

tracting Parties and also make possible more thorough preparation of material to be considered at the semiannual sessions. The work of this group should enable the Contracting Parties to devote more of their time at regular sessions to questions of major policy importance.

The Contracting Parties gave their approval to reports prepared and presented during the session by a GATT panel of experts concerning proposed conventions which are designed to provide for the temporary free importation of packing materials and professional equipment, including motion picture and television equipment. Draft conventions on these subjects had been prepared by the Customs Cooperation Council in Brussels, to whom the report of the GATT experts will now be sent.

The Contracting Parties also dealt with technical reports which had been prepared by groups of experts regarding restrictive business practices, subsidies, state trading enterprises, and antidumping and countervailing duties.

The chairman of the U.S. delegation was Charles W. Adair, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Department of State. Walter A. Edwards, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Domestic Affairs, Department of Commerce, served as vice chairman, and Alfred Reifman, of the Office of International Trade, Department of State, as the assistant chairman. Other members of the U.S. delegation were from the Departments of State, Treasury, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Following are statements made in the U.N. Trusteeship Council by Delmas H. Nucker, U.S. Special Representative in the Trusteeship Council.¹

OPENING STATEMENT, APRIL 25

U.N. press release 3390

It is a privilege and honor to again appear before this body as the Special Representative for the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to report on the progress of our administration since July 1, 1959. I shall attempt to bring the Council up to date on significant political, social, and economic development in the territory.

Intermediate Targets and Dates

The United States continues to support the concept of intermediate targets and dates in all fields of development in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These targets and dates have been

¹ Mr. Nucker is High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. For a review of the previous year, see BULLETIN of Aug. 17, 1959, p. 242.

set forth in some detail at previous sessions, and, as shall be noted later in this report, considerable progress toward the attainment of specific goals announced earlier has been accomplished during the past year.

The goal of our general administration program is to replace American staff with trained and qualified Micronesians through a planned and steady process, and we have continued to press forward on this aspect the past year. An event worthy of note in this area occurred last October in the communications field. In five of our seven districts, Micronesian radio operators took over management of the district radio stations from their American counterparts. The first of these station managers has been established at Pohnpei, and in turn these five Micronesian supervisory radio operators will receive the benefit of additional supervisory training. In education an outstanding event was the replacement of two American teachers at the Pacific Islands Central School by qualified Micronesian teachers. From all reports these two Micronesian teachers have done an excellent job. We are well on the way toward meeting our target goal of having a complete Micronesian staff at the school by 1965.

June 27, 1960

1035

The Council will recall that last year I set forth as one of our target goals in the administration field the replacement by 1964 of two of our American assistant district administrators with qualified Micronesians. I am pleased to report that the first step toward meeting this particular goal will have been accomplished by July 1 of this year. In Palau District two new positions, that of special assistants in the fields of political and economic affairs and in administration affairs—have been established. These positions will be training jobs and, it is hoped, will lead by 1964 into the positions of assistant district administrators.

During the year our first Micronesians served as an acting district administrator. On two occasions the Micronesians Finance Officer of Rota served in that capacity and handled the operations of this small district competently and to our complete satisfaction.

To further our program of planned replacement, an intensive inservice training project has been started at headquarters. Outstanding Micronesians employees in fields such as general administration, finance, public works, supply, and other operations now are undergoing "internship" training in their selected fields at headquarters. Three trainees a month currently are participating in this project, and by July 1 of this year some 12 outstanding Micronesians employees will have completed this specialized internship program.

We have now reached the stage where Micronesians employees have acquired basic training in our fields of operation and need specialized training in their chosen careers. To provide this advanced training, special courses and schools are scheduled. In the past year 10 special training courses were conducted. These were: a training school for trial assistants, a training school for public defenders, a training school for public inspectors, an industrial safety school, a school for radio operators, a training course in crocheted development, and three training schools in various aspects of agricultural extension training. Additionally the year saw the opening of a permanent school for dental hygienists in the Marshalla.

Two important improvements to the Micronesians Title and Pay Plan are ready for implementation. Starting with the new fiscal year on July 1, 1960, a longevity wage schedule will be added to the present Micronesians Title and Pay

Plan. A noteworthy step also will be the forthcoming adoption of a special wage schedule on July 1, 1960, for senior professional and executive Micronesians employees. It will be recalled that proper remuneration for Micronesians who fill top professional and executive positions, particularly those replacing Americans, is a major objective of the Council. The new salary schedule for professional and executive categories, we believe, will adequately compensate the Micronesians who meet the qualifications for these top positions.

