



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

October 10, 1973

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CC: MISS M.V. TRENT
SAIPAN, LNO

Tinian
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Walter V. Hall, Esquire
Charge d'Affaires, a.i.
American Embassy
Suva

Dear Vance:

Your letter of September 28 requested guidance on how to handle a letter from the University of the South Pacific Students Association. My basic instinct is to tell them that the US Government will consider their letter once they have learned to spell. That probably would not go over too well. I suppose the next best thing is to call them in and go over a few basics with them, using the following guidance, and the public materials I enclose.

-- Tinian Island is a lightly populated (about 800) island in the Mariana Islands District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Other than geographic proximity, it has no links to Guam, which is a separate US Territory.

-- We are presently negotiating with the Marianas, and with the other districts of Micronesia, toward the termination of the trusteeship agreement, and a new political status for those islands. The negotiating goal of the Mariana Islands, as determined by plebiscites and by resolutions of the elected district legislature, is political union with the United States as a Commonwealth. The negotiating goal of the five remaining districts of Micronesia (Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape, and the Marshalls) is free association with the United States -- similar to the Cook Islands' relationship with New Zealand. The US has accepted these goals, and the present status negotiations are basically directed at working out the details. Any agreements reached between the US and Micronesian negotiators will have to be submitted to the people of those islands for consideration in an act of self-determination observed by the UN.

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-- We are also negotiating for use of part of Tinian Island for possible future development of US defense installations. The precise character of these installations has not yet been determined. However, if the Mariana Islands choose to become part of the United States, they must expect to accept the obligations that go with that status, including contributing to the security of the United States, and to our defense commitments in the Pacific.

-- The Association's letter speaks of the "right" of "protection from foreign exploitation especially so where a country is helpless to the might of a nuclear power which uses its riches to buy the will of the people they govern."

This language does not take into account the fact that the US has supported, as a central tenet of foreign policy for nearly 200 years, the right of self-determination of dependent peoples. Nor does it take into account the fact that the US obligated itself, in signing the trusteeship agreement for Micronesia, to develop the people of Micronesia toward self-government or independence. The latter is an obligation we are meeting. As indicated above, the future political status of these islands (and any US use of land in those islands) is a matter for negotiation, will require mutual agreement, and in no circumstances will be imposed on them by the United States.

-- The Association letter refers to Guam University students being frustrated with our "present and proposed military activities" on Tinian. It might be pointed out that, to our knowledge, only a minority of Guam University students has at any time taken any position on the Tinian issue, and relatively few of these students have been from the Mariana Islands. It is also worth pointing out that many and perhaps most of the Mariana Island students at the University of Guam have supported on various occasions their political leaders' efforts to negotiate a Commonwealth arrangement with the United States.

Vance, I leave it to you on how best to handle your student friends. An oral discussion along the above lines might be the best arrangement, but there would be no objection to a letter along the above lines. If you are pressed (in a face to face meeting) on the

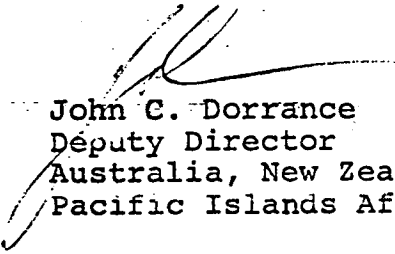
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question of nuclear weapons, you might point out that (a) as a matter of US national policy, we neither confirm nor deny the presence of nuclear weapons at US defense installations; and, (b) the question is moot, as no installations presently exist, and none will for some years to come -- even if we do reach agreement with the Mariana Islands on use of Tinian for defense purposes.

We expect that in time you, as well as Wellington and Canberra, will be receiving more queries and statements of this sort. There is also the need to brief the GNZ, GOA, and GOF more thoroughly on how and where we stand. We hope in the near future to develop a packet of briefing materials which could then be kept up to date.

Lots of Luck,



John C. Dorrance
Deputy Director
Australia, New Zealand and
Pacific Islands Affairs

Enclosure:

Briefing materials.

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GIST

—A quick reference aid on U.S. foreign relations primarily for Government use. Not intended as a comprehensive U.S. policy statement.



