

RONALD REAGAN LIBRARY

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Biography

Ronald Wilson Reagan was the 40th president of the United States and served from January 20, 1981, until January 20, 1989. After graduation from Eureka (Illinois) College in 1932, Reagan began his career as a radio sportscaster and newspaper sportswriter in Des Moines, Iowa. In 1937, following a successful screen test, he became an actor who appeared in more than 50 films over the following three decades. After military service during World War II, he returned to Hollywood where he became active in liberal causes and in 1947 was elected president of the Screen Actors Guild. In 1962 he joined the Republican Party and became a crusader for conservative causes and candidates. He won a landslide victory over California's incumbent governor, Edmund G. Brown, in 1966 and was reelected to a second term in 1970. He ran unsuccessfully for the Republican nomination for president in 1976, but in 1980 he secured the nomination and, with running mate George H. Bush, defeated incumbent President Jimmy Carter. He is remembered as a conservative president with respect to domestic issues, striving for a balanced budget, reduced federal spending and taxes, and reduction of the high rate of inflation that existed when he took office in 1981. He was successful in many of these areas, demonstrating an ability to compromise with his political adversaries and a facility for communicating persuasively with the American public. His administration featured a strengthening of U.S. military forces and a policy of confronting the Soviet Union on a range of issues that was widely criticized at the time by political opponents in the United States and many U.S. allies in Europe. With the benefit of hindsight, however, President Reagan's foreign policies were credited in later years with contributing significantly to the dissolution of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s.

Nature of Document Search

We visited the Reagan Library on January 24-26, 2005. With the assistance of the Library archivists we were able to identify a large number of files relating to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Micronesia, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshalls, and Palau. Many were found in the general collection entitled White House Office of Records Management (WHORM), where the Subject File included many pertinent files under the State Government – Territories and Islands category. The collection's Country Files contained files relating to the Marianas, Marshalls, and Federated States. Also in the

WHORM files were materials that had been generated, or retained, by various separate offices in the White House, including the Office of Public Liaison, Office of Governmental Affairs, Office of Counsel to the President, Office of the Counselor to the President, Office of Legislative Affairs, and Office of Public Affairs. An equally impressive group of files were identified in the materials relating to the activity of the National Security Council. Most of these files were found in the records of the NSC Executive Secretariat, the Asian Affairs Directorate, the NSC Country Files, and the files of the national security adviser and members of the NSC staff who worked on issues relating to Micronesia, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the negotiations between the United States and the Marshall Islands, Palau, and the Federated States of Micronesia that took place during the Reagan Administration.

Most of these materials were not available for inspection during our visit in January 2005 because the materials either had not been processed by the archivists or, if processed, were classified and could not be released until the responsible federal agency had declassified the document. According to the Library archivists, the delay in processing the documents of the Reagan Administration, which ended in January 1989, was due to inadequate staff resources and the procedural requirements of the Presidential Records Act of 1978. This legislation was enacted as a result of the dispute regarding the ownership of, and access to, the papers of President Nixon and applies to President Reagan and all subsequent presidents. It gives the outgoing president virtually unlimited discretion to withhold presidential records as defined in the statute from public disclosure for the first 12 years after the end of that president's administration. In the Reagan Library's case, this period ended in 2001. After that point, researchers are required to resort to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) to obtain access to unprocessed or withheld documents.

Before leaving the Reagan Library, we submitted 17 separate FOIA requests. The number of individual requests reflected the volume of relevant materials not presently available and the Library's preference for specific and limited requests. The Library's prompt responses to our requests were both encouraging and disappointing. The Library reported that the archivists had discovered responsive documents to all of our requests except one, and that in a few instances the volume was such that the Library intended to divide the request into segments of approximately 800 pages and perform the necessary review and notifications required under the Presidential Records Act (and implementing regulations) one segment at a time. However, the Library advised that some of our FOIA requests for unprocessed documents were placed in the non-classified queue, where it could take at least 46 months to begin processing these requests. With respect the FOIA requests seeking classified documents, the Library informed us that it could take at least 58 months to begin processing these requests. We requested that the Library process our requests on an expedited basis because of the nature of the grant supporting the project from the CNMI Council for the Humanities, the non-commercial nature of the project, and the opportunity provided by our project to secure wide distribution of the Library's documents to teachers, students, researchers, and repositories in the Western Pacific. This

request was denied because it did not meet the criteria for expedited processing set for in the Freedom of Information Act.¹

Highlights of Reagan Library Documents

Although the documents obtained from the Library to date probably constitute less than one-fifth of those that we requested, they do reflect some of the major issues faced by the Reagan Administration with respect to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. It was during this administration that compacts of free association were finally negotiated with the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia; the trusteeship agreement was terminated in 1986 with respect to the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia; and the covenant, including the grant of U.S. citizenship, was fully implemented in the Northern Mariana Islands.

