

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

Calendar of International Conferences and Meetings¹

Scheduled August Through October 1963

Inter-American Ministers of Education: 3d Meeting	Bogotá	Aug. 4-
UNESCO/BIRPI African Study Meeting on Copyright	Brassaville	Aug. 5-
U.N. ECAFE Seminar on Geochemical Prospecting Methods and Equipment.	Bangkok	Aug. 5-
U.N. Seminar on the Rights of the Child	Warsaw	Aug. 6-
BIRPI African Seminar on Industrial Property	Brassaville	Aug. 12-
17th International Film Festival	Edinburgh	Aug. 18-
ICAO International Conference on Air Law	Tokyo	Aug. 20-
International Criminal Police Organization	Helsinki	Aug. 21-
U.N. International Conference on Travel and Tourism	Rome	Aug. 21-
ILO Iron and Steel Committee: 7th Session	Cardiff, Wales	Aug. 26-
Centenary Congress of the International Red Cross	Geneva	Aug. 27-
U.N. ECOSOC Preparatory Committee for the Conference on Trade and Development.	New York	August
ECE Steel Committee	Geneva	Sept. 9-
IMCO Maritime Safety Committee: Extraordinary Session	London	Sept. 10-
U.N. Human Rights Seminar on the Status of Women in Family Law	Bogotá	Sept. 10-
52d Conference of the Interparliamentary Union	Belgrade	Sept. 12-
GATT Committee on Budget, Finance, and Administration	Geneva	Sept. 16-
U.N. ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning: 8th Session.	Bangkok	Sept. 16-
5th FAO Conference on Wood Technology	Madison, Wis.	Sept. 16-
U.N. General Assembly: 18th Session	New York	Sept. 17-
ICAO Limited Southeast Asia Regional Air Navigation Meeting	Bangkok	Sept. 17-
12th Pan American Child Congress	Buenos Aires	Sept. 22-
U.N. ECE Coal Committee	Geneva	Sept. 23-
IAEA General Conference: 7th Regular Session	Vienna	Sept. 24-
ITU CCITT Working Parties of Study Group IV	Geneva	Sept. 24-
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea: Symposium on the Measurement of Abundance of Fish Stocks.	Madrid	Sept. 25-
Executive Committee of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees: 10th Session.	Geneva	Sept. 30-
U.N. ECAFE Subcommittee on Electric Power: 9th Session	Bangkok	Sept. 30-
International Council for the Exploration of the Sea: 51st Statutory Meeting.	Madrid	Sept. 30-
ILO Technical Conference on Employment Policy	Geneva	Sept. 30-
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation, International Development Association: Annual Meetings of Boards of Governors.	Washington	September
Caribbean Organization Council: 4th Meeting	San Juan	September
PAHO Executive Committee: 49th Meeting	Washington	September
WHO Regional Committee for the Western Pacific: 14th Session	Port Moresby, Papua	September
GATT Negotiations on U.S. Tariff Reclassification	Geneva	September
8th Round of GATT Tariff Negotiations	Geneva	September
U.N. Conference on Cocoa	Geneva	September
U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space	New York	September
UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission: 3d Session	Paris	September

¹ Prepared in the Office of International Conferences, July 18, 1963. Following is a list of abbreviations: BIRPI, United International Bureaus for the Protection of Industrial and Intellectual Property; CCITT, Comité consultatif international télégraphique et téléphonique; ECAFE, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; ECE, Economic Commission for Europe; ECOSOC, Economic and Social Council; FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization; GATT, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; IAEA, International Atomic Energy Agency; ICAO, International Civil Aviation Organization; ICEM, Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; ILO, International Labor Organization; IMCO, Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization; ITU, International Telecommunication Union; OECD, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; PAHO, Pan American Health Organization; U.N., United Nations; UNESCO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; UPU, Universal Postal Union; WHO, World Health Organization; WMO, World Meteorological Organization.

UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission: Communications Panel.	Paris	September
OECD Ministers of Science	Paris	Oct. 2-
U.N. ECE Timber Committee: 21st Session	Geneva	Oct. 7-
ICEM Executive Committee: 22d Session	Geneva	Oct. 7-
GATT Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions	Geneva	Oct. 7-
ITU Extraordinary Administrative Radio Conference	Geneva	Oct. 7-
ICEM Council: 20th Session	Geneva	Oct. 14-
IMCO Assembly: 3d Session	London	Oct. 18-
11th Pan American Railway Congress	México, D.F.	Oct. 18-
U.N. ECE Committee on Trade	Geneva	Oct. 21-
BIRPI: Committee of Experts on Problems of Less Developed Countries in Field of Industrial Property.	Geneva	Oct. 21-
U.N. ECA Conference on African Electric Power Problems	Addis Ababa	Oct. 21-
GATT Committee III on Expansion of International Trade	Geneva	Oct. 21-
UPU Consultative Committee on Postal Studies: Management Council.	Washington	Oct. 28-
ICAO Air Traffic Control Automation Panel: 3d Meeting	Montreal	Oct. 28-
ICAO Visual Aids Panel: 3d Meeting	Montreal	Oct. 28-
IMCO Council: 9th Session	London	Oct. 29-
International Lead and Zinc Study Group: 7th Session.	Geneva	October
South Pacific Commission: 25th Session	Nouméa	October
WMO Regional Association VI (Europe): 4th Session	Vienna	October
IA-ECOSOC: 2d Annual Meeting at Ministerial Level	São Paulo	October
IA-ECOSOC: 2d Annual Meeting at Expert Level	São Paulo	October

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Following are statements made in the United Nations Trusteeship Council by M. Wilfred Goding, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and U.S. Special Representative in the Trusteeship Council, and Vincente N. Santos, President, Marianas District Legislature, Saipan, and adviser to the U.S. Special Representative.

OPENING STATEMENT BY MR. GODING, JUNE 5

U.S./U.N. press release 4212

It is a privilege to be here again this year as Special Representative for the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. I am especially grateful for the opportunity to report to members of the Council at this particular time. The past year has been a very eventful year—the most eventful year, I am convinced, since the territory became a

¹ For a statement made by Mr. Goding in the Trusteeship Council on May 31, 1962, see BULLETIN of Aug. 13, 1962, p. 264.

trusteeship area. It has been a year of unusual progress as well as one of major trial.

A full record of our activities of fiscal year 1962 is given in the written report² which already has been placed in your hands. In this oral report, therefore, I shall summarize only briefly the major advances and setbacks that have occurred within the past year, especially as they relate to the programs and plans that have been discussed at these sessions during the past 2 years. I shall then be glad to attempt to answer any questions you may wish to ask. As always, the Administering Authority looks forward to receiving comments and suggestions of the members of the Council.

Before I begin a résumé of the past year's activities, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Micronesian people. I am constantly and increasingly reminded of their innate abilities, of their kindness and generosity, of their loyalty and devotion to demo-

² *Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1962* (Department of State publication 7621); for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (75 cents).

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cratic principles, of the rising generation's capacity to accept the responsibilities of their chosen professions and to provide the leadership that should enable them to decide their own destiny in the world of nations in the reasonably near future, and perhaps sooner—more rapidly than would have been thought possible a few decades ago.

It is these qualities of the Micronesian people which are mainly responsible for the splendid human relations existing in the Trust Territory, which was so well expressed by a recent visitor from Fiji who, after traveling through the islands, remarked that although good race relations prevailed elsewhere in the Pacific, they could not be compared with the easy relations and complete acceptance of all races by each other which is so apparent in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

At this point I would also like to say that one of the most gratifying experiences of the past year has been the vastly increased and growing interest and effort in Micronesia that has taken place among all segments of the U.S. Government, as well as among many private agencies and individuals, not only in the United States but, indeed, in many areas of the world.

Not only the interest but the active support and direct aid of those agencies in a position to help was forthcoming when needed. This willingness, or indeed this eagerness, to help was demonstrated time and again during the past year. It was demonstrated when the Administering Authority sought, and was successful in acquiring, new legislation and greatly increased funds with which to intensify its efforts in all fields of endeavor. It was demonstrated when an outbreak of poliomyelitis occurred in the Marshall Islands, with the result that the disease was checked before it could spread to other areas of the territory. Again, it was demonstrated recently when Typhoon Olive swept over the Marianas District, leaving in its wake a great deal of damage and destruction.

The interest of the U.S. Government in the islands of the Trust Territory has made itself apparent in many other ways. An Interdepartmental Task Force comprised of members of various Federal agencies, which had been set up the year before, was active during this period

in working for needed legislation and providing other assistance. The 87th U.S. Congress passed a bill which included the Trust Territory in those areas which could receive Federal assistance in case of disaster, and this became law last June when President Kennedy approved it.

Had it not been for this last-named action, the Trust Territory administration would have been sorely pressed to provide emergency needs and permanent repairs resulting from the recent typhoon. My colleagues and I have just come from the island of Saipan, to which we moved our headquarters a year ago and over which the eye of the typhoon passed. This was the first major storm to strike Saipan in 49 years and one of the most severe in the island's recorded history. Miraculously, no lives were lost. But the storm damaged or destroyed homes, farms, schools, hospitals, churches, commercial garden crops, and Government installations of all types in Rota and Tinian as well as in Saipan.

