

of general and complete disarmament we should give priority to reaching agreement on measures which will halt the arms race now. If we do not, our task of achieving general and complete disarmament will become ever more difficult.

Many of the measures which have been successful so far follow that philosophy. We now have a test ban treaty,⁷ which limits the development of larger nuclear weapons. We have an Antarctic treaty, which prohibits the spread of weapons to an area of the earth where they are not now present.⁸ We have a General Assembly resolution (A/RES/1884 (XVIII)) against the spread of nuclear weapons to outer space.⁹ We have announced reductions in the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons—reductions which should slow down the race for ever-larger stockpiles of such material and, we hope, lead to a cutoff in its production.

Each of these steps limits in some way the production or proliferation of armaments. Each thereby serves our immediate objective of calling a halt to the arms race.

We would move much further toward this goal by adopting the cutoff, the freeze, and the measures we have proposed to stop the spread of nuclear weapons to nations not now controlling them. Moreover, our ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament would be brought closer.

The Problem of Verification

During our last session we discussed collateral measures in greater depth than ever before. Many delegations raised questions about a problem which has seemed so many times to make agreements here more difficult. That problem is verification. To assist the Conference in getting out of this difficulty, my delegation intends to discuss verification in more detail at this session. In particular, we will discuss it as it relates to our proposals for collateral measures.

Verification should be sufficient to assure nations that their security is not being jeopardized

through clandestine violations by other nations. This must have been what Foreign Minister [Andrei A.] Gromyko had in mind when he observed:

Our country does not intend to take anyone at his word. . . . Nor do we expect others to take us at our word.

Our Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, elaborated on the same point early in this Conference.¹⁰ He said:

No government, large or small, could be expected to enter into disarmament arrangements under which their peoples might become victims of the peridy of others.

In other affairs, accounting and auditing systems are customarily installed so that the question of confidence need not arise. Confidence grows out of knowledge; suspicion and fear are rooted in ignorance. This has been true since the beginning of time.

Let me make this point clear: The United States does not ask for inspection for inspection's sake. Inspection is for no purpose other than assurance that commitments are fulfilled.

With that principle in mind, the United States has attempted to design its collateral measures so as to reduce the scope of inspection while providing the necessary assurance of compliance.

We fully recognize that many nations have facilities which cannot be opened to inspection at this time. Certainly my Government has sensitive facilities of this kind, but that does not mean we cannot find a way to reconcile this need with the need for verification. Indeed, that should be one of our primary tasks.

The formulation of verification proposals requires hard work and careful preparation by all of us. The United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and other agencies of my Government have devoted tens of millions of dollars to research programs designed to reconcile the need to provide assurance and the need to protect sensitive facilities. Experts from some of our leading industrial and other concerns and specialists within our Government have devoted many hours to that end.

The verification plans which we will elaborate at future meetings are the end product of that

⁷ For text, see *ibid.*, Aug. 12, 1963, p. 239.

⁸ For text, see *ibid.*, Dec. 21, 1959, p. 914.

⁹ For text, see *ibid.*, Nov. 11, 1963, p. 754.

¹⁰ For text of a statement made by Secretary Rusk before the Conference on Mar. 15, 1962, see *ibid.*, Apr. 2, 1962, p. 531.

effort. Inspection would be confined to those objects—and only those objects—which must necessarily be placed under scrutiny to provide assurance that commitments are fulfilled. In the freeze and the cutoff, for example, the production plants to be regularly observed would be limited to those of a particular type. We would also limit the scope of the inspectors' observations within those plants so as to inhibit their receipt of information which might be of military value. In neither the freeze nor the cutoff would there be inspection to verify the levels of retained armaments.

That is also true of the mutual destruction of B-47's and TU-16's.¹¹ Here the inspectors would look only at the actual destruction of bombers. They would not explore the country-

side to find out how many bombers remained on each side after the bombers were destroyed.

Our purpose in describing verification is clear. We believe a detailed analysis of this subject is essential in order to move us forward toward early agreement on meaningful alternatives to the arms race.

The United States is ready to conclude firm agreements in each of the areas I have mentioned. It is also ready to consider any other reasonable proposal.

My instructions are to pursue every practical means for halting the arms race and reducing armaments. This would be important, first of all, for peace; but it would also permit us to devote more of our energies and resources to building a greater society for all mankind.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Following are statements made in the United Nations Trusteeship Council on May 28 by M. Wilfred Goding, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and U.S. Special Representative in the Trusteeship Council, and Thomas Remengesau, adviser to the U.S. delegation.

STATEMENT BY MR. GODING

U.S./U.N. press release 4402

It is a privilege and honor to appear again before this body as the Special Representative for the Administering Authority of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.¹ The year which is just concluding has been notable in several respects. It was highlighted by the visit of the sixth United Nations visiting mission and

also marked the end of our first full year of operation of a tremendously expanded program in almost every phase of our operations but most particularly in the field of elementary education.

The 1964 visiting mission, which spent approximately 6 weeks in the territory, was, I believe, the most widely traveled of any visiting mission. By plane, boat, jeep, truck, and other miscellaneous conveyances, the mission traversed the territory from one end to the other, meeting with elected councils, district legislatures, holding public gatherings as well as having numerous conferences with administration officials and Micronesian citizens. The 1964 mission had several distinctions. One senior member, the distinguished delegate from China, had served as chairman of the 1960 mission and, thus, was able to bring to the mission a perspective based on firsthand personal analysis of local conditions. The distinguished chairman, the Honorable Frank Corner, brought to the mission his very special knowledge of the Pacific area. The mission also had

¹¹ For background, see *ibid.*, Apr. 20, 1964, p. 641.

¹ For a statement made by Mr. Goding in the Trusteeship Council on June 5, 1963, see BULLETIN of Aug. 5, 1963, p. 207.

the unique distinction, I believe, of having the first woman member ever to serve on a visiting mission. The distinguished member from Liberia, the Honorable Angie Brooks, proved to be a real inspiration to the women of the territory. The mission was an extremely conscientious and hard-working group, meeting patiently for long hours with various committees and delegations and accepting the discomforts of travel in a remote area with equanimity and cheerfulness. The mission also was the first to travel to the southernmost of our island groups, making a flying trip to our Polynesian atolls of Nukuoro and Kapingamarangi.

On behalf of the Administering Authority, I wish to thank the chairman, Ambassador Corner, for a very intensive and useful report and to assure him and the Council that the recommendations of the mission will be given the fullest possible consideration.

