the Office of the High Commissioner in Saipan, now contain twenty-three titles in forty prints for projection in suitably equipped high schools and other community meeting places in the Territory. The new films supplied to the Territory during the year, included the film of the visit of Pope Paul VI to the United Nations and the basic information films on ITU, UNESCO and WHO. The High Commissioner reported that "the United Nations films were very popular and had added considerably to the repertory of the film library".

21. The Territory continued to receive wallsheets, filmstrips and photo display sets supplied by the Office of Public Information. Review copies of wallsheets on ECAFE and the United Nations Development Programme and 150 copies of the 1966 Photo Display Set were sent to the Programme Officer in Saipan. As a regular procedure, 8 x 10-inch glossy prints of all photographs of interest or pertaining to the Trust Territory are sent *inter alia* to the Director of Education, the Programme Officer and the Reports Officer in Saipan and to the *Micronesian Reporter* in Guam.

#### D. New Guinea

22. A total of 14,960 copies of thirty-five different publications of the Office of Public Information were distributed in the Territory through the United Nations Information Centre in Port Moresby. These included 7,500 copies of the *United Nations Day School Leaflet, 1965*; 1,000 copies of United Nations Day "*Suggestions for Speakers*"; 900 copies of the *Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples*; 500 copies each of *United Nations Work for Dependent Peoples* and *Human Rights Day Leaflet*; and 100 copies of *The United Nations and Decolonization*.

23. The Information Centre maintained close relations with the Press in the Territory. The newspaper, *South Pacific Post*, published three times a week and circulated throughout Papua and New Guinea, carried a number of articles on the activities of the United Nations of particular interest to the Territory. These included articles on the UNESCO/United Nations Development Programme visiting mission in November-December 1965, the UNESCO/UNICEF visiting mission in December 1965, information concerning Trusteeship Council and General Assembly debates and resolutions bearing on the Territory, articles on the report of the International for Reconstruction and Development Bank, on the anniversaries of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), WHO and on United Nations Day and Human

<sup>2</sup> See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-seventh Session, Annexes*, agenda item 33, document E/3875 and Add.1-3.

Rights Day. The *New Guinea Times Courier*, published by the same company twice a week, carried selected articles on United Nations activities. *Nu Gini Toktok*, published in Pidgin English, also gave occasional coverage to developments in the United Nations. *Our News*, a fortnightly publication of the Department of Information and Extension Services of the Administration at Port Moresby, with an aggregate circulation of 16,000 copies in English, Pidgin English and Police Motu, continued to devote space to United Nations activities and made frequent use of information and photographs supplied by the Information Centre. The Centre itself continued the publication of its weekly newsletter, *News and Notes*, in English. Its Pidgin English edition has been temporarily discontinued since 11 February 1966 pending the arrival of a new information assistant with a knowledge of the language. Articles in *News and Notes* concerning the United Nations are selected for their topicality and their direct interest to the inhabitants. The newsletter is distributed to the information media, officials of the Administration, members of the House of Assembly of Papua and New Guinea, officials of the local government councils, officials connected with education, as well as libraries, schools and the general public.

24. Early in 1966, the United Nations Information Centre prepared a sixteen-page "Summary of Activities of the United Nations and Related Agencies in 1965", and distributed 500 copies of it to officials, schools, non-governmental organizations and individuals. The Administration of New Guinea has undertaken to publish translations of the publication into Pidgin English and Police Motu.

25. The Information Centre, during the period under review, issued seventy-two press releases and distributed some 500 copies of each release. The press releases covered current activities of the United Nations family, the International Trusteeship System, activities of the United Nations visiting missions, and messages by the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Trusteeship Council on United Nations Day and Human Rights Day. Most of these releases were reproduced by the newspapers in the Territory. Press releases relating to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and General Assembly resolution 1541 (XV), entitled "Principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation exists to transmit the information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter", were given the widest possible circulation. Special attention was given to the work of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Summaries of its proceedings were periodically issued in the weekly newsletter, and its activities were discussed in the annual summary issued by the Information Centre. The problem of apartheid and the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination were dealt with in other issues of the newsletter.

26. The Director of the Information Centre maintained personal contact with officials of the Department of Education, the Heads of the Administration College, Vudal Agricultural College and Vunadadir Local Govern-

ment Council Training Centre, as well as with district inspectors of schools, headmasters and teachers. Pamphlets, leaflets, brochures, maps and press releases issued by the Office of Public Information and the Centre were regularly supplied to all institutions. The Director travelled widely in Papua and New Guinea, covering ten of the fifteen districts in the period under review. During these visits he met administration officials, local government council officials, representatives of the information media, school officials and other leading citizens, and addressed many gatherings and was interviewed by the Press and radio. Addressing some eighty education officers and technical instructors in the Department of Education, who had gathered for an induction course at a school in Port Moresby, before being sent to all parts of the Territory, the Director spoke on the United Nations with special reference to its work in the Territory. He also held discussions with the Adult Education Officer of the Department of Education on the ways and means of continuing to emphasize the United Nations in the training courses for adult groups. The question of having the library of the new University of Papua and New Guinea, due to open in 1967, designated a depository library for United Nations documents, was also taken up by the Director with the appropriate authorities.

