

UNITED NATIONS



**REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
VISITING MISSION TO THE
TRUST TERRITORY OF
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, 1961**

**TOGETHER WITH THE RELEVANT RESOLUTION
OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL**

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION

(1 June - 19 July 1961)

SUPPLEMENT No. 2

NEW YORK

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

T/1582

01-00831

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REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS 1961 (T/1582)

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL DATED 26 MAY 1961 FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS
OF THE VISITING MISSION TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to transmit to you herewith, in accordance with Trusteeship Council resolution 2020 (XXVI) of 30 June 1960 and rule 99 of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council, the report of the 1961 United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

We are glad to inform you that this report has been unanimously adopted by the members of the Visiting Mission on 25 May 1961.

In order to allow the Administering Authority sufficient time to prepare its observations on the report, the Mission has already informally made available to it copies of the final text of the report. The Mission would be grateful if you would officially transmit the report in document form at the earliest possible date to the Administering Authority and to all other members of the Trusteeship Council. The Mission would be grateful for the release of the report for general distribution on 8 June 1961.

We wish to express to you our deep appreciation of the remarkable assistance extended to us by the Principal Secretary, Mr. M. E. Chacko. His detailed knowledge of the problems of the Territory was invaluable and was generously made available to us. The Mission is greatly indebted to him for his unfailing willingness to discharge his arduous duties with the greatest efficiency.

(Signed) Carlos SALAMANCA (Bolivia)
Chairman of the Visiting Mission

Jean ADRIAENSSEN (Belgium)
Maharajakrishna RASGOTRA (India)
Geoffrey CASTON (United Kingdom)
Members of the Visiting Mission

INTRODUCTION

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE VISITING MISSION

1. At its twenty-sixth session, the Trusteeship Council, by its resolution 2017 (XXVI) of 24 June 1960, decided that a separate regular visiting mission should visit the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at the usual periodic intervals in order to permit a closer study of developments in that Territory and that the first such mission should make a visit to the Trust Territory early in 1961. Prior to this decision, at intervals of three years, a single visiting mission had been assigned the task of visiting all the four Trust Territories in the Pacific. The last such mission visited the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1959.

2. The 1961 Visiting Mission appointed by the Trusteeship Council in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution was composed as follows:

Mr. Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia), *Chairman*;
Mr. Jean Adriaenssen (Belgium);
Mr. Maharajakrishna Rasgotra (India);
Mr. Geoffrey Caston (United Kingdom).

3. The terms of reference of the Visiting Mission are set forth in Trusteeship Council resolution 2020 (XXVI) of 30 June 1960 (see annex V).

4. Before departing for the Trust Territory and after its return from there, the Mission visited Washington,

D.C. from 22 to 25 January 1961 and from 2 to 6 May 1961 respectively to have discussions with officials of the United States Departments of State, Interior and Navy. The Mission was received by the Secretaries of State and of Interior and by the Under Secretary of State. The Mission left New York for the Trust Territory on 30 January 1961 and returned to New York on 16 March 1961. Mr. M. E. Chacko was Principal Secretary to the Mission and it wishes to express its high appreciation of his generous and unfailing assistance throughout its work. During its visit the Mission was also accompanied by two other members of the Secretariat. The full itinerary of the Visiting Mission and a map of the Territory showing the Mission's travels are annexed to this report (see annexes VI and VII).

5. During its tour of the Trust Territory, except in the District of Saipan, the Mission was accompanied by Mr. John E. de Young of the High Commissioner's staff, whose unfailing energy and courtesy made the Mission's travels and tasks so much easier. On its visit to Saipan, the Mission was accompanied by Lieutenant-Commander N. C. King. To these two officials and to the High Commissioner, Mr. Delmas H. Nucker, and his headquarters staff, to the Commander Naval Forces, Marianas, Rear-Admiral W. F. A. Wendt, and to all the district administrators and district officials, the Mission wishes to express its gratitude and appreciation for the warm welcome and all the co-operation and assistance extended to it. It also wishes to express its grateful thanks to the President and faculty members of the University of Hawaii, to the Dean and faculty members of the Territorial College of Guam and to the Director of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu, all of whom generously gave of their time to the Mission. The Mission is also grateful to the Secretaries of State and of Interior, to the Under Secretary of State and to the other officials concerned for the kind reception and

for the co-operation and assistance extended to the Mission during its two visits to Washington.

6. The Mission wishes to express its deep gratitude to the people of the Trust Territory for the warm welcome, the generous hospitality and the unstinted co-operation extended to it by them throughout the Territory. The Mission was deeply touched by the enthusiastic interest shown by the people everywhere in the Trust Territory in the work of the Mission and that of the United Nations.

REPORT OF THE VISITING MISSION

7. The Mission has tried to make its report as brief as possible. It has therefore omitted information of the kind given in the annual reports of the Administering Authority, except where reference to such information may be necessary for clarification. The present report was unanimously adopted by the Mission on 25 May 1961.

8. The visit of the present Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands took place two years after the visit of its predecessor. During these two years, significant developments have taken place in the world and in the United Nations, particularly in relation to Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. Several of these acceded to independence. Of the eleven territories originally placed under the trusteeship system, four had already attained the objective of the trusteeship system by the end of 1960 and in respect of four others, action was under way for the termination of trusteeship. Thus, shortly there will be left only three Trust Territories, all in the Pacific area. It may be that the present Mission, in the light of these circumstances and the tempo of the times, has necessarily looked at things in the Territory from a new angle. For that reason also the Mission may have asked for more and better things and for greater and speedier efforts.

CHAPTER I

POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT

GENERAL

9. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands comprising 2,141 islands of varying sizes spread over three million square miles of Western Pacific Ocean has a total land area of approximately 700 square miles. The islands forming the Trust Territory are grouped into three archipelagos, the Marianas, the Carolines and the Marshalls. The term "Micronesia" is often used synonymously with the "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands", although there are Micronesian islands, such as Guam and the Gilbert Islands, lying outside the Trust Territory and a few Polynesian islands within it. The inhabitants of the Territory are usually referred to as Micronesians. The population of the Trust Territory numbered 75,836 as of 30 June 1960.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORY

10. For administrative purposes, the Trust Territory is divided into the following seven districts, each under a district administrator:

<i>Name of district</i>	<i>Area (in sq. miles)</i>	<i>Population</i>
Saipan	150.60	8,138
Rota	32.90	996
Yap	45.89	5,686
Palau	179.35	9,320
Truk	45.74	21,401
Ponape	175.68	15,388
Marshalls	69.84	14,907
	<u>700.00</u>	<u>75,836</u>

11. The executive and legislative authority for the government of the Trust Territory, except for the district of Saipan, is vested in a High Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States and subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The district administrators in charge of each of the districts, except Saipan, are directly responsible to the High Commissioner.

12. The executive and legislative authority for the government of the Saipan district is vested in the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet. This authority has been delegated to the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas, whose headquarters are located in Guam. A naval administrator stationed in Saipan, who is directly responsible to the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas, is the counterpart of the district administrator in the other parts of the Territory.

DIVISION OF THE ADMINISTRATION

13. At its twenty-sixth session, the Trusteeship Council reiterated its hope that the Administering Authority would continue to keep the question of the unification of the administration of the Territory under a single civilian authority under close review. The Mission discussed this question with the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas, and the High Commissioner in Guam as well as with the authorities in Washington. The Administering Authority pointed out that the Trust Territory is a strategic area under the Trusteeship Agreement, that the United States Navy has strategic functions in the Saipan district and that the Administering Authority had therefore made the United States Navy responsible for the administration of that district. It was stated that this arrangement, in addition to being necessary for strategic reasons, was more economical for the Administering Authority.

14. The Mission does not wish to pursue this point on purely theoretical grounds; it is solely concerned with the extent to which the method of administration of the Territory is conducive to the achievement of the objectives of trusteeship. However, the Mission cannot overlook the political consequences which appear to flow from the separation. The fact is that the United States Government is putting into Saipan, which is already better off comparatively, more money than into other districts and its budget is separate from that of the rest of the Territory. Examples of the consequences of this are: employees of the Administration in Saipan are better paid; schools in Saipan have better facilities and qualified teachers; it has better roads; Saipan is the only district in which the Chief Medical Officer was able to say that there were no financial impediments to his work; the government agricultural programme is more adequately financed.

15. While the Mission notes these things with satisfaction, it wishes to point out that such financial discrimination can have the result of further encouraging Saipan's feeling of separateness from the rest of the Trust Territory, the consequences of which are discussed in this report under a separate heading (see paras. 55-69

below). Saipan has, in a sense, a financial responsibility for the rest of the Trust Territory, just as the richer and more advanced parts of any country have for poorer parts. At present, the arrangement by which Saipan's share of the only national source of revenue, namely the copra tax, is spent in Saipan as "district revenue", whereas the copra tax from the rest of the districts goes into a common pool, militates directly against this. Presumably, the same arrangement will apply in the case of other territory-wide taxes, which may be raised in the future. This impedes the natural course of development which would be for Saipan to take some lead in the development of the Territory as a whole. In this connexion it should be noted that Saipan has also established its own separate copra stabilization fund.

16. Further, as a result of the present arrangement, the island of Rota, which lies between Guam and Saipan and which is part of the Marianas group of islands, with a population of only 996, is administered by the High Commissioner as a separate district. While on the one hand there is demand by the people for the unification of all the Marianas, on the other there is this separation of even those islands of the Marianas which form part of the Trust Territory. Naturally, it is difficult for the people of Rota to understand why they are treated differently from the people of the Saipan district.

17. On the basis of available evidence, the Mission feels that the present arrangement helps to encourage separatist tendencies and is thus a hindrance to the development of the Trust Territory as a whole towards the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement. The Mission, therefore, considers that very serious consideration should be given to placing the Saipan district, together perhaps with Rota, under the authority of the High Commissioner. Without wishing to pass any judgement on strategic or security considerations, the Mission thinks that ways should be found of meeting these considerations, which avoid the political disadvantages referred to above. It believes that it is the responsibility of the Administering Authority to make internal administrative arrangements in such a way as to ensure that a common policy is applied in all the districts of the Trust Territory, and that the resources available for economic development and social services are allocated to the various districts with regard to the needs of the districts and not with regard to extraneous considerations such as the special security position of Saipan. Moreover, it is of the opinion that special importance should be attached to the full integration of Saipan into the territory-wide institutions of government which are being developed; such integration would involve full participation in the inter-district Council, and the integration of the Saipan budget both for revenue and expenditure with that of the rest of the Territory.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE TRUST TERRITORY

18. The headquarters of the Trust Territory are located in Guam, which, although a part of the Marianas group of islands, is not part of the Trust Territory but a Non-Self-Governing Territory under the United States of

America. The question of the location of the headquarters within the Territory has been the subject of study by past Visiting Missions and of discussions at several sessions of the Trusteeship Council. The Council has continued to express the belief that the transfer of the headquarters to a site within the Territory would facilitate closer association between the Administration and the inhabitants of the Territory and stimulate greater political cohesion among them. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council reiterated the hope that the Administering Authority would keep this question under close review.

19. During the Mission's first visit to Washington, it discussed this question with the officials of the Department of Interior. The Mission was informed that the matter is constantly under review by the Department in terms of the most effective operation of the Trust Territory Government and of the needs of the Micronesians. No decision has been reached as to when the headquarters might be moved from Guam. Although the various reasons for establishing the headquarters within the Territory are appreciated by the Department, it believes that a move of such importance should depend in large part upon the type and nature of governmental structure which would in the future be established by the citizens of the Trust Territory. The Department further stated that the desires of the Micronesians for the location of their capital in relationship to their government are also a major factor, which also should be taken into account. Until the foregoing conditions have developed, the Department pointed out, existing transportation routes and the ability of the Trust Territory Government to draw upon facilities and services readily available only on Guam weigh heavily in favour of the present location on Guam.

20. While in the Territory, the Mission discussed this question with elected representatives of the people in different district centres. It gained the impression that the question of the site of the headquarters has not so far been discussed by the people in any of the representative organs. However, views expressed to the Mission, representing mostly individual opinions, in the Marshalls, in Truk, and in Palau favoured the establishment of the headquarters within the Trust Territory. At the public meeting in Truk, two speakers specifically requested that the headquarters be moved to Truk because of its central location and the fact that the population of Truk is larger than that of any other District. They said that such a move would also provide more employment to the inhabitants of the District. In Saipan, the Mission received a written communication (see annex I (a)), which, among other things, requests that the High Commissioner's headquarters be established on Saipan without affecting the present administration of the district by the Navy. Only in Yap, the Mission heard the view expressed at the meeting with the joint session of the Yap Islands Congress and the Yap Island Council in favour of the headquarters remaining in Guam for the present as Guam, according to him, was centrally located and was convenient from the point of view of transportation facilities. However, at the same meeting, other speakers said that they favoured

the moving of the headquarters into the Territory provided that a suitable harbour and good communications facilities could be established.

21. The Mission heard, while touring the Territory, that the Trust Territory Government had purchased some land in Guam to serve as a site for the Territory's new headquarters. In order to clarify the situation, it addressed a series of questions to the High Commissioner seeking information. The questions and the answers received are reproduced below:

"1. *Has the Trust Territory Government purchased some land in Guam to serve as a site for the Trust Territory's new headquarters ?*"

"Land has not been purchased in Guam for a new headquarters site. The present Trust Territory compound which is under lease to us increasingly is considered a danger area in view of the jet plane traffic. Further, our lease is due to expire in the near future and arrangements for housing Headquarters employees in any event would have to be made. We have acquired suitable land without any exchange of funds here on Guam. It is this land, I believe, the Mission has been told about and it is on this land that our new housing area might be constructed.

"2. *'When is it intended to build the new permanent Headquarters ?*'

"The construction that is contemplated, that is, housing, is not regarded by the Administration as necessarily being the new permanent Headquarters. No definite decision has been made. We hope, if funds are available, to start the housing unit, some 20 units, this coming fiscal year.

"3. *'What is the total expenditure involved in this project ?*'

"Approximately \$400,000 expenditure is contemplated for Headquarters staff housing.

"4. *'When will the project go into implementation ?*'

"As indicated above, no definite decision has been made. Possibly, construction of the housing unit will be started this coming fiscal year.

"5. *'Was the Inter-District Advisory Committee consulted about the matter ?*'

"For a number of years, the question of a relocation of Headquarters has come up for discussion at the Inter-District Conferences. In general the delegates have felt that until such time as there is more territorial consciousness and the people, themselves, know better what the future of the area will be, a decision to relocate headquarters into the district should be kept in abeyance. The Inter-District Advisory Committee which met last August was informed in general terms of the possible move away from the present compound.

"At present, there are some twenty Trust Territory scholarship students living in the compound. Last year, the Inter-District Delegates were informed of plans

to build a dormitory for Trust Territory scholarship students on the campus of the Guam Territorial College. The reasons for the proposal were as follow :

"(a) The present compound must eventually be vacated;

"(b) It is felt that there are many advantages for the students to live on the college campus.

"6. 'In going ahead with this project, is it the Administration's intention to set aside the caution notes sounded by the Trusteeship Council?'

"The answer to this, of course, is no. We do not consider the Guam relocation as the establishment of a new permanent Headquarters. As I have indicated at the Trusteeship Council, the Administration is in full agreement that eventually the Headquarters of the Trust Territory should be within the Territory.

"All the above, of course, is subject to review by the incoming Administration. Construction of housing in a new location is thought to be necessary to get the present compound employees out of the danger area. There will also be future value and/or use to the Government for the housing units and administration building in the event the Trust Territory Headquarters moves into the district. We will need to maintain a sub-unit in Guam for various reasons. Thus, we will need to retain some space and buildings here even when our Headquarters is in the Territory. Further, we might be able to dispose of, by sale, surplus housing units. This money can then be used in turn for the new Headquarters in the Territory."

22. The Mission is not unaware of the importance for the people of the Trust Territory and of Guam of their future relationship with each other. Both Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are parts of Micronesia, which have been separated by an historical accident, and they may have much to offer each other politically, socially and economically. The Mission is also aware of the financial and other implications of the transfer of the Trust Territory's headquarters to a central location within the Territory. It considers, however, that such a transfer would be an important step towards creating in the Territory a feeling of national unity and identity which would assist substantially in the achievement of the objectives of the Trusteeship system. While Guam may have considerable advantages from a logistical point of view, to some extent these will be matched by Truk, which has a more central position, when the deep water port now under construction there is completed. The headquarters of the Territory's radio communications system are already located in Truk. The Mission notes the statement that the Administration is in full agreement that eventually the Headquarters of the Trust Territory should be within the Territory.

