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Fiftieth Session

VERBATIM RECORD OF THE FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 26 May 1983, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. MARGETSON (United Kingdom)

Examination of the annual report of the Administering Authority for the year ended 30 September 1982: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (continued)

Examination of petitions listed in the annex to the agenda (continued)

Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1982 (continued)

Report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to observe the Plebiscite in Palau, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, February 1983 (continued)

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories: report of the Secretary-General

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

Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

Programme of work

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The meeting was called to order at 3.25 p.m.

EXAMINATION OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 1982: TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

(T/1853; T/L.1235 and Add.1) (continued)

EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS LISTED IN THE ANNEX TO THE ACENDA (see T/1852/Add.1)

(continued)

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, 1982 (T/1850) (continued)

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION TO OBSERVE THE PLEBISCITE IN PALAU, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, FEBRUARY 1983 (T/1851) (continued)

The PRESIDENT: I am happy to say that we now have with us Mr. Domnick of the Marshall Islands. Therefore, before we move on to the agenda item dealing with offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories, I should like now to continue the general debate by hearing the closing statements.

I call on Mr. Domnick.

Mr. DOMNICK (Special Representative): As this fiftieth session of the Trusteeship Council draws to a close, I should like to take this opportunity on behalf of the President and the people of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to express our sincere thanks to you, Mr. President, and to all the members of the Council for the time and effort spent in the last two weeks reviewing our situation under the Trusteeship Agreement.

As members know, our problems and concerns in the Marshall Islands are different from those in the rest of Micronesia because of the United States military presence in our area. In this regard, the Council has had an opportunity to hear the particular concerns of the people of Bikini, Kwajalein and Rongelap from petitioners who were here last week. I shall explain how we are dealing with these concerns in our Washington negotiations, but first let me briefly give the Council a little historical background on these issues to put things into perspective.

(Mr. Domnick, Special Representative)

Last year the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands concluded compact negotiations with the Government of the United States, and so reported to the Council. When, however, our negotiators returned home they found that two major subsidiary agreements, namely, the nuclear claims agreement and the military use rights agreement, if put forth in the form they were in, would jeopardize the passage of the compact in a plebiscite. The polls clearly indicated this. For a whole year we have been actively negotiating with the United States to obtain just compensation for damages sustained during the United States nuclear testing programme and to obtain a fair rental for areas of Kwajalein still leased by the United States military for testing sophisticated weapons, as well as to obtain a reduction in the duration of that lease. While we, along with the Kwajalein people, were successful in reducing the term of the lease from 50 years to 30 years, the rental fee remains the same, except for an additional \$6 million for capital improvement projects. As for compensation for loss to property and person as a result of the nuclear testing, the amount offered by the United States remains the same, \$150 million, although now it will be given to us on the effective date of the compact and we shall have use of the money immediately instead of having it doled out over a period of 10 to 15 years. What we have been trying to do over the past month in Washington, D.C., is to come up with constructive ways to maximize the benefits of the \$150 million offered, so as to take care of past damages and address future health and other related problems of which we may not now be aware. At any rate, the time has come to put whatever we can negotiate in Washington to the people in a plebiscite. We have tentatively set the plebiscite date for the latter part of this year.

(Mr. Domnick, Special Representative)

We again invite the members of the Council to observe this plebiscite, which is a milestone in our political history, and, as always, we shall try our best to make their stay meaningful and informative - and also comfortable, despite the lack of proper hotel accommodations.

I was not here when during the past two days the other members of the Council were questioning the Administering Authority. As I stated earlier, I have been in Washington for over a month renegotiating agreements subsidiary to the Compact. I wish now to supplement what Ambassador Sherman has already told this Council.

With regard to creating industries and jobs, I am proud to say that there are two hotels under construction, and more are on the drawing board. We are serious about our planning to build up the tourist industry, because we desperately need this industry along with the fisheries industry to supplement our limited resources and our only cash crop, copra. At the same time, we have to be very cautious, as the ecology is very fragile in our small islands. We want the jobs and the money associated with tourism, but not at the expense of our customs and culture, which are quite unique.

