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JUN 4 1984

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T/PV.1576
30 May 1984

ENGLISH

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Fifty-first session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 29 May 1984, at 10.30 a.m.

President: Mr. RAPIN (France)

Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority for the year ended 30 September 1983: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (continued)

Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in the Federated States of Micronesia, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (continued)

Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in the Marshall Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (continued)

Report of the Secretary-General on Credentials (continued)

Co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Form and style of future reports of the Trusteeship Council to the Security Council

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The meeting was called to order at 10.55 a.m.

EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1983: TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (T/1863; T/L.1240 and Add.1) (continued)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council will continue hearing closing statements by the representatives of the Administering Authority. I call on Mr. Amaraich, Special Representative.

Mr. AMARAICH (Special Representative): On behalf of my Government I should like to express thanks to you, Mr. President, and to members of the Council and others who have participated in this historic session for their dedication to the interests of the Federated States of Micronesia. Among the many useful aspects of our attendance here each year has been the opportunity for us to witness directly the arduous and time-consuming work required on the part of so many people in order for this Council to function. Knowing that this work is carried out to assist the emerging countries of the Trust Territory gives us a renewed resolve each year to make wise use of the tremendous resources the Council has placed at our disposal.

During this session, the Council has taken up the report of the Visiting Mission to Observe the Plebiscite in the Federated States of Micronesia on the proposed Compact of Free Association. I should like to say that we in the Federated States will always be grateful to those who participated in that Mission and who worked so diligently, in difficult circumstances, to record their objective analysis of that momentous event.

The report is a very valuable historical document and, despite our disagreement with some of its conclusions, as indicated here last week by Vice-President Tun, it nevertheless provides indisputable testimony to the readiness of my people to emerge from trusteeship and to exercise full self-government in free association with the United States of America.

I would ask that, in debating the plebiscite and the future status of the Territory, this Council never lose sight of the fact that the plebiscite was merely the culmination of a long and careful process marked along the way by many important events. Each of those events, including the adoption of our federal constitution and the formation of our government, was planned and executed in conformity with the concept we hold of self-determination, which has not changed since it was originally formulated by the Micronesian people almost 20 years ago.

(Mr. Amaraich, Special Representative)

Last week, in Washington, D.C., my President, Tosiwo Nakayama, referred to this concept in his testimony on the Compact of Free Association before a committee of the United States Senate:

"A variety of options for our political future were discussed widely in Micronesia throughout the mid-1960s. Finally, in 1969, our joint committee on future political status informed the United States that the Micronesian people wished to develop a relationship of free association with the United States, based on four fundamental principles: namely, first, that sovereignty in Micronesia reside in the people of Micronesia and their duly constituted Government; secondly, that the people of Micronesia possess the right of self-determination and may therefore choose independence or self-government in free association with any nation or organization of nations; thirdly, that the people of Micronesia have the right to adopt their own constitution and to amend, change or revoke any constitution or government plan at any time; and fourthly, that free association should be in the form of a revocable compact terminable unilaterally by either party."

Continuing, President Nakayama stated that the Compact has the support of the people of the Federated States of Micronesia:

"largely because the basic principles of the free association relationship embodied in the Compact are consistent with each of the four original charges given to our negotiators".

He then observed:

"We Micronesians are a thoughtful people. We have a strong traditional sense of consensus. We know that these qualities lend strength and soundness to our efforts. We have formed our institutions of government and negotiated the free association relationship with meticulous care."

I hope that each member of the Council will pay heed to President Nakayama's words and that in the course of its deliberations the Council will accord due respect not only to the end products of our work but also to the process that has produced them.

At the same hearing at which President Nakayama testified, representatives from each of the four federated States and the speaker of our Congress also testified, voicing unanimous support for the Compact and asking for its approval by the United States Congress. Thus, as indicated in my opening statement, our people have spoken with a clear voice and with a clear eye towards the future that they desire.

(Mr. Amaraich, Special Representative)

Finally, I should like to repeat our plea that the Council begin now its preparations for the process of terminating the trusteeship. We earnestly hope that this process will not be protracted, for, as I said before, we believe that our current standing leaves open no real issue with regard to termination.

Once again, Mr. President, I thank you and the Council for your extended and dedicated work on behalf of my people. I look forward to being in this chamber once again, perhaps before another year is out, to witness an act of termination and to greet the Council as a citizen of the free and fully self-governing Federated States of Micronesia.

I should like to express my personal and official gratitude and appreciation for the many wonderful acts of hospitality and for the courtesy extended to me by the members and staff of the Council. As a token of that appreciation, I have asked that a number of works of handicraft be distributed to demonstrate my thanks to all of them. These articles are more than just pieces of craftsmanship; they represent long hours of work and patience in developing skills. In the centre of the article itself there is a sample of the seal of my Government. The Government is represented by a coconut with five leaves, and those five leaves represent the four state Governments and the national Government. That coconut is still growing, and in a sense this piece of handicraft is incomplete and will only be finished with the termination of the trusteeship.

The hard work and patience which these works of handicraft represent exemplify the hard work and patience we have expended during the period of the trusteeship administration. I hope that these articles convey our sincere appreciation for the hospitality and courtesy extended to me and my delegation, not only within but also outside this chamber.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank Mr. Amaraich for his kind words and for his co-operation throughout our work, which is much appreciated. The members of the Council and I have had an opportunity, thanks to the Trust Territory exhibit in the lobby, to appreciate the handicrafts there, and I am certain that I speak for all Council members when I convey to the delegation of the Federated States of Micronesia our sincere thanks for the works of handicraft which they have presented to us today.

I call now on the High Commissioner.

Mrs. McCOY (Special Representative): I certainly hope that everyone enjoyed the long weekend, and I hope that my remarks today will be given due attention, because this delay in the session represents an unanticipated expense for the Trust Territory administration of approximately \$2,000 - and that is for about five minutes' speaking.

Once again we come to the conclusion of an annual review of the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Once again we have exchanged points of view, listened to proponents and opponents of various positions, and attempted to provide factual data to the Council on points of interest.