CIVIL SERVICE

23. The Trust Territory's Civil Service is composed of United States citizens, who are employed under and subject to United States Civil Service regulations, and Micronesians, who are employed in accordance with the

policy and procedures laid down by the High Commissioner. The conditions of service of the Micronesian employees are described in the "Micronesian Title and Pay Plan".

24. It is the declared policy of the Administering Authority to replace American employees with Micronesians as rapidly as possible, and, as a matter of fact, a number of senior positions in some of the departments are now held by the latter. For example, in all districts except Saipan the District Directors of Health are Micronesians. In the Department of Education also several responsible positions including the post of District Director of Education in the Marshalls are now held by Micronesians, and qualified Micronesians are being trained for other senior positions, which are, at present, either held by Americans or are temporarily vacant.

25. This policy does not seem to have been implemented to any tangible degree, as yet, with regard to the Departments of Agriculture and Administration proper. The Mission was informed that five Micronesian students are being trained in tropical agriculture in the Philippines, and that they will, in due course, take over responsible positions in the appropriate Department. On the other hand, the Mission did not find any evidence to show that the transfer of senior administrative posts, such as those of District Administrator and Assistant District Administrator, to Micronesians is contemplated in the near future. Special and urgent attention, in the Mission's view, needs to be given to this matter. The Mission is confident that educated Micronesians are available who could be entrusted with at least some of these positions of high administrative responsibility after suitable training.

26. The scope of the in-service training programme, whereby Micronesian employees in various districts are brought to Guam for short periods of training at headquarters in specific areas such as Finance, Personnel, Supply and Administration, etc., is rather restricted and for the present this programme seems to cover only junior personnel. This and other programmes for training Micronesians to take over responsible positions in all areas of administration need to be expanded and intensified rapidly. While the Administering Authority's policy to replace American employees with Micronesians is to be commended, the Mission cannot fail to bring to the Council's attention several complaints received by it to the effect that, perhaps in some fields such as health and education qualified Americans have been withdrawn too rapidly and without ensuring that their Micronesian successors are sufficiently qualified and trained to hold their posts. The Mission considers that, while the present policy should be pursued with vigour, it would be desirable for the Administering Authority to retain a certain number of Americans in supernumerary posts in some of the departments for short transitional periods.

27. The Mission is glad to state that, despite isolated instances to the contrary which were brought to its attention, the American employees generally maintain good relations with the Micronesians, and that their competence and ability are respected by the latter.

Equally, the Micronesians holding positions of responsibility deserve praise for the excellent account they are giving of themselves in these positions. The Mission appreciates the Administration's anxiety to ensure good and harmonious relations between its American and Micronesian employees on the one hand, and between American employees and the people on the other.

28. One of the general complaints made to the Mission was that the salaries paid to Micronesian employees, in spite of an increase in January 1961, were too low considering the cost of living. It was represented that the cost of living had gone up considerably, in the Marshalls for example as much as forty per cent, and that consequently the present salaries were inadequate to meet the needs of the Micronesian employees. The Mission discussed the matter with the High Commissioner who stated that "The Micronesian Title and Pay Plan" provided what was considered to be a reasonable wage based on a variety of factors, one of which was that in most cases Micronesians were stationed in their own localities and derived an income from their lands. Some of the problems arose, he said, because of customs and traditions whereby a person had to share his salary income with his whole family. He felt that, considering the circumstances of the Territory, the wages, except perhaps in spots, were not too low. While the Mission does not have the information to judge whether the present salaries are adequate or not, in view of the general nature of the complaints it would suggest that the Administration should study this matter carefully with a view to adjusting the salaries where necessary.

29. Another problem brought to the attention of the Mission was the question of housing for Micronesians from outer islands employed in district centres, or of those who are posted away from their homes and do not have the advantage either of free accommodation or food from their lands. In such cases, the difficulties would appear to be genuine and remedial action, such as the provision of housing and special allowances for the duration of service, is called for. Such action may also serve as an inducement for service in various parts of the Territory away from home, which is necessary for the building up of a territory-wide Civil Service.

30. The salaries of Micronesian employees are calculated on an hourly basis. Those who spoke to the Mission about this matter seemed to have the feeling that to pay, for example, the wages of a District Director of Health or Education on an hourly basis was not very appropriate. The Mission shares this feeling and recommends that the salaries of all Micronesians who are regular members of the Territory's Civil Service should be calculated in the same way as in other similar services. Urgent consideration should also be given to the establishment of Provident Fund and/or Pension benefits for Micronesian employees.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

31. The judicial organization in the Territory consists of a High Court with a Trial Division and an Appellate Division, the District Courts and the Community Courts.

At the head of the organization is the Chief Justice and an Associate Justice, both appointed by and directly responsible to the Secretary of the Interior. All the Courts are under the administrative supervision of the Chief Justice.

32. All judges of the District and Community Courts and all Clerks of Courts are Micronesians. Two Micronesian judges sit with the Chief Justice or the Associate Justice in the Trial Division of the High Court in the trial of murder cases. In other cases involving local inhabitants, the Trial Division regularly appoints an assessor, often one of the District Court Judges, to advise on local law and custom. Customary laws not in conflict with the established laws of the Territory have full force and effect of law in matters and in areas to which they are applicable.

33. In the Saipan District, the Saipan Court of Appeals performs the functions of the High Court. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Saipan Court of Appeals are appointed by and are responsible to the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas Islands, under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, United States Pacific Fleet and the Secretary of the Navy.

DEVELOPMENT TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local Government

34. The basic unit of local government in the Territory is the municipality, the chief executive of which is the Magistrate. In Saipan and Tinian Municipalities, the term Mayor is used. The Magistrate, who in most cases is elected, is assisted by a treasurer and other officials. In all, there are 102 municipalities in the Territory. These, according to the information furnished to the Mission by the Administration, cover the entire population of the Territory with the exception of the following:

(a) In Palau district, a population of eight living on the island of Pulo Anna located in the south-west of the district;

(b) In Yap district, a total population of 2,329 living on the out-islands of Ewipik, Elato, Fais, Faranlep, Ifaluk, Lamotrek, Ngulu, Sakawal, Sorol and in the out-island groups of Ulithi and Woleai.

35. In 1957 the Administration launched a programme of chartering municipalities in order to delineate their boundaries, define their taxing and legislative powers, set up procedures for the election of officers and to outline the responsibilities of the elected officers. The Administration has set for itself a target of chartering ten municipalities each year and forty-two of the 102 municipalities now possess charters. The Mission observed that with the introduction of the elective procedures, the situation in which local authority was vested in traditional rulers is gradually changing. The programme of chartering municipalities should be pursued with vigour and the whole Territory should have a uniform system of municipal administration based on elections at the earliest possible date.

District Legislative Organizations

36. District-wide organs of local government now exist in four districts of the Territory; the Marshalls, Palau, Ponape and Truk. These organs perform both legislative and advisory functions in specified fields. The Palau Congress, chartered in January 1955, is composed of 36 elected Congressmen, each elected for two-year terms from the sixteen municipalities of the district, each municipality having a minimum of one or a maximum of five representatives on a population basis, sixteen elected magistrates and the hereditary chiefs of the municipalities, and the two high chiefs of Palau. Although all members participate in the debates, only the elected Congressmen are entitled to vote on resolutions of the Congress.

37. The Truk District Congress was chartered in August 1957. Members are elected for two-year terms from each municipality on a population basis. Each municipality with less than 500 population elects one representative and those with more than 500 population elect one for each 500 persons. Members are elected for two-year terms, the present membership being fifty-two.

38. The Ponape Congress, which was established in July 1958, is composed of 35 elected members. Representation is on the basis of one for each 400 of the population, each member being elected for a term of four years.

39. The Marshall Islands Congress, chartered in December 1958, is at present composed of 68 elected members and nineteen *Iroij Laplap* (hereditary chiefs), the latter being appointed to membership for life by a majority vote of the Congress. Elected representatives are elected for two-year terms by municipalities, on the basis of one representative for every 250 persons.

40. In Yap, the establishment in 1959 of the Yap Islands Congress brought together the ten municipalities on Yap proper under one organization. The Yap Islands Congress has a membership of 20, each of the ten municipalities being represented by two members, each elected for a term of four years. Although the Yap Islands Congress does not include representation from the outer islands of the district, future plans of the Administration provide for making it a district-wide body.

41. Rota district, which consists only of the one island of Rota with a population of 996, has an elected Municipal Council. Members are elected for two-year terms. The Municipal Council, which has a membership of ten, performs in essence the same functions as do the District Congresses in other districts.

42. In the Saipan district, there is no district-wide legislative organization. Two separate chartered municipalities function in the district, one in the island of Saipan and the other in the island of Tinian. The Saipan Municipality, which often describes itself as the Congress of Saipan or the Saipan Legislature, includes representatives from the inhabited islands to the north of Saipan. It is composed of fifteen members elected for two-year terms. The Tinian Municipality, which similarly describes itself as the Tinian Congress, has a membership

of seven. Plans are now under consideration, the Mission was informed, for possible amalgamation of these two municipalities into a district-wide Congress and a joint meeting of the Congressmen of both was recently held to discuss the matter. The Administration hopes that these efforts will eventually lead to the establishment of a district legislative body.

43. The District Congresses of Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls, the Yap Islands Congress and the municipalities of Rota, Saipan and Tinian, which, in their respective areas, perform more or less the same functions as those of District Congresses, are empowered, under their respective charters and within the limits defined therein, to levy taxes and to provide for their collection, to use and disburse funds so collected and to enact laws for the district or municipality concerned. The decisions of a district congress become laws for that district when approved by the High Commissioner. Any decision on which the High Commissioner has not taken action within 180 days of its receipt automatically becomes law. No case of the High Commissioner having disapproved the decision of a Congress was brought to the attention of the Mission.

44. Members of the district congresses and municipalities, many of whom the Mission was able to meet, are taking a keen and intelligent interest in their work. Leadership of many of these organs has been vested in elected younger and educated men rather than in customary chiefs. Though strong attachment to tradition still exists in several parts of the Territory, the elders are beginning to recognize that responsibility should be placed in the most capable hands irrespective of a person's position in traditional society. This, in the Mission's view, is an encouraging development.

45. While the powers conferred on these bodies under their respective charters seem to be theoretically wide, their effective authority is limited by the fact that they can pass on financial matters only to the extent of the local revenues collected by each, the major share of which is devoted to the support of elementary education. The Mission considers that ways and means of expanding the effective functions and authority of these organs of local government should be found, so as to include activities presently financed from Trust Territory funds, consistent with the necessary degree of financial control from the centre.

46. Another problem which came to the attention of the Mission is that some of the district congresses had to rush through a large volume of business in a short period of time. In Palau, the Mission was told that the Palau Congress meets twice a year for five days each time and that this is not enough to deal adequately with all the problems. When asked about the reasons for such short sessions, the Mission was told that there are not enough funds to defray the expenses including compensation for members, and that many of the members of the Congress have also other jobs to do. The Mission suggests that the Administering Authority should give consideration to this matter with a view to improving the situation. The Mission feels that the membership of the congresses might be considerably reduced and the

economies thus effected utilized to provide for longer and more fruitful sessions, which will permit proper consideration of draft legislation.

The Inter-District Advisory Committee

47. The only territory-wide body, which at present has only advisory functions, is the Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner. Members of this Committee, who used to be appointed by the High Commissioner, are now elected by the legislative organs of the districts. The Committee meets once a year for about a week and, in order to provide for continuity, it decided in 1958 to have members elected for hold-over terms so that each district delegation would have one member who was in attendance at the previous year's meeting.

48. A ~~Social Sub-Committee~~ appointed in 1959 reported in 1960. The Advisory Committee at its 1960 session discussed the Sub-Committee's report for two days, with the participation of the High Commissioner and his headquarters staff. The Committee also discussed various problems relating to economic development including land problems and made recommendations thereon. It exchanged views on a number of other problems including personnel administration, wages, banking and radio communications. The Advisory Committee decided to keep the Social Sub-Committee in existence and to establish an Economic Development Sub-Committee. Both are to meet in various districts throughout the Territory.

49. With regard to the work of the 1960 session, the High Commissioner told the Mission that it was the best session of the Advisory Committee so far. The report of the Social Sub-Committee, he added, was a good report which was critical at the right points and gave evidence of an objective approach to problems. During 1961, this Sub-Committee is expected to undertake studies on sanitation and elementary and intermediate education. The Mission was glad to hear that in the High Commissioner's view the members of the Inter-District Advisory Committee have made large strides in developing an objective and comprehensive approach, although in the initial stages, delegates from each district had tended to concentrate upon their own particular problems.

50. The High Commissioner informed the Mission that it was intended to establish this year a third Sub-Committee on political affairs. The Inter-District Advisory Committee will then have sub-committees covering all the main fields of government activity; the Mission hopes that it will then be in a position to play a more effective part in the solution of the problems of the Territory. The Mission also recommends that the Administering Authority should give urgent consideration to the transformation of this body into a statutory elected Territorial Council with both legislative and fiscal functions.

51. In relation to the work of the Advisory Committee, the Mission noted that the representatives from the Saipan district did not take part in the discussions of

the Committee, but attended the meetings only as observers. The Mission wishes to point this out as another instance of arrangements which are not in keeping with the objective of encouraging the unity of the Territory, and to suggest that, in future, members from Saipan should be allowed to participate in the meetings as full and equal members. One observer from Saipan himself stated at the 1960 session of the Committee that Saipan representatives should participate fully in the proceedings as delegates and not merely as observers. He pointed out that although Saipan is part of the Trust Territory, it is not aware of the programmes being carried out in the other Districts, and expressed the view that there should be closer contact between Saipan and the other districts.

52. With regard to the development of institutions of self-government, in addition to the suggestions made in the preceding paragraphs, the Mission recommends that the Administering Authority should give urgent consideration to the appointment at headquarters of a senior officer to deal with all matters connected with political advancement under the direct supervision of the High Commissioner. Such an officer should be responsible for all aspects of organization, co-ordination and political education including (a) the development of the Inter-District Advisory Committee into an elected Territorial Council with legislative and fiscal functions, (b) the establishment of district congresses, where such bodies do not exist, and the further development of the powers and functions of existing congresses, (c) the chartering of municipalities and (d) organizing necessary political education and training at all levels. It should be possible for such a political officer to spend a good part of his time in the various districts of the Territory, which the High Commissioner may be unable to do.

Development of political parties

53. Recently two political parties have been organized in the Territory, both of them in the Saipan district. The first party, which was established on 28 December 1960, is called "The Popular Party of Saipan District". The purposes of the party, as laid down in its Constitution are:

"To promulgate Jeffersonian principles, some of which are:

"(a) Popular control of government;

"(b) Wide extension of suffrage and the fullest measure of personal liberty;

"(c) Religious liberty; and

"(d) Free speech and free press.

"To aid, advance, encourage, and promote the candidacy of all persons seeking election to public office under the Popular Party of Saipan District banner.

"To promote, encourage, and foster a feeling of good fellowship, friendship, and good will among the members of this organization.

"To encourage the active participation of all the people of Saipan District, in the social, economic and political welfare of the Territory.

"To uphold the principles of good government.

"To assist in any other matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the members and for the attainment of the highest order of citizenship.

"To purchase, lease, hold, or sell real and personal property necessary or proper for the carrying out of the purposes of this organization."

Membership of the party is limited to Trust Territory citizens who are residents of Saipan district. The second party, which was established on 2 February 1961, is called "The Progressive Party of Saipan, Mariana Islands". The purposes of the party as defined in its Constitution are:

"To promote progressive development in the political, economic, educational and social fields of the people of Saipan.

"To promote interest and active participation in the political affairs of Saipan.

"To promote, encourage and foster the feeling of good fellowship, friendship, and goodwill among the members.

"To aid, advance, encourage and promote the candidacy of all persons seeking election to public offices under the banner of the party.

"To exercise such powers and to perform such acts as may be reasonably necessary and expedient to accomplish the general purposes for which the party is organized."

The Constitution provides that an applicant for membership of this party must be a Trust Territory citizen who is a resident of Saipan.

54. It appears to the Mission that the two parties are organized around the question of the future of Saipan district, which is dealt with in the following paragraphs. The Mission hopes that territory-wide political parties giving expression to territorial political consciousness and aspirations will soon come into existence.

