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OUTLINE OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY
OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

Addendum

Note: Draft amendments to the working paper on conditions in the Trust Territory (T/L.1214) based on supplementary information supplied to the Trusteeship Council at its 1484th, 1485th and 1486th meetings.

A. GENERAL

Land and people

1. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 4, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Olter, Special Adviser, stated that Ponape did not have the physical facilities or infrastructure required to enable the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia to function. The first phase of planning for the facilities required for the capital of the Federated States had been completed and reviewed by the Capital Relocation Committee. A final plan would be submitted in August 1979. The Special Adviser added that construction of the facilities for the new capital should be completed so that the Government could carry out its obligations and responsibilities. He appealed to the Trusteeship Council to assist them in obtaining assistance expeditiously from the Administering Authority to construct those facilities.

2. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 5, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Benjamin Manglona, Special Adviser, expressed the concern of the people of the Northern Mariana Islands with respect to the potential danger of the storage of nuclear waste materials in their area of the world. There had been allegations in May 1979 that the United States Navy on Guam had inadvertently discharged some nuclear waste into the surrounding waters of Guam. That alleged incident was

currently being investigated. Their islands were at present free from the direct dangers of nuclear contamination and they requested that the Trusteeship Council exert its influence to ensure that the Northern Mariana Islands continued to enjoy freedom from the grave danger that was created by the presence of nuclear waste materials.

Population movements

3. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 10, add the following three new paragraphs:

In its report, the United Nations Visiting Mission to observe the referendum in the Marshall Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, March 1979, 1/ notes that approximately one third of the labour force of Ebeye is employed at the nearby Kwajalein missile range, one third is employed locally and the remainder is unemployed.

The Mission observes that Ebeye presents all the characteristics of an over-populated and underdeveloped agglomeration. The families established there comprise on the average 13 people, who live together in a very small area.

According to the Mission, administration officials in Ebeye drew its attention to three urgent major problems: the lack of water resources, the defects in the drainage disposal system and inadequate electric power. Beyond those immediate problems, solutions for the future of Ebeye must be considered on a medium-term and long-term basis. If nothing is done to arrest or reverse recent developments, very serious difficulties can be expected. The authors of the proposed development plan for the Marshall Islands have studied the problem carefully. They propose to encourage those who have emigrated to Kwajalein to return to their atolls of origin where an effort would be made to better their living conditions. In addition, a programme would be undertaken to develop other islands of the Kwajalein atoll where another section of the population of Ebeye would be established, while continuing to be employed at the missile range. The Mission observes that the plan appears reasonable and hopes that the resources required for its implementation can be found.

War and post-war damage claims

4. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 30, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Manglona, Special Adviser, stated that the unwillingness of the Government of Japan to acknowledge its obligation to pay 50 per cent of its share of claims under Title I had prompted the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress to deal with that problem

1/ Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (T/1805), paras. 147-150.

realistically. In doing so, it had included in its report to the Committee on the Budget a request for 50 per cent of its share under Title I to be authorized pursuant to Public Law 95-134, and had committed itself to enact legislation authorizing that payment without making it dependent upon the payment by Japan of its share. That was a progressive step and, as a result, they now needed to concentrate their efforts on making that proposal a reality and finalizing the question relating to the payment by Japan of its share under Title I. The ex gratia payment of \$5 million each by the Governments of Japan and the United States, pursuant to the 1969 Agreement, had represented only a small percentage of the claims under Title I, of which there was still a balance of about \$24.3 million. He sincerely believed that Japan had a moral and legal responsibility to accord full restitution to the aggrieved Micronesians for the damage they had experienced.

B. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

Territorial government

Legislature

5. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 52, add the following three new paragraphs:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Juan A. Sablan, Deputy High Commissioner and Special Representative of the Administering Authority, stated that on 25 April 1979, another Secretarial Order, No. 3039, had been issued, significantly reducing the authority of the High Commissioner over the administration of the three new entities. Under that Order, such powers, responsibilities and authority would be transferred to the elected constitutional governments as they emerged and as they were prepared to accept and which, at the same time, were in accordance with the continued responsibilities of the Administering Authority under the Trusteeship Agreement.

