



**TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL**  
*Thirtieth Session*  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS**

Tuesday, 11 June 1963,  
 at 3.10 p.m.

**NEW YORK**

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*President: Mr. Nathan BARNES (Liberia).*

**Present:**

The representatives of the following States: Australia, China, France, Liberia, New Zealand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

The representatives of the following specialized agencies: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; World Health Organization.

*Examination of conditions in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: annual report of the Administering Authority for the year ended 30 June 1962 (T/1611, T/L.1056 and Add.1) (continued)*

[Agenda item 4 (b)]

**STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION**

1. Mr. SALSAMENDI (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) thanked the Council for giving him the opportunity to present UNESCO's comments on the annual report of the Administering Authority.<sup>1/</sup> UNESCO had always tried to co-operate with the Council to the best of its ability. Although the annual reports on the three Trust Territories had reached UNESCO after the closure of the Executive Board's session, the Secretariat of UNESCO had been able to prepare some notes on the Territories.

2. In the field of education, the following advances had been noted in regard to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: the school age had been set at seven instead of eight years; measures had been taken for the establishment of intermediate schools in each district; there had been a systematic improvement in the primary and secondary school programmes; educational material adapted to conditions in the Territory had been provided; and Micronesians had been granted access to positions in school administration in certain

<sup>1/</sup> United States of America, 15th Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962, Department of State Publication 7521 (Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1963). Transmitted to members of the Trusteeship Council by a note of the Secretary-General (T/1611).

districts and to the directorship of several intermediate schools.

3. It would, however, be advisable for the Administering Authority to give particular attention to the problem of providing additional funds for education. Despite the financial efforts for education made by the municipalities, the resources available were still inadequate to build many of the schools that were needed and to ensure adequate remuneration for the teaching staff. Moreover, the unification of salary scales would help to increase the prestige of the teaching profession. It should be noted that public expenditure on education for the 1962 financial year had been lower than in 1958.

4. The number of non-qualified teachers was very high, and it was therefore necessary to intensify and generalize the training methods now in use. In order to provide a definitive solution to the training problem, the Administration should establish a long-term programme designed to give all teachers sound pedagogical and technical training. In that connexion, the school which was to be opened in 1963 within the framework of the Pacific Islands Central School might play an important part. Special efforts should be made to improve language training for indigenous teachers, as English had been adopted as the medium of instruction in 1961.

5. It was to be hoped that the Administering Authority would also take effective measures to facilitate access to higher education. At its twenty-seventh session, the Council had made a recommendation to the effect that scholarships for higher education awarded by the Administration should not be limited to an initial period of two years, as was at present the case, but should be granted for a period long enough to enable the holders to complete their studies (S/4890, para 242). The Trusteeship Council had also expressed the view, at its twenty-ninth session, that the Administering Authority should take measures to introduce higher education into the Territory, preferably within the framework of the Pacific Islands Central School (S/5143, para. 168). Those recommendations and conclusions could be recalled at the current session.

**GENERAL DEBATE**

6. Miss BROOKS (Liberia) referred first to the problems of claims for damage incurred by the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. Those problems had not yet been settled. The most pressing was the payment of compensation for the displacement of population as the result of nuclear tests in the Marshall Islands.

7. At its twenty-ninth session, the Council had recalled its previous recommendations concerning the need for a prompt and definitive settlement of all claims for war damage and had noted with profound regret that that question had not as yet been settled (S/5143, para.15). The United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1961, had received petitions concerning compensation and, in paragraph 214 of its report (T/1582), had expressed its feeling that the people were entitled to compensation

for damages suffered during the war. Her delegation had noted the statement of the United States representative concerning the negotiations which had taken place in that regard with the Government of Japan, but it wished to recall that the question of war damage claims had been brought to the attention of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1950, and had been dealt with by the Trusteeship Council in its report to the Security Council in 1951 (S/2069), so that thirteen years had elapsed without a satisfactory settlement of the matter. The need for a prompt and definitive settlement could not be overstressed.

8. Her delegation hoped that the question of compensation of the inhabitants of Kwajalein could be determined by arbitration, and in that connexion she drew attention to Trusteeship Council resolution 2135 (XXIX).

