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BASES 10-29

HONOLULU, OCT. 29 (UPI)--A CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA SENATOR HAS REVEALED THE SITES THE UNITED STATES WANTS TO RETAIN FOR MILITARY INSTALLATIONS IN MICRONESIA, EVEN IF THE U.S.-ADMINISTERED UNITED NATIONS TRUST TERRITORY WINS SELF-GOVERNMENT.

SENATOR EDWARD PANGELINAN, QUOTED IN A MICRONESIAN NEWS SERVICE DISPATCH REACHING HERE TODAY SAID THE UNITED STATES MADE KNOWN ITS REQUIREMENTS FOR TWO CURRENT INSTALLATION SITES AND THREE POTENTIAL FUTURE SITES DURING A WEEK OF BILATERAL TALKS HELD EARLIER THIS MONTH AT HANA, HAWAII.

PANGELINAN SAID THE UNITED STATES WANTS TO RETAIN THE INSTALLATIONS AT KWAJALEIN AND ENIWETOK IN THE MARSHALL ISLANDS, AND WANTS THE RIGHT TO PUT FUTURE INSTALLATIONS ON THE ISLAND OF TINIAN IN THE MARIANAS CHAIN, AND AT HALAKAL HARBOR AND ON THE ISLAND OF BABELTHUAP IN THE PALAU ISLANDS.

PANGELINAN WAS A MEMBER OF THE MICRONESIAN DELEGATION TO HANA TALKS ON THE FUTURE OF THE SPRAWLING CENTRAL PACIFIC ISLAND TERRITORY. THE MICRONESIANS HAVE STATED THEY ARE WILLING TO ASSURE THE UNITED STATES OF THE LAND IT REQUIRES FOR ITS DEFENSE NEEDS.

THE MARIANAS AND PALAU SITES ARE CONSIDERED TO BE THE NEXT LINE OF DEFENSE FOR THE UNITED STATES IF IT EVENTUALLY PULLS IS TROOPS OUT OF OKINAWA OR OTHER ISLAND AREAS AROUND THE ASIAN RIM. THE MARSHALL ISLANDS INSTALLATIONS AT KWAJALEIN AND ENIWETOK ARE FORMER NUCLEAR TESTING GROUNDS AND ARE NOW USED FOR MISSILE TESTING.

OCT. 29. 1971

Honolulu Star-Bulletin Thurs., Oct. 28, 1971

# U.S. Eyes Micronesia Nuclear Weapons Base

By Malcolm Barr

Star-Bulletin Bureau Chief

WASHINGTON — Indications that the United States may be considering using Micronesian islands for military purposes — including the storage of nuclear weapons removed from Okinawa — were given today during testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard said in response to questions by Sen. Clifford Case, R-N.J., that no specific decisions have been made but the United States "would have the right to place (military facilities) there."

THE FACT that Micronesia is administered by the United States as a trust territory for the United Nations would not preclude this

country from placing forces or installations on any of the islands. Packard said during testimony on the Ryukyu reversion agreement which the Senate has been asked to ratify.

Case said he'd heard from unofficial sources that the United States planned to establish an air base at Tinian as well as "an H-bomb storage area" at Babelthiap, largest island in Micronesia.

Case first put the question to Secretary of State William P. Rogers who deferred to Packard.

PACKARD also said the Army's Pacific Intelligence School on Okinawa, which provides training to military personnel of Asian allies, would be moved to Guam "or another location in the Pacific" before the Ryukyu islands are returned to Japan.

Rogers asked the panel yesterday to recommend speedy ratification of the treaty, although today Lt. Gen. James B. Lampert, Ryukyu high commissioner, indicated he felt it would be rushing things to aim at a date before July 1, 1972.

The Ryukyu legislature had requested that the reversion take place three months earlier, but Lampert told the committee "we foresee a number of practical problems in preparing for a smooth reversion" by July.

On the other hand, Lampert said he would expect "rapid intensification of anti-American sentiment and activity" if it were delayed much after July 1.

PACKARD testified that after Okinawa reverts to Japanese control, Japan will "gradually assume responsi-

bility for the immediate defense of Okinawa."

Okinawa is the largest island in the Ryukyu chain.

He said he hoped the Japanese self-defense forces would be ready to take full responsibility a year after reversion.

The United States will continue to maintain forces on the island, however, and "facilities essential to the performances of the missions of our military units deployed on Okinawa" will be retained, Packard said.

The largest facility being turned over to Japan is Naha Airport. Okinawa's civilian air terminal as well as a U.S. military base.

As a result, certain naval air squadrons must be relocated, according to Packard's testimony, including an antisubmarine warfare patrol group.