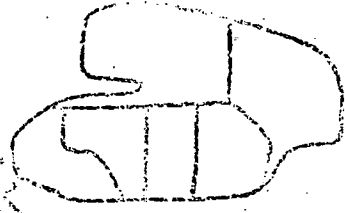
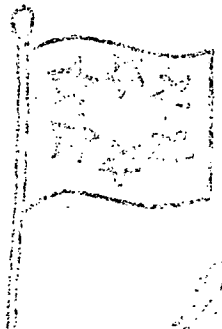


"The Young Micronesian," apparently a student publication, Nov. 1971

41B

# The Young Micronesian



VOLUME I, NUMBER 6 NOVEMBER, 1971

## Board of Editorial Content



### WHAT'S INSIDE?

Editorial.....	3	Forwards.....	10
Mifanov.....	4	Car Response.....	17
Kakayana.....	5	TRANSCRIPTS OF JOFFE PRESENTATIONS....	6

# ADVENTURES of UNCLE SAM & MIKE WHO at HANA HOTEL

ADVENTURES

I WONDER WHY UNCLE BROUGHT ME DOWN TO THIS HIGH-PRICED RANCH?

WHAT'S SO MUTUAL WHEN HE KEEPS ON INSISTING...

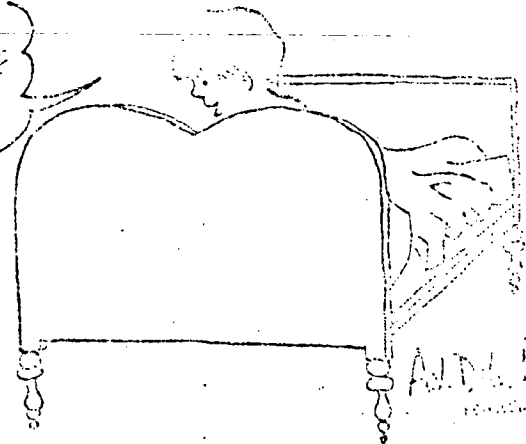
SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY UP TO NOW: UNCLE SAM, HOPING TO RAZZLE DAZZLE THE MICRONESIANS, FLEXES HIS MUSCLE. WILL HE COME IN THE HAWAIIAN NIGHT?

... HE KNOWS WHAT'S BEST FOR ME?

HE'S FREE TO STICK IT TO YOU - OR PULL OUT.

HE ENJOYS A "FREE ASSOCIATION" WHILE INSISTING ON "MUTUAL CONSENT!"

YOU KNOW, UNCLE YOUR KISS IS THE KISS OF DEATH!



ALDO R. ...

( ) ( )

## MICRONESIA CAN DO IT!

Since its birth last January, The Young Micronesian has always maintained that the only way for the people of Micronesia to enjoy freedom and human dignity is to become an independent nation.

The Young Micronesian fully realizes that if our people decides now to work for independence, we will have to face many problems that now appear insurmountable. But we believe that the task of building the nation of Micronesia is not impossible and that Micronesia, too, can do it. And the way to do it is through self-reliance, and NOT continued dependency on the United States Government.

We, therefore, urge that the following course of action be taken now.

1. That the Congress of Micronesia drop its efforts to enter into a "free association" with the United States. All negotiations towards this end should be called off immediately.

2. That the Congress, acting on the people's behalf, unconditionally notify both the United Nations and the United States that Micronesia wishes to become an independent nation.

3. That the Congress immediately enter into negotiations with the Administering Authority on the time-table and program leading to eventual independence. We suggest that the time-table call for full and complete self-government by 1975 and full and complete independence by 1980. By the independence date, all US military activities should of course cease throughout all Micronesia.

4. That the Congress begin at once contacting various international organizations and countries for possible financial and technical assistances. Such contacts should primarily be directed at Japan and the People's Republic of China. Efforts also should be made to seek assistances from private organizations of the American people.

In the meantime, the Congress should convene a constitutional convention to determine the form and structure of the future government of the independent Micronesia. In this connection we propose a de-centralized government, with a unicameral Congress of Micronesia, and an executive council with one member from each of the district. An educational commission should also be set up to investigate and recommend changes necessary to revamp the current colonialistic educational system in Micronesia with a view to make it more relevant and conducive to our island environment. The form and structure of district governments should be left to the districts themselves to decide.

In concluding, we would like to point out to those who support the concept of "free association" that the United States will never agree to the arrangement as defined and proposed by the Congress of Micronesia. Although in proposing it, the Congress, acting on our behalf, gave up a lot, including our right to independence, in order to accommodate the military interests of the Administering Authority, the United States is still bent on squeezing more blood out of us. If things continue, Micronesia will be bled to death just like the Indian Nation, the Hawaiian Nation, the Puerto Rican Nation and now the Guaminian Nation.

Let's not fool ourselves. The only course left for us in the course to freedom and human dignity is through independence.

THE YOUNG MICRONESIAN  
(VOL. I, No. 6, Nov., 71)

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LETTER FROM UNCLE MIKE WHO

Dear Editors:

Did you guys see the Micronesia Star's Nov. 13 front page picture of HiCom Johnston welcoming US Chiefs of Staff Chairman Moore to our country?

I thought it was superb so I have nominated it for the top prize in the annual Colonial Photo Festival to be held next month in Washington. Sure, pix is worth a thousand words. Militarist Moore was congratulating Colonialist Johnston for his successful pacification programs in Micronesia.

I also liked the bemused smile on that Micronesian face in the background, probably wondering what the hell is going on.

I must confess, though, that there was something I did not like about our Chief's posture. He was half-bowing to that guy. He gave the impression that he was either afraid of or subserviant to that guy.

I hope you guys print this letter bec use I want him to know that although he is an American, he is still our Chief and I want him bowing to nobody. Clear!

Sincerely,  
Mike Who

Dear Readers:

We'd like first to apologize for being out of print for the last five months. The staff was dispersed and when the Fall Semester resumed, we had to get our heads together before we were able to get off the grounds. As for the future, we are not making any promises, but we will try to live up to your interest. If you have any publishable articles or more pennies, send them to us.

The Third round of talks between Washington and the Congress of Micronesia ended last month. A Joint communique by both US and Micronesian delegations said there was agreement "in principle" to a number of major issues, at the same time, noting too that disagreement still exists on several major issues. Since then, there have been various conflicting articles reporting or analyzing the talks.

The Young Micronesian feels that the people of Micronesia have the right to find out for themselves what went on at Hana. Fortunately, we have in our possession the entire transcript of the talks. We had planned originally to publish it but decided later to publish only the presentations when we received a 9-page statement from the American delegation detailing the US proposals and positions taken at Hana. We hope to publish the entire American side in the future.

