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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#1 NSAM	NSAM 145 Secret <i>open 3-29-90</i> 2 p	4/18/62	A
#2b NSAM	<i>duplicate of #1 open 3-29-90</i>		
#3a letter	Harlan Cleveland to John Carver Secret <i>open 7-24-90 NLJ 90-132</i> 5 p	9/16/64	A

FILE LOCATION

National Security File
National Security Action Memorandums
NSAM 145, New Policy for the US Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Box 1

RESTRICTION CODES

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Mr. Bundy (3)

April 18, 1962

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NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM NO. 145

TO: The Secretary of the Interior
The Secretary of State
The Secretary of Defense
The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

SUBJECT: New Policy for the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

1. From 1947, when the United States undertook the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as a United Nations Trusteeship, until 1961, the U.S. has carried out its obligations to the inhabitants of the Territory in such a manner as to change as little as possible their customary way of life. The present administration has recognized, however, that fundamental changes have been taking place in the outlook of the peoples of the remaining dependent areas and in the attitude of the rest of the world toward these areas, bringing with it a recognition of the need for a greatly accelerated program of political, economic and social development. The obligations of the United States under the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement must be reconsidered in the light of these facts of international life.

2. Under the terms of the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement, the United States is committed to the preparation of the people of the Trust Territory for self-government or independence, according to the freely expressed wishes of the people. It is unlikely that the Trust Territory could ever become a viable, independent nation. Accordingly, I have concluded that it is in the interest of the United States that the Trust Territory be given a real option at the appropriate time to move into a new and lasting relationship to the United States within our political framework. This, then, should

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority 85-482 (NSC)

By Dut, NARA, Date 3-29-90

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be our goal. If it is to be accomplished, the people of the Trust Territory must become an educated people, prepared to exercise an informed choice, which means a choice by people capable of weighing the realistic alternatives. There is an urgent need for the initiation of programs leading to the improvement of education, as a first step. In addition, improvements in other public services and the economic development of the Trust Territory are as important, if not as urgent.

3. I request the Secretaries of the Interior, State, Defense and Health, Education and Welfare to designate representatives at the Assistant Secretary level for a Task Force to develop, and put into effect, the programs necessary to carry forward the general policy set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Memorandum. A member of the White House staff will be available to sit with the group to assist in its work. The representative of the Department of the Interior will serve as Chairman. Its responsibilities will include the identification of special problems requiring further investigation. It will, as necessary, draw upon the resources of other agencies of the Executive Branch, and will consult with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on the additional funds required to carry out the policy described herein.

4. The Task Force will bear in mind the importance to the United States of (a) the attitude of the United Nations, the Trusteeship Council, and the neighboring countries of the Pacific toward the United States as the trust administering power; (b) the security requirements of the United States in the area; and (c) the U.S. long-term objectives of developing the Trust Territory as a viable territory permanently associated with the United States and enjoying a standard of living consistent with such association.

/s/ John F. Kennedy

Copy furnished:

The Secretary of the Treasury
The Director, Bureau of the Budget

cc: Gen Taylor, Mr Bundy (3), Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Forrestal, Mr
C Johnson, NSC Files, White House Files

~~SECRET~~

Bromley Smith
NSAM-145 S

2

April 12, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY ROWEN,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Harry --

This is the Committee termination action that raises a question on the right procedure to be followed on committees that are established by Presidential NSAM's. I don't know how this particular action was handled or what clearances it received, but as a matter of substance my own personal view is that the need for the Trust Territory Task Force, or something similar, still exists. The problem has not been solved and there still continues, in my view, to be a need for some means to coordinate the actions of Defense, State and Interior as they relate to the Trust Territory.

I understand that E. J. Kahn, one of the senior editors for the New Yorker magazine, is about to publish a long article in several installments covering his recent extensive travels in the Trust Territory. This may well trigger off another flurry of governmental interest as well as renewed attention in the Trusteeship Council and the United Nations.

