

UN Trusteeship Meeting

6/18/73

Notes
J.M.W. Jr.

ITEMS FROM PETITIONS

- Pedro: CG not under TT Government but under U.S. military jurisdiction.
- Aus/Mang/ Pang: Differences between free and close association. Termination/Citizenship/JCFS request.
- Aus/Mang: Effects of move of TT HQ
- Claims -

ITEMS FOR RECORD

- MDC future on Tinian
- What happens in event Micronesian compact terminated?
- Future negotiations on land -

FOLLOW UP ITEMS

- Local distribution of Visiting Mission Report in TTPI. (HICOM said same as 1970 report).
- New schedule on return of Eniwetok -

ITEMS FOR CLOSING REMARKS

- Rebuttal on Amaraich. (See attached)
 - Include Pedro on Coast Guard under item regarding no reports to Trusteeship Council on U.S. military activity.
- Defferences between close and free association.
- Effects of move of TT Government from Saipan.
- Response on claims petitions.
- Fix record on what options are when compact of free association is terminated.
- Fix record on future land negotiations (maybe under Amaraich rebuttal).
- UNDP

Photocopy from Gerald R. Ford Library



6/18/73

POINTS FROM GENERAL DEBATE

- Insufficient thought on physical separation of capital - 4(c)
- Marianas should be free to go back to Micronesia if they reject close association arrangements - OK
- Need for JCFS negotiations to resume as soon as possible - FR/UK
- Need for greater political effort - UK/FR
- Details of referendum premature, but need to consider - FR
- U.S. policy framing unity to Carolines and Marshalls - AUS

USSR REBUTTAL

- No progress on self-government/status talks at impasse because of unacceptable U.S. conditions (U.S. colonial domination).
- Micronesian 4 principle choice and not needed by U.S. which
(inconsistent)
advanced conditions insistant w/Trusteeship Agreement, U.N. Charter, will of Micronesians and Resolution 1514.
- At Barbers Point, U.S. insisted on delay in talks, said not prepared to consider independence of TT, which was Micronesian objective.
- Talks conducted in secrecy with no reports to Trusteeship Council other than results -
- Marianas talks contrary to Charter and desires vast majority of Micronesians.
 - Violations of U.S. obligations at administering authority
 - Violation of Article 6, GA Resolution 1515.
 - Cant end TT for one part only.
- Decry military bases and continuation of nuclear tests in Marshalls.
- U.S. incorporating Micronesia into U.S. by means of free association.

Photocopy from Gerald R. Ford Library



AMARAICH STATEMENTS ON POLITICAL STATUS

- p. 23 1. Although no formal action taken by COM at special Ponape session of COM on report of JCFS, many (97 of those members who did speak were opposed to sections on Foreign Affairs and Defense).
- p. 24 2. As direct result of COM action in passing SJR 117(91) U.S. terminated talks at Barbers Point saying it was not prepared to discuss independence.
- p. 26 3. Further efforts to meet with U.S. have failed because of continued U.S. efforts to get land in Palau for military purposes which was opposed by people of Palau. Palauan leaders said they would consider military land only after all public land returned.
- p. 25 4. Micronesian interests are fundamentally different from those of the U.S.. Question is whose interests are to be accomodated to the interests of the other.
- p. 25 5. Vast majority of the Micronesians want no part of the U.S. military and want to be left alone and in peace.
- p. 26 6. Goal is neutralized Micronesia which will not be used as battle ground. Can be done if all nations in Pacific want peace and work for it.
- p. 26 7. Public land doesnt belong to Government and never did.
- p. 29 8. No assistance forthcoming for constitutional convention despite FHW pledge at Hana.
- p. 30 9. U.S. policy of continued delay.
- p. 31 10. U.S. failure to report to Trusteeship Council on its military activities in Micronesia.
- p. 31 11. U.S. openly encouraged separate Marianas talks in defiance of COM and open contempt of Visiting Mission Report.



U.S. disregard for Micronesian unity

- policy of "divide and conquer".

Visiting Mission

1. U.N. has traditionally opposed fragmentation of Trust Territories.
2. Place for Marianas' status to be discussed is in Congress of Micronesia -

Photocopy from Gerald R. Ford Library



GENERAL DEBATE - June 14, 1973

UNITED KINGDOM- Barbers Point abortive session.