In this issue, beside the five Micronesian presentations and the American statement, you will also find statements by Rep. Wiliander and Sen. Wakayama, our editorial and response to the American statement.

We hope that in publishing the Micronesian presentations at Hana, we are serving the best interest of our people.

Sincerely,  
The Staff

# MICRONESIA: ANOTHER AMERICAN SAMOA?

by

Hans Wiliander

(Editor's note: Excerpts from statement by Wiliander, spokesman for the Micronesian Independence Coalition)

The Micronesian Independence Coalition has always held that any discussion with the United States regarding the future political status of Micronesia based on "free association" is an exercise of futility. It is clear that the US refused at Hana to discuss "free association" as the Congress of Micronesia has defined it. Close reading of the US position clearly reveals that the American position has essentially remained the same and that the United States wants for Micronesia an American Samoan type of territorial status. Such an arrangement definitely falls short of the Micronesian "free association" proposal. The United States was not willing to meet the minimum conditions upon which Micronesia would enter into the "free association" arrangement, a political status which all Micronesians regard as a genuine compromise in order to meet their interests in Micronesia.

Here is an analysis of the US position vis-a-vis the four "essential and non-negotiable" principles of the Micronesian "free association" proposal.

1. National sovereignty. Micronesian national sovereignty would be recognized only at the time of the plebescite but thereafter delegated to the United States.
2. Self-determination. The Micronesians would exercise the right of self-determination at the plebescite and thereafter require prior American approval in further exercise of this inalienable right.
3. Constitution. The Micronesians would have the right to formulate, amend or change their constitution, provided such a constitution would provide for the protection of American citizens and businesses.
4. Termination. The US rejected unilateral termination and instead proposed termination by "mutual consent."

Furthermore, the United States demanded so many additional special rights and privileges in Micronesia that what finally emerged from their statements was not a proposal for association at all, but instead a demand for Micronesia's submission to a permanent American domination. For example, under the United States proposal for this supposedly "new relationship" the United States can unilaterally declare an "emergency" and then require that Micronesia negotiate with it for the release of unlimited amounts of additional lands for military use.

The Micronesian Independence Coalition (MIC) has long insisted that the only hope for self-determination is for Micronesia to declare for complete independence and then seek out those countries which might naturally wish to be our friends. The terms of the United States Trusteeship Agreement allows this, and simple justice demands it. If the US truly wishes to be our friend and ally, as we want to, Micronesian independence will give America a second chance to show its good faith.

I would like to emphasize that the Micronesian Independence Coalition strongly opposes any use of Micronesian lands for military bases, nuclear or conventional, and (2) demands that the United States grant Micronesia SELF-GOVERNMENT NOW.

## "OUR COURSE IS CLEAR

by Senator Tosiwo Nakayama

During the recent round of negotiations in Hawaii, Micronesians and Americans for the first time talked seriously about a number of issues affecting the future of Micronesia. In earlier negotiations the positions of the two sides were so far apart that real discussion was impossible.

Both sides made concessions, and some agreements were reached, although nothing was settled in a final way. More important than detailed agreements or disagreements, however, were the basic positions taken by each side. Looked at in this larger way, we are almost as far apart as ever. In his opening statement our chairman, Senator Lazarus Salii, said, "We are here to secure independence for our people. We are willing to discuss arrangements wherein that independence has minor limitations placed upon it--limitations as contained in the Free Association proposal. We are not interested in discussing more limiting arrangements."

In its reply, however, the United States insisted on several additional limitations. Most basic was rejection of a central principle of free association, which is that its freedom, and therefore the freedom of Micronesia, be guaranteed by the right of either side to terminate the association unilaterally. The Americans, in other words, were demanding the right to control Micronesia's future forever. In direct violation of its promise under the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement the United States is prepared permanently to deny Micronesia its freedom.

This is not all. The American negotiators said the U.S. will not permit Micronesia to limit imports from the United States, or the entry of U.S. citizens to Micronesia. Without these powers Micronesia, a very small country, will be helpless to control its own economic and social development. Tourists and tourist hotels will turn our islands into little Waikikis, driving us as they have the Hawaiians away from our own lands. The Americans said also that although Micronesians could consider themselves citizens of their own country while at home, anywhere else in the world they would have to be U.S. nationals. They also said that Micronesia would not be given any control or even veto power over its relations with other countries; Americans would make all the decisions and just consult with Micronesia.

What this means is that if the U.S. is able to impose its will on Micronesia, our country will be forever a colony of the United States. We will have internal self-government, but without our freedom or real power over our economy we will not actually be governing ourselves at all.

It is true the Americans did offer some concessions. Taken separately, at first they look significant, and ever tempting. However, a closer look shows they do not amount to much. They will let us write our own constitution, but what good is that if we are not free? If we were free we would not have to ask anybody for the right to make our own laws. They have agreed to limit the amount of our land they will take for their military purposes. But why should they take any of our precious land when they are ready to offer so little in return? The real concession would be ours in giving them any land. In fact, it is our side which has so far been offering the only truly significant concessions at all, in the limitation of our sovereignty through the free association with the United States which we have proposed. Nevertheless the other side rejected this in favor of a much more limiting and restrictive set of arrangements. The Trusteeship Agreement by which the United States is bound does not require us to make any concessions whatever in return for our freedom. Yet the U.S. demands our very freedom itself, in return for which they offer nothing but limited self-government, and a promise (but not a guarantee) of financial support.

What can we do? The U.S. has said our association can never be free, and therefore that we Micronesians can never be free. Does that mean we have no choice, that there is nothing we can do? Of course not. Senator Salii has already given us the answer, and his answer is no more than the instructions given to our Joint Committee on Future Status by the Congress of Micronesia: If the United States will not negotiate on the basis of genuinely free association, then our only choice is to declare our independence. Then we can talk with the U.S. as a sovereign nation. If we know we are to be denied our freedom then we must cease begging for it, and instead take it ourselves. Thereafter we can

seek out as allies those countries which will respect our freedom. In this we can expect the help of the United Nations, for freedom is where all trusteeships are supposed to end.

Instead the United States wants to defy not only our wishes but also the whole world as represented in the United Nations, and keep us and our islands forever under its control. We must never submit to this, and we do not need to submit to it. From now on our course is clear. We must think only of independence for Micronesia. October 20, 1971

## MICRONESIA'S FUTURE POLITICAL STATUS

by

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FUTURE STATUS

FIRST PRESENTATION - OCT. 4 (am)

We have come here to talk about independence. For that, we feel, is the real subject of these negotiations.

