



Trusteeship Council

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OUTLINE OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

Addendum

D. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Human Rights

169. In 1981, the Administering Authority reported that the inhabitants of the Trust Territory were, inter alia, guaranteed the following basic human rights and fundamental freedoms as set forth in the Trust Territory Code: freedom of religion, of speech and of the press; the right of assembly and the right to petition; protection against unreasonable search and seizure; no deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law; no discrimination on account of race, sex or language; the maintenance of free elementary education; no imprisonment for failure to discharge contractual obligations; writ of habeas corpus; protection of trade and property rights; and due recognition of local customs.

170. The right of petition is granted and inhabitants have petitioned the United Nations and the Administering Authority.

Medical and health services

171. The responsibilities of the Bureau of Health Services are, among others, to assist the new constitutional Governments of Micronesia to improve health, environmental and sanitary conditions and the control of communicable diseases, to establish standards of medical and dental care and to provide technical advice in the area of management and administration of all government-operated hospitals, clinics, dispensaries and other medical and dental facilities.

172. The Office of Health Planning and Resources Development of the Bureau is responsible for health planning and resources development; it provides staff services to the Micronesia Health Coordinating Council and reviews, on a periodic basis, all health services provided in the Trust Territory.

173. The Micronesia Health Coordinating Council, composed of representatives of consumers and providers of health care, reviews triennially a territory-wide, five-year comprehensive health plan, conducts public hearings on the plan and reviews and comments annually on the implementation of the health plan.

174. In the Northern Mariana Islands, the Organization of the Department of Public Health and Environmental Services, consisting of seven major divisions, was designed to enable the department to fulfil its duties efficiently. The Public Health and Community Services Agency of the department provides a comprehensive health programme for the prevention of disease and the improvement and maintenance of environmental conditions for the citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands.

175. There are seven main hospitals in the Territory and three small hospitals, one each at Rota and Tinian (Northern Mariana Islands) and one at Ebeye (Marshall Islands). During the period under review, agreement was reached for the construction of a new hospital in Majuro, to be completed in 1982. In addition, there are 173 dispensaries throughout the Territory.

176. In 1981, there were 57 physicians, 49 physician assistants (MEDEX staff), 22 dentists, 183 registered and graduate nurses and 420 health assistants/practical nurses in the Trust Territory.

177. The annual report points out that WHO and SPC provide technical assistance to the Trust Territory. In 1981, WHO provided 29 fellowships for training in medical studies, x-ray technology, paediatric cardiology, pharmacology, post-graduate surgery, laboratory technology and nursing. It also organized special seminars, including epidemiological surveillance workshops conducted in Truk and Ponape. Other seminars focused on primary health care and health education. WHO also provided consultants in such areas as entomology and x-ray technology.

178. In addition to consultants from WHO and SPC, a number of consultants are provided each year to the Trust Territory by the United States Public Health Services, the Energy Resources Development Agency, the Tripler Army Medical Center, the Naval Regional Medical Center (Guam) and several universities in the United States. Those organizations also offer training opportunities through fellowships and in-service training seminars.

179. According to the current annual report, expenditure on public health in 1980/81 amounted to \$8.1 million (excluding the Northern Mariana Islands).

180. At its forty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council noted with regret that the health services in Micronesia still had only two suitably qualified Micronesian doctors. It reiterated the suggestion made by the 1980 Visiting Mission that the Governments of the Territory might wish to consider offering incentives to encourage young people to study medicine. However, it noted with interest the effort undertaken to train medical auxiliaries. The Council was concerned about

the deterioration of the hospital in Palau. It hoped that the necessary financial steps would be taken so that the renovation of that hospital might be started and the renovation of the Truk hospital completed.

181. The Council commended the Administering Authority for its continuing efforts to improve health standards in the Trust Territory. It noted that statistics provided by the Administering Authority showed a marked reduction in the occurrence of major diseases in the islands, reflecting the success of the vaccination programmes carried out in the Trust Territory, and noted with satisfaction the decline in the mortality rate due to intestinal diseases. However, the Council urged the Administering Authority to devote special attention to the recrudescence of cases of tuberculosis in Ponape and of leprosy in the Federated States of Micronesia.