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BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC

No. 98

1. Background: The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia) encompasses a land area of less than 700 square miles, scattered over some 3 million square miles of ocean and more than 2,000 islands lying in three major archipelagoes: the Carolines, the Marshalls, and the Marianas. Guam, the largest island in the Marianas, is not part of the Trust Territory. It is an unincorporated territory of the U.S.

These strategically-located islands were governed by the Japanese between the two World Wars under a League of Nations mandate. Converted into military bases by the Japanese in World War II, they were captured by allied forces. In July 1947 the UN placed the area under US trusteeship, initially administered by the Navy Department, then transferred in 1951 to the Department of the Interior.

2. Government: Executive and administrative authority for the government is vested in a High Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Government is structured on the theory of a separation of powers. Since 1965 territory-wide legislative authority has resided in the Congress of Micronesia, elected by the people of the various districts. The judicial authority is independent of the executive and legislative branches and is vested in the High Court and district and community courts.
3. Negotiations looking toward agreement on a new status for Micronesia which serves the long-term welfare and needs of Micronesians have been intensified since 1971 when President Nixon appointed Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams to act as his Personal Representative for Micronesian Status Negotiations.

The Joint Committee on Future Status of the Congress of Micronesia (JCFS), on behalf of five of the six districts of the Trust Territory, has reached agreement with the United States on a partial draft compact. The sixth district, the Mariana Islands, has requested, and the U.S. has agreed to, separate negotiations leading toward a close and permanent union with the U.S. under a Commonwealth arrangement. In a joint communique at Palau in April, 1972, the U.S. and the JCFS agreed, in principle, that the future relationship between Micronesia and the U.S. will be determined by a Compact of Free Association based on the sovereign right of the Micronesians to choose their own future in free association with the U.S. In July, 1972, the Congress of Micronesia directed its negotiators to explore an independence option also.

4. U.S. policy: Since 1969, the U.S. has expanded economic, social and educational development programs in Micronesia and promoted an increasing measure of self-government. The U.S. favors an

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orderly transition to self-government and termination of the trusteeship on a timetable acceptable to both parties. It is the U.S. position that the trusteeship must be terminated for all parts of Micronesia simultaneously. The U.S. will retain responsibility for Micronesian foreign affairs and defense under the proposed Compact of Free Association. U.S. authority in these fields is necessary to carry out our responsibilities in the Western Pacific and the world for the maintenance of peace and security.

5. Draft compact: In defense matters under the partial draft Compact of Free Association agreed to thus far by both parties, the U.S. would have:

- responsibility for Micronesia's defense,
- the right to deny the use of Micronesia by third powers for military-related purposes,
- the right to continue to utilize Kwajalein Atoll testing facilities and an option to establish a supply and logistics base in the Palau District, should contingencies require, in order to support U.S. security responsibilities in the Pacific Ocean area.

On other matters under the draft Compact:

- The people of Micronesia have the right to adopt their own constitution and form of government, provided they remain consistent with the provisions of the Compact.
- The Government of Micronesia shall have full responsibility for and authority over the internal affairs of Micronesia.
- Future land acquisition by the U.S. shall be in accordance with Micronesian laws and through mutually agreed procedures. The Micronesian Government will guarantee speedy negotiation for the temporary use of land in emergency situations.
- The U.S. shall have responsibility for Micronesia's foreign affairs, including negotiation of treaties, but it shall negotiate and conclude international treaties or agreements relating exclusively or predominantly to Micronesia only on the request and with the consent of the Government of Micronesia.
- The Government of Micronesia and Micronesian citizens will be free to negotiate and sign contracts which do not involve direct inter-governmental obligations and responsibilities, and Micronesian participation in regional and international organizations shall be permitted.
- Unilateral termination of the Compact by either party would be possible after a specified period.
- Upon termination of the Compact, current land leases to the U.S. would continue in effect for their originally designated term and arrangements would be made to protect larger U.S. security interests in the area.

FURTHER REFERENCE:

United States Foreign Policy 1971 and 1972, Secretary of State Rogers' reports to the Congress (Dept. of State Pubs. 8634, 8699).