Much can be said about our times -- about our travails, dangers and stresses. But we can be proud of at least two achievements: the nearly universal recognition that all peoples and all nations have the right to control their own destinies, and the consequent demise of colonialism.

The people of Micronesia, in this respect, are not exceptional. We wish to be free-- to govern ourselves, to deal with the rest of the world on our own terms, to make our own mistakes. We are fully aware that independence, if it comes to Micronesia precipitately, will bring its burdens. We are prepared to bear these burdens if we must. We are confident that our colleagues in the Congress and the people of Micronesia, as soon as they have discussed the issues fully, will be prepared to bear those burdens.

We recognize the aspiration of the people of the Marianas District to share in the benefits that independence bestows on your great country by becoming more closely affiliated with the United States. And we recognize that the people of the other districts will prefer to live in a Micronesian state.

In 1969, the Congress' Status Commission recommended Free Association to the Congress. It did so with the thought that the Free Association proposal was in accordance with the four principles which the Congress believes are the foundation on which our political future must be built. And if you will pardon the repetition, I would like to restate those principles:

1. That sovereignty in Micronesia resides in the people of Micronesia and their duly constituted government.
2. That the people of Micronesia possess the right of self-determination and may, therefore, choose independence or self-government in free association with any nation or organization of nations.
3. That the people of Micronesia have the right to adopt their own constitution and to amend, change or revoke any constitution or governmental plan at any time; and
4. That free association should be in the form of a revocable compact, terminable unilaterally by either party.

Moreover, the Congress believes that Free Association offers an acceptable compromise between the desires of our people and the exigencies of the situations in which Micronesia and the United States find themselves. It would afford Micronesia a status with most of the characteristics of full independence and a status which could be translated into independence if and when we chose. It would minimize the economic dislocation that America's unfortunate economic policies in Micronesia have made inevitable. It would offer the United States optimal protection of any interests it may have in our islands, whatever they may be.

The four principles still stand as the basis of our thinking; and the proposal for Free Association, therefore, represents the most extensive curtailment of Micronesian sovereignty that we are prepared to discuss.

To date, the United States has responded negatively to the Free Association proposal. We Micronesians at this table would like to think that you who represent the United States have reassessed that position and are here to discuss how such an association could be developed. If this is the case, let us get to work.

If, on the other hand, the United States position has not changed, then there will be no point in focusing our discussion on any question other than the transition to independence.

Time, we know, is on the side of self-determination. Colonialism is dead, even though vestiges still remain. But we find it difficult to place the United States in the same category as Portugal. The United States has publicly disassociated itself from such futile policies. And it is clear to us that the United States will not long stand against the condemnation of the world as embodied in the United Nations and will not violate its own traditions by persisting in the denial of freedom to Micronesia, a small land that wishes to transform a relationship which has been marked by goodwill.

In summary, Mr. Ambassador, we are here to secure independence for our people. We are willing to discuss arrangements wherein that independence has minor limitations placed upon it--limitations as contained in the Free Association proposal. We are not interested in discussing more limiting arrangements.

We are hopeful that the days before us will be fruitful and that all of us can leave Maui proud of what we have done here.

#### SECOND PRESENTATION - OCT. 4 (PM)

We welcome the U.S. Delegation's statement that it is prepared to discuss in detail some of the major issues relating to the status question. As, however, we do not have the detailed knowledge of your thinking that you already have of ours, that discussion cannot begin until we have the benefit of information regarding your views.

To begin, we should like to have your views on what we consider the key to these negotiations--sovereignty. Micronesian thinking, as you are aware, is based on the concept of Micronesia as a sovereign state.

To clarify this point, we hold to the standard definition of sovereignty. That is: full control over both internal and external affairs. At the same time, we remain willing to discuss a free association between our countries which would entail the transfer of some powers to the United States. Our willingness to effect such a transfer, I must emphasize, is founded on these principles:

1. That the relationship between our countries be based on a compact revocable unilaterally by either party.
2. And that the powers surrendered be limited to those delineated in the compact itself.

From this statement of our position, you will realize that of the subjects mentioned by you this morning, the third and second--considerations of control of change of future status and control of laws--are primary, with the former taking precedence. The other two subjects, land and the funding, are subordinate. We therefore welcome the opportunity to listen to an elucidation of the U.S. position on these two primary issues, with the hope that this will lead us to the point where a discussion would be fruitful.

Finally, we should like to make a procedural point. We assume and imagine you do as well, that any understandings that may be reached on individual matters must remain preliminary until both delegations are fully aware of our respective positions on the full range of issues.

#### THIRD PRESENTATION - OCT. 8

We have been pleased, Mr. Ambassador, as we have listened to your presentation of the United States position, to find that many proposals which have long been advocated by the Congress of Micronesia are now acceptable to your Government. Our Constitution, as it is now agreed, need not be consistent with that of the United States. Our tenure of our lands will not be jeopardized by your retention, as you formerly proposed, of the power of eminent domain. We do not underrate the importance of these changes, and of others, in your Government's position.



On other subjects, however, of no less importance than those to which I have referred, the United States position still falls short of the target that the Congress of Micronesia has set up and which represents the minimum change in our present status that the Future Status Committee has been authorized to discuss. Necessarily, the remainder of my statement will be focused upon these and related subjects. On some matters, the Micronesian Delegation wishes to put questions to you to elicit further information and to resolve doubts. On others, we wish to propose alternatives, or to spell out in greater detail proposals that you had made in general terms.

I would like to open my remarks on the area of the compact by saying that there is a basic difference between your delegation and my delegation on the question of termination of the association between the United States and Micronesia. For the record, the difference is that the United States has proposed revocation by mutual consent, whereas our position is unilateral termination by either party. Again for the record, the Micronesian Delegation is not authorized by the Congress of Micronesia to compromise or negotiate the right of either side unilaterally to terminate any future association or compact arrived at between Micronesia and the United States. Our question then is: Is the United States Delegation authorized to negotiate on this basis, or are you required by your mandate from your Government to insist upon termination only by mutual consent? If you are prepared to accept the principle of unilateral termination, we can discuss procedures which will assure an orderly termination, should this take place.

The Micronesian Delegation believes that the proposed compact should have the legal status of a treaty and seeks clarification of this point. As a treaty, we assume that the compact would be brought into force on the United States side through ratification by the United States Senate and signature by the President.

We are less sure as to the procedure envisaged for hearing of any of its provisions. Would such a dispute be brought before the World Court of Justice? If not, what other tribunal would hear it and decide upon it?

It is possible, however, that the United States regards the compact as an act of a different legal character. If this is so, what would be the procedure on the United States side for signature and ratification? Before what tribunal would any dispute be brought?