9. With regard to the political advancement of the Territory, her delegation had been pleased to note that the unification of the Territory under a single civilian authority had become effective on 1 July 1962 and that the headquarters of the Territory had been transferred from Guam to Saipan. That transfer would no doubt ensure closer co-operation among the people of the Territory.

10. Her delegation noted that a characteristic of the policy pursued by the Administration of the Trust Territory was the creation of a smooth relationship between the Administering Authority and the inhabitants. It followed that the Administering Authority should have been able to make more rapid progress in the political advancement of the inhabitants.

11. She had taken note of the special representative's statement that a Legislative Drafting Committee had been constituted, and she regarded that as an important step towards the political evolution of the Territory. She hoped that the Administering Authority would intensify its efforts to establish an effective legislative body without delay.

12. Her delegation was pleased to note the progress made at the municipal and district levels, and the development of two political parties in Saipan. It hoped that political activity would develop in the other parts of the Territory, thereby speeding up the political advancement of the people towards the objectives set forth in the United Nations Charter.

13. With regard to the plebiscite held in the Saipan District in 1961, her delegation thought that the questions put had not fully reflected the basic objectives laid down in Article 76 of the United Nations Charter. The people of a Trust Territory had to decide on their future status, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and their choice must be exercised freely. Her delegation thought that discussions in the Council on that aspect of the political future of the people of the Territory should be brought to their attention by the Administering Authority, and it would suggest that, in any future consultation of the people, the following questions should be asked: (1) Do you desire independence? (2) Do you desire to become United States citizens by becoming a separate territory of the United States? (3) Do you desire to become United States citizens within the political framework of the Government of Guam? It had never been intended by either the Trusteeship Agreement or the United Nations Charter that the inhabitants of the Territory should remain under trusteeship indefinitely, but that they should advance towards self-government or independence.

14. Her delegation had noted with interest the organization of a judicial system in which posts would be held by Micronesians. The jury system had serious merits and should be a subject of consideration by the Legislative Drafting Committee, as its establishment could ensure that justice would be rendered to all.

15. With regard to economic advancement in his opening statement (1209th meeting), the special representative had given the Council information about the development of cash crops and about the Territory's transport problems, which the Administering Authority was endeavouring to solve. Her delegation appreciated the action which had been taken in the continuation of the homesteading programme and in the settlement of the land claims in the island of Angaur (Palau Islands). The special representative had not, however, made any mention of participation by the inhabitants in the over-all economic planning. Such participation would enable the representatives of the people to familiarize themselves with the problems of their Territory.

16. The 1962 Visiting Mission had said, on page 5 of its report (T/1582), that there was financial discrimination in the economic development of the Territory; higher wages were paid to employees of the Saipan District, and there were better schools, better qualified teachers, and better roads and medical facilities there. According to the Visiting Mission, that situation might make other districts feel that Saipan was privileged. Her delegation hoped that the Administering Authority would give consideration to that problem and take the necessary measures.

17. She had been pleased to note the assurances of the Administering Authority concerning the protection of local industries and the participation of the inhabitants in the economic activity of the Territory.

18. With regard to social advancement, the Administering Authority was to be complimented on the steps which it had taken in the field of public health. It was nevertheless to be regretted that tuberculosis was still a serious health problem. Her delegation noted that steps were being taken to control that disease.

19. In connexion with education, her delegation would like to suggest that more and more opportunities should be granted to the inhabitants of the Territory to study in the metropolitan country. Such a policy would be better than establishing an institution of higher learning in the Territory.

20. She hoped that at the next session the Administering Authority would have an even more interesting report to present on the over-all development of the Territory.

21. Mr. McCARTHY (Australia) recalled the general considerations set forth on page 1 of the annual report of the Administering Authority. The particular nature of the conditions existing in the Territory meant that its economic, social and political development had to assume new forms. There was no geographical, ethnic or cultural homogeneity, and nine different languages were spoken in the Territory. The Administering Authority was fully justified in being cautious about fixing a time-limit for the establishment of self-government. The Territory should be left free to develop in accordance with the laws of its own nature. The United States recognized that the will and aspirations of the people themselves must not be confused with the will of the United States or the will of the United Nations. The Administration had acted wisely in setting up a system of local councils and district

congresses and in establishing a Council of Micronesia designed to develop into a representative Territorial legislature. The Administering Authority had been accused of slowness, but political evolution had to keep in step with the evolution of the population itself, and it did not seem that, at present, the demands of the people were outstripping the policies of the Administration. The Micronesians had never taken part in the government of the Territory under the previous administration, and it had therefore been necessary to awaken and patiently encourage their interest in political affairs. In such circumstances, the system of councils which had been developed seemed to be admirably adapted to the realities of the situation.