27. The Administration operates radio stations in the Territory at Rabaul, Wewak and Goroka. Material issued by the United Nations Information Centre was frequently used by these stations in their programmes. The United Nations radio programmes consisting of the series "This Week at the United Nations" and "Perspective", documentary material for special anniversaries and the series of programmes on ICY, were broadcast by the Port Moresby and Rabaul stations of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, which transmit on medium and shortwave. Extracts from the programmes in the series "Scope" were occasionally used by these stations. In addition, features based on the material supplied by the Information Centre, and stories on United Nations work, narrated by film personalities, have been broadcast by these stations from time to time. The Information Centre helped to arrange radio interviews with visiting officials of the United Nations and its agencies.

28. The film library of the Information Centre contains sixty-nine 16 mm and twenty-two 35 mm films as well as copies of thirty-two different filmstrips. This material is continuously on loan to schools and non-governmental organizations. The library is stocked with recent United Nations films and is regularly brought up to date. Films dispatched during the period under review included the film of the visit of Pope Paul VI to the United Nations and the basic information films on ITU, UNESCO and WHO. In addition to the distribution arranged by the Information Centre, copies of United Nations films are also purchased regularly by the Administering Authority. Film coverage was arranged for the 1965 Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory and prints of it were supplied to the Information Centre. The National Film Library in Canberra purchased duplicating material of twenty-seven United Nations films for local printing and distribution.

29. The visual material supplied to the Territory through the Information Centre included 100 copies of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East wallsheet, ten copies of the United Nations Development



Programme wallsheet and 150 copies of the 1966 United Nations Photo Display Set. A suggested poster design for ICY for reproduction by the Administration or non-governmental organizations in the Territory and photo features for use in newspapers illustrating appropriate ICY themes were also supplied throughout 1965. Glossy prints of all photographs of interest or pertaining to the Trust Territory are sent to the Information Centre on a regular basis.

30. A display of material on the United Nations and the specialized agencies, emphasizing ICY, was arranged as a part of the exhibit held under the auspices of the Administration in September 1965 at Kavieng, New Ireland. A staff member of the Information Centre was present at the display to explain the pictures and maps. The display attracted a great deal of attention from students and teachers from nearby schools, and it is estimated that 1,000 people viewed the display. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs of Papua and New Guinea issued three new stamps to commemorate ICY and the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations. One of these stamps showed a mother with her child, symbolizing the work of the Organization in the humanitarian field, while the other two depicted the globe in orbit, the United Nations emblem serving as the focal point of the designs of all three stamps. A souvenir folder of 1964 United Nations stamps was presented by the Director of the United Nations Information Centre to the Director of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs of the Territory, on behalf of United Nations Postal Administration.

31. United Nations Day and Human Rights Day were, as usual, widely observed in the Territory. On

United Nations Day, the Administrator issued a statement in support of the United Nations, and members of the House of Assembly, district commissioners and other officials, schools, churches, non-governmental organizations, sporting clubs and the public in general participated in other ceremonies. The Information Centre distributed the United Nations Day leaflet in large quantities. Many schools displayed United Nations material and some organized competitions of different types. The newspapers carried special articles and the Australian Broadcasting Commission carried special radio programmes related to the anniversary. Churches in the Territory held special services on 24 October. In many parts of the Territory, flags of the United Nations were displayed. Similarly, the information media of the Territory participated in the observance of Human Rights Day. Copies of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights were widely distributed by the Information Centre.

32. The Centre library is used mainly by teachers and students and occasionally by the general public. The library area is used for conference and film showings for small groups of twenty to thirty people. Steps have been taken to catalogue permanent documents of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. New documents and reference works are constantly being added,

33. The Administration's contribution to the Centre for the fiscal year 1965-1966 was the same as for the previous year, namely, £5,200. The expenditure included £2,650 for rental of transportation. The balance represents expenditure on internal communications, internal freight charges, special publications and displays, purchase of information materials, electricity and other public utilities.



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1966

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**Agenda item 15: Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council \***

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**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/L.1115	Draft report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands covering the period 1 July 1965 to . . . July 1966: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	Mimeographed. Adopted without change. See <i>Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-first Year, Special Supplement No. 1</i>

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\* For the record of the meeting at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session, 1296th meeting.*



## TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ANNEXES

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

NEW YORK, 1966

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**Agenda item 14: Adoption of the report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly \***

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**CHECK LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

<i>Document No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Observations and references</i>
T/L.1117	Draft report of the Trusteeship Council to the General Assembly covering the period 1 July 1965 to . . . July 1966: working paper prepared by the Secretariat	Mimeographed. Adopted as amended at the 1296th meeting. See <i>Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 4</i>

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\* For the record of the meeting at which this item was considered, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Thirty-third Session, 1296th meeting*.

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