At the same session, Senator Olter, Special Adviser, referring to transition matters, stated that the fragmentation of Micronesia had been accompanied by the withdrawal of the important legislative powers so painstakingly developed by the Congress of Micronesia. The Territory had taken several steps forward in constitutional development. However, those accomplishments remained of uncertain status because there still existed severe constraints on the Territory's administrative authority and on available financial resources.

Senator Olter further stated that two other major impediments to self-government had been included in Secretarial Order No. 3039. They reflected the view of the Department of the Interior that, under the Executive Order signed by the President of the United States in 1962, the executive, legislative and judicial responsibility for the Trust Territory resided in the Department of the Interior. Under that Order, the High Commissioner retained a veto power over certain legislation initiated and enacted by the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia. That power was open-ended, and encompassed the ability of the High Commission to veto all bills or

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portions of bills which he found to be inconsistent with the Trusteeship Agreement, United States laws applicable in Micronesia or the regulations of the Department of the Interior. Appeals might be made to the Secretary of the Interior, but no procedure or time-limit was specified. Although the veto power was to be exercised in a quasi-judicial manner, no provision existed for judicial review of the veto.

Executive

6. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 54, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, the representative of the Administering Authority stated that on 11 May, the new Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia had met and selected its President and Vice-President for four-year terms of office. The newly elected leaders of the Federated States of Micronesia had been inaugurated on 15 May 1979.

7. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 56, add the following two new paragraphs:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, the representative of the United States said that elections had been held in the Marshall Islands on 10 April 1979, for a new Nitijela, and on 1 May, the first President had been formally inaugurated.

With regard to Palau, the representative of the United States stated that a constitutional convention had met early in 1979 and plans called for a referendum on the constitution to be held on 9 July 1979. His Government had invited the Trusteeship Council to send a visiting mission to observe the referendum (T/1308) and he renewed that invitation.

Civil service

8. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 67, add the following two new paragraphs:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Sablan, Deputy High Commissioner and Special Representative, stated that the method of training had been stepped up perceptibly to ensure that the people of the Federated States, the Marshall Islands and Palau were prepared as fully as possible to take over all functions of government as well as in the trades and service industries.

The Special Representative said that the Asian Development Institute of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) had trained 22 mid-level project managers. Four Trust Territory citizens were receiving legal training at the University of Papua New Guinea and two were pursuing studies in the State of Washington in mental health counselling. Four employees had received governmental bookkeeping and accounting training under the United States civil service training programme. Eight middle management employees had

participated in an effective speaking and human relations course of the Dale Carnegie Institute. The Special Representative further stated that over the next three years, all Trust Territory weather-service personnel would receive training in Honolulu. Staff members from district broadcasting stations had received advanced training under the sponsorship of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Asian Institute for Broadcast Training in Fiji and Malaysia.

Decentralization

9. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 75, add the following three new paragraphs:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Sablan, Deputy High Commissioner and Special Representative, stated that in February/March 1979, at a meeting of personnel officers of the several districts and states, the Director of Personnel of the Trust Territory Government had submitted a draft proposal concerning the delegation of final authority in respect of personnel actions to those districts and states.

According to the Special Representative, although the establishment and abolishment of posts and their assignment and reassignment to salary levels would remain functions of headquarters, almost all authority was given to the districts. During 1978, the Bureau of Finance continued with the execution of previous plans to enhance qualification of district personnel in the areas of finance and accounting, procurement and supply and administration of revenue code of the Trust Territory. It also continued the transfer of functional responsibilities in those areas to district offices.

The Special Representative said that the general procurement function had been decentralized to the Palau district and district supply officers from the other areas were now undergoing final training in Saipan before they accepted general procurement responsibility for their respective districts. The inventories of repair parts and general stores maintained in Saipan were now being distributed to the district supply warehouses, and it was expected that each district procurement and supply operation would become fully independent during 1979.

