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Forty-seventh Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Monday, 19 May 1980, at 10.30 a.m.

President: Miss HARDEN (United Kingdom)

later: President: Mr. TUROT (France)

Opening of the forty-seventh session

Adoption of the agenda

Report of the Secretary-General on credentials

Election of the President and the Vice-President

Organization of work

Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority for the year ended  
30 September 1979: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

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The meeting was called to order at 11 a.m.

OPENING OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

The PRESIDENT (Miss Sheila Harden): I declare open the forty-seventh session of the Trusteeship Council.

First, I should like to welcome all participants, particularly those who are about to take part in a session of our Council for the first time: Ambassador McCall, who is to lead the United States delegation, is a newcomer to the Council, although not to the affairs of Micronesia since he accompanied the Visiting Mission during part of its recent visit to the Trust Territory in order to familiarize himself with the problems of Micronesia. Mr. Albert Turot, who is leading the French delegation, has not served on the Trusteeship Council so far during his present assignment in New York, although he was briefly assigned to the Council's work when he was here on an earlier posting. I also welcome Ambassador Kharlamov, the leader of the Soviet delegation, who is not a newcomer but a veteran in the Trusteeship Council.

It is, of course, a particular pleasure to welcome old friends and acquaintances, not only from New York but also from Micronesia. They include the High Commissioner, the Honourable Adrian Winkel; the Honourable Carlos Camacho, the Governor of the Northern Mariana Islands; President Nakayama, who, I believe, is not here but will be taking part later; the Honourable Anton DeBrum, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Marshall Islands; the Honourable Peter Rosenblatt, the President's personal Representative for Micronesian status negotiations; the Honourable Evelyn Colbert, who is not from Micronesia but among the distinguished visitors from Washington who are here today; the Honourable Tosiwo Nakamura, Speaker of the House of elected members of the Palau District Legislature; and the Honourable Pedro Tenorio, President of the Senate of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature.

There are also many other familiar faces. All are very welcome, and I do not doubt that their contributions will be highly beneficial to our discussions.

## ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (T/1814)

The PRESIDENT: Members of the Council have before them in document T/1814 the provisional agenda drawn up by the Secretary-General in consultation with the President of the Council under rule 8 of the Council's rules of procedure.

If there are no comments, and if there is no objection, I shall take it that the agenda for the forty-seventh session, contained in document T/1814, is adopted.

The agenda was adopted.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON CREDENTIALS

The PRESIDENT: I should now like to inform members of the Council that the Secretary-General has still not received the credentials of all members of the Council. May I suggest, therefore, that this agenda item be considered at a future meeting. If there are no objections, it will be so decided.

It was so decided.

## ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT: I now invite members of the Council to elect a President for the forty-seventh session. This election will be carried out by secret ballot, pursuant to rule 41 of the rules of procedure of the Trusteeship Council.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Mr. Albert Turot (France) was elected President unanimously.

The PRESIDENT: Before I hand over to the new President, I should like to offer him my warmest congratulations on his election. Mr. Turot, who is an alternate member of the Security Council, is widely experienced in United Nations affairs. He was, I understand, for a short time concerned with the affairs of the Trusteeship Council during his earlier posting to the United Nations. Colleagues who have had the honour of working with him on other matters all speak highly of both his professional and his personal qualities. I am convinced that the Council has made an excellent choice in electing him as President. I am pleased to yield my place to him, and to invite him to take the presidential Chair.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. Turot) (interpretation from French): Before we proceed to the election of the Vice President, I should like to bow to tradition and discharge the agreeable duty of thanking most sincerely the members of the Trusteeship Council for having elected me to preside over this body. I fully appreciate the significance of this honour, and I know it is addressed much more to my country than to me personally.

France is among those Members of the United Nations which have had the greatest experience of the Trusteeship Council, its principles and its methods. We co-operated with it for a long time as an administering Power and have had no reason to regret that period, which saw numerous Territories accede to sovereignty in conditions of preparedness which enabled them, as the Charter provides, freely to express their aspirations and to accede to self-governing or independent status.

The importance attached by the Charter to the international trusteeship system might seem to some of our younger colleagues to be no longer entirely in harmony with the functions today assumed by the Council. This apparent disproportion only serves to illustrate what has become commonplace today: namely, that, unlike the other major organs of the United Nations, the activities of which are based on the daily life of the international community and unlike those bodies which have seen their meetings and agendas increase and multiply, the Trusteeship Council, by the very nature of its mission, bears the seeds of its own future disappearance, which will be the confirmation that it has discharged its tasks.

The emancipation of nations, like that of individuals, is inevitable and irreversible.

Only the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands still falls within the competence of our Council, and the administering Power has indicated its intention to put an end in 1981 to its present status. But the objectives of the Trusteeship System as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter, none the less retain their full value. The obligations of the administering

(The President)

Power are in no way diminished; our responsibility remains unchanged - to ensure the implementation in a spirit of equity and effectiveness of those freely accepted rules. It is no accident that Micronesia is the last Territory with which we are concerned. It is not necessary to be an expert in the matter to understand the complexity of the problems posed by this Territory. Any United Nations representative knows from experience that it is not necessarily the most heavily populated or the largest countries which present the most complicated situations.

These considerations should be borne in mind as our Council discharges its mandate with respect to Micronesia during the session which starts today. I am certain that I can count on the co-operation of all delegations in the accomplishment of our mission. Their assistance will be particularly precious to me inasmuch as I certainly do not have the unanimously recognized experience of our United Kingdom colleague either in the deliberations of the Council or in the field. Miss Harden directed the last session of the Council with the serene competence which we all appreciate, and here I wish to express to her the gratitude of the members.

I am also certain that the support of the Secretariat will be in accordance with the Council's tradition. I should like first to welcome the presence of Mr. Rifai, who has always ensured that all our predecessors here have been able to benefit from the assistance in all areas of all officials of the Department of Trusteeship and Decolonization.

Need I mention the name of Mr. Girma Abebe? As we know, he has been the most valuable adviser of the Council and of all Visiting Missions throughout the years and particularly the last one, and his reputation long ago extended beyond the boundaries of the thirty-third floor.

I wish to extend a particular welcome to all those representatives who have come specially to New York. I am happy to see the participation in our work of the delegation of Micronesia, led by the High Commissioner of the Territory, Mr. Winkel. Similarly, I welcome the presence of those who have come from Washington, particularly Ambassador Rosenblatt, the personal representative of President Carter for the negotiations on the future status of Micronesia.

(The President)

We shall proceed now to the election of the Vice-President of the Council.

A vote was taken by secret ballot.

Miss Sheila Harden (United Kingdom) was elected Vice-President unanimously.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I need hardly remind the members of the Council of the qualities possessed by Miss Harden. The Council is aware that no one is better prepared for this task. I want to congratulate her sincerely and to tell her how happy I am personally to be able to count on her assistance.

Mr. McCALL (United States of America): Mr. President, I should like to congratulate you on your election. You are certainly well known within the United Nations and no stranger to its ways. We look forward to a productive session under your leadership and we offer you the full co-operation of the United States delegation.