22. Economic development was difficult in conditions such as those which existed in the Territory, and it was essential to avoid creating an impermanent artificial economy which would leave only discontent and want behind. The problems in that field were those of distance, transport, markets and lack of trained personnel. The training of the inhabitants was a lengthy process, and it was only now beginning to bear fruit. The improvement should be more marked with the return of the young Micronesians who were at present studying abroad. A very important question was that of the provision of the necessary capital. The special representative had referred to the increased appropriations for the Trust Territory and the planning to ensure that the money was spent wisely. The Australian delegation regretted, as did the Administering Authority, that circumstances had delayed at the last moment the settlement of land claims, particularly those concerning Rongelap Island.

23. He wished to thank the United States representative and the special representative for the detailed information they had provided in spite of the difficulties inherent in the role of representative of an Administering Authority.

24. Mr. Chiping H. C. KIANG (China) remarked that important changes and progress had taken place in the Trust Territory during the year under review. The unification of Saipan Island and the Mariana Islands with the rest of the Trust Territory and the establishment of a provisional capital in Saipan would help to create a feeling of national unity, as symbolized by the newly adopted flag. The Council of Micronesia was well on the way to becoming a competent and fully representative territorial legislature. At the elections, the population of Micronesia had shown its willingness to accept the responsibility of running its own affairs. The evolution towards full self-government by way of local self-government at the municipal council and district congress level seemed to be the best way of attaining the objectives of the Trusteeship System. It was therefore to be hoped that the programme of granting charters to municipalities would be successfully completed and would make it possible to give the whole Territory a uniform system of municipal administration. The organization of political associations was very important, but such associations should come from the people itself, and only political maturity would give impetus to a development of that kind.

25. In the matter of the appointment of Micronesians to positions of executive responsibility, it was to be noted that during the past year sixty-five Micronesians had been appointed to such posts: an increase of 150 per cent over the previous year. About 100 Micronesians were now holding senior positions in the Administration, that was to say, half the total number

of such positions. It was to be hoped, however, that the throwing open of the public service to Micronesians would not have the effect of expanding the bureaucracy at the expense of other important fields of development where competent personnel were needed. A balance had to be maintained between the central administration and the district centres and also between the district centres and the outlying islands, if a serious problem was to be avoided in the future. As a tendency towards overcentralization might hamper the future economic development of the Territory, trained Micronesians ought to be assigned to the outer islands of the Territory.

26. The High Commissioner now had at his disposal far more funds than his predecessors, the present year's appropriation being 100 per cent greater than that of the previous year. Such funds ought to make possible further improvements in the existing services and should give a vigorous economic boost to the Territory. Care should be taken, however, not to let such subsidies create high but artificial standards in the Territory. Economic development should be as rapid as possible, but it should be balanced and should meet the basic needs of the population. The survey mission to which the United States representative had referred at the 1209th meeting might therefore be well advised to examine the intricate problem of how to persuade the inhabitants of certain small and unviable islands to move to larger and more productive islands where they would enjoy a better living.

27. In the economic field, the expansion of the Economic Development Loan Fund and the rapid increase in credit unions and co-operatives were most welcome.

28. The establishment of a commercial fishery industry in Palau would give impetus to the participation of outside capital in other fields of economic development, but as the development of the natural resources of the Territory ought to be reserved as much as possible for its inhabitants, the Administering Authority's assurance that it would not neglect the development of Micronesia's own fishing industry was to be welcomed. It was to be hoped that the fishery development project undertaken in the district of Palau would be extended to the districts of Ponape, Truk, the Marshall Islands and Saipan.

29. It was a matter for satisfaction that cacao was to be produced on a commercial scale. However, because of market fluctuations it was undesirable that the Territory should continue to depend on one or two cash crops, and it was to be hoped that attention would be given, in the economic survey to be made in the Territory, to the problem of the diversification of the Territory's agriculture.