Economic Development

The appreciable increase in copra production this year was due to better transportation service plus increase in prices paid for copra to the producers. The favorable price of copra on the world market enabled the Copra Stabilization Board on November 7, 1959, to raise the copra price to \$150 per short ton for grade-one copra in the field. In the first 9 months of the present fiscal year a total of 8,200 short tons of copra was produced in the trust territory. If the present rate of production continues, we anticipate that copra production at the end of June 1960 will be approximately 11,200 tons. Though this anticipated production will not reach the 13,000-ton pretyphoon level of 1958, the total cash income will be greater since the producers are receiving a higher price for their copra. Income from copra this present year may well reach \$2,000,000, the highest level thus far attained in the territory.

Although trochus shell production in 1959 demonstrated a slight increase over the previous year, the reduced market activity of the past few years has had a deleterious effect on the overall trochus revenue of the territory. It is too early to anticipate the trochus income for this year, but the outlook for the future is still bright.

Though trochus income has declined, income from fish exports has steadily increased. In Palau, partly through the efforts of the pilot fishing project, a fisheries marketing cooperative has been established and regularly exports fish to the Guam market. In Ponape District, a fishing cooperative also has been formed, although this is a cooperative of the fishermen rather than simply a marketing association. The Ponape fishing cooperative provides fresh fish for the local district market.

June 27, 1960

1037

before them, but they are facing it with fortitude and without complaint.

The agriculture extension program has been expanded considerably with particular emphasis placed on providing additional training to Micronesian agricultural extension agents. As mentioned above, a special training course in cacao development was held during the year. Last month, territorywide training courses in copra processing and animal husbandry were conducted in Ponape.

Our insect eradication program continues to receive close attention. In addition to control projects described in previous reports, a new and important project was launched in November this year in Rota, Tinian, and Saipan. There the U.S. Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the trust territory administration is attempting through experimental use of irradiated flies and other means to bring under control the oriental fruit fly and the melon fly, which are a serious pest to the vegetable growers of this region.

Our fisheries development program is aimed at the encouragement of small-scale local fishing enterprises as well as the expansion of the pilot fishing project in Koror. Through the providing of ice at low cost, the scheduling of training courses in fishing techniques, giving aid in setting up marketing cooperatives, the pilot project in Koror has enabled the local fishermen of Palau materially to increase their catch. The pilot project carried out long-line fishing operations during the year using the project fishing boat and local crews. This experiment demonstrated conclusively that local crews can successfully conduct the long-line fishing operations which are essential to any commercial fishing venture involving the freezing or canning of fish for export purposes. Since bait procurement now is the principal problem facing the pilot fishing project, research continues in an attempt to find a solution to this aspect.

Work on the rehabilitation and construction of essential project items such as freezing and refrigerated storage facilities, improved ice and fish processing plants, and the construction of a pilot canning factory by the local fishermen of Palau is progressing. As progress continues, our next step will be to develop preliminary plans for a small pilot canning factory.

Trochus survey work also remains part of the

fisheries program. A 3-month Trochus training course was conducted for fisheries personnel from Palau, Ponape, Truk, and Marshall Districts. A trochus transplanting project for Yap District currently is under way.

Public Health

In the field of public health we have achieved our target goal of turning over district public health activities to qualified Micronesian medical officers in all districts other than Saipan. Postgraduate education (to provide specialized and advanced training) for medical personnel is being provided through a grant from the U.S. Government. A medical officer returned to the territory after a year of postgraduate training at the School of Public Health, University of California. Currently he is interdistrict consultant in public health administration. His present assignment is in Yap District, and after aiding that district to work out a better public health program, he will move on to other districts. A medical officer from Palau at the present time holds a World Health Organization fellowship in public health administration in the Philippines. Four additional students were enrolled at the Central Medical School in Suva last January, bringing the total of trust territory medical students at the Suva school to 10. In this new group was a young woman from Palau District who has the distinction of being the first trust territory woman candidate for medical officer training. The Council will be interested to learn that arrangements have been completed, in line with recommendations made at the last session, to enroll one student each from Palau and Yap Districts in the premedical course at the University of the Philippines. These two candidates will start premedical training there next month. Although completion of a medical education for these candidates still lies considerably in the future, the administration intends to augment the corps of medical officers trained at the Suva school with Micronesian medical personnel who will have full medical degrees.