In view of the very detailed report of the visiting mission which has been provided the Council,² as well as our annual report for fiscal year 1963, which is up for review,³ I shall in this presentation sketch only briefly the highlights of our programs since last June 1963 to the present time. I wish to assure the Council that I am, as in former sessions, ready to respond to any questions the members may have or to present additional information which may be desired on any of our programs.

Administration

As I reported to the 13th session, the Congress of the United States in July of 1962 raised our legal authorization for appropriations from \$71½ million to \$171½ million, thus enabling us to present greatly increased appropriation requests. For fiscal year 1963, the Congress appropriated \$15 million, much of which was earmarked for the accelerated elementary education program. A similar appropriation of \$15 million was provided for the year we are just concluding, that is, fiscal 1964, and I am grati-

² U.N. doc. T/1620.

³ *Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1963* (Department of State publication 7676); for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402 (\$1).

fied to report that for next year (which will open on July 1), an appropriation of \$17½ million already has been approved by the House of Representatives and by the Senate Appropriations Committee. It now only awaits final action by the Senate, where I have every expectation that this much increased budget will receive approval as it already has in the House of Representatives.

During the session I shall comment on what I feel we have achieved to date with these increased appropriations and what we expect to achieve in the next several years. I wish here only to stress that our annual appropriation was more than doubled last year and that another very substantial increase is anticipated this coming year.

We were enabled in September 1963 to grant a major upward hourly salary adjustment for the majority of the Micronesian Government employees in the A and B levels of the Micronesian Title and Pay Plan. Similarly, the annual salaries for Micronesians occupying senior professional and executive positions were adjusted upward with an average increase of well over 25 percent.

Supplemental benefits for Micronesian workers also were established. As an interim measure prior to the establishment of a retirement system for Micronesian employees, a death-benefit program was instituted which provides lump-sum cash payments to designated survivors of Micronesian employees who die while in the service of the Government. A sick-leave program for Micronesian employees, similar to that enjoyed by the U.S. civil service worker, also was instituted this past year. We recognize that these and other measures of this nature will be of an interim nature until a workable social security system can be developed for the Micronesian workers.

I am pleased to report that the turnover of senior administrative positions to qualified Micronesians has moved steadily forward. In Ponape District, Mr. Leo Falcam was appointed assistant district administrator. The visiting mission, I am certain, will testify to the ability of this young administrator since he served capably and with distinction as acting district

administrator during the period the visiting mission spent in the Ponape District. Appointments of three additional Micronesians to the post of assistant district administrator have been made this month. Mr. Thomas Remengesau, who is serving here as a member of the U.S. delegation, has been appointed assistant district administrator for public affairs, Palau District. In Truk, our largest district, Mr. Raymond Setik has been appointed assistant district administrator in charge of administrative services, while Mr. Tosiwo Nakayama has assumed the post of assistant district administrator for public affairs. The visiting mission members will remember Mr. Setik since he was serving in an acting capacity during their visit. Mr. Nakayama is known to many members of this body from his appearance at the Trusteeship Council in 1961, when he served as adviser on the U.S. delegation.

In three of our six districts, the second senior administrative posts are now held by Micronesians, and plans are being formulated to turn over similar posts in the other districts to qualified Micronesian administrative officers. We have reached the state where young but capable Micronesians are prepared to assume top positions of responsibility. It is our intention to increase the tempo of this turnover, using the American staff, where required, increasingly in the role of advisers, consultants, and technicians.

In the less glamorous but equally important secondary service activities replacement also continued. The last remaining expatriate hospital administrator was replaced this month in Yap by a local staff member. A Trukese assistant supply officer took over the senior post in the supply section a month ago.

With the tremendously expanded programs now in progress, the workload at all levels of activities has increased. This has meant increase in staff, both local and expatriate. The expansion also has intensified the need for specialized training at all levels to meet the demands of our expanding programs. In my comments on functional activities, I intend to describe briefly the types of specialized training we are carrying out, but at this point I would

like to note that in addition to our regular scholarship program we propose to provide well over 150 employees and private individuals the opportunity of inservice training in their specialized fields in selected organizations in Hawaii, the United States mainland, as well as in special training centers which will be conducted in the territory this coming year.

During the past year special attention has been given to an analysis of our administrative organization since I have long felt the need for a better coordination and alignment of operating programs at the headquarters level. The result has been a complete reorganization with four major areas of responsibilities each to be headed by an assistant commissioner. These will be public affairs; community services (covering medical and education programs); a unified resources and development department; and an administrative, fiscal, and services operation. Implementation of this organizational setup now is underway, and I am confident that a more realistic and functional alignment of responsibilities as well as more effective coordination in all our efforts will be achieved.

Education

As the visiting mission has noted in its report, a new policy on education has been basic to our work and plans for accelerated development. A year ago an elementary school construction program was launched which calls for a total of 522 new elementary school classrooms and 255 houses for United States teachers to be constructed by the end of 1965. During the past year, 234 new classrooms and 104 teacher houses were constructed, and this coming year another 175 new classrooms and 105 teacher houses will be built.

To insure that the new elementary schools have adequate supplies and equipment, \$3,400 per classroom has been budgeted for this item. Most of the school furniture is being constructed by local firms, as noted in the report of the visiting mission. In the past 2 months, two additional contracts have been let for school furniture, one to the Palau Woodworkers Guild and the other to the Micronesian Construction Company of Saipan.

Secondary education now is being provided all districts through the establishment of district public high schools. Starting in September 1962, the 10th grade was added to district junior high schools, this past year the 11th grade was added, and the opening of school this fall will see the 12th grade in operation. Additionally, a new junior high school was established in Anson, Ulithi, this past year, and a 10th grade will be added to the Kusaie Junior High School in September 1964. This, I know, will be of interest to the members of the visiting mission since the mission received a request for expansion of the Kusaie school during its visit to Kusaie.

The number of scholarships was doubled during the year under review, and a similar increase was possible for this coming year. Just prior to my departure from the territory for this session, I announced the awards of 60 college scholarships in general fields, 12 scholarships in specific degree fields, and 12 grants in pre-medical or paramedical fields. Through the East-West Center, 25 students received special grants during the past year while 6 students received full degree scholarships from this institution. We expect a similar number of grants from the Center this year. Well over a hundred students of college level will be in universities and colleges on scholarships this school year. And there will be almost another hundred students attending college on their own or on a combination of private resources and partial Administration aid.

