

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

WHEREAS, a favorable response to this resolution and the resulting reunion of the Chamorro race would clearly demonstrate to the rest of the world the good faith and high moral purpose of the United States and the manifest advantages of the American system of government, since after less than 15 years of only the most rudimentary type of American government the people of the northern Marianas desire nothing more than closer integration with the United States and greater self-government within the framework of the American territory of Guam, thereby destroying the myth of American colonialism and fortifying the traditional American concept of self-determination for all races and peoples; and

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

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

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

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

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

2 (b)

FIFTH GUAM LEGISLATURE
1959 (FIRST) Regular Session

Resolution No. 27

Substitute resolution by
Committee on Rules

Relative to reiterating, confirming and otherwise ratifying the contents and purposes of Resolution No. 367, Fourth Guam Legislature, pertaining to the political reintegration of the Marianas Islands by incorporating the same within the framework of the government of the territory of Guam.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM:

WHEREAS, the Fourth Guam Legislature on the 8th day of July, 1958, adopted a resolution designated as Resolution No. 367 which resolution petitioned and requested the United States Congress to incorporate the Marianas Islands into the political framework of the government of the territory of Guam, which resolution is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A", and made a part hereof; and

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

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

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

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

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

~~4~~ (C)

SIXTH GUAM LEGISLATURE
1961 (FIRST) Regular Session

Resolution No. 74

Introduced by J.T. Sablan

Relative to creating a select committee of this Legislature to bring to the attention of the people of Guam the possibility of the reunification of the Marianas Islands.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE TERRITORY OF GUAM:

WHEREAS, over the last few years, and especially following the activities of the Fourth and Fifth Guam Legislatures, there has developed a strong interest in the possibility of reuniting all the Marianas Islands under one governmental entity, that of the territory of Guam; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

Documents concerning the future of the
Trust Territory

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Now let me review with you our responsibility, that is myself and my staff's responsibility, in administering this District. We have the extremely difficult task of developing self-government or independence in an area where in the past there

has been a minimum amount of self-identity. Our task is to cause a maximum amount of identity and mutual interest among the people throughout the District. Great change has taken place in this regard but more is needed.

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

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

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

Elaboration by the Naval Administrator

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

What I am asking you to answer to your self and obtain answers from the Saipanese people is "Do you as a racial people believe that one day you can go into an independent self-sufficient, self-governing, self-sustaining nation among the comparative nations of the world? Could you, in other word, become analogous to the United States or France, or England or any other nation?

Question No. 2. Which I feel you must seek out in your own heart and from among your own people is this: "Will the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands become a self-governing unit responsible for its own administrative and political affairs but still dependent upon some other power for help with respect to its economy and financial

support? What I am asking you to search in your soul and in your mind and from among your people is to determine whether or not you can become politically independent and whether or not you can become politically independent and whether or not administer your own government if you were an integral part of another major power with this major power subsidizing for an undetermined period of time your economic and financial support. In other word, could you become a territory much the same as Samoa, for example, which handles its own administrative responsibility and handles its own political affairs, but requires economic and financial support from the United States. Samoa is capable of running its own administrative responsibilities - or assuming its own administrative responsibility. Politically they are capable of standing among world power, but they lack the resources and the facility with which they dearly need to be entirely independent so the United States Government assist them financially and economically.

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

Question No. 4. I put to you for consideration, "Will the Trust Territory join or

become affiliated with some existing territory, such as Guam, and merge or blend its administrative and governmental problems with the territory it may join? What I am asking you to consider is do you really want to be affiliated with another territory and have your problem and their problem comingle and still be not self-governing. If you were to join Guam and the Organic Act of '52 The Governor is appointed from the United States Government. It has certain power, and privileges. Its hope maybe one day to become the 51st States in the United States. Maybe this is what you want, maybe this isn't what you want. Maybe you would rather be linked up with another territory. I am asking you to determine for your self where you want to have your problem comingle with another territory who has unanswered problems or do you want to pursue another course and that is to become self-governing. Do you hope one day to become an independent nation or do you feel the point of issue is linking up with another territory? This might be what you want.