Our program of dental care and improvement is continuing. A dental school for dental hygienists. A Micronesian District dental officer is being groomed for promotion this coming year to the position of Territory Director of Dental Services.

Other specialized public health training was

June 27, 1960

1039

There are now eight degree scholars studying in typhoon; Jebet and Jar Islands, for example,

carried out. Twenty-seven sanitarians attended a special school in community hygiene and sanitation in Truk. A territorywide health-education training course for public-health and education staff is slated to be held this coming autumn in Ponape.

Major attention was focused on the serious problem of tuberculosis. A standardized attack on tuberculosis now is under way in several districts under the direction of the Assistant Director of Public Health. District by district, a special team of doctors and nurses is being organized and trained for specialized tuberculosis treatment and control work. The BCG program was continued.

New hospital construction has started in those districts where it has been most sorely needed. In Koror, Palau District, the construction of the new hospital is well under way, and ground for the new hospital plant in Majuro has been broken. Actual work on the Majuro hospital will start within the next few months. Additionally, remodeling of hospital units was carried out this year in Ponape and Yap Districts.

Education

In the field of education emphasis is placed on the strengthening of a system of education designed to provide training of permanent value to the youth of Micronesia and intended to equip them to live better within the framework of their own society. Prior reports to this body have given in detail the various levels of our education system and methods of operation. In this brief review I wish only to cite a few noteworthy events of the past year which, in my estimation, have improved our overall education program.

The Pacific Islands Central School opened its doors at its new plant in Ponape last October to the largest student body in its history. An event of special significance was the attendance at the official dedication of the Honorable Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior. The school now has physical facilities which are equal to those of a modern high school anywhere in the world. Its faculty has been enlarged to enable the school to implement the new and improved curriculum which places suitable stress on the vocational arts and agriculture as well as on general education.

During the year a more unified elementary school curriculum was developed. Its implementation should substantially improve the level of

the community elementary school. Progress has been made toward uniformity of standards, teaching staff, and teaching methods. Preliminary work on revision of the intermediate school curriculum has been started.

Through summer training sessions, teacher institutes, model schools, and field programs of the teacher-trainer projects, the better training of elementary school teachers is being accomplished. Minimum qualifications for elementary school teachers have been set up in all districts, and standardization of teachers' salaries, at least on district levels, now is found.

Our school population continues to grow. Currently some 14,000 students are enrolled in the public and private schools of the territory. If the challenge of the strong desire for education is to be met, it is essential that municipal councils, district congresses, local school boards, and the administration join forces and work in close cooperation. Each district congress which met this past year devoted major consideration to problems of elementary school education. The bulk of all congress revenue now goes to the support of the district elementary school teachers.

Through the grant-in-aid program the administration helps in the construction of new elementary schools. Eleven new elementary schools have been built under this program, three of these being under construction at the present time.

A long awaited event in Rota was the opening of the first year of a public intermediate school. The second year will be added this year and the third and final year in 1961. There are now eight public intermediate schools providing junior secondary education in the territory.

The providing of advanced education outside the territory is an important aspect of the overall education program. Following recommendations made by the Inter-District Advisory Committee and district scholarship boards, this year we have shifted somewhat our emphasis in the scholarship program. Three scholarships were offered in the field of agriculture, three in the field of education, and one in the field of general education. The fields of study were specified. Thus, for 1960 one scholarship per district in the industrial arts was offered, three scholarships were offered in the field of agriculture, and the remaining seven district scholarships were in education and general fields.

The degree scholarship program remains an important part of our scholarship program.

There are now eight degree scholars studying in various fields, and additional grants in this category are planned.

Construction

Our construction program moved forward in all districts. An outstanding achievement was the completion of the Pacific Islands Central School plant in Ponape. A major operation, and one which will take several years to finish, is the construction of a new dock and harbor facilities at Truk. Work progresses satisfactorily on this project. Considerable construction occurred on hospital projects, as noted in the comments on public health. New intermediate schools are under construction in the Marshalls and in Truk District. In Yap a new administration building is about 50 percent completed. Rehabilitation and construction of warehouses, refrigeration plants, administration housing, roads, and other activities continue as a part of our regular construction program.