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SECOND SESSION

SAIPAN

MAY 15 - JUNE 4, 1973

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MARIANAS POLITICAL STATUS
NEGOTIATIONS

SECOND SESSION

SAIPAN
MAY 15 - JUNE 4, 1973

OFFICE OF MICRONESIAN STATUS NEGOTIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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**STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE FRANKLIN HAYDN WILLIAMS
CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN DELEGATION AT THE OPENING PLENARY
SESSION OF THE MARIANAS - U.S. STATUS TALKS MAY 15, 1973**

Senator Pangelinan, members of the Marianas Political Status Commission, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen: As the representative of the Executive Branch of the United States Government and speaking on behalf of all the U.S. delegation, I would like to say how happy we are to be here to join with you again in the common task of fashioning a new political status for the northern Mariana Islands. Since our last meeting in December 1972, we have been busy, as you have, preparing for the days of discussion and decision that lie ahead of us.

In this process we have sought the assistance and the advice of concerned executive Departments and Agencies in Washington, key members of the Congress of the United States, and the White House. In every quarter and at every level the American Government appreciates the aspirations of the people of the Marianas and welcomes the prospect of their membership in the American political family. I thus bring you warm greetings from both the Executive and Legislative branches of the United States Government.

As we move from ceremony and the preliminaries to the substance and the practical realities of framing an agreement, I think it would be useful at the beginning to keep in mind the larger perspectives of Pacific and world affairs. It should be remembered that the U.S. has certain legal responsibilities for the maintenance of peace and security in the Pacific Ocean area and clear legal rights and powers to enable it to carry out these responsibilities.

At the same time, the U.S. has assumed certain obligations to the people of the Trust Territory - to promote their social, political and economic well-being and to provide them with an opportunity to choose their own political future. These are clearly set forth in the Trusteeship Agreement and the Charter of the United Nations.

I would like to assure you that the U.S. intends to live up to its responsibilities as well as its obligations.

With respect to the latter the U.S. has encouraged political unity in the IIP and sought to promote a common future political status for all of Micronesia. This was the policy consistently followed by the U.S. until last April when the decision was finally made to respond positively to the repeated requests of the Marianas District for separate status talks. It was not easy to make this exception. It was based on the long post World War II history of the desire of the people of the Marianas for political union - a desire that had been expressed over a period of twenty years to the United States, the United Nations and more recently to the Congress of Micronesia. It was based on the conviction that in view of this long history, refusal of the Marianas' request and forcing them into a future relationship against their will would constitute a denial of their own right of self-determination.

These efforts culminated in the opening session of the Marianas Political Status negotiations which took place on Saipan last December. The December session was characterized by warm expressions on both sides of the table and a determination to move forward expeditiously toward your goal of political union with the United States.

Our task now is to translate these expressed sentiments, the language of past resolutions and petitions, and the results of referenda into the precise language of agreement defining your future legal status within the American governmental system.

Initially your stated preference ran toward political union with the Territory of Guam. Later your representatives supported the concept of Commonwealth and the offer put forward by the U.S. to all of Micronesia in May 1970. After a study of possible status alternatives you have informed us that Commonwealth is now your preferred position. We want your choice to be representative of the wishes of your people. We are confident that your desire for political union can be realized under a Commonwealth arrangement within the guidelines laid down in the American Constitution.

We pledge ourselves to work with you toward this end. We look on the task as a common one - as a joint effort. We do not view these talks as adversary proceedings.

We hope that we will be able to move forward steadily toward an agreement. Over the period of time immediately ahead we hope that we will be able to reach preliminary understandings and possibly even tentative language to be included in a draft agreement.

Now we have started; we will want to keep working toward our common objective steadily and purposefully until we have completed a draft agreement which can then be submitted to the people of the Marianas for their approval. At the same time we do not wish to rush you. We feel that it is most important that you and your constituents be given ample time and opportunity for careful and thoughtful consideration of all aspects of the status question.

Here again we share a common responsibility to keep the people informed and to be responsive to their wishes. In the end it will be they who will judge our efforts as they exercise their right of self-determination.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR EDWARD DLG. PANGELINAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE MARIANAS POLITICAL STATUS COMMISSION AT THE OPENING PLENARY SESSION

On behalf of the Marianas Political Status Commission, it is my pleasure to welcome you here to continue the deliberations which we began last December looking toward a close political relationship between the people of the Marianas and the United States.