FUTURE OF THE TRUST TERRITORY

The question of Saipan

55. It will be recalled that the Twelfth Saipan Legislature, i.e., the Saipan Municipal Council¹ referred to in paragraph 42, by its resolution No. 7 adopted on 23 September 1959 had petitioned the United Nations to give serious consideration to the reintegration of the Mariana Islands within the framework of the Territory of Guam, including the granting of United States citizenship (T/PET.10/31). The petitioners claimed that they had the overwhelming support of the people of Saipan district and stated that, if a plebiscite were to be held, the vast majority of the people in the Mariana Islands

¹ The Mission wishes to point out that references to the Saipan Legislature in the paragraphs which follow are to this Municipal Council.

would favour such integration. The Administering Authority, in its observations on this petition (T/OBS.10/7), stated that in view of the complexity of the issue and its far-reaching implications, it felt that the most satisfactory course would be for the Visiting Mission to make a careful sounding of the precise nature of the petitioners' request and of the extent of the support for that request.

56. On 5 February 1961, one day prior to the arrival of the Mission in Guam, a plebiscite was conducted among the people in the Saipan district in which the voters were asked to choose one of four alternatives. The questions asked and the results were as follows:

Questions	Number of votes received	
	Saipan Municipality	Tinian Municipality
1. Do you desire to become U.S. Citizen within the Political framework of the Government of Guam? (Unification with Guam)	1,557	85
2. Do you desire to become U.S. Citizen by becoming a separate Territory of the United States? (Annexation with U.S.A.)	818	57
3. Do you desire to remain in the same status as at present?	21	6
4. Other wishes?	None	None
Invalid votes	8	None
Total number of votes cast	2,404	148
Total number of registered voters	2,847	188

57. In Saipan, as in other districts, the Mission devoted considerable time in trying to ascertain the wishes of the people in regard to the future of the Territory. At a largely attended public meeting held in Saipan on 10 March 1961, the following written communications concerning the question of the future of the Saipan district were submitted to the Mission:

(i) A communication entitled "Argument in favour of the reintegration of the Mariana Islands", from the Chairman of the Popular Party, to which is attached an "official tabulation of the plebiscite held on 5 February 1961 concerning future political structure of Saipan, Mariana Islands" (see annex I (b)). This communication asks for the political reunion of the Northern Mariana with Guam and points out that in a plebiscite held in the Saipan District, 1557 out of a total of 2,847 registered voters supported the re-integration of the Mariana Islands.

(ii) A communication containing 1,677 signatures, requesting integration of the Northern Marianas with Guam (see annex I (e)).

(iii) A "petition" from the "Youth Association of the Saipan District" requesting the United Nations to give consideration to the unification of the Chamorro people, who are divided by artificial political barriers (see annex I (d)).

(iv) A communication from "The Saipan Carolinian Community" expressing opposition to the idea of integration with Guam and requesting "direct annexa-

tion by the United States of America", after the people had become politically, socially and economically prepared to assume self-government (see annex I(e)).

58. The Chairman of the Progressive Party spoke at the public meeting opposing the request for integration with Guam and proposing that Saipan and Rota districts should be incorporated into the United States of America as a possession or as a separate territory. He also told the Mission that a petition containing such a request would be submitted to it the following day when the Mission was to meet with the Saipan Municipal Council. After several speakers had expressed their views on one or the other of the two proposals, it was agreed that further discussion on the requests relating to the future of Saipan would be continued at the meeting on the following day.

59. At that meeting the Mission was presented with the following two communications concerning the future of Saipan:

(i) Resolution No. 13-7 of the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature endorsing the results of the plebiscite held on 5 February 1961 and requesting integration of Saipan with Guam. Attached to the resolution is the official tabulation of the plebiscite (see annex I (i) (iv)).

(ii) "Petition" signed by eight members of the Saipan Legislature stating that, as evidenced by the plebiscite of 5 February 1961, the people of Saipan district almost unanimously desire to become part of the United States and to be granted United States citizenship and requesting that Saipan and Rota districts be incorporated into the United States as a possession or as a separate territory and that the inhabitants be granted United States citizenship. To this petition also was attached the official tabulation of the plebiscite (see annex I (f)).

60. The views expressed by various speakers both at the public meeting in Saipan and at the meeting with the Saipan Legislature and in the communications referred to above may be summarized as follows:

(a) One group, represented by the Popular Party, desires integration of the Northern Marianas with Guam with a view to obtaining United States citizenship. The Saipan Legislature has adopted an official resolution, No. 13-7 (see annex I (i) (iv)), supporting this position. It should be noted that this resolution was adopted by a vote of 6 in favour, none against and 6 abstentions.

(b) The second group, represented by the Progressive Party, stands for incorporation of the Northern Marianas with the United States as a possession or a Territory and for securing United States citizenship. It should be noted that one of the petitions (see annex I (f)) supporting this group's demand is signed by eight members of the Saipan Legislature, while the official resolution of the Legislature requesting integration with Guam received only six votes in favour. Those who favour incorporation believe that integration with Guam would be politically and economically disadvantageous to the people of the Northern Marianas.

(c) There is an almost unanimous desire among the people in regard to seeking United States citizenship. This is an objective of both the political parties.

61. The Mission got the impression that although for

different reasons, there was general agreement for holding the plebiscite of 5 February 1961, the integration group hoped to strengthen their own position, while the incorporation group hoped to prove that, contrary to their opponents' claims, there was opposition to integration with Guam. In the course of the Mission's discussions at the meeting of the Legislature, it was able to obtain useful clarifications on the objectives of the two sides. In answer to a question by the Mission, leaders of both the groups confirmed in public that they were not demanding immediate implementation of their requests for a change in the status of the District and that they merely wished to present their views as to what they wanted to happen some time in the future. The Mission asked why, then, a plebiscite had been organized at this time. The party supporting integration with Guam stated that they wanted to ascertain the true desires of the people regarding their future before the Mission's arrival so that they could present these to the Mission. The other party stated that they supported the holding of the plebiscite to correct the erroneous impression that there was unanimous support for integration with Guam.

62. The Mission was also informed that the move for integration of the Northern Marianas with Guam originated not in Saipan but in Guam. The Guam Legislature made the first move in adopting a resolution on the subject which, after referring to Article 76 of the United Nations Charter, resolved "on behalf of the people of Guam and in sympathy with the people of all the Mariana Islands respectfully to request and petition the Congress of the United States to cause the Northern Marianas to be incorporated within the framework of the Territory of Guam". Subsequently, it appointed a Select Committee, which, in the language of its resolution, "shall have as its duty the thorough study of the problems of reunification and the explanation of such problems to the people of Guam". At the meeting of the Saipan Legislature, the Mission was furnished with copies of three resolutions, No. 367 of 1958, No. 27 of 1959 and No. 74 of 1961, adopted on the subject by the Guam Legislature (see annex II). The Mission also received a written communication from the President of the "Democratic Party of the Territory of Guam" concerning this question (see annex I (h)).

63. The Mission hopes that as a result of the frank exchange of views it had with the leaders of both the groups, it was able to clarify to them the nature of the problem and to make them understand that there was no possibility of their demands being considered without regard to the interests of the rest of the Trust Territory.

64. At the conclusion of the meeting with the Saipan Legislature, the Chairman, on behalf of the Mission, made the following statement:

"Two issues have been raised; one of integration with Guam and the other of annexation by the United States. These are very complex problems involving important legal, constitutional and political issues.

"According to article 1 of the Trusteeship Agreement, the seven districts of the Pacific Islands form a single Territory called the Territory of the Pacific Islands.

"The basic objectives laid down in Article 76 of the United Nations Charter, namely to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the Territory towards self-government or independence, are applicable to this Territory as much as to any other Trust Territory. The United States, in article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement, has specifically undertaken to do exactly this.

"Apparently, the people of Saipan feel that they have reached sufficient maturity to express their wishes concerning their future; in other words, to exercise the right of self-determination. The Mission does not wish to take issue with that, but it has a duty to stress the fact that Saipan is only one part of a single Trust Territory called the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, containing only 8,000 out of about 80,000 inhabitants. If today the United States, as Administering Authority, and the United Nations were to agree to the present request, tomorrow another district might, in the same way, feel that they have reached maturity and demand that they would like to join the Philippines, or Indonesia, or Hawaii. You will agree that this would create great problems. The United Nations is therefore not likely to look with favour on proposals of this nature which would amount to dividing up a Trust Territory and distributing the parts in various ways at various times.

"However, the Mission would faithfully report to the Trusteeship Council your views as expressed to us. The Mission is aware of the considerations which are the basis for the two proposals. The Mission feels that rather than expecting a quick solution, it would be more practicable to investigate the possibilities of obtaining, through administrative action by the United States, the practical benefits which you are seeking through integration or annexation.

"The Mission would like to add that in accordance with Article 76 of the United Nations Charter, when the time comes, the peoples' wishes will be ascertained as to their future, namely self-government or independence. By that time, Guam itself would have changed from its present status of a non-self-governing Territory. It would have been different if Guam were to be integrated as part of the Trust Territory.

"The Mission believes that the position is clear to you. You will in due course see the Mission's report as well as the debates on it in the Trusteeship Council".

65. From the reaction of the members of the Legislature as well as of the general public to the statement of the Mission, it gathered the impression that the people understood and appreciated the position as explained by the Mission. Further, in private conversations which the Mission had with the local leaders after the close of the meeting, it was given to understand that they were more or less satisfied with the views expressed by the Mission.

66. Immediately following its visit to Saipan, the Mission visited the island of Tinian. At the public

meeting in Tinian, the Mission was handed an "Official tabulation of the plebiscite held on 5 February 1961 concerning future political structure of Tinian, Mariana Islands" (see annex I (g)) and was asked about the views of the Mission concerning the matter. The Mission invited the attention of the people to the discussions it had at its meeting with the Saipan Legislature. The Naval Administrator of Saipan, who was present at the Tinian meeting, agreed to make the Mission's statement at Saipan available to the people of Tinian.

67. In the light of what has been stated in the preceding paragraphs, the Mission considers that, while the Trusteeship Council should be informed of the views expressed by the political parties and others in Saipan district concerning their future, in written communications or in conversations with the Visiting Mission, no action by the Council is called for at present in this matter. Having said that, the Mission would like to make some comments on the apparent reasons which led the people to demand the separation of Saipan from the rest of the Trust Territory. At present both the political parties in Saipan want the district to join the United States either by integration with Guam or as a separate territory and thereby become entitled to United States citizenship and all the advantages flowing from it as they see them. The Mission also understood that the United States military expenditure in Guam and to a lesser extent in Saipan, and the comparative prosperity resulting therefrom, are in part responsible for the desire on the part of the Saipanese to seek, on the one hand, merger with Guam and, on the other, a separate future for themselves. In making this move, it seemed to the Mission that the people were overlooking one important and overriding fact of international politics and international law. The fact is that the people of Saipan cannot join the United States until two conditions are satisfied:

(a) That they have achieved a greater degree of self-government in which respect Saipan enjoys perhaps less than some other districts, and correspondingly, a greater degree of economic self-sufficiency, even though Saipan enjoys more of it than the other districts.

(b) That all the people of the Trust Territory are ready to choose their future, i.e., the form of self-government or independence which they want, at the same time. The Trusteeship Agreement treats the Trust Territory as one single Territory and there is no likelihood of the United Nations considering at the present time any proposal which looks like a premature effort aimed at "secession" or "partition", which can only be done by amending that Agreement.

68. The Mission feels that it is important for the Administration to do all it can to take the heat out of this move for becoming part of the United States as a separate territory or as part of Guam by reminding the people in strong terms that the future of Saipan cannot be considered apart from the rest of the Trust Territory and by encouraging them to look to the rest of the Territory. It is the Mission's impression that this has not always been done in the past, that the problems

74. There has been a very substantial growth in the Micronesian population which will continue and which adds to the Territory's needs and demands economic growth. While exports are negligible — and this may remain the case for some time except in regard to fish and one or two cash crops — the emphasis has been on imports of consumer goods of all kinds even when, given some effort and investment, these could be locally manufactured with benefit to the Territory's economy. The Mission is convinced that a definite, urgent and well co-ordinated effort is called for immediately to revitalize the Territory's economy in general and to expand the scope of economic activity. This is necessary not only to set the Territory on its feet but also to restore the people's confidence in their economic potential. The Mission feels that misgivings about the Territory's capacity in the future to sustain its own economy cannot be used as a reason for curtailing the level of investment which is now needed to enable the potential of the Territory to be fully realized.

75. In the following paragraphs the Mission wishes to present briefly some of the more important economic facts which should be borne in mind. More detailed information concerning these will no doubt be furnished by the Administering Authority in its annual report. Towards the end of this section, the Mission has presented its observations and recommendations, based on what it was able to see for itself, with respect to economic development.

76. The major source of cash income for the people is their export crops. Of these, the most important is copra. The total export income during the year ending 30 June 1960 was \$1,891,300, made up of \$1,587,767 from copra, \$148,366 from trochus, \$104,988 from the sale of vegetables, \$27,275 from fish and meat, \$20,711 from handicrafts and shells and \$2,193 from charcoal. Other sources of cash income are government employment, employment in private business and other miscellaneous activities. There is at present no marketing of cash crops locally.

COCONUT DEVELOPMENT AND COPRA PRODUCTION

77. Copra production has recently suffered a set-back as a result of successive typhoons. The Administration anticipates that for the next few years the annual production will be between 10,000 and 12,000 tons. The income derived from copra production fluctuates with world prices, although the adverse effects of this fluctuation are cushioned by the operation of the Copra Stabilization Funds (one for Saipan and another for the rest of the Territory). The income received in 1960, \$1,822,000, was the highest ever.

78. A ten-year coconut development programme for the entire Territory, drafted in 1959, was put into effect in 1960. Procedures for improved methods of selection of seednuts and for cultivation are based on the recommendations of a coconut specialist from Ceylon, who has spent some years in the Territory and made a detailed study of the needs of the Territory. This pro-

gramme is based on a priority replacement of old and debilitated palms and replanting of typhoon-devastated areas, development in new areas and rehabilitation of pest-infected islands. The improvement of transportation and storage facilities is another important element in this programme. The Mission was informed that the implementation of this programme was subject to the availability of labour, trained agricultural personnel and financial resources. The export of copra must clearly remain the foundation of the Territory's export earnings, and the Mission hopes that financial difficulties will not be allowed to hamper this most important programme. Where necessary, the desirability of offering a suitable subsidy for planting coconut trees should be considered by the Administration; this might help to overcome local labour shortages.

79. One of the general complaints received by the Mission concerned expensive and infrequent transportation facilities for copra and inadequate arrangements for storing it. This is a serious problem, which particularly affects the people in the outer islands, and the Administration is giving attention to it. In view of these difficulties, there is little incentive for people in the outer islands to collect nuts, as copra often gets damaged due to exposure before it can be transported to a central storage point. The provision of transport and storage facilities on an adequate scale is likely to result in an appreciable increase in copra production and this seems to offer an excellent field for co-operative organization.

CACAO DEVELOPMENT

80. A good deal of impressive work is being done in developing cacao as a major cash crop. The programme for the Trust Territory is under the direction of a cacao specialist stationed in Ponape. Ponape has a small demonstration area used for trial seed introductions, experimental projects and for training cacao growers. The programme is subsidized by the Trust Territory Government and includes free distribution of seedlings and subsidies to those who plant them. At present the cacao planting programme is confined mostly to two districts, Ponape and Truk. In both districts, the people are enthusiastic about the prospects of cacao. The Mission was informed that the Agricultural Department in Ponape has a programme for planting 1 million cacao trees over a period of nine or ten years, and in the course of time these plantations will bring in a revenue of \$1 million per annum. On the other hand, cacao plantings have made much more impressive progress in the district of Truk, where, thanks to the energy and enthusiasm of the District Agriculturist, about half a million trees have already been planted, and some of them are already bearing fruit. The Mission was also informed that it would be possible to push this programme faster only if more cacao seedlings and the necessary financial subsidy could be provided to the planters, whose demands were pressing. The Mission saw an efficient, though small, cacao demonstration fermentary in Ponape. It hopes that cacao fermentaries on a larger scale will be established both in Ponape and Truk, particularly in

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

Written communications received by the Visiting Mission during its visit to the Trust Territory

Note: Under rule 84, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council, the Visiting Mission decided that the following communications were intended for its own information.

(a) Communication presented to the Mission on 9 March 1961 by the President of Saipan District Chamber of Commerce and Shipping Company

Mr. Chairman, Honourable Members of the United Nations Visiting Mission, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to present to your Visiting Mission our matters which will improve further our general aspects particularly in the field of economy.

It is an honour for the people of Saipan to have the United Nations Visiting Mission visit our district periodically, as set forth in the United Nations Charter.