Judiciary

10. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 77, add the following two new paragraphs:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Olter, Special Adviser, said that in discussing Secretarial Order No. 3039 with officials of the Department of the Interior before its issuance in late April 1979, the representatives of the Federated States of Micronesia had indicated a preference for a limited judicial review of actions by the Micronesian constitutional Government, as against a legislative veto or broad judicial review in other areas. The officials had then indicated that the only judicial review required would be appellate review of cases in which the constitutional Government had allegedly violated the Trusteeship Agreement or applicable United States laws or regulations.

The Special Adviser pointed out, however, that without consultations with the leadership of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Department had, at the last minute, changed its position and provided for appellate review by the High Court of the Trust Territory on writ of certiorari of all judicial decisions in the Trust Territory. Other changes in the Secretarial Order provided that the High Court would have virtually absolute power to certify the readiness of the new courts to conduct their affairs. It would also have absolute power over the transfer of pending cases. In past years, the High Court had often been insensitive to the claims of the Micronesian people, and Micronesians had no voice in the selection of the judges who served in that court. The continued absolute appellate power of such a court over the constitutional courts of the Federated States and the individual States was at odds with the concept of self-government.

C. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General economy

11. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 84, add the following five new paragraphs:

In its report, 2/ the United Nations Visiting Mission to observe the referendum in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1978, concurs with the view of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1976 3/ which found an almost universal view throughout the Trust Territory that the dependence of Micronesia on large annual payments from the United States was unacceptable and that a dramatic overhaul of the economy was required to remedy the imbalance. The 1976 Mission considered that the substantial inflow of funds from abroad had in some respects distorted the economy and impeded progress towards self-sufficiency. The 1978 Mission concurs with that view.

The 1978 Visiting Mission states that it does not underrate the difficulties of tackling and rectifying the problems and imbalances which beset the Territory in the economic and social spheres. According to the Mission, many of those problems are interrelated and are aggravated by the physical nature of the Territory.

The Mission states that there is an acute need to develop productive and revenue-generating sectors of the economy, particularly by the provision of small-scale or co-operative enterprises suited to the conditions of Micronesia.

The Mission notes that the Trust Territory's indicative development plan envisages improvement in the basic economic infrastructure of the Territory and that some progress has been made, although implementation of the plan is behind schedule. It also notes improvement in air and sea communications and expresses its hope that the programme for improvement of airports, including the construction of the new runway on Kosrae, will not be further delayed.

In its report, 4/ the 1979 Visiting Mission states that it is essential to develop local production in the Marshall Islands in order gradually to achieve a healthier situation, and efforts should be directed towards that end. However, if the present standard of living is to be maintained, the Marshall Islands should continue to receive substantial external assistance. In that connexion, the economic development authorities informed the Mission of their concern regarding the size of the appropriations allocated to the District. They feared that, during

2/ Ibid., Supplement No. 2 (T/1795), paras. 153-156.

3/ Ibid., Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 3 (T/1774), paras. 208-313.

4/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 3 (T/1805), para. 122.

the period preceding the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, some economic and social programmes might be slowed down if not eliminated. The initial effects of such a loss of momentum are already evident. If this is a matter of policy, the Mission believes that the possibly adverse consequences should be carefully considered, since it is essential to ensure, at the very least, the continuity of the work which has been started in order not to jeopardize progress already made.

12. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 85, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Olter, Special Adviser, stated that the Federated States of Micronesia found itself in a poor condition to secure international investments, public or private, because of its dependence on United States grants to support its balance of payments. The Federated States could not, therefore, initiate the required development projects or complete, operate and maintain an adequate infrastructure. Its ability to finance investment locally was strained since personal and business savings were currently being depleted under conditions of reduced external assistance.

13. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 87, add the following eight new paragraphs:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Sablan, Deputy High Commissioner and Special Representative, stated that the administering authority was continuing the capital improvement programme of the Trust Territory, which was intensified in 1976. The objective of the programme was to place within reach of the six administrative districts and States, prior to the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, a basic and workable infrastructure upon which each island-nation or State could start to build its economy. The emphasis of the programme was in the areas of transportation and utilities. It was anticipated that since 1976, of the more than \$213.0 million which had been authorized by the United States Congress for capital improvement development in the Trust Territory, almost \$205.2 million had been allocated for development and improvement of airfields, roads, water, electric power and sewer projects.

