

foreign books and periodicals. They take pleasure in imported music and works of art. Whisky from Scotland, wines and perfumes from the Continent, fine cutlery from Scandinavia make their contribution to the pattern of goods available to the American consumer.

The items I have mentioned are not on the whole matters of bedrock necessity. Our national life could go on without them. Our people would be clothed, fed, and housed without them. But to remove these things from our consumption pattern would be to take many of the elements that make our standard of living the highest in history. We would be poorer in a material sense, and we would also lose some of the variety that lends zest to modern life. Moreover, we would have given up a part of our freedom. The American consumer would have to deal with a market artificially restricted and limited, lacking many of the things he ordinarily would expect to choose among.

Imports and Basic Economic Activity

If we turn aside from the ultimate consumer and consider the operation of our basic industrial economy, we find a wide measure of dependence on a variety of imported raw materials. We import all of our supplies of tin ore, all of our industrial diamonds, 98 percent of our cobalt, 97 percent of our platinum, 97 percent of the manganese ore for our steel industry, 94 percent of our asbestos, 93 percent of our chromium, 89 percent of our nickel, 84 percent of bauxite for aluminum, 45 percent of uranium concentrates, 34 percent of our copper, 32 percent of our iron ore. We import all of our supplies of natural rubber, jute, mahogany, cork, and silk.

There are more exotic imports on the list. Nearly all of our beryllium and antimony and most of our fluorspar and columbium come from abroad. These are not mere curiosities, however. Among the imported materials that go into our missile program are: castor oil, chrome, cobalt, columbium, tantalum, tin, and tungsten. Our telephone system, which is as basic to our economy as any element can be, requires beryllium, chrome, cobalt.

When we take the case for these industrial raw materials, the need for imports is not often challenged. In most instances substitutes by definition are not of adequate quality or are too costly for

use under existing conditions. Still we probably could if we chose expand production of marginal or low-grade domestic supplies or develop synthetic substitutes. Our continental domain is a vast one, and our science and technology is capable of marvels of invention and adaptation, as we saw in World War II.

The reason that we continue to depend on imports for raw materials is at bottom the same as in the case of consumer goods. Imports bring us better quality or more suitable or cheaper supplies than we can get at home. Without imports our industrial plant would operate less efficiently and our costs and prices would rise. Since our capacity to defend ourselves and to play our part in maintaining the peace rests in the last analysis on our industrial well-being, imports are in the direct line of our national security.

Competitive Challenge of Imports

Imports play still another role in our national life. They broaden the competitive challenge to our industry, and they stimulate the give-and-take of innovation that has made our era so extraordinarily rich in the range of goods available to the consumer. The story of the American compact automobile is well known. As the small European car made inroads into our market, Detroit provided the effective response of a free enterprise system: a competitive product which has to a considerable extent recaptured the smaller car market.

Similar if less notable examples occur all the time. Imports are a part of the competitive system which we, and rightly, consider indispensable to our economic health. The beneficiary is the American consumer, who has access to cheaper or better commodities because he is free to buy imported products.

Imports and the National Goal

For the future the volume of our imports probably is destined to continue to rise, more slowly than our commodity exports but steadily nonetheless. As American incomes and population increase and as our domestic resources of readily available raw materials decline, the demand for imports necessarily will grow. If we are able to lead the free world to reduce further obstacles to international trade, our market along with all others will be progressively opened wider to imports.

The United States no more than any other na-

tion would be prepared to eliminate all tariffs or to reduce tariffs without safeguards for domestic producers. It is recognized in the draft Trade Expansion Act that increased imports following on tariff reductions can give rise to adjustment problems. Actually the reduction that would be possible under the bill would be for the most part staged over a 5-year period, a provision which assures against any sudden rush of imports. The draft bill would provide for assistance or special tariff relief in cases where domestic industries or parts of industries might nevertheless be adversely affected by tariff cuts. There are other standard safeguards in the draft act.

We are not, therefore, on the verge of a situation in which imports will make up a greatly increased part of our national supply of goods. We can look forward to a gradual expansion of imports of all kinds. This process will not make us poorer, and it will not aggravate our domestic problems. On the contrary, it will contribute to the national well-being, and it will enhance the richness and vigor of our national life.

Secretary of Interior To Administer Trust Territory of Pacific Islands

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER¹

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

WHEREAS the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was placed under the trusteeship system established in the Charter of the United Nations by means of a trusteeship agreement approved by the Security Council of the United Nations on April 2, 1947, and by the United States Government on July 18, 1947, after due constitutional process (hereafter referred to as the trusteeship agreement); and

WHEREAS the United States of America was designated under the terms of the trusteeship agreement as the administering authority of the Trust Territory referred to above (hereinafter referred to as the trust territory); and

WHEREAS the United States has heretofore assumed obligations for the civil administration of the trust territory and has carried out such civil administration under the provisions of Executive Orders Nos. 9875² of July 18, 1947, 10265³ of June 29, 1951, 10408⁴ of November 10, 1952, and 10470⁵ of July 17, 1953; and

¹ No. 11021; 27 *Fed. Reg.* 4409.