At this time, I would like to introduce myself. I am President of the Saipan Shipping Company and of the Saipan District Chamber of Commerce, in addition to being a businessman.

As I am very interested in expanding our shipping line shipping port I would like to petition the United Nations and the Administering Authority on behalf of the Saipan Shipping Company and District Chamber of Commerce to establish a main port on Saipan for distribution of commodities to other ports in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. To this end, I would also like to memorialize the same body to establish the High Commissioner's headquarters on Saipan without affecting the present status of the U.S. Navy Administering Authority.

In justifying these requests, I would like to say that in the Trust Territory District, Saipan has the most suitable port and storage facility in addition to having complete communicating facilities and air traffic. I feel that by establishing the High Commissioner here on Saipan is most appropriate and suitable than on Guam or any other District in Trust Territory islands. I am also confident that by establishing these requests here on Saipan would mean a great help towards our island economy.

In closing my remark, I earnestly ask you all to consider these requests favourably as possible for the benefit of all. Lastly, I wish you all a pleasant stay and successful tour of visit to our island of Saipan. I thank you.

(Signed) (illegible)

President of Saipan District Chamber of Commerce
and Shipping Company

(b) Communication dated 7 March 1961 from the Popular Party

ARGUMENT IN FAVOUR OF RE-INTEGRATION

THE MARIANA ISLANDS

I. *The Mariana Islands are historically, racially, culturally, and geographically one entity and the artificial barriers now separating them should be removed in line with the desires of the people of these islands*

It should be first noted that the Mariana Islands are a small chain of islands in the Pacific, each practically in the sight of the other, which have, since their discovery by Magellan, and considerably prior thereto, been inhabited by substantially the same people, speaking the same language, having the same religion and culture, sharing common ways of life. Guam has traditionally been the centre of Marianas life since it is the largest and most heavily populated island, but the other islands of the chain have always been occupied by those having common ancestry with the people of Guam, and the culture running up and down the chain is for all practical purposes the same.

When a people speak the same language, are culturally related, have the same religion, follow the same customs, geographical link, and are only divided by artificial barriers constructed from no choice of their own, it is only natural in this day of nationalism and self-determination that they have an emotional and fervent desire to be reunited in one governmental entity.

It must be remembered that Spain, the long time suzerain of the Marianas, considered the islands as an indivisible entity, as, of course did the early Chamorros prior to Spain's occupation. The division of the Marianas into three differently administered groups has no connexion whatsoever with any cultural difference between the peoples of the Territory. In line with the principles outlined in the United Nations Charter, the peoples of the Marianas who are united in one culture and race should be permitted to be reunited into one political entity.

II. *The economic division of the Marianas into the Saipan District, Rota, and the Territory of Guam is completely impracticable and creates a hardship in the three parts of the Marianas*

Very shortly after Spain lost Guam, following the Treaty of Paris, she sold the remaining Mariana Islands to Germany thereby demonstrating that it considered attempting to maintain and support the Mariana Islands separate and apart from Guam was

a foolish and uneconomic undertaking. The islands are so close together that it is unnatural for any trade or other barrier to exist between them. The economy of Guam is presently dependent on the military spending; the economy of Rota is dependent on the generosity of the Interior administration of the Trust Territory. In the future, it is more than likely that the military expenditures on Guam will slacken, and it cannot be expected that the Navy will perpetually wish to subsidize the economy of Saipan, nor the Trust Territory that of Rota. However, if the entire chain was politically united, and men, materials and trade flowed freely and without harassment among the islands, it is entirely possible that a viable economy could be developed independent of any outside assistance. The Japanese were successful on Tinian and Saipan in raising a large sugar crop, while before the war Guam was nearly self-sustaining agriculturally. There is no reason to believe that if the Marianas were again a single economic unit they could not work out a functional division of their economy among the different islands in such a way as to create jobs for all and prosperity for the entire chain.

III. *The reunion of the Mariana Islands into one political entity would not violate the spirit of the United Nations Charter*

As we understand it the Charter of the United Nations provides that all people everywhere have the right of self-determination and of the choice of government under which they live. As this applies to the Marianas, it might be argued that this means that we the people of the Marianas must aspire to complete political independence, since this has been the traditional aspiration of all former colonial peoples. However this is not the goal which we seek. What we desire, first of all, is the reunion of the people under one form of government. We have been separated by historical accidents for the last sixty years, over which we had absolutely no control, nor were we in any way consulted. Hence our principal desire at this point is that of being reunited with our kinsmen. When you can stand on one island and see the next and realize that your cousin on the nearby island is a citizen of a different country than you, that you cannot visit him without a considerable waiting period, and filling out of forms, that it would be almost impossible for he and you to go into business together, and that neither of you have any control over your common destiny, your principal political aim becomes that of joining your cousin under the same form of government. As a matter of practical fact, the government of the Territory of Guam is the appropriate government of the remaining Marianas, since Guam is by far the largest and most populated of the chain and has been traditionally and is logically the capital. Furthermore at this stage, its form of govern-

ment is considerably more advanced than of the others. It has a locally-elected legislature with the control over the expenditures of locally-raised funds. Its citizens are citizens of the United States who can travel freely back and forth between Guam and the United States, and although it has been characterized as a non-self-governing dependency of the United States in point of fact it has a considerable degree of self-government, and has much greater political freedom than the surrounding islands. This being the case, the logical next step in the development of both the Territory of Guam and the remaining Marianas would be the reunion politically of the Northern Marianas within the Territory of Guam.

On 5 February 1961, a plebiscite was held in the Saipan District revealing the fact that out of the total qualified voters of 2,847 who cast their votes, 1,557 ballots were in support of the reintegration of the entire Mariana Islands. Opposition to the intention of unification totalled 818 of which voters in the number of 676 are of Carolinian descendants who have entirely no relation whatsoever in Guam, and the rest are composed of local businessmen and top U.S. Navy employees. However, quite a few of the Carolinian descendants favour the unification of the Marianas with Guam. It is proposed that the United Nations, the United States, the Territory of Guam and the rest of the Marianas work out a method whereby this aspiration of the people of Saipan can be obtained.

Saipan, 7 March 1961

(Signed) FRANCISCO T. PALACIOS
Legislator and Chairman, Popular Party

OFFICIAL TABULATION OF PLEBISCITE HELD ON 5 FEBRUARY 1961
CONCERNING FUTURE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS

A. *Explanation of each box*

Box No. 1: Do you desire to become U.S. Citizen within the political framework of the Government of Guam (Unification with Guam)?

Box No. 2: Do you desire to become U.S. Citizen by becoming a separate Territory of the United States (Annexation with U.S.A.)?

Box No. 3: Do you desire to remain in the same status as present?

Box No. 4: Other wishes.

B. *Votes cast by District*

Place of District	Vote for				Vote void	Total
	Box No. 1	Box No. 2	Box No. 3	Box No. 4		
District 1	243	41	0	0	2	286
District 2	259	84	0	0	2	345
District 3	232	126	7	0	2	367
District 4	39	300	2	0	0	341
District 5	150	51	0	0	0	201
District 6	213	35	1	0	1	250
District 7	140	76	4	0	0	220
District 8	91	74	7	0	1	173
District 9	129	6	0	0	0	135
District 10	28	8	0	0	0	36
Portable ballot voting	33	17	0	0	0	50
TOTAL VOTES	1,557	818	21	0	8	2,404

C. Breakdown of votes cast on percentage basis

	<i>Per cent</i>
For Box No. 1	64.8
For Box No. 2	34.0
Other No.	01.2
TOTAL	100.0

D. Breakdown on total eligible voters

Total registered voters of Saipan ...	2,847
Total voters of Northern Islands ...	153
Total votes cast	2,404
Total failing votes	596

E. Breakdown of total eligible voters on percentage basis

	<i>Per cent</i>
For Box No. 1	51.9
For Box No. 2	27.2
For absent vote	19.8
For miscellaneous	01.1
TOTAL	100.0

F. Breakdown of total eligible voters on percentage basis

	<i>Per cent</i>
Votes cast	80.4
Failed to vote	19.6
TOTAL	100.0

We, the Select Committee, hereby certify that the above record of plebiscite is true and correct.

(Signed)

Olympio T. BORJA, Chairman	José C. CABRERA,
Manuel T. SABLAN, Mem.	Vice-Chairman
Francisco T. PALACIOS, Mem.	Vicente D. SABLAN, Mem.
Benusto R. KAIPAT, Mem.	Antonio S. PALACIOS, Mem.
	Vicente N. SANTOS, Mem.

CERTIFIED TO BE A TRUE COPY

(Signed)

Vicente N. SANTOS

Legislative Secretary,

Thirteenth Saipan Legislature

(c) Communication signed by 1,677 residents of the Saipan District, presented to the Mission on 9 March 1961

The Honourable Chairman
of the United Nations
Visiting Mission

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned, permanent residents of the Saipan District and full citizens of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, do hereby acknowledge and swear allegiance to support Resolution No. 7 by the Twelfth Saipan Legislature, an act relative to the reintegration of the Mariana Islands within the framework of the Government of Guam, etc.

Your petitioners further pray, that the honourable gentlemen of the United Nations Visiting Mission would take under serious consideration the foregoing petition of the unfortunate race of people who were actually disintegrated from their families and relatives by political entanglement.

Very respectfully yours,
(there follow 1,677 signatures)

(d) Communication from the Youth Association of the Saipan District, presented to the Mission on 9 March 1961

YOUTH ASSOCIATION OF THE SAIPAN DISTRICT, SAIPAN,
MARIANA ISLANDS

The Honourable Gentlemen of the
United Nations Visiting Mission

Petition

Pursuant to the effect of the United Nations teaching to human rights, which article prescribed in its Charter proclaims that one of the principal purposes is to achieve international co-operation in "Promoting and encouraging respect of Human Rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, or religion"; and

Whereas, we, the Youth Association of the Saipan District, being duly mindful of our inheritance and our ancestors, our land, our people being scattered and divided by international political implications, divided only by artificial barriers not a choice of our own; and

Whereas, we are in the midst of the vast number of people who are not nor a recipient of the Chamorro race, the original people of the Marianas, despite the fact that there are approximately 1/5 the population in the Saipan District being permanent settlers from the Caroline Islands, there are still the entire islands covered in the area and jurisdiction of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands who are not, and of a different culture with the slight difference in race; and

Whereas, hence, concluding with the fact that we are practically strangers to them, it will also account to the future aspects of the people of the other islands in the Trust Territory to becoming free and independent, if we, the smallest portion of the people in the Northern Marianas should stand in the way as an obstacle to obstruct their opportunity to achieve the freedom of their own; now

Therefore, be it enacted by the Youth Association of the Saipan District to respectfully appeal to the mercy of the United Nations to extend their heartfelt considerations to such unfortunate people as the Chamorros remnants and left stranded away from their homes and relatives by cause other than the choice of their own; and be it further

Resolved, that the President certify and the Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of same be thereafter transmitted to the United Nations Visiting Mission.

Duly and regularly adopted this 8th of March 1961.

(Signed) Hermann Q. GUERRERO

President

(Signed) Angel T. PALACIOS

Secretary

01-00848

10 February 1961

From: The Saipan Carolinian Community

To: The United Nations Visiting Mission

Subject: Request for serious consideration of the well-being and existence of the Carolinian Community in regard to the reintegration issue of the Mariana Islands.

Dear Messrs:

It is humbly requested that serious consideration be given to the Carolinian Community on Saipan by the Visiting Mission in regard to the Reintegration of the Northern Marianas into the framework of the Territory of Guam for the following reasons:

1. The Carolinian population of the Northern Marianas which amounted to approximately 25 per cent, or more, of the total population of this District are descendants of those Carolinians who have settled in the Northern Marianas between 1810 and 1869, at the time when the Northern Marianas islands were uninhabited.
2. The Carolinian Community since then have kept their traditional customs and identity in spite of continuous immigrations from Guam, Philippines, Japan and others.
3. The Carolinian population have been living peacefully as farmers, fishermen, labourers and servants up to this date and are law-abiding, withstanding all servile and discriminative treatment, as we were always considered racially inferior by our fellowmen.
4. The Carolinian people do not consider Reintegration with Guam since it will not provide any advantage ethnically, socially, politically and economically.
5. We are fully in agreement with the United Nations objectives for a final self-government instead of re-integration with an unincorporated and Non-Self-Governing Territory which will not be in the best interest of the people of this district, especially the Carolinians.
6. We, the minority racial extract (Carolinian) therefore, request the United Nations Visiting Mission to seriously consider the well-being and existence of the Carolinian people as well as their Chamorro neighbours that if we became politically, socially, and economically prepared to assume our self-government, to accede to our petition of *direct annexation by the United States of America* so that we may acquire status as an entity.
7. We fervently request the United Nations Visiting Mission to convey this petition to the proper authority of the United Nations Organization for proper action.

Respectfully,

(Signed) E. P. SABLAN
Representing

Signed by the Carolinian tribal elders:

Benusto KAIPAT	Antonio ROGOLIFOI
Juan OLOPAI	Pedro APOLISAN
David MARSIANO	Jose FITIPOL
Simion OLOPAI	Francisco TILIAPO
Eduard PETER	Antonio MANGARERO
Antonio TEREGEYO	Benigno RABAULIMAN
Antonio PIALUR	Jose OLOPAI
Vicente LIMES	Jose LISUA
Antonio ANGAILEN	Enrique ILO
Jose METTAU	Pedro MALITE

Copy to:

Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C.
Chief of Naval Operations
Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet
Commander Naval Forces, Marianas
High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Naval Administrator, Saipan District
File

(f) Communication dated 7 March 1961 from eight members
of the Saipan Legislature

PETITION TO THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION RELATIVE TO RESPECTFULLY REQUESTING AND MEMORIALIZING THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO TAKE UNDER SERIOUS CONSIDERATION THE FUTURE ANNEXATION OF THE SAIPAN DISTRICT TO THE UNITED STATES AS A SEPARATE AND DISTINCT UNITED STATES TERRITORY

Be it petitioned by the following members of the Legislature of Saipan:

Whereas, the following petitioners represent a majority of the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature in which this petition was submitted on behalf of the people of Saipan, Mariana Islands; and

Whereas, as a result of the conflict attendant upon the Second World War, the United Nations was born, which organization has as one of its primary purposes the self-government, and self-determination of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and to that end instituted a Trusteeship Agreement to assure such self-determination to the people under their trust; and

Whereas, under Chapter XII, Article 76, sub-paragraph b of the Charter of the United Nations provides that one of the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System shall be: To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each Territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each Trusteeship Agreement; and

Whereas, the Charter of the United Nations, Chapter XI, declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories in the Article 73, sub-paragraph b, provides in part as follows: "to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each Territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement . . ." and

Whereas, the United States of America, under the terms of the Agreement, has been designated as the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and has assumed the obligation for the government thereof, which said obligations have been discharged and the people of Saipan, Mariana Islands, have been well advanced politically, economically, educationally and socially; and

Whereas, the people of Saipan District have determined almost unanimously that they strongly desire to become a part of the United States and to be granted United States Citizenship, which said desire has been evidenced by the last plebiscite conducted on the 5th day of February 1961, an official copy of the results of which are attached ^a hereto and made a part of this petition; and

^a Same as enclosure to annex I (b).

Whereas, the people of Saipan strongly desire that all of the islands inhabited or uninhabited of the Saipan District be a part of the United States of America in order to acquire national status and become either a possession or a territory upon determination by the United States that the inhabitants are ready, able, and willing to assume such responsibility; and

Whereas, if the Saipan District is annexed to the United States of America the inhabitants will advance even further politically, economically, educationally and socially and be assured of national status;

Wherefore it is respectfully petitioned:

1. That the following members of the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature does hereby on behalf of the people of Saipan, Mariana Islands, and in sympathy with the people of all the Saipan District including Rota Island, respectfully request and petition the United Nations and the United States Congress to cause the Saipan District including Rota Island to be incorporated into the United States of America as a possession or as a separate territory of the United States including the granting of United States Citizenship.

2. That this petition do also serve as a sincere expression and deep gratitude of all the people of Saipan, Mariana Islands, to the United States, the Administering Authority, for their protection and their keen interest in promoting the advancement of the people, which has made possible this petition.

3. That these copies of the petition be thereafter transmitted to His Excellency Carlos Salamanca, Chairman of the United Nations Visiting Mission, to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Chairman of the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate and House, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Secretary of the Navy, to the Chief of Naval Operations, to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, to the Commander Naval Forces Marianas, to the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, to the Naval Administrator of the Saipan District, to the Chairman of the Tinian Congress and to the Chairman of Rota Congress.