Because of the Congress' and the President's action last June, assistance was available immediately. The President declared the stricken Marianas a major disaster area, and within 24 hours needs had been surveyed and plans made for assistance. The American Red Cross, together with the Department of Agriculture, will dispense food as long as the need exists. With the aid of nurses from the U.S. Navy hospital in Guam, typhoid inoculations were given to all residents in the stricken areas. A representative from the President's Office of Emergency Planning surveyed damage to public facilities such as schools, power plants, water plants, dock facilities, and other Government buildings and estimated the damage at over \$2 million. Rehabilitation work already has begun. Assistance also has been given to help replace houses and local businesses.

Administration

When I appeared before this body a year ago, I presented a reassessment of our needs in the fields of education, economic development, public health, and major construction. This analysis highlighted the fact that we need to set a much more rapid pace in the development of

the Trust Territory. To do so meant vastly increased appropriations.

Accordingly, a budget of \$15 million was requested for the current fiscal year. It is with a great deal of gratification that I am able to report that the full amount of the request was approved by the Congress. This is an increase of over 100 percent over the prior year's appropriation and compares with annual appropriations which had approximated \$7 million for all functions of government for the previous several years.

Active support for the increased appropriation came from all levels of government—from the Office of the President, the Department of the Interior, the Department of State, the Bureau of the Budget, the congressional committees concerned, and the U.S. Congress itself. All agreed wholeheartedly that the Administering Authority could meet the challenge it faced only by launching a vastly accelerated program.

Enactment of a new law was necessary before the increased appropriation could be approved, since a statutory limitation of \$7.5 million for Trust Territory administration had earlier been set by Congress. Our first step thus was to have the appropriation ceiling lifted. This was accomplished with the passage by Congress of a new authorization law in July 1962,⁶ which enabled us to request \$15 million for our 1963 operations.

Because the new law did not become effective in time for the increased appropriation to be included in the general appropriations bills for fiscal year 1963, it was necessary to submit a supplemental request for consideration of the newly authorized appropriation. Accordingly we submitted a supplemental budget to bring our 1963 appropriation up to the total of \$15 million authorized. Enactment was carried over to the 88th session of the U.S. Congress, and on May 17 of this year we received the second half of our increased appropriation.

Although this delay temporarily held up some aspects of our accelerated construction program, the intervening period was used to good advantage in the perfecting of our plan-

ning. When the money became available we were able to move more expeditiously into our construction program.

Other administrative events of major and far-reaching import took place during the year under review. The first was the unification of all the territory under civilian administration. By Executive order of the President,⁷ the former Saipan District was placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior on July 1, 1962.

The turnover of the former Saipan District to us by the Department of the Navy was accomplished in a smooth and exemplary manner and the naval administration is to be commended for the cooperation we received during this complex operation. The integration of Saipan District also enabled us to bring about another long-sought amalgamation—that of unifying all the Mariana Islands into one district. On July 1, 1962, the Marianas District was created from the former Rota and Saipan Districts. Two events, long sought by the people of the Mariana Islands as well as by recent visiting missions and the Trusteeship Council, thus were brought to successful culmination at the beginning of the year under review.

Along with the unification of Saipan Island and the Northern Mariana Islands with the rest of the territory went another historic event, that of the transfer of the headquarters of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to Saipan Island, thus establishing a provisional capital of the territory for the first time within its own boundaries. These two historic events have brought about increased cooperation amongst the people of the territory and have stimulated greater political cohesion. The establishment of headquarters on Saipan has also enabled us to utilize to the maximum the services of qualified Micronesians on the headquarters staff as well as to make easier our program of inservice training. In every headquarters department there are now Micronesian staff members, with all districts being represented.

Last year I set forth in detail the range of headquarters staff positions occupied by Micronesians, and I will not repeat here except to say

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⁶ For a statement by President Kennedy, see BULLETIN of Aug. 13, 1962, p. 272.

⁷ For text, see *ibid.*, May 23, 1962, p. 887.

that in most areas the number has appreciably increased. Additionally, more than 50 clerical and other positions formerly held by U.S. citizens when we were located on Guam now are filled exclusively by local citizens.

The replacement program continued also at the district level. In Palau, Mr. Takeo Yano became the first Micronesian to be appointed assistant district administrator in administration affairs on a permanent basis. Altogether, during the past year, some 65 Micronesians were placed in professional and senior executive positions in the Trust Territory, an increase of 150 percent over the previous year. There are 100 Micronesians holding senior positions, making up approximately half of all the professional and top-level positions in the administration.

We are also continuing the analysis of wage scales in the territory. Because of budgetary limitations we have been unable to make a complete wage-scale readjustment, although a start was made last October, when a substantial salary adjustment was made covering most of the lower and middle pay rates. An additional salary adjustment is scheduled for July, soon after the beginning of the new fiscal year. This wage increase will be instituted at all levels, with special attention being given to the elimination of any inequities that still exist.

A wage adjustment was also put into effect during the year for the Kwajalein area, and in January 1963 the differential paid to Micronesians when they are employed in districts other than their own was raised from 15 percent to 25 percent.

Political Advancement

Under the guidance of the new headquarters Political Affairs Office, the political development program was speeded up considerably. This section is composed of a political affairs officer, who is both a political scientist and lawyer, and two Micronesian assistant political affairs officers, both holding degrees in political science. As each district congress met, it received technical advice from the Political Affairs Office, thus aiding immeasurably in legislative drafting and in the improvement of legislative procedures.

The political highlight of the year was the

Council of Micronesia session held in late September and early October in Koror, Palau. This was the first time that the Council of Micronesia had met within the territory's boundaries, and its deliberations resulted in recommendations and resolutions which will profoundly affect the future political development of the territory. The Council resolved that a true legislative body be created as soon as possible and, to achieve this end, established a Legislative Drafting Committee to begin preliminary work on the drafting of a constitution.

At a meeting last fall the Council adopted an official Trust Territory flag in order that the territory might have a symbol of unity and identity. This flag, a miniature set of which I am pleased to present to members of this body with the compliments of the Council of Micronesia, consists of a circle of six white stars on a field of blue. Representing the six districts of the territory, the white stars also stand for peace, with the blue background symbolizing freedom and loyalty.

The Council also voted to hold a special session in March 1963 at the provisional capital in Saipan to consider the preliminary report of the Legislative Drafting Committee. This special session resulted in preliminary recommendations on the part of the Council as to the makeup of a legislative body. These recommendations are currently under study. While there are many steps still to be taken before a true territorial legislative organ can come into existence, I am more than ever confident that well before 1965 we shall have an effective territorial legislative organization operating in the territory.

Political progress continued also on the municipal and district level. The most important political event of the year on the district level was the formation and chartering of the Marianas District Legislature. Chartered on January 7, 1963, the new body convened its first session on March 4, 1963. With the creation and chartering of the Marianas District Legislature, the people of the district for the first time through their chosen representatives have a forum for the solution of problems facing the entire district, since only municipal legislative bodies existed previously in Saipan, Rota, and Tinian.

Two significant events of general social and political import occurred this past year. On August 2, 1962, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service announced that visas for entry to the United States on the part of Trust Territory citizens no longer would be required when a citizen was proceeding in direct and continuous transit from the Trust Territory to the United States. All that a Trust Territory citizen now needs to enter the United States as a nonimmigrant is sufficient official identification. Certain minor regulations, such as security of official acceptance by a school, however, still are in effect for Trust Territory residents who are applying for entrance as students.

A very significant event was the Executive order signed by President Kennedy on August 21, 1962, which, among other things, directed that regulations relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands be revised to facilitate free entry of United States citizens, United States investment, and United States-flag vessels into the area with the exception of Eniwetok, Bikini, and Kwajalein, which will continue to be under the control of the Department of Defense. In ending his message, the President stated: "I intend that these actions I have taken will foster responsible political development, stimulate new economic activity, and enable the people of the islands to participate fully in the world of today."⁵ This step, I believe, will do much to aid us in accomplishing the President's stated objectives.

Economic Development

Without question the economic highlight of the year was the signing of a basic agreement with a major United States seafood company under which the company will establish a commercial fishery industry in the Palau District. Several other commercial fishery concerns also conducted surveys in the territory during the year, exploring possibilities for similar or related commercial fishery projects. The opening of the territory to outside private investment has drawn much attention from industrial

⁵ For texts of a White House announcement and a statement by President Kennedy, see *ibid.*, Sept. 10, 1962, p. 384.

concerns. Surveys have been conducted by representatives of the pineapple and sugar industries, as well as by other industries.

An Economic Development Loan Fund established by the Administering Authority, in which was placed an initial increment of \$100,000 this past year, has stimulated the development of small business and small-scale business enterprises. This loan fund is an addition to the present chartered trading company loan fund, out of which loans were also made during the year. The rules governing this latter fund, however, restrict loans to chartered trading companies. We are now seeking the removal of the present restrictions and plan to merge this fund with the general Economic Development Loan Fund.

Additional funds for the Economic Development Loan Fund have been requested for this forthcoming year. To date, the fund has granted outright loans as well as served as guarantor for commercial bank loans. By this latter method, the use of the loan fund has been expanded considerably. Loans made or achieved during the year ranged through a variety of small-scale business enterprises. It is hoped that the fund can be rapidly expanded to make or underwrite large-scale development loans.

The year witnessed continued rapid expansion in credit unions and cooperatives, the number more than doubling that of the previous year. Others have submitted charters and by-laws for consideration or are in the preliminary stages of organization. Training in cooperative principles and procedures also was carried out through district conferences, and a major training session was held last fall in Saipan for delegates from all districts.

