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Agenda items 4 (f) and 6

CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Observations of members of the Trusteeship Council
representing their individual opinions only

Note: The Secretariat has prepared the present document containing a summary of observations made by members of the Trusteeship Council during the discussion of conditions in the Pacific Islands as a draft of the observations of individual members to be included in the next report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council.

I. GENERAL

General Considerations

1. The representative of the United Arab Republic stated that the report of the Visiting Mission was comprehensive and well-balanced and his delegation supported its recommendations which he believed should be commended in their entirety to the attention of the Administering Authority.

Displacement of population resulting from nuclear experiments

2. The representative of Paraguay hoped that the measures suggested by the Visiting Mission to overcome the human suffering in Rongelap would be adopted. He hoped that there would be no further nuclear tests in the Territory.

3. The representative of India noted with concern that the people of Rongelap had not recovered from the shock they suffered at the time of the fall-out occurrence. Reports of the Atomic Energy Commission specialists themselves indicated that the illnesses reported in Rongelap were indeed among those which might be expected in victims of nuclear fall-out. The victims certainly had

well-founded claims to suitable compensation for the calamitous experience to which they had been subjected. It would be quite proper for the Administering Authority to settle these claims administratively as the Mission had pointed out. He hoped that the Administering Authority would find it possible to announce that it had no intention now or in the future of undertaking any further nuclear or thermonuclear tests.

4. The representative of Burma felt strongly that, if the United States Government could give an assurance to the Council that no further nuclear or thermonuclear tests would be carried out in the Territory, that would have a soothing effect on the people of the Territory.

5. The representative of Bolivia noted that the experts had declared that very little was known concerning the long-time effects of radiation, and for this reason he could not share the point of view of the representative of the United States. With regard to the claim for damages by the Rongelapese, he was happy to hear that the Administering Authority had found the means to arrive at a satisfactory solution.

6. The representative of the United Arab Republic was sorry to learn that the Rongelapese people had not yet recovered from the psychological shock which they suffered at the time of the fall-out occurrence. Moreover, the people had not yet received any compensation for the damages suffered by them as a result of the fall-out. He considered that the Administering Authority was duty bound to take all measures for the rehabilitation and compensation of the Rongelapese people and he fully shared the views expressed by the Mission that the Administering Authority could satisfy these claims by administrative action.

7. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the necessary attention should be devoted to the situation of the population in certain islands which had been exposed to radioactive effects as a result of tests carried out in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and the interests of the population of the Pacific Islands. The longer the time that elapsed, the greater the number of facts that were accumulated which indicated the great harm that was being done to the health of the population. The statements of some representatives of the Administering Authority to the effect that no harm had been caused by radioactivity, that no physical injuries had been noted and that the whole problem had a psychological character could not withstand any

criticism. The data contained in the report of the Visiting Mission, and also in the special report of the medical team which examined the population of the island of Rongelap, showed that the indigenous population was continuing to suffer from the after-effects of radioactivity due to the testing of nuclear weapons in the Trust Territory in 1954. He believed that this information pointed to the fact that first of all it was necessary to give all material and medical assistance to the population and secondly, and this was the principle thing, it was necessary to take steps to prevent such tragedies from occurring in the future so that there never should be any testing in the Trust Territory of nuclear weapons. His delegation considered that the holding of tests of nuclear weapons in the Trust Territory ran counter to the Charter and to the Trusteeship Agreement. It was at variance with the interests of the Trust Territory and was inadmissible. The Trusteeship Council must demand from the Administering Authority full and definite assurances to the effect that it would never in the future hold any nuclear or thermonuclear weapons tests in the Trust Territory.

8. The representative of the United Kingdom believed that the task of rehabilitating the community was an extremely difficult one and the response to the efforts of the Administration so far had been most discouraging.

9. The Special Representative of the Administering Authority stated that there appeared to be no question among the medical personnel who made an intensive study last March that the general physical health of the Rongelapese was satisfactory. The team had advised him that the physical complaints of the Rongelap people who were actually exposed to radioactive fall-out were no more numerous than those of the larger, unexposed population on the island. With regard to the suggestion by the Visiting Mission and many members of the Council that rehabilitation efforts be intensified, including the stationing of American personnel on Rongelap to live among the people and so to help allay their fears, he pointed out that an American agriculturist had been stationed on Rongelap for almost two years to assist the Rongelapese in re-establishing agricultural enterprises. The agricultural rehabilitation programme had now been virtually completed and the American agriculturist had turned the programme over to his capable Rongelapese extension agent. The American agriculturist had been partly withdrawn, in a further effort to encourage the community to stand on its

own feet. He added that as a result of the arrival of relatives, there were now more than 200 people living in a community which in 1954 numbered eighty-two. The stresses and strains resulting from this influx of population had added considerably to the psychological problems which must be overcome in the rehabilitation of Rongelap.

