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TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Fifth Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE EIGHTEENTH MEETING
(Transcription from sound recording)

Lake Success, New York
Tuesday, 12 July 1949, at 2.30 p.m.

President: Mr. Roger GARREAU France

Note: The Official Record of this meeting, i.e. the summary record, will appear in provisional mimeographed form under the symbol T/SR.182 and will be subject to representatives' corrections. It will appear in final form in a printed volume.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): I declare open the eighteenth meeting of the fifth session of the Trusteeship Council.

EXAMINATION OF ANNUAL REPORTS:

(a) TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, FIRST REPORT (T/329, T/359)
(Discussion continued)

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): We shall continue our consideration of the report on the Pacific Islands. I think that the special representative would like to reply to certain questions which were asked of him yesterday, and give information that has been requested.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): Yesterday I undertook to supply some additional information in response to the request of the representative of the USSR as to native participation in administration.

As to the total number of natives participating in administration, attention is invited to page 94 of the report where it may be noted that 910 wage earners and 798 salaried workers made a total of 1,708 indigenous employees of the Administering Authority at that time. As indicated on page 94 of the report, the above totals include 485 persons rated as professional employees exclusive of teachers. As shown on page 105 of the report, the number of indigenous teachers at that time was 248.

The following may help to make clear the importance of municipal officials. The budget for the municipality of Saipan for the year 1947 was \$62,520. The raising and spending of such an amount of money by indigenous personnel involves a very substantial degree of administrative responsibility. The varying taxes shown on page 87 of the report indicate an important assumption of responsibility by the indigenous inhabitants in directing their own governmental affairs on a municipal level. As stated in answer to question 26 on page 13, document T/359, the magistrate is executive head of municipal government, and while he may or may not be chief or other leader under the traditional organization of the community, wherever he is elected he is chosen by the electorate of the area covered by the municipality regardless of clan affiliations.

/The salaries of

The salaries of magistrates vary from nothing, in several municipalities, up to the \$1,913.44 which was the salary in Saipan in 1948. In many municipalities the rate has been between \$15 and \$30 per month. Each municipality determines the rate for its magistrate.

On a Territory-wide level, there is as yet no native participation in administration as indicated in answer to question 18 on page 9 of document T/359 for the reasons explained in answer to question 17 on the same page.

On the district or regional level, however, indigenous inhabitants have taken a most important part both in administration and in the handling of economic activities. There are six superintendents of schools, each having supervision, under an American administrator, over the schools of several municipalities. There are six sergeant majors of the Trust Territory Constabulary. There is an agriculturalist, who incidentally was given special training at the University of Hawaii by arrangements made between the Administering Authority and that University. He has direct charge and supervision over the Agricultural Experimental Station at Saipan. All of the residents of Micronesia employed by the Medical Department, shown on page 99 of the report, hold positions of responsibility. These include seven medical assistants who have been serving the population for some time. The first Trust Territory graduate of the School of Medical Assistants on Guam was just graduated last month. These medical assistants are men who were formerly referred to locally as medical practitioners, and are so listed on page 99 of the report. They are responsible for the general health status of the islands to which they have been assigned. There are also three dental assistants in the field, formerly referred to as dental practitioners.

In the economic field the indigenous inhabitants of the Truk District have formed the Truk Trading Company with an authorized capital of \$100,000, of which \$37,325 had been paid in up to this last spring. As of 1 January 1948 there were nearly 500 indigenous stockholders. The officers and directors of this corporation are all indigenous personnel, but they do employ an American manager on salary. As of 31 March 1949, the Company's assets totalled \$77,719. It has developed to the point where the Island Trading

/Company

Company of Micronesia has been able to withdraw in the Truk District from all sales to retailers and from all purchases of copra except from wholesalers. The Truk Trading Company was also able to pay a dividend of 10% to its indigenous stockholders after the conclusion of the first year's business.

In Pnnape, the Ponape Cooperative Company, mentioned on page 90 of the report, has a paid in capital of \$18,000 with approximately 800 indigenous stockholders. Its officers and directors are also entirely indigenous personnel, although they do receive considerable advice and guidance from one of the American educators in his off duty hours. As of 31 March 1949, its assets totalled \$29,765. In view of the activities of this Company and other wholesalers in the Ponape District, the Island Trading Company of Micronesia has withdrawn in that District from sales to retailers.

Since the period covered by the report a similar company known as the Western Carolines Trading Company has been formed in the Palau District, and at the Conference of Magistrates and Scribes of the Marshall Islands held in March of this year, tentative plans were made by them to raise \$100,000 over a period of eighteen months for the formation of a similar trading company to handle wholesale business throughout the Marshall Islands.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): In document T/359, page 29, it is stated that: "Five thousand dollars has been paid to the Municipality of Angaur in accordance with a distribution plan approved by the Angaurese. This payment was from royalties accrued before the Trusteeship agreement took effect."

I should like to ask the special representative what sort of distribution plan is intended. Is it a plan for the distribution of all royalties? If it is ^{not} a question of all the royalties, I should like the special representative to explain what part of the royalties are involved and how they accrued. Further, I would ask him to explain to us the distribution of the overall royalty fund.

As regards the Angaurese, I would ask the special representative to tell us who participated in the decision to work out the method of the distribution of royalties to the Municipality of Angaur, and in what manner this decision was taken.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): ^{Of} the total royalties accumulated by the end of the period under report (some / \$51,000,

\$51,000) \$5,000 has been paid to the Municipality in accordance with the distribution plan approved by the Angaurese-- \$5,000 was all that they required at the time; the balance remains in the Treasury of the Trust Territory, namely. \$46,146, and is held by the Government of the Trust Territory as trustee for the indigenuous inhabitants.

The plan was worked out by the Angaurese themselves with the advice of the Civil Administrator. The \$5,000^{was} paid to the Municipality in accordance with the distribution plan.

I have not got the information with me to explain just how that \$5,000 was divided up, but probably municipal expenses were paid. When the indigenuous inhabitants of Angaur, numbering as I recall some 700 individuals, need additional funds for their municipal government or for restoring their lands or other purposes which have the approval of the Administering Authority, additional funds will be transmitted to them.

/This fund

This fund, as stated in the answer to question 60, is for the period up to 30 June 1948. In the ensuing year a considerable augmentation will have taken place.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): In the reply to question 60 on page 29 of document T/359 it is said that at least 15 cents per ton are paid to the clans for damage to their lands involved. I should like some clarification as to who in the clan handles the money received as royalties for the phosphates.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): I do not have the answer to that question as to who in the clan handles the money. These people have an ancient and integrated community life and they have a government of their own which is overseen by the civil administrator. I must presume that these funds are handled in a business-like way through the executive officials in the municipality of Angaur.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): The point is that the municipality cannot have this 15 cents per ton because this 15 cents is paid to the clan while the municipality gets 10 cents per ton. That is why I asked for clarification and that is the reason for my asking exactly who in the clan handles the money involved.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): The answer to question 60 states that it is the intention to pay out of the royalties 15 cents to the clans for damage to their land. None has been paid to the clans as yet. The 10 cents per ton, or on account of that proportion \$5,000, has been paid to the municipality for municipal expenses.

It would be expected that when funds are paid to the clans they will be handled through the chiefs of the clans.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): In connexion with the phosphate deposits and the development of these deposits, I have two additional questions: what is the area involved in the phosphate deposits in Angaur, and what part of this area is being developed? Further, in what way is the land, which is now being developed as far as the phosphate deposits /are concerned,

12-15

are concerned, distributed in respect of ownership? How much of this land belongs to indigenous inhabitants and, if such is the case, how much of this land has been alienated if there has been any alienation, and to what extent has this alienation been practiced?

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): The phosphate deposits on Angaur are of two types: the so-called blanket deposits, an alteration of coral rock, which are in the lower swampy areas; the second type of deposits are called pot-hole deposits, brown in colour and mixed with varying amounts of clay soil. This second type also originated from bird guano but are of much more recent origin. It fills holes and crevices between pinnacles of higher coral limestone.

All of the land belongs to the indigenous inhabitants. None of it has been alienated.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): I have one further question on this matter of economic development. I should like to know, in general, whether alienation of land has been practiced since August 1945 up to June 1948 or later, if information is available for a later period. If any alienation did take^{place}/during that period, I should like to know the conditions under which that alienation took place.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): No land in the Trust Territory has been alienated since the American forces occupied the Trust Territory areas in the early part of 1944. Prior to the Trusteeship agreement, Bikini became the logical site for certain tests and the inhabitants were given compensatory land in another part of the Marshalls, namely, at Kili where they are well satisfied.

/Since the Trusteeship

Since the Trusteeship agreement has been in effect Eniwetok has been declared a test area for certain military tests. The indigenous inhabitants of Eniwetok have been resettled in another island in the Marshall Islands, namely Ujelang.