Five districts now have branch banks, the latest branch having just this month been opened in the Ponape District Center. Only Yap District now lacks a branch bank. The growth of the local banks, as well as the flourishing of credit unions, is eloquent witness to increased economic development. A few of the Council members present today may recall that the Special Representative 6 years ago reported on the results of a territory banking survey conducted for us by a banking concern. That survey was very pessimistic and reported that there appeared to be little opportunity for establish-

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ment of branch banks in the foreseeable future. We now have five branches and indications of more to come.

Although our outlook for commercial fishery development at long last appears promising, we are not neglecting our own fishery development projects. A small school of fisheries completed the first year of operation in Palau, and some 25 young men are undergoing training in tuna fishing methods at the present time on tuna boats in Hawaii. Our pilot fishery project at Palau moves forward steadily. A boatbuilding expert was hired this past year to serve as a consultant to the Palau Boatbuilders Association, and a loan was made to this group as well as technical assistance and aid given to enable the group to erect a boatyard.

Our production of copra now is reaching the level found before the disastrous typhoons of 1957-58 which so drastically cut production in the Marshalls, Ponape, Truk, and Yap. Well over 13,000 tons of copra were produced during the last fiscal year, even though only some 11,700 short tons had been sold at the close of last year. There was a sizable overall increase in copra revenue to producers, compared with the preceding year, as a result of increased production. The Copra Stabilization Fund shrank considerably, since the fund maintained a constant price throughout the year in spite of falling market prices. The copra picture has brightened somewhat recently. Prices are slightly higher, and decreased shipping costs enabled the fund a few months ago to realize the first profit on sales in over 2 years. If this trend continues, we hope to be able to bring the fund balance up to a more normal level and to raise prices paid to the copra producer.

Revenue from fish exports and vegetable produce again showed appreciable increase. Fish export revenue for the year was \$85,000, a small figure but one that is annually increasing as seen by comparison with last year's figure of \$65,000. When local and interdistrict sales are added, revenue from this source is close to \$200,000. Vegetable produce revenue, almost exclusively going to the islands of Rota, Tinian, and Saipan, increased to \$95,000 in fiscal 1962 as compared to \$68,000 for the previous year. Local farmers markets have expanded. Events

such as the opening of the Majuro road in the Marshalls have made possible the local sale of large quantities of fresh produce to the District Center in Majuro. In other districts, also, as road improvement has occurred, farmers have been able to get their produce to the central markets, where there is a constant demand.

Increasing reliance on local fresh produce, local meat, fish, and other local supplies is seen by comparing the volume of commodities imported in the territory. In 1961, with a population of some 77,913 people, total food imports came to \$2,329,181. In fiscal year 1962, although the population had increased to 80,980 people, food imports were reduced to \$1,833,190. Food imports still are high, but it is encouraging to note a downward trend. Canned fish is still imported in quantity, and it is our hope that this import can be cut considerably when the commercial fishing operation gets under way in Palau, since indirectly that operation will spur local production and consumption.

Coconut rehabilitation and replanting continues as do other developmental programs in subsistence and cash crops. Details of the agriculture program are given in full in our annual report. The cacao program is proceeding beyond expectations. Trees are beginning to bear, and barring any unforeseen calamity, commercial production of cacao as a major crop will become a reality within the next few years. The cacao subsidy program described in our report has been an unusual success. Through this program, as well as private plantings, there are now estimated to be close to 2 million cacao seedlings and trees growing in the territory, most in the Districts of Ponape, Truk, Palau, and Yap.

Ramie production also is showing unusual promise, and it is anticipated that the pilot project in Palau need be continued only for another year before local commercial development can take over. To enable the copra producer to make use of coconut-husk byproducts, coir fiber processing is being developed through a pilot project in Truk. The Farm Institute in Ponape concluded its first year of operation, and plans for expansion of this agricultural extension training are under way.

Continued emphasis is being placed on pro-

professional agricultural training at the university level abroad. This past year, 2 young graduates returned to the territory with degrees in tropical agriculture. Additionally, some 8 students have returned with advanced training ranging from 2 to 5 years in the field of agriculture. Six additional scholarship students are leaving this month for university training to join a group of some 12 other agricultural students already in school. Of this group, 4 are working toward advanced degrees while the rest are still on the lower level of undergraduate work. Special training in forestry methods and rice growing techniques also were offered Micronesian agricultural extension agents during the year.

The operation of the Micronesian Products Center resulted in an approximate doubling of handicraft income during the past year, mainly for the woodcarvers of Palau. The Center also indirectly sparked the formation of the Woodworkers Guild in that district. In the other districts the promise of an immediate and steady market stimulated women's organizations as well as individuals to develop better handicraft. Handicraft selection boards have been established in all districts; all handicraft is screened and evaluated prior to being sold to the Center. The result has been a marked increase in quality of product. An interesting side development has been the remaking of traditional artifacts and ancient objects by older craftsmen. Many of these traditional objects have never been seen before by the younger Micronesians. These copies have sold exceedingly well, and some are of a quality that exceeds even the original counterparts now to be found only in the museums of Europe.

The past year saw the beginning of tourism for the territory. While only a handful of true tourists managed to get to the Eastern Carolines or to Palau due to limited passenger capacity on our amphibious airplanes, which still must be used on these flights, a few nonetheless did manage. The Marianas, however, has a small but flourishing tourist business. Our DC-4 plane, which is depicted on page 82 of the annual report, has a seating capacity of 57 and makes three flights a week from Guam to Saipan and, I might say, in the past few months

almost always has been filled to capacity or near capacity. Additionally, two small private charter airlines located in Guam also fly between Guam and Rota-Tinian-Saipan carrying tourists as well as businessmen. A number of subsidiary business establishments already have resulted, and plans are under way for greatly increasing hotel accommodations.

Conditions have changed from those which prompted the distinguished former delegate from Bolivia in 1961 at the 27th session to express rather serious doubts about the future of tourism, when he rather ruefully complained that it seemed to him the only people who had access to the territory were members of the U.S. Navy, the administration, Spanish nuns, anthropologists, and United Nations representatives! The reverse is now true. His list, I assure him, is now a small minority. Tourists of various nationalities are now a frequent sight on Saipan. With the completion of land airfields in all districts and the use of larger land-based planes, we expect tourism to become an important aspect of the local economy.

Transportation

Several major advances can be recorded in the transportation area. The year saw the completion of the Truk dock and final dredging of the Truk harbor. A 3,500-ton motor vessel, the *North Star*, was acquired from the Department of the Interior and is now in service, renamed the *MV Pacific Islander*, thus providing a second major logistic vessel. We will be able to provide 35-day service between the district centers, Guam-Saipan, and Japan. This will more than double the frequency of passenger and logistic services to all districts. We plan also to retire the remaining uneconomical AKL-class vessels now operated in our field-trip service from service as soon as feasible and replace them with smaller, more economical and practical-type vessels. Two such new vessels already have been built to our specifications, the *MV Mitobi* and the *MV Kaselehia*, and are in service. Funding for an additional smaller field-trip vessel has been requested in our budget for the coming year.

As I previously indicated, on July 1, 1962, a DC-4 aircraft was placed in regular service be-

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tween Guam and Saipan. Carrying 57 passengers and appreciable cargo, this plane also is used to fly to Angaur in Palau and to Truk on a monthly basis or as need demands. Flights can now be made to Yap, with the opening of the new airfield there. When necessary, the DC-4 can also fly from Truk to Kwajalein-Majuro and back to Guam-Saipan by overflying Ponape.

Airfield construction is being accelerated, since movement of additional staff and essential supplies is going to be essential in support of our accelerated programs. Full utilization of DC-4 airplanes cannot be made until there are adequate land airfields at Koror and Ponape. A major accomplishment of the year was the completion of a 4,800-foot airstrip at Yap. Hazardous water landings now can be dispensed with there, and, equally important, more essential air cargo and greatly increased numbers of passengers can be carried. Work also has been started on the Palau airfield. We hope to put this field in operation before the end of the next fiscal year, which will permit conversion of service to the Western Carolines by DC-4 and other land-based planes. Improvements were made to the Truk and Majuro airfields as well as to airfields in Saipan. Ponape District, thus, is the last missing link in the needed chain of land airfields in the territory. The unusual ruggedness of Ponape Island poses special difficulties for airfield construction, but engineering surveys made last year have indicated that an airfield project is feasible. Additional engineering studies now are being conducted for the purpose of making a final site selection.

Considerable road improvement occurred during the year, some brought about completely through community-directed efforts while others were started as offshoots of major construction programs. The Marshall Islands District again demonstrated that roadbuilding on a coral atoll could be accomplished by determination, willingness to work on the part of the people, and minimum assistance from the administration. With the example of a 35-mile road built the previous year by the people of Majuro before them, the people of Arno Atoll

requested similar assistance from the administration in the form of a loan of a bulldozer and other equipment and constructed an 18½-mile road. Dedication took place a week ago, and Arno Atoll now, like its sister atoll of Majuro, has all the tiny islands of its atoll linked by a road. The Marshalls District now has some 44 miles of road that did not exist a little over a year ago.

On Yap Island, the Yapese people, through community effort, have achieved magnificent results in rehabilitating roads and bridges. This came about through assistance from the Yap airfield project. Using equipment on a loan basis whenever this could be made available, the people of Yap have rebuilt many miles of roads on their own initiative during the year. This is in addition to the road to the new airfield constructed by the administration. Bridges have been repaired, and within a very short time it will be possible to traverse the entire length of Yap Island by road.