This year has been a bit different, however. For the first time in my three years of attending these sessions we have had complete accord among the members of my delegation. That delegation, I remind the Council, represents the elected leadership of the freely constituted constitutional Governments of the Trust Territory. It represents the Micronesians speaking for the Micronesians, and I wish to underscore that point. The members of the Trust Territory delegation represent the Governments established under Constitutions approved by popular vote in referendums observed by Missions dispatched by this Council.

In other words, the people who have spoken on behalf of the citizens of the Trust Territory - Trust Territory citizens themselves - are those who have been democratically elected or are officials of democratically elected Governments. It is this fact which we hope will carry the preponderance of weight in the evaluation of the statements made both by special interest groups and by people whose knowledge of the islands is at best academic and at worst used in an effort to manipulate the populations to some predetermined ends not necessarily those selected by the Micronesians themselves or necessarily in their best interests.

My closing remarks will be very brief. I should like to note with appreciation the smoothness and lack of acrimony which has characterized this session. It has been one of the most harmonious in all respects of any I have participated in.

As I said in my opening remarks, we stand for freedom both of choice and of expression, and it is clear from this session that both freedoms have been explored and exercised. There have been some critical remarks about the administration of the Trust Territory and about the Governments of which it is now composed. In particular, we have once again heard petitioners concentrate on the plight of the islanders affected by radiation. I wish to emphasize that under no circumstances does the Administering Authority downgrade or downplay the situation which resulted

(Mrs. McCoy, Special Representative)

in the displacement of these people. We also sincerely hope that the Council has taken serious note of the efforts in dealing with this situation which we reported and the monetary value of the assistance - assistance which, I might add, has made a very select group of these 1,100 descendants of the 147 original Bikini Islanders.

The annual report on the Trust Territory to the Trusteeship Council has come under fire from nearly everyone in the Council. Although it may not be enough, I must say that I have my own problems with it. My staff and I will welcome any guidelines which will improve its readability next year. My editor has promised to do the "honourable thing" at the appropriate time and place. However, let me note that the fact that so much discussion was centred on this is the first indication in several years that the report is actually being scrutinized. I should also like to add that for the first time in my experience the report itself has been the focal point of discussion instead of other more traditional issues, and that the warts of this report have been pointed out, even though previous reports have had similar or even more numerous defects. I believe that this is indicative of the value of this report. For the first time in a long while it stimulated a desire for more information. We are extremely grateful for the consensus, in which we share whole-heartedly, in favour of an improvement in the statistical section. This has long been a problem, and I believe that all members of my delegation have understood the need to do better in the future.

Also, I should like to make reference briefly to the generous offer of the representative of the Soviet Union of educational assistance in his country. Let me assure him that at no time have we in any way impeded, discouraged or prevented any Trust Territory citizen from applying for such educational assistance. I would like to note, however, that for the most part, for most of the Micronesians of my acquaintance, there is a greater sense of urgency about getting on with their education in an English-language setting in the Pacific or the United States than about learning still another language in order to pursue studies of an advanced nature. His offer is appreciated just the same.

In the same vein, let me also note that in past years the Administering Authority has been criticized for sending Trust Territory students out of the Territory for higher education. Now that indigenous institutions of higher learning are working within the Territory, in the real context of the societies in which the students are going to live and work, I believe that overseas studies of all types will be reduced and that no one should be alarmed at any statistical drop

(Mrs. McCoy, Special Representative)

in the number of students abroad or failure to take advantage of offers of study in other countries.

On the matter of distribution of United Nations materials, let me reiterate what was said here last Thursday. We have had the benefit of visits from officials of the Tokyo Office of the United Nations Department of Public Information over the past several years and each time we have endeavoured to improve the services. It is my belief that taking these recommendations, revising mailing lists and establishing direct mailing has gone a long way towards improving the situation we discussed last year.

Several petitioners and the delegation from the Soviet Union have referred to the lack of understanding by the Micronesians of the complex political concepts involved in the various acts of self-determination which have been taking place and which continue to take place in the Territory. I would like to remind the Council that political education in various forms and through various activities has been an ongoing concern of the Trust Territory Government and the constitutional Governments, separately and jointly, for over 10 years. We recognize that some people will have difficulties in some areas and that not everybody will have a complete grasp of all aspects of free association. But we are firmly convinced that the citizens of the Territory have had ample opportunity to inform themselves of their choices and to make decisions as wisely as any people in any democratically governed community; and it is a permanent process which continues to this day in the development of responsible new Governments.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the work of the three Visiting Missions to the Trust Territory during the year under review. I believe that the reports were fair and objective as well as comprehensive. They have been distributed to all of the Governments in the quantities which have been made available, and I would strongly recommend that sufficient copies be sent to Tokyo for distribution through the United Nations mailing list to all of the schools, organizations, and Government agencies that receive regular United Nations publications directly.

As it appears that there might be an opportunity to welcome all members personally to the Trust Territory, let me take this opportunity to invite all of them to come at the first opportunity. I especially urge the delegation of the Soviet Union to participate. Let me assure its members that the current conditions are not the same as those which prevailed in 1972 and that any records that they may have of that visit really ought to be updated.

(Mrs. McCoy, Special Representative)

Each of the constitutional Government representatives has made his Government's own closing statement. I believe that we have made it abundantly clear that the one objective that we are all working towards is the termination of the trusteeship as quickly as possible. We have heard the plea from the Micronesian Governments. I now add my support and urgently request that this Council provide its support and encouragement to the process without reservation.

In closing, let me say how much I have enjoyed the fellowship at this session with all members of the Council and many members of the Secretariat. We feel that the exhibit downstairs has been as successful as we had hoped and as we have been assured it has been. I wish to advise the Council that in recognition of the many years of involvement of the United Nations, and especially the Trusteeship Council, and after long discussions and informal consultations, the Administering Authority has acquired the storyboard eel from the Palau Museum using some of the donors' funding. It is our great pleasure to present this magnificent representation of Micronesian artistry to the United Nations for the present and future benefit of those who pass through these hallowed halls. The details will be worked out by our respective staffs.

