

RANDOM POINTS FOR BRIEFING OF UN VISITING MISSION

1. Soviets voted for the Trusteeship over Micronesia; the resolution establishing the Trusteeship was unanimous.
2. Relationship of former dependent peoples (except for Bhuton) to former administering power which might be relevant to Micronesia - U.S. case:

which was never administered by India

(a) British West Indies - Independent, but agreement with the British giving the latter the right to move into these islands militarily if regional stability demands.

(b) Cook Islands - Free Association with New Zealand; New Zealand handles defense and foreign policy.

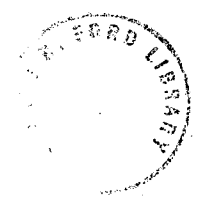
(c) Western Samoa - Independent, but foreign policy is handled wholly by New Zealand as "agent" of Western Samoa.

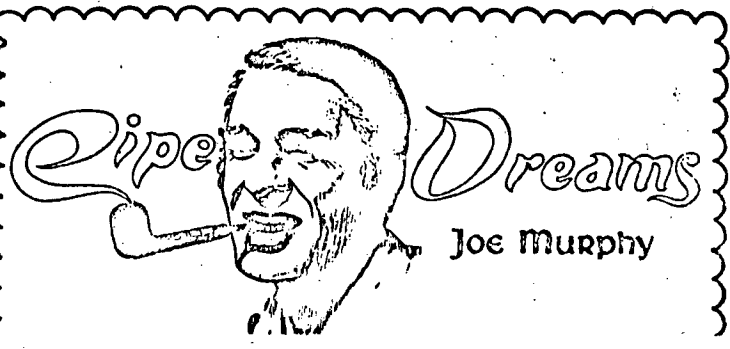
(d) Brunei - Independent, but British handle foreign relations.

(e) Bhuton - Independent, has own army, is a member of the UN, but "agrees to be guided by the advice of India in foreign affairs".

3. Bill Crowe has already covered with you orally Ambassador Williams' reply at Barbers Point to Salii's question about whether the U.S. had a position on independence. Relevant language of the Ambassador's reply: "As I said earlier, our common efforts have been directed solely toward Free Association, and as a result, the U.S. Government has not addressed this issue. I do not know what my Government's position will be."

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I don't know Roger Gale, or at least I can't remember him. Apparently, he was once Chairman of the Department of Political Science at the University of Guam, and is now teaching Micronesian History and Culture at the University of California at Berkeley. He recently returned to Micronesia on what the Pacific News Service calls a "fact-finding" trip, and wrote a series of stories about Micronesia and Guam. The "stories" I find, are more fiction than fact. They certainly are biased in favor of the Micronesian, and against the U.S. military. One already appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle, disguised as a "news story", which isn't exactly the case. Let me point out a few of Mr. Gale's foibles.

"Saipan, Micronesia—It has become almost commonplace here to see small groups of Japanese businessmen and American military planners drinking in the same bars. They do not always know each other, but they are working together, as a part of a U.S.-Japanese agreement to secure permanent control of Micronesia."

That's news? Or opinion?

He says: "Until a few years ago travelers stopping over at Guam had to land at night so they would not be able to see any of the secret military installations on the island." Gee, all the time Pan Am was saying that they landed at night because of scheduling. I was really terrified when I first landed at NAS, and saw all those military installations, like the weather planes.

And more: "Although it is rare to find a phone off-base that works, Guam is the center of more electronic wizardry than almost any other place on earth. The island is criss-crossed with hundreds of acres of antenna farms, and golf-ball like communication domes litter the landscape. There are so many sensitive electronic transmissions that the Navy forbids the local TV station from broadcasting at adequate power for fear of interference with its operations." Hugh Barton will be glad to hear that.

Gale continues: "Even more military installations are planned for Guam, which, along with the surrounding islands of Micronesia, is to be the main link in the new US defense line stretching from the Indian Ocean to Japan. In connection with this growth, the US Congress has for the first time since World War II appropriated more funds to the Navy than either the Army or the Air Force. As a result, within the next few years this Navy domain will probably replace Okinawa as the major American military bastion in Asia."

He writes: "The Navy has announced plans for a \$100 million ammunition complex to be built at Sella Bay, Guam's last unspoiled area. A long tunnel carved through the dramatic cliffline above the Bay will connect the facility to the Naval Magazine in the center of the island. US Army Generals from Okinawa have been pushing the Navy to start construction so that nuclear weapons stored on Okinawa in violation of the US-Japan Security Agreement can be moved to Guam."

He goes on to tell me more stuff I didn't know about: "Two new Navy electronics reconnaissance squadrons have already been moved to Guam, one of them being specifically charged with making mid-ocean contacts with Polaris submarines underway. Hundreds of units of new housing are being built, but the Air Force has to house some of its offers in the new Japanese luxury hotels, and some enlisted men have to live in tents. At the northern end of Guam, Western Electric recently completed a hush-hush submarine detection system for the Navy which uses amplified pick-ups on an underwater cable stretching all the way to Hawaii. Additional automated communications facilities are now under construction. Within the next few years Guam will become homeport for some of the Navy's new LHA troop-assault ships being built by Litton Industries. These LHA's will patrol Asian waters, returning to Guam for replenishment and repair. In addition there is talk of transferring some of the ship repair installations from Subic Bay in the Philippines to Guam. Even now, six or seven South Vietnamese ships can be seen in Apra Harbor undergoing repairs."

In what he calls "Guam's Last Stand", Gale says: "Guamanians earn American wages, but enjoy few of the rights other American do. They are subject to the military draft, and on a per capita basis more of their young men have killed in Vietnam than from any US state. Nevertheless, they have no representation in Congress, and cannot vote in US presidential elections." Do you think we should tell Congressman Won Pat about this? Other items from Gale's new story include: "On an island only one-tenth the size of Delaware, there are four nuclear weapons storage depots, one of which is located directly across from the civilian air terminal." And, "There is still no FBI or Secret Service on Guam, but the CIA recently opened an office innocuously located in a teacher's housing complex." And "Now that there are almost a dozen luxury hotels on the island, and four airlines bring a total of 20 flights daily, the Guamanians feel less reliant on the US military's paternalistic largesse."

Gayle also reports that Standard Oil of California has already announced plans for a \$30 million oil refinery for Tinian, another development that somehow escaped my attention.

He concludes with the final paragraph: "Some Guamanians expect that Guam will some day become the 51st state. If that were to happen, the power of the military to exploit Guamanians would be severely limited. One Guamanian teacher summed up a common feeling: 'Many of us want to become Americans not because we want to be absorbed into American culture, but so that we can protect ourselves better against the military. This is more important than ever now that the Navy has its eyes set on Sella Bay, the last part of the island we can call our own.'" Typically, Gale didn't mention the teacher's name in his story.

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