Question No. 5. That I put to you for consideration is "Will the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands retain the present form of seven district in the future or will it form new combinations of local district areas? You might want to suggest to the United Nations regrouping of the island groups into maybe into two or three districts which would give you numerical strength. Let me be specific with you. Let us assume that you could feel that to make a major move in the world of today you need more than Saipan, Tinian, and the Northern Islands. You have friends and relatives in Rota, in Yap, and in the Carolines. Maybe you want to suggest to the United Nations that the Saipan District, and Koror District and the Rota District become one district to give you more numerical strength. Maybe you want to coral in one district all of you who are ethnologically and linguistically related so that as a people, as a segment of people and as a larger piece of real estate you could make overture to the United Nations for them some larger path. Maybe you would like to suggest to the United Nations that the Ponape, Yap, Saipan, and Rota District become merged as one district. But if you go on to that move you cannot function on the basis of small municipal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (c) Memorandum dated 1 February 1961 circulated for general information by the District Administrator of Marshalls.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Do we think we are ready to govern ourself without help?

"No."

Reasons: A. Limited amount of natural resources.

B. Small number of trained Yapese.

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

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

"Yes."

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

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

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

"No."

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

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

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

"No."

Reasons: A. See 2.B.

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

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

"Yes."

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

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

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

"Yes."

Reasons: See 2.B.

ANNEX

IV

Information on copra production in the Marshalls District

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
Office of the District Administrator
Majuro District

February 20, 1961

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

Dear Mr. Chacko:

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

1. Price of copra per sack (Average)?
2. Number of sacks per ton of copra?
3. How many nuts make one sack of copra?
4. Average yield (in nuts) per acre from Marshallese land per annum?
5. Normal wastage of nuts per acre in picking, processing, etc?

Each question will be answered separately and a short explanation on each one.

1. Price of copra per sack (average)?

The average price of copra in this instance is based on \$100.00 per ton paid in the field by the Trading Companies to the producer. The price per pound is \$.05 or \$5.17 per sack of copra, if each sack weighs 105 pounds, 1.5 pounds is bag weight, therefore, the actual weight of the copra runs at 103.5 pounds per sack. The Trading Companies pay the producer for the entire 103.5 pounds.

2. Number of sacks per ton of copra?

There are 20 bags per ton (2000 pounds per ton) of copra. Although each bag weighs 105 pounds the additional 5 pounds covers the weight of the bag and shrinkage in copra weight.

3. How many nuts make one sack of copra?

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

4. Average yield (in nuts) per acre from Marshallese land per annum?
The average yield per acre runs about 1200 nuts per acre.
5. Normal wastage of nuts per acre in picking, processing, etc?
The normal wastage runs about 94% on each nut. This would include the husk, shell and in drying water loss. The average nut after drying would run approximately 4 ounces.

(Signed) William E. Finale.

Memorandum

March 3, 1961

To: Staff Anthropologist
From: District Administrator
Subject: Copra production as against acreage in the Marshalls

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

In the talks with the Marshallese people they claim that each acre produces 9000 nuts a year which is used for copra. Our figures show approximately 1200 nuts per year which is used for the production of copra. It was therefore pointed out that there are 38,000 acres of private land shown in the Marshalls. We will then take 50% of this figure or 19,000 acres of land that coconuts grow on for use in copra. We could even take 1/4 of 38,000 or 9,500 acres. If the Marshallese produce 9000 coconuts per acre then this would total 85,500,000 nuts per year. It is estimated that 4500 to 5000 nuts make one ton of copra. Taking the larger figure of 5000 divided into 85,500,000 we arrive at the figure of 17,100. This would then mean that the Marshalls should be producing 17,100 tons of copra a year, instead it is only producing 5057 tons.

The total agriculture productive land is 30,000 acres. This then would mean that at their present production figure they are only producing approximately 350 pounds of copra per acre or approximately 1200 nuts per acre.