And now, once again, let me thank all of you and promise that we will do all that we can to see that the next visiting mission receives full co-operation and a real Micronesian welcome.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the High Commissioner for her kind words and I have no doubt whatsoever that all those who have participated in our work during this session will be happy to see the wonderful gift that is being given to us.

Mr. SHERMAN (United States of America): As we approach the end of this session of the Trusteeship Council I would like to express my Government's deep appreciation to the members of this Council, both past and present, for the attention and effort they have expended over the years in discharging their responsibilities for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. We believe that the Council has played an important role in assisting the development of the Territory to the point at which its peoples now stand ready to put the trusteeship behind them. We have always considered with great respect the views of this Council and the constructive criticism of its members. Such criticism as has been expressed in this session has, we know, been voiced with no hostility but with genuine concern for the well-being of the Micronesians, a concern which we, of course, share.

(Mr. Sherman, United States)

However, there has too often been heard in this chamber criticism of a different kind: unconstructive, ideologically biased, based on few facts and many inaccuracies, and, one cannot but conclude, motivated more by hostility towards my Government than by concern for the people of Micronesia. Such criticism is regrettable in that it diverts our time and attention from the real work of this Council.

The representative of the Soviet Union made a statement last Wednesday that sounded all too familiar to me after my years in this Council. His very serious allegations against my Government have been answered many times, so I shall not waste the Council's time in addressing all of them; but I would like to take this opportunity to attempt once again to set the record straight on his principal points.

A major thesis of Soviet statements on Micronesia has been that the United States has a grand design for colonization of the Territory through fragmentation and the creation of economic dependency. The record on these matters is perfectly clear: the peoples of Micronesia themselves, against our advice, decided during the 1970s that they preferred to pursue their futures separately rather than together. While my Government has always shared the opinion that their unity would bring many advantages, we chose not to stand in their way. Indeed, we could not do so without doing the very thing the Soviet Union would protest: imposing our will upon theirs. As our colleague from the United Kingdom so correctly noted, this division of the Territory into four jurisdictions has immensely complicated our administration, not made it easier. I think the members of this Council have said enough over the years on this subject. It is time - more than time - for us all to accept the decision of the Micronesians themselves, who, like the Polynesians, the Melanesians, and many other peoples, have found their differences demanded different paths into the future.

The charge of economic dependency is less frivolous. It is perfectly true that the economic development of Micronesia is not what either its peoples or we would wish. We have freely admitted this over the years and we have taken steps to improve the economic infrastructure of the Territory and to assist in every way in its development. In doing so we have taken into account the constructive observations and suggestions of members of this Council. Under the agreements negotiated with the constitutional Governments of the Territory for the post-trusteeship period, we shall continue to provide very considerable assistance

(Mr. Sherman, United States)

while at the same time decisions for the use of that aid will be handed over to those Governments. Whether or not we have, as my United Kingdom colleague has suggested, spent too much money in the Territory, I am happy to agree that the funds provided may not always have been spent as wisely as they should have been. Be that as it may, there is not now and there has never been any dark design, any ulterior motive, any conspiracy to make the islands dependent upon the United States.

The peoples of Micronesia have always been free to choose their own future political status, including independence, if they so wished. When the negotiations began in 1969, it was the Micronesian negotiators who requested that the political status of free association be the subject of negotiation. Later, the people of the Northern Mariana Islands made known their preference for negotiations leading to the status of a United States territory. To assert that these independent Micronesian negotiators were compelled to renounce independence because of economic dependency ignores the public history of the negotiations and insults the acts of self-determination in which the peoples of the Trust Territory have been freely and openly engaged. This charge of economic coercion is one that is frequently raised by some who wish to denigrate those who choose a status option other than independence. It is both patronizing and insulting. In connection with the Trust Territory I should like to point out that it is also rather ridiculous: one need only look at the several neighbouring independent nations whose per capita incomes are less than that of the Territory to realize that the level of economic development could not have determined a rejection of independence by the Micronesians.

I found my Soviet colleague's lecture last week on decolonization, offering his own idiosyncratic view of its history, a curious presentation, coming as it did from a representative of what my British colleague has aptly called the last great colonial empire. It is a source of never-ending wonder to us that a country that utterly dominates close to a score of countries in Eastern Europe and Asia through military, political and economic mechanisms of repression can continue to parade in this body as the leader of the anti-imperialist cause. Decolonization by the former metropolitan Powers, including those represented on this Council, began at the end of the Second World War and is now virtually complete. The number of people living in territories administered by the West is now approximately the

(Mr. Sherman, United States)

population of metropolitan Kabul, whose people would, I am sure, find a particular irony in the Soviet delegation's theories on imperialism.

In the course of his statement, my Soviet colleague further alleged that the ultimate purpose of my Government's policies in Micronesia was the "militarization" of the Territory. I should like to take this opportunity to address this question, one which has been raised in this Council with rather monotonous regularity for several years, in order to lay to rest the unfounded and irresponsible allegations that have been made so freely and so often.

Let me start with a little history. As the members of this Council are aware, at the end of the Second World War an extraordinary situation existed in the former Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific. For reasons that are quite obvious, the United States had a special concern that the islands should not again be used as a launching area for international aggression. At the same time, however, we had no desire for territorial aggrandizement. Moreover, we were aware that a transfer of administration to the United States would bring with it new and heavy responsibilities. Thus the unique Agreement for the only "strategic" trust under the United Nations Trusteeship System was formulated and submitted to the Security Council. In article 5 of the agreement, which was approved unanimously by the Security Council in 1947, the United States was instructed to "ensure that the Trust Territory shall play its part, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, in the maintenance of international peace and security". To that end, my Government was given the authority for military and security related activities not permitted in any other Trust Territory, that is, "to establish naval, military and air bases and to erect fortifications in the Trust Territory; to station and employ armed forces in the Territory; and to make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the Trust Territory in carrying out the obligations" we had undertaken.