With regard to fisheries development, aside from our small day fleet, which caters only to our local needs, the bulk of the planning to develop this industry is only on the drawing board. We have, however, distant water fishing nations reaping the bounty of our 200-mile exclusive economic zone. Some nations do it with our permission, and some do it without. Those that fish without our permission know full well that we do not have the capability of policing our zone. The money we derive from selling fishing permits is not enough to develop our own fishing industry or police our waters. However, every little bit helps, and we invite those that are willing and whose citizens need the fish protein to supplement their diet to come and fish in our waters. We ask them, however, to pay the minimal fee we require to develop this industry ourselves. In this regard, we have concluded negotiations for this year with the Japanese Government for its fishing boats to fish within our zone. Negotiations are under way with Taiwan. Korea has expressed interest. It is ironic that the two nations with poachers in our 200-mile zone are our own trustee the United States, with its purse seiners, and the USSR, with its fishing trawlers.

(Mr. Domnick, Special Representative)

Incidentally, I understand that there was some speculation this morning as to why Mr. DeBrum is not attending this fiftieth session of the Trusteeship Council. The turth of the matter is that Mr. DeBrum is actively negotiating fisheries agreements with countries that want to fish in our 200-mile exclusive economic zone, the task that I used to handle when I was his deputy, prior to running for Parliament. He called me while I was in Washington and asked whether I could attend this fiftieth session on his behalf.

Turning now to our social needs, the Government's Ministry for Social Services has instituted many programmes relating to juvenile needs. The frustration of being idle and unemployed is breeding juvenile delinquency in the Marshall Islands. This is more evident in the population centres of Ebeye and Majuro. To combat this, the Ministry has instituted the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programme. It has a centre where basic vocational skills, music, health care and other skills are taught. There also is an on-the-job training programme whereby youngsters are given jobs in the Government sector. Additionally, the mobile training unit that was first sponsored by the South Pacific Commission and the United Nations Development Programme continues to function. Training in the mobile training unit includes instruction in leadership, health care, farming, raising livestock and village technology. Village technology concentrates on life in rural areas - how to build wood stoves and ovens, how to dry and preserve food, the application of small solar-power pumps and so forth. The midwife training programme is also a popular mobil training unit subject. Training in the mobile training unit also ventures into other health care areas and the application and uses of health statistics.

I am sorry to have taken so much time, but I think my input will clarify some of the questions raised during the past two days.

To return to our main theme, I should like to reiterate the desire of the Marshall Islands to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement as soon as possible. Thirty-seven years is too long a time to be neither fish nor fowl. The Administering Authority has been giving us less and less money as we take more and more control of our government. When we turn to international organizations like the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank, we are turned away because of our present political status. This is why we are very anxious to end the trusteeship and to take our place among third-world countries. We need to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement if we as a people and nation are to develop.

(Mr. Domnick, Special Representative)

Again we thank you, Mr. President, for the opportunity to be heard and for all the courtesies extended to us during our stay in New York.

The PRESIDENT: We shall of course continue tomorrow with the closing statements in the debate.

OFFERS BY MEMBER STATES OF STUDY AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR INHABITANTS OF TRUST TERRITORIES: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 557 (VI) AND 753 (VIII)) (T/1855)

The PRESIDENT: The report of the Secretary-General under this item is contained in document T/1855, and I am sure all members have copies.

Mr. KINNEY (United States of America): The Administering Authority is extremely appreciative of the offers of study and training facilities which have been made to the inhabitants of the Trust Territory. To the information contained in the report I should like to add information on other training opportunities in which the Council may be interested.