An adult education supervisor is being added to each district education staff this fall as well as a supervisor at the headquarters level. In addition to having responsibility for the overall education program, these adult education supervisors will be in charge of educational broadcasting and in this capacity will work closely with the district radio broadcast station managers and programmers.

The Micronesian Teacher Education Center in Ponape graduated its first class of 25 teachers this year and now has doubled its enrollment as well as its staff. The Center is operated on a contract arrangement with the University of Hawaii. This fall, however, a fully qualified Micronesian staff member will

join the present University of Hawaii faculty members of the Center.

In paragraph 61 of the visiting mission report, the mission noted with approval that a proposal to appoint a supervisor of library services was under consideration. I regret that a misunderstanding on this proposal appears to have occurred since we have had this supervisor of library services on the job for the past year. His headquarters, however, are maintained at PICS [Pacific Islands Central School] in Ponape rather than at our main administrative headquarters in Saipan, and this may have led to the misunderstanding. However, he is on the job and during the past year developed procedures for advising and assisting district educational administrators in reorganizing high school libraries and advising on formation of small libraries for the new elementary schools. This coming month, in cooperation with the South Pacific Commission and the Government of Guam, a training course for further training of Pacific area librarians will be conducted in Guam. We expect to have 14 of our local librarians attending this course.

In our English-language program efforts have centered about providing teachers with suitable texts and materials, especially for the elementary years and the training of teachers in modern methods of language teaching. Workshops for Micronesian and American teachers on language teaching have been held in all districts.

Our Literature Production Center has been strengthened with the appointment of the former director of literature production services of the South Pacific Commission as the new head of our Center. One of his first tasks will be to analyze and assess current literature production and printing needs of the territory. Consideration is being given to the establishment of a modern printing plant.

We have expanded the community development program considerably and plan further expansion this coming year. Working with the theme of community "pilot projects" in depressed areas, we propose to extend the concept of self-aid where joint efforts of the government and the people can improve the economic, social, and cultural conditions of the community.

Political Advancement

The Council of Micronesia held two sessions during the year, both devoting major time to recommendations concerning the formation of a territorial legislature. The basic recommendations of the Council were embodied in a draft order calling for the formation of a "Congress of Micronesia." Copies of the draft were given the visiting mission before its visit to the Trust Territory. Since that time further study has been given the various provisions of the draft. Although final decisions have not been reached on all aspects of the proposal, we plan and expect to be able to hold elections for the legislature this fall and fully meet our 1965 target for a functioning legislative body.

In five districts during the year, district legislatures have recommended revised charters streamlining their organization. Many of the former legislative bodies were unwieldy in size. The visiting mission had an opportunity to meet with full complements of the district legislative bodies in the Marianas, Palau, Yap, and Truk Districts and with representative committees of the legislatures in Ponape and the Marshalls. One of the major political tasks from now on will be to work out a satisfactory delineation of authority between the new territorial legislative body and the district legislatures. An additional problem of which we are fully aware is the need for fundamental political education at the municipal level.

Economic Development

Copra production, which remains the backbone of local economic enterprise, continued to show improvement. Copra export revenue for the fiscal year under review was \$1.9 million. Production has increased this past year, and if the trend demonstrated by the first 10 months of the fiscal year continues for another 2 months, we anticipate that some 13,800 tons will be exported with export revenues of well over \$2,225,000. Due to better shipping and marketing procedures, as well as slightly improved world prices, the Copra Stabilization Board was able to grant two price increases during the year to the copra producers, as well as to increase the Copra Stabilization Fund reserves by some \$227,000 to a level of \$711,000. While this may

seem a relatively small increase, the Council will recall that falling world prices in the previous 2 years had resulted in the Copra Stabilization Fund dropping from a level of well over a million dollars to less than \$500,000. During these 2 years of falling copra prices, the administration maintained stabilized prices to the producer by drawing upon the fund. If the present trend continues, it now appears that the board will be able to grant further price increases to the producer this coming year, as well as to continue to build up the Stabilization Fund reserves.

The most significant economic event of the year was the actual construction of the plant required to begin commercial fishing operations in the Palau District under an agreement with the Van Camp Seafood Corporation. Last month materials for erecting a storage freezer and other facilities arrived in Palau. One of the provisions of the agreement provides for the training of Micronesians as tuna fishermen and in the installations ashore where it is anticipated that some 60 or more Micronesians will be employed in the initial phases. Six 25-gross-ton tuna boats are being built and are expected to begin operation from Koror by July 1, 1964. Initially 48 Micronesians will be employed as crewmembers. Local contractors in Palau are participating in the construction of a quarters building to house some 120 tuna fishermen. Other facilities to be built or installed include a 1,500-ton fish storage freezer, icemaking machines, water storage tanks, offices, and housing for technical and managerial staff.

The administration continued to send trainees to Hawaii to learn live-bait tuna fishing. Presently some 23 trainees are undergoing training on tuna boats operating out of Hawaiian ports, and others will be given similar opportunity. It is from this group of trainees that we hope to develop a nucleus of experienced tuna fishermen which can, in turn, train other Micronesians at the local level.

Most of the pilot projects in local fisheries development to date have been concentrated in Palau. With the establishment of a large-scale commercial fisheries venture in Koror, we now propose to establish a pilot fisheries project in the Truk District. This will permit the transfer of the major fisheries development effort to

Truk, where initial emphasis will be given to the development of a fishing industry capable of supplying all local demands for fresh fish. A fisheries officer will still remain in Palau to supervise the fisheries program, but at this stage it is felt that major emphasis must be given to the establishment of fishery facilities in Truk, our largest district. Recruitment of additional fisheries development personnel is also being planned for this coming year.

Boatbuilding operations in Palau are being increased. The Palau Boatbuilders Association during the year completed and sold more than a dozen boats while an additional 15 boats are on order. The Palau Boat Yard now has been established as a government pilot project under the administration boatbuilder and currently has under construction a 75-foot live-bait tuna boat for the local fisheries project. The Palau Boat Yard will also be used as a training center for advanced training for boatbuilders from all over the territory.

The development of cooperatives and credit unions was immeasurably aided during the year by the services of the Deputy Director of Trade and Industry, Government of Papua and New Guinea, who undertook a 6-month assignment as cooperative officer for the Trust Territory. During this period he assisted in drafting legislation governing the establishment and regulation of cooperative associations and credit unions and prepared standard articles of incorporation and bylaws for credit unions. Last month a permanent cooperative officer was appointed to my staff. Additionally, a cooperative officer was stationed in the Palau District, and a cooperative officer for Ponape District has just been appointed. Recruiting for a cooperative officer for Truk currently is underway. Thus we are strengthening the services provided local cooperatives and credit unions.