Micronesian Status Negotiations

Shortly after taking office, the Reagan Administration recognized that examination of U.S. policy regarding the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was necessary. In March 1981 the administration created a new Interagency Group on Micronesia chaired by Under Secretary of State James L. Buckley. As members of Congress became aware of this review of American policy towards Micronesia, one Democratic member of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs urged that the new administration build on the progress made during the Carter Administration, pointing out that discarding the current draft compact would not serve any useful negotiating objective and “is likely to be seen as evidence that the United States is in no hurry to terminate the trusteeship, despite the fact that the trusteeship relationship is a conspicuous anachronism in present-day world politics.” The recommendations of the Interagency Group on Micronesia regarding U.S. policy were approved by the Senior Interdepartmental Group on Micronesia on August 6, 1981, after resolving a dispute regarding the institutional arrangements for managing the future relationship with Micronesia within the executive branch. The recommendations, including a formal directive for presidential approval, were forwarded through the national security adviser, Richard V. Allen, for consideration by the president.

Memorandum, March 17, 1981, Buckley to Agencies

Letter, July 30, 1981, Solarz to Buckley

Memorandum, August 7, 1981, Bremer to Senior Interdepartmental Group

Memorandum, August 18, 1981, Bremer to Allen

¹ The FOIA requests are attached to this file.

On September 21, 1981, President Reagan approved National Security Decision Directive Number 10, entitled “The Future Political Status of Micronesia.” The four-page directive, made available with a few redactions, asserted that U.S. interests were best served by seeking termination of the trusteeship agreement at the earliest possible date on terms acceptable to both the U.S. and the Micronesians. It declared that the U.S. “will inform the Micronesian governments that it accepts the initialed Compact and the initialed subsidiary agreements as the basis for conclusion of the political status negotiations, provided that the remaining subsidiary agreements are negotiated to mutual satisfaction.” The directive stated that the administration favored early termination of the trusteeship “but need not establish a deadline for so doing.” The directive set forth U.S. positions on a series of less important issues, approved the institutional framework proposed by the Senior Interdepartmental Group, and declared that it superseded early directives from the Carter Administration to the extent that they conflicted with this one. A few days later, the White House issued a press release summarizing the president’s decision and indicating that a U.S. delegation, headed by Under Secretary Buckley, would meet with Micronesian representatives in Hawaii in early October.

**National Security Decision Directive Number 10, dated September 21, 1981
White House Press Release, September 23, 1981, Lilley to Allen**

The Reagan Administration decided to replace Peter R. Rosenblatt, who had served in the Carter Administration, with its own appointee to serve as the president’s personal representative for the Micronesian status negotiations. President Reagan appointed Fred M. Zeder, II, of Hawaii to this position with the rank of ambassador. Zeder was an engineer by training who had worked in several different businesses in Los Angeles, New York and Texas until 1975, when he was appointed director of the Office of Territorial Affairs in the Department of the Interior. He served in that capacity until the end of the Carter Administration in January 1977, following which he moved to Hawaii. President Reagan was informed that this appointment had been approved by Jim Baker, Ed Meese, Mike Deaver, and Pendleton James.²

**Memorandum, October 26, 1981, Haig to President
Memorandum, December 1, 1981, James to President
Letter, December 1, 1981, Reagan to Zeder
White House Press Release, December 1, 1981
Letter, February 11, 1982, Reagan to Zeder**

By mid-1983 the negotiations with the Micronesians had progressed to the point where the administration was considering only a handful of remaining issues. The Interagency Group met on May 25, 1983, to “review progress toward approval of the

² See Willens & Ballendorf, *The Secret Guam Study: How President Ford’s 1975 Approval of Commonwealth Was Blocked by Federal Officials* (Saipan, MP: Micronesian Area Research Center & NMI Historic Preservation Office, 2005) for a discussion of one aspect of Zeder’s earlier tenure at the Department of the Interior.

