

UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL



Distr.
LIMITED

T/L.1185/Add.1
11 June 1974

—ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-first session
Agenda item 4 (a)

OUTLINE OF CONDITIONS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

Note: Draft amendments to the working paper on conditions in the Territory (T/L.1185) based on supplementary information supplied to the Trusteeship Council at its 1422nd to 1425th and 1427th meetings.

A. GENERAL

Population movements

1. After paragraph 8, add the following three new paragraphs:

The representative of the United States informed the Trusteeship Council at its forty-first session that the United States Government had agreed to make an ex gratia payment to the people of Bikini. The exact amount of the payment was under review in the Executive Branch of the United States Government and should have the approval of the United States Congress. The United States would seek to expedite the matter as much as possible.

The Administering Authority transmitted to the Trusteeship Council a report on the plans for the return of the former inhabitants of Eniwetok to their home islands. According to the report, a preliminary atoll master plan, including planning for housing, economic development and agricultural replanting was presented to the Eniwetok people and the Marshall District Administration in October 1973, and was discussed with the Eniwetok Planning Council which was elected by the Eniwetok people within their community at Ujelan. Subsequently, a rehabilitation budget was prepared by the Trust Territory Administration and submitted for approbation.

A radiological survey was completed by the Atomic Energy Commission in 1973 and submitted to the Trust Territory Administration and the Eniwetok population in April 1974. The publication of the radiological survey did not terminate the monitoring or evaluation of base assessment of the atoll by the Atomic Energy Commission which is a confirming process to be carried on into the post clean-up phases of the programme. The rehabilitation, construction and planning programme is scheduled to begin in July 1976, and to be completed in mid-1978.

War damage claims

2. After paragraph 17, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative stated that the total number of claims filed with the Micronesian Claims Commission was 10,648. As at 10 May 1974, decisions had been made in 1,550 cases.

B. POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

General political structure

3. After paragraph 21, insert present paragraphs 207 and 208.

4. At the end of former paragraph 208, add the following:

The convention will consist of 60 delegates: 6 will be members of the Congress of Micronesia, appointed by each district's congressional delegation; 12 will be traditional leaders of Micronesia, 2 from each district; and the remaining 42 will be elected directly by popular vote.

5. After the former paragraph 208 (see 3 above), insert the following new paragraph:

The Special Representative informed the Trusteeship Council at its forty-first session that the election of delegates to the constitutional convention was held on 4 June 1974. All six districts of the Trust Territory elected delegates to the convention. The remaining 16 delegates would be appointed not later than 30 June 1974. The President of the Senate and six delegates selected from each of the districts would constitute a pre-convention committee. The committee was expected to begin its deliberations shortly after 30 June 1974.

Territorial Government

Legislature

6. After paragraph 31, insert the following three new paragraphs:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Wilfred Kendall, Special Adviser, stated that no change had yet been made in the powers of the /...

High Commissioner to disapprove legislation passed by the Congress of Micronesia. Changes in veto power over legislation passed by the Congress is one of the major changes urgently desired by the Congress of Micronesia. The Special Adviser further stated that those changes should be introduced not only at the territorial level but also at the district level.

At the same session, the Special Representative informed the Trusteeship Council that the question of veto power over legislation passed by the Congress of Micronesia was still under active consideration by the United States Department of the Interior. He recalled that the Congress may re-pass by a two-thirds majority a bill disapproved by the High Commissioner and that if he did not approve the bill so passed he had to send it with his comments to the Secretary of the Interior for final decision. In this connexion, the Special Representative informed the Council that in the last five years two bills relating to areas of direct concern to the United States, which had been re-passed by the Congress of Micronesia by the required majority, had been disapproved by the High Commissioner and had been sent to the Secretary of the Interior who had disapproved them. The most recent which had been passed by the Fifth Congress, was an admiralty bill containing certain clauses relating to international agreements in which the United States was a party.

In the same five-year period, only one bill of a purely local nature had been re-passed over the High Commissioner's veto and it had been allowed to become law. During that period of time, the Congress of Micronesia had passed a total of 287 legislative acts. Of them, 247 had been approved by the High Commissioner and 40 had been disapproved. Of the 40 disapproved, only the 3 referred to above had been re-passed over the High Commissioner's veto. The Special Representative pointed out that many of the 37 bills which had been vetoed but not overridden by the Congress of Micronesia, subsequently became law in an amended form. Included in this category were such important pieces of legislation as the creation of district economic development boards and the present Personnel Act.