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

cc: Mr. Chacko
Dir. Agriculture and Fisherese

J.B. Mackenzie
for District Administrator

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

The Trusteeship Council,

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

Having decided that the Visiting Mission should be composed of Mr. Carlos Salamanca (Bolivia) as Chairman, Miss Marthe Tenzer (Belgium)^{1/}, Mr. Mahara-jakrishna Rasgotra (India) and Mr. Geoffrey Caston (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),

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

1. Directs the Visiting Mission to investigate and report as fully as possible on the steps taken in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands towards the realization of the objective set forth in Article 76 b of the Charter of the United Nations, taking into account the terms of General Assembly resolution 321 (IV) of 15 November 1949 and other relevant Assembly resolutions;

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

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

4. Directs the Visiting Mission to receive petitions, without prejudice to its acting in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Council, and to investigate on the spot, after consultation with the local representative of the

^{1/} Subsequently the Government of Belgium nominated Mr. Jean Adriaenssen in place of Miss Marthe Tenzer.

Administering Authority, such of the petitions received as, in its opinion, warrant special investigation;

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

1134th meeting.

30 June 1960.

Itinerary of the Mission

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Distance covered</u> (in statute miles)
2 February 1961	Honolulu	Arrived from New York. Meeting with Micronesian students at the University of Hawaii.	4985
3 February 1961	Honolulu	Courtesy call on the Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet. Visit to the Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Meeting with the President and faculty members of the University of Hawaii.	
4 February 1961	Honolulu	Private meeting of the Mission.	
5 February 1961	Honolulu	Departed by air for Guam. Crossed International Date-line.	
6 February 1961	Guam	Arrived by air. Courtesy call on the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. <i>Meeting with Micronesian students studying in Guam.</i>	3813
7 February 1961	Guam	Courtesy call on the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas and conference. Courtesy call on the Governor of Guam. Meeting with the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory and Heads of Departments.	
8 February 1961	Ponape	Arrived by air from Guam. (via Truk).	1072
9 February 1961	Ponape	Meeting with the District Administrator and his staff. Visited District Hospital, Agricultural Station and Intermediate and Elementary schools.	
10 February 1961	Ponape	Visited Pacific Islands Central School. Meeting with the students in the auditorium. Meeting with staff members of PICS. Public meeting.	
11 February 1961	Ponape	Visited Catholic Mission school and Kapingamarangi Village. Departed by M/V Kaselehlia for Kusaie.	

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Distance covered</u> (in statute miles)
12 February 1961	Ponape	On board M/V Kaselehlia.	
13 February 1961	Kusaie	Arrived by M/V Kaselehlia from Ponape. Meeting with local officials. Visited hospital, elementary and intermediate schools and the ruins. Public meeting.	250
14 February 1961	Pingelap	Arrived by M/V Kaselehlia from Kusaie. Visited Elementary school, Leprasarium, and Community Taro field. Held Public meeting.	179
15 February 1961	Ponape	Arrived by M/V Kaselehlia from Pingelap. Meeting with Ponape District Congressmen and municipal officials.	187
16 February 1961	Kwajalein	Arrived by air from Ponape.	667
17 February 1961	Majuro	Arrived by air from Kwajalein. Visited hospital, elementary and intermediate schools. Attended public meeting.	276
18 February 1961	Jaluit	Arrived by air. (via Kili). Held public meeting and inspected typhoon-affected areas and rehabilitation work.	230
	Majuro	Returned by air from Jaluit. Attended Marshallese Community Dinner given by the Marshallese people.	138
19 February 1961	Alinglaplap	The Mission divided itself into two groups; one group visited Alinglaplap island by air.	357
	Laura	The other group visited Laura island by boat.	58
20 February 1961	Rongelap	Arrived by air from Majuro. Toured Rongelap Village and held public meeting.	872
	Majuro	Returned by air from Rongelap.	

