(Draft Working Paper #4 - Supplemental to Working Paper #3

HHALMOND

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SUBJECT: Trust Territories

Ambassador Williams to what extent does
a United States obligation under the United Nations
Charter for maintaining international peace and
security engage the interests or concerns of
Micronesia?

To what extent must the United States concern

embracing
itself with the Pacific region enhancing Micronesia
to satisfy these responsibilities?

It is necessary first to have in view that the
United States as one of the major global powers has
a major responsibility for maintaining international

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peace and security and it must balance out in an unsettled world this role with a corresponding role of other super powers.

We are compelled to anticipate that armed conflicts and hostilities will continue to plague us into the foreseeable future. To see these perspectives, and where Micronesia falls into them, it is appropriate to reduce the responsibilities for maintaining international peace and security into two major classifications. First, attention must be given to a posture of global deterrence which presently is maintained between the major States perhaps unfortunately - in part by a balance and deployment of nuclear weapons and in part by a reaching of each State's global interests into the

the global context is the sphere of action for all global actions. Preparation and programs addressed to the global level, and to deterrence on that level, are intended to prevent and deny the possibility of a major conflict breaking out leading to a catastrophic war. But they are also preparations which are concerned with the escalation of limited conflicts that might lead to a catastrophic war.

In brief, the problem of global deterrence calls

world, at present for a umbrella balancing out of nuclear,

strategic, and sophisticated weapons throughout the

world. If this global balance and its overriding

umbrella come undone, it is apparent that escalating

limited conflicts may readily tip off a global catastrophe. But if this global balance is maintained which is one of the major reasons we are calling for defense powers in Micronesia, then limited conflicts can either be constrained, subdued, or brought to an end.

Assuming we can maintain a global balance
we do not believe that Micronesia can ever be engaged
in a catastrophic war. We believe I have noted
earlier that Micronesia can play a major part in
preventing such a catastrophe from breaking out.

We believe that the way this can and must be achieved
is through Micronesia providing the very limited
assistance and inreality by participating with the
United States in maintaining its strategic interests

in the South Pacific intact.

As to limited conflicts in the South Pacific it would appear that Micronesia is not in the path of such conflicts and the chance of Micronesia being involved in them is remote. Now what all this means is that the primary reasons for the United States maintaining a presence in Micronesia will be global deterrence and all that that entails as I have sketched out and that the deployment of troops, weapons, bases, and the like in Micronesia for limited conflicts would be kept to the absolute minimum. All of this costs money - and it is not easy even in the United States to justify excessive expenditures.

Most Micronesians under the perspectives and plans in view, would rarely if ever come in contact with armed forces which we intend to deploy in Micronesia. That is what we see in the broadest prospective. A more detailed review of environmental impacts, the need for the storage of dangerous materials, the introduction of a status of forces agreement, and of actions which we would take during emergencies or crises are matters which will readily fall into place in this limited scheme of preparedness.

I need only quickly touch on them, etc.

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cc: Capt Schuller, (ISA /3 copies)

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