7. After paragraph 34, insert the following new paragraph:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative said that, in the past two years, members of the Congress of Micronesia and of the executive branch had twice gone to Washington, D.C. to support budget requests before the Congress of the United States. Each time the members of the Congress of Micronesia had officially requested that the Congress be empowered to appropriate funds received in the form of United States government grants. In both instances, the High Commissioner had been asked by members of the United States Congress whether he agreed with this request and he had replied each time that the Congress of Micronesia had reached a stage of maturity and development where it could well handle this responsibility; consequently, he had no objections to such a request. However, the Congress of the United States had not yet seen fit to extend this budgetary competence to the Congress of Micronesia.

8. Replace paragraph 38 by the following paragraph:

The Special Representative informed the Trusteeship Council at its forty-first session that four of the eight territorial Government departments were headed by Micronesian directors, and two also had Micronesian deputy directors. The departments were the following: health services, education, public affairs and resources, and development. Three of the remaining four departments had Micronesian deputy directors or assistant directors. Two more departments were scheduled to have Micronesian directors within the next year. Micronesians had been appointed during the year as chiefs of the divisions concerned with public safety, training and broadcasting.

9. After paragraph 38, add the following new paragraph:

The Special Representative further informed the Council that 37 senior positions were subject to the advice and consent of the Congress of Micronesia. At present, 5 of those positions are vacant. Of the remaining 32 positions, 20 were occupied by Micronesians and 12 by non-Micronesians, and at least 4 of the 5 vacancies would be filled by Micronesians in the near future. There were also 37 posts of division chief, just below the level requiring advice and consent; of these, 20 were filled by Micronesians and 17 by expatriates.

10. After paragraph 38, add the following new paragraph:

District government

The Special Representative informed the Trusteeship Council at its forty-first session that, by an Act passed by the Congress of Micronesia at its last session, the Island of Kusaie will become a separate district on or before 1 January 1977. The Secretary of the Interior had notified the Congress of Micronesia of his approval of the creation of the new district and the Administration was already taking the necessary measures to implement the decision.

District administrators

11. At the end of paragraph 40, add the following sentence:

The report further states that the sole non-Micronesian district administrator has been replaced by a Micronesian citizen.

Civil service

12. After paragraph 54, insert the following two new paragraphs:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative said that the single salary plan had been put into effect. It covers all employees except the few remaining United States civil servants. The plan provides for a single base salary at each level of employment, with certain additional allowances for expatriates to compensate for payment of United States federal taxes and other inducements.

/...

Senator Wilfred Kendall, Special Adviser, stated at the same session of the Council that there were substantial differences between the salaries paid to expatriates and those paid to Micronesians, owing to the differentials paid to expatriate personnel to compensate them for payment of federal taxes and for the higher salaries paid in the United States for similar positions. However, the Congress of Micronesia accepted the need for a limited number of expatriates and consequently accepted the reality of the higher salaries required for expatriates. For this reason, the Congress did not seek to reduce expatriate salaries, which would have the effect of depriving the Territory of assistance still required. Instead, it was directing its efforts towards developing the necessary skills among Micronesians which would lead to the eventual replacement of expatriates, but the replacement process had been slow.

Political education

13. After paragraph 58, insert the following two new paragraphs:

The Special Representative informed the Trusteeship Council at its forty-first session that in a supplemental appropriation for 1973/74 special funds in the amount of \$100,000 had been provided for the programme of education for self-government. The programme was administered by the Department of Public Affairs and had created great interest in the forthcoming constitutional convention as was shown in the recent election of delegates to the convention. The programme would continue to have an extremely high priority in coming years.

At the same session, Representative Joab Sigrah, Special Adviser, recalled the visit of the Joint Committee on Future Status to the districts to explain the work of the Congress of Micronesia with regard to the status negotiations. The Chairman of the Joint Committee had given a question and answer interview on the constitutional convention which had been produced by the Congress with the assistance of the Broadcast Division. Tapes of the interview had been sent to all districts and it was expected that in the near future a written transcript would be printed for dissemination and possible translation. The Congress has also circulated a publication containing a list of bills and resolutions adopted at its last session, with a brief explanation of the measures.