It is the policy of the High Commissioner that with the exception of land required for governmental purposes the title to land now owned by natives should not be transferred to non-natives, except that non-natives, other than Japanese nationals, may with the prior approval of the High Commissioner in each place, buy holdings no more extensive than those formerly held. I think that there have been no such transactions up to the present time.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
(Interpretation from Russian): The first statement made by the special representative to the effect that there has been no alienation of indigenous lands is not quite exact, since the further information which he has given us shows that actually the indigenous inhabitants were deprived of their lands in the islands of Bikini and Eniwetok.

In this connexion I would ask for some clarification as to the conditions under which the populations of these areas were removed and resettled, particularly the 137 people from Eniwetok.

I would also like to have some information regarding the individuals who have been resettled from the island of Rongerik to the island of Kwajalein. The report of the Administering Authority says that 167 individuals were resettled from the island of Rongerik to Kwajalein, and these 167 were in turn individuals who had been earlier resettled from Bikini.

I would like to know why, up to the present time, they have not been able to be settled in a permanent place of habitation. Why is it intended to resettle them once again from Kwajalein to another island? The impression is gained that the inhabitants of the Trust Territory suffer deprivation -- they are driven from place to place simply because the Administering Authority has decided to carry out atomic energy tests in their islands.

I would like to clarify further whether the agreement of the populations of Bikini and Eniwetok was obtained for the testing of the atomic bomb, and if so in what manner this agreement was obtained

/ Or did the

Or did the Administering Authority feel that it was not necessary to consult the populations of these islands before making these tests?

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): I would like to ask the representative of the United States whether this question may be answered here.

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): I can answer part of it because I myself have recently been out there, and so far as the population which was transferred from Bikini is concerned, they are settled in a permanent residence in which they told me last month that they were very happy.

I can also state without qualification that the people were consulted and the whole matter was discussed with them prior to any removal; so that the suggestion made by the representative of the Soviet Union is not borne out by the facts -- the suggestion that perhaps these people were moved about for purposes of the United States Government without consultation with the people, and apparently without thought as to their welfare.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

(Interpretation from Russian): I would like to draw the attention of the members of the Trusteeship Council to the document submitted by the United States Government, that is, the report on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The representative of the United States said that what I have mentioned regarding the resettlement of the population of Bikini is not in accordance with the facts. I would draw attention to the data supplied by the Administering Authority.

In the table given on page 77 of the report it is said that from the island of Rongerik to Kwajalein, during the year 1948, 167 persons were resettled. The reason for such resettlement is given as:

" To provide better living conditions pending transfer to Kili."

In other words, even on the basis of the information supplied by the Administering Authority we learn that the population was first moved from Bikini to Rongerik, from Rongerik to Kwajalein, and then from Kwajalein it was intended to resettle them in Kili -- at least, at the time the report was written.

/ In other words

In other words these 167 individuals have ^{constantly} been driven from one island to another.

It seems to me that the representative of the United States should, before making any statements regarding the representative of the Soviet Union, consult the information which is available to the Council. My statement was made purely on the basis of the information before the Council. I asked no other question than one regarding the alienation of lands belonging to indigenous inhabitants. I said that people were deprived of their lands. I wanted to know under what conditions they were resettled in a different place and whether the population agreed to this resettlement.

It seems to me that the question was a quite justifiable one -- a legal one -- for the Trusteeship Council, and one which deserves an answer, and I must say that the reply which has been given by the Administering Authority is not a satisfactory one, as it explains nothing to us.

The representative of the United States has said that he saw these people and they have been permanently settled on Kwajalein. But the report submitted by the Administering Authority says directly that they were sent to Kwajalein in order to subsequently send them to Kili. I ask now which of these two facts given is correct? Either the report of the Administering Authority or the statement made by the representative of the United States is correct.

I am quite sure that it will be interesting to the Council to know the actual state of affairs.

/ Mr. SAYRE:

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): The question which the representative of the Soviet Union has just put as to whether the people are satisfied is the question which I answered. The answer is "Yes, they are satisfied." I talked with them myself to be sure that that is the truth. The representative of the Soviet Union apparently misunderstood what I said. I did not say that they were settled permanently in Kwajalein; I said they were settled permanently in Kili.

On page 77 of the report, as pointed out by the representative of the Soviet Union, the designation of Kwajalein is shown as the place for the removal of the people. This report, however, is for the year ending 30 June 1948. It ^{therefore} speaks of an earlier time. Since that time an island more attractive, with greater possibilities, has been found in Kili, which has greater agricultural possibilities than the original island, Bikini, from which they were moved.

I have before me a report of a conversation in which the chief was consulted about this matter. I shall not take the trouble to read this to the Council because we do not want to waste the time of the Council. I think the answer to the question is clear that the people were moved and were consulted and have signified their happiness to be in the place where they are now.

Further, the United States, in making arrangements for the removal of these people to a new home, took every care, took every precaution, consulted in advance with the people and considered their welfare as one of the prime requisites in the choice of a new home for them. In the home where they now are there are large agricultural possibilities and the people themselves -- so far as I could ascertain, and I talked with the chief, the council and individuals in Kili where they are now living -- expressed themselves as being entirely satisfied.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

(Interpretation from Russian): I have no further questions on economic development but I would like the members of the Council to note quite definitely that the earliest statement made was that the population was permanently settled in Kwajalein and not Kili and I think the representative of the United States will recall that that is what he said.

/Mr. INGLES

Mr. INGLES (Philippines): I should like to touch on the question of the movement of population from the Bikini and Eniwetok atolls. In question 106 (document T/359) propounded by my delegation we asked, among other questions, the following question:

"(c) Considering that these scientific experiments are undertaken not primarily in the interest of the peoples evacuated from those two atolls, information is requested if these indigenous people are given some sort of gratification over and above the cost of their lost property, for instance, for the inconvenience of evacuation and the economic consequences of their dislocation or involuntary changes of residence."

There was no answer given in document T/359. It may have been the result of an oversight and for that reason we should like to reiterate that question.

I believe the question could be divided into two parts: first, how the population have been compensated for their lost property and, second, if they have been given some sort of gratification over and above the cost of their lost property for the inconvenience of evacuation and I presume also because of the transfer from the land on which they were born and for which they may have already developed an attachment.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): The ex-Bikini people now on Kili have in the opinion of the Administering Authority been compensated in substantial respect. They were moved to a new island more lush in tropical agriculture and with much greater rainfall.

The northern Marshall Islands are in an area of little rainfall and very sparse vegetation. That was the reason that, after the Bikini natives went to Rongerik at their own request in the same area, they found that Rongerik was too meagre an area in its natural resources. For that reason, at their election, they were moved to Kili.

During this three-way transfer they were provided with adequate housing and for most of the time with food because, as mentioned, they were unable to raise adequate food on Rongerik. During the period on Kwajalein, having made their decision to move to Kili and while awaiting the construction of houses for the entire group of people, ^{with} water catchment basins and other facilities, they were housed

/in Kwajalein

in Kwajalein quite adequately and there most of them were employed by the Civil Affairs Administration.

The move to Kwajalein was made last October 1948 and a full winter's supply of food, medicines, tools and so forth was deposited on the island in the custody of the ex-Bikini natives.

/The reason for that

The reason for that was so that they could establish their own economy, copra production and local food supplies.

The move from Kwajalein to Kili was about November 1948. Inasmuch as they are in a much superior agricultural environment they will have a much fuller opportunity to produce copra and to have a high standard of subsistence and inasmuch as they have an adequate number of houses and particularly cement water catchment basins for the water supply, they have been compensated.

As to gratification -- if I understand the thought -- they have not been given, apart from the compensation I have mentioned, any gratuity in money or otherwise. They have been set up in their new environment with housing, tools, food and everything they reasonably need, and as Mr. Sayre who just visited them two months ago said, they are well satisfied and glad of the change.

I might add that they have been given a deed to this island of Kili. It now belongs to the ex-Bikini people now resident at Kili and they have a certificate of title, a deed, signed by the Administering Authority. That is in compensation for the land they gave up.

Mr. INGLES (Philippines): I have only one other question on this section and this is with reference to the trade of the Trust Territory.

On page 88 of the report we find that almost all the imports come from the United States or its Insular Possessions with the exception of 500,000 yards of processed cloth received from Japan at a cost of approximately \$100,000; and with respect to exports, all are sent to the United States except one-half of the trochus shell production which went to Japan. My delegation was struck particularly by this trading with Japan and is interested in finding out the reason for this trading with Japan and the absence of trade with the other countries bordering the Pacific basin and whether it is the policy of the Administering Authority to stimulate trade between the Trust Territory and Japan in preference to the other countries around the Pacific.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): The Administering Authority is certainly not stimulating trade with Japan in preference to other countries of the Western Pacific.