War damage claims

10. The representative of Paraguay was confident that at future sessions, the Council would hear, not a repetition of claims for war damages, but rather a statement to the effect that these claims had been met and liquidated.

11. The representative of Belgium thought that it might be useful and even in the interests of the Administering Authority to pay the sums claimed by the inhabitants of the Trust Territory and then continue negotiation. He thought that the Visiting Mission's preference for a collective settlement that would benefit the majority of the inhabitants and not only some individuals was a logical point of view. He welcomed the statement of the Administering Authority that it desired to interest the local councils in this matter.

12. The representative of the United Arab Republic accepted the assurance of the Administering Authority that resolution of the problem of war damage claims was receiving the highest priority, and trusted that the Visiting Mission's suggestions for its solution would receive the most careful attention and consideration by the Administering Authority.

II. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

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

(a) Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner

13. The representative of India considered that the transformation of the Inter-District Advisory Committee into a territorial legislature should be completed by the end of 1962. There was no evidence that such a transformation would be any more of an imposition on the people than was the setting-up of the Inter-District Advisory Committee.

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14. The representative of France felt that central representative institutions could precede the development of a national consciousness for it was these very national institutions which would make it possible to arouse national consciousness. But the developments along these lines so far had been rather timorous. The Inter-District Advisory Committee was not yet based on universal suffrage and only next year would its delegates be popularly elected. Moreover, it had as yet only consultative functions. He felt that this Committee should, as soon as possible, become a deliberative assembly endowed with administrative powers. His delegation considered that the emergence of a collective consciousness, the "Micronization" of the Civil Service, the appearance of political parties, however limited they might be territorially, were all factors which should speed up the establishment of new representative institutions.
15. The representative of Burma was confident that the Administering Authority would spare no efforts in broadening the scope and functions of the Advisory Committee.
16. The representative of China thought that the change in status of the Saipan representatives represented a closer integration of Saipan with the rest of the Trust Territory.
17. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics noted that the actual situation shows that the United States of America had not taken any steps toward the transfer of the whole of the authority to the people of the Trust Territory and that the study of the available data led to the conclusion that the Administering Authority considered the Pacific Islands as only its own strategic military base and was not concerned over the political, economic and cultural development of the population of the Trust Territory. The whole of the authority in the Trust Territory was concentrated in the hands of the United States Administration. There were still no central legislative and executive organs which represented the indigenous population. The so-called Inter-District Advisory Committee had no real powers and was in fact a purely advisory organ assisting the High Commissioner and the Administering Authority. It was convened only once a year and for only approximately one week, and in practice, of course, did not decide on anything.

18. The Special Representative of the Administering Authority believed that the present rate of growth towards a Legislative Council would continue and hoped that it would accelerate. The Administering Authority did not, therefore, regard 1965 as being the earliest possible date for the creation of a territorial Legislature and it was hopeful of being able to advance this date. In the meantime, the Administering Authority would work towards the popular election of all delegates to the Inter-District Committee.

(b) District congresses

19. The representative of China shared the view of the recent Visiting Mission that the membership of the district congresses could be reduced so as to enable the congresses to give more adequate consideration to draft legislation.

20. The representative of India considered that the Saipan Municipal Council should be suitably transformed into a district congress and the Yap Island Congress should be extended so as to cover the entire district before long.

21. The Special Representative of the Administering Authority was confident that through the Sub-Committee on Political Development, through strengthening the political affairs staff, and through the efforts of the district congresses themselves, these legislative bodies would achieve increasing authority and responsibility.

(c) Local Government

22. The representative of India felt that there was no reason why fifteen or twenty instead of ten municipalities should not be chartered annually.

23. The Special Representative of the Administering Authority, in referring to the view that the goal of chartering at least ten municipalities each year might be increased to fifteen or twenty, stated that he subscribed to the philosophy of this proposal but pointed out that the chartering of a municipality was meaningful only when the people of the municipality understood the concepts embodied in the Charter. He believed that the substance, not merely the form, of representative institutions was important.