Judiciary

14. After paragraph 60, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Wilfred Kendall, Special Adviser, said that the Congress of Micronesia was conducting a study on the problems of the Administration of justice in the Territory and was expected to prepare a comprehensive set of recommendations on the subject. The appointment of high court justices with the advice and consent of the Congress of Micronesia was one of the major political changes urgently sought by the Congress.

C. ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT

General economy15. After paragraph 68 add the following two paragraphs:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative stated that the Congress of Micronesia, as well as the executive branch of the Government had long recognized the need to establish economic priorities and plans based not solely on the construction of capital improvements but also on considerations of the long-term social and economic needs of the Trust Territory. For this reason, the Congress of Micronesia had passed an act at the 1974 regular session creating the Territorial Planning Office. According to the law establishing that Office, its primary purpose is to formulate a Comprehensive Programme Statement for the Trust Territory, including functioning goals, policies, priorities and programmes; and to provide for the co-ordination and supervision required for the development and implementation of a comprehensive planning programme which would include the physical, social and economic aspects of comprehensive planning procedures throughout the Trust Territory. The Administration had nominated for the advice and consent of the Congress of Micronesia, a person to head the office, which would be directly responsible to the High Commissioner.

At the same session of the Trusteeship Council, Representative Sigrah, Special Adviser, emphasized the need for an over-all development scheme and specific goals to be achieved during a specific period. Such a plan had been recommended by various technical consultants, the Congress of Micronesia, representatives to the Trusteeship Council, and also by the 1973 Visiting Mission of the Council. He therefore strongly urged the Administering Authority to assist in the preparation of those plans, a proposal which gained importance considering that Micronesia would soon be making the transition to a new political status.

16. After paragraph 69, add the following two paragraphs:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative stated that, in response to the Secretary's message, the Congress of Micronesia had taken two significant actions: it had adopted a resolution urging the High Commissioner and the district economic development boards to use extreme caution in the granting of any foreign investment permits, and it had passed an act, which had now become law, strengthening the district economic development boards and requiring that all members of the boards be Micronesian citizens. Therefore, at this point, the opening of Micronesia to foreign investment would be an orderly economic process and would be of considerable future benefit to the economic development of the Territory.

At the same session, Senator Kendall, Special Adviser, said that everyone in Micronesia had been pleased at the recent removal of restrictions on investments from foreign countries other than the United States. That action by the Administering Authority represented a development which the people of Micronesia had desired for many years.

17. After the two new paragraphs referred to above, add the following subheading and five new paragraphs:

Technical assistance from international institutions

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Representative of the United States said that the United Nations Economic and Social Council had approved a resolution admitting the Trust Territory to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) as an associate member.

The Representative of the United States further said that the United States Government supported Micronesian membership in the Asian Development Bank and would sponsor that membership following the enactment of legislation by the United States Congress. Legislation to that effect was being sought by her Government.

The United States Government, on behalf of the Trust Territory, expected to sign very shortly an agreement with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which would enable the Trust Territory to participate in various programmes of economic assistance and to obtain United Nations training fellowships for Micronesians.

At the same session of the Trusteeship Council, Representative Sigrah, Special Adviser, said that the Congress of Micronesia had strongly urged the signing of an agreement between the Administering Authority and UNDP on behalf of Micronesia at the earliest possible date. They were thus extremely pleased to hear that it might be signed in June 1974.

At the same session, Senator Kendall, Special Adviser, stated that within the past year Micronesia had actively participated in or observed a number of regional conferences and meetings of organizations, including the South Pacific Conference, ECAFE, and the Conference of South Pacific Labour Ministers.

Credit

18. After paragraph 74, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative stated that the Micronesian Board of Directors were continuing their efforts to establish a Bank of Micronesia and had made some important contacts with the Asian Development Bank. At its regular session in 1974, the Congress of Micronesia had enacted Public Law 5-88, which officially established the Development Bank of Micronesia. The Administration was now moving rapidly, in full co-operation with the Congress, to make the proposed bank a reality.

Public finance

19. After paragraph 79, add the following two new paragraphs:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative stated that the Administration was aware of the need to increase the Territory's exports and decrease its imports. He pointed out, however, that imports from the United States during the period under review totalled slightly over \$15 million and nearly \$11 million came from Japan, Australia and various other countries.