/The reason for

The reason for several considerable purchases from Japan shown in this report during the current year is that purchases of trade goods, essential commodities required by the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory, can be purchased in Japan for perhaps half the price at which they may be purchased in the United States. The articles which have been purchased were in full supply in Japan and available. I can inform the representative of the Philippines that we have made enquiries in the Philippine Islands for lumber and I do not know at what stage that transaction is now. The Trust Territory will need a great deal of lumber from time to time for boat-building and other purposes and it would certainly be the purpose of the Administering Authority to buy any required import goods from the market which gave the best price. There have been several transactions with firms in China in respect of certain products such as trepang, and we hope to develop that market.

As mentioned yesterday, we feel that there are possibilities in developing a market for charcoal, mangrove bark used for tannin and other things of that nature in the Western Pacific. This year I can say that we purchased a small number of gasoline engines from Japan. They are simple, the inhabitants have some previous knowledge of their operation and their price is greatly reduced in comparison with what would have to be paid for more complicated diesel engines for a motor boat in the United States.

/The PRESIDENT:

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): If there are no more questions on economic conditions, then we can go on to the next chapter on social advancement.

Mr. LAKING (New Zealand): Perhaps the special representative could give us some elaboration of the population table that appears on page 77. As a footnote to that table, some particulars are given of organized mass migrations during the year, but I would be interested to know the reason for the fall in population of Truk, for example, which was 14,546 in 1947 and only 14,394 in 1948. Again in the last item, Majuro, there was a considerable increase, almost a doubling in the population, from 3,609 in 1947 to 6,097 in 1948.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): That is undoubtedly on account of more valid census figures. There may also have been some shifts of individuals that would account for some of that.

I can give you the population figures as of 31 March 1949, as best we have been able to ascertain them:

Saipan	6,126
Palau and Yap (have been combined into one district)	11,322
Truk	14,861
Ponape	9,701
Kwajalein and Majuro (have been combined)	10,615
Total Trust Territory Population	<u>52,625</u>

The increase undoubtedly represents population increase due both to more favourable birth and death rates and to a more accurate census-taking.

It will be noted on page 76, the first series of notes, that "the figures for 1947 are based on incomplete field reports and on best estimates where required," "Figures for 1948 are based on fairly accurate field reports."

We feel these new figures given for 31 March 1949 reflect added improvement in the validity of our census-taking.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): On question 121 in the printed report on page 40, I should like to ask the special representative whether the Bill of Rights of the Territory comes into conflict with
/local customs

local customs to any extent, and can I be given an indication of any cases where local customs have been interfered with in this way?

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): Yes, there is a conflict with indigenous customs. Investigation of customary land law indicates that ^{the} provision of article 7 of the Bill of Rights prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race or sex is in serious conflict with the local custom as to inheritance. There is also a danger of conflict with the enforcement of an individual's obligation under local customary law to engage in clan, lineage or other group work under the direction of an official or leader of the group. There will be other conflicts implicit in how the local inhabitants interpret the Bill of Rights as we have published it to them, varying in the different districts ^{depending} / on the inherent social and political institutions of the individuals. It is possible that the Bill of Rights may have to be modified, or that consideration will have to be given to it. It is somewhat broader than the United States Bill of Rights in our own Constitution.

Mr. INGLES (Philippines): Just a matter of clarification only with respect to question 96 put forward by my delegation on page 41 of document T/359: In answer to question (a) of question 96--with respect to whether the Administering Authority considers "the prevailing conditions highly satisfactory and consequently it is deemed unnecessary to assess in order to elevate the present standard of living" -- it is stated in the reply:

"The Administering Authority considers the prevailing conditions generally satisfactory in terms of the inhabitants' culture and environment."

However, I find it very hard to reconcile this statement with the answer to question 95, with respect to the comparison between the standards of living during the Japanese administration and the present administration. In the first sentence on the top of page 40 it is said:

"The living standards of the inhabitants today are below those enjoyed during the Japanese occupation before the war."

Will the special representative please clarify this situation?

/Rear Admiral FISKE

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): The inhabitants are just recovering the standards they enjoyed before the war. That has been occasioned, as pointed out here, by the displacement of villages, the destruction of their homes and the requirement of resettling them, rebuilding homes and fostering the ^{revival of} devastated crop areas.

The rehabilitation programme is to a large degree accomplished. When it is ^{fully} accomplished, it is considered by the Administering Authority that the local and cultural living conditions will furnish a standard of living which is altogether different from Western standards but which will be substantially adequate for them.

Therefore, the Administering Authority does not consider that at the present time it is really strictly practical to conduct family living studies. That may be indicated later. It must be remembered that the majority of these people lives in a rather primitive economic situation. They can raise what they need, and that is about all they raise, unless, as I mentioned yesterday, they want a few dollars for some particular article, when they will collect some copra. Very little effort is required for them to raise the things they need for the living in which they are happy. It is a question whether many of the imported goods add to their happiness.

Mr. INGLES (Philippines): I gathered from the remarks of the special representative that the general satisfaction of the Administering Authority with respect to the prevailing living conditions in the Territory does not preclude the working out of a programme in order to elevate the standard of living of the population at least to the pre-war level, if not to a higher level.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): It undoubtedly will be the intention of the Administering Authority to make such surveys along varied lines of economic advancement. It is planned now to conduct a nutritional survey. The Administering Authority is hiring a nutritional technical expert with qualifications to conduct nutritional studies in the Trust Territory. Family living studies and other surveys may be indicated later.

/Sir Alan BURNS

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): The fifth paragraph in the reply to question 175, on page 50 of the report, refers to a "dispensary manned by at least two United States Navy medical officers and Hospital Corps personnel."

What is the difference, in practice, between a dispensary and a hospital? Is it a matter of equipment?

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): It is a matter of technical Navy terminology. A hospital is a commissioned unit established and certified as such by the Department of the Navy. Ordinarily it is equipped and staffed to give definite care to all but unusual cases. It is a hospital as we know it in large metropolitan areas.

On the other hand, a dispensary is a small medical facility established in a field activity to meet the particular needs of the locality and the personnel dependent on it. Normally a dispensary would transfer serious cases or cases requiring long hospitalization to a hospital.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): With regard to question 180, on page 51 of the report, I should like to ask the special representative whether the community courts referred to at paragraph 33, or any other local courts, deal with breaches of sanitation laws referred to in 180 (b), and if so, whether they inflict suitable punishment for such breaches of the law.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): I can recall no instance where it has been necessary to prosecute any inhabitant for fraction of sanitation rules. The observance of these rules has been obtained largely through educational campaigns, instruction of municipal officials and their cooperation. It is, again, an educational problem, and where we get response we do not undertake to discipline unduly.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): If there are no other questions on social advancement, we shall go on to the last chapter, on education. Are there any questions regarding educational advancement?

/Mr. KHALIDY

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): I have one question on this division. It arises from table B on page 104 of the report, and is, so to speak, a small arithmetical question.

On the left-hand side of this table there are figures showing the number of school age children, to be exact, 4,084 males and 3,851 females. If you add those together you get a total of 7,935.

In the first column of figures on the right-hand side of the table are the numbers who attend elementary schools -- a total of 8,517. However, 582 of these are adults, and if you subtract them from the total you get the figure of 7,935 children at elementary schools.

/In other words, there

In other words, there are exactly as many children in the elementary schools as there are children of school age. This is, of course, a very remarkable achievement; but it is even more remarkable when you see that in addition there are 755 enrolled in intermediate schools, and 107 enrolled in advanced schools. Thus the impression left by these figures is that there are more children at school than there are children of school age.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): I think the special representative can solve this problem for us.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): I am not so sure. I do have, however, some figures for 31 March 1949 which show enrolled in the elementary schools 7,783 -- that includes mission schools; enrolled in the intermediate schools, 553; and the same figure¹⁰⁷ for the professional schools.

I am unable to analyze this discrepancy at the moment.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): Are there perhaps some adults who are taking the courses, persons no longer of school age but who are nevertheless enrolled in the schools? Perhaps the missing numbers could be filled in in that way.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): There is no doubt that many enrolled in the intermediate schools are adults.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): I thank the special representative for his answer, and express the hope that the Administering Authority will continue to have such very remarkable achievements.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): After the amazing discovery regarding the statistical data submitted by the Administering Authority which has been made by the representative of Iraq, it is difficult at this time to ask questions on statistics.

Nevertheless, I should like to ask the special representative some questions regarding those matters which interested me when we discussed the question of political advancement. At that time I asked how many individuals in the Trust Territory had a higher
/education

education, intermediate education, and elementary education. I also asked the percentage of literacy existing in the Trust Territory.