30. Since the return of the 1961 Visiting Mission, more and more had been heard about the development of tourism in the Territory. While it was undeniable that Micronesia had a promising future as a tourist area, tourism could not be developed until the transport problem had been solved. Since the Administering Authority now welcomed participation by outside capital in the development of the Territory, it was to be hoped that transport development would be given priority in the Administration's plans for such external assistance. It had been encouraging to hear the High Commissioner say that an improvement in inter-district transport was essential.

31. In the field of public health, further progress had been made with the opening of two new, modern hospi-

tals and the granting of scholarships for medical and dental studies that would now cover full university courses.

32. The Administering Authority had shown great wisdom in earmarking the largest single amounts in the 1963 and 1964 budgets for education, as that would make it possible to recruit better teachers, to build more schools and to buy the necessary equipment and supplies. Finally, it was heartening to hear that more and more Micronesians were interested in obtaining higher education.

33. Mr. KING (United Kingdom) said that he was pleased to note that the Administering Authority had vigorously tackled the problems of the Territory and that it had achieved impressive results. The figures quoted by the United States representative and by the special representative showed very definite progress. The fact that the budgetary appropriation had been increased by 100 per cent was particularly noteworthy.

34. Major steps had been taken to promote the political development of the Territory. The Council of Micronesia had held two sessions to draw up plans for a legislative body. The form of the Territory's future legislative organ was thus being determined by the people of Micronesia themselves. The special representative had said at the 1209th meeting that he was confident that the new legislative body could be established "well before" 1965. He therefore hoped that it would enter into operation in 1964.

35. He was glad that the whole Territory was now under a civilian administration and that a capital within its area had been established. That would contribute towards the creation of a sense of nationhood in a population scattered over a large number of islands in a vast area.

36. In a Territory of that size, communications were of fundamental importance. It was therefore encouraging to note that three new motor vessels were now in service and that there was a regular air service between Guam and Saipan. In addition, a new airfield had been completed on Yap, two others had been improved and work had been started on a fourth.

37. His delegation noted with interest that steps had been taken to promote the exploitation of fishing resources and that an agreement had been signed for the establishment of a fishery industry in the Palau District. It hoped that other ways of promoting that industry would be pursued.

38. The increase in the expenditure by the Administering Authority in the Territory was impressive. The \$15 million to be spent in Micronesia was ample evidence of the United States Government's recognition of its responsibilities and acceptance of their financial implications. The details given concerning the use of those funds showed that the development of education, the expansion of medical facilities, the improvement of social conditions and the growth of the economy were proceeding apace. The variety of the proposed activities ensured that all parts of the Territory would benefit. That was an essential aspect of the undertaking. The United Kingdom delegation would await with interest the recommendations of the consultant who was to visit Micronesia in July 1963 to study the political, economic and social problems of the Territory.

39. The special representative had said that the past year had been an exceptionally eventful one and had supported that claim with ample evidence. The United

Kingdom delegation welcomed the progress made in the Territory, in accordance with the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement, and was confident that the rate of progress would be maintained or accelerated.

40. Mr. BRYKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) recalled that for sixteen years the development of the Territory of the Pacific Islands, in accordance with the Trusteeship Agreement and the United Nations Charter, had been the responsibility and obligation of the United States. During that period, the United Nations had not lost sight of the need to put an end to colonialism and, in pursuance of that goal, on 14 December 1960, it had adopted the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV).

41. At the beginning of the debate, the United States representative had asserted that his country was not a colonial Power. However, the United States had abstained in the vote on the Declaration and was still opposing measures designed to abolish colonialism. In fact, the United States was a colonial Power. That had been confirmed by Brigadier-General Hugh B. Hester, United States Army (Ret.), in an article in the March 1962 issue of the New World Review, in which he described the many forms which colonialism could take and said straight out that Saipan and the Marshall, Caroline and Mariana Islands were used in the same way as Formosa and other territories and that it was difficult for the United States to reconcile its policy towards those islands with the provisions of the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Charter. General Hester wrote that the fact that colonialism assumed many forms was of even greater importance. Economic control of a country could be as effective as, and often more profitable than, actual occupancy. United States leaders had shown themselves to be past masters in the practice of that type of colonialism. In that sense, since the Second World War, the United States had been the greatest colonial Power in the world. General Hester added that, if the people of the United States did not realize that fact, they would never understand the suspicion with which the under-developed countries regarded their country's policies. In the USSR representative's view, those were the facts which should be considered in judging the attitude of the United States.