There are a number of more specific points relating to the compact to which my delegation would like to refer. Several of them I will mention now. Others will be mentioned later when I discuss the general areas, such as land or external affairs, to which they relate.

First, your statement referred to possible amendment or revocation "after a certain period of years." We should be interested to learn whether you had any particular period in mind.

Secondly, we should like to pose several questions relating to the provisions that will relate to defense. What type of Status of Forces Agreement is proposed? In what courts is it proposed that offenses involving servicemen, or servicement and Micronesians, will be tried? What connection will there be between leases of land for defense purposes and the continuance of the compact? It is our position that, on the coming into force of compact, all military retention land should be returned to the public domain and leases of private land for military uses shall terminate. Simultaneously, those areas designated by the compact for military use would be leased to the United States. We propose that such leases should end at the same time as the compact. If the compact was to be terminated, the United States and Micronesia could, of course, enter into negotiations for a renewal of these leases; but the original leases should, we suggest, end with the compact itself.

Finally, we should like to inquire as to your intentions or expectations as to the United States representation in Micronesia after the compact came into force. What would be the powers and functions of the United States representative?

I should now like to turn to the area of external affairs and defense.

Under your proposal, the United States would assume responsibility for the conduct of Micronesia's external affairs and defense. You have not, however, spelled out the nature of your basic approach to these matters, nor of the powers that you would require in Micronesia to fulfill your responsibilities. These are areas of vital concern to us. And we, therefore, invite you to elaborate in detail on how you propose to act.

In the meantime, we wish to present our views on a few key matters relating to external affairs.

We would expect that the United States would seek our concurrence before assuming international legal obligations in our name and that, in the event of a non-concurrence, the United States would ensure that the treaty or pact specify that it was not applicable to Micronesia.

We would also expect that the United States would be required to seek our concurrence from the Government of Micronesia before taking steps that would have a direct impact on Micronesia's interests.

Under any association between us, Micronesia would reserve the right to make agreements on its own behalf with nations other than the United States and international institutions in matters of an economic, cultural, educational, social and scientific character. In particular, we would reserve the power:

- (a) to negotiate and conclude trade agreements
- (b) to seek economic assistance from countries other than the United States and from international organizations
- (c) to seek technical assistance and employ specialists or other than the United States and from international organizations
- (d) to apply for membership in the United Nations specialized agencies or similar international organizations.

Finally, in this field, we propose that an official of the Government of Micronesia be attached to those United States Embassies which handle a high volume of Micronesia business. This official would have an appropriate rank -- Counselor or Minister -- and would assist the Ambassador in representing Micronesia's interests.

The Micronesian Delegation assumes that the compact will provide Micronesian products free entry to the American market. We request assurance in this regard.

Under the terms of your proposal, as we understand it Micronesia would have the power to establish tariff schedules and other mechanisms to control imports. Indeed given our limited resources and the balance of payments problems we are likely to face it would be impossible to manage our own currency without such powers. We therefore expect that in the compact the United States will note its readiness to accept restrictions on the entry of United States goods to Micronesia -- provided that such restrictions should, at most, be no more severe than those imposed on the products of all other countries.

With regard to citizenship, we maintain that persons qualified under terms set by the Micronesian Constitution be recognized as citizens of Micronesia.

We expect that, pursuant to its conduct of our external affairs, the United States will accord Micronesian citizens the same protection abroad that it accords United States citizens.

Micronesian citizens, we expect, would be permitted free entry to the United States as students, visitors and immigrants and would not be restricted in matters of employment. At the same time, we propose that Micronesian citizens in the United States would be exempt from Selective Service. It is our expectation, however, that some Micronesians may elect to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States and that they will be permitted to volunteer to do so.

In view of the small size, limited resources and economic exigencies faced by Micronesia, the Micronesian Delegation assumes that the compact would note the United States readiness to accept restrictions on the right of United States citizens to enter, reside and take employment in Micronesia -- provided, as in the case of barriers to imports, that such restrictions should, at most, be no more severe than those imposed on citizens of all other countries.

Now I should like to turn to the subject of law and the Constitution. As I said earlier, we welcome your recognition of the right of Micronesian people to make and adopt their own Constitution and that they should not be limited by any requirement of consistency with the law and Constitution of the United States. Your statement on this matter, however, left one crucial issue unresolved. At this point, we might reiterate again that it is the position of the Congress of Micronesia that the Constitution shall derive its legal force from the people of Micronesia and not in any degree from the

Constitution of the United States. Therefore, by what means would the United States divest itself of all residual power to legislate for Micronesia. As you are aware, the Congress of Micronesia should derive from the people and that the powers of the United States in Micronesia after the change of status should be limited to those set out in the compact.

I should now like to turn to the matter of application of United States laws in Micronesia.

The United States Delegation has proposed that some American laws apply to and in Micronesia--laws related to areas of American responsibility as specified in the compact, and to those United States Government services operated in Micronesia at Micronesia's request.

The rationale of this proposal is clear to us. We agree that there must be a body of law in Micronesia that will legitimize, support and facilitate the conduct of its responsibilities by the United States. The proposal itself, however, troubles us. It would appear to present serious problems. Keeping in mind that we are not expert in legal matters, let me mention a few of the problems we envision.

United States Federal legislation is enforced by agencies of the United States Government. Thus, would not a Micronesian accused of violating an applicable American law necessarily be arrested on Micronesian soil by an FBI, Treasury or other United States agent?

--Persons accused of violations of American law are tried in American courts. Thus, would not the Micronesian accused necessarily be tried in Hawaii or California--or elsewhere--and if convicted, imprisoned there?

--Elements of United States legislation applicable to Micronesia will inevitably prove unsuitable in the Micronesian context and, thus, raise the serious possibility of personal hardship or administrative disruption. Would not the amendment of such laws prove to be a lengthy and difficult process?

These issues can undoubtedly be resolved. Perhaps some are not serious. Our fear is that the aggregate of difficulties we face here could prove to be a major irritant to American-Micronesian relations.

We therefore, should like your thoughts on an alternate approach. We suggest examination of procedures under which Micronesia would enact the body of law needed for the conduct of United States responsibilities in Micronesia.

These laws would be Micronesian laws. They would either duplicate verbatim American laws or would be close approximations to American laws, differing only insofar as they reflected mutually agreed upon amendments.

We would clearly have to work out together how this could be handled in the compact and in the period after the compact takes effect. At this point, we would only make the assessment that there would be great advantage to avoiding a situation wherein two bodies of law apply to Micronesia and wherein we leave ourselves open to the frictions that could well arise from the application of American law, law enforcement, and judicial procedures to a foreign situation. Your comments are invited.