(d) General

24. The representative of France shared the view of the Visiting Mission that, in view of the developments which have taken place in the majority of other Trust Territories, it was necessary to approach the realities in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from a new angle and to expect far more from the Administering Authority. Political development had so far been rather slow and sporadic and, no doubt, the conditions peculiar to the Trust Territory represented a very serious handicap. He believed that this Territory must be made into a nation or an integral part of a nation and that on this, the inhabitants must freely decide. He added that this must be done as speedily as possible by moving forward boldly.

25. The representative of Australia believed that the Administering Authority's policy in the field of political development was based upon the principle of self-determination and on the accepted need for progressive and orderly development towards the goals of the Charter and was one that must commend itself to those who had the best interests of the inhabitants at heart. He also noted the statement by the Visiting Mission that none of the indigenous inhabitants of the Territory had expressed a serious desire for immediate independence for the Territory as a whole.

26. The representative of the United Kingdom believed that the touchstone of political advancement must be the wishes of the people themselves. On the other hand, he thought that the Administering Authority should keep just a bit ahead of these demands; should anticipate them at each stage. His delegation hoped that it would continue to keep just that little bit ahead that was necessary to develop the legislative institutions for the whole Trust Territory, which alone could provide the necessary incentive for a feeling of national unity and a pride in country, and in the ability of the Micronesians, which his delegation would not doubt for a moment, to govern themselves.

27. The Special Representative of the Administering Authority stated that emphasis in the past had been put upon the development of democratic institutions at the municipal and district levels. For a people who a few short years ago had little concept of a political identify beyond the village or the clan, the development of representative self-government separate and apart from traditional

allegiances had progressed satisfactorily and rapidly, given the geographic circumstances of the Trust Territory and its diversity of languages and cultures, He proposed to continue and to intensify political education and training programmes in the districts, for it was on the local level that any people came into close and continuing contact with their government. It was on the local level that participation in governmental processes was a real and personal experience to the average individual.

Staff of the Administration

28. The representative of New Zealand welcomed the statement that in technical fields such as medicine and education, supernumerary American officers would be kept on the staff to ensure the maintenance of adequate standards.

29. The representative of China commended the Administering Authority for having pressed forward the programme of the replacement of American personnel by Micronesians. He agreed with the Visiting Mission that it might be desirable to retain a number of qualified American personnel in some fields where sufficiently trained and qualified Micronesian successors were not yet available. He thought that greater emphasis might have to be placed on the training of Micronesians in the technical skills. There was also a need for progressive decentralization of services at the district centres and a corresponding need for increasing the number of staff on the outer islands of the Trust Territory where the demand for the services of competent Micronesians must be growing.

30. The representative of the United Arab Republic referred to the urgency of introducing qualified Micronesians into the higher cadres of the Administration which, amongst other things, would greatly enhance the sense of national unity.

31. The Special Representative of the Administering Authority stated that its goal had been to turn over positions of authority to trained and qualified Micronesians in a continuing replacement programme and with the intensification of the training programme, both in-service and scholarship training outside the Territory, this replacement should continue. With respect to the fact that senior administrative positions such as District Administrator and Assistant District Administrator had not, as yet, been taken over by Micronesians, the Special Representative agreed completely that there was a corps of young, able

administrators undergoing training from which the potential senior administrators would come, however, the problem now was not one of seeking suitable candidates but one of providing the opportunity for seasoning and experience which a District Administrator or Assistant District Administrator must possess if he was to do a good job for his district and his people. The Council might be assured that Micronesians would be placed in senior positions as rapidly as they gained the necessary experience and demonstrated their competence to handle these assignments.

Administration of the Territory

32. The representative of New Zealand hoped that the decision to unify the administration of the Territory would ensure that the revenue raised in Saipan district through such taxes as that on copra would form part of the territorial budget which was so sorely in need of augmentation. With reference to the question of transferring the headquarters of the Trust Territory from Guam, he stated that if the setting-up of a legislature was somewhat postponed, it would seem wise to take up the matter with the Inter-District Advisory Committee. Whatever the advantages possessed by Guam from the points of view of convenience, logistics and economy, care must be taken not to delay unnecessarily any transfer of headquarters which would be in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory.

33. The representative of India stated that it was immediately necessary to bring Saipan under the civilian administrative authority of the High Commissioner. An increasing number of students from Saipan, financed through the civilian or naval administration, should be sent to the only territorial educational institution, the Pacific Islands Central School at Ponape, rather than to Guam. The decision as to where the capital should be was one for the Administering Authority to consider, but the establishment of the territorial headquarters in one of the islands of the Trust Territory itself would, above all, give, as nothing else, a sense of territorial and administrative unity to the scattered Trust Territory which was most desirable to foster and stimulate.