The Council will recall that at the 30th session I described the Economic Development Loan Fund which had been created to stimulate the development of local business enterprises. This fund now has assets of \$200,000, and another \$100,000 increment will be placed in it after July 1, 1964. Additionally, in the Chartered Trading Company Loan Fund there is some \$370,000. If present legislation now

pending in the U.S. Senate is approved, we propose to place the Chartered Trading Company Loan Fund in the general Economic Development Fund. This will give us a very respectable sum for development loans and for loan guaranty purposes.

The Economic Development Loan Committee, which has two Micronesian members, was very active during the period under review. Small-scale loans were made to such business entities as the Micronesian Products Center to set up a revolving fund for purchase of handicraft; to the Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers Guild to expand operations to enable the guild to make furniture for the accelerated elementary education school program; to the Metalanim Housing Corporation, Ponape, to expand operations and purchase materials for construction of low-cost cooperative housing; and to the Rota Shipping and Business Corporation to buy a motor vessel for transportation of fresh produce, meat, fish, and passengers between Rota and Guam. Other loans financed a small-scale local fishing operation in Saipan; the expansion of a local sawmill in Rota; the establishment of a radio repair shop; and the establishment of a repair shop for electrical appliances. Additionally, the Economic Development Loan Fund guaranteed some \$104,000 of loans with commercial banks. These guaranties included a loan to the Kwajalein Importing and Exporting Company, Majuro, to increase working capital; a loan to a leading businessman in Saipan to construct a supermarket; a loan guaranty to enable a Saipanese businesswoman to purchase and install machinery and equipment to process cassava root for manufacture of starch; and a loan for the establishment of a motel in connection with the tourist trade in Saipan.

Special emphasis during the year was placed on using local contractors wherever possible in the accelerated elementary school construction program. Thus, for example, the Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers Guild was awarded contracts totaling \$133,000 for manufacturing elementary school furniture for the new elementary school classrooms now being built. The Metalanim Housing Corporation was granted a contract to construct 10 new ele-

mentary schools on the island of Ponape, and the Micronesian Construction Company of Saipan received a \$142,000 contract for manufacture of school furniture. In addition, over 20 small contracts of various types were awarded to various individuals throughout the Trust Territory. Further, although the contract for a second increment of 90 additional teacher houses was awarded to a combine of outside contractors, in certain areas such as Ponape this firm subcontracted with the Metalanim Housing Corporation for construction of teacher houses on the island of Kusaie.

Tourism in the territory, although still of small magnitude, was given impetus in the Marianas District and Palau District. In the Marianas a private motel is being built and several local groups have plans for developing tourist-type hotels; in Palau the Palau Travel Bureau was formed and sponsored a special "tour package" of Palau during the annual Palau Fair held earlier this month.

The headquarters agriculture staff was strengthened by the addition of an assistant director of agriculture charged with primary responsibility for agriculture extension work and preparation of extension literature; the appointment of a Micronesian assistant staff entomologist; the appointment of a plant pathologist; and the recruitment of a rice technician to be in charge of a pilot rice project in Ponape. The position of staff forester also was approved but had not been filled at the end of the year.

The pepper experimentation in Ponape now has reached a point where a pilot project in pepper development by local farmers is warranted. Accordingly a project has been set up under which 400 local farmers will be subsidized in the planting of pepper gardens over the next 4 years. About 50 pepper gardens are now being established.

The rice development project at Metalanim, Ponape, is well underway. Facilities for milling rice and equipment have been assembled, and a rice technician will be reporting this next month to supervise this pilot project. The Ponapean farmers involved in this project already have cleared some 20 acres of rice paddy land in anticipation of the rice technician's arrival.

In Truk a coir fiber development project has

received all its machinery and is in the process of determining maximum production techniques and operation of machinery, training personnel, determining production costs, handling, sorting, and grading and baling of fiber. The visiting mission will recall that in its inspection of the coir fiber project certain of the machinery had not yet arrived. I am pleased to report that the project now is in operation.

A plant pathology division has been set up at Ponape to combat the spread of the cacao canker disease which developed in the past 2 years. Modern laboratory facilities have been provided, and the plant pathologist will visit specialized cacao centers in Central America this summer to study disease prevention methods. In Ponape and Truk Districts, the spread of the cacao canker disease has been checked through strict surveillance of all cacao plantings and the pruning and burning of diseased trees. An intensive education program in the use of proper sanitary practices in pruning cacao is being carried out by agricultural extension agents in our cacao-producing areas.

New plantings of cacao were made during the year in Truk, Ponape, Kusaie, and Palau, and cacao subsidy payments continued as more plantings came into bearing. Export of cacao is still small since many beans are still used for seedlings. However, during the year some 19 tons of cacao was exported—a small quantity but double the amount exported last year. Trust Territory beans have consistently sold at premium prices—that is, 3 to 4 cents above the world market price.

The improvement of coconut groves continued as an integral phase of the overall agricultural development program. New plantings and thinning operations continued with some 200,000 selected coconut seedlings being planted by growers throughout the territory.

In Palau the ramie project attained its goal of having 30 acres under cultivation. Under the pilot project, machinery, fertilizer, plows, and insecticides have been delivered to the growers participating in this pilot project.

The success of the fruitfly eradication program at Rota, under the sterile-fly technique used by the United States Department of Agriculture, brought about the decision to continue

the program for Saipan and Tinian, and a similar eradication program has been launched. It is hoped that both the melon fly and oriental fruitfly will shortly be eliminated from the northern Mariana Islands.

The Marianas District was established as the livestock center for the Trust Territory, and introductions of Santa Gertrudis and Angus breeding bulls and heifers from the United States were made. Pasture and forage improvement was a major accomplishment. Through improved management, the government cattle herd of the Marianas District increased its calf production from 16 percent to 75 percent during the year. The distribution of high-quality stock of poultry and hogs also continued.

In all districts new or improved agricultural stations were under construction, and new farm equipment was acquired for all stations.

The Trust Territory Farm Institute graduated its first class of 16 trainees in August 1963, and a second class of 26 trainees began classes in March 1964. Four Micronesian agricultural workers were selected to participate in a 4-month practical island horticulture course in Hawaii and Samoa. Preliminary plans were carried out in collaboration with the Institute of Technical Interchange, East-West Center, to hold a coconut seminar in July 1964 at Metalanim, Ponape, with 30 Micronesian coconut growers and agriculturists participating. Specialists in coconut production from all over the Pacific area will joint this seminar as resource staff.