First we have Micronesians abroad in a number of United Nations sponsored programmes, particularly those of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the United Nations Development Programme. Papua New Guinea has provided training in law, Fiji in medicine, and the Philippines in a variety of subjects. Some of these programmes are sponsored by the United Nations agency involved, some by scholarships granted by the sending Micronesian Government. The Trust Territory appreciates offers of scholarships to its citizens and assures the Council that any such offer will be promptly disseminated to the educational authorities in each of the Micronesian jurisdictions.

As High Commissioner McCoy noted in her opening statement, inhabitants of the Trust Territory have participated in nearly 30 projects sponsored by the various United Nations organizations, including workshops and training programmes ranging from a few days to one year, in the fields of health, education, family planning, tourism, alternative energy sources, agriculture, water resources development, aquaculture and several others.

Mr. BEREZOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I should like to ask the representative of the Administering Authority to give some clarification as to how offers by States of scholarships for the inhabitants of the Territory are used. If they are not used, what is the reason?

Mr. KINNEY (United States of America): I should like to seek clarification. Was the question: How do we ensure utilization? We have of course no central direction of educational affairs.

The PRESIDENT: My understanding was that the representative of the Soviet Union wanted to know about the situation with regard to these offers - doubtless how many are offered and how many are taken up. I do not know if that is correct.

Mr. BEREZOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): Yes, Mr. President, you understood my question correctly. I was asking how the scholarships offered under the programme referred to in the Secretary-General's report are used.

Mr. KINNEY (United States of America): I would draw attention to paragraph 603 of the Visiting Mission's report, which gives a partial assessment of utilization of scholarships and offers of training. I should like to refer this to Mr. McPhetres of the Trust Territory administration.

Mr. McPHETRES (Adviser): Offers of scholarships from other Governments are transmitted through the educational authorities of the various Trust Territory jurisdictions and are made available to the appropriate students graduating from high school in those areas. As far as possible those students with the linguistic ability corresponding to the offers have accepted them. However, it should be noted that in many cases the languages of the institutions offering the scholarships are not very well known within

(Mr. McPhetres, Adviser)

the Trust Territory. Several students have, however, accepted scholarships in Papua New Guinea, Australia and the Philippines, although I do not have the exact figures.

The PRESIDENT: As there appear to be no other speakers on this item, I suggest that the Council decide to take note of the report of the Secretary-General in document T/1855.

It was so decided.

CO-OPERATION WITH THE COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
(GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2106 B (XX) and 37/46)

DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION
(GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 3047 (XXVIII) AND 37/40)

The PRESIDENT: I propose that items 10 and 11 be taken together, in accordance with precedent.

It was so decided.

Mr. KINNEY (United States of America): On the subject of non-discrimination in the Trust Territory, I should like to make the general observation that racial discrimination is abhorrent to my Government. By code, custom and culture, American and Micronesian societies oppose discrimination of any kind, at home and in the Trust Territory. We align ourselves with the observations made by the representative of France in the statement he made in the general debate and his remarks in introducing the Visiting Mission's report.

The Visiting Mission's report itself also bears eloquent witness to the multiracial, multicultural nature of American society, which we believe we have also reflected as a value in our administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

(Mr. Kinney, United States)

Racism is not now, and has not been, an issue in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Racial discrimination is non-existent in the Trust Territory code, the constitutions of the various constitutional Governments of Micronesia and local law - all of which are in complete consonance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement.

Mr. BEREZOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): The struggle against racism and racial discrimination has an important place in the activities of the United Nations. The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid adopted by the United Nations have become particularly important international legal bases for the struggle to eliminate racism and racial discrimination as quickly as possible.

In recent years, through the efforts of many States Members of the United Nations, many measures aimed at eliminating racial discrimination have been adopted. An important measure in this area is the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination proclaimed in General Assembly resolution 3057 (XXVIII). This resolution, inter alia, specifically invites United Nations organs and agencies to participate in observing the Decade by intensifying and expanding their efforts aimed at ensuring the rapid eradication of racism and racial discrimination.