34. The representative of China felt that a decision to place Saipan under the civilian administration would transcend the matter of the joining of Rota with

Saipan but unless this decision was made in the near future, the Administering Authority should give urgent consideration first to associating the people of Rota with those of the Saipan district.

35. The representative of Bolivia believed that the decision about the site of the headquarters of the Territory was not one that could be taken by the people. Such a decision was a purely administrative act.

36. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that various separatist tendencies were being encouraged by the Administering Authority and this trend was being assisted by the fact that the direct administration of the Trust Territory was divided between the naval and the military authorities of the United States, which governed the Saipan district, and the civil administration, which governed the remaining districts.

Consultations with the inhabitants in regard to measures taken or contemplated towards self-government

37. The representative of New Zealand considered that the question of the Territory's future was becoming of increasing interest and urgency. It was true that the final answer to that question could be given only by the people themselves and that the time of decision had not yet arrived. But it would seem essential for the Administering Authority to keep the goals of its policies under constant review, in the light of the political and economic realities of the situation and the changes that had occurred in international opinion in the last few years. How the people themselves would decide to tackle the question of their future must await the advent of more sophisticated political and constitutional machinery and the achievement of a higher degree of self-government by the Territory as a whole. In the meantime, it was necessary to integrate the Territory, not fragmentate it, and the process of integration should be accelerated so that if the people of Guam and the Territory eventually wished to enter into a close association, it would be at much the same level of political advancement. The sharing in certain common services of the Trust Territory and Guam would seem even now an arrangement to the advantage of both territories and one likely to result in useful economies.

38. The representative of India considered that the attitude of the Administering Authority with respect to the secession moves in Saipan, aiming at that district's merger with the neighbouring non-self-governing territory of Guam, needed to be clearly defined. It was a matter of some concern to his delegation that this question of the future of one district of the Territory, not of the Territory as a whole, should have been brought up in this rather premature way. He would have wished that, when the preparations for a so-called plebiscite in Saipan concerning its future were under way, the Administering Authority and its officials in the district had apprised the people of the basic concepts of the United Nations with respect to international trusteeship and the modalities of the termination of trusteeship. At any rate, what was now needed was an expeditious implementation of all the measures recommended by the Visiting Mission for the administrative reintegration of Saipan with the rest of the Territory.
39. The representative of France stated that the "referendum-Gallup" in Saipan, however unofficial, was an indication that there might be a subsequent possibility of incorporating the archipelago as a whole. For his part, he could see no obstacle in this respect, if it was the wish of the population and if, at the proper time, self-determination in this respect was complete and was surrounded by the necessary guarantees.
40. The representative of Belgium considered that the results of the referendum held in Saipan represented a vote of confidence in the Administering Authority.
41. The representative of China was of the opinion that the Administering Authority might consider the future possibility of a larger and close association of Guam with the Marianas.
42. The representative of the United Arab Republic was surprised to learn that the plebiscite in Saipan had been allowed to take place at all. He was happy to note that it was not accorded any official recognition and that, consequently, its results would not be allowed to impair the unity of Micronesia.
43. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that from the documents which were given in the report of the Visiting Mission, it would be seen that the administration itself acted as the initiator of various proposals, the substance of which boiled down to associating the district of Saipan either with the American colony of Guam or directly with the United States

of America itself. Precisely, the statements of local United States administrators in the island of Saipan had been the cause of holding of so-called plebiscites on the question of the separation of Saipan from the remainder of the Trust Territory. In this connexion, the statement of the military governor of Saipan on 29 September 1960, which called directly upon the members of the Saipan Congress to create a single front before the arrival of the Visiting Mission, and was in fact pushing the members of the Congress to speak in favour of converting the Saipan district, as the military and naval administrator had expressed himself, into a separate self-governing or independent unit, deserved particular attention. This statement was contained in the report of the Visiting Mission as annex III. Furthermore, as the Visiting Mission had stated, the merger of the Trust Territory with Guam did not start in the Trust Territory or in Saipan but in Guam itself where the headquarters of the Administration of the Trust Territory is located. Such attempts to dismember the Trust Territory could not in any sense be considered as evidence that the policy of the Administering Authority was in keeping with the provisions of the Declaration of the General Assembly, as was contended quite groundlessly by the representative of the United States. A study of the actual situation and the data made available to the Council by the Visiting Mission and the Administering Authority led to the conclusion that the Administering Authority considered the Pacific Islands as only its own strategic military base and was not concerned over the political, economic and cultural development of the population of the Trust Territory.