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Distance covered</u> (in statute miles)
21 February 1961	Kwajalein	Arrived by air from Majuro. Departed by motor launch for Ebeye Village. Toured the Village. Held public meeting. Returned to Kwajalein.	276 7
22 February 1961	Truk	Arrived by air at Moen Island from Kwajalein (via Ponape).	1139
23 February 1961	Moen Island	Visited hospital, Intermediate School, Moen Village and model Elementary school, Machitiu Village elementary school, Tunruk Village and St. Cecelia school.	
	Uman	Departed by boat from Moen Island. Held public meeting.	
	Dublon Island	Arrived by boat from Uman. Toured the island.	
	Moen Island	Returned by boat from Dublon.	7
24 February 1961	Tol Island	Departed by boat from Moen Island. Visited Protestant Mission School and Cacao plantations in villages. Held public meeting.	
	Moen Island	Return by boat from Tol Island. Public meeting.	30
25 February 1961	Moen Island	Visited Agricultural Station, exhibition of handicrafts and St. Xavier High School. Conference with Agriculture and Fisheries Department Staff members. Tour of trading companies. Private interviews. Meeting with Congress Hold-Over Committee.	
26 February 1961	Truk	Heard petitioners. Visited Falapenguets Island by boat.	30
27 February 1961	Guam	Arrived by air from Moen Island. Meeting with the faculty members of the Guam Territorial College.	641

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Distance covered</u> (in statute miles)
28 February 1961	Ulithi	Arrived by air from Guam. Toured the island and saw typhoon damage. Meeting with Chiefs.	414
28 February 1961	Yap	Arrived by air from Ulithi. Visited Money Bank.	115
1 March 1961	Yap	Visited hospital, Yap Trading Company, Agriculture Station, Intermediate school and Mission schools. Conference with Joint Session of the Yap Council and Yap Islands Congress.	
2 March 1961	Yap	Boat trip to Tomil Municipality. Visited elementary school. Held a meeting with the chiefs. Attended Yapese feast.	7
3 March 1961	Yap	Conference with District Administrator.	
3 March 1961	Palau	Arrived Koror by air from Yap. Meeting with District Administrator and his staff. Visited Constabulary, Hospital Nursing school, Agricultural Station, and Entomology laboratory.	291
4 March 1961	Palau	Left Koror by boat for Melekeioik on Babelthuap Island. Held public meeting. Returned to Koror.	58
5 March 1961	Koror	Free	
6 March 1961	Koror	Visited Palau Museum, Public Intermediate and Elementary Schools and Mission Schools. Visited District Court and held discussions with the Judges of the Court. Visited Malakal dock and the Fisheries Development Project, including Fishermen's "Co-operative", boat building shop, Trading Companies and other retail stores. Meeting with Economic Development group and business men. Reception given by Mission.	

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Distance covered</u> (in statute miles)
7 March 1961	Koror	Public Meeting at Community Center. Meeting with individual petitioners. Meeting with Palsu Council. Attended Palauan feast given by the People.	
8 March 1961	Angaur Island	Arrived by air from Koror. Public meeting.	44
	Guam	Arrived by air from Angaur Island. Reception given by the Mission.	869
9 March 1961	Saipan	Arrived by air from Guam. Conference with Naval Administrator and staff. Visited Intermediate and elementary schools, Saipan Farmers Market, Mission schools, Agricultural Experimental Station. Public Meeting.	136
10 March 1961	Saipan	Visited Hospital. Meeting with members of Saipan Legislature.	
	Tinian	Arrived by air from Saipan. Toured San Jose Village. Visited Dispensary and Tinian elementary school. Meeting with Tinian Congress and general public.	12
	Guam	Arrived by air from Tinian.	124
11 March 1961	Guam	Meeting with the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas and staff officers. Meeting with High Commissioner and Heads of Departments.	
12 March 1961	Guam	Free	
13 March 1961	Rota	Arrived by air from Guam. Conference with District Administrator and staff. Visited Hospital, Agricultural Station, Intermediate and Elementary schools. Held public meeting.	58
	Guam	Returned by air from Rota. Meeting with the High Commissioner.	58

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Remarks</u>	<u>Distance covered</u> (in statute miles)
14 March 1961	Honolulu	Arrived by air from Guam, (via Wake Island) Crossed International date-line.	3839
15 March 1961	San Francisco	Arrived by air from Honolulu.	2450
16 March 1961	New York	Arrived by air from San Francisco.	2580
		Total:	<hr/> 26,269