Claims Settlement

Effort was exerted to wipe out remaining land-claim settlements in the territory. Final settlement for the Ulithi claims in the Yap District was made, and partial settlement for administration retention areas was completed at Majuro. Further negotiations on the only large remaining area of land-claim settlement, that of Kwajalein Atoll, were attempted, but as the Council is aware from the presence of the petitioners from Kwajalein, no agreement has been reached on settlement for that area.

Status of Displaced Marshallese

The status of the people of Kili and Ujelang has been satisfactory. Both groups received annual interest payments from their trust funds amounting to over \$10,000. The remains of Kili and Ujelang were transported to the Marshalls. Transportation and service for both groups were provided. The Kili boat, the *Libra*, regularly plied between Kili and Jaluit, making at least one trip a month. The larger field-trip vessel of the Marshalls District also services Kili at regular intervals.

The islands in the Jaluit lagoon belonging to the Kilians were hit by the full force of the 1958

typhoon; Jabet and Jar Islands, for example, were so severely damaged that rehabilitation in the foreseeable future is not possible. On these two small islets most of the topsoil was washed away and the entire configuration of the islands changed. Bokalaplapp, the third islet, was not as severely damaged, and planting of coconut and subsistence crops is progressing satisfactorily there. The Kili Island (or Jaluit) Island has also been seriously damaged.

An American agriculturalist was assigned to Ujelang for the greater part of the present fiscal year and devoted full time to agricultural rehabilitation of that island. By a combination of field-trip service from the Marshalls District and Ponape District, the former isolation of Ujelang has been broken and field-trip ships visited the island this past year on an average of once every 2 months.

The rehabilitation program for Rongelap moved slowly but steadily toward completion. The rehabilitation project now has reached the point where only 50 percent subsistence of the Rongelapese by the administration is needed, and by July of this year a further reduction in subsistence feeding is anticipated. As has been noted before in this Council, the administration is desirous of making the Rongelapese self-supporting and self-sufficient as quickly as possible. We are extending every assistance to the Rongelapese people to enable them to achieve this end. Rehabilitation of the coconut groves has been stressed, and several hundred acres of land have been prepared for planting new coconut seedlings. Some 100 acres of marginal land still need to be replanted if Rongelap is to support from its own resources the present population of 240, which, the Council will recall, is over three times greater than the population of 82 which lived on the island in 1954.

During the past year the presence of an American agriculturalist resulted in a marked increase in copra production. The curtailment of scientific expeditions also has aided the Rongelapese to readjust to life on their home atoll. In the period between July 1959 and the end of February 1960, the Rongelapese produced 48 tons of copra, which they sold for \$6,420. In return, trade goods were purchased amounting to \$4,170, leaving

a sizable amount of surplus income on the island. Though the Rongelapese in this 9 months' period were engaged in fishing, clearing land for new coconut groves, and working on their subsistence crops, they were also able to produce an average of 5 tons of copra a month. This is a favorable sign of progress when compared to the monthly production of only 1.7 tons of copra during the first year of their return, 1957. Further increase in copra production is expected as coconut rehabilitation work is completed and extra work required in planting new subsistence crops is reduced.

Although a large-scale medical survey was not considered necessary this year, a small team composed of trust territory medical staff and two AEC [Atomic Energy Commission] specialists briefly visited the island last month and conducted a routine medical check. The preliminary results of this latest medical survey again indicated that no aftereffects of the fallout are discernible and the general health of the Rongelapese is satisfactory.

Political Development

In the area of local government we have continued to stress development and growth on all levels. It is our belief that political development at the district and interdistrict level must be coordinated with development on the municipal level if a firm political foundation for the territory is to result.

The fourth annual meeting of the Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner took place last November. This body, whose members are elected by representative district congresses, advanced still another step toward the eventual target goal of converting this group into an elected territorial advisory council. At its November meeting the Advisory Committee voted to establish a Hold-Over Sub-Committee in Social Affairs. This subcommittee has been given the responsibility of studying major social problems of the territory and will report its findings and recommendations to the Inter-District Advisory Committee at the 1960 meeting. The holdover committee, composed of elected members from Yap, Truk, and the Marshalls Districts, is meeting in Ponape District next month. Additional subcommittees in economic and political areas very likely will be formed at forthcoming meetings.

These subcommittees will be available to us for consultation on specific problems during the year.