These, then, were the rights my Government was given in military matters by the Security Council in 1947. Now let us look at what my country has actually done during the course of the trusteeship.

First, after 1947, all bases of the Second World War in these and other Pacific islands, except those on Guam and in Hawaii, were closed. The only significant American defence activities in the Trust Territory were nuclear testing, which was ended in 1958 - 36 years ago - and the later establishment of

(Mr. Sherman, United States)

the Kwajalein Missile Testing Range in the Marshall Islands, a facility which has never had any combat capability. The United States Navy's Civic Action Teams, which seem every year to be the subject of questions in this Council, have always had an exclusively non-military function in assisting development and construction in the Territory.

In the 37 years of the trusteeship that is all - I emphasize: all - the United States has done militarily in Micronesia. The only continuing presence is the Missile Testing Range, which is manned by civilian contractor-personnel.

Now, let us look to the future. Under the agreements negotiated with the Micronesian Governments and approved in plebiscites, my country will assume certain rights and responsibilities in the post-trusteeship period. Foremost among them are the option to foreclose access to the territories of the freely associated States by military personnel or for the military purposes of any third country - a right closely related to the obligation we have accepted to defend these States from attacks or threats of attack just as the United States and our own citizens are defended. In addition, for each area of the Territory there are particular arrangements. In the Northern Mariana Islands we have an option to lease certain lands and, in fact, we have exercised that option. But we have no military facilities there and we use the area only for periodic training exercises. In the Marshall Islands we have the right, under the proposed Compact of Free Association, to continue to use the Kwajalein Missile Range for 30 years, in return for which we shall continue to pay compensation to the Kwajalein landowners involved. And, in Palau, under the agreement signed recently in Washington, like that voted on in February 1983, we would reserve the right to use certain areas of Palau for military purposes, but only if it became necessary. However, as we have stated so many times in this Council, we have no plans to construct a submarine base in Palau, as has been alleged. We have negotiated for no land-use rights at all in the Federated States of Micronesia.

Members are invited to compare these rights and responsibilities in the post-trusteeship period with my Government's current rights as Administering Authority under the trusteeship arrangement. Why, if military concerns were uppermost in our minds, would the United States want to exchange the extensive rights granted under the Trusteeship Agreement for the much more limited rights granted to us in the agreements negotiated for the post-trusteeship period? If our rights under the Trusteeship Agreement are compared with the actual United States

(Mr. Sherman, United States)

military presence over the past 37 years in the Trust Territory, it is more than obvious that security considerations have not, since the Second World War, been dominant in United States policy in Micronesia. The primary focus has been and continues to be on the need to develop the Trust Territory politically, socially and economically to take its part in the peaceful and just development in the area.

The facts of this matter are so obvious as to make their misinterpretation by certain observers more than puzzling. The deliberate misrepresentation of United States military objectives in Micronesia becomes more understandable when one compares our activities in the Pacific area with those of the Soviet Union. Let us look for a moment at this real basis for the position of the Soviet Union on the current and future status of the Trust Territory. First, we should recognize that the Soviet Union is not a disinterested party in these discussions. At issue for it is its freedom to operate in that area of the Pacific and its ability to promote its own military interests there.

The long-term Soviet military build-up in the Pacific has accelerated in recent years to the extent that it threatens the balance of forces in the region. The inventory of Soviet combat aircraft, submarines and navy surface combatant ships, which includes their largest and most sophisticated units, has grown several hundred per cent in the past 10 years and continues to expand dramatically. It is the largest such force in any area of the world.

Despite these impressive and disquieting efforts to expand its military presence into the Pacific, however, the Soviet Union has been frustrated by the unwillingness of Pacific island nations to accommodate it. Today the Soviet Union has diplomatic missions in not one of these countries. The Soviet threat to peace in the Pacific region is obviously recognized and is of common concern to all Pacific islanders, including the peoples of Micronesia.

It is against this background that my Soviet colleagues' constant accusation that the United States intends to "annex Micronesia" to carry out alleged hidden military purposes must be evaluated. Their frustration with the fact that the peoples of Micronesia have chosen to close their territory to Soviet expansionism is perhaps understandable but it is also quite unfair to the Micronesians, whose free choice surely should be respected. This is, after all, primarily a matter not of American or Soviet interests but of those of the people of Micronesia. It is, after all, for them to decide what kind of agreements they wish to make on these matters.

(Mr. Sherman, United States)

My Soviet colleague asserts that my Government seeks to circumvent the United Nations. I submit that, by seeking to attain its own aims in the Pacific without regard to the principles of the Charter, it is the Soviet Union which is attempting to circumvent the United Nations; for the Soviet Union seems to be attempting to lay the groundwork for the rejection of the right of the peoples of Micronesia to self-determination. In his attack on the reports on this Council's Visiting Missions to observe the plebiscites in the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, my Soviet colleague referred last Thursday to plebiscites "imposed" on the people of Micronesia - plebiscites he called "illegal". Again, the Soviet delegation insults not only my Government but the people of Micronesia, who took an active part in those plebiscites and eagerly embraced the opportunity to choose their own future. My Soviet colleague can perhaps be excused for not understanding the process by which free peoples exercise this right. I might add that I found astonishing his claim that the United States conducted only a "semblance of a plebiscite" for the benefit of the Visiting Missions. Aside from the simple fact that it was the Micronesians themselves, not my Government, who conducted the plebiscites, surely, if we had been manipulating them, the plebiscite in Palau would have had a more conclusive result. I would like to express my Government's deep disappointment with the attitude of the Soviet Union on this question and our hope that it will review its position, with a genuine concern for the Micronesian peoples.

We believe that it is more than time for false allegations made for polemical reasons to be laid aside, so that we can all work towards a Micronesia emerging from the trusteeship free from military aggression or pressure, free to devote its resources to its own development needs and free to determine its own future. The Trust Territory will indeed suffer what my Soviet colleague called a "tragic fate" if this Council does not help it to that end.