² BULLETIN of July 27, 1947, p. 178.

³ *Ibid.*, July 16, 1951, p. 106.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Jan. 12, 1953, p. 47.

⁵ *Ibid.*, Aug. 3, 1953, p. 157.

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WHEREAS thereunder the Secretary of the Navy is now responsible for the civil administration of the Northern Mariana Islands except the Island of Rota and the Secretary of the Interior is responsible for the civil administration of all of the remainder of the trust territory; and

WHEREAS it appears that the purposes of the trusteeship agreement can best be effectuated at this time by placing in the Secretary of the Interior responsibility for the civil administration of all of the trust territory.

Now, THEREFORE, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330; 48 U.S.C. 11651) and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Responsibility of Secretary of the Interior.

The responsibility for the administration of civil government in all of the trust territory, and all executive, legislative, and judicial authority necessary for that administration, are hereby vested in the Secretary of the Interior. Subject to such policies as the President may from time to time prescribe, and in harmony with applicable law, and, where advantageous, in collaboration with other departments and agencies of the Government, the Secretary of the Interior shall take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out the obligations assumed by the United States as the administering authority of the trust territory under the terms of the trusteeship agreement and under the Charter of the United Nations: *Provided however*, That the authority to specify parts or all of the trust territory as closed for security reasons and to determine the extent to which Articles 87 and 88 of the Charter of the United Nations shall be applicable to such closed areas, in accordance with Article 13 of the trusteeship agreement, shall be exercised by the President: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall keep the Secretary of State currently informed of activities in the trust territory affecting the foreign policy of the United States and shall consult with the Secretary of State on questions of policy concerning the trust territory which relate to the foreign policy of the United States, and that all relations between the departments and agencies of the Government and appropriate organs of the United Nations with respect to the trust territory shall be conducted through the Secretary of State.

SEC. 2. *Redelegation of authority.* The executive, legislative, and judicial authority provided for in section 1 of this order may be exercised through such officers or employees of the Department of the Interior, or through such other persons under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, as the Secretary may designate, and shall be exercised in such manner as the Secretary, or any person or persons acting under the authority of the Secretary, may direct or authorize.

SEC. 3. *Cooperation with Department of the Interior.* The executive departments and agencies of the Government shall cooperate with the Department of the Interior in the effectuation of the provisions of this order.

SEC. 4. *Prior orders.* To the extent not heretofore superseded or otherwise rendered inapplicable, the following are hereby superseded:

- (1) Executive Order No. 10265 of June 29, 1951.

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- (2) Executive Order No. 10408 of November 10, 1962.
(3) Executive Order No. 10470 of July 17, 1963.

Sec. 5. *Saving provisions.* (a) Existing laws, regulations, orders, appointments, or other acts promulgated, made, or taken by the Secretary of the Interior or his delegates under the authority of Executive Order No. 10285, as amended and in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this order, shall remain in effect until they are superseded in pursuance of the provisions of this order.

(b) Nothing contained in this order shall be construed as modifying the rights or obligations of the United States under the provisions of the trusteeship agreement or as

affecting or modifying the responsibility of the Secretary of State to interpret the rights and obligations of the United States arising out of that agreement.

Sec. 6. *Effective date.* The provisions of this order shall become effective on July 1, 1962.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 7, 1962.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

U.S. Repeats Desire for Conclusive Agreement on Nuclear Testing

*Statement by Arthur H. Dean*¹

This is a day the United States had hoped would not have to come about. The resumption of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere has been undertaken by my Government with the utmost regret and the deepest reluctance.² The security requirements which underlie this decision have been made clear by the President of the United States.³

We are certain that the representatives at this conference do not need to be told of the unsparing efforts we have made to achieve a safeguarded test ban agreement that would put a stop forever to the deadly competition in the testing of nuclear weapons.

This has been prevented by the adamant position of the Soviet Union, which has, successively, broken the 3-year informal truce on nuclear weapons testing, rejected the fruits of three and a half years of most painstaking negotiation, reversing its own position in the process, and has in unequivocal terms repeated its unwillingness to

accept the very principle of international verification.

In taking this position the Soviet Union has claimed it must do so to protect itself against Western "espionage." We have carefully explained why we believe this charge is without foundation,⁴ and we have repeatedly asked the Soviet Union to specify precisely the basis for its fears so that we may try to find ways to eliminate any legitimate objections the Soviet Union may have. It has thus far failed to do so.

The Soviet Union has claimed that the international control system which had been carefully worked out was no longer necessary because of new technical developments. Yet they remain silent in the face of our repeated requests to produce any new technical data or evidence available to them.