42. The United States representative had also said that his country subscribed to the purposes of resolution 1514 (XV), which contained the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. That showed that the United States was obliged to heed world opinion as expressed at the United Nations. It might, however, be asked whether the United States had taken steps to implement the Declaration and whether it had followed the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council concerning the Territory of the Pacific Islands. At its twenty-ninth session, the Trusteeship Council had reiterated its previous recommendations and had urged the Administering Authority to establish, in the light of the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and in consultation with the representative organs of public opinion in the Territory's advance towards independence. The Council had displayed great moderation by not insisting on the immediate granting of independence to the Territory. But the Administering Authority did not intend to comply with the recommendation of the Council. It was putting forward all kinds of arguments in an attempt to convince the Council that it had not made a specific recommendation and that it would be premature to es-

establish the target dates in question. It had even said that a visiting mission should look into the matter. There was thus a contradiction between the statements of the Administering Authority and the recommendations of the Trusteeship Council. The United States delegation had endorsed the report which the Trusteeship Council had submitted to the Security Council (S/5143), but deeds spoke louder than words and nothing had been done since then to set a target date for the implementation of the recommendations of the Council and of the General Assembly.

43. That situation was due to the fact that the Administering Authority considered the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands solely from the angle of its own aims and interests and intended to keep it as a base and arsenal and make it into a kind of outpost enabling the United States to hinder friendly relations between countries in the Pacific. Indeed, the American writer John Fischer had said in one of his works that the Pacific Islands were particularly well placed for use in the event of a conflict and that they would be a trump card for the United States in the event of a war fought with modern weapons. The magazine Pacific Islands Monthly had commented on the completion of the largest construction project ever undertaken in the Pacific Islands: inter-continental missile launching pads had been installed in the Marshall Islands and tests were to be held shortly, in which the United States Army, Navy and Air Force would take part. Nor should it be forgotten that the first atomic attack, which had destroyed Hiroshima, had been launched from the Pacific Islands and that the inhabitants of Bikini and Eniwetok had been driven from their homes because of the nuclear tests which the United States had held despite the fact that it was responsible for the administration of the Territory. It was therefore not fortuitous that the development of the peoples of the Pacific Islands was being held back, as the USSR delegation had already pointed out at previous sessions of the Trusteeship Council and in other organs of the United Nations.

44. Where the Territory's political development was concerned, the special representative had stated at the twenty-ninth session of the Council that legislative bodies would be established well before 1965. At the same session the Council had expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would do all it could to accelerate the process, so that powers might be transferred to the competent bodies within one or two years. The Administering Authority had ignored that request; the role of the Council of Micronesia had always been merely advisory, and its members had never had any voice in decisions. At its sessions held in October 1962 and March 1963 the Council of Micronesia had adopted certain recommendations, but the Administering Authority had refused to inform the Trusteeship Council about them. The voice of the Administering Authority was alone to be heard, and the documents of the local organs of the Territory had not been transmitted to the members of the Trusteeship Council. There was, in fact, a system of censorship which prevented the people from making their wishes known. That was an exceptional situation, which had not existed in any other Trust Territory.

45. Moreover, he could not help noting the Administering Authority's lack of regard for the Trusteeship Council. Thus, after stating that a constitution was being prepared, it refused to answer questions on the nature of the proposed constitution, whereas, if it furnished information on that subject to the Council, the latter would be in a better position to determine

its own attitude. It was the Council's duty to ask the Administering Authority to provide information on the debates of the Council of Micronesia. Moreover, the special representative had made some promises in that regard.

46. The important task at present was to make sure that the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) were implemented and, for that purpose, to set definite dates for the Territory's progress towards self-government and complete independence. In order to ensure such progress, indigenous inhabitants should be appointed to administrative posts. That had been the Council's aim in recommending, at its twenty-ninth session, that indigenous inhabitants should be appointed district administrators. That recommendation had also been ignored by the Administering Authority; a Micronesian had been appointed deputy district administrator, but all other posts were still occupied by United States nationals. The figures quoted by the United States delegation showed, moreover, that no real progress had been achieved in that field. Replying to a question by the USSR delegation at the 1210th meeting, the representative of the Administering Authority had said that none of the fourteen posts mentioned on pages 20 and 21 of the annual report had been held by indigenous inhabitants during the period in question. That situation could no longer be tolerated, and the Council should not permit a great Power to act in open opposition to its decisions.