Mr. President, in closing, let me add my thanks to you personally for your superb leadership of this session, to the members of the secretariat, who have so helped us in our work, to the interpreters, who have been, as always, indefatigable and accurate, and to all the others who have made this session a useful contribution to the fulfilment of the aspirations of the peoples of Micronesia to a secure, free future of self-determined enlightenment.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I thank the representative of the Administering Authority for his kind words.

Mr. OLEANDROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) ((interpretation from Russian): We have just heard a lengthy statement by the representative of the United States in which he touched upon certain aspects of the policy of my country and my delegation's evaluation of the policies of the Administering Authority in Micronesia. These allegations deserve attention, and we should like to give appropriate answers in due course. I believe we are to have another meeting this afternoon and, if so, I should like to reserve the right to make a statement in reply.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): We have heard the last of the closing statements by representatives, special representatives, special advisers and advisers of the Administering Authority. On behalf of the Council, I should like to take this opportunity to thank the representatives of Micronesia who have come such a long distance to help us in our work at this session. We are deeply indebted to all of them for the co-operation they have extended to the Council in the course of its deliberations. They have provided us with a great deal of information on conditions in the Trust Territory. The information and comments they have provided will be invaluable to the Council as it prepares its draft conclusions and recommendations for submission to the Security Council. On behalf of the Council, I should like to express to all of them our thanks and appreciation. To those who are still here, we extend our best wishes for a safe trip back to their homes, and I would ask the United States representative to convey to those who have already left New York our warm thanks for their contribution to the Council's work.

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO OBSERVE THE PLEBISCITE IN THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (T/1860; T/L.1241 and Corr.1) (continued)

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO OBSERVE THE PLEBISCITE IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (T/1865; T/L.1242 and Corr.1) (continued)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council will now take decisions on draft resolutions T/L.1241 and Corr.1 and T/L.1242 and Corr.1, concerning the reports of the Visiting Missions to observe the plebiscites in the Federated States of Micronesia and in the Marshall Islands respectively.

I now put draft resolution T/L.1241 and Corr.1 to a vote.

The draft resolution was adopted by 3 votes to 1.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): The Council will now vote on draft resolution T/L.1242 and Corr.1.

The draft resolution was adopted by 3 votes to 1.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): That concludes our consideration of agenda items 7 and 8.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON CREDENTIALS (T/1868) (continued)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): If there is no comment or objection, I shall take it that the Council decides to take note of the report of the Secretary-General on credentials.

It was so decided.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 2106 B (XX) AND 38/21)

DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 3057 (XXVIII) AND 38/14)

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): May I suggest that in accordance with our practice in previous years the Council consider these two items together.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I understand that the Secretariat has provided each delegation with documentation containing background and current information as follows: resolutions 38/21 and 38/14, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, and the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. (A/38/18), pages 121 to 124 and 161.

Mr. OLEANDROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The struggle for the complete elimination of racism and racial discrimination on the basis of colour of skin, ethnic origin or race is one of the most important tasks of the United Nations. The adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid was a United Nations landmark providing the international legal basis for the elimination of racism and racial discrimination.

An important step in the performance of this task was the declaration by the General Assembly in 1973 of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The resolution adopted at the twenty-eighth session of the General

(Mr. Oleandrov, USSR)

Assembly, contained an appeal to all United Nations bodies

"to participate in the observance of the Decade by intensifying and expanding their efforts towards ensuring the rapid eradication of racism and racial discrimination". (General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII), para. 3)

This work should be helped by the proclamation by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. Quite recently, in its Programme of Action, the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination proclaimed that

"racism and racial discrimination in all their manifestations are crimes against the conscience and dignity of mankind and must be eradicated by effective and concerted international action". (General Assembly resolution 38/14, annex, para. 65)

The approach by States to the Conventions and their fulfilment of their obligations show whether they are sincerely prepared to take effective measures to eliminate all forms of racism.

Under Article 73 of the United Nations Charter all Member States have a responsibility for the administration of Territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government, recognize the principle that the interests of the people of those Territories are paramount and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of those Territories. In accordance with that article, resolution 38/21, adopted at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, calls upon the United Nations bodies concerned to ensure that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is supplied with all relevant information on all the Territories to which General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), of 14 December 1960, applies and urges the administering Powers to co-operate with these bodies by providing all the necessary information in order to enable the Committee to discharge fully its responsibilities under article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

We wish again to draw attention to the basic provisions of that article, which says in particular that:

"Pending the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples ... the provisions of this Convention shall in no way limit the right of petition granted to these

(Mr. Oleandrov, USSR)

peoples by other international instruments or by the United Nations and its specialized agencies." (General Assembly resolution 2106 A (XX), annex, art. 15 (1))

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination receives copies of the petitions from United Nations bodies and submits recommendations and opinions on those petitions. It is therefore expected that the Trusteeship Council will send those petitions to the Committee.

Under that article, the Committee shall receive from the competent United Nations bodies copies of the reports concerning the legislative, judicial, administrative or other measures directly related to the principles and objectives of the Convention applied by the administering Powers in respect of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and shall express opinions and make recommendations to these bodies. It is clear that the Trusteeship Council has material of this kind with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and should submit it to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Finally, the Committee shall include in its report to the General Assembly a summary of the petitions and reports it has received from United Nations bodies, and the expressions of opinion and recommendations of the Committee relating to the said petitions and reports.

Under the United Nations Charter, the Trusteeship Council has the responsibility entrusted to it by the Security Council, for the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. It should play an active part in the international community's efforts to eliminate racism and racial discrimination, in particular, through the implementation of the Programme of Action of the Decade. Direct responsibility for preventing racism and racial discrimination and guaranteeing the basic rights and freedoms of the peoples of the Trust Territory of Micronesia rests with the United States, as the Administering Authority.

It has been established during the current session of the Council that instances of racial discrimination have taken place in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This was mentioned by one petitioner in particular, Mr. Edward Temengil of Palau.