The measures adopted in order to assist in the implementation of the programme for the Decade gave an impetus to the efforts of the international community in the struggle to eliminate racism and colonialism. The efforts of the peoples of a number of Territories to throw off the hated racist, colonial yoke were intensified in the light of the international measures condemning the crimes of the racists and their helpers, henchmen and sponsors. The positions taken by Member States in connection with the implementation of the provisions of these Conventions reflect the extent to which they are sincerely prepared to take effective measures to eliminate all forms of racism.

Article 73 of the United Nations Charter puts the position as follows:

"Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities 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 inhabitants of these 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 present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories..."¹⁷

(Mr. Berezovsky, USSR)

In accordance with Article 76 (c) of the United Nations Charter, the Administering Authority has an obligation

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

It goes without saying that this obligation relates to the basic human rights and basic freedoms of the peoples of such Territories whether under colonial administration or under **the** Trusteeship System.

In resolution 37/46 the General Assembly calls on 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 the Declaration on decolonization applies, and urges the administering Powers to co-operate with these bodies by providing all 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 Racism and Racial Discrimination.

In this connection the Soviet delegation deems it necessary to draw the attention of the Trusteeship Council to the basic provisions of article 15 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racism and Racial Discrimination which, in particular, says:

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

The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination receives copies of petitions from various United Nations organs, and puts forward its views and recommendations on these petitions. It is thus fully expected and natural that the Trusteeship Council too should forward the petitions it receives to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

In accordance with this article, the Committee receives from the competent organs of the United Nations, copies of reports on legal, judicial, administrative and other measures relating directly to the principles and aims of the Convention

taken by the administering Powers of Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee then expresses its own views on these petitions and makes recommendations to those bodies. The Council, of course, has such material relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and should make it available to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

The Committee includes in its report to the General Assembly a summary of the petitions and reports it receives from United Nations bodies, together with its views and recommendations relating to such petitions and reports.

The Trusteeship Council has been entrusted by the Security Council, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, with monitoring political, economic, social and educational development in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and it must participate actively in the efforts of the international community to ensure the elimination of racism and racial discrimination and particularly in carrying out the programmes of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

(Mr. Berezovsky, USSR)

As Administering Authority, the United States bears direct responsibility for the inadmissible manifestations of racism and racial discrimination in the Trust Territory of Micronesia and for ensuring basic human rights and freedoms there. It is completely proper to question the extent to which the Trusteeship Council and the Administering Authority are carrying out those obligations. The Soviet delegation must again note that the Trusteeship Council, as a result of the position taken by the Western member countries of the Council, refuses to participate in United Nations measures being implemented in the framework of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

According to the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination submitted to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly:

"At its twenty-sixth session, the Committee was informed by the Secretary-General of the action taken by the Trusteeship Council at its forty-ninth (1982) session in connexion with article 15 of the Convention. The Trusteeship Council, at its 1535th meeting, on 28 May 1982, considered the item on the agenda of its forty-ninth session entitled 'Co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination' together with the item concerning the 'Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination'. The Council decided to take note of the statements made by two of its members (T/PV.1535). No further action concerning the opinions and recommendations of the Committee referred to above was taken by the Trusteeship Council." (A/37/18, para. 252)

In the report it is also noted that the Trusteeship Council did not make available to the Committee any petitions from the Trust Territory. As is known, in its earlier reports to the General Assembly, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination drew the attention of the Trusteeship Council to the fact that, despite repeated requests, the Trusteeship Council had unfortunately not reacted positively and had not made available the appropriate information. The Committee stressed the need for such co-operation.

The Soviet delegation considers the views and recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination to be completely justified; it feels that the Trusteeship Council should take all measures to co-operate fully with that Committee, including the provision of all relevant materials, such as oral and written petitions, as well as reports and communications concerning the

(Mr. Berezovsky, USSR)

situation in the Territory - particularly with regard to how the Administering Authority is ensuring the basic rights and freedoms of the Micronesian people in the Trust Territory.