Compact by the Micronesian states, plebiscite funding, transition and post-Trusteeship management issues, and decide on an initial strategy for submission of the Compact to Congress.” Zeder reported that President Kabau in the Marshalls now fully supported the compact and a plebiscite there might be held as early as September 1983. He reported solid progress in the Federated States of Micronesia and anticipated approval by 80 percent or better of the voters at the upcoming plebiscite on June 21, 1983. With respect to Palau, however, he advised that “Palau remains volatile, and the problem of reconciling the ‘nuclear-free’ provision of its constitution with U.S. defense authority under the Compact remains unresolved.” He planned to meet with a Palau delegation in late June to discuss possible means of resolving the problem. The committee devoted considerable attention to problems of transition involving trust territory personnel and ongoing federal grant programs, as well as post-trusteeship management issues relating to budget and personnel in a new Office for Micronesian Affairs in the Department of State. The Interagency Group concluded that since at least two of the states were likely to have completed the compact approval process by mid-September 1983, the executive branch should submit implementing legislation to Congress at that time.

Memorandum, May 13, 1983, Hill to Interagency Group
Memorandum, June 6, 1983, Hill to Interagency Group

Late in 1983 the Office of Management and Budget requested the views of various federal agencies regarding the draft compact of free association, a draft presidential letter, and a section-by-section analysis. The compact would relate only to the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia in light of the still unresolved conflict between the Palauan constitution and the compact. The deadline for submitting these comments was January 12, 1984, and compliance with this schedule was considered “essential so that the Compact may be transmitted to Congress early in 1984.” Many agencies met, or came close to meeting, this deadline – including the Council on Environmental Quality, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Department of Education, the Department of Justice, the National Security Council, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Agriculture. Zeder’s letter to the Office of Management and Budget emphasized that he and the Office for Micronesian Status Negotiations would oppose any revision to the text of the compact in light of the fact that it is “a government-to-government agreement which was negotiated in accordance with Presidential instructions and policies established by the Interagency Group on Micronesia, and which has been approved in internationally-observed plebiscites.” Interior’s letter suggested revisions to the proposed State Department letter to Congress “to better focus on issues of concern to the members who will be considering the Compact in the hope that it will receive prompt, favorable consideration in the Congress.” Among other suggestions, Interior proposed that the letter deemphasize concerns of importance to the United Nations and Palau’s exclusion from the Compact.

Memorandum, December 29, 1983, Peterson to Agencies
Letter, January 16, 1984, Zeder to Peterson

Letter, January 18, 1984, Montoya to Stockman

A letter to the president from the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources in early February 1984 raised the jurisdictional issue regarding which Senate committee would have authority over future questions related to the freely associated states. The committee's leaders complained that the president's proposed budget had assigned responsibility for economic assistance under the compact to the Department of State without the consultation with the committee that had been promised by the Reagan Administration. They suggested that their committee alone had the experience and expertise to deal with the freely associated states, based on its experience with the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the other insular areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. The committee concluded its letter by complaining about the "cavalier disregard" exhibited by the administration in not informing the committee of its decision and expressed concern about "the mischievous results which will certainly follow from the arrangement now proposed." The White House responded with a brief letter advising the senators that their comments were "appreciated" and that their thoughts on this subject "have been brought to the President's attention and are being thoroughly reviewed."

Letter, February 8, 1984, Johnston to President

Letter, February 16, 1984, Oglesby to Johnston

The complaints of the two senators were taken seriously by the White House staff. The national security adviser informed his counterpart on the domestic front that "there is more than just a turf fight involved" because "Some of McClure's concerns go to the heart of the question of the nature of the Compact, whether or not it deals adequately with U.S. security and other interests, and whether or not the President should put his personal weight and prestige behind the move to get the Compact through Congress." Apart from the letter from the senators, White House officials had been advised to expect a "firestorm" reception when the compact went to Congress "especially in an election year, since the terms of the Compact will lead some to call it a 'give-away' program similar to President Carter's Panama Canal Treaty." Legislative hearings on the proposed compact began in the summer of 1984. Congress failed to take action on the implementing legislation during this session and the compact was resubmitted to Congress on February 20, 1985, after the president's reelection in November 1984. In a letter to the president of the Marshall Islands, Zeder advised that the administration anticipated that the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee would move quickly, without further hearings, to approve the compact and secure full Senate approval. In the House of Representatives the legislation was to be considered by both the Interior and Foreign Affairs committees and Zeder expressed hope that the necessary approvals would be obtained to permit the compact to become effective on October 1, 1985.