I should also like to congratulate Miss Sheila Harden on her election as Vice-President and express sincere appreciation to her for the dedicated manner in which she carried out her duties as our President over the past year. She is now one of the Council's truly experienced members, and I can personally attest not only to her dedication but also to her stamina in fulfilling her responsibilities. She has dedicated a good deal of her labour over the past several years to the well-being of the people of Micronesia, by whom she is well known and respected with deep affection.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of the United States for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. GOULDING (United Kingdom): Mr. President, the United Kingdom delegation extends to you its warm congratulations on your election to the presidency of the Trusteeship Council. Your personal qualities and your long experience of the United Nations qualify you eminently well for the position to which you have just been elected. My delegation has already had ample experience in other contexts of your personal and professional qualities. We are confident that they will enable you to perform your new duties with skill, wit and charm.

I hope that the United Kingdom delegation may also be permitted to address an affectionate word of congratulation to our colleague Miss Sheila Harden on her election to the vice-presidency of the Council. This time last year

(Mr. Goulding, United Kingdom)

my predecessor, congratulating her on her election to the presidency, said that that was likely to be her last year with the Council. We are delighted that that forecast proved wrong and that the Council will again be able to benefit from her long experience of Micronesian affairs.

Mr. President, my delegation is confident that in you and in Miss Harden the Council has chosen a team that could not be bettered.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of the United Kingdom for the kind words he addressed to me.

Mr. KHARLAMOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Mr. President, although you are here in the Trusteeship Council for the first time, your previous experience and that accumulated by your predecessors will enable you objectively to resolve the questions to be examined by us.

It appears that the Trusteeship Council is living through its final years, and the Soviet delegation would like to express the hope that this final period will make it possible objectively and correctly, as well as in the interests of the peoples of Micronesia, to resolve the long-standing problem of liquidating the trusteeship status of the Territory and of granting self-determination and independence to the peoples of Micronesia.

For that reason the Soviet delegation wishes you success in discharging your duties as President of the Council. At the same time, I should like to thank Miss Harden, the previous President, for the charm and tact with which she conducted the affairs of the Trusteeship Council. If a woman were always President of the Trusteeship Council, I do not think the male portion of the population would feel offended thereby, for the presence of a woman as President of our Council would have a restraining effect on us in our emotional reactions, our evaluations and our criticisms of whatever shortcomings we might encounter in examining the issues connected with trusteeship.

Therefore, I should like once again to thank your predecessor, Mr. President. I think that I am expressing the opinion of the whole Soviet delegation when I say that these last years of the existence of the Trusteeship Council should unify us, regardless of the differences among us, in the search for a correct decision that would allow an end to trusteeship and take account of the vital interests and aspirations of the Micronesian people.



The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of the Soviet Union for the kind words he addressed to me and for his wishes for success.

Miss LEFORT (France) (interpretation from French): Mr. President, I should also like, on behalf of the French delegation, to extend to you our congratulations on your election as President of the Trusteeship Council for this session.

At the same time, I should like to congratulate Miss Harden on her election as Vice-President. Her long experience both here and in the field will certainly prove invaluable in our work. I myself was in a position to appreciate her very great qualities during the visiting mission in which I participated with her last March.

On behalf of the French delegation, I am very happy to see you, Mr. President, occupying the presidential Chair and I wish you all success in the tasks that have just been conferred upon you. I am convinced that, with the enlightened assistance of Miss Harden, you will be able to guide our Council's deliberations with wisdom and competence.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of France for her wishes for success.

#### ORGANIZATION OF WORK

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): A tentative time-table for the forty-seventh session of the Trusteeship Council has been prepared and circulated to members of the Council by the Secretariat. It has been drawn up in order to give the members an idea of the work to be accomplished and the time that will be needed to complete it. The Council is, of course, free to modify this programme of work in accordance with circumstances or with the wishes of its members, bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions and decisions which set forth guidelines and directives on the allocation and utilization of conference resources. I understand that the texts of these resolutions and decisions have already been transmitted to members of the Council by the Secretariat.

Mr. KHARLAMOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I am not superstitious and for me the figure 13 has no special significance, although Americans very often do not have a thirteenth floor in their apartment houses. I note that we are supposed to complete our work on 13 June according to the time-table and I wonder whether we could not finish instead on 12 June in order not to provide an opportunity for references to the supernatural. If possible, I should like 12 June to be set as the last day of our deliberations.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): As I said when we began to discuss the organization of our work, this time-table is flexible and it can be changed. The date for the end of our work has been set at 13 June, the end of the week. However, we can try to complete our work one day earlier. In this matter I shall rely on the co-operation of the members of the Council so that perhaps we shall not need to meet on the last day of the final week.

If there are no further comments, while bearing in mind the remarks made by the representative of the Soviet Union, I shall take it that the Council accepts the original time-table as submitted.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): As is customary, I should like to ask members of the Council to do their best to be on time for meetings so that we may be able to implement as far as possible Assembly resolutions and decisions on the optimum use of conference resources.

EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1979: TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (T/1817; TL/1220 and Add.1)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council will now begin its consideration of conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

I call on the representative of the United States, who wishes to make a statement in this connexion.

Mr. McCALL (United States of America): Before beginning my statement, I should like to take this opportunity to introduce to the Council the other members of the United States delegation. After making those introductions, I would request the President to invite them to sit at the Council table as full members of our delegation.

In keeping with our past practice, the United States has again included in its delegation officials from the Trust Territory, who will later make statements regarding issues with which they are particularly concerned. We are pleased to have with us again this year the Honourable Adrian P. Winkel, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Members of the Council will, of course, remember the Honourable Carlos S. Camacho, the first elected Governor of the Northern Mariana Islands. We are also fortunate to have as a special representative this year the President of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Honourable Tosiwo Nakayama. President Nakayama is not here now, but he will be with us later today.

Also representing the various Micronesian Governments on our delegation this year are the Honourable Tosiwo Nakamura, Speaker of the House of Elected Members in the Palau District Legislature and Palau's senior elected official; the Honourable Anton A. DeBrum, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Marshall Islands; and the Honourable Pedro P. Tenorio, President of the Senate of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. I shall leave it to those individuals to introduce all their colleagues and staff members at the appropriate time.