It is regrettable that in discussions of the important questions relating to the situation in the Trust Territory the Trusteeship Council has limited itself merely to taking note of the statements made by its members and has adopted no measures or recommendations of its own in that regard. The Soviet delegation cannot but express concern at the refusal of the United States to make available to the Trusteeship Council information on its implementation, in the Trust Territory, of the provisions of the United Nations Charter and other international documents prohibiting racial discrimination and ensuring human rights. However, even from the information available to the Council, it is clear that with respect to the population of the Trust Territory there is constant discrimination occurring. The problems raised by the many years of tests of American nuclear weaponry on the islands are a reflection of this. Those tests have had a very serious effect on the Micronesian people and their socio-economic situation. As is well known, and as has been stressed by the Soviet delegation, none of the provisions of the United Nations Charter or of the Trusteeship Agreements allow conversion of this Trust Territory into a testing ground for nuclear or any other weaponry whatsoever.

These tests, as is also known, have led not only to pollution of the Territory's environment but have done irreparable harm to the health and welfare of the population. The rights of the Micronesian people have been gravely violated - and continue to be violated - by the Administering Authority.

The eviction of these people from their lands, which have been turned into military testing grounds, and the Administering Authority's pursuit of exclusively military interests instead of those of the people of Micronesia have only aggravated the situation. The rights of these people have been violated from the first and continue to be violated.

At earlier sessions of the Council the Soviet delegation has repeatedly dwelt upon the situation of the people of Enewetak and Bikini. During the present session the Council has received information on deprivation of the rights of the

(Mr. Berezovsky, USSR)

Micronesians and on the Administering Authority's confiscation of their lands for military purposes. The result has been very serious for the economic situation of the Territory. These are clear examples of how the Administering Authority has "ensured" the elementary rights and freedoms of the Micronesians.

In Micronesia, there is not only a high level of unemployment, but also a lack of the most basic medical services. Moreover, the military authorities constantly carry out repressive measures against the people of the Territory. Consequently, the Trusteeship Council should urgently appeal to the Administering Authority to take immediate measures to implement the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Council will not be fulfilling its obligations to the people of the Trust Territory unless it demands that the Administering Authority provide all necessary information on this issue and rectify the situation, in co-operation with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

The Soviet delegation feels that the Trusteeship Council should also take all necessary measures, in accordance with the General Assembly's appeal to all Governments and United Nations bodies to participate actively in the implementation of the programme of the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. This is particularly important now, on the eve of the Second World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. An obvious goal of this Conference, in addition to a monitoring and assessment of activities carried out during the Decade, should be to determine specific ways and means of ensuring the full, comprehensive implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

In the view of the Soviet delegation, as a first manifestation of co-operation with other bodies - in particular the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination - the Trusteeship Council should invite a representative of that Committee to attend its meetings. It should also provide the Committee with material on the civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of the population of the Territory, as well as information on the development of the constitutional process, which has been repeatedly requested by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

Mr. KINNEY (United States of America): I regret the politicization of this important item. My delegation cannot even entertain hints of charges of racism by a country which made use of ethnic Asian troops to suppress the people of Czechoslovakia after their fellow Slavs in front-line units of the Red Army showed sympathy with the victims of their invasion. I am put in mind of such serious repression of ethnicity and religion as occurs in the Baltic States. I would refer the Council again to its own Visiting Missions -

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of the Soviet Union on a point of order.

Mr. BEREZOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): As you noted correctly yesterday, Mr. President, members of the Council should speak only on the question which is being discussed. We are discussing a specific question today, and I feel that the representative of the United States is not speaking on the substance of that item.

The PRESIDENT: It appears to me that the representative of the United States is talking about racism, but in a country far removed from that which we are currently considering, which is the Trust Territory. I would ask him to proceed bearing my point in mind.

Mr. KINNEY (United States of America): I should like to refer the Council to its own reports from Visiting and Observer Missions and to the statements of my delegation. I suggest that the Council consider requesting the views of other members of those Missions, such as those from Pacific region States. The Council might find that a useful way of supplementing what I believe is the consistent record in the Council's documentation based on its members' trips to the area, their conversations with Micronesians and their years of consideration of the American record in this Territory.