Two more young Micronesians this summer will receive the B.S. degree in tropical agriculture and will be joining district agriculture staffs. Additionally, this year 12 agricultural scholarships were again offered.

Public Health

We are moving ahead rapidly in the improvement of our public health program. Through our increased appropriations, we were able to raise the public-health operational budget from \$601,270 in fiscal year 1962 to \$933,526 in fiscal year 1963, and for the current year 1964 to \$1,350,000. For the coming fiscal year, which will start this July, \$2,120,000 has been budgeted

for the medical service and public-health program. In short, in less than 2 years' time, the public-health and medical service budget has more than tripled. Additionally, under the construction program, two new hospitals were built, one in Palau and the other in the Marshalls, and a complete new hospital plant for Truk is funded for this coming year. A new hospital plant in the Marianas District also was completed a year and a half ago.

During the past 10 months a number of major programs in public health either were completed or were well underway.

Six medical doctors were appointed as clinical consultants and practitioners, one in each of the district hospitals. Five of these M.D.'s are on duty, and we anticipate that the sixth will be reporting within the next month. At the headquarters a new director of medical services and an assistant director of medical services were appointed, as well as a chief of public health, thus vastly strengthening our medical staff at the territorial level. I am very pleased to report that the new chief of public health is a Micronesian.

\$110,000 was expended this past year to launch a territory-wide immunization program, and the first phase is approximately two-thirds complete. An additional \$100,000 to continue the immunization program is included in the forthcoming medical services budget. The immunization program will provide complete coverage for every Micronesian for polio, smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, typhoid, paratyphoid, and BCG for increasing resistance to tuberculosis infection. By the end of June, some 65,000 of our 85,000 population will have received this immunization protection.

An active TB control program continues. An event of note was the establishment during the year of a tumor registry for the territory.

The polio rehabilitation program in the Marshalls District continued with the polio rehabilitation center nearing completion. Two U.S. physical therapists were appointed to the center and were carrying out a special therapy program for the stricken children for most of the year. It is our proposal to use the new rehabilitation center not only for the polio patients but also as a center for orthopedic work for the entire territory.

Training for Micronesian medical and paramedical staff was greatly increased. Through a joint program with the East-West Center in Hawaii, a postgraduate refresher program for medical officers and nurses was launched. The initial group of medical officers and nurses completed the first course in April, and a second course is in progress. This program will continue until all of the Micronesian medical officers and nurses have an opportunity to receive refresher and postgraduate training in hospitals and clinics in Hawaii. A field training center for Trust Territory sanitarians and community development leaders is scheduled to be held in Truk this June under joint East-West Center and Trust Territory auspices, and it is expected that some 40 staff members will participate. Other inservice training programs which are being worked out with East-West Center officials are a specialized training course for nurse-dietitians; a specialized training course for laboratory technicians, and a refresher course for local hospital administrators.

Various public-health staff members attended medical or health conferences abroad during the year. The territory's nurse supervisor and head nurse of the Saipan Hospital attended a nursing school conference in Fiji; a dietitian attended a nutrition seminar sponsored by the World Health Organization in Manila; the chief of public health attended a World Health Organization conference on health reporting in Manila; and the assistant director of medical services is scheduled to attend a World Health Organization conference in June in Manila on national health planning. Every opportunity is given for local staff members to broaden their perspectives and contacts through attendance at international conferences. A Saipanese medical officer early this month received a diploma of M.P.H. from the School of Public Health, University of the Philippines, under the auspices of a World Health Organization fellowship. He is the second Micronesian medical officer to successfully complete graduate work in public health administration. Additionally, a Yapese medical officer was nominated for a similar World Health Organization public-health administration scholarship for this coming year.

The medical scholar program has been greatly

intensified. Twelve special scholarships in premedical education were awarded this year, and the nominees will join the 10 premedical scholars now studying in colleges in the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, and the United States. Well over a 100-percent increase in medical training funds has been budgeted for this coming year.

A combination medical and field trip ship is being procured to enable the administration to furnish better medical service to the districts where scattered islands pose a special problem in medical servicing.

A program of building new field dispensaries, equipping them, and stocking them with adequate supplies of drugs is underway. Special attention will be given to this program this coming year with refresher training for health aides being an important phase of this program.

During the year the territory again experienced several outbreaks of influenza. Small-scale influenza epidemics appear almost every spring and fall in the territory in spite of all precautions which we can take. For example, last month a gastroenteritis-type influenza broke out in Truk and the Marshalls. The outbreak could be described as a summer flu with a 3-day duration period, but due to the patterns of social living of the Micronesians as well as certain unusual features, such as a prolonged drought in Truk, the spread was unusually rapid. Prompt emergency aid in the form of additional doctors, nurses, and drugs was extended to Truk. Quarantine procedures were instituted to prevent spread to other districts. The quarantine did enable us to prevent the spread to the neighboring island of Ponape, and a U.S. Public Health team was flown to the territory during the outbreak to analyze the type of influenza. Preliminary reports indicate that the influenza was not of an unusual variety but was unique mainly in its rapid spread and number of cases.

Transportation

Of major significance in transportation were the continued efforts toward construction of airfields in the Palau and Ponape Districts. These two areas are now served primarily by amphibious-type aircraft with very limited

cargo and passenger capacity. As the visiting mission saw in Palau earlier this year, work is progressing on the 4,800-foot Airai airfield on Babelthuap Island and is now nearing completion. This particular construction project is of prime importance as it will greatly aid development of the Palau District. Though the DC-4 aircraft does call at Anguar Island periodically, a 5-hour boat trip is required to reach the district center in Koror. Upon completion of the Airai facility, a 20-minute automobile and ferry trip will put all travelers in the district center.

The opening of the Airai airfield will also stimulate the tourist potential of Palau District. Tourist accommodations and air transportation limitations now place a ceiling on the number of tourists which can effectively be handled. Local entrepreneurs are beginning to move into small-scale hotel operation in Koror, but transportation still remains the main bottleneck.

In conjunction with the Airai development, the improved road network on Babelthuap has brought greater numbers of travelers from Koror to Babelthuap. With the opening of regular ferry service just 3 weeks ago, a steady stream of jeeps, automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles can be seen moving from Koror to Babelthuap. Funds have been allocated to begin the complete rehabilitation of the road system on this island—the largest in the territory. Further funding and additional new construction equipment will be made available in the fiscal year beginning July 1. District representatives are highly optimistic in how this project will affect the development of Babelthuap's possibilities.