47. The special representative's answers had shown that a similar situation prevailed in other major sectors, particularly in the field of public health, and that no change had been made in the land tenure system and the distribution of land. Furthermore, by the special representative's own admission, development of the fishing industry in the Territory had just begun. It was evident that the Administering Authority had nothing new to say on the situation in the Territory and that it was not even trying to promote the latter's economic development. Evidence of that fact was that development loans were granted at the high interest rate of 4 per cent. Moreover, the taxes collected from United States commercial firms in the Territory were paid into the treasury of the United States; thus, the exploitation of local labour benefited only the Administering Authority. The only way to serve the interests of the people and improve the Territory's financial situation was to transfer the taxes collected from United States companies to the local administration.

48. The Administering Authority's true attitude concerning the fate of the indigenous population was indicated by the fact that no practical steps had been taken to settle the question of damages caused by nuclear tests and those caused by the Second World War. Since 1952, the inhabitants of Kwajalein had not yet received compensation for the land alienated from them for military purposes. The Council, in its resolution 2135 (XXIX), had recommended that the dispute should be settled by arbitration. One year later, nothing had been done. An attempt had been made to explain that situation by referring to the slowness of United States administrative procedures, but it should be noted that the special representative had not even been aware of the existence of resolution 2135 (XXIX). In addition, the bill submitted to the United States Congress ran counter to the Trusteeship Council's decision recommending arbitration. Moreover, that bill called for recourse to the United States Court of Claims, which meant that the inhabitants of the Trust Territory would have their case

considered by a court of the country against which they were complaining, and that was an abnormal situation.

49. The Administering Authority had also refused to provide the Council with information on the Territory's income; in particular, it had not stated the per caput income of the inhabitants and had given no indication of the variations in that income.

50. Mr. Santos had said in his statement (1209th meeting) that an increasing number of young people in the Territory were seeking higher education. That was a clear indication of the discontent existing in the Territory. In that connexion, it was curious that the Administering Authority denied the indigenous inhabitants the training opportunities offered through the United Nations.

51. Mr. Hosmer, the petitioner whom the Council had heard at the previous meeting had shown that the United States had introduced racial discrimination into the Territory, where it was evident, in particular, in the existence of clubs reserved for United States nationals. According to the information given to the Trusteeship Council, it was only recently that steps had been taken in that connexion. The Council must invite the Administering Authority to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session.

52. The Administering Authority's lack of interest in the situation of the indigenous inhabitants was also clear from its indifference to the nuclear tests which France planned to hold in the Pacific. It was odd that the United States was alone in showing a lack of concern on that score. It was known that the people had protested in the past against such tests, and the Council must ask the United States to exert its influence on the French Government, with which it was associated in a military alliance, to persuade it to abandon its intentions.

53. The United States was trying to make the Territory inaccessible and to prevent the development of friendly relations between its inhabitants and those of the neighbouring countries. Its goal was to make the Pacific an American sea. It must be called upon to put an end to that situation and to increase the contacts between the people of the Trust Territory and of other countries, in particular by establishing open ports. The adoption of such measures would promote the Territory's economic development and make for a healthy atmosphere in the Pacific as a whole; the latter was tending to deteriorate, as was proved by the statement of Mr. Averell Harriman to which he had referred at the 1210th meeting and which gave rise to a fear of intervention in New Guinea. As early as the twenty-ninth session of the Council, the USSR had pointed out that the United States was aiming at the outright annexation of the Trust Territory. Unfortunately, the report of the Administering Authority and the United States representative's statement gave no reason to hope for any change in that respect. The recommendations of the Council, the resolutions of the General Assembly, and the provisions of the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples remained a dead letter; an iron curtain had been lowered, preventing the peoples of the neighbouring countries from exerting a beneficial influence.