182. The annual report under review states that seven Micronesians are currently enrolled in medical schools and that from four to six others are studying medicine at the Papua New Guinea Medical School under Australian scholarships. The number of Micronesians entering medical schools is increasing.

183. The annual report further states that \$545,900 has been provided for the renovation of the Truk hospital and that a request has been made for \$3.0 million to renovate and upgrade the Palau hospital.

184. According to the current annual report, WHO provided consultants on tuberculosis and leprosy to the Trust Territory in 1981. It has also offered to make available free leprosy drugs. The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, where the highest incidence occurs, has been informed of the offer and is assessing its needs.

Community development

185. At its forty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the people of Micronesia would recognize the need to participate more actively in community development projects. To that end, an analysis of the effects of trusteeship should be undertaken to allow the preparation of future programmes in the social and cultural fields. The Administering Authority should examine, with Micronesian representatives, ways in which such a study might be carried out.

186. According to the current annual report, the Office of Planning and Statistics, under the Planning Division, administers and co-ordinates the Community Development Block Grant programme, which is a federal programme of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). In 1980/81, the Division received \$1 million in grants to finance various projects to be undertaken in co-operation with local agencies. The Office of Planning and Statistics is also responsible for the administration of the local public works programme. The total cost of projects financed to date and nearing completion amounts to \$7 million.

187. According to the same report, in 1979 the Marshall Islands Government received \$1.6 million in grants under the Community Development Block Grant programme, which it used to finance projects in Majuro and Ebeye.

188. The civic action teams, with personnel and equipment provided by the United States Department of Defense and in partnership with the local governments, undertake various kinds of construction, including road, bridge and building projects. They also train Micronesians in technical skills at places where the teams operate. Each team is composed of an engineer, 11 construction specialists and a medical specialist. During the period under review, a team operated in Palau, Yap, Truk and Ponape.

189. The annual report states that in 1981, the United States Department of the Interior participated partially in the civic action team programme, at a cost of approximately \$1.4 million.

Labour

190. The current annual report states that the Protection of Resident Workers' Act has been in effect in Palau since 1 January 1979. The Act sets out the conditions for hiring alien workers and provides for an employment service to assist citizens in securing jobs. It also provides for the administration of manpower training programmes as well as employment and working conditions in Palau.

191. The annual report states that an alien seeking employment in the Marshall Islands must first obtain a work permit. Applications are screened by the Employment Service Office and a permit is issued if qualified citizens are not available. During the period under review, 108 work permits were issued and 72 renewals were made.

192. The current annual report states that in 1981 the Marshall Islands Legislature (Nitijela) approved an Industrial Development Act which established a manpower development programme for Marshallese youths. The programme is designed to provide short-term practical training in order to promote the establishment of industries and businesses focusing primarily on agricultural production and development.

193. The annual report further states that in the Marshall Islands the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) employed 52 men and women on various projects in 1981 and the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), a similar programme, employed 23 trainees. Both programmes were financed by the United States Department of the Interior.

194. At its forty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council reiterated that it continued to be deeply concerned by the serious unemployment problem and the imbalance between wage earners employed in the public sector and those employed in the private sector. It took note of the efforts made to encourage apprenticeships.

195. The current annual report points out that responsibility for employment policies has been transferred from the Trust Territory Administration to the new Governments. The Administering Authority hopes that, with improved economic conditions, the problem will be alleviated. Manpower training has also become the responsibility of the new Governments although the Trust Territory Government continues to support various programmes through federally-aided projects.

196. In the annual report, the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands states that it has established regulations designed to create a favourable environment for domestic investments and employment of local labour. Labour permits are required of all nonresident workers. Issuance of permits is contingent upon a proven lack of qualified local workers in a given field and guarantees that employment and living conditions will be stable and fair.

Housing

197. At its forty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council called upon the Administering Authority to pay due attention to the possibility of using local materials in future construction programmes so that high maintenance costs could be avoided and Micronesian manpower employed to the full.