I ask you, Mr. President, at this time to invite those members of the United States delegation whom I have just introduced, as well as Ambassador Peter Rosenblatt, President Carter's personal representative for Micronesian status negotiations, to join me at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): As I hear no objection, I have pleasure in inviting the members of the United States delegation: the Honourable Adrian Winkel, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and Special Representative of the Administering Authority; the Honourable Tosiwo Nakayama, President of the Federated States of Micronesia and Special Representative of the Administering Authority, who is not here now but who will be present later; the Honourable Anton DeBrum,

(The President)

Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Marshall Islands Government and Special Representative of the Administering Authority; the Honourable Carlos Camacho, Governor of the Northern Mariana Islands and Special Representative of the Administering Authority; the Honourable Tosiwo Nakamura, Speaker of the Palau Legislature, Special Adviser; and the Honourable Pedro P. Tenorio, President of the Senate of the Northern Mariana Islands Legislature, Special Adviser, to take places at the Council table.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Winkel, Mr. DeBrum and Mr. Camacho, Special Representatives; and Mr. Nakamura and Mr. Tenorio, Special Advisers, took places at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I have already welcomed Ambassador Rosenblatt, the personal representative of the President of the United States for Micronesian status negotiations, and I should also like to welcome Mrs. Evelyn Colbert, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, Department of State; Mr. Lazarus Salii, Administrator of Development Services; Mr. Joaquin Pangelinan, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Northern Mariana Islands; Mr. Andon Amaraich, Director for Foreign Affairs, Federated States of Micronesia; Mr. Haruo Remeliik, Chairman, Palau Commission for Status and Transition; Mr. Santos Olikong, Vice-Speaker, Palau Legislature; Mr. Asterio Takasy, Washington Liaison Officer, Federated States of Micronesia; and Mr. Edward Pangelinan, Washington Representative, Northern Mariana Islands.

As members of the Council are aware, the representatives from the Trust Territory and from Washington are here to provide the Council with reports and information on developments in Micronesia during the past year in the political, economic and social fields. That is in keeping with the past practice of the Council. The Council on each such occasion heard specialists from each of the Trust Territories who were familiar with the situation in the Territory concerned. We are therefore pleased to have the Micronesian leaders here with us as well as the representatives of the administering Power. This will no doubt facilitate the Council's consideration of conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(The President)

I should now like to draw attention to the reports of the United Nations Visiting Missions to Micronesia. As members are aware, the Trusteeship Council dispatched a Visiting Mission to Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, to observe the constitutional referendum held on 9 July 1979. The second Visiting Mission, which was dispatched quite recently, was a periodic Mission and visited the whole of the Trust Territory.

The Visiting Mission to Palau consisted of Mr. Jean-Claude Brochenin of France, who was its Chairman, and Mr. Ian Woods of the United Kingdom, both of whom have now left New York for other assignments in their respective capitals. The report of the Visiting Mission is contained in document T/1813 and it appears on the Council's agenda as item 6. Both the English and the French versions of the report were made available some time ago.

As regards the report of the periodic Mission to the Trust Territory, limited copies of that report have been distributed to members of the Council in provisional form under the symbol T/1816. The English version of that report will be available in its final form on Friday 23 May. The French version is being processed, and we shall shortly announce the date when it will be available.

Miss Sheila Harden of the United Kingdom headed the periodic Mission, and I call on her to introduce the report.

Miss HARDEN (United Kingdom): Before introducing the report of the periodic Visiting Mission I should like to thank my colleagues for their very generous words of congratulations.

On 31 May 1978 the Trusteeship Council adopted resolution 2166 (XLV), by which it decided to send a periodic Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in 1979. The previous regular visit had taken place in 1976, and, as members are aware, the Trusteeship Council normally sends a periodic Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory every three years. Last year, however, at a special session on 4 February, the Council decided to defer the dispatch of the periodic Mission until early this year, since two Visiting Missions were already scheduled to visit the Trust Territory in 1979 to observe the constitutional referendums, which subsequently took place in the Marshall Islands in March 1979 and in Palau in July 1979.

(Miss Harden, United Kingdom)

In accordance with the decision of the Trusteeship Council, the 1980 Visiting Mission, which has just taken place, was composed of members of the Council wishing to participate: Miss Lefort was nominated by France, and I was nominated by the United Kingdom. Since I had the honour to be elected Chairwoman of the Visiting Mission, it now falls to me to introduce our report, which I am happy to say is subscribed to by both members of the Mission. I am sorry that, despite titanic efforts on the part of the Secretariat, in the time available it was possible to produce the report only in provisional form by the opening of the session. But, as the President has already announced, the bound and printed version will be available, we hope, very shortly, and I should like to apologize on behalf of the Mission for any inconvenience this may have caused.

The Visiting Mission left New York on 27 February and returned on 2 April. The detailed itinerary is set out in the annex to its report. Unfortunately, even in a month's visit, it is not possible to visit anywhere near the total of over 100 inhabited islands dispersed over 7.8 million square kilometres of the western Pacific. But, in addition to visiting the main population centres, which of course included the administering headquarters of the existing entities in the Trust Territory, the Mission also visited some of the outer islands whenever that could be arranged, choosing as far as possible those that had not been visited by a United Nations Visiting Mission for some time. The islands are so beautiful, and the inhabitants so welcoming and hospitable, that we only wished we could have visited many more. The Mission was particularly grateful to the Administering Authority for arranging for it to fly by military aircraft to Enewetak in order to observe the clean-up and rehabilitation programme in that atoll. It was disappointed that it was unable to carry out its plan to visit Angaur as the aircraft on which it had been booked developed engine trouble at the last minute. It did, however, arrange a meeting with representatives of the people of Angaur, in Koror, before we left.

The terms of reference of our Mission were to investigate and report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the Trust Territory towards the realization of the objectives set forth in Article 76 (b) of the Charter and

(Miss Harden, United Kingdom)

to pay special attention to the question of the future of the Territory in the light of the relevant articles of the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement. The Mission was also directed by the Council to give attention, as appropriate, in the light of discussion in the Trusteeship Council and of resolutions adopted by it, to issues raised in connexion with the annual reports on the administration of the Territory, in the petitions received by the Council concerning the Territory, in the reports of the previous periodic Visiting Mission to the Territory, and in the observances of the Administering Authority on those reports. The Mission was further directed to receive and when necessary investigate petitions.

During its visit to the Trust Territory the Mission was sometimes asked how it was possible for it to report to the Trusteeship Council on developments in the Trust Territory on the strength of so short a visit. In reply to such questions I would explain that we did not arrive in the Territory totally ignorant of what was going on since the first-hand report of a Visiting Mission was only one of the ways in which the Trusteeship Council kept itself informed of developments in the Trust Territory. Throughout the year it received petitions and communications from individuals, in addition to the regular reports, copies of legislation, and so on, which it receives from the Administering Authority. The annual sessions of the Trusteeship Council, such as the one we are now participating in, also of course provide valuable information. The monitoring of information on the Trust Territory thus takes place all the year round, as members of the Council are aware. But, for the benefit of those who have not themselves participated in a Visiting Mission, it may be useful to explain briefly how the Mission went about the fact-finding side of its task in the Trust Territory.

Since the first aim of the Mission was to ensure that the inhabitants were aware of its presence, in my capacity as Chairwoman I made statements on the local radio explaining the purposes of the Visiting Mission and inviting those who had anything to communicate to us - either groups or individuals - to come and see us. We also held public meetings wherever we went. These ranged from meetings with the legislature to meetings in small villages, often held in the local church or school, or with individuals. Our visits included hospitals, dispensaries, schools, public works, co-operatives and copra-processing plants, and we discussed the various problems with those concerned in the course of our visits. We were also briefed by the High Commissioner and his staff and by the elected members in the various entities.