44. The representative of the United Kingdom considered that the people of the Trust Territory knew that when the time came they would have to choose for themselves where their future lay. They believed that if at that time they chose some kind of permanent association with the United States, the United Nations would not stand in their way - and he should like to think that this confidence was not misplaced. In connexion with the Saipan question, he considered that the people had, in a most impressive manner, demonstrated their desire to be part of the United States. He believed, however, that Micronesia was already sufficiently fragmented by the accidents of history and geography, and the efforts of all those with responsibility in the matter should be directed to helping the Micronesians to overcome this fragmentation. If some

way could be found of developing a political association between Guam and the Trust Territory, which were both parts of Micronesia, in the future, then this could do nothing but good for the interests of the Micronesian peoples. He hoped that the political ingenuity of the United States could find some way of bringing this about in a way which satisfied all those concerned. Meanwhile, he hoped that the Administering Authority would give very particular attention to the Visiting Mission's recommendation concerning the extension to the people of the Trust Territory of the practical advantages of United States citizenship.

45. The representative of the Administering Authority stated that, with regard to the plebiscite which was conducted on Saipan by the Saipanese, he would like to make it quite clear that the people in the United States were proud that the Saipanese people thought so highly of their society and political system that they expressed the hope of sharing its benefits and responsibilities.

III. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General Economy

46. The representative of New Zealand stated that the Administering Authority had hesitated to pour larger sums of public money into the development of the islands in case that should destroy the Micronesians' sense of self-reliance, initiative, and self-sufficiency and adversely affect their political and cultural individuality. Although the motives behind this policy had been of the highest order, its practical results had not been completely satisfactory. While the Territory was being deprived of the benefits of large-scale capitalistic investment on the one hand, it had not enjoyed the fruits of large-scale governmental activity in the economic field, on the other. While the financial assistance of the Administering Authority had been generous, it seemed not to have been so large, or so directed, as to provide really adequate impetus to economic development. In addition to private investment and joint commercial enterprise, it was even more important that the administration itself should endeavour to devote more money to basic economic development both in the form of direct action through channels such as community development schemes and the provision of storage facilities and transportation for crops and, indirectly, through the financing of private producers and co-operatives.

47. The representative of India endorsed the Visiting Mission's view that misgivings about the Territory's capacity in the future to sustain its own economy could be used as a reason for curtailing the level of investment which was now needed to enable the potential of the Territory to be fully realized. He recognized that the Administering Authority had contributed to the Territory's budget sums exceeding \$6 million annually but a large part of these funds had gone for housekeeping purposes as distinguished from productive economic activity which leads to higher yields of revenue and greater incomes. It seemed necessary that as large a sum should now be devoted to such activity on a planned basis for the next four or five years to bring the Territory's economy to a productive and, as far as possible, self-generating level. Direct governmental investment was necessary in projects such as fishery development, the processing industry, and even specialized farming such as cacao and coffee growing. Furthermore, the Government should lend financial and technical assistance to co-operatives of

indigenous farming and other enterprises in appropriate fields to get them going in the first instance.

48. The representative of France considered that the economy of the Territory had remained static for a long time. The lag, which was due to the destruction of the last World War, had not yet been corrected, despite the laudable efforts of the Administering Authority, which was continuing its work to diversify production. A new basis should be established, and the Mission suggested, quite rightly, a coherent planning based on a sound investment programme. The Micronesians were now in need of capital and long-term technical assistance. In view of the resources of the Territory, such assistance could come only from the Administering Authority and should have priority in this field inasmuch as the Administering Authority had a high sense of its responsibilities. Public and private investments were not contradictory but could complement one another.

49. The representative of Australia was pleased to hear that there were definite prospects of self-sufficiency at what might be considered reasonable levels, and that vigorous steps were being planned by the Administering Authority to diversify agricultural cash crops and to develop industries such as fisheries. He also drew attention to the work of the Hold-Over Sub-Committee on Economic Development which was serving a very useful purpose in the field of economic investigation and he had no doubt the Administering Authority would closely study its findings.

50. The representative of Burma noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority was encouraging the development of co-operative societies in the Territory and that a number of co-operative credit societies had been established in the year under review.

51. The representative of China noted with satisfaction that the Administering Authority was moving towards active economic planning, which he hoped would result in the formation of a long-range plan of integrated economic development. While fully appreciating the enormous contribution which the Administering Authority had made to the Territory's budget, he considered that inadequate funds had been provided for the maintenance of current services and for the purpose of economic development.

52. The representative of the United Arab Republic felt that all that was needed was to work out a well-defined economic programme based on the resources of the

Territory and to implement such a programme with vigour and determination. He trusted that the lack of sufficient funds would no longer pose an impediment to rapid progress.

53. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the condition of the economy of the Trust Territory indicated that there was complete indifference on the part of the Administering Authority to the needs and the interests of the indigenous population. He noted that the Visiting Mission also considered that the economic situation in the Trust Territory was unsatisfactory. Agriculture was not developed very much and even those industries which were created under the Japanese Administration had not been reactivated and developed by the United States administration. All of this led to considerable discontent among the population, as the Visiting Mission indicated. He also noted that the Visiting Mission had pointed out that there was no plan for economic development, and had concluded that the policy of the Administration in regard to the economic development of the Territory was conservative and should be altered. It had also concluded that the Administering Authority should make a substantial financial contribution to the economic development of the Trust Territory.

54. The representative of the United Kingdom considered, in framing the development plan, the Administration should not be inhibited by fears that the Territory might be unable to sustain from within its own resources the level of economic development which its people desired. This might prove to be the case and some form of permanent outside assistance would, in all probability, be necessary. But this was not incompatible with full self-government. Nevertheless, it was important that the Territory should have as much control over its own revenues as possible, and it was for this reason that the Mission suggested such things as an income tax to be levied on all residents of the Territory and not just upon Micronesians.

55. The Special Representative of the Administering Authority could not agree with the Visiting Mission, when it stated that the Territory's main natural economic resources had not as yet been exploited. He agreed that they had not yet been fully developed and that with respect to the resources of the sea, for example, they had so far been little exploited in the commercial sense of that term. However, he believed that the basic agricultural resources had been developed

to a very considerable extent and that sound programmes for up-grading the agricultural productivity of the area had been initiated and a good start had been made in commercial fishing. Great emphasis had properly been placed on the need for intensification of the Administering Authority's efforts in the economic field. As repeatedly indicated, he felt that the time was now at hand for an intensification of effort. He added that the potentials of the area were not unknown. Surveys in almost every field had been undertaken in the past and, in the past several years follow-up studies had been carried out in such areas of potential development as mineral resources, forestry, fisheries, trochus, cacao, coconut fiber products and the like.

Public finance: development of adequate public revenue

56. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the Administering Authority allocated miserable sums for the needs of the Trust Territory and at the same time did not utilize the possibility of including in the budget of the Territory any additional sources of revenue. In particular, as was pointed out in the report of the Visiting Mission, citizens of the United States who lived in the Trust Territory did not pay any income tax. Furthermore, a large quantity of alcoholic beverages, which was utilized only by the Americans in the Trust Territory, was imported into the Trust Territory without the payment of any import duties.

Industries

57. The representative of India regretted that the development of fisheries in the Pacific Islands was still in an experimental stage.

58. The representative of Burma was happy to learn that the pilot project at Palau had been very successful and was being expanded.

59. The representative of China was interested to hear that a fishing programme on the lines of the one in Palau had been started in Ponape and that there was a possibility of a similar development in Truk. He hoped that the experience in the Saipan district would help to initiate fishing activities in other districts. He looked forward to subsequent large-scale fishery operations when the Micronesians, after receiving special training in fish preservation and canning processes, were able to assume responsibility for the Territory's most promising industry.

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60. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics noted that a large amount of foodstuffs was still being imported, in spite of the fact that all the potentialities existed for the production of these products on the spot. For instance, in the waters around the Pacific Islands, large quantities of fish existed but the Administering Authority had not taken the necessary measures to develop the fishing industry, to build fish processing plants and so on; therefore, the Administering Authority was obliged to import fish from Japan which is conducting intensive fishing operations in the waters around the Trust Territory.

Agriculture

61. The representative of China was gratified to note that the agricultural extension programme had been strengthened in all districts.

Transportation and communications

62. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics noted that highways and buildings which did not belong to the Administration and which did not serve any administrative purpose were in a condition of neglect. The Administration paid the necessary attention and allocated funds only for the construction of buildings and roads and other equipment which were essential for the purposes of the Administration or for military purposes. As for the needs of the population itself in the Trust Territory, the Administering Authority did not allocate the necessary funds for that purpose, not did it provide the necessary technical assistance to the population of the Trust Territory.

Commerce and Trade

63. The representative of New Zealand stated that if special provision was required to ensure a market in the United States for certain Micronesian products, the necessary steps should be taken.

Land

64. The representative of Belgium suggested that, in connexion with land claims, the Administering Authority might give to the representative organs of the Territory the maximum amount of compensation, recognizing the right of these bodies to divide up the money as between collective compensation and individual

compensation. Individuals would then address themselves to their own representative bodies by constitutional means and this would stimulate political activity.