198. The current annual report states that housing construction programmes in which the Trust Territory Administration has a role, through HUD grants, must meet certain standards set for durability. These standards cannot be met by the use of locally available materials, although locally manufactured furniture and other materials may be utilized. High maintenance costs frequently result in the lack of preventive maintenance.

199. The annual report states that during the period under review, the total assets of the Marshall Islands Housing Authority increased to \$407,233. Of a total of 726 applications received between 1976 and 1981, 101 were approved for new construction and 22 for renovation of housing units, including 13 in 1981.

Public safety

200. The current annual report states that the Justice Improvement Commission, which is essentially a financing agency for planning and projects for all of the components of the criminal/juvenile justice system, began operations in 1977 when it became eligible to receive funding from the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Commission, which has received over \$2.3 million since its inception, has engaged highly trained and experienced professional staff to provide technical assistance and direct service to law enforcement agencies in Micronesia. Primary emphasis is placed on the training of policemen, correctional employees, youth service workers and trial court judges and court assistants. The Commission has financed over 100 projects in all jurisdictions, many of them dealing with delinquency prevention. One of the most successful programme areas has been that of the "Outward Bound" type of projects operating in Ponape, Truk and Palau. Under the Outward Bound programme, youths, most of them "dropouts" or "troubled", are engaged in a month-long survival course where emphasis is placed upon their learning to cope with their environment, themselves and others. Of the more than 300 young people who have graduated from the programme, only three are known to have reverted to negative contact with law enforcement officials.

201. Although no funds were appropriated for 1981, the Commission continued to operate until 30 September 1981. The allocation to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was continued in 1981.

202. At its forty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council was disturbed by the communications which it had received on youth problems (unemployment among young people, juvenile delinquency). It trusted that the Administering Authority would devote due attention to the consequences of the particularly young age structure of the population of the Territory. In that respect the Council welcomed the YACC programme.

203. According to the current annual report, under current fiscal policies reducing the extent of federal project funding, YACC will be phased out at the end of 1982. Much of the social welfare and training responsibilities within the jurisdictions of the new Governments are theirs to plan and conduct. Programmes of this nature could be included in the annual budget submissions if they are considered to be of high priority.

Peace Corps

204. The current annual report states that in recognition of the emerging independence of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau, Peace Corps volunteers are now jointly invited by the High Commissioner and the presidents of the Micronesian Governments to serve in the Trust Territory.

205. According to the current annual report, Peace Corps volunteer assignments have gradually changed since the first volunteers arrived in the Trust Territory in 1966. In 1980 and 1981, volunteers moved to assignments which were diverse and specialized, designed to address the basic human needs of Micronesia's poorest citizens and to assist local governments to reduce their economic dependence on imported products that could be produced and marketed locally.

206. The 80 Peace Corps volunteers who were assigned to the Trust Territory in 1980 and 1981 had special skills in such fields as civil engineering, machine repair, architecture, economics, nursing, business and accounting, forestry management, physical education and animal husbandry. At 31 December 1980, there were 3 United States and 16 Micronesian staff positions in the Trust Territory.

207. The annual report states that with the concurrence of the High Commissioner, preliminary efforts were launched in 1980/81 to negotiate new agreements with each of the three new Governments which, when executed, would replace the original agreement of November 1966 between the Peace Corps and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This would reinforce recognition by the Peace Corps and the Trust Territory of the independent, domestic decision-making autonomy of the three new Governments.

208. The annual report points out that the Peace Corps will continue to work with and for the new Governments and the local communities to pursue common goals. Volunteers will be assigned increasingly to rural areas and islands, working directly for local leaders. For the first time private businesses will, with the approval of the new Governments, become direct sponsors of Peace Corps volunteers. This effort seeks to support the stated goal of each Government to enhance development in the private sector.

209. The annual report for 1980 stated that the Peace Corps had phased out its programme in the Northern Mariana Islands; it would be replaced by Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), another federal programme that stressed local volunteer involvements in its activities.

E. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General

210. At its forty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council considered that the Administering Authority had served the Trust Territory well in providing a system of universal primary schooling throughout the islands. The Council also welcomed the high rate of secondary school attendance and hoped that efforts would be directed towards improving higher educational and vocational training schemes in preparation for the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

211. The Council noted the many references made by special representatives from the Territory to the deterioration of facilities in certain areas. The Council considered that maintenance of existing facilities should rank among the highest priorities and recommended that a training element for maintenance work should be written into all remaining educational projects.