#### Fourth Presentation - Oct 9

Ambassador Williams, Ambassador Hummel, we are very pleased that both delegations agreed to welcome the President and the Speaker of our Congress to join us for this afternoon's session.

There remains one area of primary importance to Micronesia that I have not yet touched upon: control of land. Although the United States position has changed in regard to eminent domain, some major problems remain.

First, there is your proposal that the United States might obtain the temporary use of land "in the event of an emergency." It seems clear that you envision a procedure of negotiation between your Government and the Government of Micronesia, and that Micronesian consent would be required. We should like your confirmation that we have interpreted your statement correctly. We also hope that you will be able to tell us something about the type of negotiation the United States is suggesting, since the subject of land use is, as you are aware, a subject of vital concern to Micronesia. But there is a further matter that we should like to raise with you. If the proposal for use of additional land in the

start of an emergency is to be seriously considered by the Congress of Micronesia, it will be necessary to know the procedure by which the state of emergency will be terminated. We, therefore, propose that any emergency shall be deemed to have terminated at the termination of a fixed period -- of perhaps 90 days -- unless it is mutually agreed, by the United States and Micronesia, that the emergency still continues with respect to Micronesia. This procedure would, of course, be repeated at the end of each successive fixed period, or of any shorter period agreed upon by the contracting parties.

We also have points to make in regard to the lands specified in your statement as of present or potential military interest to your Government. With respect to lands in the Marianas and the Marshalls, it will be necessary for the Congress of Micronesia to discuss with the district legislatures the appropriate steps for giving them an adequate voice in the negotiation. With respect to all military land use in Micronesia, we have an important question to ask you: What provision would be made for the prior consent of the national and local governments for the storage of dangerous materials -- such as nerve gas or nuclear weapons -- on such lands? With respect to land in all three districts, the Joint Committee on Future Status is empowered to negotiate detailed requirements with you, but only on a provisional basis and subject to later review at the local and national levels.

Our delegation also has points to make in regard to the payment of rental on lands leased to the United States and on the payment of compensation. First, all payments for land use by the United States should be handled by the Central Government of Micronesia; it will be the responsibility of that Government to make appropriate arrangements with local government or with others having interest in the lands.

Secondly, we wish to state that the Micronesian Delegation does not deem it appropriate, at this stage, to discuss the amounts to be paid in rentals or in compensation for land use by the United States.

Mr. Ambassador, our delegation has only one further point to make this afternoon. Major issues regarding the future status of Micronesia and regarding our constitutional and legal autonomy must be resolved before land policies can be finally determined. The Micronesian Delegation, therefore, proposes that these issues should at present receive the highest priority. Meanwhile, in order to preserve mutual confidence, we urge that no further alienation of Micronesian land, by lease or transfer, be effective without the consent of the district legislature concerned and of the Congress of Micronesia.

Before I leave the question of control of land, our delegation has one last comment to make. It is our position that Micronesia is indefensible. Therefore, the military installations which we now have agreed to discuss must be seen as being for the benefit of the security of the United States rather than of Micronesia.

#### Fifth and Last Presentation

Your delegation and ours have been in Hana, Maui, for more than a week in an effort to resolve the differences between the positions of your government and our Congress on the question of termination of the Trusteeship and the establishment of a new relationship between Micronesia and America.

We believe that there has been a genuine effort on both sides to resolve existing differences. Our delegation would like to note, as your delegation did in your presentation yesterday, those areas where the two delegations have reached preliminary agreement, at least in principle; to note those areas where we may still not fully understand each other's position, and finally to note those areas in which basic and substantial disagreements still exist between your delegation and ours.

Our delegation wishes to note its appreciation for the views and positions which you have expressed during the course of our discussions. We wish to note especially the recognition on the part of your delegation of the many concerns which have been expressed by the Congress of Micronesia, by the Future Status Commission, by the Future Status Delegation and by this Joint Committee with respect to Micronesian desires for self-government and for the opportunity to define our own future and identity in accordance with our wishes and desires.

While we are happy to note that our delegations have reached preliminary understanding in many areas, many of which were re-stated in your presentation yesterday, our delegation wishes to emphasize for the record that so far we have not reached agreement in one major area.

Areas of Agreement Our delegation would now like to set forth for the record those areas in which we find substantial agreement between your delegation and ours.

1. Your delegation has recognized that the people of Micronesia will have the right to choose their own future political status through a sovereign act of self-determination.

2. Your delegation has recognized that the people of Micronesia have the right to write, adopt, and amend their own constitution; that the U.S. will have no legal right to amend the Constitution of Micronesia; that the legal forces of the Constitution of Micronesia will derive from the Micronesian people.

3. Your delegation has agreed that the power of the U.S. in Micronesia after termination of Trusteeship shall be limited to those set out in the compact of association.

4. Your delegation has agreed that with the coming into force of a new compact of association Micronesian lands will be under the full control of the people of Micronesia.

5. Your delegation has given the assurance that under the terms of the compact of association the U.S. Government shall bind itself legally not to exercise eminent domain.

6. Your delegation has agreed that under any political status the U.S. will acquire land in Micronesia only in accordance with Micronesian law and mutually agreed upon procedures.

7. Finally, we wish to repeat our position that any understandings that we have reached during these discussions in Hana will remain preliminary until both our delegations are fully aware of our respective positions on the full range of issues to be resolved.

Areas Deferred Certain matters were defined by your delegation as of importance but not possible for resolution without further research or investigation. These include:

1. The role of a possible U.S. representative in Micronesia, of a Micronesian representative in Washington, and of a Micronesian representative in selected U.S. embassies.

2. With respect to a compact, the procedures to be followed in settling disputes over its terms.

3. Procedures to be followed during the transition toward Micronesian self-government under the compact.

4. Numerous details of U.S. foreign affairs responsibility.

Areas of Disagreement In addition to the central issue of mode of termination of the compact, to be reviewed in a moment, my delegation would like to note for the record other areas of significant disagreement between our positions as states during our talks.

1. Micronesia has proposed maintaining control over the entry of all foreign nationals. The U. S. delegation has stipulated free entry of U. S. citizens.

2. Similarly, Micronesia has proposed the right to impose import controls over goods from all countries. The U. S. requires reciprocity if Micronesian goods are to have free entry to the U.S.

3. The U.S. delegation has stated that its responsibility for Micronesian citizens abroad can only be met if they are also recognized as U.S. nationals. This is a new proposal which my delegation is not authorized to accept at this time.

4. The Micronesian delegation requested clear assurance of steps to be taken by the U.S. to terminate its legal powers in Micronesia outside of those stipulated in the compact. This assurance has not yet been given in explicit terms.