I received the impression at that time that at some later period the special representative would have the data which I had requested. I should like to have those figures if possible: the number of individuals who have higher, intermediate and elementary education. I should also like to have the figures on literacy.

I should be grateful if the special representative could give these figures as accurately as possible, so that the number of people having a higher education would not be in excess of the total population of the area!

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): There are comparatively few of the indigenous inhabitants who have a higher education. There are a number undergoing higher education; I have some figures in that respect: there are two Marshallese studying in Hawaii, ^{and} two Saipanese in the United States. There are 36 medical assistants taking a 4-year course in the Guam Memorial Hospital, 15 dental assistants taking a similar course for dentists, and 46 indigenous nurses from the Trust Territory taking a nurses' course. Several of these who had had some medical training under the Japanese have already graduated, namely one medical assistant and five nurses. These are now back in their communities.

The intermediate school programme has been going ^{on} for two years and there are now, as I said before, some 550 undertaking intermediate school courses.

The children are required to attend school, education being compulsory and free, and a substantial number are attending these schools. The schools are being improved regularly since we have instituted the Pacific Islands Teacher Training School at Truk, and as these teachers graduate they will carry into their communities a higher standard of teaching qualification.

The majority of the people in the Island -- this does not include many of those in Saipan around the several District Administrative Centres -- neither read nor write. The school children are of course learning to read and write.

Most of the languages were not written in the old native culture. We are undertaking now, with expert assistance, to codify or transcribe and simplify these languages so that the inhabitants may have their own written language, and instruction in the elementary schools will be in the vernacular.

/In these circumstances

In these circumstances, I am unable to give at this time any percentages on literacy. We will undertake to include such data as may be feasible in a succeeding report.

Mr. INGLES (Philippines): In connexion with the reply to question 115 on page 46 of document T/359 which was touched upon by the special representative a moment ago when he said there were two Marshallese studying in Hawaii and two Saipanese in the continental United States, I should like to know whether these four people are studying under scholarship grants or whether they are studying at their own expense.

Rear Admiral FISKE (Special Representative): The two people from the Marshall Islands are studying under a scholarship provided by the civil administration. The two people from Saipan were sent by their families who have some means.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): If there are no more questions, the Council will go on to the general discussion of the entire report on the Pacific Islands. Does anyone wish to speak on the report as a whole?

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): Perhaps we might have a recess at this time, and continue the discussion on the report afterward.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): The representative of the USSR may speak now if he wishes.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): I did not ask to speak. I simply proposed that we have a recess. If the President does not intend to have a recess today, of course I could speak now.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): We had planned on continuing the meeting for about ten minutes more and then have a recess.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): The Government of the United States, in its report on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the period 1947/1948 and in the replies given by the special representative to the written and oral questions asked by the members
/of the Council,

of the Council, has not submitted sufficient information regarding the political, economic and social progress of the population of the Trust Territory. This insufficiency of information is evidence, first of all, of the fact that the Administering Authority for the period from August 1945 to the present time has not undertaken the necessary steps which would promote the political, economic, and social development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory, their educational advancement and their development towards self-government or independence as required by Article 76 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Administering Authority has not taken the necessary steps to bring the indigenous population of the Territory into the political, legislative and judicial organs of the Territory at all stages and in all posts, particularly in the case of the judicial bodies. Not only has it not taken the necessary steps, but it has not taken any steps in this regard.

As is known, all the administrative posts in the Trust Territory are occupied by American officials. There is not a single administrative post which is occupied by a representative of the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory.

Further, in the Territory there are no legislative bodies in which indigenous inhabitants participate. The entire authority of the Trust Territory is, in practice, centered in the hands of American officials.

From the report submitted by the Administering Authority, as well as from the replies given by the special representative, it becomes quite clear that the Administering Authority does not intend to introduce any measures which would provide for the participation of the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory in the executive, legislative and judicial organs of the Territory.

Furthermore, it cannot be considered normal that the central organ of administration of the Trust Territory is located, not in the Trust Territory itself, but in the Hawaiian Islands which are an American colony and also on the Island of Guam which is also an American colony.

In this connexion, the USSR delegation considers that the Trusteeship Council should recommend to the Administering Authority the creation of legislative bodies and administrative bodies in the Trust Territory itself and, for this purpose, to introduce legislative

/and other measures

and other measures which would provide for the participation of the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory in the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Trust Territory.

All these recommendations now being suggested by the delegation of the USSR are being suggested for inclusion in the report of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council. The Trusteeship Council cannot consider as normal the situation in which the Administering Authority has not taken the necessary steps to provide for the transference from the tribal system to a system of self-government based on democratic principles.

/On the basis

On the basis of the information supplied by the special representative the conclusion must be reached that the Administering Authority not only retains the tribal system but utilizes it widely for purposes of administering the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. Instead of creating a system of self-government based on democratic principles the Administering Authority has limited itself to a few purely bureaucratic measures for adjusting the tribal system to the purposes of local administration.

No-one should be confused, and no-one should be fooled, by the statement that the Administering Authority has seemingly introduced a so-called system of municipalities. Actually it is not a creation of democratically elected municipalities in the generally accepted sense of the word. Reference there is made simply to the fact that if previously the chiefs of clans or tribes were simply called "chiefs" of tribes, at the present time, in addition to the fact that they continue to execute their previous functions, the Administering Authority has broadened their rights and even pays them additional salaries at the expense of the population.

All that has happened is that new labels, new tags, have been hung upon these chiefs. They have been called "magistrates", etc. The special representative, for instance, stated that in many municipalities the American officials appoint the head of the clan or chief for the purpose of administering a given area. Further, he stated that there are instances where a group of elders and leading families of the tribe or clan appoint one of their members as a magistrate.

In reply to specific questions asked the special representative replied that the Administering Authority considered it possible to utilize the chiefs of the clans and tribes for purposes of administering the indigenous inhabitants. Furthermore, in the report itself, on page 13, it is directly stated that the Administering Authority does not intend to introduce radical changes in the tribal system. It is further said on page 13 of the report: "In many cases the hereditary or appointed chief of the islands has been retained as magistrate to perform functions of the chief administrator - also often as the judge - and acts in a liaison capacity with military or civil administration personnel." That is the final sentence of paragraph 1 on page 13.

In other words, the Administering Authority is retaining for the tribal chiefs and the clan chiefs their previous authority and position, and it is of course true that it uses these individuals for purposes of administration of the indigenous inhabitants.

The Soviet Union delegation considers that in view of the fact that the tribal system which exists at the present time in the Trust Territory is inconsistent with the progressive development of the indigenous inhabitants towards self-government and independence, the Trusteeship Council should recommend to the Administering Authority that it take steps which would provide for a transfer from the tribal system to a system of self-government based on democratic principles.

As regards the question of the economic development of the Trust Territory, from the information supplied it can be seen that the indigenous inhabitants do not participate in any way in determining questions of the economic development of the Territory. All of these questions are decided by the Administration without any consultation with indigenous inhabitants.

This is quite clear if we only look at the simple fact that the consultative organ which makes recommendations regarding wages, the subsistence level, taxes, living standards and the general economic problems of the Trust Territory, is not located in the Trust Territory itself but in Guam, ^{and} in this organ there is not a single representative of the indigenous population of the Trust Territory.

The indigenous population of the Trust Territory, as previously, lives under conditions -- and I am speaking now of the greater mass of the population of the area -- of the ancient tribal system where ^{very} the/primitive natural form of economy reigns supreme. All of this dooms the bulk of the population to a beggarly semi-starvation existence.

The Administering Authority has not undertaken the necessary measures to bring the indigenous inhabitants into active participation in the economic life of the area and has not taken any steps to develop industry on the basis of local raw material.

Characteristic of the economic life of the Trust Territory is the exploitation of the population and of the raw material resources, without any concern regarding the conditions of life and work of the indigenous population.

On page 92 of the Administering Authority's report it is stated that in the phosphate industry, in 1948, 435 workers were involved and they developed \$1,480,000 worth of phosphate; that is, each worker produced about \$2,002 worth of phosphate each year.

On the other hand, in accordance with table X on page 94, each worker receives \$16.29 a month in the form of wages, in other words,

/\$195.48

\$195.48 a year.

It is impossible to conceive how a worker can live on such a beggarly wage, particularly a worker who has a family. If, for instance, we take a family of four people we will see that each member of this family will have about \$0.13 a day out of this total yearly sum. It is enough to say that in Ponape only one pound of fish can be bought for this money, and in Saipan, where prices are higher, only half a pound of fish or about one-sixth of a pound of meat, since a pound of meat costs \$0.75 in Saipan. I have no figures regarding the other islands since these are not included in the report of the Administering Authority. Particularly, there is no information regarding Anguar, which would be rather interesting since the basic phosphate deposits are found on the island of Anguar.