Upon completion of the Palau airfield, attention will then be shifted to Ponape, which will be the only district not served by multiengine land-based aircraft. Site selections at Ponape have been under review, and it is expected work will begin in 1965.

Improvements to other airfields have been completed in the past few months. Of particular importance are new aviation fueling facilities recently completed at Yap, Truk, and Ponape.

Air transportation requirements in the Trust Territory are growing constantly, particularly

in the Guam-Saipan link. Near-capacity space requirements are being reported on practically all flights. An ever-increasing flow of visitors from Guam is being met by Saipan businessmen with projected hotels and other service facilities to cater to the visitors. The visitors represent a definite source of economic growth for Saipan businessmen.

Recent developments in ocean transportation have seen design and construction estimates secured from shipyards for a combination administration-medical vessel. This proposed ship of some 100 feet will serve as an administrative field service vessel for operation in the farflung Marshall Islands District. Estimates have been secured for a 65-foot vessel to meet the administrative requirements in the large Truk lagoon area. Requests for estimates have also been filed for 26- to 36-foot diesel-powered vessels that will be capable of meeting emergency needs in outlying islands. The boats are to be designed so as to permit use in open seas in relative safety. Upon consideration of the various shipyard proposals, contracts will be awarded for the construction of these vessels.

Information and Radio

Radio broadcast facilities in the Trust Territory will see the addition of a district station in Ponape before the end of the year, with other new stations completed in Yap and Saipan by October of this year.

Three stations are now broadcasting daily in the Trust Territory. They are in Palau, the Marshalls, and Truk. All three of these stations are in the process of being modernized. Radio broadcast facilities have figured prominently in the education program in the territory as well as being a necessary tool in the administration of the territory. Health and sanitation officials at both headquarters and district level are making greater use of broadcast facilities to provide a person-to-person contact not otherwise possible in day-to-day activities.

The headquarters tape duplication facility is serving a greater role in the operation of existing stations by providing program material from a wide variety of sources as well as a source of news for rebroadcast.

Ten Micronesians will enter broadcast train-

ing next month at the East-West Center in Hawaii. These men will be provided 15 weeks of instruction in script preparation and broadcast techniques so that greater use of locally produced programs can be used to meet the needs of the individual stations. This is a special training project designed specifically for Pacific area countries.

Three other Micronesians are currently receiving broadcast training through facilities in Washington, D.C. These trainees are receiving advanced instruction which will require 8 months. Upon their return to their respective districts, they will take up responsible administrative positions in their district stations.

Accelerated programs in all areas of the Trust Territory brought about the need for additional information personnel at the headquarters level. To this end, an American information officer has been appointed and is providing inservice training and guidance to our Micronesian information officers.

An informal information training course is to be held this summer with two participants from each district in an effort to establish a working corps of Micronesian reporters. Upon successful completion of this program, a more thorough reporting of interdistrict activities will be enjoyed.

Public Works

Construction activities in the Trust Territory public works department continue to gain momentum with some \$12 million budgeted during the past 2 years for construction. In addition to the accelerated elementary school construction program classrooms and teacher housing throughout the territory, the public works department is directly involved in the Babelthup airfield construction in the Palau District and the construction of five buildings in Saipan being financed through Office of Emergency Planning funds as replacement for buildings lost during the disastrous typhoon Olive of April 1963.

Upon completion of the Office of Emergency Planning projects on Saipan, there will have been constructed a 60- by 200-foot transshipment warehouse, a two-story, 12-unit apartment building, a 200- by 300-foot central supply ware-

house building, a 50- by 262-foot central repair shop building, a major repair of the Saipan pier. In all, some \$2,241,000 is being expended in a rehabilitation program in conjunction with the Office of Emergency Planning in Saipan and Tinian.

Projects currently in the engineering and estimating section of public works include work on the Palau, Yap, Ebeye, Majuro, and Truk water systems. The water collection and sewage distribution systems of these areas all are slated for major rehabilitation and/or installation of new systems.

A program of replacement of heavy equipment has been instituted which has seen the purchase of 34 new units ranging from dump trucks to large earthmoving equipment for airfield construction work. This includes five heavy-duty earthmoving tractors delivered and five more on order for early delivery.

Road improvement has been continued in all districts through a grant-in-aid approach as well as direct construction work by the administration.

Land Claims

The perplexing problem of settlement for the use and occupancy of certain lands on Kwajalein, Ebeye, and other islands in the Kwajalein and Majuro atolls of the Marshall Islands District was brought at last to a successful conclusion on February 11 and 12, 1964, when agreements were signed by landowners granting to the Trust Territory government certain use rights. One thousand dollars per acre was agreed upon as compensation for past and future use of the lands involved. The agreements culminate several years' negotiation by the Trust Territory government to settle by mutual agreement this longstanding land dispute.

Status of Displaced Rongelap

Again, as in former years, a medical survey was conducted in March by a joint AEC-Trust Territory medical team, and the visiting mission had an opportunity to meet with representatives of that team when it visited the island of Rongelap. Reports by the AEC medi-

cal officials again found the general health of the Rongelapese to be satisfactory.

Last year the Council will recall that I reported on a bill which will compensate the people of Rongelap and which was passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and forwarded to the Senate Interior Committee. This committee has held hearings on this legislation, and last week staff members of the Senate committee have discussed provisions of the bill with Marshallese representatives of the Rongelap community. I am hopeful that final action will be taken before the end of the present session of Congress.

Plans for Rehabilitation of Ebeye

The visiting mission, I am certain, noted housing, sanitation, and other conditions on the island of Ebeye. Conditions there sorely need improvement. That community has grown without any advance planning or provision for essential public utilities. Overcrowding is serious, as are other problems that go with such an overexpanded island community. Conditions such that cleanup measures, which are regularly undertaken, can only be palliative and do not get at the core of the essential problem. It is a situation about which I have been particularly concerned and one in which officials in Washington also have been deeply interested. The result has been a thorough analysis of the particular needs of Ebeye. The Trust Territory government is working with interested U.S. Government departments to develop a major program for the thorough upgrading of all housing, water, power, and sewage facilities on Ebeye Island. Conferences on this program recently have been held in Washington, D.C., Kwajalein, and Honolulu. Rehabilitation work will begin at once as soon as final agreement is reached by the cooperating agencies. I have high hopes that I shall be able to report next year to the Council that a complete transformation is taking place on Ebeye.