On a district level, the district congresses devoted attention to problems affecting local affairs. The keen interest and concern these legislative bodies have demonstrated in the field of education already has been noted. Increasingly the district congresses are expanding activities and undertaking more and more local responsibilities. This past year district congresses, in addition to paying teachers' salaries, made appropriations for school buildings, road repairs, community recreation fields, and public-health activities. Laws were passed in such areas as inheritance of land, control of excessive notes of interest, alcoholic beverage control rules, and the like.

Twenty municipalities were chartered in 1959, double the number our informal target goal had as its aim. As expected, the municipalities which are the most accessible to the district centers have been chartered first, and there will be no doubt some slowing down from now on as transportation and contact problems become greater.

In line with recommendations made by the Council, attention has been given to the standardization of the voting age. The Palau Congress currently has the question of a reduction in voting age in that district under consideration.

At previous meetings of the Council I have expressed doubt as to the enactment of organic legislation for the territory by 1960, as was announced a number of years ago. 1960 is now here, and my doubts have turned into reality. At this time an organic act is not in readiness for presentation to the Congress. Work continues on the drafting of an organic act which will reflect the needs of the Micronesians, and I am confident that in time suitable organic legislation will result.

Judiciary

In the judiciary field a number of significant highlights can be noted. In District of Palau, Associate Justice William H. ... of the High Court ... The Micronesian administrative assistant to the Chief Justice continued his training program for district clerks of courts and other court officials. A valuable achievement was the issuance by the Chambers of the Chief Justice of a *Handbook for District and Community Court Judges, Clerks of Courts, and Trial Assistants*. A training school

for trial assistants was held in Truk, one of the significant features of this school being that the course was planned and directed by a Micronesian Public Defender.

Earlier this month the 1960 Trust Territory Judicial Conference was held at headquarters with District Court judges, clerks of courts, High Court judges, and other judiciary and legal staff in attendance. The theme of this conference was on how to make the work of Micronesian District Court judges more effective.

International Relations

Our contacts and relationships this past year with international organizations have been frequent and rewarding. Four Micronesians are abroad on United Nations and related agency fellowship grants. These include a young doctor under World Health Organization auspices in the Philippines, a UNESCO [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization] trainee in radio broadcasting in New Zealand and Western Samoa, a United Nations fellow in community development in the Philippines, and a United Nations fellow in social defense in Hawaii. In 1959 four Micronesians and two staff advisers attended the Fourth South Pacific Commission Conference in Rabaul. Our Director of Education participated in a South Pacific Commission sponsored conference of education officers of the Pacific area in Brisbane, Australia; our Director of Dental Health attended a World Health Organization sponsored Dental Congress in Adelaide, Australia; and next month our Director of Public Health will participate in a World Health Organization conference on tuberculosis control in Sydney.

I am grateful to have the opportunity to present this report and will endeavor to provide, as far as I am able, any additional information members of the Council may desire.

U.S./C.N. PROCEEDINGS 1960

There is general agreement in the Council regarding the needs of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the direction in which the administration should proceed. Therefore I think that in this closing statement I need only to clarify our thinking regarding the steps through which

June 27, 1960

the trust territory can most successfully attain the desired goals and also to comment on certain specific suggestions.

It would appear from the statements of the various delegations that there is general consensus that satisfactory progress continues to be made in the education and health fields. The Administering Authority shares the concern expressed by certain members of the Council that more emphasis should be placed on increasing expenditures for secondary education. The educational program is designed to meet this growing need. New and enlarged intermediate schools are under way or are planned for all districts. The new Pacific Islands Central School allows ample opportunity for growth and expansion.

We appreciate the comments of the World Health Organization on the territory's health program and assure the Council that these comments will be carefully studied by our public-health staff.

This, Mr. President, brings us to the economic and political fields, which, in my thinking, are somewhat intertwined. In today's world, political self-government or independence does not appear to depend upon economic viability. This is a subject which could be discussed for hours, and I do not wish to pursue it at that length. It does seem clear to me, however, that for Micronesia to be more than fictionally self-governing or independent there should be a better proportion between subsidization and local revenue than the present 5 to 1 ratio.

For this reason we are as anxious as other members of this Council to improve the economy of the territory. Suggestions have been made for the development of pineapple, fish, and other export products. We look forward to the proposed economic survey exploring thoroughly the production and marketing economics of these and other possibilities. I emphasize both production and marketing because it does little good to produce an item that cannot find a market at a price that will make its production economically feasible.

The survey will reveal some potential economically feasible projects. If it does, we shall certainly pursue them in all earnestness.