At the same session, Representative Sigrah, Special Adviser, pointed out that the executive branch had opposed establishment of a graduate tax. In regard to increasing taxes on imported goods, there was at present a measure under consideration in the Senate. He assured the Council that the Congress would give every consideration to the need to raise district and territorial revenues and that any significant progress would be reported to the Council in 1975.

20. After paragraph 80, add the following two new paragraphs:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative stated that, with the granting of two supplemental appropriations above the originally appropriated amount, the total United States grant for 1973/74 had totalled \$58.4 million, just slightly below the authorized ceiling of \$60 million. The United States Government has now been requested that the authorized ceiling be increased to \$75 million for 1974/75, with additional increases in the two following years. It was hoped that this request would be granted so that it would be possible to implement more effectively Secretary Morton's programme to accelerate development of the infrastructure.

The Special Representative further stated that, in accordance with the request made in the Secretary's policy statement and after consultation with the Joint Committee on Program and Budget Planning of the Congress of Micronesia, the Administration had submitted a new five-year budget programme which, if adopted, would accelerate development of the Trust Territory infrastructure.

Land

21. At the end of paragraph 81, add the following new paragraph:

Public lands include all lands acquired by the prior Spanish, German and Japanese administration for governmental or other public purposes, as well as such lands as the Trust Territory Government may itself have utilized for public purposes. According to current calculations, over 60 per cent of Micronesia's total land area is public land; by district as follows: Marianas, 90 per cent; Palau, 68 per cent; Ponape, 66 per cent; Truk, 17 per cent; the Marshalls, 13 per cent; and Yap, 14 per cent.

22. After paragraph 92, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, Senator Kendall, Special Adviser, said that a bill providing for the return of public land to the districts had been passed by the Senate at the last session of the Congress of Micronesia and was pending in the House of Representatives. This legislation would be considered at the special session of the Congress scheduled for July 1974. Senator Kendall expressed the satisfaction of the Congress for the decision of the Administering Authority to return the public land to the Micronesian people.

Agriculture and livestock

23. After paragraph 95, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority stated that income from the local sale and export of plant and animal agricultural products had increased during the year. It was estimated that copra, the Territory's largest commodity export, would earn \$4.2 million for Micronesian producers in 1974. The Copra Stabilization Board had recently announced a price of \$252 per ton for the crop, the highest price paid for copra in the Trust Territory since 1950. At 31 March 1974, copra exports amounted to 9,481 short tons valued at \$2,728,928, compared with \$946,765 for 1972/73.

Marine resources

24. After paragraph 106, add the following three new paragraphs:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative stated that the Trust Territory had established fishing authorities in each district, and expressed the view that their operation should be of major importance to economic development in Micronesia. The fishing dory project in Ponape continued to be successful and might soon be extended to other districts. Meanwhile, the Trust Territory would launch the first of a fleet of 45-foot and 27-foot ferro-cement fishing boats. At the present time, the Administration was soliciting bid proposals for construction of a fleet of larger fishing vessels to increase the over-all capacity of Trust Territory citizens to harvest the rich marine resources of the surrounding ocean.

The Special Representative further stated that the Micronesia Marine Biology Laboratory on Palau had become the first to raise rabbit fish under a controlled situation. It was developing commercially several varieties of shrimp. Other experiments were being conducted in the commercial raising of other types of fish and of oysters.

The representative of the United States informed the Council at its forty-first session that the United States Government had agreed to Micronesian participation in the United States delegation to the forthcoming Conference on the Law of the Sea.

Industry and tourism25. After paragraph 111, add the following two paragraphs:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative said that about 46 cents of every dollar (United States) spent in the Territory by visitors remained in Micronesia. With an estimated income of \$4.5 million from tourism in the current fiscal year, Micronesian companies and individuals would derive more than \$2.0 million in direct income therefrom. The majority of the 700 hotel rooms currently under construction in Micronesia were in locally initiated projects. As Micronesian participation in the tourist industry increased, either through hotel ownership or direct employment in tourist-related service agencies, the Micronesian share of the tourist dollar would grow.

