

U. S. PROPOSES THAT IT RULE PACIFIC ISLES

DRAFT SUBMITTED Pacific Bases Role Sought by Australia

Trusteeship Would Be Accepted Under Our Sole Control

STRATEGIC AREAS AN ISSUE

Security Council Must Accept Plan as Well as Senate—Contest Is Expected

Text of proposed U. S. trusteeship pact is on Page 24.

By **BERTRAM D. HULEN**
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—President Truman announced United States policy on Pacific islands today.

This country, he said, is prepared to place under United Nations trusteeship, with the United States as the administering authority, the Japanese mandated islands of the Pacific "and any Japanese islands" for which this country "assumes responsibilities as a result of the second World War."

Under the plan the mandated islands that were held by Germany before World War I and were placed under Japanese administration by the League of Nations after that war would be declared a strategic area. The United States as sole administrator would have comprehensive powers over them as "an integral part of the United States."

Goes to Security Council

A draft agreement for carrying out this proposed arrangement, Mr. Truman said, is being sent for their information to the ten other members of the Security Council and also to New Zealand and the

By The Associated Press.
CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 6.—The Duke of Gloucester, opening the Eighteenth Federal Parliament, said today that the Australian Government would welcome an arrangement with the United States Government for joint use of Pacific bases "on the principle of reciprocity."

"Discussions have been proceeding towards this end," the Governor General added.

He said the Government believed that no preliminary draft of a peace treaty with Japan should be undertaken without full Australian participation.

an early date to the Security Council.

Its text was released by the State Department after the White House announcement had been made.

The mandated islands are the Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas which we wrested from Japan during World War II and where we now have important installations built or building. Inasmuch as we will seek control of them under a strategic area trusteeship, the approval of the Security Council will be necessary by unanimous vote of the five permanent members. If that should be refused, we would still hold them by right of conquest under international law.

The trusteeship envisaged for any other Japanese islands might include ones we conquered and now occupy, such as Okinawa, Oshima, and Iwo. If we did not declare them strategic areas also, the arrangement would be subject to the approval of the trusteeship council of the United Nations.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

In his announcement President Truman said:

The United States is prepared to place under trusteeship, with the United States as the administering authority, the Japanese mandated islands and any Japanese islands for which it assumes responsibilities as a result of the Second World War. In so far as the Japanese mandated islands are concerned, this Government is transmitting for information to the other members of the Security Council (Australia, Brazil, China, Egypt, France, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom) and to New Zealand and the Philippines a draft of a strategic area trusteeship agreement which sets forth the terms upon which this Government is prepared to place those islands under trusteeship. At an early date we plan to submit this draft agreement formally to the Security Council for its approval.

Under the draft agreement for the strategic area trusteeship the United States would have administrative, legislative and jurisdictional power over the Marshall, Caroline and Marianas Islands as "an integral part of the United States" but within limits of provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

These qualifications do not ex-

Continued on Page 25, Column 2

Delicious Sirloin Steaks Charcoal Broiled
Mermaid Room, Park Central Hotel.—Ad.

to
w
al
gt
op
ro
fr
na
the
mg
pir
tha
"(1
a
fi
"(2
fo
"(3
fo
fr
in
th
in
ing
loc
na
the

Me
ght
ith
ving
ea.
ght
ea. I
ld

U. S. Proposes Sole Trusteeship Over Captured Islands in Pacific

Continued From Page 1

tend to the point of interfering with our control of the groups for all practical purposes of safeguarding our own security, in the opinion of the Administration.

The three groups lie within roughly a quadrilateral extending from slightly west of the International Date Line and north of the Equator to within approximately 500 miles of the Philippines.

The draft agreement specifies that we shall be entitled:

- "(1) to establish naval, military and air bases and to erect fortifications in the trust territory;
- "(2) to station and employ armed forces in the territory; and
- "(3) to make use of volunteer forces, facilities and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for the local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory."

To Regulate Flights

Moreover, we would have the right through specific agreements with other nations to regulate the flying of foreign aircraft into the area. We would also have the right to close any parts of the area for security reasons and withhold detailed information concerning these closed parts in making required annual reports of our administration of the trusteeship to the United Nations.

We would accord to the inhabitants of the islands the beneficent treatment called for under the Charter of the United Nations. In addition, we would insure equal treatment to the members of the United Nations and their nationals in the administration of justice there.

Under United Nations procedure, through taking up the proposal on the basis of the draft agreement, we will, in effect, negotiate with the Security Council for its adoption, with or without modifications. If and when adopted the agreement would be subject to approval by the United States Senate by a two-thirds vote as in the case of any treaty.

No Change Without Consent

And once the trusteeship was granted it could not be changed without our consent.

In reaching his decision, President Truman terminated an intra-governmental controversy. The State Department had contended for the trusteeship principle, while the Navy, with some Army support, had urged that we should take exclusive possession or even outright ownership of the islands, uncomplicated by any United Nations relationship.

Secretary of State

ly through a trusteeship arrangement. Before he left for New York he is understood to have urged the President to make a decision.

Mr. Truman at a news conference on Jan. 15 said we would keep the islands that we needed but then added that, of course, we would make arrangements with the United Nations on the matter. This statement was referred to by Charles G. Ross, Presidential press secretary, when he was asked about the bases situation at Independence, Mo., last Sunday. The policy had not been changed and the Jan. 15 statement still stood, he said.

As this did not clarify the situation sufficiently, President Truman issued his statement upon returning today from Independence.

Location Is Strategic

The strategic location of the islands underscores their importance to our security. Altogether they embrace 650 islands with a total land area of 1,040 square miles and an ocean area of more than 1,000,000 square miles.

After their capture from Japan we had important bases in the Marshalls. Their principal islands are Kwajalein, Eniwetok and Majuro. There are thirty-four islands in the group with a land area of seventy-four square miles and an ocean area of 375,000 square miles.

In the Carolines there are 600 islands extending from east to west for 1,700 miles and for 500 miles from north to south. They contain 525 square miles in land area and 820,000 square miles in ocean area.

The Marianas consist of 17 islands, the principal ones being Guam, Saipan, Tinian and Rota. These became bases for our air attacks on Japan. However, we hold Guam outright, having taken it in 1898 from Spain. Closely grouped, the islands of the Marianas have a land area of 450 square miles and a water area not much larger.

We now have under construction a large Navy and air base at Guam and Saipan.

The indigenous population of the three groups is only some 70,000. According to latest estimates there are 10,600 in the Marshalls, 24,500 in the Marianas and 35,000 in the Carolines.

SHARP CLASH IS EXPECTED

American Support Is Likely, But Issue Is Controversial

President Truman's offer to turn over the former Japanese mandated islands to United Nations trusteeship will receive the non-partisan support of the American people, according to former Senator Warren R. Austin, head of the United States delegation.

In a statement later backed by John Foster Dulles, another member of the delegation, Senator Austin declared:

"I believe the American people and their representatives