I am not going to say that it is simply because of the high prices that it is impossible to buy any clothes for these prices nor to maintain a house for these wages.

/ I shall not even

I shall not even mention the fact, of course, that a worker receiving such wages has not the slightest possibility of giving his children a secondary education, nor shall we even mention the possibility of higher education for his children since the Administering Authority itself has not made it possible to get a higher education gratis.

I should like to point out that not only the workers live under such beggarly conditions but that the indigenous teachers live that way as well. On page 95 of the report we see that an indigenous teacher gets \$20.75 a month, a wage which is almost as low as that of a common worker in the phosphate mines. While an indigenous teacher gets from \$180 to \$380 a year, as it is stated in the report, a US teacher working in ^{the} Trust Territory gets from \$1,825 to \$4,150 a year, in other words ten to fifteen times more than the indigenous teacher. These facts can be understood as facts which are evidence of the existence in the Trust Territory of racial discrimination towards the indigenous inhabitants.

We have thereby a situation where the Administering Authority in the Trust Territory does not follow the provisions of the United Nations Charter which in Article 76 (c) states that "one of the basic objectives of the trusteeship system...shall be:

...

"to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion..."

On the contrary the information submitted to us bears evidence to the fact that the Administering Authority has brought to the Trust Territory the system of racial discrimination which, as we know, is practised in the metropolitan area of the United States towards the Negro population. We cannot agree with that...

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): I must ask the representative of the Soviet Union not to refer to matters that do not come within the purview of the Trusteeship Council. It is elementary correctness not to make comparisons with countries other than those which are under consideration.

/Mr. SOLDATOV

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
(Interpretation from Russian): When the President, without any justification whatsoever, interrupted my speech earlier I said that I do not consider it correct on the part of any member of the Council, including the President of the Council, to interrupt any other member of the Council when he is speaking when there is no justification or reasons for that whatsoever. In this case the President has absolutely no grounds for interrupting me.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): I am fully aware of my duties as President. I feel that the remarks I addressed to the representative of the USSR were fully justified. I trust he will take due note of this in future.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
(Interpretation from Russian): I spoke of the policy of the Administering Authority in the Trust Territory and I analyzed that policy. The President has absolutely no reason to interrupt me.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): I am sorry but the representative of the Soviet Union referred to racial discrimination in the United States. That does not concern him nor does it concern the Trusteeship Council.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
(Interpretation from Russian): I did not speak of racial discrimination in the United States or of discrimination in the United States against negroes.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): Then I misunderstood the representative of the Soviet Union; I am sorry.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
(Interpretation from Russian): I shall repeat what I said. I said that on the contrary the information bears evidence to the fact that the Administering Authority has transferred to the Trust Territory the policy of racial discrimination which, as is known, is carried out in the United States of America toward the negro

/population

population. That is all I said.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): That is exactly why I stopped the representative of the Soviet Union.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
(Interpretation from Russian): Further I said that we cannot agree to such views in such a situation. The Administering Authority should immediately put an end to the discriminatory policy regarding the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory. These are the very clear things which I said in this connexion and it should be noted.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): I must draw the attention of the representative of the Soviet Union to the fact that if any other member had made a comparison and drawn ^{the Soviet Union} into that comparison, the representative of the Soviet Union would definitely not have wanted to accept it and the Trusteeship Council will take note of that.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
(Interpretation from Russian): I would ask the President not to interrupt me. The Soviet Union is not a Trust Territory nor an Administering Authority; therefore the comments of the President do not refer to the business at hand. I think the President can understand that better than anyone else here. If the President wants me to stop speaking of course I can do so; is that what the President wants me to do?

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): As the representative wishes.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)
(Interpretation from Russian): What are the President's reasons for that?

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): The meeting will recess for fifteen minutes recess. The representative of the Soviet Union will continue his speech after the meeting is resumed.

The meeting was suspended at 4.28 p.m. and resumed at 4.58 p.m.

/The PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): We will continue with our meeting. Will the representative of the Soviet Union be good enough to finish his speech.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)(Interpretation from Russian): I hope that the President has rested sufficiently and that I can now continue with my speech.

I stated that the Administering Authority should immediately cease the discriminatory practices against the indigenous population. Further, I wish to point out the baselessness of the statements made by the special representative to the effect that if the indigenous teachers were paid the same salaries as those paid to American teachers in the Trust Territory it would completely upset the local economy.

The creation of more or less normal conditions of living for the entire population -- not only for teachers and hired labourers but for the entire population -- should be achieved by the Administering Authority in the nearest possible future. That is what the Charter of the United Nations demands -- the Charter which says in Article 76 (b) that one of the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System is "to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories."

Further, in view of the fact that in the Trust Territory the outmoded head tax is still in effect, the delegation of the Soviet Union feels that the Trusteeship Council should recommend to the Administering Authority the introduction of steps to replace the head tax with a progressive tax system or at least a tax system which would take into consideration the property qualifications and the ability to pay of the population.

/I have already

I have already adduced facts which bear evidence to the very difficult material conditions of life in which the greater majority of the teachers in the Territory find themselves. It is quite obvious that in view of the beggarly wage paid to teachers the entire question of education is at an unsatisfactory stage. The elementary schools existing in the Trust Territory under these circumstances naturally could not assure a true elementary education to the children of the indigenous inhabitants.

The Administering Authority further does not take the necessary steps to create conditions which would make it possible for the inhabitants of the Trust Territory to obtain a secondary or higher education. The special representative has told us that there really is not a single individual in the Trust Territory who has obtained a complete secondary education, without even mentioning a higher education.

The situation we therefore have is that if the Administering Authority is taking any steps regarding the organization of elementary education, having in mind, first of all, the preparation of such workers as would be a more convenient object of exploitation for the area -- because ^{an} illiterate worker is not a particularly useful worker -- the Administering Authority, nevertheless, is not doing anything to prepare an intelligentsia among the indigenous population -- that sort of intelligentsia which would in the near future make it possible to give the administration of the Territory over into the hands of the indigenous inhabitants.

Therefore, the question of providing conditions for secondary and higher education in the Territory is inexorably linked up with the requirements of the Charter regarding the preparation of the population of the Trust Territories for self-government or independence.

The delegation of the USSR feels that the Administering Authority should increase the budgetary allocations for education and should provide a possibility for secondary and higher education for the indigenous inhabitants of the Trust Territory. In this connexion, we feel that the Trusteeship Council should recommend to the Administering Authority that it increase its budgetary allocation for educational purposes, particularly for the development of secondary and higher education and to increase the budgetary allocation for other cultural needs.

The Trusteeship Council should also recommend to the Administering Authority that it increase the budgetary allocation for public health needs.

These are the basic preliminary remarks which the delegation of the
/USSR wishes to

USSR wishes to make in connexion with the discussion of the report submitted by the Government of the United States regarding its administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Sir Alan BURNS (United Kingdom): Before dealing with the substance of the report, I should like to refer to its form. I see that it is prepared by the Department of the Navy, and I know, of course, that naval men are fortunately possessed of very keen eyesight. But this report has to be read by landlubbers like myself, and I wonder whether this factor will be taken into account and whether in future reports we could have a larger type used.

I make this appeal, not to the special representative, who, being a naval man, is probably out of sympathy with me, but to the representative of the United States.

After that implied complaint, I feel that I can congratulate the Administering Authority on the substance of the report, which reveals to any impartial observer a record of good work well done. I feel confident that the Administering Authority is working conscientiously for the benefit of the people of the Islands, and I cannot agree with the contrary views expressed by the representative of the USSR.

My only fear is that the Administering Authority, in its desire to lead the people along the path to self-government, may be moving too fast. It is no use dragging people along the road to progress at a pace greater than they can stand, and I hope that no fear of criticism will cause the United States to hurry unduly in this matter. I hope, for instance, that the application of the Bill of Rights will not too crudely destroy the local culture.

In paragraph 121 of the report, it is said:

"Within this framework of community life, which gives the outward appearance of extreme simplicity, there exists a complex pattern of individual and group relationships fully as intricate as that found in a metropolitan society."

This strikes me as a wise remark, which convinces me that the approach of the Administering Authority to its problem is a sound one, and I hope that this attitude will be maintained in the true interests of the people concerned and without too great a regard for doctrinaire theories.

Turning now to details, I observe from paragraph 175 of the report that nurses are trained at a central school at Guam. I wonder whether
/they could not

they could not receive an adequate training at the local dispensaries, which, as I understood from the special representative, are really hospitals in miniature. From my own experience in other countries, I believe that this would probably give better results in the long run.