The material he made available to the members of the Trusteeship Council attests to the fact that the United States, as Administering Authority, is pursuing a policy of racial discrimination against the indigenous people of Micronesia, particularly with regard to wages. Micronesians with the same qualifications, the

(Mr. Oleandrov, USSR)

same education and the same level of training receive 50 per cent lower wages than Americans for the same job. This is an example of a gross violation by the Administering Authority of the basic responsibilities of the Trusteeship System as set forth in Article 76 of the Charter, which says that it should:

"... encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion ..."

Senator Carl Heine in his statement gave examples of racial discrimination in the field of education and described the low level of education: in particular, the level of knowledge of those in the ninth grade in Micronesia is equivalent to that of the fifth grade in the United States.

For the Soviet delegation a question naturally arises in this regard: to what extent do the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority fulfil their obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination?

We are compelled to note that, as a result of the position adopted by the Western States members of the Council, the Trusteeship Council refuses to take part in events organized by the United Nations pursuant to the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

The report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, stated:

"At its twenty-seventh session, the Committee was informed by the Secretary-General about measures adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its fiftieth session in accordance with Article 15 of the Convention. The Trusteeship Council examined the item on the agenda of the forty-ninth session entitled 'Co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination', together with the item on its agenda referring to the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, and the Council determined to take note of the statements made by two of its members."

No other measures concerning these opinions and recommendations of the Committee were adopted by the Trusteeship Council.

In its report, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination also notes that the Trusteeship Council did not submit to the Committee any petitions with regard to the Trust Territories. As the Council knows, in previous reports to the General Assembly, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination did draw attention to the fact that, despite repeated requests, the Trusteeship Council unfortunately did not respond positively and did not provide the appropriate

(Mr. Oleandrov, USSR)

information. In this respect, the Committee emphasized the need for co-operation on the part of the Trusteeship Council.

The Soviet delegation views the opinions and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination as quite justifiable. Our delegation believes that the Trusteeship Council should fully co-operate with that Committee by transmitting all material relating to this field, including oral and written petitions and information relating to the situation in the Territory and the implementation of basic rights and freedoms by the Administering Authority in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The Soviet delegation notes with regret that in discussing important questions relating to the situation in the Trust Territories, the Trusteeship Council confined itself to taking note of the statements made by the members, and no other measures or recommendations were adopted. The Soviet delegation cannot but express its concern at the refusal by the United States to give the Trusteeship Council information regarding the implementation by it in the Trust Territory of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and international instruments that prohibit discrimination and defend human rights.

From the information available to the Council, it is possible to conclude that the people in the Trust Territory suffer from constant discriminatory actions: witness the problems caused by the many years of testing of atomic and hydrogen weapons. The tragic consequences of those nuclear tests were related by Senator Heine, the representative of the Marshall Islands. He said that people who had been affected by high levels of radiation had suffered from very serious diseases, and some had even died.

This sad drama of the people of Bikini was related to the Council by the Governor of the atoll, Mr. Juda. He reminded us that 38 years ago a representative of a United States military authority suggested that the people of the atoll should temporarily leave their homeland and he promised on behalf of the Government of the United States to concern himself with their fate. Thirty-eight years later, according to Mr. Juda, the people are still waiting for the United States to fulfil that promise. They want the United States to return their lands, uncontaminated by radiation: the lands should be suitable to support the life they supported before the tests.

The sad fate of those expelled from Bikini and the fact that those once picturesque atolls - pearls of the Pacific - have been turned into a radioactive desert unfit for habitation arouses world-wide indignation and sympathy for the

(Mr. Oleandrov, USSR)

people of Bikini and will remain a constant reproach to the United States of America. Does such action not show disdain for an entire people? Why did the Administering Authority not do all this on its own territory? Why has the United States not organized a garbage dump for radioactive material near the shores of the United States? Does this not demonstrate discrimination and scorn for the interests of the peoples of Micronesia in the Pacific Ocean?

None of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations relating to trusteeship allow the Trust Territory to be turned into a test range for any type of weapons - nuclear or other. These tests not only led to pollution of the environment of the Trust Territory but also did irremediable harm to the well-being and health of the native population.

The rights of those people were grossly violated. And there is continued violation of their rights by the Administering Authority. The very fact that the natives were removed from their lands, which were used as a nuclear missile range, and that they were subsequently resettled in lands that are still contaminated indicates that the Administering Authority was guided by its own military needs and not at all by the interests of the native population of those territories.

At the Trusteeship Council sessions, the Soviet delegation has repeatedly pointed out the difficult situation faced by the inhabitants of Enewetak and Bikini. During this session of the Trusteeship Council, the Council received information about the lack of rights of the people in Micronesia, the use of their territories for military purposes and the very serious economic situation in the Territory. All of this is evidence that the Administering Authority is not doing what it is supposed to be doing; it is violating the rights of the Micronesians in deed, and not only in word.

There is a high level of unemployment among Micronesians.

So far no specific measures have been taken to eliminate the consequences of nuclear explosions or to guarantee medical services for the inhabitants of the atolls. Senator Heine stated here that people are dying for lack of medicines, that they do not even have aspirin. The medical institutions do not have the necessary staff or medicines. Senator Balos told the Council that a hospital which has to serve 8,000 persons has only 12 beds.

The Trusteeship Council should urge the Administering Authority to take measures in the Trust Territory immediately to comply with the provisions of the Charter and of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of

(Mr. Oleandrov, USSR)

Racial Discrimination. The Council will not be fulfilling its responsibility to the people of the Trust Territory unless it requires all the necessary information on this question from the Administering Authority, unless it requests that this matter be rectified and unless it begins active co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

The Soviet delegation feels that the Trusteeship Council should take the necessary steps to call on the General Assembly, all Governments and United Nations organs - I emphasize, United Nations organs - to participate actively in implementing the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The Soviet delegation feels that a first manifestation of this co-operation by the Trusteeship Council with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination would be an invitation for a representative of that Committee to attend this session of the Trusteeship Council and the subsequent delivery to that Committee of material concerning the civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of the populations of the Territory of Micronesia. Such material has been asked for repeatedly by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Mr. MARGETSON (United Kingdom): I listened with some confusion to the statement just made by my Soviet colleague. My understanding from a reading of the agenda was that we were to meet today to discuss alleged racial discrimination in the Trust Territory, but what we heard was a speech about almost everything except racial discrimination. We heard about pollution, radioactivity, health, welfare, the eviction of people from their lands, and the effects of all this on the economy of the Trust Territory. We heard about the lack of medical services - the lack even of aspirins in some hospitals.