The Special Representative further said that, with the completion of the new Saipan International Airport in 1975 and proposed direct flights from Japan to Saipan, the Trust Territory anticipated a further major increase in tourism.

Transport and communications26. Replace paragraph 114 by the following:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Special Representative said that the MV Micronesia Princess, the first of the new fleet of inter-island field trip vessels, was launched in December 1973. The ship had been especially designed for use in Micronesia and would be joined by seven ships of the same construction within the next few years. It was the Administration's plan to finance the construction of six additional vessels in 1974/75, if it were successful in securing the increased ceiling authorization (see para. above

27. After paragraph 119, add the following four new paragraphs:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority stated that in late February 1974, the High Commissioner, acting under authority granted to him in the charter of incorporation for the exclusive franchise shipper in the Trust Territory, (TransPacific Lines, Inc.) declared the company to be in a state of financial insolvency and ordered that the shipping line be dissolved. A receiver was named to take charge of the bankrupt corporation and to effect its dissolution. This matter was now the subject of litigation in the Trust Territory High Court.

At the same session of the Council, the Special Representative stated that one of the legal actions which had been filed had resulted in a temporary restraining order preventing the Administration from terminating the franchise and

dissolving the company. Meanwhile, the company was continuing to operate under receivership and the Administration had taken steps to bring competitive shipping into Micronesia.

At the same session, Senator Kendall, Special Adviser, stated that the Congress of Micronesia had recommended that the air route linking Micronesia with Japan be granted to the carrier that could link all the districts of the Trust Territory to Japan and thereby promote the economic welfare of the people. It was hoped that the Administering Authority would heed the wishes of the Congress.

The Administering Authority informed the Council, at the same session, that, in 1974, major capital improvement projects begun or completed included the bridge connecting Koror with the island of Babelthup, the Ponape road, the extension of water supply and sewerage systems in several districts; the international airport and air terminal facilities on Saipan; and air terminal facilities in the Marshalls, Truk and Palau districts.

D. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

Medical and health services

28. After paragraph 124, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority stated that the Department of Health Services had created a Division of Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services in 1974. Such services in the past had been provided through funds and facilities on Guam and Hawaii and had proved inadequate to the Territory's own needs. With federal financing it was now possible for the Trust Territory to exercise control over the programme and to provide increasingly adequate staffing.

29. After paragraph 132, add the following three new paragraphs:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) in introducing the document containing his Organization's observations concerning the Trust Territory (T/1753), said that assistance in the area was principally confined to the granting of fellowships for participation in intercountry group educational activities, for undergraduate studies in health courses not available in the Territory, or for existing qualified health staff to attend refresher courses or to obtain higher qualifications abroad. In 1975, WHO would provide consultants to assist in organizing refresher training courses for medical officers. He said that expenditures from the regular budget of WHO on behalf of the Trust Territory had increased from about \$57,000 in 1973 to an estimated \$77,500 for 1975.

At the same session, the Special Representative of the Administering Authority, in referring to the observations of WHO, stated that the Trust Territory's five-year plan for infrastructure provided for the completion of

115 new dispensaries during the five years covered by the plan. This construction, coupled with the MEDEX training programme, should result in greatly improved health conditions on the outer islands.

The Administering Authority informed the Council, at the same session, that 29 Micronesians had completed a programme of intensive training in the paramedical field and had graduated as fully qualified physicians' assistants. The training, a MEDEX programme under the auspices of the University of Hawaii Medical School, had proved to be extremely valuable in upgrading the skills of physicians' assistants to better serve the inhabitants of the outer islands. There were currently an additional 21 MEDEX trainees enrolled in the programme, and funds had been assured to continue the training through 1975.

30. In paragraph 133, delete the last sentence and add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority stated that contracts had been awarded or bids solicited for the construction of a new 116-bed referral hospital, to be built in Ponape at an estimated cost of \$5 to \$6 million, and 38 prefabricated and self-contained health aide dispensaries for outer island areas at a cost of \$1.6 million. A new 36-bed hospital on Kusaie was under construction. The architectural design of a new 50-bed hospital for Yap was now being prepared; the hospital was expected to cost an estimated \$3 million.