I am most grateful to have this opportunity to present this brief summary report, and I shall, of course, attempt to provide any additional information that the members of the Council may desire to supplement our annual report or to comment on questions raised in the report of the 1964 visiting mission.

STATEMENT BY MR. REMENGESAU

U.S./U.N. press release 4404

It is indeed a great pleasure to be present before this Council and to have the opportunity to extend to all the honorable members greetings from the people of the vastly scattered but beautiful islands called Micronesia.

I am proud and honored to be the bearer of the Micronesians' greetings to you and to observe at first hand the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority in the process of reviewing our current problems as well as the progress made during the year under review. It is a privilege to be an eyewitness to the deliberations of a body which is attempting to aid the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands achieve a harmonious, happy, and enriched life based on equality, justice, and peace with the rest of the world. The people of Micronesia wish to reiterate their faith in the United Nations—for what it has achieved and for what it is endeavoring to attain and maintain for all men and nations, great or small, independent or dependent.

Equally, we have confidence in our Administering Authority, and I am pleased to inform the Council that, while there is still much to be done in our territory, we have benefited by the achievements of the Administering Authority in all phases of territorial developments. The visiting mission, which has just returned from a visit to our territory, will, I am sure, attest to my saying that Micronesia in the past few years has made great strides forward in the political, social, educational, and economic fields.

This does not imply that the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is making progress without problems or difficulties. On the contrary, each step we take forward means new problems in planning and preparing for the next advanced step. But having problems in advancing step by step, I believe is not uncommon in the development of new countries of the world.

The significant fact is that, with the guidance and support of the Administering Authority under the watchful eyes of the Trusteeship Council, and with the acceptance and determination of the people of Micronesia, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has made considerable advancement in all fields during the

past few years. Although the rate of speed may vary from one field of development to the other, real achievement is there to be seen.

The differences in the rates of speed in certain fields of development may be explained by priorities placed on various development programs. These priorities have been necessitated by budgetary conditions in the past as well as the physical resources of the territory. The people of Micronesia well appreciate the difficulties faced by the Administering Authority in its endeavor to promote political, social, educational, and economic conditions in the territory in a manner to enable us to become a self-governing people.

We are happy and grateful for the present accelerated elementary school construction program and for the recruitment of the hundreds of American schoolteachers which is well underway. This is one of the great steps forward. With Americans teaching at the elementary schools, our Micronesian teachers will now be able to acquire modern teaching methods by taking advanced training in the territory or abroad. The teaching of the English language, from the first grade on, will give our children better tools to use in the preparation of their respective fields of endeavors. In addition, the knowledge of and the use of English by Micronesians as a common tool of communication throughout the territory will bring about understanding and trust among all Micronesians who now speak many languages. A common language will solidify the unity of Micronesia and will help to insure the harmonious continuity of whatever political status the Micronesians choose for the future.

It is gratifying to note that the Administering Authority is presently planning, as the next accelerated program, the improvement of public-health facilities and services in the territory. The public-health and medical service program, as with education, is dear to the hearts of Micronesians. We realize that health is as important as education for individuals, for members of their families as well as for the entire community.

While budgetary considerations and other factors in the territory may necessitate emphasizing certain aspects of development programs at different times, I feel that education, eco-

nomie, and political growth should have the same priority and should move forward together. One cannot be placed above the other, for all must be integrated together. We trust that the Administering Authority is cognizant of these needs and that consideration is being given to accelerate the economic infrastructure. We hope that the number of experts to do needed research on economic potentialities will be increased and that more technicians will be provided to give technical advice and assistance. The problem of how to bring in controlled outside capital investment to develop potential industries which are beyond the capital ability and know-how of the Micronesians should also be given serious consideration.

On the political front, we have certain misgivings on the type of thinking which stresses that the political growth of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands must be pushed as speedily as possible irrespective of other factors. There are those who overemphasize this aspect of speed of political development of our islands. As a Micronesian, I would like to achieve the goal of self-government as quickly as possible. Simultaneously, I believe that the political status we acquire must be the expressed will of the people as a result of a politically informed society and one that is consistent with our maximum potential resources and capacities. In one of our small islands we have a saying which can be translated in several ways. One translation says: "You cannot hasten the ripening of a papaya fruit." Or you can say: "You cannot slow down the processes of the ripening of a papaya." Still another meaning is: "It is like the papaya fruit—when it is ripe, it will show on the surface." So it might be said of our political growth today. In one sense you cannot hasten it; in another, you cannot slow it down; and in the last analysis, when the people are ready for self-government, they will show it and demand it.

While speed of action may seem to some to be the important phase of political development at the present time, most of us feel that the present design of political growth through an evolutionary process, as expressed by the people themselves, is the most significant aspect.

The establishment of a territorial legislature must be the next step in our political growth.

The architectural framework of a proposed territorial legislature or territorial congress was begun 2 years ago by the present Council of Micronesia, and soon we hope that we will see the birth of this new and important body. It is this new territorial legislature which will shape the destiny of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

This present session of the Trusteeship Council will be followed with much interest and concern by the people of Micronesia. The sixth visiting mission has just returned from the territory and has presented its findings and recommendations to the Council. Thus the Council has before it firsthand information on achievements as well as the current problems of the territory. We, the Micronesians, sincerely trust that this session will result in further assistance and guidance, which will enable us to continue our progressive development in all areas.

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.

General Assembly

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:

Report of the Scientific Group Established, at the Request of the Government of India, To Visit the Rocket Launching Site at Thumba. A/AC.105/17. February 20, 1964. 51 pp.

Report of the Legal Sub-Committee on the Work of Its Third Session (March 9-26, 1964) to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. A/AC.105/19. March 26, 1964. 84 pp.

International Law Commission. Third Report on the Law of Treaties by Sir Humphrey Waldock, Special Rapporteur. A/CN.4/167. March 3, 1964. 109 pp.

Special Committee on the Situation With Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The Question of Aden. Report by the Secretary-General. A/AC.109/58. March 17, 1964. 2 pp.

Comments Received from Governments and International Organizations and Institutions Regarding Technical Assistance To Promote the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law. A/5455/Add. 7. March 19, 1964. 21 pp.

Question of Southern Rhodesia. Note by the Secretary-General. A/5691. March 20, 1964. 4 pp.

Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme:

Progress Report on UNHCR Major Aid Programmes (1965-1963) as at 31 December 1963. A/AC.96/228. March 25, 1964. 92 pp.