Dated this 7th day of March 1961.

(Signed)

E. P. SABLAN <i>Chairman of the Governmental Operation</i>	O. T. BORJA <i>Chairman of the Judiciary Committee</i>
M. T. SABLAN <i>Chairman of the Rules Committee</i>	B. R. KAIPAT <i>Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee</i>
J. L. CHONG <i>Chairman of the Public Health and Welfare Committee</i>	V. D. SABLAN <i>Chairman of the Finance and Taxation Committee</i>
F. RUAK <i>Member of the Education and Labor Committee</i>	Felix RABULIMAN <i>Vice-Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee</i>

(g) Communication handed to the Mission at the public meeting in Tinian on 10 March 1961

OFFICIAL TABULATION OF PLEBISCITE HELD ON 5 FEBRUARY 1961 CONCERNING FUTURE POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF TINIAN, MARIANA ISLANDS

A. Explanation of each box

Box No. 1: Do you desire to become U.S. Citizen within the political framework of Government of Guam (Unification with Guam)?

Box No. 2: Do you desire to become U.S. Citizen by becoming a separate Territory of the United States (Annexation with U.S.A.)?

Box No. 3: Do you desire to remain in the same status as present?

Box No. 4: Other wishes.

B. Total votes cast by people of Tinian, Mariana Islands

Vote for					
Box No. 1	Box No. 2	Box No. 3	Box No. 4	Vote void	Total
85	57	6	0	0	148

C. Certificate

We, the selected poll workers hereby certify that the above tabulation of plebiscite is true and correct.

(Signed) (Illegible)

Poll Workers

Justino ARRIOLA

Policeman — Witness

(h) Communication dated 8 February 1961 from the Democratic Party of the Territory of Guam

8 February 1961

Honourable Carlos Salamanca
Ambassador from Bolivia
Chairman, United Nations Mission to Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Agana, Guam, M.I.

REINTEGRATION OF NORTHERN MARIANAS WITH GUAM

Honourable Sirs

On 21 June 1898, Captain Henry Glass, U.S. Navy, in command of the US/S *Charleston*, steamed into Apra Harbor, Guam. The United States at that time, unbeknownst to Guam, was at war with Spain. Captain Glass took the Guam governor prisoner and sailed following day for Manila. Captain Glass had declared Guam for the United States. The rest of the Marianas were either unwittingly or deliberately ignored.

The Treaty of Paris, signed on 10 December 1898 ceded Guam only to the U.S. and the Northern Marianas was sold to Germany; in 1914 Japan got control of the Northern Marianas which lasted until World War II expiry at which time same were placed in trusteeship under the United Nations but administered by the U.S.

It is a historical mistake that the Marianas are today divided, i.e., Guam and Mariana islands other than Guam. The peoples of the Marianas (including Guam) have the same ethnic background, language, customs and the entire Marianas should be reintegrated for reasons which will be later covered in this paper.

The legal and moral qualifications for reintegration are contained in the following excerpts from the United Nations Charter (words in italics have been underlined by the writer):

CHAPTER XI (Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories, Article 73):

"Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of Territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the *interests* of the inhabitants of these Territories are *paramount* and accept as a *sacred trust*

the obligation to promote to the *utmost*, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these Territories and, to this end:

" a . . .

" b. to develop self-government, to take due account of the *political aspirations* of the peoples and *to assist* them in the progressive development of their *free political institutions* according to the particular circumstances of each Territory and its people and their varying stages of advancement;"

CHAPTER XII (Article 76):

" The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down . . . of the present Charter, shall be:

" a . . .

" b. to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their *progressive development* toward *self-government* or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the *freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned*, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

" c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world."

" d . . .

The United States, in its assumption of responsibilities for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, have complied fully with the United Nations precepts contained in above part excerpted Chapters XI and XII of the United Nations Charter, and the Northern Marianas have:

a. Attained political, economic, social and educational advancement to a degree warranting reintegration;

b. Developed respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion and recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world;

c. Submitted a petition to the United Nations for reintegration and such petition was signed by a heavy majority of the peoples in the Northern Marianas. This petition was coursed to the United Nations through the Saipan Legislature which is situated in the seat of government for the Northern Marianas;

d. Developed a full measure of self-government.

It is morally and legally not right that the peoples of the Marianas be divided. The people of the Northern Marianas are without identity, without citizenship, without a country.

The Guam Legislature has endorsed favourably Marianas reintegration in the full knowledge that such endorsement if and when realized would create additional financial burdens on the Territory of Guam. But such burdens, together with other pressing problems of implementation, are wholly and completely negated by the necessity (moral, legal and economic) of extending deserved recognition to the desires of the Northern Marianas people.

Some people fear that United Nations Communist Members will take exception to the reintegration action. But how can Communist nations who are Members of the United Nations oppose such reintegration when they adopted or accepted the governing rules contained in the quoted Chapters XI and XII of the United Nations Charter?

My country, the United States, understandably does not want to be accused of exerting any pressure in the resolvment of re-

integration; and my country has scrupulously avoided even the slightest participation. However, the United States has admirably fulfilled its obligations both to the United Nations and the peoples of the Northern Marianas.

Resulting reintegration action now rests with your good Commission's recommendations and subsequent United Nations and United States action.

This letter is for your guidance and consideration. The writer, for optimum co-ordination, sends a copy of this letter to each of the honourable members of your Commission.

We extend every good wish to the Commission for a successful visit.

Yours very faithfully,

For Democratic Party of the Territory of Guam

(Signed) G. M. O'KEEFE

President

cc: Honourable Messrs. Maharajaskrishna Rasgotra (India)
Jean L. M. Adriaenssen (Belgium)
Geoffrey Caston (United Kingdom)

(i) Communications from the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature presented to the Mission at its meeting with the Legislature on 10 March 1961

(ii) RESOLUTION NO. 13-4 RELATIVE TO EXPRESSION OF GRATITUDE BY THE PEOPLE OF SAIPAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS FOR ITS CONTINUOUS EFFORTS AND RECOGNITION OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM

Be it resolved by the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:

Whereas, the United Nations in its efforts, working continuously for the purpose of maintaining and promoting the advancement of the people, and a firm order of freedom and justice; and

Whereas, the people of Saipan are cognizant of the firm support of the United Nations toward the less fortunate and underdeveloped countries of the world, has always been a fundamental element of our advantages toward better existence; and

Whereas, the United Nations designated the Government of the United States of America to administer the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and by this term the United States Navy as an Administering Authority plays her part and assumed obligations in accordance with the basic objectives laid down by the Trusteeship Agreement; now therefore be it

Resolved, that this resolution do serve as an expression of deep gratitude and appreciation to both the United Nations and the United States of America, by the people of Saipan for their effective and efficient fulfilments of their services in the interest of our people as rendered in the past and in the present; and be it further

Resolved, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the United Nations Visiting Mission and the Administering Authority.

Ayes: 12

Noes: 0

Abstained: 0

Duly and regularly adopted this 3rd day of March 1961.

(Signed) Juan B. BLANCO

Speaker

Attested:

(Signed) V. N. SANTOS

Legislative Secretary

(ii) RESOLUTION No. 13-5 RELATIVE TO MEMORIALIZING THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO INFORM THE THIRTEENTH SAIPAN LEGISLATURE THE STATUS OF THE ATTACHED RESOLUTIONS NOS. 2, 3, 4 AND 5^b ADOPTED BY THE ELEVENTH SAIPAN LEGISLATURE 1959 17TH SPECIAL SESSION

Be it resolved by the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:

Whereas, pursuant to previous resolutions as numbered above submitted before the United Nations Visiting Mission in the past; and

Whereas, the same has been repeatedly subject to inquisition by the people concerned as to the nature and such action which the United Nations Trusteeship Council may have taken; and

Whereas, since subject resolutions still pending for any possible action, whereby no information has ever been received; now therefore be it

Resolved, by the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature does hereby on behalf of the people of Saipan respectfully request and petition the United Nations Visiting Mission to advise the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature the nature and the present status of the resolutions in question; and be it further

Resolved, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the United Nations Visiting Mission and the Administering Authority.

Ayes: 10 Noes: 0 Abstained: 1

Duly and regularly adopted this 3rd day of March 1961.

(Signed) Juan B. BLANCO
Speaker

Attested:

(Signed) V. N. SANTOS
Legislative Secretary

(iii) RESOLUTION No. 13-6 RELATIVE TO REQUESTING THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE AND AUTHORIZE THE PRESENCE OF AN ECONOMIC EXPERT AND A UNITED STATES SUBSIDY, OR INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE INTO THE ISLAND OF SAIPAN FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ISLAND'S OVER-ALL ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT

Be it resolved by the people of Saipan through the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature:

Whereas, the basis of the present economic status in the Saipan District subsisting only on agriculture, fishing and employment by the military establishment; and

Whereas, cash derived from copra and the harvesting of trochus plus the limited amount of local manufactured items, is inadequate to provide the people in cash for additional food, everyday need, as well as for minor luxuries and other necessary imported items; and

Whereas, since the people are desirous for the re-establishment of industries such as sugar, fibre, and pineapple canning as well as the improvement of the copra industries and the development of fisheries; and

Whereas, the island potential resources can be developed into the desired economic benefits should land not in used as it now

^b For full texts of resolution No. 2 relating to scholarship and fellowship programmes, No. 3 relating to war damage claims, No. 4 requesting the transfer of certain items of tax revenue from district account and No. 5 requesting an increase in the wages in Saipan district, see *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 3, annex IV, pp. 40 and 41.*

remaining to waste, can be cultivated to provide the people the means to sell and turn their production into cash; and

Whereas, it is also believed that the presence of an off-island expert on economics to foster and initiate on the improvement of the island economy, plus the introduction of a United States subsidy, or industrial enterprise would enable to restore and provide adequate means for normal standard living conditions of the people; and

Whereas, the people in the Saipan District considered the foregoing appeal if granted, as the only source in which the present status of the island economy can be instituted to subsist normally; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the people of Saipan through the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature to appeal before the United Nations Visiting Mission and the Administering Authority to render assistance, and to consider the foregoing as an urgent petition and that, an expert on economy be provided plus the authorization of United States subsidy, or industrial enterprise into the Saipan District as hereof fully defined; and be it further

Resolved, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the United Nations Visiting Mission, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, the Commander Naval Forces Marianas and the Naval Administrator, Saipan District.

Ayes: 11 Noes: 1 Abstained: 0

Duly and regularly adopted this 3rd day of March 1961.

(Signed) Juan B. BLANCO
Speaker

Attested:

(Signed) V. N. SANTOS
Legislative Secretary

(iv) RESOLUTION No. 13-7 RELATIVE TO PRESENTING TO THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION THE OFFICIAL TABULATION OF PLEBISCITE IN CONNEXION WITH THE ISSUE ON THE REINTEGRATION OF THE MARIANA ISLANDS

Be it resolved by the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:

Whereas, the Twelfth Saipan Legislature adopted a Resolution No. 7 requesting and memorializing the United Nations to take under serious consideration for future recommendation the re-integration of the Mariana Islands by incorporating them within the framework of the Territory of Guam; and

Whereas, the said Resolution No. 7 stated that the Legislature recommended that a plebiscite should be conducted among the people living in the Mariana Islands for the purpose of allowing the inhabitants thereof to freely express their desires and views on this issue; and

Whereas, pursuant to the recommendation, the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature formed a select committee to confer with the Guam Legislature on the issue and to inform the public of the same prior to conducting a plebiscite; and

Whereas, the select committee proceeded and discharged the assignment properly and informed the public of the issues and the preparation of the plebiscite; and

Whereas, the plebiscite within the Municipality of Saipan was conducted accordingly on 5 February 1961, and the returns of said plebiscite were officially certified by the select committee as attached herewith^c and made a part of this resolution; now therefore be it

^c Same as enclosure to annex I (b).

Resolved, that the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature, on behalf of the people of Saipan, strongly endorse the plebiscite and respectfully memorialize the United Nations Visiting Mission to implement and support the reintegration of Saipan with Guam; and be it further

Resolved, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to His Excellency Carlos Salamanca, Chairman of the United Nations Visiting Mission, to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, to the Commander Naval Forces Marianas, to the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, to the Naval Administrator, Saipan District, and to the Speaker of the Guam Legislature.

Ayes: 6 Noes: 0 Abstained: 6

Duly and regularly adopted this 3rd day of March 1961.

(Signed) Juan B. BLANCO
Speaker

Attested:

(Signed) V. N. SANTOS

Legislative Secretary

(v) RESOLUTION NO. 13-8 RELATIVE TO REQUESTING THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR A VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE SAIPAN DISTRICT TO ALLOW STUDENTS WHO MAY HAVE QUALIFIED AND INSPIRED TO BETTER EDUCATION AND TRADE

Be it resolved by the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:

Whereas, pursuant to stressing the need for rooting our educational system, and our pursuit to better our opportunities to improve the sense of responsibilities in the field of trade and education; and

Whereas, to facilitate the development of our advantages and knowledge in trade to meet the required level, in skill or professional labour; and

Whereas, the preparation for a better vocational high school to be established in the Saipan District is almost an indispensable nature; and

Whereas, such better vocational high school training if made possible, will not only eliminate the strain of students going abroad, but will also accommodate those who might not have the means to afford, or of those who might have other difficult circumstances to leave their homes; and

Whereas, to develop and produce the effectiveness of such a vocational high school would be in the interest and efforts of our local potential strength, and our ability to foster the means of financing whichever possible despite our budget limitations; now therefore be it

Resolved, by the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature to endorse and seek the aid of the Administering Authority and the United Nations to assist and co-operate with the development of a public vocational high school; and be it further

Resolved, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the United Nations and the Administering Authority.

Ayes: 7 Noes: 6 Abstained: 0

Duly and regularly adopted this 3rd day of March 1961.

(Signed) Juan B. BLANCO
Speaker

Attested:

(Signed) V. N. SANTOS

Legislative Secretary

(j) Communication dated 13 February 1961
from Mr. Morris Tulensru

Kusaie's petition concerning "Government lands" — that these lands be returned to their rightful owners

1. Our former kings never sold or gave the high, uncultivated lands to any nation or outside peoples.

2. During the reigns of the 9th and 10th kings of Kusaie (then under the German flag) there was never any action taken or documents made which took any land away from its traditional owner.

3. During King John's reign (the 10th and last king) the Japanese appointed village chiefs. However, neither the king nor these chiefs were consulted when the Japanese drew a line limiting the land each individual could cultivate and thereby formed what was then (and is now) considered "Government lands". They gave no reason for this step, and they did not purchase these lands from their rightful owners.

4. These lands were taken with no remuneration, either in money or in any other means of exchange.

5. The Japanese made their arbitrary boundary around the island and called the land above this line "office property" — this they did in a secretive way, hence we feel it was illegal and could be considered stealing or bullying.

6. Under our new democratic system (under the United States and the United Nations) is it right that we should still be forced to relinquish this part of our land when in reality it was taken without our consent? The action which the Japanese took was made dictatorially. Why is the present administration following the Japanese pattern concerning these so-called "Government lands". It is recognized that during the Japanese occupation of the island there was some land purchased legally from individual Kusaie people. These lands we understand would revert into the hands of the Trust Territory government and not to their former Kusaie owners since they were bought with their consent. Let these lands purchased by the Japanese be the "Government lands". But let the uncultivated lands above a man's own property be considered his own as it formerly was in the early history of our island.

(Signed) MORRIS TULENSRU

Elementary School Board member
Chairman, Utwe Cattle Cooperative
Former District Congressman

Lelu, Kusaie

East Caroline Islands

(k) Communication dated 7 March 1961
from Mr. Gilbert Tulop

7 March 1961

From: Mr. Gilbert Tulop

To: United Nations Visiting Mission

Subject: Mining of phosphate in relation to the people of Angaur.

I'm grateful for your patience and interest you gave me during that one hour meeting of my problems concerning the ownership and other difficulties of the people of Angaur. I have explained my position to you, Mr. Chairman of the Mission and Mr. Chacko and therefore, I don't think there is any need for introducing myself again. So, in this letter-like petition, which you recommended to state the three points I made, I will also attempt with my best knowledge to state what took place between different miners of different countries who came to Angaur since the Germans.