212. The current annual report states that during the period under review the former Bureau of Education became the Trust Territory Office of Education and is now one of several branches within the Department of Grants Management.

213. The annual report further states that responsibility for educational operations and the maintenance of facilities have been transferred to the constitutional Governments. Further, the administration and responsibility for federally financed educational programmes has been transferred to the three new Governments, to the extent allowed by federal regulations. According to the annual report, funds for maintenance are included in the regular budget of each Government. The Administering Authority will continue to provide assistance as available upon request and on the basis of a specific need.

214. In the current annual report, the Federated States of Micronesia indicates that the Office of the High Commissioner is still officially designated as the agency with final responsibility for federal educational programmes. It points out that the newly created task force for federal programmes has requested the Congress of the United States to designate the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia as the agency for that purpose.

215. In the current annual report, the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands states that in October 1980, it received \$1.5 million from the United States Department of Education for the Federal Consolidated Grant Program. The major purposes of the programme are to provide educational opportunities to adults; to provide library resource material and instructional supplies and equipment to elementary and secondary school students; and to strengthen instructional services offered to elementary and secondary school students, including students with

special needs. In 1980/81, Saipan, Tinian and Rota received assistance for construction, renovation, procurement and auxiliary educational facilities under the capital improvement programme. Seventeen new classrooms were built in 1980/81.

216. The Government of the Marshall Islands states in the annual report that the renovation of schools in the outer islands was given priority during the period under review since many of the school buildings needed repair. Two schools were completely rebuilt and another is in the planning stage. Moreover, several schools received material for minor renovations and those that needed rebuilding or repair work have been identified. In 1981, a great deal of help was provided for renovating schools in the outer islands through federally financed programmes, in addition to which the Marshall Islands Nitijela allocated \$75,000 in the form of assistance to 14 private elementary and 3 private high schools.

217. At its forty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council reiterated the concern expressed at previous sessions and the observations of visiting missions that there was some danger of social disorientation among young people in the Territory. The increasing number of suicides was a particularly disturbing trend among unemployed high school graduates and high school drop-outs. The Council therefore urged the Administering Authority to ensure that young people were given every opportunity to serve the community and to find useful work in making their contribution to the emerging Micronesian states.

218. The current annual report states that the Administering Authority shares this concern and is confident that the constitutional Governments recognize the problem and will devise appropriate and effective local remedies in the current era of rapid change and development.

Primary and secondary education

219. According to the current annual report, pupils enrolled in elementary schools in the Marshall Islands in 1980/81 numbered 7,200. In addition, there were 300 pre-school children on Ebeye for whom the Office of Education was also responsible. Secondary school enrolment totalled 778, with a teaching staff of 56. A further 593 pupils were enrolled in church affiliated schools.

220. Public elementary school enrolment in Palau totalled 2,600 with a staff of 166 teachers. There were 670 public high school students and 56 teachers.

221. In the Northern Mariana Islands public elementary and secondary school enrolment totalled 4,170. Pupils enrolled in private schools numbered 782.

222. The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia states in the annual report under review that in 1980/81 elementary and high school enrolment in Kosrae totalled 1,356 and 411 respectively.

223. At its forty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council welcomed the efforts of the Administering Authority to promote special training programmes in maintenance of facilities so that the general deterioration of primary and secondary school buildings, particularly in the Federated States of Micronesia, could be halted.

The Council hoped that those programmes could be continued after the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

224. The Council noted with interest that steps were being taken in the Trust Territory to improve the qualifications of primary and secondary school teachers. In that connexion, the Council welcomed the activities made possible by the Territorial Teacher Training Assistance Program and hoped that funds would continue to be provided after 1981.

225. The Council noted with interest the establishment of the Micronesian English Teaching Unit (METU) and that it was co-operating with language teaching consultants from the South Pacific Forum. The Council urged the Administering Authority, in association with other institutes of higher education in the area, to give all possible help in transforming the Unit into a permanent training centre.