Public safety

31. After paragraph 149, add the following paragraph:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority stated that, as a result of extensive publicity concerning the new Weapons Control Law, the Territory had thus far received 591 applications for weapons identification cards to carry and possess firearms, dangerous devices and ammunition. Of this number, 576 identification cards had been issued, 5 had been rejected and 10 were pending. The Administration had received four applications for dealer's licences, all of which had been approved and issued by 25 June 1973. Enforcement of the criminal provisions of the Act had been pursued vigorously from the beginning.

E. EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

General

32. After paragraph 166, add the following paragraph:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority informed the Council that the development of Micronesia-oriented curriculum materials continued, as had been noted in previous reports. Programmes in science, mathematics, health and social studies were constantly being tested and put into use. Of particular note was a new health curriculum which would be introduced at a summer workshop on Ponape in 1974. Federally financed bilingual education programmes were being developed in all districts, and a special course of study had been created at the University of Hawaii to prepare Micronesians to work with linguistics and vernacular language materials. The orthographies project was virtually complete; reference grammars and dictionaries for all major Micronesian languages were to be published by September 1974.

Primary and secondary education

33. After paragraph 170, add the following two new paragraphs:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the representative of the United States said that an estimated 99 per cent of the children of elementary school age were in school and an estimated 53 per cent of the children of high school age were attending high school.

At the same session of the Trusteeship Council, the Administering Authority stated that classroom shortages had been considerably reduced in Truk by the creation of a system of feeder high schools. Secondary schools with grades nine and ten were located on two outer islands (Satawan and Ulul), two islands within the Truk Lagoon (Tol and Dublon) and at the district centre on Moen Island. Students in the eleventh and twelfth grades were accommodated at Truk High School, also on Moen, which in 1974 had opened a large complex of two-storey, modern classrooms to replace quonsets and other less permanent structures.

Higher education

34. After paragraph 174, add the following new paragraph:

At its forty-first session, the Trusteeship Council was informed that an Evaluation Commission had been established at the Community College of Micronesia to conduct a survey of the current role of the school in relation to community expectations and desires and to recommend programme directions for the future. The Commission's study had been completed, and its report would be used to support budget requests for the two-phase construction of a new college facility on Ponape

with a capacity of 360 students. The report would also be used as a guide in redirecting the current programme towards occupational development.

35. After paragraph 176, add the following new paragraph:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the representative of the United States said that approximately 1,000 Micronesians held degrees in higher education. The number of Micronesians annually enrolled in institutions of higher education was about 1,000, including those at the two institutions of higher education in Micronesia, the Micronesian Community College and the Micronesian Occupational Centre, and those studying at the University of Guam, the University of Hawaii and other universities abroad.

Vocational education

36. After paragraph 180, add the following two new paragraphs:

At its forty-first session, the Trusteeship Council was informed that during the year, comprehensive manpower inventories had been started in each of the districts to assess current inadequacies and future needs in both the governmental and private sectors. The inventories were being undertaken to prepare a grant application for Trust Territory participation in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), which would provide \$2 million for the Territories of the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Important information from the September 1973 census had been made available to the Department of Education and to the Training Division in the categories of occupational groupings, educational attainments and age groupings. This information would not only allow completion of the manpower inventories, but would also assist in adequate planning of vocational education programmes and facilities in Trust Territory schools to meet longer range requirements.

F. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERMEDIATE TARGET DATES AND FINAL
TIME-TABLE FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF SELF-DETERMINATION
OR INDEPENDENCE

37. After paragraph 206 add the following 16 new paragraphs:

At the forty-first session of the Trusteeship Council, the representative of the United States stated that although financial arrangements had been discussed at length at the seventh round of negotiations on the future status of Micronesia, no agreement had been reached on the size of the United States contribution to Micronesia after the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. She informed the Council that discussion on the subject had been resumed on Saipan in January 1974. Ambassador Williams, the head of the United States delegation, had proposed and

Senator Salii, the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Future Status, had agreed that the future financial needs of Micronesia should be explored informally and in depth through joint conversations between experts on both sides. This exploration was conducted on Saipan in February 1974.

In April 1974, leaders of the two delegations met informally in Carmel, California, to discuss the results of the financial study as well as remaining issues in the draft compact of free association. Subsequently, there were two more meetings between Ambassador Williams and Senator Salii on Guam. Both sides expressed satisfaction with the progress recently achieved, and a further informal meeting between them was scheduled for early July 1974.