I do not know the exact month and the day but it was approximately in the year 1908 when the first German ship came to Angaur

— and the name of the ship was the *Lartulan*. I will say one thing here that the people of Angaur then were not very well acquainted with the white men. On the ship, however, there were two Germans named Winclae (Winkler) and Hemt and their interpreter, Ouman. Four hours later they went around inquiring for the chief of the island. This was after the reconnaissance of the island. Since the chief was not a man but a woman, the Germans said they could not talk business with a woman and, therefore, demanded one man representing the chieftess and four others. The five men were taken aboard the ship and were told they were being taken to Koror. At Koror they were told that the German Government and a German phosphate mining company were going to phosphate on Angaur. They were then given 600 marks and five pieces of Palauan money (small glasslike beads). The five men then protested, saying they could not accept the money nor could they know why they were being brought to Koror because their chief was not there. The Germans, however, threatened them and made them take the money saying they would go ahead with the mining of the phosphate even though they protested.

One month later another ship arrived at Angaur and unloaded mining equipment, twelve Chinese labourers and one German. The people and the chieftess herself were very much disturbed since the five men who were taken to Koror had kept their mouths shut about the deal the Germans had made them agree to against their will. So, the chieftess and the people went aboard the ship to find out. The Chieftess could not face the Germans, because of their refusal since she was a woman, asked an Englishman, named James Jim, who then was living on Peliliu to come down to Angaur and interpret for her. The Germans told James Jim then that they have bought the rights to mine the phosphate.

To this the chieftess said she did not have the right as to the possession of the lands and so, she still said no to the mining of the island. The German officer, supervising the mining, said then that he would ask the German Government on Koror. Four months later two German officials from Koror arrived with five native soldiers all armed. They brought out the chieftess and got the same five men they took to Koror and got the 600 marks and five Palauan money from them; and gave to the chieftess and told her of the, so they said, original agreement. The chieftess told them the 600 marks and the five Palauan money were not enough. She said she would agree if the Germans would give a certain percentage to the people who owned the lands being mined. At this point the Germans got very angry and told her she no longer was the ruler of the island. They made Ucherbelau, her son, the new ruler and sent him to Yap Island with James Jim. Since the chieftess was forced to resign, the Germans did what they pleased, cutting down the trees, adding new lands, and exploiting anything they saw fit to their purpose. The people then saw this and wanted to get rid of the Germans, but an older among them discouraged the attempt saying there was no use.

Six months later the chief returned with a German official and his interpreter, a native of Palau, arrived at Angaur. The German agent went to the mining office and announced to the workers, the natives, that he was there to pay them more money and to give the villages an additional 700 marks. Though the people refused to accept this they were forced to. The people then said to the agent they would like to make the deal more like business dealings. They prefer payment per ton in certain amount agreed on. To this the agent got furious and the people saw there was no alternative. Again they requested that the company mine but excluding the taro patches. The German ignored this and drew an arbitrary line as boundary from east to west cutting the whole island into two parts giving the Germans about two-thirds for their mining. (The maps showing this clearly is retained by the people of Angaur.) Thirty years was said to be the limit of the mining, but the people had to move away from the lands to be mined after fifteen years. The Germans were to help them move. The lands occupied by the people, the German agent explained, were subject

to the Germans and the timbers were to be paid to the same people when felled. This was, however, not the real agreement but a mere order.

It took about five years for the Germans to mine the phosphate until the Japanese Navy came in — that was 9 November 1914. At this time the Germans had already exported about 300,000 tons of raw phosphate. The new Japanese force was headed by Lieutenant Ongine. The people's hope was high because of the Germans' treatment. However, not very long the people found out the same treatment given the Germans. One month later the Sakamoto Mining Company arrived. The people's request to Mr. Ongine was of great disappointment. He told them that they had won the island and, therefore, they had the right; and if they kept on bothering them he threatened them with jailing them. The Sakamoto was a private enterprise under the supervision of the Japanese Navy. On 1 July 1920, Nanyo Cho took over the mining. In 1928 Mr. Joseph (Gulibert) Obak then working for the Nanyo Cho Police Force approached Secretary Kodama with the question of royalties of the lands. Mr. Kodama told him that the mining was under the Nanyo Cho and not a private company and, therefore, it was best for him and the people of Angaur to forget about the royalties of the lands. The Japanese went on and mined beyond the limit-line originally drawn by the Germans. Now, during both occupations we have tried hard to tell the wrongdoers that it was our island, and again and again we were forced to say without our consent it was not.

On 27 November 1936, the Nanyo Cho turned the mining over to Nantaku (Nanyo Takushoku) Company, and this company continued operating until the invasion of the island on 8 August 1944. One year later, after World War II, once again our hope was ever greater because of the Americans showed far, far different treatments than the previous occupants.

However, when the Pamoroy Company after a short time starting the mining again and operating it under a contract made between the people of Angaur and the U.S. Navy Officers, during a long discussions and agreements stating that the island was owned by the people living on it themselves, the contract had been revoked. This was mainly because we did not have better knowledge and understanding of the English and our interpreters too were not as good as of present. The Japanese came in again after the Pamoroy Company and from then confusion again as to whether the island belongs to the people of Angaur or the U.S. Government (Civil Administration) arose again. Now, there are many questions in the mind of the people because practically all agreements and handling of matters concerning us and our lands and island are in the hands of the supervisory administration and its superiors I myself and the people of Angaur would not know. One example of this, which includes the three points you suggest I would put down in writing is the land occupied by the U.S. Coast Guard station on Angaur was not awarded compensation; and I own a portion of it. The third point you wished me to put down is the land turned into an airstrip but without compensation. And the first point, which obviously has been discussed at length is whether Angaur belongs to the people who have been living on it for generations or to the Government.

I wish to thank you for considering the matters I talked with you privately and also for others I have discussed here; and I have a great feeling and trust that you will see to it that these points are being considered and acted upon. In short, to return the ownership of the island — Angaur — back to the people of Angaur.

Truly,

(Signed) Gilbert TULOP

- P.S. 1. 600 marks and 5 pieces of Palauan money were used to pay for phosphate, not whole island.
2. Unfair to use the Palauan money since it was confiscated for superstitious purposes.

(l) Communication dated 9 March 1961
from the Carolinian Community

9 March 1961

From: The Carolinian Community

To: United Nations Visiting Mission

Subject: Fishing Industry for the Saipan District — establishing of.

Before the War an extensive and profitable fishing industry in the Saipan District had developed. We certainly hope that the Administering Authority should make every effort to revive this industry. One of our difficulties standing in the way of such project, is that while the Japanese and Okinawans are expert at catching bonito and tuna the people of Saipan are not. It is therefore suggested that it might be feasible to admit Okinawan experts into the Saipan District as instructors for our fishermen. We have the will and manpower but we lack the experience and capital.

We fervently request the Visiting Mission to recommend to the Administering Authority to initiate such a project and turn the same over to local commercial enterprise or interested citizens of the Trust Territory, Saipan District, as soon as it demonstrates it is ready and able to handle all aspects of such a venture.

(Signed) E. P. SABLAN

Undersigned by 150 Carolinian and Chamorros fishermen

(m) Communication handed to the Mission during its meeting
with the Chiefs of Ulithi on 28 February 1961

The people of Ulithi would like to express their appreciation for the help the Trust Territory has given them in the wake of the recent typhoon. However, many problems still exist. In order to help the T.T. become more familiar with these problems, King Malefish with the aid of his chiefs has listed a few of the more critical problems and the suggested solutions. They are as follows:

Medical — The medical supplies are near exhausted, the normal supply from the T.T. does not last more than a month or so. It is felt that an increase in the medical supplies and delivery as soon as possible would eliminate this problem.

Food — The recent food sent by the T.T. has been a tremendous help, in fact the situation would have been impossible without it.

The need for such supplies still exists and will continue to exist for the next two years or so, at that time the local crops should be large enough to support the population of the atoll.

Materials — Materials and tools are at a premium since the typhoon. The villages could be cleaned up faster, houses rebuilt quicker and the housing shortage situation elevated sooner if a supply of building materials such as 2 x 4 lumber, sheets of plywood and tin and odds and ends such as nails and tools could be sent in by the T.T. Without such materials, rehabilitation will take two to three times as long.

School — The need for a new school house and dispensary is critical. The plans for a new concrete combination building expressed by the T.T. are encouraging and expeditious of this project would alleviate the problem and be greatly appreciated.

(n) Communication handed to the Mission on 24 February 1961
by Mr. Riken Niwin

REQUESTS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The following four persons died during their active working for the Japanese in the Sea of Dublon at night, in the year 1942:

1. Kantus Ungung;
2. Taro Nukas;
3. Otochiuo Arthur;
4. Kachuo Eipuech.

This other man also died during the war due to the American bombing plane.

1. Ungung Nuppai.

The relatives of the above persons are requesting the United Nations Mission to help in asking the United Nations as a whole to remember to help the relatives of the dead person to give a means of comfort in order that they should be comforted. By this I mean the people who ever take responsibility to pay the amount necessary for the above persons.

I Riken Niwin, Chief of the Island of these persons, put in the requests of the dead persons. Please help in what has been a crying problem to us.

(Signed) Riken NIWIN

ANNEX II

Resolutions of the Guam Legislature

(a) Fourth Guam Legislature

1958 (SECOND) REGULAR SESSION

Resolution No. 367 (introduced by J. T. Sablan) relative to requesting Congress of the United States to cause the political reintegration of the Mariana Islands by incorporating the islands of the Northern Marianas within the governmental framework of the Territory of Guam

Be it resolved by the legislature of the territory of Guam:

Whereas, the indigenous inhabitants of the Mariana Islands are all of one race, known as Chamorros, having a common language, religion, social customs and traditions and, until the end of the Spanish-American War, a common history; and

Whereas, as a result of this war, the island of Guam, the capital and seat of government of the Mariana Islands, was politically

separated from the remainder of their sister islands, becoming a possession of the United States, and the remaining islands, being of no further use to Spain since their capital and largest population centre had been severed, were shortly thereafter sold to Imperial Germany, which sale demonstrates forcefully the fact that in the minds of the Spanish rulers of the Marianas all of the islands were interdependent; and

Whereas, the separation of Guam from the other islands inhabited by its kinsmen resulted in over half a century of anxiety and uncertainty regarding the fate of fellow Chamorros whose history since that date has been a tragic one of shifting allegiance from flag to flag, until their liberation from the Japanese in 1944, which separation has meant hardship and tragedy for those with close relatives on the other islands and which separation to this date continues; and

Whereas, this rupture of the Mariana Islands has always been believed by the older inhabitants of Guam to have been the result

only of an oversight on the part of the United States which did not realize at the time of the signing of the Treaty of Paris how essential the other islands of the Marianas were to the future stability and economy of Guam; and

Whereas, despite this unfortunate and perhaps accidental division of one race, the people of the Marianas have never lost hope that a day would come when all the Chamorros once again will be reunited within a homogeneous political and economic union under one governmental administration; and

Whereas, due to the matchless power of the armed forces of the Allied Nations, Guam and the other Mariana Islands were liberated from their common oppressor with the result that all of these islands were placed under the control of the United States, thereby assuring to the Chamorro race the priceless opportunity for self-government of their choosing within the American framework; and

Whereas, as a result of the conflict attendant upon the Second World War, the United Nations was born, which organization had as one of its primary purposes the self-government, and self-determination of all the peoples of the world, and to that end instituted a trusteeship arrangement whereby Great Powers undertook to assure such self-determination to peoples under their trust, the purposes of which trust are set forth in Article 76 of the United Nations Charter:

"Article 76. The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

"a. to further international peace and security;

"b. to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

"c. to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

"d. to ensure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80;"

Whereas, the United States was given the trusteeship of these northern Mariana Islands as part of its responsibilities in the Pacific as a Great Power and as recognition of its decisive role in the liberation of such islands; and

Whereas, the Trusteeship Agreement entered into by the United States with the United Nations contains within it the following Article 9:

"The Administering Authority shall be entitled to constitute the Trust Territory into a customs, fiscal, or administrative union or federation with other territories under United States jurisdiction and to establish common services between such territories and the Trust Territory where such measures are not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System and with the terms of this Agreement."

which Article indicates that the Northern Marianas may be instituted into the Territory of Guam as part of an administrative union or federation, since such a measure would not be inconsistent with the basic objectives of the Trusteeship System but would indeed be the culmination of the desires of the inhabitants of all the Marianas; and

Whereas, this Legislature has received from time to time letters and communications from various residents and leaders of the Island of Saipan, the largest and most populated isle in the Marianas other than Guam, which have stated unequivocally the desires of the people of Saipan to be reunited with their kinsmen of Guam; and

Whereas, a favourable response to this resolution and the resulting reunion of the Chamorro race would clearly demonstrate to the rest of the world the good faith and high moral purpose of the United States and the manifest advantages of the American system of government, since after less than fifteen years of only the most rudimentary type of American government the people of the Northern Marianas desire nothing more than closer integration with the United States and greater self-government within the framework of the American Territory of Guam, thereby destroying the myth of American colonialism and fortifying the traditional American concept of self-determination for all races and peoples; and

Whereas, the benefits of such a reunification of the Marianas, aside from the spiritual and moral uplift to be derived therefrom, would also mean a more viable economy for both Guam and the other islands, with the increased trade and travel meaning more prosperity for all and enabling Guam to become less dependent on a military economy; and

Whereas, this aspiration that all the people of the Marianas be reunited within the framework of the American system of free and representative government is a hope that can be shared by freedom-loving people all over the world, since the underlying desire is to permit the government of the Mariana Islands to be "of the people, by the people, and for the people"; now therefore be

Resolved, that the Fourth Guam Legislature does hereby on behalf of the people of Guam and in sympathy with the people of all the Mariana Islands respectfully request and petition the Congress of the United States to cause the Northern Marianas islands to be incorporated within the framework of the Territory of Guam; and be it further

Resolved, that this resolution do also serve as expressing the deep gratitude and appreciation of all the people of the Marianas to the United States and to its Armed Forces for their strength and power which delivered the Islands from the oppressor and have made it possible for this resolution to be entertained, since the eventual reunification of the Marianas is a goal that can be reached and is desired to be reached only under the American flag; and be it further

Resolved, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Chairmen of the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate and House, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Secretary of Defense, to Commander Naval Forces Marianas, to the Chairman of the Saipan Congress, and to the Governor of Guam.

(b) Fifth Guam Legislature

1959 (FIRST) REGULAR SESSION

Resolution No. 27 (substitute resolution adopted by Committee on Rules) relative to reiterating, confirming and otherwise ratifying the contents and purposes of resolution No. 367, Fourth Guam Legislature, pertaining to the political reintegration of the Mariana Islands by incorporating the same within the framework of the government of the Territory of Guam

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Guam:

Whereas, the Fourth Guam Legislature on the 8th day of July, 1958, adopted a resolution designated as resolution No. 367, which resolution petitioned and requested the United States Congress to incorporate the Mariana Islands into the political framework

of the government of the territory of Guam, which resolution is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A", and made a part hereof; and

Whereas, subsequent to the adoption of said resolution No. 367, a very favourable response and comment was received by the members of the Fourth Guam Legislature as well as the present Guam Legislature; and

Whereas, the same, if not more, reasons exist for the political reintegration of the Marianas; now therefore be it

Resolved, that this, the Fifth Guam Legislature, does hereby on behalf of the people of Guam, reiterate, confirm, and ratify the contents and purposes of resolution No. 367, Fourth Guam Legislature, which resolution is attached hereto as Exhibit "a"; and be it further

Resolved, that the Fifth Guam Legislature does hereby, on behalf of the people of Guam, again respectfully request and petition the Congress of the United States to cause the Northern Marianas islands to be incorporated within the framework of the government of the territory of Guam; and be it further

Resolved, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Chairmen of the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate and House, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Secretary of Defense, to Commander Naval Forces Marianas, to the Speaker of the Saipan Legislature, to the Chairman of the Tinian Congress, to the Chairman of the Council of Rota, and to the Governor of Guam.