We probably discussed all these issues in the course of our general debate over the last few days, and I find it extraordinary that these issues should now be raised again. I can quite see that my Soviet colleague might not approve of various actions taken by the Administering Authority or by the governmental entities of the Trust Territory, but I would suggest that he is making a nonsense of the word "racism" by applying it to all these subjects he has raised.

Racism, I believe we will find in any dictionary we consult, refers to discrimination on grounds of race. We have already, I regret, seen over the years the word "colonialism" become quite meaningless because it has become a word of political abuse which is used with no precision at all. I hope that those of us

(Mr. Margetson, United Kingdom)

who have some regard for the accuracy of language - as I know your country in particular has, Mr. President - will try and prevent this word "racism" from sharing the fate of the word "colonialism" and becoming meaningless. To me it has a meaning and we must apply it, and apply it correctly.

What I fear is that the motive of the representative of the Soviet Union may have been to make a speech in which he could belabour the Administering Authority with all manner of accusations simply because he could not come up with anything in the field of racism. We have all in varying degrees complained in this Council about the issues to which the Soviet representative has referred, but they are not examples of racial discrimination. I have visited the Trust Territory twice and have spent a lot of time talking to the people who live in there, and I can safely say that I have seen no racial discrimination whatever in that Territory. I would be delighted if Mr. Andon Amaraich, who is here with us today, would add his voice on this subject. Perhaps he, who comes from a different race than I, might be able to tell us whether he has found racial discrimination to exist in the Trust Territory.

The Soviet representative raised one point which it seemed to me could be examined as a possible example of racial discrimination, and that was on the matter of wages. I should like to ask the representative of the Administering Authority to answer that particular matter, because I think that, unlike all the other matters which were raised by the representative of the Soviet Union, it does require an answer.

In short, I am sorry that the Soviet Union has sought once again to use this agenda item as an opportunity to score some political points. I happened to follow the first 10 minutes or so of his speech with a copy of the speech he made last year open in front of me. It was quite remarkable how today's statement followed the precise wording of last year's speech. We are hearing the old gramophone record being put on again. It is a stale tune and we have grown weary of it. Let us at least have a new tune, and let us have one which is relevant to the subject that we are meant to be discussing. One point kept on recurring in the speech by the representative of the Soviet Union and that was, if I understand it right, that we in the Trusteeship Council should co-operate with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination; we should provide reports, and so forth. I think we all know the answer to that and it is contained in the Charter of the United Nations. I have even taken the trouble to make this point in the General

(Mr. Margetson, United Kingdom)

Assembly when my good friend Ambassador Oleandrov raised a similar matter in the General Assembly in relation to the Trusteeship Council. The answer is, of course, that Article 83 of the Charter lays down that all functions of the United Nations related to strategic areas shall be exercised by the Security Council and that the Security Council shall avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform these functions.

We in the Trusteeship Council are a major organ of the United Nations and we deal with these matters ourselves, and we report to the Security Council on these matters. That is the position under the Charter and we tamper with the Charter at our peril. I am quite convinced that we in this Council have a good nose for racial discrimination. We do not need to be lectured on this matter by any other committee or organ of the United Nations. We can smell out racial discrimination. If we do smell it out, let us deal with it harshly and effectively.

In our consideration of the Trust Territory this year I have not heard anything which I can truthfully describe as racial discrimination. I wonder whether, indeed, we are sensible to have this item on our agenda as a matter of course. Perhaps we should leave it so that we can, if there is evidence of racial discrimination, put it on the agenda and discuss it. But this automatic placing of the item on the agenda, followed by an automatic playing of a rather stale gramophone record, does not, I think, serve our purposes very well.

I give this to my colleagues only as a thought, stimulated by the very irrelevant matters we have been listening to for the last few minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN (United States of America): I subscribe fully to the views just stated by my British colleague and have no need or desire to expand upon them.

A question has however been raised in the statement of a petitioner about this one case of alleged wage discrimination. I think we have addressed this subject in answers to questions raised during the period of questioning the Administering Authority. However, again for the record, let me state that that particular matter, like other matters that have been raised, is currently under litigation in the Federal District Court in the Northern Mariana Islands. In other words, a suit has been filed alleging that such discrimination was practised. The petitioner who presented the complaint is the plaintiff in this case. As the suit is under litigation, it is inappropriate for us to comment on it at this time. As soon as a judgement has been rendered, we shall be happy to make copies of the judgement available to members of the Trusteeship Council. Prior to that decision, I do not think we can legally make any comment on the nature or the merits of the case.

Mr. AMARAICH (Special Representative): I hesitated to speak - almost to the point of speechlessness - because, frankly, I do not know what we are talking about.

Usually, when my Government addresses this Council on specific points, it does so because of what we have experienced in individual cases in our country. As you will have noted from my statements, both opening and closing, my Government has made no complaint about racial discrimination. And that is because my Government, and I myself as an individual, have never found reason to speak on that subject because we have never experienced it. I can assure you that if we experience racial discrimination, you will hear from us. Our Government is equipped to deal with that kind of problem. We are grateful that in the past four years of constitutional Government, we have never had to deal with it because it did not occur.