Living as we do in a tropical climate, our physical facilities are subject to more rapid deterioration than is elsewhere normal. Our area also suffered greatly from the ravages of war. A limited budget in the past also kept our rate of new construction at a slow pace. The result was that, although a few new facilities were always being constructed, the majority of the territory's physical facilities such as roads, utilities, schools, hospitals, and public buildings were aged and often worn beyond the point of repair. To support our accelerated education effort and to provide the needed assistance to raise the territory's economic level, it is necessary that we accelerate almost every phase of our operating and maintenance activities.

For the year that is just drawing to a close, we requested and were granted \$7½ million for construction purposes. Four million dollars of this will be used in the accelerated elementary school construction program and \$3,300,000 in other construction activities. We have had well over a fivefold increase in our construction funds for this type of support activities.

For this coming fiscal year, due to start July 1, we have requested another \$6 million for accelerated construction; \$4 million to carry on

aspects of the accelerated school construction program; and an additional \$2 million to continue our construction program in such vital areas as public health, economic development, and the construction or improvement of airfields, roads, utilities, and transportation facilities. With this increase in our overall construction programs, we feel we shall be able to make a very great advance in all aspects of our work.

Education

Elementary Education

As I have already indicated, we are placing major emphasis on greatly expanded support of public elementary education in the territory. Of the present year's budget of \$15 million, over \$4 million is being used to construct some 240 classrooms and some 100 housing units for an approximate 140 American elementary school teachers. The bulk of the elementary school classroom construction and teacher housing must of necessity in most districts for the first year be in or near the district center, but our plans call for extension of the program until all public elementary schools are included. For the coming fiscal year, starting July 1, we have requested an additional \$4 million to continue the elementary school construction program. Thus, this coming year we hope to construct 243 additional new classrooms, making a grand total of 488 new elementary school classrooms. Some 128 additional teacher housing units will be erected to make a total of 228 teacher houses.

For education program operations for the coming year we have requested \$2,280,000, which is an increase of \$1,200,000 over the present level of education funding. Most of this program increase will be utilized in employment of approximately 140 elementary school teachers to staff the elementary schools which we are building in our accelerated education development program. The following year funds will be requested for an additional 100 American teachers to reach a total of 240. Within the next 2 years there will be at least one American teacher teaching in English in every public elementary school in the territory. Concurrently, a program of upgrading present Micronesian elementary teachers will be carried

out. This program will include inservice training on the job, special summer training sessions in the districts, attendance at our teacher institute in Ponape, and a vastly increased program of college training for present and prospective teachers in Guam, Hawaii, and mainland United States.

The scope and magnitude of the accelerated elementary education program is such that it is not possible in this brief exposition to convey details. For those members of the Council who may be interested in specific details as to implementation, as to degree and rate of speed of penetration into the outlying areas, I shall be pleased to furnish such details during the question period.

This tremendous increase of support of elementary school education will, of course, have great impact on all our other educational programs.

Many recommendations made by this Council over the past several years are incorporated in our accelerated education program and are either in the process of implementation or soon will be. One of these to which a great deal of attention has been given is that of the teaching of English and of using English as the medium of instruction in the elementary schools. This program already is being implemented at selected elementary schools in the various districts, and it will become a reality for all of our public elementary schools as American teachers arrive and start teaching. We intend to have as many as we can of the 140 American schoolteachers slated for the first year of operation on the job in the elementary schools with the opening of the school year this September. A crash program of classroom construction, teacher housing, and teacher recruitment currently is in full swing.

The vastness of our area, the differences inherent between the tiny low coral atolls and the sizable, mountainous, high islands, the difficulties of transportation, will mean a faster pace of development in some areas than in others. I assure the members of the Council, though, that no area will be overlooked and that the children in the remote coral atolls far from the district centers will as promptly as

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possible have the same elementary school opportunities as will their cousins in the more urban district centers.

Concern was expressed at last year's meeting by some members that the entrance age of elementary school children, which we had lowered to 7 years, still was high and that the entrance age should be set at 6 years. It is intended to lower the compulsory age of entrance to 6 years as our facilities permit. To set the compulsory school age at 6 years before we have sufficient teachers or classrooms would gain little. I am confident, however, that we will be able to place the entrance age at 6 years during this coming year. Currently there are hundreds of children of 6 years of age in our public schools. I might further add that our thinking on the elementary school level is going beyond this. Under study is the feasibility of eventually establishing a preprimary year of school which would concentrate on teaching children oral English before they enter first grade.

Junior and Senior High Schools

Implementation moved steadily forward on the establishment of consolidated junior-senior high schools. In all districts, other than Yap, the 10th grade was started in September 1962 and the 11th grade will be opened this coming September. Yap will start the 10th grade this fall. This past year some of the 10th-grade Yap students enrolled in the Pacific Islands Central School in Ponape, while a number went to Palau to take the special vocational arts course in the Palau high school. By the fall of 1964 all districts should have full 4-year high schools in operation.

Replanning of junior-senior high school building needs indicated the need for additional classroom buildings and dormitories for all districts. Some of these additional high school buildings had been completed or were nearing completion at the close of the fiscal year. A new classroom building was completed at Truk, and a vocational shop building was under construction; in the Marshalls two new classroom buildings and a school administration building were added to the high school unit; a new classroom building and a vocational arts building were completed at the Palau District high school.

The Pacific Islands Central School continued in Ponape but with a somewhat changed makeup, since most of the entering freshmen, other than Yapese students, were 10th-grade students from Ponape. Within another 2 years, the main student body at PICS will be predominantly Ponapean, and the original Pacific Islands School will have become the Ponape District high school. A new post-high-school unit, however, was added during the year. This was the interdistrict teacher training institute, which combines high school and postgraduate high school work with specialized training in teacher education. The teacher training institute was established at PICS due to this high school's somewhat central location and the established facilities already there. Additionally, a boys' dormitory and classroom building were constructed on the PICS campus for the institute. The aim of the institute is to upgrade schoolteachers. Teachers who do not have a full high school degree can work toward high school accreditation as well as earn credits in the teacher training institute.

Increased emphasis was given during the year to students in the field of higher education who were studying outside the territory. Some 239 students were in high school outside the territory, with all but 13 of these being in Guam schools. Most were on sponsorship arrangements whereby a student lived with a private family. The Trust Territory administration provided a full-time student counselor to look after their welfare, set up a system of reduced fares on the territory's planes and ships, and, additionally, in January 1963 the administration agreed to provide free transportation to Guam for all bona fide sponsored students.

Some 126 students also were studying in institutions of college level on Guam or abroad during the year. Of these, 65 were on full scholarship from the administration. During the year work began on a college dormitory at the College of Guam. Although primarily for scholarship students, the dormitory will be open to other Trust Territory students as well. A major increase in scholarships for the forthcoming school year 1963-64 will come about, since the number of district scholars has been increased from three per district to five per dis-

trict starting with the college term which opens this month. Thus there will be a 80-percent increase in the number of government scholarships this coming school year.

Public Health

Two new, modern hospitals were put into operation in the Trust Territory during the past year, one in Majuro in the Marshall Islands and the other in Saipan in the Mariana Islands. These, together with the new hospital that was opened in Palau 18 months ago, provide modern hospital facilities in three of our six districts.

New hospitals in the other three districts will be constructed within the next 2 or 3 years. Planning for hospital units in Truk and Ponape is now under way, and construction of the new Truk District hospital should be initiated during the next few months. Also, site studies for a new hospital in Yap have started, although actual construction will not be undertaken for another 2 years.

Some additional facilities are required on the three new hospitals already in use. The \$900,000 hospital complex that was opened in Saipan last September received considerable damage during the recent typhoon. Repair of the buildings was started immediately after the storm under the rehabilitation program of the Office of Emergency Planning and is expected to be completed within the next month. The hospital in the Marshalls is completed except for the construction of a few minor subsidiary buildings; and a new kitchen and dining hall wing is nearing completion in the hospital in Palau.

In addition to district hospitals our public-health expansion program calls for field hospitals to be located in key spots of population concentration away from the district centers. Three such subhospitals are now in operation at Rota, Kusaie, and Ebeye in the Kwajalein Atoll. The latter facility was completely renovated and modernized during the past year. These, together with nearly 100 outlying island dispensaries and the increased personnel needs of the new district hospitals, require the training of additional medical personnel—doctors, technicians, and nurses. In fact the shortage of trained personnel, especially nurses, is af-

fecting not only our hospital needs but our plans for improved outland health services.

Various steps are being taken to meet these growing demands. Our medical scholarship program is being increased. Presently 10 medical scholars are attending schools in the Philippines, Hawaii, and the United States working toward medical degrees. Also in process are programs for inservice and outside postgraduate training for our present medical officers. The recruiting of six doctors from the States is now under way, each to be a specialist in a different field of medicine. These will provide further and continuing inservice training in their special fields to our Micronesian doctors, one to be stationed in each of the six districts and to be rotated at intervals.

The Trust Territory continues to be faced with an acute shortage of graduate nurses. Not only do we not have enough graduate nurses, but there is a constant attrition in the ranks, for evidently the young men of the territory have found that nurses make excellent wives and mothers. We need at least 20 new graduate nurses a year for the next 5 years merely to meet the minimum expansion needs in all districts.