It was anticipated that another formal negotiating session would take place soon after the July meeting to consider all remaining issues. These would include arrangements for the plebiscite through which the people of Micronesia would be consulted on their own future, and transitional arrangements for establishing a new government before the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

Concerning a communication from the Marshall Islands requesting separate negotiations with the United States, which was before the Council, the United States representative, in referring to the press conference by Ambassador Williams on Saipan on 16 May 1974, said that it continued to be the hope of the United States Government that the Marshalls and Carolines, which at present comprise five of the six districts of the Trust Territory, would form a single political entity after the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. The United States believed that the issues which had provoked this manifestation of separatist sentiment could be resolved by further talks among the Micronesians and that they were essentially internal questions in which the United States should not intervene. The United States delegation felt that the forthcoming constitutional convention would provide an excellent forum for debate and resolution of such questions, and it hoped that representatives of the Marshalls would participate in that convention.

In regard to the negotiations with the Marianas Political Status Commission, the representative of the United States informed the Council that, at the fourth round of talks, concluded on 31 May at Saipan, the two delegations had affirmed basic decisions with respect to the establishment of a commonwealth of the Northern Marianas under United States sovereignty, with maximum internal self-government, including the right of the people to draft and adopt their own constitution, to establish local courts and to administer local laws. In the light of the progress achieved in those talks, the United States and Northern Marianas delegations had agreed to establish a joint drafting committee to prepare a status agreement. This draft would be presented to the Marianas Political Status Commission and the United States delegation at the next negotiating session. Both sides reaffirmed that any final agreement would have to be approved by the Marianas Islands District Legislature, the people of Mariana Islands District through a plebiscite and by the Congress of the United States. The successful conclusion of this latest round of

talks with the Marianas had encouraged the United States delegation to believe that negotiations to establish a commonwealth of the Marianas in permanent association with the United States might also be completed rapidly.

The United States delegation stated that it was fully aware of the Council's concern over the years with the maintenance of the unity of Trust Territories. The Council was well aware, however, of the special situation of the Marianas, the great majority of whose inhabitants, as the 1973 United Nations Visiting Mission report had noted, favoured separation from the rest of the Trust Territory. For over 20 years the Council had received petitions from the Marianas to this effect. Hoping that it would be possible to maintain the principle of unity, the United States had declined until 1972 to enter into separate negotiations. It had agreed to separate negotiations only after elected representatives of the Marianas had made it clear that the future political status being sought by the Congress of Micronesia - free association with provision for unilateral termination - was unacceptable to their people, who wished a closer relationship with the United States and a permanent one.

The representative of the United States reiterated the intention of her Government, announced at the previous session of the Trusteeship Council, to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement simultaneously for all parts of Micronesia and not for one part at a time. The United States considered, however, that it had the legal right to administer one part of the Territory separately from the others under the Trusteeship Agreement, and that it had, in fact, done so in the case of most of the present Mariana Islands District between 1951 and 1962.

The United States representative further said that, as her delegation had stated on several previous occasions, the United States expected and would welcome a United Nations presence during the act of self-determination.

The United States was confident that the two sets of negotiations - with the Joint Committee on Future Status of the Congress of Micronesia and with the Marianas Political Status Commission - were proceeding in accordance with the wishes of the peoples concerned, through their elected representatives. In the case of the former, it should be noted particularly that the negotiations embodied principles established by the Micronesians themselves and explicitly affirmed by them at the conclusion of the fourth round of talks in Koror in March 1972. To ensure that the peoples of Micronesia fully understood the issues which they will face at the time of a plebiscite, the Administration was committed to a vigorous programme of education for self-government.

Senator Wilfred Kendall, Special Adviser, referring to the above-mentioned discussions held early in the year by the heads of the two delegations, said that he was pleased to report that considerable progress had been made towards agreement on a final compact of free association between the United States and Micronesia, including tentative agreements on the important subjects of future financial support and termination of the compact. The tentative draft was under consideration by the two delegations. It was hoped that a completed draft could be referred to the Congress of Micronesia at its next regular session, in January 1975.