(c) Sixth Guam Legislature

1961 (FIRST) REGULAR SESSION

Resolution No. 74 (introduced by J. T. Sablan) *relative to creating a select committee of this Legislature to bring to the attention of the people of Guam the possibility of the reunification of the Mariana Islands*

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Guam:

Whereas, over the last few years, and especially following the activities of the Fourth and Fifth Guam Legislatures, there has developed a strong interest in the possibility of reuniting all the

Mariana Islands under one governmental entity, that of the territory of Guam; and

Whereas, the viewpoint of the people of the Marianas has to some extent been expressed in petitions adopted by the Saipan Legislature, as well as resolutions adopted by the Guam Legislature, asking that Congress and the United Nations take whatever steps are necessary to unify the Mariana Islands, but it is not yet certain that such viewpoints express the views of an overwhelming majority of the people of the Mariana Islands; and

Whereas, if the people of the Northern Marianas truly desire reunification, they should first be assured that the people of Guam support such ambition and welcome reunification; and

Whereas, arguments have been raised both in favour of and opposed to reunification, the arguments in favour being mainly that it will reunite a people already racially, culturally, and historically united and will enhance the economy of the entire chain of islands, and the arguments against primarily that the nascent economy of Saipan and Tinian might be dislocated and the people of the Northern Marianas might well lose their political autonomy to the larger population of Guam, all of which leads to the conclusion that the problems inherent in unification must be clearly explained to the people of Guam so that a clear expression, one way or the other, may be made of their true desires on the subject of reintegration; now therefore be it

Resolved, that a select committee of this Legislature is hereby created to be known as the "Select Committee on the Reunification of the Mariana Islands" which shall have as its duty the thorough study of the problems of reunification and the explanation of such problems to the people of Guam so that a clear expression of the opinion of the people of Guam on reunification may thereafter be manifested; and be it further

Resolved, that the Select Committee shall have all the powers given Standing Committees of the Legislature by virtue of the provisions of Section 12 of Rule XII of the Standing Rules, and shall make a report to the Legislature of its efforts not later than the tenth legislative day of the second portion of the First Regular Session of this Legislature; and be it further

Resolved, that the Speaker certify to and the Legislative Secretary attest the adoption hereof and that copies of the same be thereafter transmitted to the Speaker of the Saipan Legislature, to the Mayor of Saipan, and to the Governor of Guam.

ANNEX III

Documents concerning the future of the Trust Territory

(a) Address delivered by the Naval Administrator of Saipan to the Saipan Legislature on 29 September 1960 and further elaboration of the points made in the address

I am extremely pleased to be with this special session of the Thirteenth Saipan Legislature to discuss the future of the Saipan District. I doubt if any of you legislature place any more emphasis on this special session and its purpose than I do. This is a very important meeting to you and all Saipanese people and what you do here tonight could well have far-reaching affect on the Saipanese people and your current administration.

I would like each legislator to keep in mind that this special session may well embark on a program that will affect in some degree or other the lives of all the Micronesians. It is of paramount importance that we think seriously about the statements we make here to say nothing of decisions you develop here.

Throughout the world today, people are changing their ways of life and their forms of government. The Saipan District is changing also. Possibly other Districts such as Rota and Yap are changing. I sincerely hope that when this District makes final changes or and other District in the Trust Territory, that the people will be ready for it. Many countries in the world today have undergone such a rapid or radical change that the leaders and the people have not been able to be prepared to meet all the consequences. Some of the new countries, as a direct result, are facing serious difficulties.

Now what is the future of the Saipan District to be? At this time, I do not think any of us can be certain. I doubt if sufficient thought has been given to the problem by any group or individual to be certain at this time.

Let's take a look at just some of the courses which might be followed in the future.

1. Will the Trust Territory become a completely independent self-governing country operating solely within its own ability?

2. Will the Trust Territory become a self-governing unit, responsible for its own administration and political affairs, but still dependent upon some other power for help with respect to its economy and financial support?

3. Will the Trust Territory become a territory of some other power with a large measure of self-government but being affiliated with a larger country?

4. Will the Trust Territory join or become affiliated with some existing Territory, such as Guam, and merge or blend its administrative and governmental problems with the territory it may join?

5. Will the Trust Territory retain the present form of seven districts in the future or will it form new combinations of local district areas?

These are but a few of the possibilities. Irrefutably there are other courses, however, I sincerely believe there is a better than even chances that one of these courses may occur.

Thus far I have considered the over-all Trust Territory. Now let's look at the question of the future of the Saipan District. In a matter of only a few months, possibly in February 1961, there will be another United Nations Visiting Mission coming to Saipan. The mission members will be searching for attitudes of the people on the future of the Saipan District and possibly the other Districts in the Trust Territory. They will not make decisions on the Saipan District but their recommendations to the United Nations will be based in large measure on what they learn while they are here.

Now let me review with you our responsibility, that is myself and my staff's responsibility, in administering this District. We have the extremely difficult task of developing self-government or independence in an area where in the past there has been a minimum amount of self-identity. Our task is to cause a maximum amount of identity and mutual interest among the people throughout the District. Great change has taken place in this regard but more is needed.

The U.N. Agreement states that the development of self-government or independence must be in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned. This aspect must always be the guiding light in our attempt to develop the Saipan District into a self-governing or independent entity.

It is our responsibility to encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. We must engender and encourage human rights and fundamental freedom for all.

We must see that this District plays its part in the Trust Territory in the Maintenance of international peace and security. We cannot sit out here and gain the benefits of international peace and security without playing function comes from the United Nations Agreement signed by the United Nations, the President of the United States, and the U.S. Congress.

ELABORATION BY THE NAVAL ADMINISTRATOR

Question No. 1. Will the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands become a completely independent self-governing country operating solely within its own ability?

What I am asking you to answer to yourself and obtain answers from the Saipanese people is "Do you as a racial people believe that one day you can go into an independent self-sufficient, self-governing, self-sustaining nation among the comparative nations

of the world? Could you, in other word, become analogous to the United States or France, or England or any other nation?

Question No. 2. Which I feel you must seek out in your own heart and from among your own people is this: "Will the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands become a self-governing unit responsible for its own administrative and political affairs but still dependent upon some other power for help with respect to its economy and financial support? What I am asking you to search in your soul and in your mind and from among your people is to determine whether or not you can become politically independent and whether or not you can become politically independent and whether or not administer your own government if you were an integral part of another major power with this major power subsidizing for an undetermined period of time your economic and financial support. In other word, could you become a territory much the same as Samoa, for example, which handles its own administrative responsibility and handles its own political affairs, but requires economic and financial support from the United States. Samoa is capable of running its own administrative responsibilities — or assuming its own administrative responsibility. Politically they are capable of standing among world power, but they lack the resources and the facility with which they dearly need to be entirely independent so the United States Government assist them financially and economically.

Question No. 3. That I brought to you for consideration is, "Will the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands become a territory of some other power with a large measure of self-government but being affiliated with a larger country. By this I am saying, "Do you want to be under some other nation? Do you want to be under a specific nation? Do you want from under the United Nations. And if you do, what nation do you want to be under as a limited self-governing people." By limited, I mean, I'm sure that one day you will be able to handle your internal and external administrative affairs. I believe one day you will probably be able to handle your political affairs, internal and external. I do believe that there's going to be a number of years before you can say you're economically independent. Most of all knowing that you are progressing, do you want out from under the United Nations? If you want out from under the United Nations, where do you want to go? Do you want to go under Russia, Japan, India, United States? If you think that you're of a non-self-governing people under the United Nations are at liberty to say.

Question No. 4. I put to you for consideration, "Will the Trust Territory join or become affiliated with some existing territory, such as Guam, and merge or blend its administrative and governmental problems with the territory it may join? What I am asking you to consider is do you really want to be affiliated with another territory and have your problem and their problem comingle and still be not self-governing. If you were to join Guam and the Organic Act of 1952... The Governor is appointed from the United States Government. It has certain power, and privileges. Its hope maybe one day to become the 51st States in the United States. Maybe this is what you want, maybe this isn't what you want. Maybe you would rather be linked up with another territory. I am asking you to determine for your self where you want to have your problem comingle with another territory who has unanswered problems or do you want to pursue another course and that is to become self-governing. Do you hope one day to become an independent nation or do you feel the point of issue is linking up with another territory? This might be what you want.

Question No. 5. That I put to you for consideration is "Will the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands retain the present form of seven district in the future or will it form new combinations of local district areas? You might want to suggest to the United Nations regrouping of the island groups into maybe into two or three districts which would give you numerical strength. Let me be specific with you. Let us assume that you could feel that to make a major move in the world of today you need more than Saipan,

Tinian, and the Northern Islands. You have friends and relatives in Rota, in Yap, and the Carolines. Maybe you want to suggest to the United Nations that the Saipan District, and Koror District and the Rota District become one district to give you more numerical strength. Maybe you want to coral in one district all of you who are ethnologically and linguistically related so that as a people, as a segment of people and as a larger piece of real estate you could make overture to the United Nations for them some larger path. Maybe you would like to suggest to the United Nations that the Ponape, Yap, Saipan, and Rota District become merged as one district. But if you go on to that move you cannot function on the basis of small municipal government. You would then have to have a governing legislative body over the top of your municipal body. If this legislative group and let's say the Tinian Congress don't make a like pitch to the United Nations Visiting Mission they are going to look at the Northern Mariana Islands and say "well they are not together themselves yet". I sincerely like to suggest to you, gentlemen, that you seriously consider a joint session with the Municipality or the congress group of Tinian so that you as people of the Saipan District or Saipanese people will be making a unified front to the Visiting Mission and not show them a divided harmony or a divided municipality. Because if you do with Saipan and Tinian this close, the measure of success of this legislature will not have impact that you want to have. Much the same statement could be made to the Rotanese. There are a number of municipality in the Trust Territory, there are a number of people on tiny island that are not chartered municipal group and in a true sense we have them right here in the Saipan District and they are horribly represented except for relationship here tonight. Do we have a representative from Anatahan? Pagan? Gentlemen, we have the municipality here. Tinian has a municipality, and we have five islands occupied to the north. Can we say we are together? Can we become a self-governing group? Can we become entirely independent politically, economically, socially and educationally? Do you want out from under the wing of the United Nations? Do you want under some other government. Do you want to tell the United Nations that you're ready for internal administration, and handle your own political affairs? These are questions I pose to you for consideration before you draw a policy for the Visiting Mission.

(b) Opening remarks made by the High Commissioner at the Fifth Conference of the Inter-District Advisory Committee on August 22, 1960

I am extremely pleased to open the Fifth Inter-District Conference. I doubt if any of the delegates place as much emphasis on this meeting as we do here at Headquarters. It is a very important meeting to us and planning and thinking about it is carried on for many months in advance of the meeting.

I would like the delegates to keep in mind that this meeting will affect in some degree or other the lives of all the Micronesians. We are meeting in order that we may discuss the things which should be done in the Territory. It is important that we think seriously about the statements we make here.

Throughout the world today, people are changing their ways of life and their forms of government. Micronesia is changing also. I hope that when the final change comes to our Territory, the people will be ready for it. Many countries in the world today have undergone such a rapid change that the leaders and the people have not been able to be prepared to meet all the consequences. Some of the new countries, as a result, are facing serious difficulties.

Now what is the future of the Trust Territory of the Pacific to be? At this time, I do not think any of us can be certain. I doubt if sufficient thought has been given to the problem by any group or individuals to be certain at this time. I want thought to list a few courses which might be followed in the future.

1. Will Micronesia become a completely independent country operating solely within its own ability?
2. Will Micronesia become a self-governing unit, responsible for its own administrative and political affairs but still dependent upon some other power for help with respect to its economy and financial support?
3. Will Micronesia become a territory of some other power, with a large measure of self-government but being affiliated with a larger country?
4. Will Micronesia join or become affiliated with some existing Territory, such as Guam, and merge or blend its administrative and governmental problems with the territory it may join?
5. Will Micronesia retain the present form of seven major districts in the future or will it form new combinations of local district areas?

Of course, there are other possibilities but I mention those above since they seem to me to have the greatest possibility of occurring.

The question of the future of the Trust Territory is discussed every year when I report to the United Nations Trusteeship Council. Early this spring, possibly in early February, there will be another United Nations Visiting Mission coming to the Territory. The Mission members will be seeking attitudes of the people on the future of the Trust Territory. They will not make a decision on what the future of the Trust Territory will be but their recommendations to the United Nations Trusteeship Council will be based in large measure on what they learn while they are here.

Now I would like to review our responsibility, that is the district and headquarters' staff responsibility, in administering the Territory. We have the extremely difficult task of developing self-government or independence in an area where in the past there has been a minimum amount of self-identity. Our task is to cause a maximum amount of identity and mutual interest among the people of all the districts. Great change has taken place in this regard but more is needed.

The United Nations Agreement states that the development of self-government or independence must be in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned. This aspect must always be the guiding light in our attempt to develop Micronesia into a self-governing or independent entity.

It is our responsibility to encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion. We must engender and encourage human rights and fundamental freedom for all.

We are responsible for seeing that the Trust Territory plays its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. We cannot sit out here and gain the benefits of international peace and security without playing our part. This aspect of playing our part in this important function comes from the United Nations Agreement signed by the United Nations, the President of the United States and the U.S. Congress.

(c) Memorandum dated 1 February 1961 circulated for general information by the District Administrator of the Marshall Islands

During the past week several people have come to my office asking about the forthcoming United Nations visit and whether the mission purposes to ask three questions, namely:

- (a) Would the Micronesians be willing to govern themselves?
- (b) Would the Micronesians be willing to have another nation as administering authority?
- (c) Would the Micronesians be willing to have complete independence?

By this memorandum, I wish to inform the people, that the U.N. does not propose to ask questions as those given as examples above. What the U.N. may ask, and it is not certain that they will, is what do the people of this area want in the way of future development.

Any person can express, and should, whatever he feels is right in his own opinion and considers best for the people of this area. The United Nations is only interested in an expression of opinion on the part of the people. No immediate change or drastic action will result from this expression of opinion; however, the people's voice will help in determining the direction of future development for the Trust Territory.

If any person or group is still unclear as to this matter, they are welcome to come to my office and discuss their questions with me.

(d) Summary of remarks made by the Assistant District Administrator of Ponape at the meeting of the Municipal Officials of Ponape District, held on 5 January 1961

According to the tentative schedule of the itinerary of the mission, Ponape was to be visited first. They will arrive on the 8th of February and spend a week in the district. During the week's stay, the mission will make a field trip to Kusaie, visit Nan Madol, have a reception with local officials, and hold hearings with the citizens. Their visit will be concerned largely with the political development of the islands; therefore, the municipal officials are expected to be familiar with their charters in case the mission ask them about it. A question such as, "What have you been thinking about the future of the Trust Territory as an independent country?" may be asked by the mission. As the elected representatives of the people the officials should distinguish the people's opinion clearly from their own when they are asked to comment on an issue like this. The officials have the duty to express the opinion of their people and they have the right to express their own opinion.

The following points about the future of the Trust Territory which are said all over the Territory were stressed by the Acting Distad:

1. That the Trust Territory will be an independent country and the sooner the Americans leave the better.
2. That the Trust Territory will get independence but is not ready yet.
3. That the Trust Territory will not be an independent country but it will join some other power and be part of it.

The Acting Distad advised the officials that if they were to be asked by the Mission on the future of the Trust Territory they should express what and why they feel and experience so and not what they heard.

(e) Questions discussed by the Yap Islands Congress and the answers of the Congress. This document was handed to the Mission at its meeting with the Congress on 1 March 1961

1. *Do we think we are ready to govern ourselves without help?*
"No".

Reasons:

- A. Limited amount of natural resources.
- B. Small number of trained Yapese.

C. Time has not permitted us to shift sufficiently from our traditional way of life to a new way of life as to enable us to cope adequately with a sudden transformation in form of government.

2. *Do we want to continue under present kind of trusteeship?*

"Yes".

Reasons:

A. The answer is affirmative provided the present administration continues its policy of educating and training Yapese. We believe this will result gradually in our becoming more productive citizens, and, in time, enable us to assume fully the duties and responsibilities of our economic, political, social, and educational system.

B. If we are placed under trusteeship of another U.N. member country, the whole course of our development may be delayed because of necessary adjustments to be made. It may mean our beginning from the bottom in various aspects of our lives.

3. *Do we want to become a territory or part of the U.S. like Guam?*

"No."

Reasons:

A. We wish to continue with the pattern of gradual development toward the objectives of self-government, with the advice and assistance of the U.S. or other power in matters relating to economic and financial support.

B. The U.S. may take very little commercial interest in our tiny islands.

4. *Do we want to come under some other countries rather than the U.S., or become a part of Guam which belongs to the U.S.?*

"No."

Reasons:

A. See 2.B.

B. The Yapese and Guamanians may not prove to be compatible under a single government owing to differences in their traditional ways of life.

5. *Do we retain the present form of seven major districts in the future, or will we form a new combination of local district areas?*

"Yes."

Reasons:

A. Yap desires to retain the present system of seven major districts for another 20 years or more until there are enough young trained Yapese capable of assuming positions of responsibility. When such a time comes, Yap will have no objections to affiliating with the other six districts to form a single government.

B. Yapese believe that changes, brought about gradually, will bring them a good and promising future. They do not appreciate rushing changes in their traditional culture, such as is being done in some of the other districts.

6. *Do we like the Administration's present policies?*

"Yes."