I suggest that if any department recommends the termination of a committee that was established by means of an NSAM, the recommendation be checked with the Bundy office (Bromley Smith would be the best contact point) before the recommendation is transmitted to the President for approval.

Charles E. Johnson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Enclosure 3

2a

February 25, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

I have reviewed the recommendations for termination of certain committees which were submitted to you by agencies pursuant to Bureau of the Budget Circular A-63. I hereby approve the termination of the following committees:

AID Coordination Advisory Group


Armed Services Committee of the President's People-to-People Program

Interdepartmental Committee on the Long Range Petroleum Study

Interdepartmental Committee on the Soft Coal Industry

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Task Force ✓

Please notify the appropriate officials of my decisions.



C. Johnson

26

April 18, 1962

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The Secretary of Defense
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DECLASSIFIED

Authority FD-482 (acc)
By DCAT, NARA, Date 3-29-90

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/s/ John F. Kennedy

6/24/63 - cy Paul Daly, R. Corps.

Copy furnished:

The Secretary of the Treasury
ceTLEAD Taylor, Mr. [unclear] (5), Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Forrestal, Mr.
C Johnson, NSE Files, White House Files

5/10/62 - cpy to Attorney General
3/20/63 - cy. by CEG to Mr. Matlack, AID
3/21/63 - cy. by CEG to Director, USIA; Bureau, USA - 5/16/63

*6/5/61 - Abba Schwartz
State Dept.*



S/S 13101

IN REPLY REFER TO:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

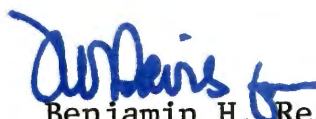
WASHINGTON

September 18, 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: State Department Comments on the
Proposed Order of the Secretary
of the Interior entitled "Legislative
Authority for the Congress of
Micronesia, Trust Territory of the
Pacific Islands."

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Harlan Cleveland to Assistant Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver which sets forth the Department's comments on the proposed Secretarial Order to establish a Congress of Micronesia. In view of the importance of this action to the achievement of the policy goals expressed in NSAM 145, Dated April 18, 1962, you may be interested in the Department's concerns expressed therein.


Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

As stated.

NSAM 145
X815
1. Belk
2. Jim Thompson
3. C.E. Johnson
4. Ret.
3

SEP 16 1964

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Dear John:

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to review the proposed Secretarial Order concerning "Legislative Authority for the Congress of Micronesia, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands." I recall that we both agreed when we discussed the matter earlier that the Order would be a significant landmark in the history of the Trust Territory.

We have reviewed the Order in the light of: (1) the basic commitments of the United States under the terms of the Trusteeship Agreement; (2) the importance of this action concerning the Trust-Territory of the Pacific Islands to the posture of the United States in the current international political climate; (3) the reasoned recommendations of the 1964 Visiting Mission of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, of the 1963 Survey Mission commissioned by the President of the United States, and of the Council of Micronesia; and (4) perhaps most important, the basic United States policy goals for the future of Micronesia as stated in National Security Action Memorandum 145, dated April 18, 1962. You will readily see from our comments that we have been guided by the fact that we are dealing at this time with but the first step in the progression toward self-government, that is, a body created to school the elected representatives of the Micronesian people in the responsibilities and the realities of legislative activity.

As you may recall from my earlier memorandum on this subject, the Department of State does not believe that the United States will be able to maintain its relationship with this strategic area without very costly and unpopular action, unless we are able to demonstrate that continued association with the United States is clearly the will of a people who have been given a reasonable opportunity to know what they are doing when asked to make such a decision.

The Honorable

John A. Carver, Assistant Secretary,
Department of the Interior.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NIJ 90-132

By ing NARA, Date 7-20-90

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-2-

The establishment of the Congress of Micronesia will constitute an important first step in this direction. In these terms, I must say frankly, the Order does not appear to provide an adequate challenge to prospective Micronesian legislators to dip their hands into the hard business of responsibly deciding (even if only as a court of first instance) issues central to the development of the political entity we are trying to create.