In the meantime, however, I wish to emphasize again that economic progress is being made. I have, in reply to questions, mentioned the fishing project, the expanded planting of cacao, and the introduction of pepper and other agricultural

1043

third branch of the government may be fully prepared to accept its position in our government.

We hope, thus, to bring all three branches of

of the people of Rota, in their petition presented to the last visiting mission, that their island become part of the Trust Territory.

products. Continuing attention is being given to copra production. Production of copra had shown a steady and gratifying increase up to the time of the four typhoons in late 1957 and in 1958. It had, in fact, almost reached prewar production levels prior to that setback. We have high hopes for its rapid recovery and expansion beyond prewar levels. Because of the important role of shipping in the development of the country, steps were taken last year to improve our transportation service, and procedures are currently under way for the acquisition of an additional vessel for field-trip service.

Progress Toward Political Goals

Assuming that it were possible to divorce entirely political development from economic development, the territory would still, in my opinion, be some years away from the political goal which members of this Council would like to see achieved within a few short years. And I would like to say at this point that, insofar as goals are concerned, the United States accepts either self-government or independence as being proper.

In saying that achievement of either of these goals is some years away, I cannot agree that this is due to any lack of effort on the part of the Administering Authority. In the tradition of the United States, as in that of many other countries, sound government rests upon three independent branches of government—executive, legislative, and judicial. In areas such as the trust territory it is logical and desirable that the initial emphasis be placed upon development of the legislative branch. This gives the executive branch an initial access to the thoughts and wishes of the people. Considering the fact that such legislative bodies were unknown prior to the present administration, I believe that our progress in the establishment of district congresses and the beginning of a Territorial Council has been noteworthy.

This does not mean, however, that a district congress can be a source of law or of legislation. There are two principal reasons for this. First, the traditional societies, such as that in the Marshall Islands, are undergoing a change from the old hereditary chieftainship concepts to a more democratic concept. In the process of such a change it is the understandable desire of some to seek legislation to preserve their preferred status. Some authority must be able to review and, if necessary, veto such laws.

A second reason is that a legislative body having complete authority would destroy the checks and balances inherent in a three-branch government. This then behooves us to develop, along with the legislative branch, the executive and judicial branches. Again, in the development of the executive branch, I believe that, if the circumstances are considered, our progress has been noteworthy. Our training programs, be they scholarships, inservice, or special, have had, in these initial years, to be spread over all fields of activities, not concentrated solely on the development of an administrative corps for top positions in the executive branch of the government.

We now, however, have Micronesians serving in all levels of district government except for district and assistant district administrators, and I have stated to the Council our plans in this regard. I submit that this is a good record in light of the fact that, for training purposes, we have had only one generation of young Micronesians with which to work for any extended period of time. These young men have shown ability and are developing well, but a good administrator must have sound practical experience in governmental methods. This experience is being provided, and the executive branch of the Micronesian government will benefit from it and will be in a position to participate in the check-and-balance system between the executive and legislative branches.

Insofar as the judicial branch of the government is concerned, I was much disturbed at the statement made by the oral petitioners as to their lack of confidence in the trust territory High Court. This court consists of an American Chief Justice and Associate Justice in whose impartiality I have complete faith and who participate in the training of lower court judges, one of whom incidentally is an uncle of one of the oral petitioners.

In our efforts to develop the judicial branch of the government, we have had regular judicial conferences for the improvement of the court procedures and have had special training courses for those who appear before the courts as public defenders and trial assistants. At the recent Judicial Conference the theme of the 5-day conference was the importance of the three equal and independent branches of the government and of the role in particular of the judiciary. Our efforts to improve the judicial branch will continue in order that the

third branch of the government may be fully prepared to accept its position in our government.

We hope, thus, to bring all three branches of the government of the trust territory as rapidly as possible to the point that they may operate fully and effectively in a Micronesian government. There is no desire on our part to hold back such a government. We are prepared to have it develop as rapidly as possible. We do want it, however, to be a sound government. We want not only the legislative bodies but the other branches as well to understand governmental financing and sound administrative practices. In the light of the territory's potential economic and financial position such understandings are essential. We feel that our programs for municipal chartering, legislative development, and administrative training will provide this understanding.