65. The representative of Bolivia emphasized the Visiting Mission's recommendation concerning the speeding up of the land distribution programmes, namely the homestead programme.

66. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics noted that unfortunately the Administering Authority had not carried out the resolution of the Trusteeship Council and had not so far satisfied the legitimate claims of the population of the island of Kwajalein. In connexion with the land controlled by the Administration, which amounted to 55 per cent of the total land, he believed that the Trusteeship Council must adopt energetic measures to induce the Administering Authority to cease the policy of alienation of land and to force the Administering Authority to return the alienated land to the indigenous population or at least to pay it fair compensation in the form of rental.

IV. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Medical and Health Services

67. The representative of China commended the Administering Authority for the fact that most of the responsible positions in the health field at the Territorial and district levels were now filled with Micronesian medical officers, who, according to the Visiting Mission, enjoyed the confidence of the population. He added that it would certainly be a further improvement in the quality of the medical personnel if qualified candidates were able to take medical courses in medical schools.

68. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics noted from the Visiting Mission's report that the building and maintenance of dispensaries had essentially been placed upon local authorities - which did not have sufficient funds available and that, consequently, the dispensaries and first-aid stations were in many instances very badly housed and were not being kept up in the proper way. He also noted that the Mission properly concluded that the Administration should take steps to see that the necessary buildings were erected and equipped with the necessary services and facilities.

69. The Special Representative of the Administering Authority assured the Council that every effort would be made to provide the technical assistance and aid that the Micronesian medical officers might request. He was in full agreement with the Visiting Mission that increased attention must be given to the improvement of health services to the outlying islands. This was one of the major programmes of the Department of Health and one which would receive the highest priority. He added that it was most gratifying and encouraging to hear the favourable comments on the general health programme of the Administration, particularly since this programme was completely handled by Micronesian District Directors of Public Health and their staffs.

V. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General

70. The representative of India stated that the notable advance made in the field of primary education did great credit both to the people of the Trust Territory and to the Administering Authority. The most pressing need was for a considerable increase in central funds for education, which would enable the recruitment of better teachers, their better training, the provision of better school buildings and more adequate school supplies, such as furniture and text-books, from Government funds. The facilities for secondary as well as vocational and technical education were still very limited, and special attention should be concentrated on expanding and improving them. He noted with satisfaction that, as suggested by the Visiting Mission, the Pacific Islands Central School had already been placed under the direction of the Territory's Education Department.

71. The representative of France pointed out that virtually all school-age children attended primary school. This was a remarkable result considering the difficulties often arising in the spread of education on the early levels. Secondary education, however, was still to be developed.

72. The representative of China believed that grants-in-aid for education would have to be substantially increased and administered in such a way as not to make the quality of education of the poorer communities suffer from their inability to appropriate more funds in the field.

73. The representative of the United Kingdom considered that if use was to be made of the increasing population for constructive economic purposes, educational facilities would have to be expanded. He believed also that the achievement of universal primary education, and almost universal literacy, was remarkable and the Administration was to be congratulated upon it. But it was in the nature of educational advance that every step forward produced a demand for two steps more and it was not surprising that the Visiting Mission found in the Territory more dissatisfaction with the educational opportunities available than its predecessors had done, say, five years or more ago. This was so in spite of the fact that in those five years there had been substantial educational advances.

74. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the comments of the Visiting Mission concerning the limited educational facilities beyond the elementary level, and the system of burdening the local population with the costs of buildings and teachers indicated that there were serious defects in the educational field and that the Administering Authority should adopt urgent measures for improvement.

75. The Special Representative of the Administering Authority stated that every consideration would be given to the recommendation that the Administration should give additional direct financial aid to the elementary school districts specifically in the support of teachers' salaries.

Elementary Education

76. The representative of India was of the opinion that the age of admission to elementary school appeared to be much too high and should be lowered to six years.

77. The Special Representative of the Administering Authority stated that the question of lowering the compulsory age of schooling from the present eight-year level was under study by the Administration, and that over 1,000 children under the age of eight years were presently enrolled in public and private schools. The next meeting of the Inter-District Advisory Committee would pay particular attention to elementary education problems and this question would receive every consideration.

Junior and Secondary Schools

78. The representative of France stated that the Central School of the Pacific Islands constituted an excellent achievement and he felt that it would have a decided influence on the educational system in the Trust Territory.