54. In those circumstances, the Council should call on the Administering Authority to comply fully with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1515 (XV), particularly operative paragraph 5, in order to make possible the transfer of powers, the end of trusteeship,

and the accession of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to immediate independence. For that purpose, the Council must demand that the United States set realistic dates for the transfer of powers to bodies which should be created at once. At the same time, the Administering Authority should take immediate economic measures in the interest of the people and should appoint indigenous inhabitants to the important posts listed on pages 20 and 21 of the annual report. It should also immediately satisfy the claims of the inhabitants of Rongelap and Kwajalein; in particular, it should respect the provisions of Council resolution 2135 (XXIX) and at once submit the question to arbitration. The United States must also cease to threaten the rest of the world by converting the Trust Territory into a veritable armed camp. Lastly, it was essential that the Security Council, which had responsibilities in that connexion, should examine the question of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Trusteeship Council should request it to consider the question without delay, even before the opening of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly.

55. Mr. YATES (United States of America) reserved his delegation's right to make further comments and thanked the members of the Council for their comments on the administration of the Territory by the United States and their commendation of the special representative.

56. The USSR representative had accused the United States of sealing off the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from the rest of the world. In fact, it was he who was surrounded by an iron curtain because if he had listened to what was said in the Council, in particular to the presentation of the Administering Authority's report, he could not have come to the conclusions he had reached.

57. The USSR representative had also accused the United States of being a colonial Power. The United States was not, and its history and past record were there to prove it. He had reminded the USSR representative of his country's support for operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). Apparently, that reply had not satisfied the USSR representative, for he had disregarded it.

58. The charge of lack of respect for the Trusteeship Council applied rather to the USSR delegation, which had suggested that there should be no Trusteeship Council.

59. Operative paragraph 2 of resolution 2135 (XXIX) of the Trusteeship Council provided that arbitration procedure should be used only "failing agreement of the inhabitants of Kwajalein to the procedure now contemplated by the Administering Authority for the settlement of the question of compensation". But the inhabitants of Kwajalein had not rejected the procedure outlined in the bill now pending before the United States Congress. Hence the United States had not acted contrary to the provisions of the resolution.

60. The USSR representative had further declared that all the inhabitants of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were opposed to projected nuclear testing by France and that the Administering Authority had taken no interest in the matter. As the United States delegation had stated, the people of the Territory were opposed to all testing—by France or any other country, including the Soviet Union. The matter was, however, covered in the Administering Authority's report. He would not dwell on the question of nuclear

testing by the USSR, for it had been dealt with most ably by the New Zealand representative at the 1211th meeting.

61. The United States delegation had always cooperated fully with the Council and would continue to do so.

62. Mr. DE CAMARET (France), speaking on a point of order, stressed that the USSR representative, in his statement, had reverted to a question concerning France which was both irrelevant to the debate and had no foundation in fact. He would have been better advised to confine his remarks to items on the Council's agenda.

63. Mr. BRYKIN (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) noted that the United States representative had said that if the people of Kwajalein did not accept the procedure proposed by the United States Government the Government would be guided by their attitude and change its position accordingly. But how could the people protest? They demanded restitution of their land and, failing that, compensation, and that was the purpose of their appeal to the Trusteeship Council. Bearing in mind that the matter had been dragging on for a number of years, the Council had adopted resolution 2135 (XXIX) asking for the question to be settled "without delay". How then could the United States representative

affirm that the indigenous inhabitants accepted the procedure proposed by the United States Government? In all fairness, the United States should allow their claims to be examined by a court in the Trust Territory composed of representatives of the people. If there was no such court, it should be created, for the persons concerned could not be asked to go before a court in the United States.

64. With regard to the nuclear test to be conducted by France in the Pacific, that was a very complex problem which it was not for the Council to discuss or decide. Reference had been made to USSR nuclear tests; the Soviet Union had conducted them at its own risk, but the question was irrelevant to the problem of the Trust Territory with which the Council was concerned. The United States representative had said that the inhabitants of the Trust Territory opposed all nuclear testing, referring in that connexion to France and the Soviet Union, but he had refrained from mentioning the United States, which more than any other Power was engaged in testing in that area.

65. The USSR delegation reserved the right to speak again, if necessary, after studying the text of the United States representative's statement.

The meeting rose at 5.10 p.m.