Mr. BEREZOVSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) (interpretation from Russian): I cannot agree, Mr. President, with your statement concerning racism in a country far away from the Territory we are discussing. If the interpretation was correct, I cannot agree to that statement. I refute that reference to a distant country. In that country racism does not exist.

(Mr. Berezovsky, USSR)

Furthermore, with regard to the statement just made by the representative of the United States, everything stated by the Soviet delegation here is completely justified and based on facts.

If we begin to take things point by point now we shall be repeating ourselves, but let us look at this for a moment. Were the rights of the Micronesian people taken into account and the Trusteeship Agreement complied with by the Administering Authority when the Trust Territory was used as a nuclear testing ground?

Secondly, let us take a recent incident, when so-called retaliatory measures were taken by military authorities of the United States against peaceful demonstrators on the Kwajalein Atoll.

I will not talk about other facts and incidents in the day-to-day life of the Micronesian people. I will not talk about the economic and social situation in the Territory. The reports of the Visiting Missions make that clear, as does the report of the Administering Authority and all the other reports. I will not even refer to the petitions we have heard or had a chance to read during this session or earlier sessions attesting to the actual situation of the peoples of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The PRESIDENT: In so far as the remarks of the representative of the Soviet Union were addressed to me, could I say that I am very pleased indeed to hear that racism does not exist in those countries far away from the Trust Territory to which the representative of the United States referred. Needless to say, I neither agreed nor disagreed with the views expressed on this subject, either by the representative of the Soviet Union or by the representative of the United States. That is not the correct function of the President.

Mr. POUDADE (France) (interpretation from French): I would merely like to say that the French delegation does not wish to speak on these items of the agenda, which concern the General Assembly or subsidiary bodies. I believe that there are other relevant General Assembly resolutions which do not appear in the agenda of this session.

The French Delegation considers that the Charter is clear. According to Article 83, as far as strategic areas are concerned, all functions of the United Nations are exercised by the Security Council.

(Mr. Poudade, France)

The French delegation does not wish to speak on item 10. On item 11, we have already said what we think about the situation concerning racism and we will not repeat it.

The PRESIDENT: If there are no further comments to be made on these two items on the agenda, I propose that the Council decide to take note of the statements that have been made.

It was so decided.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

The PRESIDENT: I should like the Council to begin its work tomorrow by completing the closing statements at the end of the general debate. These statements will be made by the remaining Micronesian members of the United States team, the High Commissioner, Mrs. McCoy, and, finally, the United States representative, Mr. Sherman.

After that, subject to the agreement of the Council, I would like to take items 12 and 13 of the agenda, assuming that there is time. Items 12 and 13 are traditionally, I understand, taken together. Item 12 concerns the attainment of self-government or independence by the Trust Territories and the situation in Trust Territories with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Item 13 is on co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

I should like also, subject to the agreement of members, to deal with the appointment of the drafting committee - a matter traditionally dealt with upon the conclusion of the general debate.

Our Secretary, Mr. Abebe, has asked me whether we should schedule meetings for both the morning and afternoon. My immediate reaction is to say that it is impossible to decide on this since we do not know how long the concluding statements will be. I would therefore suggest that, unless members have other views, we schedule meetings for the morning and the afternoon. If we could get through all the work I have outlined in the morning, I should be delighted to do without an afternoon meeting, but, if not, I think we should be prepared to carry on into the afternoon.

If there are no comments, I shall take it that that is agreed.

Mr. POUDADE (France) (interpretation from French): I do not wish to go against the consensus. I merely wish to remind the secretariat that

(Mr. Poudade, France)

traditionally the Trusteeship Council does not meet on Memorial Day, and, I believe, Monday is Memorial Day.

The PRESIDENT: That is my understanding, and we shall not be meeting next Monday.

The meeting rose at 4.25 p.m.