(Miss Harden, United Kingdom)

Wherever it went the Mission met a great variety of people: politicians, traditional leaders, doctors, school teachers, local magistrates and mayors, religious leaders, businessmen, representatives of specialized agencies working in the Trust Territory, and members of the Peace Corps, as well as ordinary members of the general public who came to our meetings and asked us questions.

In addition to all the information we received orally, the territorial Governments provided us on arrival with excellent briefs on the territory concerned. We were also provided with supplementary background material on technical subjects whenever we requested it. These were the main sources on which we have based our report.

I do not think I need comment in any detail on the format of our report, which closely follows those of previous periodic Visiting Missions. There are minor changes in chapter II, necessitated by the constitutional developments in the Territory. There is also a new short section in chapter VIII on external relations, which takes note of the fact that the Micronesian leaders, with the encouragement of the Administering Authority, are beginning to extend their contacts with independent countries in the Asian and Pacific region. This is a development which the Trusteeship Council has increasingly encouraged as the date of the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement approaches. The Visiting Mission was therefore pleased to note a growing interest on the part of Micronesian leaders in the regional dimension.

The Committee's mandate to report on the political, economic, social and educational advance of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory and their progressive development towards self-government or independence is taken care of in chapters II, III, IV, V and VIII of our report. Since ours was likely to be the last Visiting Mission, given that 1981 has been set by the Administering Authority as the target date for termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, the Mission was conscious of the need to consider the progress made in these various fields in the context of the Territory's readiness for self-government or independence in the very near future.



(Miss Harden, United Kingdom)

On the political side, the Visiting Mission had instructions to pay special attention to the question of the future of the Territory. It was therefore particularly concerned to ascertain the views of the people of Micronesia as to their political future, bearing in mind that the people of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau would shortly be called upon to determine their political future in a plebiscite which the United Nations has been invited to observe. The Trusteeship Council had for many years stressed that the people of the Trust Territory, in preparation for self-government or independence, should have both a thorough understanding of democratic processes and an awareness of the various political options open to them. The Mission considered that the Administering Authority had succeeded admirably in the first objective. The people of Micronesia appeared to the Mission to be both politically mature and well-versed in democratic concepts and procedures. However, in the case of the second objective, the Mission believed that there was urgent need for further education, to inform the people not only about the political options open to them, but also on the processes of termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and on their political and economic prospects following termination. The recommendations of the Mission on this subject are set out in chapter II (F).

On the economic side, the Mission found a very general concern among Micronesians, except in the Northern Mariana Islands, that the target date for termination had been set too soon, since the Trust Territory at present lacked the economic infrastructure to survive. The Visiting Mission considers in chapter III of its report the continuing economic weakness of the Trust Territory, despite the efforts being made by the Administering Authority to fulfil its undertaking to provide the Trust Territory with an economic infrastructure capable of sustaining its own economic development. The Mission recognizes, however, that for Micronesia, as for many other developing countries, self-sufficiency can be considered only as a long-term objective and that in the short term the best means of ensuring a decent standard of living for the Micronesians will be to secure outside aid. It hopes that such aid will be forthcoming in the first crucial years of self-government or independence.

(Miss Harden, United Kingdom)

In its progress reports on health and education the Visiting Mission also considers the various problems in the context of the early termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. In both fields it stresses the need for incentives to encourage the training and recruitment of doctors and teachers and for better maintenance of buildings and equipment.

Wherever the Mission went, it was received with courtesy and kindness. Numerous statements by Micronesians testified to the fact that the Trusteeship Council was regarded by the people of Micronesia as a guardian of its interests, even though the guardian was sometimes chided for failure to intervene more decisively in cases of particular concern to the speaker. Fears were expressed that termination of the Trusteeship Agreement would also mean the ending of all links between the people of Micronesia and the United Nations.

The Mission observed much that was admirable in the capacity and achievements of both the people of the Trust Territory and the Administration. It admired the openness of government, the political freedom and the concern for the welfare of the individual. It also saw some grounds for concern, particularly in the economic field. We have, however, tried to put forward any criticisms in a constructive sense, making suggestions on the basis of what we saw and heard, which will, we believe, promote the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement. Our judgement is by no means infallible and we recognize that many of those here today have much greater knowledge than we have of the Trust Territory. When we spoke at public meetings during our Mission we undertook to report what we heard and saw fairly and honestly, with the interests of the inhabitants at heart. That is what we have tried to do. We hope that our report will be read in that light.

In conclusion, I should like to express my personal gratitude to my fellow member of the Visiting Mission, Miss Lefort, who put up with my many shortcomings and was a tower of strength, and the gratitude of both of us to many people: to Mr. Girma Abebe and the other members of the Secretariat, who gave us ungrudging help and support throughout our Mission; to those members of the Trusteeship section and the translators who worked through the weekends on our report; to our escort officer, Mr. James Gray, who

(Miss Harden, United Kingdom)

resolved all our problems with cheerful competency; to the High Commissioner and his staff, who gave unstintingly of their time and their accumulated experience and wisdom; and above all, to the people of Micronesia. We have listed in our report some of those to whom we owe particular debts of gratitude. We should have liked to have singled out many more. They include presidents and governors, traditional leaders, members of legislatures, mayors and magistrates; they also include doctors, teachers, drivers, policemen and many others. On behalf of the Visiting Mission, may I therefore simply thank all the people in and of Micronesia for their help and hospitality during our visit. We wish them a prosperous and peaceful future in their beautiful islands.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council has taken note of the comments of Miss Harden, Chairman of the Visiting Mission, and in particular of the conclusions and recommendations of the Visiting Mission. I am certain that the report of the Mission will be a valuable contribution to the work of the Council.

Mr. POUDADE (France) (interpretation from French): The French delegation would like very warmly to thank Miss Harden for the particularly clear and detailed introduction that she has provided to the report of the first Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory. We should, however, like to express our regret that the text of the report was not submitted in time in the working languages of the Council, as provided in its rules of procedure. I am certain, though, that the Secretariat will make every possible effort to permit the document to be distributed in good time in the two working languages of the Council.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): Note has been taken of the comments of the representative of France and the Secretariat will certainly do its best to have the report drawn up in both languages.

Mr. McCALL (United States of America): As this is my first appearance as the United States representative to the Trusteeship Council, I should like first to express my pleasure at being here today and to say that I am looking forward to our meetings during the coming days.

I should mention that our session this year is much enhanced by the presentation today of the report of the Visiting Mission which visited the Territory in March. We owe a debt of gratitude both to Miss Harden, Chairwoman of the Mission from the United Kingdom, and to Miss Bernadette Lefort, the member from France, for their efforts which have enabled the Council to have before it a very up-to-date and detailed assessment of the conditions in the Territory. I would add that, having been appointed to this position in January, I had the privilege of accompanying the Visiting Mission for the first part of its travels through the Trust Territory. I made that trip looking towards the work of this session and in order to familiarize myself first-hand as quickly as possible with conditions in the Territory and to meet personally many of the Micronesian leaders who are here today.