One final point -- I speak with diffidence, as I have not seen conditions for myself, and there are obviously great difficulties inherent in the scattered nature of the Territory with its multitude of small islands -- I refer to the size of the staff. In the long run the people of the Pacific Islands must learn to stand on their own feet and cannot rely indefinitely on the support of the United States. It seems, therefore, to me to be risky to set up an expensive administration which a small community may not be able to support. I realize, however, that there may be good reason for the present size of the staff, especially in view of the need for reconstruction following the unfortunate incidence of the war.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the special representative for the patience and courtesy with which he has answered all questions put to him.

/Mr. KHALIDY

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): We have had what I think is an encouraging experience in discussing the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Administering Authority is to be complimented and commended for its efforts and attitude. It has shown us a film in colour on life in these Islands, which could have been called: "The Pacific in Technicolor." For portrayal and production this film had neared perfection, and it could easily have claimed in its own right to be entertainment and education put together. It showed us life in the Pacific, revealed some of the problems facing the United States there, and made no effort to hide anything.

This virtue was all the more evident when the special representative took the floor. This Council must feel privileged to have been paid by the Administering Authority a signal token of respect, in sending to it as special representative an official no less than the Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

We have found in Rear Admiral Fiske a representative fearless of the truth, a representative who has taken the Council into his confidence, who has spoken in a frank tone and who has made no unnecessary attempt to show the Administration as perfect -- as if any administration could be perfect.

I do not know if the United States special delegation has been psycho-analyzed, but it certainly has no inhibitions.

In this respect I should also like to mention how gratifying it was to have the annual report and the allied documents so comprehensive and informative. This is a credit to the Administering Authority.

I have dwelt on these points, partly to pay to the Administering Authority a compliment, where a compliment is due, and partly to show how much better it is to take a frank and straightforward attitude, to establish a reciprocal confidence in the Council for the purpose of serving better the goals of the Trusteeship System.

I now feel more understanding, having had a frank give and take with the special representative. I hope all my colleagues have the same feeling.

In discussing the Pacific Islands we must maintain a sense of realism and proportion. We must realize that the area is an unusually vast one. Distances in the Pacific are astronomical; so much so that they give me a pacific, or a passive, sense. From that flows many difficulties usually associated with vast distances and long lines of

/communication.

communication. From that also flows the necessity for a special type of government.

Against that must be put the astounding fact that in this large number of Islands there are only about 52,000 inhabitants. We should not deprecate here the human rights of a people, no matter how small in number it is. But at the same time we should ^{not} treat them in a manner out of proportion to their standing. Moreover, those people are quite backward -- so backward, in fact, that they are very pacific. Their problems, therefore, or, () those of the Administering Authority ought to be viewed in this light.

We must all want them to progress quickly and democratically, but we must also be realistic. We cannot expect those people to set up very shortly a Parliament and a Cabinet, functioning on a western pattern. They are very poor, very ignorant, and, perhaps, indolent, and live almost in a state of nature. They have been subjected to various rules and traditions, each with a different type and a different set of values. All these facts must be remembered and allowance must be made.

There is also the over-riding fact that the area is frankly strategic. Everybody knows that. Let us hope that this fact will not be exploited for any political motive which may compromise the work of this Council.

When we look at the actual record of the Administering Authority we find it commendable and encouraging. The area had been a centre of the war and its havoc. Reconstruction therefore should take a will, an effort, money and time. I feel that the Administering Authority has those elements. What it has done already is commendable, and it has been a great deal. Admittedly much is still to be done, but then, this seems to be the problem everywhere in the world.

The Council ought to welcome the declaration of the representative of the United States, in his opening speech, that the United States seeks no profit or aggrandizement from this Trust Territory. I have no reason to doubt its good intentions.

One of the focal points in our discussion -- and it is bound to be a prominent one in the debate -- is the form and responsibility of government. In my opinion, we must first expect a good government, whether it be Naval, military or civil. A Naval government is not necessarily worse than a civilian government. Sometimes -- but only sometimes -- it is even better. However, there is a principle involved.

/In the present

Development along these lines should, in my opinion, coincide with the early transfer of the Territory to a civilian administration. This is not something which the Council would be trying to force upon the Administering Authority; it is quite clear from the information before us that it is the intention of the Administering Authority to transfer responsibility from the Navy to a civilian department. It would be entirely in order for the Council to give its warm support to this intention and to express the hope that it will be carried out in the near future.

In urging the Administering Authority to carry out this transfer of responsibility, the Council should note with the deepest gratification that the Administering Authority has stated that it will be pleased to consider suggestions from the Council as to a future organic act for the Territory. I think that the Administering Authority can be assured that the Council will be even more pleased to cooperate in this way, and that we believe that such cooperation would be in the true spirit of the International Trusteeship System.

The observations, conclusions and recommendations of the Council on this occasion will, I hope, give some indication of its general view on the principle of the administration of the Territory. At the same time, the Council should feel encouraged to invite the Administering Authority to submit its own proposals for organic legislation to the Council for mutual consultation and assistance.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): I have the representative of France on my list, but I would ask him to speak tomorrow because I should like to continue the discussion of the report on the Pacific Islands at our meeting tomorrow. Today we have on our agenda an urgent question: that is, the question of the Visiting Mission to the Trust/^{Territories in the}Pacific in the coming year.

There is another item that is not on our agenda, but which is also urgent. That is something that we discussed briefly yesterday: the work of the drafting committee. The work, as I pointed out to the Council yesterday, is going on very slowly in the drafting committee and this morning's meeting only underlined the gravity of the situation. It is absolutely imperative that the drafting committee finish its work within the time-limit established. In these circumstances, a number of members
/of the Council

of the Council have asked me to put this matter before the Council for discussion because the committee of twelve has not been able to find a definite solution to the problem to enable^{it} to continue its work effectively.

Perhaps it might be possible for the committee of twelve to resolve itself into sub-committees, each of which would consider one of the three reports that have been discussed during the meetings of the Council. These two or three sub-committees would report on their work to the committee of twelve; in this way we should avoid the need for endless discussions and should be able to save some time. Unless we are able to solve this problem somehow, we are going to lose time because the discussions are going to be reopened each time. If the Council does not wish to review the terms of reference which it gave and the decision taken when it established the committee of twelve, we could, I think, divide the committee of twelve into, say, three committees of four members each.

Mr. NORIEGA (Mexico) (Interpretation from Spanish): I shall not underline or reiterate the difficulties under^{which} the committee of twelve has been working, but I should like to remark to the Council that when that committee was established, it was always felt that it was established on an experimental basis. We were going to see how that committee would work, what effect it would have: the results have unfortunately been only too obvious. We have not been able to work with the speed that we had hoped for. Besides that, the idea of time is ever present, and the need^{presses} for the presentation of our report to the General Assembly on the annual reports of the Administering Authorities.

For these reasons my delegation proposes that^{for} the report on Nauru there should be established a committee of four members: Belgium, the Philippines, France and the Soviet Union. This committee would be presided over by Mr. Laurentie of France whose work in the committee of twelve has, I must say, been heroic in the gigantic efforts he has expended to assist the work. Another committee would be established for the report on New Guinea, consisting of New Zealand, China, the United States and Mexico. The last committee would be made up of Australia, Costa Rica, Iraq and the United Kingdom.

Of course, this proposal does not necessarily mean that these committees have to work simultaneously. While that would be desirable, it is possible that the Secretariat would not be able to cope with

three sub-committees meeting at the same time. However, I am certain that the Secretariat would be able to service two committees meeting at the same time, because the Committee on Higher Education finished its work this afternoon.

If the Council were able to adopt my suggestion for reorganizing the work, I am positive that these sub-committees would be able to carry out their work in . . . not more than four days.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): The Council has before it a formal proposal to establish three sub-committees of four members each: one would consider Nauru, one New Guinea, and the other the Pacific Islands. The repre^{sentative} of Mexico wants to know whether the Secretariat ^{could} assure the simultaneous work of the three sub-committees, were the Council to adopt the resolution.

I should like Mr. Aleksander, the representative of the Secretariat, to tell us whether the Secretariat could service three sub-committees so that they would be able to work simultaneously.

Mr. ALEKSANDER (Secretary of the Trusteeship Council): It would depend upon the requirements of the committees with respect to simultaneous interpretation. If there is no simultaneous interpretation^{required,} of course the Secretariat could service the three committees simultaneously.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): Last year the sub-committees that prepared the report on Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika worked with a very reduced personnel and without simultaneous interpretation. If we could work without simultaneous interpretation it would greatly assist matters, for we could then consider the three reports simultaneously and get through the work in time. I pointed out the necessity for this yesterday, and I am repeating it today.

Would the Council be ready to adopt the resolution presented by the repre^{sentative} of Mexico?