226. The Council called upon the Administering Authority to investigate the difficulties being encountered in the Federated States of Micronesia with respect to primary and secondary education. The Council was disturbed by the inadequate facilities and the low level of school attendance there in comparison with other parts of the Trust Territory.

227. According to the current annual report, continuation of the special training programmes in maintenance of facilities is now the responsibility of the constitutional Governments. Under the provisions of the compact of free association, funds could be available for that purpose.

228. The current annual report states that the second and third phases of the METU training programme were held during the period under review as planned. The second phase was held in Yap and the third in Ponape. At the close of the latter, it was felt that the major objective of upgrading the teaching of English as a second language had been achieved. Thirty-four Micronesian English teaching co-ordinators successfully completed the programme and became full members of METU.

229. The annual report states that the participants in the METU programme, in concert with the directors of education of all the Micronesian Governments, adopted a resolution in which they expressed a desire for the establishment of a permanent, ongoing resource agency. A meeting is scheduled for spring 1982 for this purpose.

230. In the same report, the Federated States of Micronesia reports that under the Territorial Teacher Training Assistance Program, a project was started in 1981 to upgrade teaching skills. Kosrae received a total of \$86,074 and acquired instructors from various United States universities to implement training for the first year of operation of the project. According to the annual report, funds are available for the Program for 1981/82.

Higher education

231. Public Law No. 7-29, establishing the College of Micronesia under a Board of Regents, was enacted in 1977. The law integrated the educational institutions formerly known as the Community College of Micronesia (including the School of

Nursing on Saipan) and the Micronesian Occupational Center. The College of Micronesia, located at Kolonia, Ponape, offers a two-year programme leading to an associate of science degree in elementary education. The Northern Mariana Islands Community College, which was established in 1976, is a two-year institution administered by the Department of Education of the Northern Mariana Islands.

232. The current annual report states that prior to May 1981, the main function of the Community College had been teacher training. By Executive Order No. 25 of 18 May 1981, the role of the College was expanded and further defined to include, in addition to the teacher-training programme, other training activities. The Community College will now also grant associate of arts degrees in subjects such as office studies, police activities and tourism and hospitality. The latter is at a planning stage. In addition, the Community College has been co-ordinating higher education in both the vocational and academic fields in the Northern Mariana Islands for two years with the co-operation and participation of several large United States universities.

233. At its forty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council noted with concern the precarious situation at the College of Micronesia. Since the College is the principal institution for higher education in the Trust Territory, the Council urged the Administering Authority to ensure that its facilities not be allowed to deteriorate to the point that its accreditation within the United States educational system was jeopardized. The Council was encouraged that the Governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau had made commitments to continue their support of the College after the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. The Council viewed that as an important principle for the future development of the Territory and hoped that the College would continue to serve as a link between the peoples of the islands.

234. The Council welcomed the accreditation of the School of Nursing in Saipan as part of the College of Micronesia.

235. The Council also welcomed the establishment in the Northern Mariana Islands of a junior community college which would improve facilities for practical training at the post-secondary level.

236. In the current annual report, the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia states that a budget hearing concerning the College of Micronesia was held in Palau in 1982 in which representatives of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau participated. The participants, according to the report, reached a consensus on the question of funds required for the construction and operation of the College at its new site.

237. The annual report states that the Administering Authority shares the hope expressed by the Trusteeship Council that the College of Micronesia will continue to receive the support of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau after the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

238. In the annual report, the Administering Authority states that it has no direct authority over the College of Micronesia. Funds were provided to replace the dormitory destroyed in Ponape in May 1981.

239. In the annual report, the Government of the Marshall Islands states that in 1980/81, the Nitijela provided \$230,000 in grants and loans to 150 students attending colleges and universities abroad through the Marshall Islands Scholarship Grant and Loan Board.

240. The Federated States of Micronesia states in the annual report that there are presently a total of 94 Kosraeans attending post-secondary schools in the United States, 21 in the Community College of Micronesia and 22 in the Micronesian Occupational College.

241. In the current annual report, the Administering Authority notes that the School of Nursing now located on Saipan is a component of the College of Micronesia and will shortly be relocated to the Marshall Islands.