I am pleased to report that over the past year the peoples of Micronesia have made important strides towards greater self-government. The Council is already aware of the events surrounding the referendum on the constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia which was held on 12 July 1978 and which was observed by a Visiting Mission sent by the Council. Pursuant to Public Law 5-60, as amended, enacted by the Congress of Micronesia in 1975, the Constitution applied to those districts which approved it - Kosrae, Yap, Pcnape and Truk. The Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia formally came into effect on 10 May 1979. On 15 May, Tosiwo Nakayama of Truk, who will be with us today, and Petrus Tun of Yap were inaugurated as the first President and Vice-President, respectively, of the Federated States of Micronesia. Recently, the Federated States celebrated its first anniversary of constitutional government. In anticipation of the ultimate termination of the Trusteeship, the High Commissioner is in the process of transferring day-to-day government authority and

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responsibility to the Federated States Government. In addition, each of the four states of the Federated States of Micronesia has its own elected governor, and each functions in accordance with a locally drafted charter.

Following the 1978 referendum, the Marshallese people drafted their own constitution at a convention convened for this purpose. In a referendum held on 1 March 1979 and observed by a Visiting Mission from the Council, the Marshall Islands Constitution was approved by 64 per cent of those voting. Subsequently, elections were held for the legislature established by the Constitution - the Nitijela. On 1 May 1979, when the Constitution became effective, the first President of the Marshall Islands, Amata Kabua, was inaugurated. As in the case of the Federated States of Micronesia, most day-to-day government authority and responsibility is being transferred by the High Commissioner to the Government of the Marshall Islands.

Constitutional government has not yet been established in Palau. A constitution for the future "Republic of Palau" was drafted by a constitutional convention last year and submitted to the people on 9 July 1979, in a referendum observed by a Trusteeship Council Visiting Mission. The constitution was approved by 92 per cent of those voting. However, because of action taken by the Sixth Palau Legislature and subsequent litigation, the referendum was nullified and the constitution did not take effect as originally intended at the beginning of this year. The Seventh Palau Legislature, which took office on 3 January 1980, passed a bill approved by the High Commissioner which provides for an orderly transition to government under a constitution identical to the 9 July 1979 constitution, save for those provisions relating to the effective date of the constitution. If the constitution with new effective dates is approved in a referendum scheduled for 9 July 1980, elections will take place in November and the new government will be inaugurated on 1 January 1981. Pending the establishment of constitutional government, Palau will remain an administrative district of the Trust Territory Government with an appointed district administrator.

As the Council is aware, the transition to local self-government now taking place in the Caroline and Marshall Islands has already been largely accomplished in the Northern Marianas. Self-government in the Northern Marianas was achieved

(Mr. McCall, United States)

in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the people and is fully consistent with the principles of the Trusteeship Agreement. We are pleased with the political and economic progress of the people of the Northern Marianas under their popularly elected Governor and Legislature. We look forward to the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas in political union with the United States upon termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

The political status negotiations between the representatives of the peoples of the Trust Territory and the United States which formally began on 1 October 1969 reached a significant milestone at the most recent plenary round held from 7 to 14 January in Kona, Hawaii. At the conclusion of that round on 14 January 1980, the Government of the Marshall Islands and the Government of the United States initialled a Compact of Free Association that, if adopted, would define the future political status relationship between us in the post-termination period.

The Compact of Free Association, which is intended to come into effect coincidentally with the termination of the Trusteeship, is founded upon the Statement of Principles that was signed at Hilo, Hawaii, in April 1978. Under the Compact, the Governments of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau would assume responsibility for their foreign and internal affairs, while the United States would remain responsible for defence and security matters. The Compact provides for considerable economic assistance in the form of annual grants and the extension of certain United States federal programmes to these three entities. The grant aid funds, in particular, are designed to advance the economic self-sufficiency of the freely associated States by earmarking a substantial portion for economic development projects. The United States federal programmes offered, subject to agreement, are in the areas of weather, postal, aviation and federal emergency assistance. The United States has also agreed to negotiate the extension of some federal programmes in education and health. Arrangements for use of land by the United States are negotiated and agreed on bilaterally with the affected Governments.

The political relationship between the United States and each of the three freely associated States under the Compact would have no fixed termination date. It would continue in effect until terminated by mutual agreement or unilaterally.

(Mr. McCall, United States)

However, the economic and defence aspects of the Compact are designed to run for 15 years. The Compact provides that the parties shall, on its thirteenth anniversary, commence negotiations regarding continuation of those provisions. Moreover, an additional two years' grace period is provided so that those provisions will continue in full force and effect should the negotiations not be concluded earlier.

(Mr. McCall, United States)

The Kona round of negotiations was attended by representatives of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the United States, and by a delegation from Palau appointed by the district legislature. Although the Compact has still be initialled only by the Government of the Marshall Islands, we anticipate that it will encompass all parties to the negotiations. Once the remaining differences with the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau have been resolved and basic agreements on the Compact reached, auxiliary agreements related to the Compact must be concluded. Only then would we be in a position to sign the Compact, at a time yet to be determined but certainly no earlier than November of this year.

At previous sessions of the Trusteeship Council, the United States has stated its intention of concluding status negotiations and seeking termination of the Trusteeship Agreement by 1981. We reaffirm that intention today.

As the summary I have just given indicates, much remains to be done. My Government, working with the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands and Palau will renew its efforts during the remainder of this year to resolve these complicated issues. In this regard, we are meeting with the newly formed Palau Commission on Status and Transition next month in Guam, and hope that real progress can be made to resolve any outstanding issues.

Once the Compact has been signed, the Government of the United States and the Governments of the other parties will submit the Compact to a plebiscite simultaneously in each of the areas to which it applies, perhaps as early as next January. It is the intention of the United States to seek participation by the international community in the observation of the plebiscite through the appropriate United Nations bodies. After the plebiscite we shall seek the approval of the United States Congress, which has certain constitutional responsibility in these matters. Following approval of the negotiated arrangements by Congress, we shall need to begin procedures for terminating the Trusteeship Agreement. At this time I should like to reaffirm previous statements in this Council that the United States intends to proceed in a manner fully consistent with the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.



(Mr. McCall, United States)

It is the intention of the United States Government to take up the matter of termination at the appropriate time with the Trusteeship Council and the Security Council.

I should like to close by reaffirming our conviction that the peoples of the Marshall Islands and the Caroline Islands would benefit from common links among them. As the Council has itself recognized, however, the question of political unity is clearly one to be decided by the Micronesians themselves. At the same time, we continue to hope that the peoples of Micronesia will maintain and develop close economic, social and cultural bonds which, we are firmly convinced, would be to the betterment of all the inhabitants of the Trust Territory.

I would now request you, Mr. President, to call on the Honourable Adrian P. Winkel, the High Commissioner, who wishes to report to the Council on conditions in the Trust Territory.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I call on the Special Representative of the United States, Mr. Adrian Winkel, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Mr. WINKEL (Special Representative): It is my distinct pleasure to appear once again before the Trusteeship Council on behalf of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This is always a satisfying and rewarding experience for the members of our delegation and for me.