Mr. OLEANDROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): In connection with what was just said by the representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States, I would like, first of all, to point out that even they, with all their reluctance to discuss this question of combating racial discrimination in Micronesia in the Trusteeship Council, have had to acknowledge that there is at least one instance of that problem. In that instance, it was a question of wage discrimination. Indeed, how can we label that otherwise than as discrimination because of race or nationality when a representative of one nationality - and here I am talking about the Micronesians - with the same qualifications and professional level of education, receives a wage which is 50 per cent less than the wages received by a representative of another nationality, in this case the dominant one, namely, a representative of the United States of America?

That is not the only manifestation of discrimination. In our statement on the report of the Administering Authority we mentioned the fact that in 40 years of trusteeship over the small territory of Micronesia, the United States, with the economic power it has over that country, and with the level of technological development which it has in that country, could long since have developed the territory and transformed it into a flowering island in the Pacific Ocean. It could have developed it no less than Florida and Hawaii, and the standard of living of the Micronesian people could have equalled the standard of living of the American people. That did not happen.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I call on the representative of the United Kingdom on a point of order.

Mr. MARGETSON (United Kingdom): I have asked to speak on a point of procedure. We are meant, are we not, to be discussing the question of racial discrimination? I did not protest before when it seemed to me that the representative of the Soviet Union was discussing a vast number of matters that had nothing to do with racial discrimination, but he is now reverting again to that practice. We are hearing about the developing of the Trust Territory no less than Florida, or was it Hawaii. What has that got to do with racial discrimination?

I would ask you, Mr. President, to ensure that we discuss matters that are relevant to the agenda.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): Perhaps all delegations do not have the same concept of racial discrimination. We can indeed discuss that, and I call again on the representative of the Soviet Union for that purpose.

Mr. OLEANDROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The point is that, when one people that has been given administration over another intentionally establishes for them conditions of lower economic development, that is racial discrimination, that is a discriminatory attitude on the part of the Government of the Administering Authority with regard to the Territory. The Micronesian people are a different nation; they are not the American people. The Micronesian nation, which was given to the United States to hold in trust, is developing at a lower level than the United States itself. It has worse medical, educational, working and other conditions than the American people. Those conditions are part of a policy towards an entire nation - the Micronesian people. That is discrimination because of nation and because of race.

With regard to the comment about Article 83 of the Charter and the relationship between the Trusteeship Council and other United Nations organs, the Soviet delegation is firmly convinced that such problems as those of decolonization and the struggle against racial discrimination are common tasks of mankind; they are part of the overall task of the United Nations. That is how the General Assembly views those matters and that is how the overwhelming majority of States Members of the United Nations view them. That is clear from the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly with the support of the overwhelming majority of States Members of the United Nations. We know that not all the permanent members of the Security Council and not all the members of the Trusteeship Council share that viewpoint of the overwhelming majority of States Members of the United Nations.

(Mr. Oleandrov, USSR)

The Soviet delegation firmly believes that the Trusteeship Council, like other United Nations organs, must play its part in the tasks mankind has set for itself - the elimination of racial discrimination, and decolonization.

Mr. MARGETSON (United Kingdom): I merely wish to make it quite clear that in suggesting that the Administering Authority should answer the one point about discrimination in the field of wages I was not acknowledging for one second that that was in fact a case of racial discrimination. As we now know from what the Administering Authority has told us, the facts are in dispute; they are being decided in a court of law, and I welcome that. Let us wait until we hear what the court of law has to say. I am delighted that the Administering Authority has said that it will transmit the results of that case to the Council. We can then make up our minds whether or not there is a case of racial discrimination.

It might have been more prudent to wait until we had heard the results of that case before suggesting that there was a case of racial discrimination.

As for the rest of what the representative of the Soviet Union had to say, he gave himself away towards the end of his statement when he admitted, that all these matters about education, medicine and heaven knows what were not actually racial discrimination but, in his own words, national discrimination. That is an even weirder notion, and I do not think I need go into it.

The representative of the Soviet Union said that eliminating racism was one of the "common tasks of mankind". I entirely agree with him on that point. Where I fear we part company is that in pursuing this common task the British delegation does not feel that the Trusteeship Council need answer on this matter to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. We have plenty of power and plenty of ability of our own to deal with this matter. I am afraid that my views on this rather constitutional interpretation of the Charter are different from those of my Soviet colleague, and on this matter we shall have to agree to disagree. But, on the general point that we are all engaged in the common task of eliminating racism, no delegation in this Council gives this higher importance than does the British delegation.

Lastly, I wish to say that I found the short but extremely impressive statement by Mr. Andon Amaraich on the matter of racial discrimination extraordinarily helpful. If he and the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia have found nothing to complain of to the Trusteeship Council on this

(Mr. Margetson, United Kingdom)

score, then, indeed, I think we may accept that, as I said in my earlier statement, there is no racial discrimination whatever in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Mr. OLEANDROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I simply wish to point out that the specific instance referred to by the representative of the United Kingdom of discrimination in wages is not just a matter for the courts. Before that matter reached the courts discrimination was - and it remains - a practice in the life of Micronesians. The court is doing its work and we must wait for its decision, but the practice of discrimination has been and still is in effect.

Mr. MARGETSON (United Kingdom): I should be very grateful if the representative of the Soviet Union would give us evidence for this accusation that wage discrimination was and is a matter of racial discrimination in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Mr. OLEANDROV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): This request seems rather strange. The petitioners who have spoken have already answered. They have given instances, and simple logic indicates that if discrimination takes place as between one nationality and another, that is, as between the Micronesians and the Americans, this is an instance of racial discrimination.

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): If there are no further comments and if there is no objection, I would suggest that the Council decide to take note of the statements made on this subject.

It was so decided.

FORM AND STYLE OF FUTURE REPORTS OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The PRESIDENT (interpretation from French): I would recall that at an informal working meeting, with all delegations present, the delegations agreed to a number of principles and guidelines for the drafting of our report. With regard to the implementation of those principles and guidelines, I shall remain in contact not only with members of the Drafting Committee and members of the Secretariat but also, as was decided, with all delegations in the Council, whom I thank for the spirit of positive co-operation they have shown.

The meeting rose at 12.35 p.m.