242. The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia states in the annual report that offices of the Student Services Coordinators have been established in Guam and Honolulu. Loans amounting to approximately \$200,000 have been made to over 400 post-secondary school students from the Federated States of Micronesia.

Vocational education

243. The Micronesian Occupational College (formerly known as the Micronesian Occupational Center), located at Koror in Palau District, is a boarding school offering vocational and technical training to students from all areas of the Territory. Vocational courses are also offered in all public secondary schools. Most secondary schools also offer an industrial arts programme.

244. The current annual report states that 5,800 students were enrolled in public secondary schools in grades 9 to 12 and followed courses in agriculture, construction, mechanics, business, co-operative education and home economics. Courses were also offered at two outer-island schools in traditional island skills related to marine resources activities. During the summer of 1981, 86 vocational education teachers were offered college-level courses in the teaching of vocational subjects. Nine courses were offered by instructors from the Micronesian Occupational College and the University of Hawaii, and by the Ponape State Supervisor of Vocational Education. These courses were sponsored jointly by the Vocational Education Program, the Territorial Teacher Training Assistance Program and CETA.

245. In the annual report, the Government of the Marshall Islands states that all students receive vocational training and are able to develop proficiency in fields such as agriculture, mechanics, home economics and construction. In 1980/81, the public schools benefited from curriculum enhancement projects in English language arts and vocational education financed by the United States.

246. In the same report, the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands states that in 1980/81 about 1,773 students were enrolled in vocational education programmes such as agriculture, auto mechanics, small engine repair, typing, bookkeeping and accounting, shorthand, co-operative education, construction and electronics. A new vocational education counsellor has been hired to provide counselling services to all high school students in Saipan, Rota and Tinian.

247. With regard to the vocational rehabilitation services provided by the Trust Territory Government, the annual report indicates that in 1980/81, 673 disabled persons were served by the Vocational Education Program in the Territory, including 112 who completed the programme and were employed in various trades and professions. Three in-service training programmes for vocational rehabilitation personnel were held during the period under review. The programmes consisted of intensive courses in vocational rehabilitation of the deaf and amputees and other special courses designed to serve the disabled more effectively. For the third year, the University of Guam conducted college courses for personnel and clients in the vocational rehabilitation service.

248. The current annual report points out that in 1980/81, the Governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau provided the 20 per cent matching funds required by federal regulations for participation in the vocational rehabilitation programme.

249. The annual report states that the United States Vocational Rehabilitation Act extends to the Northern Mariana Islands which participates in joint programmes designed to extend direct services to handicapped and disabled individuals. During the period under review the Northern Mariana Islands State Plan for Vocational Rehabilitation was approved by the Regional Office in San Francisco, giving it authority to receive direct funding to operate its own vocational rehabilitation programme.

250. According to the current annual report, a total of 235 handicapped individuals are registered in the Northern Mariana Islands, not all of whom meet the eligibility criteria for vocational rehabilitation service. Some 69 handicapped individuals are receiving direct service. At the end of 1980/81, 17 persons were removed from dependent to self-care status and some were placed in jobs. During the same period, additional staff were recruited, allowing more individuals to be rehabilitated.

251. In the current annual report, the Government of the Marshall Islands states that in 1981, 13 vocational education teachers attended a special training programme in Ponape which was financed under the Territorial Teacher Training Assistance Program.

252. At its forty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council welcomed the programmes initiated in the Trust Territory to provide special courses for handicapped people. The Council paid tribute to the Administering Authority and the constitutional Governments for their special efforts in connexion with the International Year of Disabled Persons and hoped that workshops such as that held in co-operation with the University of Guam might be continued on a regular basis.

253. The Council welcomed vocational programmes such as the Micronesian Trades Apprenticeship Program (MTAP) and YACC and the recognition being given to the importance of imparting technical skills. The Council urged the Administering Authority to expand such programmes as much as possible to equip young people with the necessary skills to assist in Micronesia's economic development.

254. The current annual report states that MTAP may have to be phased out at the end of 1981/82 because of lack of funds from local sources. The United States Government had originally established the programme for a specific period and its continuation was contingent upon local contributions. The Administering Authority continues to hope that this and other similar programmes may be maintained and expanded with local resources.