To meet this demand, the Trust Territory School of Nursing, presently located in Palau, will be moved next month to the island of Saipan, where temporary buildings will be occupied until permanent buildings can be constructed. Work already has started on the first of the new permanent School of Nursing buildings, which are to be an adjunct to the new Saipan hospital. The immediate move to temporary buildings will make it possible to double the present enrollment from 15 to 30, and further expansion to 50 or 60 students will be possible as soon as new buildings are finished.

In the field of dental services one of the most important events of the year was the graduation of 10 students from the School of Dental Nursing in December 1962. This was the school's first graduation. A new class of 10 students enrolled for the 2-year course in January of 1963. Preventive dental treatment was expanded not only at district centers but in all outlying areas during the year.

During March and April 1963 a public-health task force team under interdepartmental spon-

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sorship visited the territory to study and observe our public-health program. This visit was the result of one of the recommendations of the President's Task Force on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The team, consisting of a U.S. public-health expert, a sanitary engineer, and a nurse consultant, was accompanied by the program officer of the Office of Territories and is now engaged in preparing a report on their findings. We are looking forward with much interest to the team's report and recommendations, since we are seeking at all times to improve the health service in the territory.

It is with regret that I must report on two events in public health that were severe blows to the Trust Territory. The first of these tragic events was an outbreak, in early January 1963, of type I virus polio at Ebeye, Kwajalein Atoll, in the Marshall Islands District. More than 200 cases of poliomyelitis, with 11 deaths, resulted in the district; 88 percent of the cases were children under the age of 7 years. Some 50 patients, nearly all below the age of 7, were left with significant residual paralysis.

An immediate mass vaccination program using Sabin oral vaccine and application of strict quarantine regulations confined the epidemic to the Marshall Islands. A mass oral vaccination program also was at once launched throughout the rest of the territory for type I polio, and in all districts the final stage of the mass inoculation program for type II and III polio currently is under way. When this is finished sometime next month, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands will be one of the very few areas in the world where a hundred percent polio vaccination coverage has been accomplished.

Again, when our need was urgent, we received prompt and generous support and assistance from the Department of the Interior, the U.S. Navy, the Transport Company of Texas in Kwajalein, the Communicable Disease Center of the U.S. Public Health Service, from other agencies, and from many generous individuals.

Equally important is the aid that has been pledged for the long-range rehabilitation program that will be needed for the afflicted chil-

dren. Special polio clinic facilities will be constructed at the new Majuro hospital, special equipment is being procured, and staff are receiving specialized training.

To help us meet the costs of long-range rehabilitation, we are receiving the unstinting support of the American Red Cross, which is providing a physical therapist, and the National Foundation, which is providing services of specialized polio treatment teams, as well as transportation funds and funds to provide braces for children who will need special care and treatment in Honolulu. The Shriners Crippled Childrens Hospital in Honolulu, for its part, has offered to provide hospitalization for those children who must be sent to Honolulu for specialized treatment. The bulk of the affected children, however, will be cared for and treated at the polio clinic we are adding to the new hospital in Majuro.

The other tragic event was the loss a month ago of our Director of Public Health, the late Dr. Harrie E. Macdonald. More than any other person, he was responsible for the solid foundation of our present public-health system. He had confidence and pride in the competence of our Micronesian doctors and in their ability to conduct public-health programs in the districts. Having brought the territory's Public Health Service to this point, he was working at the time of his death on the first phase of an expanded program of training for our Micronesian doctors.

Land and Claims Settlement

With the appointment of a Land and Claims Administrator on the headquarters staff, land matters of all types have been expedited during the past year.

The land dispute involving the entire island of Angaur in the Palau District and dating from 1908 through the administrations of the Germans and Japanese as well as ours was brought on June 8, 1962, to a successful conclusion. Some 1,980 acres of land formerly held in public domain were deeded to private owners. A similar dispute of 20 years' duration involving all of Arakabesan Island in Palau was settled in August 1962. Over 90

percent of Arakabesan Island was returned to private ownership, and private claims to the remainder of the island were released. Homesteading in Palau also was expedited, with over 1,700 acres being homesteaded, and an additional 4,000 acres were opened for homesteading on Babelthuap and Koror Islands.

In the Marshalls, eminent domain cases were heard by the High Court concerning government use of land on three small islets in the Kwajalein Atoll. Judgment was entered in two cases and compensation allowed in the amount of \$40,359.46 for use rights to 71.1 acres.

As the U.S. representative has already informed you,* legislation which would provide a means for judicial settlement of the land claims on Kwajalein Island and Dalap Island of Majuro Atoll presently is under consideration by the U.S. Congress. The bill, in brief, would permit the claimants to file a petition with the United States Court of Claims for just compensation. It provides also for administrative settlement by the High Commissioner if the claimants desire to seek this procedure within limits of payment which are set by funds already appropriated. The bill was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and is scheduled for hearing by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs next week.

In Ponape District the active land release and homestead program continued at a rapid pace during the past year. Of special interest is the program whereby former holders of Japanese leases, who still occupy the land they leased under the Japanese administration, are eligible to receive quitclaim deeds for their land. Over 200 such quitclaim deeds have been issued, and many hundreds more are being processed. Hundreds of Ponapeans who have held land of this nature on tenuous leases for several decades at long last are receiving title to this land.

In the new Marianas District vast areas of land formerly held as in use by the Administering Authority are being released. Since July 1962, over 7,600 acres have been released from this category and placed in the public domain

* For a statement by Sydney R. Yates, U.S. Representative on the Trusteeship Council, on June 5, see U.S./U.N. press release 4217.

and are available for homesteading purposes. Additional releases currently are being sought.

Status of Displaced Rongelapese

The annual Rongelap survey was conducted in March 1963 by a joint AEC[Atomic Energy Commission]-Trust Territory medical team and reported the general health of the Rongelapese to be satisfactory, with no further discernible aftermaths of the fallout found. A bill to compensate the people of Rongelap was passed by the United States House of Representatives on April 1 and is now under consideration in the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Conclusion

Acceleration of education and construction activities is under way, and we intend to press forward with programs of acceleration in public health and in political, social, and economic development fields. We have the wholehearted support of the people of the territory. With this, and the continued aid of the Administering Authority, I have confidence that our programs will move forward with ever-increasing speed on all fronts.

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

STATEMENT BY MR. SANTOS, JUNE 5

U.S./U.N. press release 4218 dated June 6

It is an honor for me to attend this meeting of the Trusteeship Council. I consider this an unusual honor due to the fact that this is the first time I have traveled outside of the Pacific Trust Territory area. I would like to extend to the Council warm greetings from the people of the Trust Territory. At the same time I feel certain that I will gain a very profitable experience during my stay and participation at this meeting.

I am very grateful to the Government of the Trust Territory and the United States for this

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opportunity to serve as an adviser to the United States delegation. For the past 10 years I have been engaged closely in teaching on the purpose and functions of the United Nations and its various organs. My students have spent many hours studying the activities of this body, and they recognize that the United Nations and this particular Council is an important instrument for helping the progress of humanity everywhere on the face of the world.

I am pleased to inform the Council that the people of the Trust Territory are very conscious of the functions of the Trusteeship Council and the activities which this Council has undertaken in the past to assist the territories to meet their needs. Our people look toward the United Nations as a great organization to bring about good relations among nations, to help bring freedom to all peoples, and to keep the peace and security for the enjoyment of all mankind. Perhaps we are more conscious of the need for peace, since our island was one of the major battlefield areas of World War II. We have seen what war does; we have had our homes destroyed and lost our loved ones. We do not want this to happen again in any place in the world.

I am from Saipan, having been born in Garapan, Saipan, in 1933. I started my schooling during Japanese administration but had only 1 year of schooling before the end of the war. After the war I entered an American school and in 1951 graduated from the Pacific Islands Teacher Training School, which was then at Truk.

I started teaching immediately after graduation, first in one of our elementary schools. In 1952 I became a teacher in the district junior high school and have been teaching in the junior high school since that time. By profession I am a social science and history teacher and have been concerned mainly with civics, a field which is very important in our new and developing political life. Currently, in addition to handling social science classes, I serve as assistant principal for the new public high school of the Marianas District.

I am a Member of the Council of Micronesia and also a Congressman in the new Marianas District Legislature. Prior to this, I had the

privilege of serving as a Congressman in the Saipan Municipal Congress, as Legislative Secretary from 1960 to 1961 and as Vice Speaker in 1962.

I am fortunate to have traveled and visited all of the district centers except that of Yap. These trips have given me firsthand information on the political movements and aspirations of each district. The trips were made under the auspices of the Council of Micronesia, which formed three subcommittees—political, economic, and social—to study conditions in the territory. I was elected to serve as a member of the political subcommittee for 1961-62. Our committee visited each district, meeting with the district congresses' officials and other important leaders.

I had the privilege to sit with the Ponape, Palau, and Marshall Congresses while they were in session. I was astonished at the performance and the ability of the men who were striving to better the living conditions of their people. It was through education that these men acquired the necessary knowledge to help them proceed and move forward toward a certain goal in which they believe men ought to live. These men, of course, are the leaders in their own communities. Many have left their homes in order to obtain the required knowledge to assist their people. We believe that education makes the dream of these men come true. It is education that makes everything possible in our modern civilization.

People in the Trust Territory feel that education is a vital necessity to procure better living. More and more young men and women all over the Trust Territory are interested in getting higher education; they are forever in search of ways to acquire higher levels of education. The Government of the Trust Territory is aware of this particular matter and has increased scholarships this year to meet the need. District congresses also are appropriating funds for additional scholarships and special training.