As you know, each member of this Commission approaches this solemn assignment with a full sense of personal responsibility. Each of us may have a different background or different constituents, but the members of this Commission are united in their determination to do what is best for the people of the Marianas. We cannot escape—or delegate—this responsibility. Nor do we want to. The development of a new political status for the people of the Marianas—in a secure and close political relationship with the United States—is a challenge worthy of any man's abilities and best efforts. The Commission accepts this challenge with enthusiasm.

I can assure you that the members of this Commission have prepared diligently for this session of negotiations. We have already delivered two detailed position papers to you on the subjects of political status and economics. The Commission looks forward to your careful consideration of these papers and the opportunity to explore them further with you in our working sessions. The Commission is continuing its deliberations on other important matters and other position papers may be prepared. We have assumed that this method of preparation would assist in making these negotiations concrete and mutually productive. I am confident that our initial working sessions will confirm our expectations in this regard.

The members of this Commission are well aware of the complexities involved in these negotiations. We recognize that there are areas where agreement will come easily and others where the differences will seem at first glance to be insurmountable. I can assure you that this Commission is prepared to discuss all issues with an open mind and to negotiate in good faith. We are not looking for deceptively simple solutions to difficult problems. Neither our constituents nor our descendants would tolerate such action by this Commission. Our report must go to the District Legislature and then to the people of the Marianas. Every member of this Commission wants to be able to defend the product of our negotiations with confidence and pride. Our work together in these negotiations can produce an agreement which will bring honor to your government and enable the people of the Marianas to achieve in full measure the democratic ideals long symbolized by the United States of America.

JOINT PRESS RELEASE BY SENATOR EDWARD DLG. PANGELINAN AND AMBASSADOR FRANKLIN HAYDN WILLIAMS, CHAIRMEN RESPECTIVELY OF THE MARIANAS POLITICAL STATUS COMMISSION AND THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO THE MARIANAS STATUS TALKS.

May 17, 1973

A series of informal discussions between our two delegations in Saipan last week initiated the current phase in our continuing joint endeavor, begun here last December, to create lasting ties between the Mariana Islands and the United States. Those informal exchanges provided an opportunity for preliminary consideration of most of the major topics bearing on the Marianas' future status, including such matters as the nature of the political relationship, finance, self-government, public land, land

alienation, and U.S. military land requirements. Both sides found the sessions useful as they prepared for the resumption of the formal talks this week.

The formal discussions were renewed in a plenary session May 15. Each side pledged to work earnestly to design a Marianas-U.S. relationship which will reflect the desire of the peoples of the Marianas for close association and will be beneficial to both the Marianas and the United States. In lengthy working sessions yesterday morning and afternoon and again today, the delegations have taken up that task. In a constructive atmosphere characterized by free, frank, and searching exchanges, we have discussed the nature of our future political ties. We have already identified substantial areas of agreement and are now examining some of the more complex legal and constitutional aspects of the political relationship.

Both delegations plan to give equally intensive consideration to such other major topics as finance, arrangements for the protection of local interests in land, U.S. land requirements, and enactment and implementation of the new status agreement.

The delegations have preliminarily discussed land and U.S. military requirements in the Marianas but have not yet exchanged position papers or any kind of documentation on the subject. The nature and extent of these requirements is a subject for negotiation which we expect to review in great detail.

Ambassador Williams made it clear as early as October of 1971, at Hana, Maui, Hawaii, that to the extent feasible the U.S. wishes to concentrate on Tinian Island any military facilities it might establish in the Marianas. Ambassador Williams restated that position here in Saipan last December. These requirements are extensive. But the U.S. is not asking for exclusive use of all of Tinian. Furthermore, Ambassador Williams wishes to state categorically that the U.S. Government has no plans whatever to give the U.S. military responsibility for the civil administration of Tinian, as alleged in recent news reports.

Chairman Pangelinan emphasized that the Marianas Political Status Commission includes two representatives of Tinian. He stated that all fifteen members of the Commission are determined to represent and protect the interest of all the people of the Marianas, including the people of Tinian, in their status negotiations.