255. At its forty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council noted with interest that seven new vocational education and construction trades programmes had been established in the Northern Mariana Islands and that a number of Micronesians from all parts of the Trust Territory had taken part in a workshop in Saipan conducted by the University of Hawaii. The Council hoped that the courses now being offered would establish a firm basis for curriculum development and manpower planning throughout the Trust Territory.

256. In its current annual report, the Administering Authority states that it supports all such efforts and shares in the hope that such efforts will result in greater co-operation among the Governments and peoples concerned in the post-trusteeship period.

Teacher training

257. At its forty-eighth session, the Trusteeship Council noted the efforts made by the Administering Authority to improve the general level of teachers' qualifications in the Trust Territory. In that connexion, it noted the new teacher certification requirement and hoped that sufficient encouragement and incentives would be given to improve the prospects of the teaching profession in relation to the civil service. The Council noted that a number of intensive training seminars for local language specialists were being held in 1981 and hoped that the importance of improving standards of English for trade and technical purposes would continue to be recognized and such programmes supported. The Council hoped that special attention would be given to the College of Micronesia, which remained the principal institution for teacher training, and urged the Administering Authority to make all possible efforts to improve the level of educational qualifications in the period preceding termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

258. According to the current annual report, during 1980/81 \$1.0 million was allocated to the Territorial Teacher Training Assistance Program. Some 1,500 elementary and secondary school teachers were enrolled in courses given in all six local educational agencies by more than 70 instructors from six institutions of higher education. The Program also supported in-service, in-school teacher training in several of the local districts. A proposal has been submitted to continue the programme for a second year.

259. The current annual report states that during the period under review, 4 Micronesian teachers were granted associate of arts degrees in special education and 12 others completed their first year of studies. Long-range plans for special education have been drawn up by the Governments of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau, which are now in a position to assume full responsibility for the programme.

260. The annual report further states that learning resources rooms for handicapped secondary school students are now operating in public high schools in all district centres and in two outer-island high schools. There are now 201 Micronesians serving full-time in the education of handicapped children.

261. The Government of the Marshall Islands states in the current annual report that in addition to the on-site training provided to teachers, formal teacher-training programmes were expanded in 1981. Several teachers earned associate of science degrees through the local extension programme of the College of Micronesia. However, it was announced that courses towards such degrees in elementary education would not be offered beyond the summer of 1982. The University of Hawaii and the College of Micronesia continue to offer courses in Majuro to school teachers with funds obtained primarily from the Territorial Teacher Training Assistance Program. In 1981 over 350 teachers participated in at least one course of training.

262. In the current annual report, the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands states that six teachers and the project director of the Chamorro bilingual programme furthered their education under the federal scholarship programme. Three teachers received bachelor of arts degrees in bilingual education and one in elementary language arts. Eight teachers were granted scholarships in the bilingual/bicultural training programme.

263. Further, a mathematics project to train individuals as to how to conduct teacher-training workshops was undertaken in the Northern Mariana Islands. As a result of these workshops, more teachers were trained and communications between the central educational office and individual schools increased.

264. In its current annual report, the Administering Authority states that the question of teachers' qualifications are now the responsibility of each Government in the Trust Territory. The Administering Authority provides, to the extent possible, logistic and planning support to programmes developed by the local Governments and co-ordinates federal funds for the programme.

265. The annual report also states that the English language training programme is continuing at all levels and is supported by federal grant programmes.

266. The current annual report points out that the standards of the College of Micronesia are established by the Board of Regents representing educators and leaders from nearly all parts of the Trust Territory.

Dissemination of information on the United Nations

267. The annual report points out that the Director of the United Nations Information Centre at Tokyo visited Saipan in August 1981 and met with representatives of the Government, the news media and community groups. The Office of Education maintains United Nations films in its lending library. Copies of the annual report by the Administering Authority to the United Nations were distributed to libraries and individuals. News stories concerning the 1980 United Nations Visiting Mission appeared in the local news media. In 1980, United Nations Day was an island-wide public celebration.