Senator Kendall further said that the Joint Committee on Future Status had originally proposed a level of financial assistance which was unacceptable to the United States. This level of assistance envisaged the completion of infrastructure after the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. The United States had agreed to the completion of this programme prior to the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement through annual appropriations under the accelerated five-year plan. For this reason, although the Congress of Micronesia fully supported termination of the trusteeship agreement as soon as possible, it recognized that this might not be practically possible until 1981.

Senator Kendall also said that the Congress of Micronesia had always recognized the inalienable right of self-determination to which all the peoples of the Trust Territory were entitled. It considered, however, that the Administering Authority should leave the door open for any possibility for the future unity of Micronesia. The holding of a plebiscite within the Marianas as soon as the separate negotiations with the Marianas Political Status Commission were completed, regardless of whether the negotiations were completed between the remainder of Micronesia and the Administering Authority, would prevent the people of the Marianas from having a genuine choice on the question of future political status. It had been the position of the Congress of Micronesia that the draft compact of free association must come to a vote simultaneously in all the districts of Micronesia.

At its forty-first session, the Trusteeship Council heard two petitioners, Messrs. Daniel T. Muna and Jose R. Cruz, members of the Marianas Political Status Commission. In his statement, Mr. Muna said that the people of the Marianas believed that a close political association with the United States could take the form of a relationship that would fulfil their desires for maximum internal self-government. The views of the people of the Marianas were not the same as those of the people of the remainder of the Trust Territory as represented on the Joint Committee on Future Status. They recognized the right of the Joint Committee to explore alternative political status for the Trust Territory as a whole. While respecting the rights of the Joint Committee, however, the people of the Marianas could not permit either the Joint Committee of the Congress of Micronesia to dictate the terms of a future political status for the people of the Marianas contrary to their freely expressed wishes.

Mr. Muna further stated that the Marianas Political Status Commission had reported to the District Legislature on the progress made at each of the four

sessions of negotiations with the United States delegation. The Legislature had continued to support the Commission in its efforts to work out the terms under which Mariana Islands District would become a part of the United States political family. Members of the Commission had also reported to the people of the Mariana Islands in public meetings on the progress of the negotiations. Those public meetings, held throughout the Marianas, had shown that the people of the Marianas were firm in their desire for a close political relationship with the United States. The agreement which the Commission was now negotiating with the United States would be submitted for approval to the Mariana Islands District Legislature, and subsequently to the people of the Marianas. The people of the Marianas hoped that the United Nations would understand their political aspirations and would support their right to choose their own political destiny, which is the right assured to all peoples by the Charter of the United Nations.

In his statement, Mr. Cruz said that the people of the Marianas had established the Marianas Political Status Commission in order to pursue their goal of a close political association with the United States. The members of the Commission included representatives from the different islands in the Marianas chain, from the Congress of Micronesia, the District Legislature, the municipal councils, both local political parties in the Marianas, the local business community and from the major ethnic and cultural groups in the islands. During the four sessions of negotiations with the United States, a number of important tentative agreements had been reached. The future political relationship between the Marianas and the United States would take the form of a commonwealth arrangement, as defined by a formal political status agreement. The Marianas Government would exercise maximum self-government with respect to internal affairs, while the United States would have sovereignty over the Marianas and exercise authority in the fields of defence and foreign affairs. The new Government of the Marianas would be established under a locally approved constitution. The fundamental terms of this relationship, as defined in the political status agreement, would be subject to modification only by mutual consent. Provisions of the Constitution of the United States would apply in the Marianas so as to protect individual rights. Persons in the Marianas would become United States citizens, or, if they preferred, United States nationals.

Mr. Cruz further said that the United States had agreed to provide financial assistance to the new Government over a seven-year period. This assistance was designed to move the Marianas progressively towards economic self-sufficiency, and to assure higher personal income and living standards for the people, capital improvements for economic and social growth, and improved public services. The Marianas Political Status Commission had consulted with the people often and widely concerning United States land requirements. At the recently concluded round of negotiations, tentative agreement had been reached to meet the revised United States land requirements in the Marianas, although the terms of the arrangement and the compensation to be provided to the people of the Marianas for the land which would be used remained to be settled. In view of the progress already made, the Commission was hopeful that, by the end of 1974, the negotiations could be concluded and a formal status agreement prepared. After the formal agreement was approved by the Commission and by the United States delegation, it would be submitted to the District Legislature and, if approved, to the people of Mariana Islands District.