Memorandum, March 1, 1984, McFarlane to Darman

Memorandum, July 25, 1984, Hill to Interagency Group

Letter, March 4, 1985, Zeder to Kabua

Serious opposition to the proposed compact developed in the House of Representatives and was brought to the attention of the White House by Congressman Don Young (R. Alaska), the ranking minority member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. He expressed “grave reservations” about the proposed compact, claimed it represented the “failed policies” of the Carter Administration, asserted that it needed overall reexamination “to ensure that it is consistent with our overall goals in the Pacific,” and suggested that the proposal “could damage the President with some of his strongest supporters.” A detailed set of criticisms accompanying Young’s letter was examined by administration officials and a campaign was mounted to deal with them. This included letters from the White House emphasizing that the status negotiations had been initiated in the Nixon Administration and had been subjected to a thorough review at the outset of the Reagan Administration. Letters from the secretaries of Defense, State, and Interior to the House of Representatives and the Senate emphasized the importance of the legislation and urged its approval.

Letter, April 29, 1985, Young to Friedersdorf

Letter, May 13, 1985, Dam, Hodel, and Weinberger to O’Neill

Letter, May 13, 1985, Dam, Hodel, and Weinberger to Dole

Memorandum, May 15, 1985, Short to Risque

Letter, May 15, 1985, Friedersdorf to Young

Letter, May 30, 1985, McCoy to Young

Notwithstanding the administration’s best efforts, amendments were proposed at the House subcommittee level that prompted substantial concern both within the administration and among officials of the future freely associated states. President Kabua of the Marshall Islands advised President Reagan that the proposed amendments “would so radically change the nature of our proposed relationship that the net result would negate and invalidate all the efforts of our governments to reach an agreement respecting the sovereignty of my people and taking into full consideration our mutual security requirements.” This letter was sent by Zeder to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs in advance of the committee’s consideration of proposed amendments to the legislation. The difficulties in securing congressional approval of the proposed compact persuaded the president’s national security adviser that closer coordination was needed within the executive branch “among the various agencies involved with the Micronesian Compact, and for more assertive leadership in dealing with the Congress.” While the proposed amendments were being considered by the House Interior Committee, another House Committee moved to amend the compact to eliminate its tax and trade benefit sections with the encouragement of the Department of the Treasury. This prompted an immediate and strong protest from President Nakayama of the Federated States of Micronesia.

Memorandum, June 7, 1985, Friedersdorf to McFarlane

Letter, June 17, 1985, Kabua to President

Letter, June 17, 1985, Zeder to Murphy
Memorandum, June 26, 1985, McFarlane to Friedersdorf
Letter, July 23, 1985, Nakayama to President

Faced with these congressional challenges, the Interagency Group on Micronesia met on August 28, 1985, to develop an administration position on the House-enacted version of the compact legislation, especially the trade and tax incentive amendments. The committee concluded that it was necessary to accept certain changes to the tax provisions but that the administration should insist that its position on trade matters was necessary to secure Micronesian acceptance to the overall compact package. The goal was to secure Senate approval of a “clean” bill that deviated from the original proposal as necessary to reflect the new tax provisions and then work with the administration’s allies in a conference committee to secure the administration’s other major legislative objectives relating to the House version of the legislation. These efforts, including high-level telephone calls to critical Members of Congress, were eventually successful in securing congressional approval of legislation implementing the proposed compact that was acceptable to the administration. The legislation was passed by the Senate on December 13, 1985, and signed by President Reagan on January 14, 1986.

Memorandum, August 30, 1985, Platt to McFarlane
Memorandum, September 3, 1985, Laux to McFarlane
Memorandum, September 5, 1985, Martin to Platt
Memorandum, December 14, 1985, Oglesby to Ryan
Memorandum, January 9, 1986, Miller to President
Memorandum, January 17, 1986, Turner to Oglesby

Termination of the Trusteeship Agreement

Anticipating that the trusteeship agreement might be terminated as early as 1981, as represented by U. S. officials since the mid-1970s, some federal and TTPI officials, as well as Micronesian leaders, were concerned about the impact of termination on programs deemed of particular importance. The U.S. Department of Education, for example, questioned the impact of certain compact provisions on the continuing eligibility of individuals in the trust territory to participate in federal postsecondary education programs. Another program at risk was the historical preservation effort under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which had been extended to the trust territory. In October 1981 the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in Washington D.C. submitted a lengthy report to the president which described the ongoing preservation programs in the trust territory, identified the damage to historic properties in Micronesia that might occur upon termination, and recommended measures that might be taken by the United States to reduce or eliminate such damage without impeding the process of termination. Several years later, as Congress was considering the proposed compact, the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers passed a resolution urging Congress to amend the pending legislation to continue support for the historic preservation programs of Micronesia during the 15-year life of the compact of free association.