Before I proceed any further, I should like to offer my personal congratulations and those of the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to you, Sir, upon your election as President of the Council and to the representative of the United Kingdom upon her election as Vice-President. I believe the members have shown great wisdom in their selection and I am certain that we from the Trust Territory shall benefit from this wisdom in the work that lies ahead of us here. I assure you of our continued most complete co-operation, Mr. President. I add that we wish at this time to express our sincere thanks for the work of and the assistance given us by the

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Representative)

outgoing President, Ms. Hardin of the United Kingdom. We look forward to continued co-operation and friendship with her during what we are sure will be a distinguished tour of service as Vice-President of the Council.

I think it is appropriate at this moment to introduce the members of the delegation of the Administering Authority. I am pleased to present again Mr. Lazarus Salii of the Trust Territory Government. Despite Mr. Salii's relative youth, he is truly one of the elder statesmen of the Trust Territory. New as a member of our delegation is Mr. Samuel McPhetres. Mr. McPhetres came to the Trust Territory first as a Peace Corps volunteer in 1970. He subsequently became a member of the staff of the Trust Territory Government and has performed particularly distinguished service in carrying out the programme of education for self-government and political education programmes during the past several years. Finally, I am honoured and privileged to introduce my exceptionally competent and highly valued Executive Assistant, Mrs. Irene Johnson.

We all look forward to a very productive review this year, particularly because the Council has had the opportunity to visit the Territory personally on numerous occasions over the past three years. We note that the Council has sent a number of special visiting missions to Micronesia during the year under review and that, most recently, the triennial scheduled visit was held this year under the charming and able leadership of Ms. Sheila Harden. These visits to the Trust Territory have been most welcome to us as they have afforded the Council and us added occasions to learn together first-hand the conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These visits have, I believe, made possible a much more common ground of understanding than would otherwise have been possible.

It becomes all the more important to have this common ground of understanding in the light of the steady movement towards termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and the ultimate assumption of self-government under the Compact of Free Association which is now being negotiated.

(Mr. Winkel, Special  
Representative)

Truly, the Trust Territory is altering its character and taking on new dimensions as the constitutional Governments of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia begin to solidify their administrations.

It was reported last year in this Council that under the terms of Secretarial Order 3039, effective on 1 May 1979 for the Marshalls and the Federated States, the High Commissioner's administrative responsibilities would be reduced at a rate commensurate with the desire and ability of the new Governments to assume them. The Administering Authority is pleased to call to the attention of the Council the fact that both constitutional Governments have now been functioning for exactly one year. The Government of the Marshall Islands, under the leadership of President Amata Kabua, was installed on 1 May 1979. The Government of the Federated States of Micronesia, with President Tosiwo Makayama as the Chief Executive, was formed on 15 May last year. Since that time the new Governments have begun the actual process of staffing, governing and establishing themselves as recognized, viable, representative organizations. We believe that this process has been a very positive one.

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I might add that, because of the actual conduct of government by the new constitutional authorities, the representatives of those Governments will to a large extent themselves report to this Council on some of those matters which have traditionally been a part of the High Commissioner's presentation. This simply reflects the very basic changes of the past year in the development of greater self-government in the Trust Territory.

As we reported last year, Secretarial Order 3039 has conferred many of the responsibilities of the High Commissioner on the new constitutional Governments. Under its terms, for example, I no longer approve or disapprove legislation originating in the constitutional legislative bodies. In my review of legislation I am limited to the suspension of laws, if it is concluded that the law, or a part thereof, is inconsistent with the provisions of secretarial orders, the Trusteeship Agreement, existing treaties, laws and regulations of the United States generally applicable in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands or the Bill of Rights as set forth in the Trust Territory Code.

In preparation for the termination, my Administration is actively pursuing a policy of transferring administrative functions and responsibilities to the new Governments. Since matters which are internal to the new Governments are the responsibilities of their own executive and legislative bodies, it is the intention of the Administering Authority to divest itself as rapidly as possible of such matters as may reasonably be assumed by the new Governments. The result of this ongoing transfer of authorities and functions has so far been the general and gradual reduction of the functions and services provided by the Trust Territory Headquarters in Saipan. In fact, we foresee that by the end of this present fiscal year, namely, 1 October 1980, there will be a considerable further reduction in the number of employees at present working in Saipan.

By a memorandum of understanding between the High Commissioner and the President of the Marshall Islands, the functions of budget and finance, those of the Attorney General, the registrar of corporations, and the regulation of foreign investment business permits, immigration, health, education, public safety,

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public affairs and sea transportation have all been transferred to the Government of the Marshall Islands. Except for the basic responsibilities of the Administering Authority under terms of the Trusteeship Agreement, applicable United States laws and secretarial orders, the Council will note that the Government of the Marshall Islands is now in substantial control of its own internal affairs.

Similarly, the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia is in the process of assuming greater responsibilities and authority. As with the Marshall Islands, memoranda of understanding and functions agreements have been executed by the Chief Executive of the Federated States and the High Commissioner, transferring various functions to the new Government according to an agreed upon time-table. These transfers include various aspects of budget and finance, resources and development, social services, including health and education, the Attorney General's functions, public information, personnel, planning and statistics, and transportation. The process of actually transferring these functions has already begun.

In the case of Palau, as the Council is aware, events have followed a somewhat different pattern. While the most recent events did not occur in the year under review, I think it is desirable that I inform the Council that, on 14 April of this year, I approved legislation passed by the Palau Legislature calling for a referendum on the original Constitution, as amended, to be held on 9 July of this year. This legislation also contained provisions for the election of constitutional government officials in November 1980 and their installation on 1 January 1981.

The Council is aware of the fact that the Sixth Legislature, when in office in 1979, acted to invalidate the initial referendum and the constitution of Palau. It then prepared a revised constitution, which was then submitted to the people of Palau in a second referendum in October 1979. The revision was rejected by the Palau electorate, thus making it necessary to reinstitute the constitutional development process. When the Seventh Legislature took office on 3 January 1980, it sought to resolve the constitutional matter as expeditiously as possible. This legislation, Public Law 7-2-8, is the means established by the Seventh Legislature to attain constitutional government by

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the end of this calendar year. The Administering Authority, together with the people of Palau, looks forward to the establishment of a constitutional government of their own making to be effective by the projected date. We stand ready, of course, to provide any appropriate assistance.

In anticipation of such a constitution, we have been delegating to the Government of the District of Palau those functions and resources previously handled by headquarters that the present District Administration is prepared and able to manage.

Now I should like briefly to turn to some other areas of interest.