Both the Marianas Political Status Commission and the U.S. Delegation are committed to undertake full consultation with the people of Tinian before any final decisions or agreements are made regarding the use of land on Tinian for military purposes. After this matter has been fully discussed in these negotiations, representatives of the Commission and the U.S. Delegation will schedule appropriate meetings with the people of Tinian to disclose these plans in detail and solicit their views.

JOINT PRESS RELEASE

May 19, 1973

Ambassador Haydn Williams and Senator Edward Pangelinan, Chairmen respectively of the American and Marianas Delegations, both expressed today satisfaction with the progress that had been made during the past week in the five working sessions of the two delegations. The twice-a-day meetings involving long hours of free questioning and frank exchange with full participation on both sides have produced so far, according to the two Chairmen, a clearer understanding of each other's positions on a number of substantive issues relating to status. The agenda and all of the working discussions to date have been centered on the essential elements and the basic nature of the political relationship between the United States and the Marianas. Recent sessions have concentrated on such topics within this heading as the source of political status, the degree of internal autonomy or self-government, the applicability of the U.S. Constitution and U.S. laws, national security and foreign affairs, representation in Washington, citizenship and nationality, the federal judicial system, and features of a Marianas constitution.

A meeting of a special subpanel of legal experts from both sides was called for today to explore further various technical questions and the application of federal legislation and laws. Tomorrow afternoon the Marianas Delegation will be the guests of the American side at a late afternoon picnic on Managaha Island. The next working session of the two delegations will be held Monday at 10 a.m.

The Nature of the Political Relationship

1. The future political relationship between the Marianas and the United States would take the form of a commonwealth arrangement, as defined by a formal political status agreement. Under this agreement, the future Marianas Government would exercise a maximum amount of self-government consistent with relevant portions of the United States Constitution and federal law. Sovereignty over the Marianas would be vested in the United States.

2. Fundamental provisions of the formal agreement establishing the commonwealth relationship would be subject to modification only by mutual consent. The parties have agreed to explore alternative methods to implement this mutual consent requirement.

3. Article IV, section 3, clause 2 of the United States Constitution would apply to the future political relationship between the Marianas and the United States, subject to the two delegations arriving at an acceptable arrangement under which modification of fundamental provisions of the formal agreement establishing the commonwealth relationship is made only by mutual consent and subject further to the reservation of the Marianas Political Status Commission that it will explore means to reconcile the plenary powers of Congress under Article IV, section 3, clause 2 with the exercise by the Commonwealth of the Marianas of maximum self-government with respect to internal affairs.

4. The future Marianas Government would be established under a constitution of the Marianas. This constitution would be drafted by a local constitutional convention and would be subject to the approval of the people of the Marianas. The Marianas Constitution would include a bill of rights and provide for the separation of powers and a popularly elected chief executive. The Marianas Constitution, as initially drafted and approved by the people of the Marianas, would be subject to approval by the United States Congress for consistency with the relevant provisions of the United States Constitution, legislation establishing the commonwealth arrangement, and any other relevant federal legislation. Constitutional amendments would not require approval by the United States Government, although federal courts would be competent to pass on the consistency of such amendments with relevant provisions of the United States Constitution and of federal law.

b. The United States would have responsibility for and complete authority in the fields of defense and foreign affairs. In this regard, the advice of the future commonwealth government on international matters directly affecting the islands would be considered by the United States Government and the United States would support the membership of the Marianas in regional or other international organizations concerned with economic, cultural, or comparable matters of concern to the Marianas to the extent such organizations permit such representation. The Marianas would also be able to establish offices abroad to promote local tourism or other economic or cultural interests.

6. With respect to judicial matters, the new Marianas Commonwealth would have the right to establish local courts to handle cases arising under local law. The operation of these courts, if established, would be compatible with the federal court system and consistent with applicable federal law. The jurisdiction of the United States District Court in the Marianas would be at least the same in the Marianas as it would in a state.

7. Recognizing that the question of Marianas representation in the United States Congress is ultimately a matter for decision by that body, the United States delegation has agreed to support a request by the Marianas for its own non-voting delegate in Congress. The parties have agreed to explore a common approach to the United States Congress on this subject.