- No point in placing blame.
 - TC to note present and examine future projects.
 - land for military purposes.
 - What kind of status subject of next round.
 - On land "mildly comforted" by May 8th = Hawaii talks.
 - Return complex - can it be solved by end of summer?
 - If not will Salii resume talks?
 - : Is it a set assumption that free association the thing?
 - Members of JCFS by no means decided on what they want in way for future status -
 - Part of voices raised fro independence.
 - Amaraich indefinite response - Chairmen want to complete compact
 - Confident U.S. will respond favorably to independence request.
 - Still some delay till TT ended.
- Meanwhile self-government should not be interrupted or slowed down.
- Need constitution.
 - COM should give priority to _____ funds.
 - Intensify political education efforts.
 - Marianas - See text.

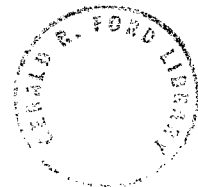
Insufficient thought on (separatism?)



AUSTRALIA

- AUS:
(McIntyre)
- Dont agree with all opinions in report - different emphasis
 - U.S. position favoring unity for all parts (FHW quote).
 - All Micronesia administered as one unity from beginning.
 - But Marianas have made views irrevocably clear and constitution must reflect that wish.
 - Hope COM will give its post facto blessing.
 - Note U.S. position on no separate end on Trusteeship.
 - On JCFS, should reach finality as soon as possible.
 - Land may not be so difficult.
 - Also, need generous financial support in future.
 - Understand independence sentiment among some members of COM and people.
 - Australia thinks Free Association best, since well give time to reassess in future.
 - State of economy central to this choice -
 - Should not postpone economic decisions till final decisions made on political status.
 - Better to be generous now.

Photocopy from Gerald R. Ford Library



France: Status:

- Situation of uncertainty
- Option of independence not demanded by COM since '69
 - nor has U.S. rejected this possibility
 - 94% public come from U.S. subsidies
 - so independence not to be taken lightly
 - Varied typed of independence and self-government
 - Need to find formula to satisfy both parties
- Need to have negotiations resume as soon as possibly
- Need to check acceptability of solution to voters
- Need much more political education effort
- Premature to raise questions of referendum type, etc.
- Marianas
 - Separatist trend not a new fact
 - Special in TTPI
 - Opening of negotiations hard on rest of Micronesia
 - JCFS stall aided start of Marianas and JCFS
 - should start again with Marianas
 - Micronesia open to
 - COM said separate status for Marianas OK if JCFS solution unacceptable to them
 - No precedent for Southwest Africa
 - Note U.S. pledge for simultaneous termination
- Economic aid should be enough to let stand on feet politically



USSR

- Micronesian desire to free from U.S. colonial domination.
- Micronesian attempt to speed up self determination not supported by U.S.
- Regret no progress achieved on poli
- Talks at impasse-
- Reason: unacceptable conditions put forward by U.S.
 - 4 Principles of Micronesia:
 - U.S. proposals to retain territory under U.S. control.
 - U.S. conditions inconsistent with will of Micronesians and TT Agreement.
 - Referred to Resolution 1514.
- COM in Ponape recognized talks not in interests of Micronesia, after concluding talks.
 - At Barbers Point, U.S. insisted on delay of talks -
 - U.S. said not prepared to consider independence of TT.
 - Independence was objective of Micronesians.

(In event did not come then in for USSR let me repeat

- In middle U.S. stated talks with Marianas
- * - Understand secrecy with no one informed on progress - only results.
- * - Doesnt provide record of talks.
- Note U.S. never refused to consider independence
- Attitude of USSR will be determined after final results in light right of people to self determination and independence.
- * - Future can be decided only by S. C.
- On Marianas - cant be considered as lawful - contrary to Charter and desires of vast majority of people of Micronesia.

Photocopy from Gerald R. Ford Library



- Violation of U.S. obligations as administering authority
- Paragraph 6 of Resolution 1514 says, " Any attempt aimed at destruction national unity incompatible with U.N. Charter".
 - TT also, indivisible entity and cant end Trusteeship for one part and not others.
- USSR supports 166 on insuring national unity
- No progress towards self-government.
- Military bases and construction of nuclear tests in Marshalls.
- Chap 7
 - Military and strategic importance has increased since abandonment of bases in FE especially Okinawa.
- Incorporation of Micro in U.S. by means of of free associa-
tion.
- U.S. fosters separatism, especially in Marianas.
- Flagrant violation of Trusteeship Agreement and
 - Policy of divide and rule.
- Intolerable delays by U.S. in violation of Article 76 on development of territory.