Parents in the Trust Territory today understand the importance of education. They have come to a point where they have to modify the old traditional beliefs that sons and daughters should always stay at home with the family.

Today many of our children are away from their parents—either attending school on Guam, PICS on Ponape, in the United States, and elsewhere. Because of this change on the part of the parents also, many Micronesians are now holding many important positions both in the district centers and at headquarters in Saipan. These positions fall in all categories—political, economic, social, education, judiciary, et cetera. This is quite evident, especially in the Public Health Department, where all the hospitals in the districts are headed by Micronesians.

It is perhaps worth mentioning the person responsible for the progressive movement which has been achieved in the field of health, for he is a man who will always be remembered in the hearts of the Micronesians. He is the late Dr. Macdonald. We owe him our respect and honor for his untiring efforts and devotion toward the improvement of health in the Trust Territory.

In the Department of Education two districts are headed by Micronesians. There are two young men working now in the Political Affairs Office at headquarters, and each district has political affairs officers. I believe the Council is aware of the gradual improvement of Micronesian employment conditions in the Trust Territory. Many important jobs are held by Micronesians today. This is possible because of advanced training and schooling offered by our Government.

One of the most significant events which took place on July 1, 1962, was the unification of the administration of the Trust Territory under civil government. I know that the Council is pleased with this result. With the new change in administration, Rota District was incorporated with Saipan District and a new district formed: the Marianas District. Immediately, the leaders in the Marianas, with the assistance of the political affairs personnel from headquarters, initiated the creation of a District Legislature. After several weeks of preparation and planning, the members of the Charter Convention adopted the District Legislature Charter for the Mariana Islands.

In March of this year the Marianas District Legislature convened its first session in the his-

tory of the Marianas. This is a manifestation of the political progress which is taking place in the Trust Territory. I was honored to be elected its first President.

An important event was the transfer of Trust Territory headquarters onto the soil of the territory. This transfer will bring the people of the territory closer together. It will bring more understanding and cooperation among the people of the Trust Territory and at the same time strengthen the feeling of political unity. This unity was manifested during the special session of the Council of Micronesia, which was held at headquarters, Saipan, this past March, when the major issue of formation of a Territorial Congress was discussed. The primary objective of the session was to decide whether the body should be a bicameral one or unicameral. After a lengthy discussion on this matter the Council finally decided, by a majority vote, to recommend for consideration the bicameral system. Personally, I favor the unicameral system. At this stage of our development, such a body would, I feel, be less complicated.

Another item worthy of mention is the interest of people in their government. This is manifested through the many elections held in the past. More and more people are participating during the elections. It used to be that a candidate needed only a handful of voters to be elected; very few people were interested in the affairs of their government. But today, at least in my district, a candidate must work day and night for his election. People are aware of the importance of good government, and they judge a candidate's ability and performance accordingly.

In the Marianas, where we have political parties, especially on the island of Saipan, people are very conscious of their government. The political leaders who hold seats in the Municipal Congress and the District Legislature must accomplish results, or else they will not be re-elected at the next election. Personally, I would like to see other districts adopt political parties. I know that political parties are new in our territory, but they are not new in the world. Political parties, I feel, help insure that qualified candidates run for office and provide better public officials.

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Social conditions in the Trust Territory are progressing rapidly. People are gaining better understanding and appreciation of the 20th-century civilization, and health conditions are improving under the supervision of public-health personnel. Trust Territory students are studying for medical degrees. Nurses are also playing a very important part in the improvement of health. Without their assistance, the doctors would find it difficult to accomplish their tasks. A few months ago a polio protection program for the whole Trust Territory was initiated.

Perhaps this is an appropriate time to mention the typhoon which hit the Marianas. Typhoon Olive, with winds of 115 miles and gusts up to 123 knots, smashed into Saipan on April 30 of this year. Saipan was severely damaged. Among the major damages was the destruction of part of the new district hospital. The supply warehouses and public works buildings suffered great damages. Power lines were down. About 95 percent of all houses on Saipan had suffered some damage, with about 30 percent total destruction of local buildings. Three villages suffered damages, the worst being Tanapag, then Chalan Kanoa and San Roque. No lives were lost, however, and only one minor injury resulted during the typhoon.

The people are very grateful for the generous assistance from different groups and organizations. The U.S. Navy in Guam provided transportation for inspection teams, shipment of medical supplies, and naval hospital personnel to help in administering typhoid inoculations. The American Red Cross and other agencies gave immediate assistance. As a resident of Saipan, and on behalf of my people, I wish to extend to all the people, groups, agencies, and organizations who have extended their assistance to us in one way or another our appreciation, which also goes to the Government of the Trust Territory for its quick and generous assistance during the time of disaster.

In the field of economic development, the territory is progressing also. Many business enterprises, both large and small, are helping to boost the economy of the territory. At the same time, the Government is providing experts in the field of economics, both in the districts and at headquarters level.

We are trying our best to share in the development of these problems of our islands. We look toward the Council for advice and guidance.

Before I withdraw, I wish to extend my appreciation for this opportunity to appear in the presence of this Council. And, lastly, for this great organization, the United Nations, I pray that the many hours of meetings and debates will bring success in the maintenance of happiness, peace, and security for all mankind.

**CLOSING STATEMENT BY MR. GODING,
JUNE 17**

U.S./U.N. press release 4223

May I first express my appreciation and that of my colleague, Mr. Santos, for the many courtesies shown to us by members of the Council during this meeting. Mr. Santos, who cannot be with us today, will take back to Micronesia a deeper understanding of the role of this body and a new appreciation of the interest and concern of the Council in the affairs of our islands.

For my part, this year's review has been a most stimulating one. As High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, I am deluged, if I may use this term, during the year with the minutia of our many-sided activities. I find it refreshing and rewarding to have the opportunity to receive the analytic comments and views of the members of the Council, many of whom have devoted years to working on problems of administration not dissimilar in broad outline to those we face in the Pacific Trust Territory. Seen through your eyes, certain of our problems take on new aspects, new dimensions, and different meaning. I can assure you that my staff and I give careful and serious consideration to the recommendations that emanate from this body.

I am particularly appreciative of the many encouraging comments made during the closing statements on the progress achieved during the past year and on our new accelerated program of development. I say "appreciative," not in a personal sense, but in terms of my staff, Micronesian and American, who have worked together as a team under trying conditions to

put this accelerated program into action. The distinguished representative of the United Kingdom commented on how the "bounding energy of the New Frontier" had been applied to the Pacific area. I might add that we have met an equal response on the part of our Micronesian people. If our programs succeed, it is in large measure due to the cooperation, the patience, the willingness, and the energy of the Micronesians themselves.

The distinguished representative of Australia has noted that in our political development program we have been guided by the concept that political advancement should be an evolutionary process which evolves through the will, the needs, and desires of the people of the territory. That this is the pattern desired by our people is shown over and over in the debates of the district legislatures, in the deliberations of the Council of Micronesia, and in the discussions of local municipal councils. One of our younger and highly respected political leaders expressed this concept with the words: "We must learn to walk before we can run."

I have participated for the past 2 years in the Council of Micronesia deliberations and have had the privilege of sitting as an observer at several of our district congress sessions. I have been deeply impressed by the political growth that has taken place, at the maturity of judgment that is being demonstrated by elected officials, and by the willingness of our Micronesian leaders not only to accept the privileges but also to assume the responsibilities of democratic self-government. I cannot at this point predict exactly when in the near future the present Council of Micronesia will become a functioning territorial legislative organ. I can assure the Council though that a sound and representative legislative body is in the making and that I regard it as a great honor and privilege to participate in its formation.

At a previous session the distinguished representative of the United Kingdom commented that in any area the touchstone of political advance must be the will of the people. Here in the Pacific Trust Territory I feel that there is a legislative body which is evolving through the will of the people and at the pace desired by them. There is no question that political ad-

vancement on a territorial level is entering the final stage; we have learned to walk, and soon we will be running. Thus, at the risk of repetition, I repeat again that I have every confidence that well before 1965 a truly representative territorial legislative body will be operating in our territory.

It was pointed out by the distinguished representative of New Zealand that the shape of the new legislature has been discussed and defined at some length by the Council of Micronesia. The Council's recommendations are now under study. We have been able to obtain the complete text of the Council of Micronesia recommendation on the framework of a proposed territorial legislature, and this has been distributed to all members of the [Trusteeship] Council. The other resolutions and recommendations of the October 1962 and of the March 1963 sessions of the Council of Micronesia will be made available to the 1964 visiting mission. These recommendations also will be treated in detail in our next annual report, which will be examined at next spring's session of the Trusteeship Council. The distinguished representative of New Zealand is correct when he noted that the steps that remain are largely technical ones.

Local Participation in Government

The past year witnessed major strides of the Council of Micronesia toward its eventual destiny and has also seen other major political advances. The adoption of a Trust Territory flag as a political symbol has done much to strengthen the unity of the people of our several districts. For the first time in the long history of the islands, the people have a flag which is theirs—a flag designed by one of them and chosen by their elected representatives. This may seem a relatively small thing, but it is nonetheless of tremendous significance in warding a widely separated group of island people together and creating a sense of "national unity."

The deliberations of the Council of Micronesia during its two sessions this past year reveal a significant trend from political parochialism of a district level to a broader "national" feeling. Whereas in earlier meetings

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specific district problems tended to dominate the sessions, the sessions of the past year stressed common problems and joint ways of solving them. One district congress president in writing to his counterpart in another district stated this feeling of "oneness" in these words: "Divided we cannot proceed, united we cannot fail." There is no question that a "Micronesian self," in the terms described by the distinguished representative of New Zealand, is emerging in the territory.