5. ~~With respect to treaties and other agreements, our delegation proposed that the~~ concurrence of our government be sought by the U.S. in all cases which would directly affect Micronesian interests. The U.S. can offer only non-binding consultation.

6. The request of our delegation for termination and renegotiation of leases on military use land, both upon the taking effect of a compact and upon its termination, was rejected.

7. Our insistence that Micronesian concurrence be required prior to storage of any dangerous military materials on Micronesian soil was likewise rejected.

However, the single most important area where basic disagreement still exists between our delegations is, as you acknowledged in your presentation yesterday, in the area of termination of any future political relationship between Micronesia and the United States.

Our delegation believes that the inability of the United States representatives in past negotiations and during the most recent negotiation to agree to a general termination of any future association is based on a lack of understanding of the desire of the Micronesian people to have the right and prerogative of terminating any such future relationship.

The Micronesians want to remain Micronesians. In order to be able to maintain our identity - to remain Micronesians - we must have full control of our internal affairs. We do not believe that Micronesia will be able to maintain its identity and continue to control its internal affairs under a relationship which would require the United States consent for its termination.

Our delegation still maintains that the ability of Micronesia to unilaterally terminate its relationship with the United States is an essential protection for a small nation that wishes to maintain its identity while in a relationship with a large and strong nation. Our delegation takes note of all the interests of the United States which have been expressed by your delegation with respect to maintaining peace and security in the Pacific. In this connection our delegation is happy to take note cognizance of the land requirements in the Marshalls, Marianas, and Palau which your delegation regards as necessary for the United States to pursue its responsibilities and interests in the Pacific. Our delegation maintains that these interests still can be met under a political association between your country and Micronesia that is subject to unilateral termination by either party. We reiterate our strong desire and willingness to work out termination procedures which will prevent hasty termination based on less than the most compelling reasons.

Our delegation maintains that such procedures can be worked out in such a way as to allay any fears which the United States may have for being unable to meet its own interests and its responsibilities under a terminable relationship.

Before we leave Hana our delegation wishes to make a suggestion for your consideration. Namely, that your delegation and ours give serious consideration to this basic difference between us over the question of termination and meet once more sometime in the future to discuss in detail those areas in which we have reached preliminary agreement and to clarify our lack of understanding in those areas where lack of understanding still exists.

Our delegation would like now to extend an invitation to your delegation to meet in Micronesia toward the end of December before the convening of the regular session of our Congress in January for this purpose. Such a meeting would enable our delegation to immediately report to the January session of our Congress any progress we shall have achieved during these discussions in Hana and additional agreement we may reach during the meeting in December. Our delegation would like to ask your delegation to be prepared:

1. to discuss further those areas in which further clarification is required;
2. to negotiate the terms of those areas where substantial agreement has been reached;
3. to discuss immediate steps for self-government; and
4. to discuss transitional steps for independence.

In closing my delegation would like to extend to you, Ambassador Williams and Ambassador Hummel, and all the members of your delegation and staff our most sincere thanks and appreciation for the cordial treatment which your delegation and your government has extended to us during our stay in Honolulu and especially here in Hana.

\* \* \* \* \*

(Editor's note: Dorrance, State's man in Saipan, was at Hana.)

Since the conclusion of the talks at Hana, Hawaii on the future political status of Micronesia, a number of articles and stories on those talks have appeared in various Trust Territory newspapers, and in the Pacific Daily News. No one can question the right of the authors of these statements to disagree with or oppose positions taken and proposals made at the Hana status talks. However, one should question seriously the deliberate distortion of events, proposals, and positions taken at Hana in what appears to be a campaign to misinform and misguide the people of Micronesia.

These articles or statements, aside from distorting positions and proposals, have also chosen to ignore the very real proposals made at the Hana talks, while highlighting the remaining major and secondary areas of disagreement which will be taken up at the next "round" of talks. In that sense, the statements and articles in question are a disservice to all of the participants at Hana. Let's look at the real record.

a) There was agreement that Micronesia's future political status ultimately must be determined not at the conference table, but by all Micronesians in a sovereign act of self-determination.

b) There was agreement that Micronesia's constitution, system of government, and laws need not be patterned after or be consistent with those of the U. S.. Rather, they will be determined only by Micronesians and need be consistent only with the terms of the Compact of Association between Micronesia and the United States. That Compact can come into force only with the consent of the Micronesian people. U. S. responsibilities, programs, and laws would apply to Micronesia only as agreed to by Micronesians and as detailed in the Compact, or as agreed upon subsequently by the Micronesian Government.

c) It was agreed that the United States would exercise no rights of eminent domain in Micronesia. Upon termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, all future U.S. land requirements in Micronesia would be met only in accordance with Micronesia laws and procedures, through negotiations with the Micronesian Government, and only with the consent of that Government. This procedure would apply especially to temporary land requirements that could occur in defense emergencies.

d) As requested in the past by previous Micronesian negotiators, the U.S. at the Hana talks did describe foreseeable defense land requirements, and outlined them in detail. It is anticipated that these requirements will be met through long-term leases which remain to be negotiated. The U. S., at the Hana talks, made clear that it expects to make fair and adequate compensation for such lands. Contrary to some reports, the U.S. Delegation discussed no plans for submarine bases, or for nuclear weapon and gas storage facilities in Palau. Indeed, the U.S. asked only for options in Palau against possible future use. The contingencies necessitating those options may never materialize; thus the options may never be exercised. The U. S. Delegation also stated that there are no new land requirements in the Marshalls, and none at all in the Ponape, Truk, and Yap Districts. Requirements for land in the Marianas District, mainly on Tinian Island, were detailed.

e) It should be emphasized that the U.S. positions and proposals on land requirements took into full consideration past Micronesian statements on the land issue, and past Micronesian commitments to meet U.S. defense requirements. The U. S. also proposed, for the protection of both parties to the Compact of Association, that the detailed arrangements for the defense land requirements be negotiated in time to go into effect on the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.



f) The U. S. position with respect to Micronesia's land also gave full recognition to the principle that Micronesia's land can in no way be alienated for any purpose, including for commercial operations by non-Micronesians, except by procedures and laws to be determined only by Micronesians.

g) The U. S. position recognized the Micronesian Government's right to develop and control Micronesia's economy.

h) The U.S. position with respect to operation of U.S. programs and services in Micronesia basically was that none would be pressed on Micronesia, but that, under a relationship of close association with Micronesia, the U.S. Government would do its best to provide those services and programs which may be desired by Micronesia. Although both sides at the Hana talks believed it was too early to discuss in detail the nature and magnitude of U.S. financial and other assistance to Micronesia, the basic U.S. position was that the U.S. will do its level best to assist Micronesia's continuing development. The magnitude of U.S. assistance to Micronesia in recent years was cited as testimony to our good faith in this regard.