Higher Education

79. The representative of India stated that his delegation would be glad to see an increase in the facilities already provided by the Administration for higher education. He also recommended that within the next two or three years facilities for college education should be added to the Pacific Islands Central School.

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

80. The representative of Paraguay believed that the Administering Authority should now formulate new, revised, organic and complete plans with well-defined and very precise political, economic, social and educational objectives, which would follow well-determined constitutional stages and lead to the final objectives.

81. The representative of Australia commended the Administering Authority for its view that a Territory-wide Legislative Council could be established within five years. Such a Council would then be in a position to express itself on a number of outstanding political and economic issues of the moment, and in collaboration with the Administering Authority help to work out solutions to these problems. But time was needed for this exercise.

82. The representative of the United Arab Republic was gratified to hear the representative of the Administering Authority state that the principles of the General Assembly's resolution on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples were applicable to the Territory and that it welcomed discussion along these lines. To state this was to accept not only that the objectives set forth in our Charter for this Trust Territory must be attained but that they must be attained speedily and without delay.

83. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considered that the essential task of the Trusteeship Council in examining the situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands must be to ensure the immediate and complete implementation in that Territory of the General Assembly's Declaration on the independence of colonial countries and peoples. The indigenous population of the Pacific Islands had for a long time been demanding that effective measures should be taken to ensure the political and economic development of the Trust Territory, and had been trying to obtain their independence and freedom. But neither in the report of the Visiting Mission, which had been to the Trust Territory this year, nor in the documents and statements issued by the Administering Authority, was there any indication that such steps had

actually been taken. On the contrary, there was a vast body of material showing that the policy of the Administering Authority had not altered and that it was not in line with the Charter of the United Nations and with the demands of the Declaration of the General Assembly. It was typical that the representative of the Administering Authority in the Trusteeship Council had tried to avoid all reference to independence as a policy of the United States in regard to the Trust Territory, and certainly no specific dates for the granting of independence to the Territory had been mentioned. The representatives had been saying that some time in the future when certain conditions have developed - and other statements of equal vagueness - the people would gain their right to self-determination. But in the meantime, within the Trust Territory itself, the representatives of the Administering Authority had in recent times embarked upon an active political campaign in the course of which they had been propagandizing the idea of converting the Trust Territory into the fifty-first state of the United States of America, or they had been stating that the Trust Territory should be merged with their colony of Guam, or that the Trust Territory should be given such a status as was now enjoyed by the American colony of Samoa. Along with this, the population was having the thought instilled into it that the Trust Territory would allegedly not be able to exist as an individual and independent State because it was in constant economic and financial need from the United States, and that therefore the question of the future of the Trust Territory should be explored, not along the path of statehood and independence, but along the course of merger with the United States in one form or another. The statements of the representatives of the Administering Authority, and particularly the practical actions of the Administering Authority, led one to believe that the United States is organizing things in such a way as not to permit the indigenous population of the Trust Territory to acquire full independence and freedom and to achieve statehood. The Administering Authority was exerting every effort so that under the guise of so-called self-determination and expression of the free will of the people an actual merger be effected with the Trust Territory, either directly with the mainland or with the colony of Guam.

84. He noted that a large defect in the report of the Visiting Mission was the absence in it of any concrete recommendations towards the immediate implementation

in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands of the provisions of the Declaration of the General Assembly on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. This was the basic question for any Trust Territory; there was no doubt that the provisions of the Declaration of the General Assembly fully and completely applied to the Pacific Islands in spite of the so-called strategic character of this Trust Territory. Therefore, the Trusteeship Council must recommend to the Administering Authority that it adopt immediate measures for the implementation of this resolution. The Trusteeship Council should recommend to the Administering Authority that it formulate a plan for immediate measures which would ensure the transfer and the handing over of authority to the representative organs of the indigenous population of the Pacific Islands as well as the laying down of specific target dates for the immediate handing over of independence to the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. Since there were only three Trust Territories left in regard to which no target dates had been laid down for the granting of independence, his delegation considered it essential to propose that in 1961 or in the beginning of 1962, special United Nations missions be sent to the Pacific Islands, New Guinea and Newru to exercise control over the holding of general plebiscites for the purpose of ascertaining specific target dates for the attainment of independence by these Trust Territories.

85. The representative of the Administering Authority felt it necessary to set the record straight with regard to the Soviet representative's assertion that the Administering Authority "had been propagandizing the idea of converting the Trust Territory into the fifty-first State of the United States of America". No such policy had been adopted by the United States. It had been, was and would continue to be the policy of his Government that the political future of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands must be determined at the appropriate time by the people of the Territory themselves.