Through charter change and technical assistance we have strengthened district legislatures to enable them to function more efficiently in a more representative and democratic fashion and to take over larger lawmaking responsibilities at the district level. Technical assistance also has been given to local governments and local officials. At all levels election supervision has been provided, and our political affairs section has given advice and aid in the formation of political parties.

I would like to assure the distinguished representative of China that we are giving careful attention to political development on the municipal level. Our program of chartering is progressing satisfactorily, and, through our expanded political affairs staff at both the district and headquarters level, we are now able to provide training sessions for local officials. The formal chartering of a local municipality is important, but equally important is the need for trained local officials who understand how to conduct the functions of municipal government within the framework of its charter. The people themselves must not only be willing to accept the privileges of self-government, but they must be prepared to shoulder the responsibilities that go along with these privileges.

I am most appreciative of the penetrating comments made by the distinguished representative of New Zealand in his closing remarks. He rightly pointed out that though a territorial legislature must be the focus of political consciousness, the "Micronization" of the executive side is no less important. He noted that preparation of schedules for replacement of expatriates is one way of achieving the goals of a replacement program. This in essence is what we are doing. A manpower review committee was established this past year to screen all new

hires as well as renewal of contracts of all present non-Micronesian employees to insure that Micronesians are being placed in posts for which they qualify.

I can assure the distinguished representative of Liberia that with the unification of all the territory under civilian control on July 1, 1962, most of the disparities noted by the 1961 visiting mission as between the former District of Saipan and the rest of the territory have been removed. With the second increment of our wage-scale adjustment scheduled for next month, wages for administration employees will be uniform throughout the territory. Our accelerated elementary education program will provide equal elementary schools and equally qualified teachers in all districts. The former Saipan Copra Stabilization Fund has been merged with the larger Trust Territory Copra Stabilization Fund.

Economic Potential of the Territory

A very important as well as provocative question was posed by the distinguished representative of Australia when he asked what is the proper point of balance between social development, economic development, and political development in an area such as ours. That political advancement is not necessarily dependent upon economic self-sufficiency has been dramatically illustrated over and over by the birth of new nations during the past 10 years. Nonetheless, neither political advancement nor social development will mean much if the economic growth lags too far behind. The distinguished representative of Australia has also noted that our territory, in common with other island areas of the Pacific, possesses certain unique characteristics—the small land area, the tremendous ocean distances that must be traversed, and the relatively small populations which provide only limited sources of manpower. Often it is hard to see, given these limiting factors, how economic self-sufficiency can ever be attained in an island area such as ours. Perhaps the islands of the Pacific Trust Territory may never reach self-sufficiency, but as the distinguished representative of New Zealand commented, who can say what possibilities exist until all have been explored?

That our great economic potential lies in the sea is unquestionable. Here lies the hidden wealth of Micronesia; here lies the great hope of its future. Farming the sea must be achieved if the islands of the Pacific are to achieve a sound economic base. The opening of the area to commercial fishing concerns is only the beginning step in the development of an intensive local fishing industry which in time should provide livelihood for thousands of our people. I assure the distinguished representative of Liberia and the distinguished delegate from China that we fully share the feeling that this major resource must be protected for the Micronesians. This is a paramount feature in all our considerations, and, I might add, this aspect is fully accepted by every American industry which has demonstrated interest in our area. Provisions for training of Micronesians, for them to hold stock, and provisions for eventual purchase of equipment and plants by local investors are an essential feature of any negotiations we undertake.

The taming of the sea in other respects will be equally important to our islands. Paramount here are the worldwide experiments of desalination of sea water. Many areas of the world will have vast new horizons open to them once this barrier has been breached and low-cost and simple methods of desalination have been achieved. To us it will mean that hundreds of tiny islands now not habitable can be put to use. It will mean vastly increased production of all types of crops in our world of island atolls.

Another area in which we have keen interest is that of the use of solar energy. We are investigating all possibilities of how solar energy experiments can be put to use in our region. Pilot projects using simple solar devices for cooking purposes, for small-scale refrigeration units, and for solar batteries for power uses are under consideration for certain of our islands.

Agricultural Diversification

Hope has been expressed here that more effort will be made to diversify our present agricultural export crops, i.e. copra and cacao, in order that the local agricultural

economy will not be completely dependent upon the fluctuating world market of these two products. Through experimental pilot projects and through subsidy programs we are encouraging the development of other crops which have commercial value. The production of ramie fiber, coir fiber and its byproducts, limited lumber production, papain, tapioca starch export, export of bananas, and many other items, all have real economic potential. While I do not envisage any of these becoming a major source of income, combined with a major cash crop such as copra or cacao they can provide an important secondary source of income. Thus I hasten to assure the distinguished representative of France that we are in agreement with his viewpoint that we must strive for economic diversification.

Many other aspects in the economic field are receiving careful attention. Serious attention, for example, is being given to the possibility of ricegrowing in our area. Three of our districts, Ponape, Palau, and the Marianas, have good potential for ricegrowing, and next month we are starting a pilot project to demonstrate that ricegrowing, both by the wet as well as dry method, is economically feasible for these three districts. While we cannot look forward to completely supplying all of our local rice demands, I feel confident that in time we can greatly cut down rice imports, which now average close to a half million dollars a year.

The potential of meat producing is great. Our high islands should be able to supply almost all of our fresh meat requirements. Saipan, Rota, and Tinian Islands of the Marianas District, Ponape Island, and Kusaie Island have the most potential for development of a livestock industry, and already many thousand head of cattle are found in these islands. With faster and better means of transportation, adequate freezing and storage facilities, a local meat industry meeting our own consumption, as well as exporting considerable quantities of beef to Guam, should become an important segment of the economic life of the above three districts.

Potentials exist for many small-scale industries which could provide products and commodities now imported from outside. Much of

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our clothing could be manufactured locally; our soap production could be vastly increased.

I am indebted to the distinguished representative of Liberia for her very helpful comments on economic development and am particularly grateful that she pointed out that we had made no mention of Micronesian participation in economic planning. This was an omission on my part, since we do have considerable Micronesian participation in present economic planning. It is my strong conviction that the territory's economic development will not be meaningful unless Micronesians participate to the fullest extent on all levels of economic activity and planning. Each district now has active economic development boards. The Subcommittee on Economic Development of the Council of Micronesia plays an important role in assessing economic needs, and its recommendations have been carefully considered by us.

The assistant economic development officer in the headquarters economic section is a Micronesian. Two Micronesians serve on the Copra Stabilization Board, and this coming year several Micronesian members will be appointed to the board of directors which will be formed to control the economic development fund. Thus I can assure the Council that Micronesians are closely associated with economic planning in the territory. We look forward to the recommendations which will be forthcoming after the new economic, social, and political survey is completed. From the recommendations of this group, plus our present economic plans, I feel we will be able to draw up, as suggested by the distinguished representative of New Zealand, a long-range, comprehensive economic development guide for the territory.

Programs in Educational and Social Fields

The representative of UNESCO [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization] drew attention to one of the major problems in the field of elementary education—that of the inability of many of the municipalities to bear the local costs of education. We are devoting major attention to this aspect in our accelerated education program, and I have already described our proposals in

detail in my opening statement as well as during the questioning period. However, I would like to add that in addition to building new schools, the recruitment of American teachers, the training of Micronesian teachers, there are several other equally important aspects to which we are devoting attention. The first of these is a program of equipping elementary schools with suitable school furniture and teaching aids and the furnishing of free books and supplies for all public school students. Formerly only minimum aid was extended in this field, and here a major change is being made. This coming year, for example, the expenditure for elementary school equipment and supplies will run into several hundred thousand dollars.

In cooperation with the district legislatures we have instituted a system of subsidizing elementary school teachers salaries. While the basic salary is still being paid out of district revenues, the central government now provides a considerable subsidy which is added to the salary of all elementary school teachers who meet minimum certification standards. Further, during this coming year it is our intention to review present elementary school teacher salary levels and to bring them in line with salaries which are paid in our Micronesian Title and Pay Plan. Since the district legislatures desire to continue their support of elementary schools, the raising of teachers salaries at all levels will mean an increased subsidy on the part of the central government.

I am also pleased to assure the distinguished representative of Liberia that we are providing additional opportunities for study in the metropolitan country. This year, for example, some 10 to 12 additional students will be going to the University of Hawaii; others will be going to universities in the mainland United States, while others will be attending the College of Guam.

The College of Guam, a month or so ago, received accreditation as a 4-year college and greatly expanded programs in all academic fields are now under way. The College of Guam has many potentials for our use. It is strategically located with respect to the Western Carolines, the Marianas, and the Eastern Carolines region. It has an imposing campus and a physi-

cal plant whose eventual cost will run into several million dollars. Its staff is well qualified, and many are specialists on the Pacific area. The College of Guam can well become a center for Pacific studies. It has the added attraction of being close enough to all our districts to enable our students to return home at regular intervals to visit their families. This is an aspect which means a great deal to our students, particularly those who are married. Thus, although in general I would agree with the distinguished delegate from Liberia on the value of an institution of higher education within the territory, it is my feeling that it would be somewhat premature and uneconomical for us to attempt to build a college when we have such ready access to the College of Guam.