To present the Order in the most positive light, we believe a statement by the Secretary of the Interior at the time of promulgation can be used effectively. We hope such a statement is under consideration and should very much like to see it before release because of its importance to our international position.

Apart from the proposal for a Secretarial statement, the Department of State recommends, for the reasons set forth above, the following revisions of the proposed order:

(1) Preamble - We suggest the addition of an ultimate preambular paragraph along the following lines: "WHEREAS, the establishment of such a legislature will represent a substantial step in the promotion of self-government for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and will provide experience for the further progressive achievement of this objective;"

(2) Section 4 - Legislative Powers of the High Commissioner:

A statement should be added to this section making clear that the High Commissioner, when referring to the Secretary of the Interior for approval of legislation which he has introduced as "urgent" and which has not been enacted by the Congress of Micronesia, shall include a statement from the Congress as to why it was unable to enact such legislation.

We recommend also that this section be retitled "Authority of the High Commissioner" in order to avoid the impression of a legislative power competitive with the Congress being established.

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-3-

(3) Section 5 - Budget:

We believe the Congress of Micronesia should have the responsibility for debate on, formulation of amendments to, and approval (or adoption) of the budget prepared by the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for presentation to the Secretary of the Interior. Unless the Congress is given this responsibility, we shall not be able legitimately to state that the Congress is actually participating in the budget process and, by extension, in the planning for the future of Micronesia. Should the Congress err in judgment, the High Commissioner through his veto power and the Secretary of the Interior can of course reverse its judgment, as indeed can the United States Congress. Such a provision could hardly be considered a derogation of authority or responsibility of this government, or an encroachment on the authority of the United States Congress to dispose of United States-appropriated funds. It would provide that indication of our earnest which was most outspokenly requested in the recommendations of the 1964 Visiting Mission.

(4) Section 12 - Legislative Sessions:

We feel that the thirty-day limitation on the single annual regular session of the Congress will appear arbitrarily restrictive unless it is clear that this period can and will be extended by the High Commissioner for good cause. A statement to this effect by the Secretary at the time of promulgation could be made, but it would be much more effective to provide for such extension upon petition by three-fourths of the members of the Congress.

(5) Section 14 - Veto by the High Commissioner:

It would be wise to avoid the possibility of any impression that a bill twice vetoed by the High Commissioner could die without review by the Secretary of the Interior through a pocket veto. This problem could be adequately met by recalling in the Secretary's promulgation statement that as a matter of policy and practice, the Secretary has always taken positive action in such cases.

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(6) Section 19 - Compensation:

The proposed compensation to members of the Congress for only those days spent in regular or special session gives no impression of provision for continuing or special legislative committee activity at other times, even though the Order appears to authorize such activity. We continue to feel this need could be met most effectively by providing an annual salary to members, as recommended by both the Solomon Survey Mission and the 1964 Trusteeship Council Visiting Mission. Such a measure would have the additional and equally important effect of emphasizing the importance and stature of the legislative role and would strengthen demands on members, an effect cogently analyzed in the Visiting Mission Report. If practice elsewhere makes this impossible, provision should be made for per diem payments for official legislative activity at times other than regular or special sessions.

(7) Section 24 - Effective date:

In view of the very short time remaining for pre-election activity before November 3, and in the light of the concern expressed in the Trusteeship Council that there be adequate time allowed for the election campaign, the first elections probably should not be held before January 1965.

(8) Provision for Amendment:

We believe the implicit power of amendment in the Order should be made explicit by the addition of a new Section 26, along the following lines:

"Section 26. Amendment. The Congress may, during any regular session, by a two-thirds majority vote of the membership of each House, recommend to the High Commissioner the amendment of any part of this Order. The High Commissioner shall promptly transmit such recommendations, together with his own recommendations thereon, to the Secretary of the Interior."

The present Section 26 would then become Section 27.