At the same session, Mr. Anton DeBrum, Special Adviser, stated that during the final years of United States administration, there had been a gradual phasing-out of federal programmes and a constant annual decrease in governmental funds for the Trust Territory. Such a termination policy should, of necessity, be accompanied by a corresponding assumption of new authority by the Government of the Marshall Islands, which should be timed closely with the successful conclusion of the current political status negotiations. He said that the Marshall Islanders were not encouraged by the present stalemate in respect of several areas in the status discussions.

The Special Adviser further stated that one of his Government's most important goals was the development of its resources in a manner which would transform the economy of the Marshall Islands from one of substantial dependence on outside

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economic aid to one that was autonomous and self-sustaining. As part of the Marshall Islands' relationship of free association, the United States had indicated a willingness to assist it in reaching that goal, but it had not as yet offered a level of economic assistance that was considered even marginally adequate to meet the needs of the Marshall Islands and enable it to achieve economic self-sufficiency. The United States was currently re-evaluating its economic assistance proposals. The Marshall Islands Government hoped that in the very near future the United States Government would present to it an offer of assistance that was truly responsive to its needs and consonant with the trust responsibilities solemnly undertaken by the United States.

At the same session, Mr. Sadang Silmai, Special Adviser, stated that the decline in United States assistance which had been forecast for 1980 and 1981 would further complicate the transition. In the next two years, Palau would find it necessary to accomplish more governmental tasks, including the provision of health services and education to a rapidly expanding population, with less funds and without a productive economy.

At the same session, Senator Olter, Special Adviser, stated that the High Commissioner had informed the Trusteeship Council at its forty-fifth session that it was his Administration's policy to lay a viable infrastructure specifically designed for remote areas and outer islands.

The Special Adviser further stated that that policy had been abandoned and that United States policy and programmes, intended to promote economic development in the four central districts of the Trust Territory, had not been successful. The economy of the Trust Territory remained almost totally dependent on direct United States financial assistance. The situation became more critical since present United States territorial policy was one which continued to reduce social services and development assistance without having first established an independent local economy capable of promoting its own economic growth and development.

The Special Adviser said that the economic situation in the Trust Territory in the last years of the United States Trusteeship was precarious, since they had not yet acquired the proper tools with which to build a uniquely Micronesian economy. At the same time, the Territory's external assistance was being reduced, which meant a reduction in employment, and in its primary source of income, which in turn, reduced government revenues, making it difficult to provide needed social services and to finance development programmes.

The Special Adviser further stated that since his Government's budget continued to be constrained by a United States fiscal policy of reduced spending in the Territory, he disagreed with the High Commissioner's current proposed budget for 1980, and concurred with previous recommendations of the Trusteeship Council that United States assistance for operations and development programmes be increased during the critical transition period.

14. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 89, add the following three new paragraphs:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Olter, Special Adviser, stated that export income in the Federated States of Micronesia had declined over the last decade. By 1977, tourism and commodity exports paid for only 4 per cent of the total expenditures in the Federation. In 1977, import expenditures were 940 per cent greater than export earnings, a situation that had not changed in the intervening years. With such a large import-export gap, and a balance of payments completely dependent on United States financial assistance, the Federated States would have difficulty in attracting private investment capital to the islands. At the same time trade within the Federation had not been adequately developed and export markets had not been established.

The 1979 Visiting Mission notes in its report that another consequence of the inadequacy of local production is the imbalance of external trade: the volume of imports is approximately four times larger than that of exports. Consumer goods make up as much as 80 per cent of the imports. More than 90 per cent of the food consumed is imported. 5/

Referring to development programmes in the Northern Mariana Islands, Mr. Carlos Camacho, Special Representative, stated that a contract had been signed for a new 21-megawatt power plant that should be completed by May 1980 and should supply sufficient power for foreseeable developments on Saipan. Two 600-kilowatt generators had been ordered, one for Rota and one for Tinian. Sewer systems were being improved extensively, and a federally financed deep well supply project now under way had already added 4.1 million litres of water to the daily supply on Saipan. That had been sufficient thus far in the dry season to eliminate, or at least to postpone, the need for water rationing.

