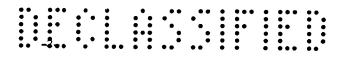


General There might be an introduction with a brief history of the description area and geographic description including land area, population, etc. UN oversight 1. Under the terms of a United Nations trusteeship agreement. between the UN Security Council and the Government of the United Stares which entered into force on July 18, 1947, the TTPI is a strategic trust territory, the only one so designated. The US has the right under this agreement to establish military bases in the territory and to close all or part of the territory for security reasons. The Security Council exercises certain functions for the United Narions and the Trusteeship Council considers the reports of the administering authority and sends periodic visiting missions to the territory. S Govt. 2. The Act of Congress vests all executive, legislative and judicial oversight authority for the civil administration of the territory in the President who has, in turn, delegated that authority to the Department of the Interior. The Office of Territories carries out that responsibity assisted by the High Commissioner and his staff. The Department of State has certain limited functions, related to the reporting to the United Nations. Progress in 3. Major emphasis was originally put on educational development he TIPI to provide the proper underpinning for political growth. Our policy has been to develop political institutions gradually, starting with "municipal" councils and working up to the establishment in 1965 of a territory-wide "Congress of Micronesia". DEPARTMENT OF Economic development has lagged behind the other two, but has RDS□or XDS□EXT. been given impetus with a two-year study by Nathan Associates and RELEASE DENIED DECLASSIFIED REVIEWED BY the more liberal budgets recently provided by the Congress. There has been no conscious wooing of the people to the American political system but they are quick to discern the differences between their treatment and the Guemanians who are American citizens.



4. While we have not defined political goals publicly nor declared
political time-tables, the fact that we are gradually increasing
political autonomy, educating hundreds of Micromesians through the
university level, hiring Micronesian staff in the territorial
government, sending a large contingent of Peace Corpsmen to the
area and are increasing the budgetary allotments are ample testimonies
that there is a positive policy of advancement of the peoples.
The USG is accused of lack of imagination and interest and of
failing (in the case of the URO survey) of bringing standards
up to American ones.
5. The decreasing number of trust territories and the critical
surveing and hostile resolutions in the United Nations bodies
are forcing the United States to review its policy towards the
TTPI. Under the terms of the UN Charter, We are pledged to
"promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement
of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive
development towards self-government or independence as may be
appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory
and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples
concerned".
The USC is obliged to hold a plebscite to determine these wishes
and must also obtain appropriate Congressional and UN action.
6. It becomes increasingly evident that the US security interests
dictate that the strategic TTPI must be brought into a close and
permanent relationship with the United States. in the words of
the Joint Chiefs: "By nature of their location, directly behind
and across the lines of communication to existing Far East bases,
the islands of the TTPI provide a natural back-up for our present
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forward posture. Together with the Bonin-Volcanos, they represent
forward posture. Together with the Bonin-Volcanos, they represent a latent military potential for meeting a wide range of requirements.

some of these islands and their sparse population make them ideal sites for weapons and other equipment testing, programs, space launch, recovery, telemetry and control stations, underwater serveillance test operations and bases for application of future technological advances. Were undfriendly powers to achieve footholds in the TTPI, the United States would be faced with essentially the same situation that existed proor to World War II when the Japanese controlled the islands of the TTPI. These foot-holds could provide such unfriendly powers with air refueling bases, missile control stations, submarine bases, and other military facilities detrimental to the interests of the United States". 7. The uncertainty of a future relationship with the US fosters apathy, insecurity and resentment on the part of the inhabitants of the TTPI and postpones long-term decisions on the part of the Congress and private industry. 8. Despite the undertainty of the people on their future, there is basically a friendly attitude towards the United States and a discernible desire on the part of present political leaders for a closer and continuing relationsky with the United States. This friendly attitude could dissipate if an ambitious demogague played up the failure of the US to act / decisively upon the political future of these islands. 9. The Security Council of the United Nations must approve any change in the status of the TTPI and the Congress of the US must enact legislation to permit such a change. 10. Responsibility for making a decision on the termination of the trusteeship is dispersed among the Departments of Defense, Interior and State, both Houses of Congress and the White House. There is no one office or officer within the Federal Government who has over-all responsibility for the TTPI. Furthermore, the State of Hawaii and the Territory of Guam have edidenced interest

in them. Suggestions from these areas have included a fragmentation of the TTPI to permit Saipan to be incorporated as a part of the territory of Guam and the complete absorption of the TTPI into the State of Hawaii. 11. It is generally agreed that the USG must take steps which will result in the termination of the trust agreement and the permanent affiliation of Micronesia with the U.S. Further, it is generaly agreed that the plebscite must give the inhabitants the choice between the alternatives of internal self-government and independence in accordance with the UN Charter. 12. The plebscite, the legislation and the necessary followup actions by the Federal Departments concerned must be developed as a series of logical steps so that they can be presented to the United Nations for some final action by bhat body. A veto by the USSR in the Security Council can be anticipated and strategy can be anticipated and developed to include a unilateral termination of the trusteeship. uture political 13. There are several possible forms for the political status status of the TTPI after the termination of the trust arrangement. They include: (1) a non-self-governing territory similar to that of Guam. (2) A commonwealth (associated state) patterned after that of Puerto Rico. (3) incorporation of the TTPI and Guam as one non-self-governing territory or as a commonwealth (associated state). (4) incorporation of the TTPI with the State of Hawaii. (5) Incorporation of the TTPI with Guam as a State of the Union. (6) Statehood for the TTPI.

	TV Recognedations:
	14. Regionimendationasion
	It is recommended that approval be given to the following:
أحراء فلمستدان والمواليون	(1) Establishment immediately within the Executive Office
	of the President a unit to supervise USG's steps to terminate the
	trusteeship agreement. This unit should be headed by a Special
	Assistant to the President. He would have a supporting staff,
	grid a mandate to finish his work within a certain time limit,
	say two years.
	(2) Development of a scholarship-fellowship-training program
	under which all political leaders of the TTPI would be brought
	to the US for educational briefings.
	(3) Establishment of a TV educational network in the TTPI
	similar to that of merican Samoa.
	(4) Completeon of the negotiation with Japan on the
	claims problems on an urgent basis.
	(5) As soon as possible begin drafting the working of the
	plebscite questions.
	(6) Initiate liaison with the various Departments and the
	Congress as soon as feasible.
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