Reason:

See 2.B

ANNEX IV

Information on copra production in the Marshalls District

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Office of the District Administrator
Majuro District

February 20, 1961

Mr. M. E. Chacko
United Nations Visiting Mission
Majuro, Marshall Islands

Dear Mr. Chacko:

This letter is in reference to your request of 19 February 1961, on the following listed questions:

1. Price of copra per sack (average)?
2. Number of sacks per ton of copra?
3. How many nuts make one sack of copra?
4. Average yield (in nuts) per acre from Marshallese land per annum?
5. Normal wastage of nuts per acre in picking, processing, etc.? Each question will be answered separately and a short explanation on each one.

1. Price of copra per sack (average)?

The average price of copra in this instance is based on \$100 per ton paid in the field by the trading companies to the producer. The price per pound is \$0.5 or \$5.17 per sack of copra; if each sack weighs 105 pounds, 1.5 pounds is bag weight, therefore, the actual weight of the copra runs at 103.5 pounds per sack. The trading companies pay the producer for the entire 103.5 pounds.

2. Number of sacks per ton of copra?

There are 20 bags per ton (2,000 pounds per ton) of copra. Although each bag weighs 105 pounds the additional 5 pound covers the weight of the bag and shrinkage in copra weight.

3. How many nuts make one sack of copra?

There are usually 250 to 300 nuts per sack of copra. This varies in the different atolls.

4. Average yield (in nuts) per acre from Marshallese land per annum?

The average yield per acre runs about 1,200 nuts per acre.

5. Normal wastage of nuts per acre in picking, processing, etc.?

The normal wastage runs about 94 per cent on each nut. This would include the husk, shell and in drying water loss. The average nut after drying would run approximately 4 ounces.

(Signed) William E. FINALE

MEMORANDUM

March 3, 1961

To: Staff Anthropologist

From: District Administrator

Subject: Copra production as against acreage in the Marshalls

This is being written at the request of Mr. Chacko, principal Secretary of the United Nations Visiting Mission. It is with reference to a letter of February 20, 1961, addressed to Mr. Chacko by Distad, Marshalls. A copy of this letter is attached to this memorandum.

In the talks with the Marshallese people they claim that each acre produces 9,000 nuts a year which is used for copra. Our figures show approximately 1,200 nuts per year which is used for the production of copra. It was therefore pointed out that there are 38,000 acres of private land shown in the Marshalls. We will then take 50 per cent of this figure or 19,000 acres of land that coconuts grow on for use in copra. We could even take 1/4 of 38,000 or 9,500 acres. If the Marshallese produce 9,000 coconuts per acre then this would total 85,500,000 nuts per year. It is estimated that 4,500 to 5,000 nuts make one ton of copra. Taking the larger figure of 5,000 divided into 85,500,000 we arrive at the figure of 17,100. This would then mean that the Marshalls should be producing 17,100 tons of copra a year, instead it is only producing 5,057 tons.

The total agriculture productive land is 30,000 acres. This then would mean that at their present production figure they are only producing approximately 350 pounds of copra per acre or approximately 1,200 nuts per acre.

The Agriculture Department is presently conducting an experiment on production figures. This should be ready by the end of March and will be forwarded to you at that time.

(Signed) J. B. MACKENZIE
for District Administrator

cc: Mr Chacko and

Director, Agriculture and Fisheries.

ANNEX V

2020 (XXVI). Terms of reference of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1961

The Trusteeship Council,

Having decided to dispatch a separate regular visiting mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1961 in order to permit a closer study of developments in that Territory,

Having decided that the Visiting Mission should be composed of Mr. Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia) as Chairman, Miss Marthe Tenzer (Belgium),^a Mr. Maharajkrishna Rasgotra (India) and

^a Subsequently the Government of Belgium nominated Mr. Jean Adriaenssen in place of Miss Marthe Tenzer.

Mr. Geoffrey Caston (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),

Having decided that the Visiting Mission should depart early in 1961 and that the duration of its visit in the Trust Territory should be approximately six weeks,

1. Directs the Visiting Mission to investigate and report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands towards the realization of the objective set forth in Article 76 b of the Charter of the United Nations, taking into

account the terms of General Assembly resolution 321 (IV) of 15 November 1949 and other relevant Assembly resolutions;

2. *Directs* the Visiting Mission to investigate and report fully on the formulation of early successive intermediate targets and dates in the fields of political, economic, social and educational development so as to create, as soon as possible, favourable conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence;

3. *Directs* the Visiting Mission to give attention, as may be appropriate in the light of discussions in the Trusteeship Council and of resolutions adopted by it, to issues raised in connexion with the annual reports on the administration of the Trust Territory, in petitions received by the Council concerning the Trust Territory, in the reports of the previous periodic visiting missions to the Trust

Territory and in the observations of the Administering Authority on those reports;

4. *Directs* the Visiting Mission to receive petitions, without prejudice to its acting in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council, and to investigate on the spot, after consultation with the local representative of the Administering Authority, such of the petitions received as, in its opinion, warrant special investigation;

5. *Requests* the Visiting Mission to submit to the Council as soon as practicable a report on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands containing its findings with such observations, conclusions and recommendations as it may wish to make.

1134th meeting,
30 June 1960.

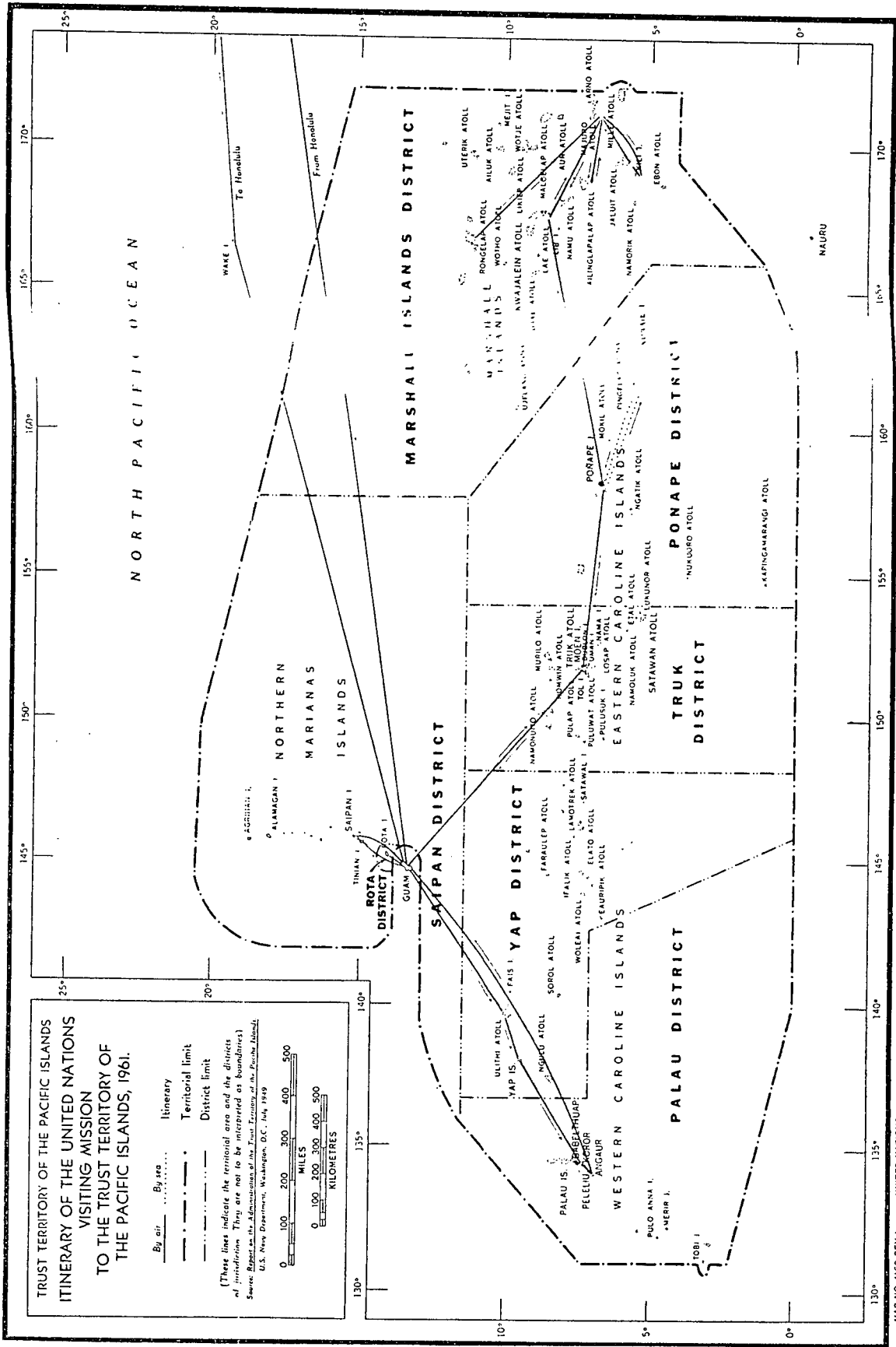
ANNEX VI

ITINERARY OF THE MISSION

Date	Place	Remarks	Distance covered (in statute miles)
1961			
2 February	Honolulu	Arrived from New York. Meeting with Micronesian students at the University of Hawaii.	4,985
3 February	Honolulu	Courtesy call on the Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet. Visit to the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Meeting with the President and faculty members of the University of Hawaii.	
4 February	Honolulu	Private meeting of the Mission.	
5 February	Honolulu	Departed by air for Guam. Crossed international date-line.	
6 February	Guam	Arrived by air. Courtesy call on the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. Meeting with Micronesian students studying in Guam.	3,813
7 February	Guam	Courtesy call on the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas and conference. Courtesy call on the Governor of Guam. Meeting with the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory and heads of departments.	
8 February	Ponape	Arrived by air from Guam (via Truk).	1,072
9 February	Ponape	Meeting with the District Administrator and his staff. Visited district hospital, agricultural station and intermediate and elementary schools.	
10 February	Ponape	Visited Pacific Islands Central School. Meeting with the students in the auditorium. Meeting with staff members of PICS. Public meeting.	
11 February	Ponape	Visited Catholic Mission school and Kapingamarangi Village. Departed by M/V <i>Kaselehlia</i> for Kusaie.	
12 February	Ponape	On board M/V <i>Kaselehlia</i> .	
13 February	Kusaie	Arrived by M/V <i>Kaselehlia</i> from Ponape. Meeting with local officials. Visited hospital, elementary and intermediate schools and the ruins. Public meeting.	250
14 February	Pingelap	Arrived by M/V <i>Kaselehlia</i> from Kusaie. Visited elementary school, leprosarium, and Taro community field. Held public meeting.	179
15 February	Ponape	Arrived by M/V <i>Kaselehlia</i> from Pingelap. Meeting with Ponape District Congressmen and municipal officials.	187
16 February	Kwajalein	Arrived by air from Ponape.	667
17 February	Majuro	Arrived by air from Kwajalein. Visited hospital, elementary and intermediate schools. Attended public meeting.	276
18 February	Jaluit	Arrived by air. Held public meeting and inspected typhoon-affected areas and rehabilitation work.	230
	Majuro	Returned by air from Jaluit. Attended Marshallese community dinner given by the Marshallese people.	138
19 February	Ailinglapalap	The Mission divided itself into two groups; one group visited Ailinglapalap island by air.	357
	Laura	The other group visited Laura island by boat.	58
20 February	Rongelap	Arrived by air from Majuro. Toured Rongelap Village and held public meeting.	872
	Majuro	Returned by air from Rongelap.	
21 February	Kwajalein	Arrived by air from Majuro. Departed by motor launch for Ebeye Village. Toured the village. Held public meeting. Returned to Kwajalein.	276 7

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Distance covered (in statute miles)</i>
22 February	Truk	Arrived by air at Moen Island from Kwajalein (via Ponape).	1139
23 February	Moen Island	Visited hospital, intermediate school, Moen Village and model elementary school, Machitiu Village elementary school, Tunnuk Village and St. Cecelia School.	
	Uman	Departed by boat from Moen Island. Held public meeting.	
	Dublon Island	Arrived by boat from Uman. Toured the island.	
	Moen Island	Returned by boat from Dublon.	7
24 February	Tol Island	Departed by boat from Moen Island. Visited Protestant Mission school and cacao plantations in villages. Held public meeting.	
	Moen Island	Returned by boat from Tol Island. Public meeting.	30
25 February	Moen Island	Visited agricultural station, exhibition of handicrafts and St. Xavier High School. Conference with Agriculture and Fisheries Department staff members. Tour of trading companies. Private interviews. Meeting with Congress Hold-Over Committee.	
26 February	Truk	Heard petitioners. Visited Falapenguets Island by boat.	30
27 February	Guam	Arrived by air from Moen Island. Meeting with faculty members of the Guam Territorial College.	641
28 February	Ulithi	Arrived by air from Guam. Toured the island and saw typhoon damage. Meeting with chiefs.	414
28 February	Yap	Arrived by air from Ulithi. Visited Money Bank.	115
1 March	Yap	Visited hospital, Yap Trading Company, agricultural station, intermediate school and mission schools. Conference with joint session of the Yap Council and Yap Islands Congress.	
2 March	Yap	Boat trip to Tomil municipality. Visited elementary school. Held a meeting with the chiefs. Attended Yapese feast.	7
3 March	Yap	Conference with District Administrator.	
3 March	Palau	Arrived Koror by air from Yap. Meeting with District Administrator and his staff. Visited constabulary, hospital nursing school, agricultural station, and entomology laboratory.	291
4 March	Palau	Left Koror by boat for Melekeiok on Babelthuap Island. Held public meeting. Returned to Koror.	58
5 March	Koror	Free	
6 March	Koror	Visited Palau Museum, public intermediate and elementary schools and mission schools. Visited District Court and held discussions with the judges of the Court. Visited Malakal dock and the Fisheries Development Project, including fishermen's "Co-operative", boat-building shop, trading companies and other retail stores. Meeting with economic development group and businessmen. Reception given by Mission.	
7 March	Koror	Public Meeting at Community Center. Meeting with individual petitioners. Meeting with Palau Council. Attended Palauan feast given by the people.	
8 March	Angaur Island	Arrived by air from Koror. Public meeting.	44
	Guam	Arrived by air from Angaur Island. Reception given by the Mission.	869
9 March	Saipan	Arrived by air from Guam. Conference with Naval Administrator and staff. Visited intermediate and elementary schools, Saipan farmers' market, mission schools, agricultural experimental station. Public Meeting.	136
10 March	Saipan	Visited hospital. Meeting with members of Saipan Legislature.	
	Tinian	Arrived by air from Saipan. Toured San José Village. Visited dispensary and Tinian elementary school. Meeting with Tinian Congress and general public.	12
	Guam	Arrived by air from Tinian.	124
11 March	Guam	Meeting with the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas and staff officers. Meeting with High Commissioner and heads of departments.	
12 March	Guam	Free.	
13 March	Rota	Arrived by air from Guam. Conference with District Administrator and staff. Visited hospital, agricultural station, intermediate and elementary schools. Held public meeting.	58
	Guam	Returned by air from Rota. Meeting with the High Commissioner.	58
14 March	Honolulu	Arrived by air from Guam via Wake Island). Crossed international date-line.	3,839
15 March	San Francisco	Arrived by air from Honolulu.	2,450
16 March	New York	Arrived by air from San Francisco.	2,580
TOTAL			26,269

ANNEX VII



MAP NO. 1169 REV. 1 UNITED NATIONS APRIL 1961

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

2104 (XXVII). Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1961

The Trusteeship Council,

Having examined, at its twenty-seventh session, the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1961,⁸

Having heard the oral observations made by the representatives of the United States of America concerning the said report,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Visiting Mission and of the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* of the work accomplished by the Visiting Mission on its behalf;

3. *Draws attention* to the fact that, at its twenty-seventh session, in formulating its own conclusions and recommendations on conditions in the Trust Territory concerned, the Council took into account the recommendations and observations of the Visiting Mission and the observations of the Administering Authority thereon;

4. *Decides* that it will continue to take these recommendations, conclusions and observations into account in future examinations of matters relating to the Trust Territory concerned;

5. *Invites* the Administering Authority concerned to take into account the recommendations and conclusions of the Visiting Mission as well as the comments made thereon by the members of the Council;

6. *Decides*, in accordance with rule 99 of its rules of procedure, that the report of the Visiting Mission and the text of the present resolution shall be printed.

*1173rd meeting,
14 July 1961.*

⁸ *Official Records of the Trusteeship Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 2, document T/1560.*