8. Article IV, section 2, clause 1 of the United States Constitution relating to "privileges and immunities" would apply in the Marianas, subject to appropriate limitation in the formal status agreement to assure that the ability of the future Marianas Government to preserve control of the land of the Marianas in the hands of Marianas citizens will not be compromised. Citizens of the Marianas would be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. Article IV, section 1 of the United States Constitution relating to "full faith and credit" would apply with respect to the Marianas as if it were a state. The requirements in the United States Constitution of indictment by grand jury and of a jury trial in civil cases need not be made applicable in the Marianas. The Marianas Political Status Commission will study further which additional provisions of the United States Constitution should be made expressly applicable in the Marianas.

9. Marianas residents would have the opportunity of becoming United States citizens. The parties have agreed to study further, through a joint working group of lawyers, the status to be accorded those residents of the Marianas who might not wish to become American citizens.

10. There would be continuing dialogue after establishment of the commonwealth, on the needs and interests of the Marianas. The parties have agreed to discuss, at a later stage in the negotiations, whether to provide for formal periodic review of all aspects of the relationship between the Marianas and the United States.

11. The question of whether certain major areas of federal legislation will apply in the Marianas may be dealt with explicitly in the formal agreement establishing the future political status of the Marianas. These areas include taxes, immigration, customs, banking, social security, maritime laws, labor standards, and the postal service. The parties have agreed that the joint working group of lawyers will study federal laws in these and other areas to determine whether and how their application in the Marianas should be circumscribed by the formal status agreement and whether that agreement might provide generally for resolving questions as to the applicability of future federal laws in the Marianas.

12. At some future date a joint commission would be established to study and make recommendations on the applicability in the Marianas of the large body of federal legislation and regulations which will not be specifically addressed in the formal status agreement.

Economics and Finance

1. The objectives of a long-term economic development program for the Marianas should be:
 - a. to facilitate an orderly transition to the new political status;
 - b. to build toward an adequate social and economic infrastructure;
 - c. to provide necessary public services and programs; and
 - d. to encourage and to promote the future economic development of the Marianas.

The United States is agreed in principle to assist the Marianas in the attainment of these objectives in order to achieve the ultimate goals of raising significantly the per capita income of the people of the Marianas and moving the Marianas progressively toward economic self-sufficiency.

2. The accomplishment of the above objectives will require systematic long-range planning to identify specific economic priorities and evaluate financial needs and potential local sources of revenue (particularly as they may be substantially affected by proposed military activities in the Marianas) in order to develop estimates of the quantum of financial support from the United States which might be necessary for the new Commonwealth to achieve self-sufficiency.

3. The two delegations discussed such a preliminary planning effort including such matters as land cadastral program for the Marianas, preparation of a physical plan, a government reorganization plan, an economic and social development plan, and legal planning in such areas as political education, preparation for a Constitutional Convention, and development of initial legislative programs. The United States will agree in principle to finance this planning effort, subject to the outcome of a review of such questions as timing, the range of activities contemplated and funding procedures, to be undertaken by a joint working group on economics and finance.

4. The parties have agreed that special attention will be paid to finding means to implement a land cadastral survey program in the Marianas as soon as possible.

5. The parties are agreed in principle on the need for United States financial assistance for capital improvement programs, for start-up costs associated with the new Commonwealth and for government operations and programs until the people and the government of the Marianas can meet the financial responsibilities of self-government from their own resources. Although the United States believes that long-term support for the Marianas can best be assured by the extension of appropriate federal programs and services to the Marianas and by direct grants approved annually through the normal federal budgetary process, the United States is prepared to agree, subject to the approval of the United States Congress, to provide financial support over an initial period of years at guaranteed fixed levels, in addition to the normal range of federal programs for which the new Marianas Government might become eligible. The parties have agreed to explore the exact framework through which such a commitment can be implemented.

6. Reliable estimates of the levels of required United States financial assistance cannot be determined until after further study of the needs of the Marianas and their anticipated revenues. Although the extensive preliminary planning efforts discussed above will address these subjects in greater detail, the parties have agreed that the joint working group on economics and finance referred to above, will study specific questions relating to the long-term financial requirements of the Marianas, including the following:

- a. the likely nature and extent of internal revenues in the Marianas;
- b. the impact on anticipated revenues of current United States plans for construction and operation of military facilities in the Marianas;
- c. the impact on anticipated revenues of foreseeable growth in the economy of the Marianas;
- d. the capital improvement needs and economic development goals of the Marianas;
- e. the costs of government operations and programs in the Marianas; and
- f. the amount of federal funds that could be made available to the Marianas through certain current federal programs available to the states and territories.