/Mr. RYCKMANS

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (Interpretation from French): As far as I am concerned, the way we work is of small importance. I think we could have come to some conclusion in the organization that was accepted. I think we can also finish our work under different organizations. But the problem is not of the number comprising a committee; the problem is the spirit with which the committee takes up its work.

If in a four-man committee, we start the work with the same attitude as that held in a twelve-man committee, then, I can assure you, the work will not progress. When matters are brought to the Council, the Council will find it cannot vote on certain proposals and obtain a majority on them.

I have noted that in the majority of the discussions members have stated their ideas and repeated those same ideas time and time again because they are the result of a deep conviction.

(Continued in English):

In the course of the debate, members express their views in a most energetic manner but when it comes to voting, members of the Council should realize that any proposal which implies, or which may have as a result, the undermining of the confidence of the people of a Territory in the Administering Authority has no chance whatever of obtaining one vote from an administering country.

If all the Administering Authorities vote against a proposal, there is no possible way of carrying that proposal. In the same way, any proposal made by any of the Administering Authorities cannot be carried if all the non-administering countries vote against it.

So it is absolutely necessary, if we want to have a vote in this Council, to tone down proposals until at least one of the Administering Authorities can abstain from voting. That has not been the case so far. Proposals have been brought forward which were absolutely unprincipled and unacceptable to all the administering countries. If such proposals are brought forward, either by a committee of four or by a committee of twelve or by an individual member, they will not be carried no matter how long a committee has worked.

As long as members of the Council do not realize that it is necessary to obtain moderate proposals, no proposal which is extreme has any chance of being accepted.

/Mr. NORIEGA

Mr. NORIEGA (Mexico)(Interpretation from Spanish): The representative of Belgium has given us a very clear reason for the ailment and has given us a bulletin on how the patient is doing, but this does not cure the patient. Therefore I am of the opinion that we should feel at least that we have considered the report on New Guinea and the report on the Pacific Islands.

If the group in charge of the Nauruan report continues its discussions as heretofore, it will be the responsibility of that group, but I am positive that the other two groups will definitely be able to come to compromise solutions. It is much easier to obtain a compromise solution among four than among twelve.

I do not want to go into detail and explain how we have been working but if discussions on procedural matters are an epidemic in the United Nations, they have been proven to be of no importance whatsoever when we see the way discussions have been carried out in our sub-committees.

We must recognize that there is another aspect to the situation. We are all responsible human beings. We have a certain idea, and a good idea, of the value of our time. Personally, I do not see why I should be forced to attend meetings during fifteen days which show no results whatsoever, if for no other reason than that my own responsibility is against it. In four or five days I would have finished my work as far as that report is concerned. We have been working in that committee for five days and have adopted four points.

Therefore I submit to the Trusteeship Council that it adopt this new organization of work which I am positive will give us good results.

Mr. KHALIDY (Iraq): The situation is rather clear and we need not spend much time on it. It takes just a little courage and clarity to face situations such as this. We need not be so pedantic as to adhere to something which does not work. We said we would give that method a trial and we have. Everyone has done his best, so much so that we have become nervous four or five times during a morning meeting of the committee.

It is quite evident, I assure you, that this method is not working. It is no use, so let us try to find another method that will work while there is still time. If past experience is any guide, I believe the suggestion of the representative of Mexico is probably the only one which will work and I beg of you not to waste

/too much time

too much time but to adopt the suggestion to form immediately the three small committees of four members each and let them go to work straightaway.

My intervention would not be complete without paying a really high tribute to the chairman of the present committee. No better man than Mr. Laurentie could have been obtained for the position as chairman of the committee. If the method used by the committee did not work, it is certainly not his fault at all. With his great qualities of patience, good humour and courtesy, no one could have done better. We should be privileged and honoured to have worked for at least four or five days under his guidance.

I shall conclude with the following words -- not mine: "A fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy" -- no better one could have been obtained for this work."

Mr. SAYRE (United States of America): You will remember that I was one of those who urged a committee of twelve. I felt that through a committee of twelve we could get a greater uniformity in the report and would give everyone a chance to express his thoughts. I had confidence that, as it worked last year, the same method would work again this year.

Nevertheless, I am not one of those who insist on machinery. As the representative of Iraq has said, apparently the efforts to make a success of a committee of twelve have not been too satisfactory. So far as my Government is concerned, it is ready to support any machinery whatsoever which will achieve results.

I think what the representative of Belgium said is true. It means co-operation. I for one am convinced that we still are reasonable creatures, that we still have confidence in each other.

/I would like

I would like to think that we could make almost any machinery work. The representative of Mexico has proposed three committees of four men each and if the Council feels that that would work I for one am strongly for trying it and going forward. For that reason I shall be most happy if the Council feels that that is the better way to go forward - to support Mr. Noriega's scheme. I understand that that means three committees, each of which will report directly to the Trusteeship Council.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French); As I pointed out previously, if the three/^{sub-}committees are established by the Trusteeship Council itself then these three/^{sub-}committees will present the results of their work directly to the Council. But if the sub-committees have to be created by the committee of twelve then the three sub-committees will give the results of their work to the committee of twelve; and I pointed out before the danger there was that new discussions, which might be unending, would be held in the committee of twelve and that therefore there would not be much time gained.

If I have correctly understood Mr. Noriega his suggestion would be that the Trusteeship Council itself establish these three sub-committees which would report the results of their work to the Council itself. Therefore the committee of twelve would simply be done away with.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (Interpretation from French):

There is one other point. As I said previously, I do not mind how we work -- with committees of four or a committee of twelve -- but there is one point that is essential, and that is, what are the terms of reference of these committees?

I am willing to work on a sub-committee if the terms of reference of this sub-committee are to report to the Council on certain recommendations that the members of the committee feel will obtain a majority in the Council. Otherwise we are wasting our time. If we are simply going to make a compilation of the most extreme recommendations it would serve no good purpose. If the committee is to report to the Council with recommendations that might obtain a majority in the Council then the work would be useful, but unless we are sure / that these recommendations

that these recommendations will obtain a majority in the Council we get nowhere.

The CHAIRMAN (Interpretation from French): I want to tell the representative of Belgium that last year, in one of the sub-committees on which I worked, we were supposed to prepare a report on Ruanda-Urundi. There were certain ^{very open} differences of opinion and the work was not easy. Nevertheless, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Khalidy, after three meetings we were able to prepare a report. Mr. Ryckmans criticised it rather strongly but it was nevertheless an honest compromise solution of all the different ideas that had been expressed. In the plenary session of the Council discussion on that report was very short and the draft referred by the sub-committee was voted upon and, if I remember correctly, obtained a very great majority.

There you have a proof that however great the fundamental differences of opinion may be in a committee, if one wants to work, and if one is cognizant of the responsibility, then one can definitely work quickly and can present a document that is acceptable.

I think we ought to try and apply the same solution this year. Last year we received no directive in the sub-committee yet that sub-committee was able to work well.

Those who prepared the report on Tanganyika also had certain very long meetings, the same as had the committee which discussed Ruanda-Urundi but nevertheless the sub-committee that was given the report on Tanganyika to discuss and prepare was able to present a report which also was voted on in the Council. Perhaps it was modified somewhat and amended, but that is permissible.

Mr. HOOD (Australia): There is one point about which I would like to be clear. When the Council took its first decision to set up a drafting committee of twelve it also laid down, by way of direction, the form which the report should take, that is to say, in three parts.

As I understood it at the time the agreement to include a Part III consisting of observations of individual members, and the agreement to set up a committee of twelve, were bound together; one went with the other, and without the one the other was not necessarily the decision of the Council.

In the new circumstances, that is, if we now decide -- and I think

/ it is the

it is the right course -- to revert to the system of small sub-committees, does that mean that we also revert to the form of report which was the result of the work of similar groups last year? Or is it the view of the President that the form of report which was adopted at the last session -- namely in three parts -- will also be the form for this session?

I think myself that if we go back to the drafting procedure of last year there will be strong arguments for going back to the form of report of last year and dropping Part III altogether.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): Last year the form of the report was put to the vote and therefore that vote is still valid. But there is only one difficulty, and that is on a specific point of the third part which received a negative vote. That was the report on Togoland under French Administration, which was rejected by 6 against 6 --it was a tie vote-- but it was only on a matter of detail. The general form of the report was discussed last year and was decided in the end by a vote taken in the Council.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

(Interpretation from Russian): I understand the proposal which has been formulated to be the following: that three drafting committees will be set up; ^{that} each of these three committees will prepare a report in the form which was decided upon during the fourth session and which was confirmed during this fifth session. That is, the report will consist of Parts I, II and III, namely comments, conclusions and recommendations of the individual members of the Trusteeship Council.