Public finance

15. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 91, add the following two paragraphs:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Olter, Special Adviser, stated that the Administering Authority had proposed a budget of \$99 million for the Trust Territory for fiscal year 1980, a reduction of \$15 million from the allocation for 1979. Even more severe reductions were proposed for 1981. He emphasized that their position would become much more difficult since all budget requests initiated by the new Government had to be submitted to, and approved by, the High Commissioner.

The Special Adviser further stated that while funds for direct operations in the individual districts remained constant or were being reduced, direct financing for central government operations was at present non-existent, which left the

5/ Ibid., para. 124.

Federated States with three alternatives: to begin administrative tasks in existing facilities on Saipan, which would separate the legislative and executive functions and isolate the executive branch from every State in the Federation; to set up a token government in Ponape, without staff or operational support, and continue to depend on guidance from the existing Trust Territory Government on Saipan; or to abandon the Federation and allow continued fragmentation of the Trust Territory.

16. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 101, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Olter, Special Adviser, recalled that at the forty-fifth session of the Council, the High Commissioner had stated that the financial management system of the Trust Territory was unnecessarily costly and complex and had implied that action would be taken to correct the problem. However, a year later, the system was still in existence, and, so far as was known, no firm time-table had been established for its replacement with a more economical and realistic system.

Assistance from international institutions
and other countries

17. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 111, add the following two new paragraphs:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Sablan, Deputy High Commissioner and Special Representative, stated that the Bureau of Resources of the Trust Territory Government had also been working closely with UNDP to bring in development experts in accordance with the requests made by the various districts and states. A handicraft adviser was at present in the Territory, a coconut products expert was expected shortly, and other experts had been requested in the areas of citrus processing, pottery, mariculture, garments, furniture, woodworking, printing and tourism.

At the same session, Senator Manglona, Special Adviser, stated that the official status of the Northern Mariana Islands as a commonwealth would not fully come into being until the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. Accordingly, the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands believed that it was still entitled to the full scope of the expert assistance that the United Nations could provide. Assistance to those islands from the United Nations since 1 January 1978 had diminished, and he asked the Council to review that matter and requested that the islands be permitted and encouraged to participate in the programmes offered by the United Nations.

Credit

18. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 113, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Olter, Special Adviser, recalled that at the forty-fifth session of the Council, the High

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Commissioner had announced the reorganization of the Economic Development Loan Fund, which would permit the release of more than \$3.5 million of vital development capital and provide an administrative structure for future loans. After at least two years of planning, and well over a year after a conscious policy decision had been made to reactivate the development loan fund, it still remained closed.

Land

19. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 119, add the following two new paragraphs:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Sablan, Deputy High Commissioner and Special Representative, stated that the actual transfer of title to all public lands to local control was progressing. The vast majority of public lands in Ponape, for example, was transferred to local control in February 1979, and the remaining lands eligible for transfer under Order No. 2969 would be transferred in the very near future. Completion of the transfer in Palau had been temporarily delayed due to a recently adopted position of the Palau District Lands Authority that it would not accept title to lands covered by lease agreements which extended past the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. With the establishment of constitutional governments in the other districts, it was anticipated that all public lands, including public facility sites, would soon pass to local control.

At the same session, Senator Olter, Special Adviser, stated that he was able to report limited progress in other areas as well. The long overdue return to Micronesian control of lands claimed by the Trust Territory Government was scheduled to be completed by 1 June 1979. However, many of those lands came burdened with adverse claims that had never been satisfactorily or fairly resolved. It would be an arduous process to correct the injustices of past decades.

20. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 122, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Sablan, Deputy High Commissioner and Special Representative, stated that the surveying of all known public lands was now completed, and the cadastral indices depicting those lands would be finished in the near future. Adjudication of titles to public lands was expensive and time-consuming but land believed to be public lands had been surveyed, and their mapping was rapidly nearing completion.

Agriculture and livestock

21. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 125, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Sablan, Deputy High Commissioner and Special Representative, stated that the integrated feedmill and livestock project in Palau was progressing well, with 60 head of cattle now at the Nekken Station on Babelthuap.

22. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 129, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Sablan, Deputy High Commissioner and Special Representative, stated that an agricultural census, scheduled for completion in 1980, was proceeding on schedule in 1979. The cost of the project (\$400,000) was being financed through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

23. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 130, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Sablan, Deputy High Commissioner and Special Representative, stated that personnel from the Soil Conservation and Forestry Service of the United States Department of Agriculture had begun a soil and forestry survey in the Trust Territory. The survey in the first district, Ponape, would be completed by December 1979. The survey in the remainder of the Territory would be completed by 1981. A feasibility study for the development of a commercial pepper plantation in Ponape had been completed. The study, which proposed the planting of several thousand hectares of black pepper in several locations in Ponape, called for a \$5 million to \$7 million investment. In other agricultural developments, a 500-bird broiler project in Truk would soon be completed, and it would be in operation within the next few months.

Marine resources

24. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 159, add the following two new paragraphs:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Silmai, Special Adviser, stated that the Palau Legislature had recently enacted a law establishing the Palau Maritime Authority to regulate exploitation of the 200-mile fishing zone. The United States had been most helpful in that effort, and had recently concluded a licensing agreement with Japanese fishing co-operatives that had agreed to respect the waters of Palau and to exploit them only under the supervision of the Maritime Authority.

At the same session, Senator Olter, Special Adviser, stated that early in 1979, the Federated States of Micronesia had initiated negotiations with various foreign fishing interests engaged in harvesting fishery resources within the 200-mile zone and had concluded agreements with fishing associations in Japan and Taiwan. He pointed out that there were still several areas of juridical responsibility to be resolved with the United States, including the issue of the capacity of the Federated States to sign multilateral law-of-the-sea treaties in its own right and name. To that end, the Administering Authority should support the exercise of those responsibilities to assist the Federated States in exercising full jurisdiction over the fishery resources in its marine space.

Industry and tourism

25. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 172, add the following new paragraph:

In its report, the 1979 Visiting Mission states that tourism in the Marshall Islands is in an embryonic stage owing to the lack of infrastructure and reception facilities. There are only two small hotels on Majuro, one of which is in the process of being enlarged. Discussions are under way with a Japanese group regarding the establishment of a small tourist centre at Laura, on Majuro. 6/

Transport and communications

26. In document T/L.1214, replace paragraph 179 with the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Sablan, Deputy High Commissioner and Special Representative, stated that the last of seven new modern Islander-class field trip ships had been delivered to the Trust Territory Government on 1 April 1979. All seven vessels were now deployed throughout the Territory to provide the maximum possible cargo and passenger service to all islands having sufficient population or productive capacity to require such service.

27. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 180, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Camacho, Special Representative, stated that harbour development and improvement were under way on Tinian and Rota, the latter project being the more extensive (\$1.25 million). Saipan continued to use port facilities that were entirely inadequate for present traffic. Extensive improvements were needed, including dredging and construction, which would require special funds from the United States Congress.

28. In document T/L.1214, replace paragraph 182 with the following two new paragraphs:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Sablan, Deputy High Commissioner and Special Representative, stated that the construction of the new Truk International Airport was now in progress, with completion set for 1 August 1980. Airport designs for Kosrae, Yap and Palau had been completed. The award of a contract for paving the Ponape International Airport was scheduled for 22 May 1979. Feeder airlines, utilizing small, propeller-driven aircraft, were operating in all districts and states, except the Marshall Islands.

At the same session, Mr. Camacho, Special Representative, stated that during 1978 the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands entered into contracts for various improvements to the existing airport facilities in Rota, Tinian and Saipan. The sum of \$2.5 million had been made available to improve the Rota Airport. Major changes were under way at the West Tinian Airport.

6/ Ibid., para. 131.

29. In document T/L.1214, after paragraph 183, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-sixth session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Olter, Special Adviser, stated that in the area of telecommunications, there appeared to have been some concrete action by the Administering Authority to undertake both short-term and long-term improvements. That long-overdue action was to be praised, particularly since the existing communications system was virtually useless to the Government of the Federated States in maintaining essential contacts with the states and the outside world.