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(9) Sections 11, 12, and 19 - General Comment:

We wonder whether enough attention has been given to the recommendations of the Presidential Survey Mission and the 1964 Visiting Mission regarding the need to draw on all available human resources for membership in the Congress, and the need to provide a stipend adequate to attract the depth of commitment which will provide full-time attention to the needs of the heterogeneous population of Micronesia. Section 11 of the Order seems to disqualify many educated Micronesians who perhaps could better serve their people as full-time legislators, but who would require at least the right to stand for election without jeopardy to their jobs, and the assurance of a comparable salary should they be elected.

If any of our views pose questions for the Department of the Interior, we should be most happy to discuss them with you.

We recognize that some of the recommendations set forth above go beyond what the United States provides for its own non-self-governing territories. With Micronesia, however, we are dealing with a United Nations Trust Territory which we hope to develop as an area permanently associated with the United States. You will agree, I am sure, that, if we are to achieve our common goal, we must proceed in a manner which commands the support of objective international opinion.

Warmest regards.

sincerely,

/s/

Harlan Cleveland

IO:UNP:DRMorris/DEMCHenry/L:UNA:RBBilder:rem
9-15-64 -

Clearances: FE - Miss McNutt
UNP - Mr. Buffum

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

7/13
JUL 13 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BUNDY

Special Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Subject: Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

During our recent preview of the 1966 budget, we noted that the Department of the Interior's program plans for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands anticipate continuing the existing level of funding. You may recall that last year a survey mission headed-up by Anthony Solomon recommended a stepped-up program for the Territory. This recommendation was based on the need to improve public services in the Territory to reasonably acceptable levels prior to a plebiscite by which the people would determine their future political status or affiliation. The accelerated program was keyed to a 1968 target date for the plebiscite. The Defense and State Departments both advocate an early date for the plebiscite. I believe the National Security Council is in a better position than we are to determine whether there is a need for a change in the Interior Department's plans to accommodate Defense and State Departments' interests relating to a plebiscite.

There are several problems to overcome if it is decided that the program should be accelerated. The present \$17.5 million ceiling on appropriations for the Territory would need to be raised - legislation to raise this ceiling has not been proposed by the Interior Department. The administrative organization in the Territory would also have to be strengthened. Interior has made some effort to do this, but has not been entirely successful.

If the Security Council feels that Interior's present plans should be modified, Secretary Udall should be advised so that the new plans can be integrated with the fall budget preparation.

Kermit Gordon

KERMIT GORDON
Director

DECLASSIFIED

Authority Group 4
By Dut, NARA, Date 3-2-90

GROUP 4
DOWNGRADED AT 3-YEAR INTERVALS;
DECLASSIFIED AFTER 12 YEARS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

SEP 18 1964

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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Proposed Order of the Secretary
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/s/ J. W. Davis/

fu
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosure:

As stated.

4959

Clifton

Clifton

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SEP 25 1964

**MEMORANDUM FOR Major General C. V. Clifton
Military Aide to the President
The White House**

The attached letter was sent over here for appropriate reply. The letter asks for the President's views, as a candidate, on the Naval Repair Facility at San Diego. I believe it would be more appropriate for someone on the White House Staff to reply. Attached is the original correspondence and a proposed reply.

SIG

**Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
The Special Assistant**

Attachment

JAC/es

58

DRAFT

My dear Mr. Armstrong:

The President has asked that I reply to your letter of August 28, 1964 in which you asked several questions related to the inactivation of the San Diego Naval Repair Facility.

As you know, the Secretary of the Navy has replied to other inquiries from you on this same general subject. We are in accord with his views.

I believe you are aware of the basic considerations which led to the decision to inactivate the Naval Repair Facility. An estimated \$1.4 million annual savings will result by eliminating fixed overhead costs at San Diego. Work ordinarily assigned to San Diego can be assigned to other yards already bearing fixed overhead costs, without any significant increase in such costs. Military readiness and our military posture will be maintained and improved at decreased cost.

Assignment of work to yards other than the Naval Repair Facility may, in some instances, affect the morale of San Diego based crews. However, it is not expected that the home port of any ship will be changed solely as a result of the Repair Facility inactivation.

Sincerely yours,