Legal Process for Land Condemnation

The question has been raised as to the legal position of the administration regarding expropriation or condemnation of land for public purpose. The question arose, I believe, because the annual report¹ did not mention that we do in fact have a trust territory law which establishes the basis and procedures upon which any land condemnation action must be brought. Until recently the trust territory government has been able to reach mutually agreeable settlements with landowners for land needed by the administration. Consequently legal procedures in the absence of agreement were not needed. This gap, however, in the legal process for the condemnation of land, when necessary, has now been filled by the promulgation of a condemnation statute. I hope this clarifies the situation.

The integration of the island of Rota with the administration of the Saipan District has been raised by several of the delegates during this session. This matter has been under close study between the two departments concerned. Likewise the continued administration of the Saipan District by the Department of the Navy has been reviewed by my Government during the past year. To date, no decision has been reached to change the status quo. If it appears that the administration of the Saipan District cannot soon be transferred, consideration will be given to the request

¹ U.N. doc. T/1513.

of the people of Rota, in their petition presented to the last visiting mission, that their island become part of the Saipan District.

Petitioners' Viewpoints To Be Studied

I have listened with keen interest to the oral petitioners. Though I cannot accept many of the arguments set forth by them, they are entitled to their opinions, and as is our practice in the territory their viewpoints shall be carefully studied in light of the total problem. The administration will make a special attempt to look into statements made by the petitioners that the Marshallese on Ebeye live in poverty and want. This I do not believe to be the case, for less than 2 months ago I visited Ebeye and I find it hard to accept that living conditions have deteriorated to the extent implied by the petitioners. I assure this Council that, if living conditions at Ebeye are imperiled by virtue of large numbers of outisland Marshallese having been drawn to Ebeye by the lure of "bright lights" and jobs at Kwajalein, we shall take immediate and remedial steps.

The petitioners have expressed their strong opinion that only a monthly or annual rental payment at a price they feel is just is acceptable to them. I do not intend to dwell on this aspect, since in my answers to the Council and to the Standing Committee on Petitions I have stated the administration's position fully and in detail. In brief this is that any monthly payments—if that method of settlement is to be considered—must be based on the true value of the land that existed at the time of acquisition, plus normal interest, not on an unrealistic formula based on a copra production schedule which is not found anywhere in the Marshalls or, in fact, throughout the entire territory. We hold that a lump-sum payment which would enable the people to invest the moneys received and thus maintain the principal and enjoy the fruits of their investments is a much more realistic approach to this perplexing problem. We contend also that our role as a trustee demands assurance of a fair and equitable division of any payment among those having an interest in the land.

In closing, Mr. President, may I state that, as in previous years, the administration will distribute the closing statements of the member delegations throughout the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The staff members, Micronesian and

V
C
C

4

10

American, take a real interest in the deliberations of this body, and I am desirous of enabling them to judge for themselves the viewpoints expressed by the members of this Council on the progress of our administration.

May I also thank you, Mr. President, and the members of the Council for their interest in the administration of the territory.

U.S. Makes Additional Contribution to World Refugee Year

U.S./U.N. press release 2417

Henry Cabot Lodge, U.S. Representative to the United Nations, transmitted on June 10 a check for \$1,150,000 to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. This represents an additional U.S. contribution for World Refugee Year programs of assistance to refugees in various parts of the world and is over and above amounts currently pledged for refugee programs. It brings the total U.S. contribution to World Refugee Year programs to \$5,050,000.

Notations of approval: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, April 1, 1960; China and Bulgaria, April 6, 1960.

Whaling

International whaling convention and schedule of whaling regulations. Signed at Washington December 2, 1946. Entered into force November 10, 1948. TIAS 1849. Ratification deposited (with a reservation): Argentina, May 18, 1960.

Protocol amending the international whaling convention of 1946 (TIAS 1849). Done at Washington November 10, 1959. Entered into force May 7, 1960. TIAS 4301. Ratification deposited (with a reservation): Argentina, May 18, 1960.

BILATERAL

Brazil

Agreement amending agreement for a cooperative program for reconnaissance and investigation of the uranium resources of Brazil of December 28, 1957 (TIAS 3964). Effected by exchange of notes at Washington December 2, 1958.

Entered into force: December 23, 1959.

Agreement extending the agreement for a cooperative program of uranium reconnaissance of December 28, 1957, as amended (TIAS 3964). Effected by exchange of notes at Washington December 23, 1959, and January 6, 1960. Entered into force January 6, 1960.