The Administering Authority is pleased to inform the Council that out of the \$232.8 million committed to the Five Year Capital Improvement Programme throughout the Trust Territory in 1976, \$105 million worth of projects were in various stages of construction at the end of fiscal year 1979. Notable among those projects were the Truk International Airport, the Kosrae Airport, improvements to the Airports of Palau, Yap and Ponape, a new sewer system in Ebeye, along with electrical projects and a water reservoir/catchment in Yap. Also, a new hospital was opened in Yap, and another is in the planning stages for the Marshall Islands. Additional road work, water systems and related infrastructure projects are also in progress or in the planning stages. The Administering Authority is pleased to inform the Council that we expect to have the Five Year Capital Improvement Programme and its goals met by 1981, either through actual completion of the projects or by their being under contract and in construction by that date.

In addition to the large-scale Capital Improvement Programme projects, many smaller ones are taking place throughout the islands. The Young Adult Conservation Corps - or the YACC as it is called - a federally funded programme providing employment training to youth from 16 to 23 years of age, employed 210 persons in the year under review. Projects completed since October 1979 include baseball fields, bridge repair, sanitation projects, flood control, disaster relief in Majuro and coconut replanting programmes, among many others. In addition, there are three civic action teams active in the Trust Territory at the present time with personnel and equipment provided by the

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military services and funding by the Trust Territory Government in three of the states and districts of the Trust Territory. A fourth such team will start working later this year and will provide the largest number of civic action teams we have had in the history of the Trust Territory. They will be constructing small road, bridge and building projects, as requested by the states and districts.

As I noted earlier, there has been a substantial reduction in the headquarters personnel. Concurrent with this reduction is the almost complete assumption by the new Governments of full and final responsibility for their own personnel matters. We have provided and continue to provide personnel technical assistance services and training opportunities.

In addition, the Micronesian Trades Apprenticeship Programme has been extremely successful in training skilled tradesmen and the funding of the first group for the third year of such training is assured. A second group is scheduled to begin what is a four-year training programme this year.

Training sponsored by the United Nations and its agencies and by regional organizations - notably the South Pacific Commission - is extremely valuable and helpful to us in the Trust Territory.

As one of the elements of preparation for the termination of the Trusteeship and assumption of self-government, the Headquarters Bureau of Finance has provided training, technical assistance and oversight review in the areas of finance and accounting, procurement and supply, as those areas are transferred to the new Governments.

While the functions of the administration of resources and development have been transferred to the new Governments, there is a continuing need for regional co-operation among the several entities and their neighbour island Governments. To this end, for example, the Headquarters Department of Development Services has supported and assisted in the formation of the Micronesian Regional Tourism Council to co-ordinate tourist-related programmes throughout the area of the Trust Territory and Guam.

With the assistance of the United Nations specialized agencies, projects have been completed in such areas as that of a study on industrialization in Micronesia by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP),

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handicraft development by the United Nations Handicraft Marketing Adviser, the Palau Cultural Center by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), coconut processing by UNIDO, and a variety of other activities. We in the Trust Territory are very appreciative of the valuable advice and counsel that we have received from those and other international agencies.

In keeping with the Administering Authority's programme for returning all public lands to local Governments as quickly as possible, I am pleased to report that title to all public lands formerly held by the Trust Territory Government has now been turned over to the appropriate local land authorities.

Long a source of frustration to everybody in the Territory, residents and visitors alike, the Trust Territory communications system is being given a substantial face-lift over this year and next year.



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Representative)

Under a \$3.3 million programme to upgrade and expand the communications system \$2 million have already been committed for fiscal year 1980. A second voice circuit was installed between Saipan and Ponape in November of last year. This year, we expect to have three circuits each in Ponape, Majuro and Palau and two each in Truk, Yap and Kosrae. Further expansion of the system is planned for fiscal year 1981, and an additional upgrading is programmed for the outer island radio systems to include alternative power sources to replace or supplement the gas-powered generators currently in use to operate the two-way radios. Attention is also being given to the possible use of satellites for further improvement of the communications in the islands.

Related to the establishment of an improved communications net within the islands is information concerning the actual number and location of inhabitants. As the Council is aware, the last full census of population was taken in the Trust Territory in 1973. The United States Bureau of the Census has approved \$380,000 to fund a complete population census for the Trust Territory, which will begin on 15 September of this year. The results of the census will, of course, have a very strong influence on planning for social programmes, education and health by the new Governments, as well as many aspects of economic development.

In preparation for the increased need for local people with vocational training, the vocational programmes of the Department of Education report that 83 per cent of all secondary school students were enrolled in vocational education courses during the past year. These courses covered homemaking, trades and industrial occupations, agriculture, mechanics and construction trades, as well as various office skills.

During this same year, some 500 students were enrolled at the College of Micronesia's three campuses and local extension centres. Since all three campuses are now accredited - the Community College in Ponape, the Occupational College in Palau and the Nursing School in Saipan - graduating students are assured of academic recognition in other educational institutions.

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capabilities, have significantly lowered the incidence of diarrhoeal disease in Micronesia. In 1977, it ranked first as a cause of death, with a rate of 6.5 deaths per 10,000 population. The mortality figure today is 3.7 per 10,000 people. Because this subject was discussed in this Council last year, we felt that an update indicating the progress made would be appropriate today.

In a continuing effort to upgrade the delivery of health care, a programme of health manpower development was carried out at the Ponape Hospital beginning in the summer of 1979. Forty health professionals have participated so far, and training for dental officers will begin later this year. We are extremely grateful for the assistance provided to us by the World Health Organization (WHO), which included health instructors, consultants and funds for teaching equipment and books. We also acknowledge with thanks the assistance of the South Pacific Commission in this area. WHO has also funded fellowships for Micronesians in medical training. Fourteen Micronesians received grants in 1979, 15 have been funded for 1980 and funds have been provided by WHO for the participation of Micronesians in international conferences and seminars. We trust these joint efforts will result in establishing a health delivery system in Micronesia which will go a long way to reducing the dependence on external personnel and resources.

In a related area, I am pleased to report that under the auspices of the Food Services Office of the Trust Territory Government a training course for teaching nutrition and health was conducted this last summer, sponsored jointly by the Trust Territory and the South Pacific Commission, for 25 teachers and community workers in the field of nutrition education and food services.

The distribution of United States Department of Agriculture food commodities under the feeding programme for needy families has been reduced over the past year, remaining in place primarily only for disaster relief programmes. The Truk programme has been maintained for the outer islands in the light of recent storm damage to the local production of food-stuffs. The total number of persons receiving food from the programme has been reduced by approximately 75 per cent in Truk State.

(Mr. Winkel, Special Representative)

Also, with the removal of the Northern Mariana Islands from the Trust Territory programme, the total number of recipients in the feeding programme has been reduced by approximately 75 per cent in the Trust Territory as a whole this year. Plans are also in progress for the use of local foods to be provided by the feeding programme for needy families in order to decrease the amount of imported food provided under the programme and to stimulate the development of local commercial agriculture.

