

# UNITED NATIONS



## GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECURITY COUNCIL

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
Thirty-third session  
Item 24 of the provisional agenda\*  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON  
THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO  
COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

SECURITY COUNCIL  
Thirty-third year

Letter dated 14 August 1978 from the Acting Permanent Representative  
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations  
addressed to the Secretary-General

I am sending you herewith the text of a statement of the Permanent Mission  
of the USSR to the United Nations.

I request you to circulate the text of this statement as an official document  
of the General Assembly under agenda item 24 of the provisional agenda, and of  
the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. FOKINE  
Acting Permanent Representative  
of the USSR  
to the United Nations

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\* A/33/150.

ANNEX

Statement of the Permanent Mission of the USSR  
to the United Nations

The Soviet Union has already drawn the attention of the States Members of the United Nations to the unlawful actions of the United States in relation to the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia), which is leading to the dismemberment and annexation of that Territory.

In accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Agreement of 1947 between the Security Council and the United States, and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the United States has the obligation to promote the political, economic and social development of Micronesia and the realization by its people of the right to self-determination and independence.

However, the way in which the United States has been carrying out its functions as Administering Authority for the Territory of the Pacific Islands during more than 30 years has made it abundantly clear that the United States, disregarding the lawful rights, interests and will of the people of Micronesia, has been pursuing a policy aimed at perpetuating its rule over that Territory and at turning it into a colonial appendage of the United States.

As a result of that policy, the population of the Trust Territory of Micronesia has been deprived of the opportunity to exercise its inalienable right to self-determination and independence as confirmed in the Charter of the United Nations. Its economic and social situation not only has not improved but, according to the testimony of the Micronesians themselves, has in many ways become worse than it was when the United States assumed the obligations of the Administering Authority.

Applying the "divide and rule" principle, the United States is flagrantly disrupting the unity and territorial integrity of Micronesia and is pursuing a policy of dismembering it and annexing it piecemeal. A different status is being imposed on the component parts of Micronesia under the false guise of "political union" for one part of Micronesia and "free association" for the other part.

These actions of the United States are in glaring contradiction to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the many decisions of the United Nations unequivocally condemning "any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of colonial Territories".

Everyone remembers the facts of the extensive use by the United States of the Territory of Micronesia as a proving ground for testing atomic and hydrogen

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weapons, which claimed many victims and caused irreparable harm to the health of the indigenous inhabitants and to the environment in a vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean. The United States press was repeatedly obliged to acknowledge the harmful consequences of nuclear weapon tests in the Pacific Islands.

All of this is evidence that the United States is flagrantly trampling underfoot the fundamental rights and freedoms of the Micronesians.

It has now become quite clear that the United States, pursuing an expansionist policy in respect of Micronesia, is seeking to retain and consolidate its control over vast areas of the Pacific Ocean and strengthen its military-strategic positions in that part of the world.

This policy of the United States constitutes a serious threat to the security of the peoples not only of Micronesia but also of the countries of Asia and Oceania which are part of that area.

The question of the fate of Micronesia is an inseparable component part of the problem of decolonization and of securing for the colonial countries and peoples their right to self-determination and independence. It cannot and must not be decided by the United States arbitrarily and unilaterally, in circumvention of the United Nations and its Security Council. Under the Charter of the United Nations, any change in the status of a strategic Trust Territory must be carried out only by decision of the Security Council of the United Nations, and consequently the unilateral actions of the United States in respect of Micronesia cannot be recognized as lawful and as having legal force.

Acting in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, with the interests of strengthening international peace and security and with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the United Nations and its competent organs should take the necessary steps to enable the people of Micronesia freely to exercise their lawful right to genuine freedom and independence, including the formation of an independent State.

It is the duty of all States which support the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples resolutely to defend the just cause of the people of Micronesia who have been fighting for many years to rid themselves of colonial dependence.

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