Indonesia

Research reactor agreement for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington June 8, 1960. Enters into force on date each Government receives from the other written notification that it has complied with statutory and constitutional requirements.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Fisheries

Amendment of paragraph 1 (b) of the annex to the international convention for the high seas fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean of May 9, 1962 (TIAS 2796). Adopted at Seattle November 7, 1960, at the sixth meeting of the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission. Entered into force May 22, 1960. Approvals deposited: Japan, May 10, 1960; Canada, May 14, 1960; United States, May 24, 1960.

Constitution of the World Health Organization. Opened for signature at New York July 22, 1946. Entered into force April 7, 1948. TIAS 1808. Acceptances deposited: Cameroon, May 6, 1960; Kuwait, May 9, 1960; Togo, May 13, 1960.

Telecommunications

Telegraph regulations (Geneva revision, 1958) annexed to the international telecommunication convention of December 22, 1958 (TIAS 3296), with appendix and final protocol. Done at Geneva November 29, 1958. Entered into force January 1, 1960. TIAS 4390.

Check List of Department of State Press Releases: June 6-12

Press releases may be obtained from the Office of News, Department of State, Washington 25, D.C. Release issued prior to June 6 which appears in this issue of the BULLETIN is No. 300 of June 3.

No.	Date	Subject
306	6/6	Report on 10th session of GATT.
307	6/7	Herter: statement on mutual security treaty with Japan.
308	6/7	U.S. note on Soviet disarmament proposals.
309	6/7	Herter: "The University and the World Community."
310	6/7	Guatemala: communiqué.
311	6/7	Guatemala: communiqué.
312	6/7	Guatemala: communiqué.
313	6/7	Atomic energy agreement with India.
314	6/9	SACLANT anti-submarine warfare research center.
315	6/9	Mexico anniversary celebrations.
316	6/10	Visit of Thai King and Queen (re-write).
317	6/10	Herter: Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery.
318	6/10	Foreign Relations, 1942, Volume I published.

†Held for a later issue of the BULLETIN.

June 27, 1960

Index

Vol. XLII, No. 1096

Congress, The
 Congressional Documents Relating to Foreign Policy 1032
 Department Recommends Senate Approval of Mutual Security Treaty With Japan (Herter) 1029
 Cuba. U.S. Protests Cuban Propaganda in OAS (text of U.S. note) 1028
Department and Foreign Service
 The Challenge of Overseas Service (Dillon) 1019
Intelligence and Research: Sentinel and Scholar in Foreign Relations (Evans, Gatewood) 1023
Disarmament. U.S. Replies to Soviet Note on Disarmament (text of U.S. note) 1018
Economic Affairs. GATT Contracting Parties Conclude 16th Session 1033
Educational and Cultural Affairs. The University and the World Community (Herter) 1015
Ethiopia. Letters of Credence (Imru) 1018
Guatemala. Letters of Credence (Alejos) 1018
Intelligence. Intelligence and Research: Sentinel and Scholar in Foreign Relations (Evans, Gatewood) 1023
International Organizations and Conferences
 GATT Contracting Parties Conclude 16th Session 1033
 U.S. Protests Cuban Propaganda in OAS (text of U.S. note) 1028
Japan. Department Recommends Senate Approval of Mutual Security Treaty With Japan (Herter) 1029
Korea. Letters of Credence (Chong Il-kwon) 1018
Mexico. United States Joins Mexico in 1960 Celebrations 1027
Mutual Security
 The Challenge of Overseas Service (Dillon) 1019

Department Recommends Senate Approval of Mutual Security Treaty With Japan (Herter) 1029
Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Nucker) 1030
North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Nine NATO Countries To Participate in Antisubmarine Research Center 1022
Refugees. U.S. Makes Additional Contribution to World Refugee Year 1046
Science. Nine NATO Countries To Participate in Antisubmarine Research Center 1022
Thailand. King and Queen of Thailand Visit the United States 1028
Treaty Information
 Current Actions 1046
 Department Recommends Senate Approval of Mutual Security Treaty With Japan (Herter) 1029
U.S.S.R. U.S. Replies to Soviet Note on Disarmament (text of U.S. note) 1018
United Nations
 The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Nucker) 1030
 U.S. Makes Additional Contribution to World Refugee Year 1046

Name Index

Alejos, Carlos 1018
 Chong Il-kwon 1018
 Dillon, Douglas 1019
 Evans, Allan 1023
 Gatewood, R. D 1023
 Herter, Secretary 1015, 1029
 Imru, Mikael 1018
 Nucker, Delmas H 1030

4

10