i) The U. S. position on foreign affairs and defense responsibilities was modeled on the position taken by the former Micronesian Status Delegation in its July, 1970 report to the Congress of Micronesia. In essence, the United States would have primary responsibilities in these fields, but by agreement some foreign affairs functions would in fact be handled by Micronesia. Differences with respect to economic and cultural relations with other nations and international organizations, and other aspects of foreign affairs, remain to be resolved at future talks, but the existing differences do not appear to be irreconcilable in any way.

j) On nationality, the U.S. proposed that Micronesian citizens, to their own advantage, have the international status of U.S. nationals. This would assure free entry into the U.S., the privileges of U.S. national status while in the U. S., and the full protection and services of our Embassies and Consulates while travelling abroad.

k) At the Hana talks, the Micronesian delegation requested free entry of Micronesians and Micronesian products into the U.S., but did not accept that such rights should be reciprocal. The U.S. Delegation maintained that such rights, as a matter of principle, must be reciprocal, but pointed out that Micronesia could exercise effective indirect controls over the entry of Americans and U.S. products into Micronesia. As an example, the Micronesian Government's powers of taxation would permit the levying of high sales or luxury taxes on certain goods or products to limit their entry. As to the entry of Americans, and their activities, Americans in Micronesia would be subject to Micronesian laws just as Micronesians in the U.S. would be subject to American law. The Micronesian control of land alienation and use, foreign investment, business licensing, and other economic activities, including Micronesian control of rate of hotel and tourist infrastructure development, would all assure effective controls over the numbers and activities of Americans and other non-Micronesians. Contrary to statements made by some Micronesians in recent articles, Americans would not be able to enter freely into Micronesia and "turn our islands into little Waikikis." Only Micronesians and their Government could determine who invested and for what purpose in Micronesia, and who could obtain land and for what purpose.

Contrary to another recent article, nothing was said at Hana about protecting the rights and privileges of American citizens and businesses in Micronesia.



It must again be emphasized that Americans in Micronesia could do business only on Micronesian terms. As already stated, Americans would have to abide by Micronesian laws, as Micronesians visiting or living in the U.S. would have to abide by American laws.

1) Finally, it was agreed that all of the understandings reached at Hana were preliminary in character, subject to review by both parties, and conditioned on an overall agreement on Micronesia's future political status.

There are, of course, a number of issues that remain to be clarified or resolved. The most basic one of these relates to how a compact of association between the United States and Micronesia might be terminated. The Micronesian Delegation held to the principle of unilateral termination, while the U.S. Delegation asked that consideration be given to the principle of termination by mutual consent, with both parties committed to consider promptly and in good faith a request for termination by either of the parties. Obviously, this question or issue must be resolved before there can be agreement on Micronesia's future political status. However, it is wrong to state, as some have, that the concept of mutual consent termination of itself strips Micronesia of her freedom. Any form of association, including that which would provide for termination only by mutual consent, would have to be entered into freely by the Micronesian people in an open, free, and sovereign act of self-determination. Such association (and for that matter any other form of political status) would not be imposed on Micronesia against the will of her people. The principle of termination would be given full recognition, and could be implemented if termination became desirable or necessary.

Some of those who are now writing on the Hana talks, and who are distorting the positions taken and the proposals made, perhaps are not fully aware of the true concept of negotiations and of any form of association between nations. Association is essentially a partnership, and

any partnership, to be practical and viable, must offer advantages to both partners and not be only on the terms of one of the parties. The mandate of the Joint Committee on Future Status of the Congress of Micronesia is to negotiate free association with the United States. The U.S. would also like to develop a mutually advantageous relationship with Micronesia. But just as such an agreement will affect Micronesian interests, so will U.S. interest be affected. One cannot expect any nation to enter into partnership in which the interests of only one of the parties are given due consideration, attention, and protection. Thus, in a very basic way, the negotiations relating to agreement between Micronesia and the U.S. must be directed at accommodating the interests of both parties in such a manner that the arrangement is of benefit to both parties. There can be no other basis for a partnership.

~~At no point is it correct to speak of the U.S. imposing anything on Micronesia.~~ The U.S. position at Hana very simply was that a compact of association between the United States and Micronesia would define the terms of that association, including the rights, privileges, requirements, and responsibilities of both parties. That Compact would have no validity unless ~~it was~~ agreed to by not only the U.S. but also by the people of Micronesia.

Finally, at least one recent major article has criticized the U.S. Delegation at Hana for not entering into discussions on the possibility of independence for Micronesia. It is true that little was said about independence during the Hana talks.

Both sides came to Hana for the purpose of negotiation of free association: not full or unqualified independence. The Joint Committee on Future Status of the Congress of Micronesia has as its mandate the negotiation of free association with the United States. The Joint Committee came to Hana in an effort to implement that mandate. The United States went to Hana to explore means of accommodating that mandate in a form of association which would satisfy both parties. Major progress was made toward the implementation of the goals of both parties to the talks. As stated in the Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the Hana talks, both sides "expressed appreciation for the spirit and atmosphere surrounding the Third Round of Talks on Micronesian Future Political Status" and both sides, while recognizing that problems and divergencies remain to be resolved, "found the open exchange and the exploration of each other's points of view highly useful and both agreed that substantive progress was made in narrowing differences..." In these circumstances, any serious discussion of full and unqualified independence would have been premature.

### TYM RESPONDS TO DORRANCE

The TYM has printed elsewhere in the paper a recent statement by John Dorrance, who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner and reports directly to Washington, supposedly reporting exactly what happened at Hana. The Young Micronesian did not publish an introductory note which accompanied the statement but implied in the note is the notion that his statement is more credible than the ones he criticized because he was not only there but he also has inside information ~~unknown~~ to those Micronesians who have either reported or analyzed the US offer as presented at Hana.

The Young Micronesian hastens to add that precisely because of his knowledge about the American offer that Dorrance's statement should not be taken at its face value. We contend that on the contrary, Dorrance, and not the Micronesians, is in a better position, with his background (employee of the US Government who will be fired or imprisoned for treason if he elects to serve interests other than those of his employer) and inside information (including tactics for manipulating the Micronesians) to engage in "deliberate distortion" and "misinform and misguide the people of Micronesia."