There is one difficulty which arises in this connexion, a difficulty in connexion with Part III, in view of the ^{fact on} /that/ not all of these committees would it be possible for all the members of the Council to be represented. It is quite obvious that on two of the committees the third part will be prepared in a form which will not make it possible for other delegations to suggest their recommendations, changes or observations for inclusion in that third part.

Therefore we must assume that the three parts of the report will be brought to the Council and will be clarified, completed and discussed in the full Council itself -- because it will not be possible for all

members of the Council to check their views in each report during the work of the three committees. Therefore as I understand it each member of the Council will have the possibility of speaking on Parts I and II of the report and then each member will have the possibility of checking the observations attributed to any particular delegation, if they had not been included earlier in Part II.

That is of course the most natural procedure -- I cannot conceive of any other. I simply wanted to clarify the situation as I see it.

/ I wish however

I wish, however, to note the following: the new procedure of work which has been suggested to us should not be considered to be a perfect procedure. I do not quite understand why during this fifth session a condition has arisen which makes it impossible for a committee of twelve to work as a drafting committee, a practice which was, I think, effective during the earlier sessions of the Council. It is a serious question to find out why a drafting committee of twelve cannot work effectively. It seems to me that the reason is very clear and it became particularly clear during today's meeting of the committee. The reason is that the representatives of the Administering Authorities in the drafting committee do not wish to adopt even the most innocuous recommendation suggested by the non-administering authorities.

Of course we could here think up another way of preparing the report on the Administering Authorities' annual reports. We could, for instance, make up these three sub-committees as has been suggested. However, I shall point out that if this attitude of the Administering Authorities continues in the future -- that is, a lack of desire to agree to any recommendation which tends to improve the conditions and circumstances under which the indigenous inhabitants of any Trust Territory live -- I think we risk finding ourselves in a situation in which we shall not be able to prepare any sort of report. It is a very abnormal situation. I can illustrate it simply by giving an example of this morning's meeting of the drafting committee.

However I do not think it is necessary to do this. We are going to have a lot of other opportunities to discuss this question later as it is quite obvious that we are going to discuss it again but that is the state of affairs and that is the reason why I have drawn your attention to the difficulties which face us in this new approach to the question of preparation of Trusteeship Council reports on the reports submitted to us by the Administering Authorities at this present session.

It is a matter here not of the approach to the preparation of a report. It is not a question of the number of members of the drafting committee or how or where we are going to draft the report. The entire question lies in the fact that for some reason or other the Administering Authorities do not wish to accept even the most innocuous recommendation advanced by a non-administering Power. That is the reason and if it continues in this way of course it will be very difficult to work on and to prepare these reports.

/These are the

These are the comments which I wish to make in order that the picture of the work of the committee of twelve be clear to all members of the Council.

As far as the Soviet Union delegation is concerned, it makes absolutely no difference to it as to the number of individuals contained in a drafting committee, whether it be twelve or whether there be three committees of four each. What we are interested in is the substance, the effective business-like approach of members of the Council to the task before them. Therefore everything depends in this respect on the attitude taken by the Administering Authorities here in the Council.

Mr. LAURENTIE (France) (Interpretation from French): I did not want to take part in this debate; I felt that this ought to be solved as soon and as well as possible. But after the remarks made by the representative of the Soviet Union I feel that I have to clarify certain issues.

There are various reasons why the committee has not been able to work as quickly as we had hoped. The first reason is that the recommendations presented have been, not only in proportion but also in facts very numerous. They are much more numerous than those that were presented at the fourth session. On the French Cameroons there were thirty-five recommendations presented. After all, the Cameroons is a very large Trust Territory and it is very important. But for Nauru ^{with a population of only 1,400} there are forty-nine recommendations and Nauru is a much smaller island. There is apparently a tendency in the Trusteeship Council and in the whole of the United Nations to present many, many more recommendations than are really necessary on all matters for a number of reasons which I will not analyze at the moment.

It also appears that the recommendations have been presented in a much more confused manner and in a more incoherent manner than those presented at the last session. We are inundated by recommendations helter-skelter. The Secretariat itself presented a document in which it has tried to organize these recommendations. A number of delegations -- and especially the Chinese delegation -- have tried to review and edit the recommendations and present them in a final form. Thus the recommendations were presented clearly and we were able to discuss them without having to go back from one

/item to another

item to another, from one document to another, from one recommendation to another.

I would also like to mention the fact that it might be advantageous to make a remark on something that happened in our committee and that is that the affected Administering Authorities have given us great help in the work that we are doing and very often the Administering Authority in question has to guide the committee in the course of the work and in the path that it is following.

I cannot remain in silence when the meeting of this morning has been mentioned. The representative of the Soviet Union did nothing this morning to make our debate briefer; quite the contrary. This morning, several representatives complained and I was forced to tell them that the representative of the Soviet Union was exercising his right to speak; that he was wrong to do so on that point, for there is a time when the use of that right is turned into an abuse; but that he was exercising his right, and the exercise of that right was such that we lost one hour when we all knew that it could have been saved. I say this so that the responsibility will lie on the shoulders of those who are really to blame.

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

(Interpretation from Russian): I shall ask the Secretariat to give us information regarding the amount of time taken up by the Soviet Union delegation at previous meetings and the time taken up by other members of the Council. I would like to have that information submitted to the Council because the statement made by the representative of France to the Council does not hold water; it is a completely unfounded statement, particularly since the question under discussion before the committee was a proposal submitted by the Soviet Union delegation. Did I not have the right to speak on and support a Soviet Union proposal? Suppose another proposal would have been before us. I would not have spoken at all on it.

The representative of France should recall that I practically did not speak at all at this morning's meeting. Why say such untrue things to the members of the Council?

/The PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): Very well. We have heard different opinions and I think the Council can form a definite idea of what the trouble is.

I return now to the suggestion made by the representative of Mexico. Up to now I have heard no great objections to this; there were certain reservations on the part of the representative of Belgium and the representative of the Soviet Union, but I have not heard one voice raised against the resolution presented by the representative of Mexico. I hardly think, therefore, that I need put the matter to a vote and unless any member of the Council wants a vote we will consider the suggestion of the Mexican representative to ^{be} a resolution that has been adopted. Are there any objections to that procedure?

Mr. SOLDATOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (Interpretation from Russian): For the reasons which I have stated, if there had been a vote, I would have abstained in the vote, because it is not a question of the number of members on the committee at all, it is a substantive matter of the point of view of the members of the committee.

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): That was the way I had understood the statement of the representative of the Soviet Union -- that he would have abstained had this matter been put to the vote. Therefore we have now adopted the resolution.

Tomorrow, therefore, the committee that is considering the report on Nauru will be composed of Belgium, France, Philippines and the Soviet Union and will meet at 10.30 a.m. in room 5.

The Secretariat will be able to distribute tomorrow morning the documentation necessary for the subject of the report on New Guinea. Therefore the drafting sub-committee which will consider the report on New Guinea will be able to meet tomorrow morning as well at 10.30 in room 7. That committee will be made up of China, New Zealand, the United States and Mexico.

As far as the third sub-committee is concerned, owing to the fact that the Council itself has not finished the consideration of the report on the Pacific Islands as yet, that committee will meet later on and will be made up of Australia, Iraq, the United Kingdom and Costa Rica.

/Therefore,

Therefore, the two sub-committees will meet -- one to consider the report on Nauru and the other the report on New Guinea -- in room 5 -- the Nauruan -- and room 7 -- the other -- at 10.30 in the morning.

Mr. RYCKMANS (Belgium) (Interpretation from French):

I merely wish to ask a question. I presume that the representative of the Administering Authority will be there with us?

The PRESIDENT (Interpretation from French): That is something which has not been discussed nor decided upon in the Council, but I think perhaps the representative of the Administering Authority can be present in a consultative capacity. I think it would be of great interest to the committee to have a representative of the Administering Authority so as to help them if necessary; but of course he would not take part in the vote.

That is my suggestion, with which I believe the Council will agree.

Regarding the item on our agenda with reference to the Visiting Trust Territory of the Mission to the Pacific, we have not had time to discuss that today, but we shall start tomorrow by discussing that matter.

Tomorrow we will start first of all by discussing the question of the Visiting Mission to the Pacific; then we will finish the consideration of the report on the Pacific Islands; thirdly, we will examine the report of the Visiting Mission to East Africa. I think we shall be able to finish the matters held in abeyance, as it were, from our last meeting and on this matter of the Visiting Mission to East Africa a certain number of documents will be necessary: T/217, T/217 Corr.1, T/217 Corr.2, T/217 Add.1, T/217 Add.1/Corr.1, T/218, T/218 Corr.1, T/218 Add.1, T/218 Add.1/Corr.1, T/233, T/250, T/251, T/252, T/253, T/261, T/371 and T/374.

After that enumeration, the meeting is adjourned.

The meeting rose at 6.06 p.m.