Future Uses of Land in the Marianas

1. The two delegations devoted several meetings to discussion of the question of land and concluded that a firm basis for further progress in this important substantive area had been established. Both sides agreed that it has been possible to develop meaningful understanding as to the significant principles involved although a number of important questions still remain to be resolved in future discussions.

2. With regard to public land, the United States reiterated its prior commitment to return to the people of the Marianas the land now held in public trust just as soon as questions of a legal, technical, administrative and timing nature can be resolved. These are now being examined as part of a larger study of the early return of public land in all the districts of Micronesia. If that study is delayed, priority attention will be given to the Marianas.

3. The United States agreed to work with the Marianas Political Status Commission to establish an effective means for preventing land in the Marianas from being alienated to persons not of Marianas ancestry.

4. With regard to United States military land requirements, the Marianas Political Status Commission again acknowledged the oft-stated United States need for land in the Marianas for defense purposes and agreed to negotiate with the United States in good faith on meeting that need. The United States agreed to approach the matter in the same spirit. The Marianas Political Status Commission agreed in principle to make land available to the United States, with the question of the extent of such land and the terms under which it is to be made available still to be negotiated.

5. The Marianas Political Status Commission agreed in principle that a small, uninhabited and inaccessible island could be made available as a United States target area, as Farallon de Medinilla is now being used. The United States would continue its joint use of Isley Field on Saipan. Other needs are still under discussion.

6. It was the understanding of both delegations that the Marianas Political Status Commission would be prepared to negotiate with respect to that portion of Tinian required by the United States for military purposes. In this connection, means would have to be found to assure that social and economic conditions evolve in a manner compatible with the mutual interests of both the civilian and military communities.

7. During the forthcoming recess in formal talks between the two delegations, further discussions will be held at a technical level to clarify and refine the United States proposals in detail. In this connection, the United States has agreed to further examine its proposals for military land requirements in the light of the comments of the Marianas Political Status Commission. Similarly the Marianas Political Status Commission has agreed to give further consideration to the United States military land proposals.

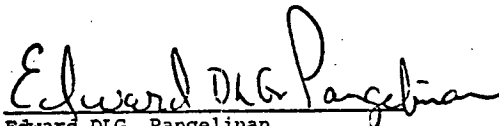
8. The United States will send a small group of engineers to the Marianas to make necessary preliminary on-the-spot surveys. These actions are necessary in order to facilitate the planning process. In this regard, the United States offered assurances that it has no intention of taking further action to implement its military land proposals so long as this matter is still under negotiation with the Marianas Political Status Commission.

9. The parties agreed to establish a consultative group to discuss the detailed plans for military and related land use in the Marianas as they are developed and to consult with the people directly affected by those plans. The people of Tinian will be represented in such a group.

Future Meetings

The Chairman of the Marianas Political Status Commission and the President's Personal Representative agreed that the two delegations would meet again to pursue all of these matters further as soon as possible, probably in the late summer or early fall. Meanwhile talks will continue at the technical level on the subjects indicated above.

Date: June 4, 1973

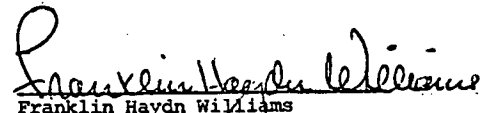

Edward DLG. Pangelinan
Chairman, Marianas Political
Status Commission

Marianas Political Status Commission

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Mr. Vicente N. Santos, Vice-Chairman
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Mr. Vicente T. Camacho
Mr. Herman O. Guerrero
Mr. Francisco A. Hocog
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Franklin Haydn Williams
The President's Personal Representative
for Marianas Status Negotiations

United States Delegation

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Mr. Thomas Johnson
Colonel William Kenty
Mr. Harman E. Kirby
Mr. Herman Marcuse
Colonel James P. McCarthy
Mr. James P. Samaritano
Colonel Athol M. Smith
Miss Mary Vance Trent
Mr. Thomas Whittington