Not to be ignored is the current fuel situation throughout the world. The islands of Micronesia are peculiarly susceptible to fluctuations of supply and price and this is a problem which the Trust Territory Government and the new Governments will have to deal with for some time. At the same time, however, the Administering Authority is exploring the possible uses of alternative energy sources appropriate to the islands. Projects already initiated and in various stages of development include wind water pumping for a village on Yap, a residential solar water heater in Majuro, a solar dryer to convert protein-rich fish by-products into poultry feed in Truk, a solar dryer/oven for Yap, a solar hot water system for the Kosrae Hospital and another system, along with a wind power transfer pump for the Satawan Dispensary in Truk, and so forth. Additionally, a feasibility study on hydro-electric power for Ponape is being prepared. Other projects are being studied.

(Mr. Winkel, Special Representative)

Turning now to a recent major disaster in the Trust Territory, which caused great concern to all people living in the Trust Territory, particularly, of course, the people of Majuro, we are able to report for the information of the Council that after that unusual and destructive wave action in December last year a home-rebuilding programme valued at \$2 million, funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency of the United States Government, was instituted. This will provide assistance to the persons affected by the loss of 250 homes totally destroyed and the severe damage to another 180. Other assistance was also provided to help in the rehabilitation of businesses, prevention of epidemic diseases following the flooding, personal loss and rehabilitation of public services. We note that the United States military, the Red Cross, the Department of Housing and Urban Development and several other agencies of the United States Government, as well as private charities and neighbouring countries, such as the Republic of Nauru, donated generously to the people of Majuro. To all of them and to those others not mentioned because of lack of time today, our heartfelt thanks and, most of all, those of the people of Majuro and their leaders, for a job well done.

One of the most significant events to report to the Council is the recent ceremonial return of the Enewetak people to Enewetak Atoll. The clean-up operation was completed by the Defense Nuclear Agency of the United States Defense Department on 5 April 1980. The construction of homes and other community facilities, as well as the planting of coconut trees, was 99 per cent completed by the contractors of the Department of the Interior and the Government of the Trust Territory.

Approximately 545 Enewetak men, women and children were on Enewetak Atoll on 8 and 9 April this year for the ceremonies marking the completion of the clean-up and rehabilitation programme. The group constituted virtually the entire Enewetak population of the Marshall Islands. Following the ceremonies, the people were returned to Ujelang Atoll and to Majuro, with the exception of approximately 120 persons who have remained on Japtan Island.

The next step to be taken will be the relocation of the people to their homes and facilities which have been constructed on Enewetak, Medren and Japtan Islands. This will be done in the forthcoming months as all final work there is completed and as the people themselves are prepared and ready to move.

(Mr. Winkel, Special Representative)

We in the Trust Territory are very pleased that this year's United Nations Visiting Mission was able to visit Enewetak Atoll. The experience of most of us provides no basis upon which we can develop a mental picture of a place such as Enewetak. I am certain that the visual observations of the members of that Visiting Mission have added a great deal to the breadth and depth of their understanding of what it means when the name Enewetak is mentioned. Their willingness to make the additional physical effort involved in going to Enewetak is very much appreciated.

As with Enewetak, so also were there a number of significant events during the year under review concerning the relocation of the people of Bikini-Kili. During 1979 and early 1980, in accordance with decisions made in 1978 by the Kili-Bikini people and the executive and legislative branches of the United States Government, delegations from Bikini-Kili made a series of visits to a variety of possible relocation sites. The visits constituted an organized effort to examine thoroughly every location which the people of Bikini-Kili thought might provide a site that could satisfactorily meet their requirements as a relocation home until such time as they could permanently return to Bikini.

Two such visits were made to the island of Hawaii in the State of Hawaii, as well as a visit to the island of Molokai. A visit was also made to Wake Island and an overflight trip was made to Palmyra. In the Trust Territory, four atolls were visited in the Marshall Islands and one atoll in the State of Ponape.

The people of Bikini-Kili have now made a proposal for their relocation which will require the development of additional data and information by the Department of Energy of the United States Government before decisions can be made. Inasmuch as a delegation from Bikini-Kili will be appearing before the Council at this session as petitioners, I shall defer to their spokesman for the presentation of the conclusions and proposal they have developed.

As I stated in my opening remarks, we have the pleasure of having the official representatives of the constitutional Governments of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia and of the Paulau District Government here today. They will of course report to the Council concerning matters relative to their Governments. I am therefore respectfully concluding with the thought that this session of the Trusteeship Council is perhaps one

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of the most significant in the history of our relationship to date. The year 1979 was an exceptional one. Two Presidents and three Governors were inaugurated, and one other Governor was inaugurated in the previous year, 1978. Three constitutional referendums were held and democratic elections for executive and legislative representatives were held throughout the year under the auspices of the local constitutional authorities or, as in the case of Palau, the District Legislature. We believe that this is a remarkable demonstration of the capacity and ability of the peoples of the Trust Territory to govern themselves. We expect our discussions at this session to benefit from the experience of the Council members and the observations of the Special Representatives so as further to enhance the process by which the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands will become fully self-governing and responsible for its own affairs, external and internal, as quickly and in as orderly a fashion as possible.

The Administering Authority is again honoured to be represented here today, and we look forward to the traditional co-operation, amicable relations and mutual benefit which have come to characterize the sessions of the Trusteeship Council.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I think that I am reflecting the wish of the Vice-President of the Council in thanking the Special Representative for the very kind words he addressed to her. I should also like to thank him for the very kind words he addressed to me. We are pleased that we can rely on Mr. Winkel's co-operation and that of his colleagues during our work here.

Are there any further comments? Since no one wishes to speak, I should like to inform members that there are no speakers for this afternoon's meeting. In the circumstances, I propose that we do not meet this afternoon and that the next meeting be held tomorrow morning. I would request delegations wishing to speak tomorrow to inscribe their names on the list of speakers so that we may be able to ascertain this afternoon whether we shall need one or two meetings tomorrow. The provisional programme provides for two meetings, one at 10.30 and the other at 3 o'clock. For the time being, therefore, can I say that we shall meet at 10.30 a.m. tomorrow?

Mr. KHARLAMOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): We have heard two very important statements, to which I listened with great attention. I understand that no member is inscribed on the list of speakers for tomorrow morning and so I think it would be useful to have tomorrow's meeting take place in the afternoon. That would allow us more time to study carefully the statements of Mr. Winkel and Mr. McCall. Furthermore, we have a large number of questions that we would like to ask in the coming days. The picture set forth today is so optimistic and rosy that it gives the impression of being somewhat exaggerated. I do not want to upset either Mr. Winkel or Mr. McCall, but I think it would be appropriate for us to have until tomorrow afternoon to prepare for reflection on and discussion of the questions raised by the report.

Mr. McCALL (United States of America): We see no problem in deferring the Council's meeting until tomorrow afternoon. I would say to the representative of the Soviet Union that we did not attempt to give a rosy picture but only a realistic picture. If the Soviet delegation would like to have more time in order to find issues to raise, we would gladly agree to that additional time. We would certainly not want them go away not satisfied because they had not had an opportunity to raise any and all issues which are important to this Council in its deliberations.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): It appears that the Council agrees that our next meeting should be held tomorrow, 20 May, at 3 p.m.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.