The United States believes that we must press on in this conference in our efforts to achieve a nuclear test agreement with safeguards. When such an agreement is signed, tests can be ended in confidence. We believe that the joint memorandum of the eight new members of this committee should be explored on an urgent basis in order to determine what possibilities for agreement it presents.

Short of such an agreement, however, the

¹ Made before the Conference of the 18-Nation Committee on Disarmament at Geneva on Apr. 28. Ambassador Dean is U.S. Representative at the conference.

² For background, see BULLETIN of May 14, 1962, p. 795.

³ *Ibid.*, Mar. 19, 1962, p. 443.

⁴ For a statement by Secretary Rusk before the 18-Nation Disarmament Committee on Mar. 23, see *ibid.*, Apr. 9, 1962, p. 571.

Oil Pollution

International convention for the prevention of pollution of the sea by oil, with annexes. Done at London, May 12,

Guinea

Agreement relating to investment guaranties. Effected by exchange of notes at Washington, May 9, 1960.

United States cannot accept a situation wherein it voluntarily refrains from testing and which leaves the Soviet Union free to do as it did in September of 1961, when it betrayed the hopes and expectations of mankind by launching a massive secretly prepared series of nuclear tests.⁵ The last year has taught us with great clarity that such a situation is not compatible with the national security requirements of the United States, and we do not propose to gamble with our security.

The United States delayed resuming nuclear tests in the atmosphere for many months after the Soviet Union broke the moratorium last autumn. We continued to hope that an agreement could be reached which would take nuclear weapons testing out of the arms race. We were willing to forgo a further series of tests despite the military gains made by the Soviet Union in its own series. This has not been possible, and, therefore, the United States must treat the testing of nuclear weapons in the same way it approaches any other aspect of defense preparations.

It remains a prime objective of United States policy to end all nuclear weapons testing permanently and as quickly as possible. We are fully aware that the security conferred on us by the arms race is a most precarious one, and we must spare no effort of will or imagination in our search for an alternative. We firmly believe that negotiations on this matter must go forward, and we will use our best efforts to see that these negotiations are continued until an agreement has been reached which will give all countries a true assurance that nuclear tests, in all environments, have in fact ended and which will not leave as dupes or victims those who are prepared to show good will and good faith.

Current U. N. Documents: A Selected Bibliography

Mimeographed or processed documents (such as those listed below) may be consulted in document libraries in the United States. Free printed publications may be purchased from the Sales Section of the United Nations, United Nations Plaza, N.Y.

Economic and Social Council

Report on work being done in the field of nonagricultural resources. E/3578. February 7, 1962. 29 pp.

⁵ For background, see *ibid.*, Sept. 18, 1961, p. 475.

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- Statistical Commission. *Systems of industrial statistics of five highly industrialized countries.* E/CN.3/285. February 8, 1962. 102 pp.
- Question of a declaration on international economic cooperation. E/3579. February 8, 1962. 12 pp.
- New sources of energy and energy development. E/3577. February 9, 1962. 149 pp.
- Statistical Commission. *Survey of national accounting practices.* E/CN.3/291. February 12, 1962. 82 pp.
- Statistical Commission. *Progress report on 1960 world population and housing census programs.* E/CN.3/286. February 15, 1962. 34 pp.
- Revision of the agreement between the United Nations and UNESCO. E/3588. February 19, 1962. 7 pp.
- Statistical Commission. *Some recent problems and developments in industrial statistics.* E/CN.3/287. February 20, 1962. 39 pp.
- Social Commission. *Problems of planning for balanced economic and social development.* E/CN.5/345. February 23, 1962. 17 pp.
- Progress report on concerted action in the field of industrialization. E/3574. February 28, 1962. 11 pp.
- Economic and social consequences of disarmament. E/3593 and Corr. 1. February 28, 1962. 95 pp.
- Second biennial report of the U.N. Water Resources Development Center. E/3587. March 5, 1962. 78 pp.
- United Nations Children's Fund. E/3591. March 8, 1962. 23 pp.
- Social Commission. *Report of the ad hoc group of experts on housing and urban development.* E/CN.5/367. March 16, 1962. 174 pp.

TREATY INFORMATION

Current Actions

MULTILATERAL

Atomic Energy

Amendment to Article VI.A.3 of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (TIAS 3873). Done at Vienna October 4, 1961.
Acceptances deposited: India, May 10, 1962; Israel and Venezuela, May 7, 1962; Korea and Lebanon, May 4, 1962; United States, April 10, 1962.
Ratified by the President: April 10, 1962.

Aviation

Convention on international civil aviation. Done at Chicago December 7, 1944. Entered into force April 4, 1947. TIAS 1591.
Acceptance deposited: Congo (Brazzaville), April 26, 1962.

Finance

Articles of agreement of the International Development Association. Done at Washington January 28, 1960. Entered into force September 24, 1960. TIAS 4607.
Signature and acceptance: El Salvador, April 23, 1962.

¹ Not in force.

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