1964 Programme—New Projects: Proposal for Assistance to Refugees From Rwanda in the Kivu Province of the Congo. A/AC.96/236. April 13, 1964. 19 pp.

1964 Programme—New Projects: Proposal for Assistance to Refugees From Rwanda in Burundi. A/AC.96/240. April 23, 1964. 44 pp.

Consideration of Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation Among States in Accordance With the Charter of the United Nations. Report of the Secretary-General on methods of factfinding. A/5694. May 1, 1964. 151 pp.

Draft Recommendation on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages. Memorandum by the Secretary-General. A/5690. May 8, 1961. 11 pp.

Twenty-second Progress Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (November 1, 1963, to April 30, 1964). A/5700. May 11, 1964. 2 pp.

Note Verbale Dated May 14, 1964, from the Secretary-General to the Permanent Representatives of Member States Regarding the Formation of the United Republic of Tanganyika. A/5701. May 18, 1964. 2 pp.

Draft International Covenant on Human Rights. Note by the Secretary-General. A/5705. May 20, 1964. 21 pp.

Economic and Social Council

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Report of the Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (16th Session) to the Commission (20th Session). E/CN.11/352. February 10, 1964. 72 pp.

Proposals for a Priority Programme of Co-ordinated Action in the Field of Water Resources Within the Framework of the United Nations Development Decade. Report and recommendations prepared by the U.N. Water Resources Development Center. E/3863. March 10, 1964. 108 pp.

Report of the First Session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development to the Economic and Social Council, February 25-March 6, 1964. E/3866. March 12, 1964. 45 pp.; Add. 1, May 6, 1964. 63 pp.

Social Commission. Report on the World Social Situation: Planning for Balanced Social and Economic Development in India. E/CN.5/346/Add. 12. March 23, 1964. 48 pp.

Report by the Secretary-General on the Desirability of Further Action to Revise or Replace the Convention on Road Traffic (Geneva, September 19, 1949) and the Protocol on Road Signs and Signals (Geneva, September 19, 1949). E/3883. April 28, 1964. 15 pp.

Assessment of Arrangements for Carrying Out United Nations Responsibilities in the Field of the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Note by the Secretary-General. E/CN.5/383. April 28, 1964. 28 pp.

Inquiry Among Governments on Problems Resulting From the Reciprocal Action of Economic Development and Population Changes. Report of the Secretary-General. E/3895. May 18, 1964. 89 pp.

International Co-operation in Cartography: United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa. Report of the Secretary-General. E/3906. May 29, 1964. 4 pp.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Cultural Relations

Agreement on the importation of educational, scientific, and cultural materials, and protocol. Done at Lake Success, November 22, 1950. Entered into force May 21, 1952.¹

Acceptance deposited: Cameroon, May 15, 1964.

Diplomatic Relations

Vienna convention on diplomatic relations. Done at Vienna April 18, 1961. Entered into force April 24, 1964.¹

Ratification deposited: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (with reservation and declaration), May 14, 1964.

Narcotics

Protocol for limiting and regulating the cultivation of the poppy plant, the production of, international and wholesale trade in, and use of opium. Done at New York June 28, 1953. Entered into force March 8, 1963. TIAS 5278.

Notification received that it considers itself bound: Rwanda, April 30, 1964.

Oil Pollution

Amendments to the international convention for the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil, 1954 (TIAS 4900). Done at London April 11, 1962.¹

Acceptance deposited: Denmark, May 22, 1964.

Weather

Convention of the World Meteorological Organization. Done at Washington October 11, 1947. Entered into force March 23, 1950. TIAS 2052.

Accession deposited: Kenya, June 2, 1964.

BILATERAL

Argentina

Agreement relating to a military assistance program, with memorandum of understanding. Effected by exchange of notes at Buenos Aires May 10, 1964. Entered into force May 10, 1964.

Amendment to the agreement of June 22, 1962 (TIAS 5125), for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington June 8, 1964. Enters into force on the date on which each Government shall have received from the other written notification that it has complied with all statutory and constitutional requirements for entry into force.

China

Agricultural commodities agreement under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance

Act of 1964, as amended (68 Stat. 454; 7 U.S.C. 1701-1709), with exchange of notes. Signed at Taipei June 8, 1964. Entered into force June 8, 1964.

Agreement amending the agricultural commodities agreement of August 31, 1962, as amended (TIAS 5151, 5282). Effected by exchange of notes at Taipei June 8, 1964. Entered into force June 8, 1964.

Amendment to the agreement of July 18, 1955, as amended (TIAS 3307, 4178, 4514, 5105), for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington June 8, 1964. Enters into force on the date on which each Government shall have received from the other written notification that it has complied with all statutory and constitutional requirements for entry into force.

Dominican Republic

Military assistance agreement. Signed at Santo Domingo March 8, 1962.

Entered into force: June 10, 1964, upon receipt of notification of ratification by the Dominican Republic.

Greece

Amendment to the agreement of August 4, 1955, as amended (TIAS 3310, 4837, 5250, 5251), for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington June 8, 1964. Enters into force on the date on which each Government shall have received from the other written notification that it has complied with all statutory and constitutional requirements for entry into force.

Iceland

Interim agreement revising schedule I of trade agreement of August 27, 1948 (57 Stat. 1075), to conform with Icelandic Tariff Act of 1963 until a revision is negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Effected by exchange of notes at Reykjavik May 29 and June 2, 1964. Entered into force June 2, 1964.

Iran

Amendment to the agreement of March 5, 1957 (TIAS 4207), for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington June 8, 1964. Enters into force on the date on which each Government shall have received from the other written notification that it has complied with all statutory and constitutional requirements for entry into force.

Thailand

Amendment to the agreement of March 18, 1954, as amended (TIAS 3522, 3842, 4533, 5122), for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington June 8, 1964. Enters into force on the date on which each Government shall have received from the other written notification that it has complied with all statutory and constitutional requirements for entry into force.

United Kingdom

Agreement for minimum import prices on cereals, cereal products and by-products. Effected by exchange of notes at London April 15, 1964. Entered into force April 15, 1964.

Viet-Nam

Amendment to the agreement of April 22, 1959 (TIAS 4251), for cooperation concerning civil uses of atomic energy. Signed at Washington June 9, 1964. Enters into force on the date each Government shall have received from the other written notification that it has complied with all statutory and constitutional requirements for entry into force.

¹ Not in force for the United States.

² Not in force.