This does not mean, however, that we will not continue to expand higher education facilities in certain selected fields of study within the territory. I have already indicated our expansion plans for our nursing school, as well as our teacher training institute. These will be further expanded. Similarly, our School of Dental Nursing will be strengthened, as will our farm institute, which provides extension training on a post-high-school level for local agricultural agents.

There appears to be some misunderstanding with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands' not using the United Nations scholarship programs. Over the past 10 years there has been an average of two United Nations fellowships received annually by Trust Territory citizens. These have covered a variety of fields ranging from study of radio broadcasting in New Zealand and Western Samoa to public-health activities in Japan and the Philippines, to community development study in the Philippines, Burma, and Jamaica, and social development grants in Hawaii and elsewhere.

Most of the Council members have remarked favorably on our greatly increased appropriations, particularly in the field of elementary education. I am indebted though to the distinguished representative of New Zealand for pointing out that provision of additional money does not remove all the stumbling blocks. He has rightly noted that all educational progress

in a sense consists in the replacement of one set of problems for another. This, indeed, Mr. President, can be said to be an aspect of all progress and growth—problems are never completely solved, for new and different ones constantly arise.

What we are attempting in all our education programs is to equip our Micronesian young people to better solve the problems which inevitably will face them in their changing world. It is our contention that the most immediate problem lies in expanding and improving education at the elementary school level. This belief has brought about the launching of a vast, accelerated program in this field.

Our next stage will be acceleration in secondary school education and in the vital field of adult education. Here also is a great challenge to be met, for, unless we can bring the older generation within the orbit of the changing world, our accelerated education program on the elementary and secondary level could serve to create a gulf between the young and old. There is great eagerness among our adult population for education—education for their children and education for themselves. For our part we intend to provide facilities to meet the educational needs and desires of this vital portion of our population.

We share the concern expressed by the distinguished representative of Liberia on the needs of the tuberculosis control program. We are endeavoring to strengthen the program of tuberculosis control in all districts. BCG vaccination continues, new and more potent drugs are constantly being introduced, and we are stressing preventive aspects as well as treatment of this disease. TB control teams have been established in each district and will be greatly strengthened under our accelerated public-health program. The special assistant to the Director of Public Health devoted full time this past year to organizing tuberculosis control work in the Marshalls District. Our expanded medical program calls for a tuberculosis specialist to be added to our staff. We are determined that this dreaded scourge will be brought under control in the Pacific Islands. Funds for public-health activities for the year we are about to enter on July 1, that is fiscal

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year 1964, have been appreciably increased over funds of the past year. For the next fiscal year, an even greater acceleration is planned and expansion of all aspects of our public-health program will be carried out.

Problems Connected With the Outer Islands

We still have unique problems connected with the provision of education, health services, social services for the inhabitants of those small islands we have come to term the "outer islands." I would be among the first to admit that these problems have not been adequately met in the past, mainly because of insufficient transportation services. These outlying islands with their small populations, however, represent only a small fraction of our total land area and only a small minority of our population. We must, of course, meet the demands of the outlanders and fully intend to do so, but there is a point at which economic practicability must enter into the picture. The distinguished representative of China touched on this point when he suggested that it might be worth while for the administration to consider ways and means of encouraging small isolated groups to move to more populated areas and join larger communities. In certain of our small islands, the total population consists of only 10 to 30 individuals, and the islands on which they live often are a hundred miles or more from the district center or other populated areas. In the main, these islands have little to offer economically, and the young adults increasingly move to the district center or other populated regions. Thus we are left with small, isolated groups made up of elderly people and young children. There is no question but that eventual amalgamation of tiny groups of this nature will come about.

The question as to how to achieve a proper balance between the programs at headquarters, the district centers, and the outlying areas is one to which we have given a great deal of thought. I agree with the distinguished representative of China that more attention needs to be given to decentralization, not only to insure that our programs reach into the isolated out-island areas but also into the hinterland region surrounding the district center area in which the great bulk of our population reside. Much

of the problem of attracting and keeping our educated young people in the village level will disappear as we open these hinterlands to the conveniences of modern life possible under local resources. It is not enough simply to station a well-trained teacher, a doctor, a nurse, or an agriculturist in an outlying area. They must be able to put into practice what they have learned, and they, as well as the people of the outlying region, should be able to participate in improved standards of living.

It is this goal that we are striving for in our accelerated education program by providing the means whereby an elementary school far from the district center will have equal facilities and as well trained teachers as do the schools in the urban centers. Our public-health program calls for expansion of hospital service to the population centers outside the district centers through the building of field hospitals. The building of roads, the extension of public utilities insofar as this is feasible, into the hinterland area must be an important phase of any program of development. These items have high priority in our present program, and even greater emphasis will be placed on them in our expanding program, which calls for acceleration in all fields of endeavor.

I am pleased to be able to report at this time that the typhoon rehabilitation program for the Mariana Islands is progressing most satisfactorily. On June 11 President Kennedy allocated \$1,300,000 for the special rehabilitation program I described in detail in my opening statement, and this will enable us to move forward rapidly in the reconstruction of damaged facilities in Saipan, Rota, and Tinian. The Administering Authority shares the hope expressed by members of the Council that a speedy solution to the longstanding problem of the Kwajalein land claims, as well as compensation for the people of Rongelap, will soon come about. My administration earnestly hopes that these two areas of doubt and uncertainty can be cleared up well before this Council convenes next spring.

It has been our practice, Mr. President, each year to circulate immediately upon the return of the Special Representative to the territory the summary records of the Trusteeship Coun-

cil, in order that the people of the territory may read for themselves the complete transcripts of the meetings here. Not only are these summary records distributed in considerable quantity, but our local radio stations use them in special broadcast programs. I can assure the Council that the deliberations of this body are followed with keen interest by the people of the Trust Territory. Before the 1st of July records of this meeting will be distributed throughout our territory.

In closing, Mr. President, may I express again my appreciation for the many helpful comments brought forth at this meeting and thank you and the members of the Council for the interest expressed in the affairs of the Trust Territory.

Current U.N. Documents: A Selected Bibliography

Mimeographed or processed documents (such as those listed below) may be consulted at depository libraries in the United States. U.N. printed publications may be purchased from the Sales Section of the United Nations, United Nations Plaza, N.Y.

Economic and Social Council

- Fifteenth Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Note by the Secretary-General transmitting to the Council an extract from the report of the 19th session of the Commission on Human Rights. E/3737. April 1, 1963. 19 pp.
- Report of the ad hoc committee established under Council resolution 851 (XXXII) on coordination of technical assistance activities. E/3750. April 18, 1963. 24 pp.
- Economic and social consequences of disarmament. E/3736. May 13, 1963, 12 pp.; Add. 1, May 10, 1963, 21 pp.; Add. 2, May 13, 1963, 12 pp.; Add. 3, May 13, 1963, 14 pp.
- Technical assistance activities of the United Nations. E/3757. May 13, 1963. 77 pp.
- Provisional agenda for the 86th session of ECOSOC. E/3755. May 14, 1963. 17 pp.
- World campaign for universal literacy. E/3771. May 15, 1963. 84 pp.
- U.N. conference on the application of science and technology for the benefit of the less developed areas. E/3772. May 21, 1963, 91 pp.; Corr. 1, June 10, 1963, 1 p.; and Add. 1, June 3, 1963, 173 pp.
- General review of the development, coordination, and concentration of the economic, social, and human rights programs and activities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and the International Atomic Energy Agency as a whole: report of the Special Committee on Coordination. E/3778. May 27, 1963. 13 pp.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Coffee

International coffee agreement, 1962, with annexes. Signed at New York September 28, 1962. Entered into force provisionally July 1, 1963. Notification received of undertaking to seek ratification: Nicaragua, June 26, 1963.

Finance

Articles of agreement of the International Development Association. Done at Washington January 26, 1960. Entered into force September 24, 1960. TIAS 4007. Signature: Upper Volta, May 2, 1963. Acceptance deposited: Upper Volta, May 13, 1963.

Labour

Instrument for the amendment of the constitution of the International Labor Organization. Dated at Montreal October 9, 1946; entered into force April 20, 1948. TIAS 1868.

Admission to membership: Algeria, October 19, 1962; Burundi, March 12, 1963; Jamaica, December 28, 1962; Rwanda, September 18, 1962; Trinidad and Tobago, May 27, 1963; Uganda, March 28, 1963.

Law of the Sea

Convention on fishing and conservation of living resources of the high seas;¹

Convention on the continental shelf;²

Done at Geneva April 29, 1963. Ratification deposited: Australia, May 14, 1963.

Convention on the territorial sea and contiguous zone.

Done at Geneva April 29, 1963.³

Ratification deposited: Australia (with reservations), May 14, 1963.

Convention on the high seas. Done at Geneva April 29, 1963. Entered into force September 30, 1962. TIAS 5200.

Ratification deposited: Australia (with reservations), May 14, 1963.

Optional protocol of signature concerning the compulsory settlement of disputes. Done at Geneva April 29, 1963. Entered into force September 30, 1962.³

Signature: Australia, May 14, 1963.

Maritime Matters

Inter-American convention on facilitation of international waterborne transportation (Convention of Mar del Plata). Signed at Mar del Plata June 7, 1963. Entered into force on the 30th day following the date of deposit of the fifth ratification or adherence.

Signatures: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (with reservation), Colombia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, Peru, United States, and Uruguay, June 7, 1963.

¹ Not in force.

² Not in force for the United States.

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