The Young Micronesian is amazed that the Americans are still naive enough to ask the Micronesians to trust the double-forked tongued whiteman rather than their own brown-skinned leaders. It appears that the US delegation thought they really touched the soft hearts of Micronesia when they said at Hana that the US is more interested in the well-being of the Micronesian people than using their islands (and its people in case of war) for its own military security and defense. Come on, US Delegation! We may be brown natives but we are not fools. Our leaders may make judgemental errors but will not purposely lie to us. If we should fear anyone, it is you who want our islands for your own interests and come and lie to us like saying at Hana that you love us more than you care about your military security. Let's stop this lying nonsense if you want business.

The Young Micronesian, although it does not support the free association proposal, maintains the US offer fails miserably short of what the Congress of Micronesia wants. The offer was vague and ambiguous on a number of major points. The statements by the Micronesians that

we have seen, attempted to analyze and interpret what the United States says exactly with its proposals and positions. They were also attempts at discussing the possible consequences of what the future holds for Micronesia should the people and the Congress accept the US offer as it is presently made.

In responding to the statements, Dorrance failed to provide what is now missing - a clear statement of position. He did not answer the various questions that have been raised on the interpretations of the exact US offer. Dorrance, instead, chose to engage in sweeping accusations of the Micronesian leaders who have the right to ask legitimate questions. His entire statement, like the US proposals and positions at Hana, was not only vague and ambiguous but patently designed to appeal to the unsophisticated Micronesian and to manipulate the Micronesian public opinion to bear on the Congress of Micronesia to accept the US offer. For example, he made a thing about reciprocity as being the rule of the game, emphasizing the so-called concessions and assistances being offered by the US to Micronesia while forgetting to mention that a party that has made "real" concessions in order to enter into the association is the Micronesians.

Nowhere in the entire statement did Dorrance make any reference to the fact that in order to accommodate the US interests in Micronesia, the Congress of Micronesia has already agreed to forgo the right to independence, to allow no other country to come into Micronesia, to agree to give the US lands for its military uses, and to permit the US to control Micronesia's foreign affairs. Now, who is misinforming and misguiding the people of Micronesia?

Let us now look at the US proposals and positions taken at Hana vis-a-vis the "free association" arrangement as defined and proposed by the Congress of Micronesia. Essential to free association are the four "non-negotiable" basic principles and legal rights of Micronesia. The question that those who support free association must ask with respect to the US offer on these principles and rights is whether the US recognizes that Micronesia has these rights and can continue to exercise them in the future.

1. National Sovereignty. The US position on national sovereignty is very vague. All that the US said is that the people of Micronesia would be allowed to choose their political future through "sovereign act." It seems clear that the US considers the Micronesian people as a sovereign people at the time of the plebiscite but is silent about their national sovereignty after the plebiscite. Do the Micronesians have national sovereignty after the plebiscite? Or do they give it up? The free association supporters must get an unconditional declaration from the US that Micronesia still enjoys national sovereignty as a separate people after the plebiscite. We do not want to be like the Indians, Hawaiians, Puerto Ricans, Guaminians, or American Samoans - they do not have national sovereignty. It was denied them when they were annexed by the US.

2. Right to self-determination. The US did say that Micronesia can choose its own future political status in an act of self-determination but it stopped there. The Young Micronesians do not see any concession being made by the US on this point. This is a right guaranteed to us by the UN and the US, as an administering Authority is bound to uphold it in all circumstances except in the event that the US should decide to annex us as it did with the Indian lands, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Guam. The free association supporters should ask the US this question and demand an unconditional answer: Do the people of Micronesia have a right to exercise self-determination after the association is ratified by both parties? Or does Micronesia renounce it upon entering into the association? For example, if the people of Micronesia should, by a majority, decide to become an independent nation, can the US veto their decision? This right to self-determination after the ratification is essential to the concept of free association and must be insisted upon by those who support free association.
3. Constitution. This is the only outright recognition that the US made. However, it wants constitutional protection for the rights and privileges of American citizens and businesses provided in the compact of association. The free association supporters must be careful that they do not end up providing the same protection for Americans that the Philippines is providing for American citizens and businesses. They are ruining the Philippines.
4. Termination. At least, it was honest enough to come outright and say that it did not like the idea of unilateral termination. Instead it proposed termination by "mutual consent". The free association people must continue to insist on unilateral termination. If the association was going to be terminable by "mutual consent" it will mean exactly that Micronesia will not be able to terminate the association without the explicit approval of the US government. And who are Micronesians to think that Micronesia could terminate the association without the approval of the US? If the US refuses to terminate the association, Micronesia would need power to make the US change its mind. Besides, even if Micronesia were going to use violence, we will all be annihilated with only two B-52's from Guam. We cannot put up the kind of fight that the courageous people of Vietnam are putting up against the US and all its bombs and bullets.
5. Eminent Domain and Lands. The United States said that it will "legally bind itself not to exercise eminent domain." This position is not the same as the US saying that it renounces once and for all its power of eminent domain in Micronesia. The free association people must insist on such unconditional declaration by the US. The US did also specify the lands it thinks it needs now and wants options for certain others. If the free association people

agree with only these land requirements, they must say so. They also must make it clear that the US cannot ask for more in the future; otherwise, they might just give away most of Micronesia's lands. No procedures should therefore be established to enable the US to get more lands.

6. Military Activities. Since the recognition of the military interests in Micronesia was part of the free association deal, the free association people must specify the only kinds of military activities they would permit in Micronesia. For example, dangerous activities like storage of nuclear weapons and biological and chemical materials would be a great national threat to all people of Micronesia and should be banned. Emergency military activities should also be disallowed but should the free association people allow them, the Government of Micronesia should know well ahead of time the nature and duration of such emergencies and only with its approval, can they take place within Micronesia.

There were other disagreements which the Joint Committee on Future Status formally presented to the American Delegation and you can find them in the Fifth and Last Presentation elsewhere in the paper.

If the free association people want the best deal for them, they should look to the arrangement between the Cook Islands and New Zealand for the kind of things that they should demand from the US in exchange for giving up their right to independence and accommodating American military interests. Although New Zealand did not get anything out of its "free association" arrangement with the Cook Islands, either for itself or its citizens, it recognized the Cook Islands (1) national sovereignty, (2) right to self-determination in the future, (3) right to have a constitution of their own; and (4) the right to unilateral termination of association. New Zealand also agreed to allow the Cook Islanders free entry of its citizens and goods to New Zealand without demanding for "reciprocal rights" for its citizens and goods. In addition, New Zealand provides annual monetary and technical assistance to the Cook Islands.

The Young Micronesian is convinced that the United States will not enter into a New Zealand-Cook Islands type of free association with Micronesia and all Micronesian efforts should now be directed at working towards eventual independence.