Letter, October 20, 1981, Aldrich to President
Memorandum, October 4, 1983, Kraut to Elmendorf
Resolution, March 26, 1985, National Conference of State Historic
Preservation Officers

Several months after the compacts of free association became effective, the new freely associated states expressed concern about the delay in terminating the trusteeship agreement. Amata Kabua of the Marshall Islands reminded the president that if the trusteeship was not terminated by September 30, 1986, certain funds authorized by the U.S. Congress to implement the compact in fiscal year 1986 might lapse and be subject to a lengthy re-appropriation process. The Northern Marianas also urged prompt termination of the trusteeship agreement, pointing out that the Northern Marianas people had approved the covenant eleven years earlier and were still waiting to attain the U.S. citizenship provided by the covenant once the trusteeship was terminated. After months of interagency discussion, the president approved an executive order regarding implementation of the compacts of free association and the allocation of responsibilities for the freely associated states between the State and Interior departments. Because a proposed compact for Palau had not yet been approved by both the U.S. Congress and the Palauan people, the Senior Interagency Group placed before the president a strategy for terminating the trusteeship with respect to the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Northern Mariana Islands. The strategy included an approach to the United Nations Security Council which had to take into account the likely opposition (and possible veto) of the Soviet Union. The proposed strategy was approved by the president and reflected in National Security Decision Directive Number 246 dated October 8, 1986. On November 3, 1986, President Reagan, on board Air Force One flying to Los Angeles from Las Vegas, signed the proclamation placing into full force and effect the covenant with the Northern Mariana Islands and the compacts of free association with the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Letter, August 26, 1986, Kabua to President
Letter, September 26, 1986, Tenorio to President
Memorandum, October 1, 1986, McDaniel to Chew
Memorandum, October 2, 1986, Platt to Poindexter
Memorandum, October 8, 1986, Poindexter to Agencies
Memorandum, October 31, 1986, Miller to President
White House Press Release, November 3, 1986

Implementation of the Covenant

Issues relating to the covenant with the Northern Mariana Islands occasionally found their way to the White House during the early years of the Reagan Administration. For example, Olympio T. Borja as president of the Commonwealth Senate wrote President Reagan in 1983 requesting that the Commonwealth have its own U.S. Marshal

to serve the U.S. District Court rather than a deputy marshal stationed in Guam. He even proposed a candidate for the position, Guy Gabaldon, who he said worked with the president nearly 20 years earlier in connection with the Goldwater political campaign in 1964. On another subject, the documents include a legal memorandum from the Department of Justice concluding that the president had the authority to remove a member of the Commission on Federal Laws for the Northern Mariana Islands. There is no indication in the documents which member of the commission had caused this matter to be considered by the White House.

Letter, March 1, 1983, Borja to President
Memorandum, April 14, 1983, Olson to Fielding

The work of the Northern Mariana Islands Commission on Federal Laws did have some favorable response within the federal government. In late 1983 President Reagan approved legislation that authorized him, subject to certain limitations, to provide by proclamation that the requirements of U.S. citizenship or nationality provided for in statutes listed in the commission's interim report dated January 1982 not be applicable to citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands. Pursuant to this legislation the Department of the Interior submitted copies of a proposed proclamation to the Office of Management and Budget to implement recommendations of the commission. Several agencies submitted comments on the proposed proclamation. The Department of State opined that the proclamation was too broad and, for all practical purposes, would confer benefits of U.S. citizenship upon citizens of the Northern Marianas prior to termination of the trusteeship. State contended that this would violate the trusteeship agreement and proposed that the administration draft a more selective proclamation "suspending U.S. citizenship requirements in those instances where the operation of U.S. law has resulted in particular hardship for citizens of the Northern Marianas." The Commonwealth's representative to the United States weighed in with a request that the president act promptly on the proposed proclamation, complaining that Northern Marianas citizens were being subjected to discriminatory treatment because they were not Americans. The proclamation was revised to incorporate suggestions from State and other agencies and finally approved by President Reagan on June 7, 1984.

Letter, January 11, 1984, Joseph to Stockman
Letter, February 17, 1984, Olson to Cooney
Letter, February 24, 1984, Bennett to Stockman
Letter, March 2, 1984, Tenorio to President
Memorandum, May 17, 1984, Collums to Wirtz
Memorandum, June 1, 1984, Stockman to President
Letter, June 6, 1984, Darman to President

Under the covenant the president was obligated to appoint a representative to meet with a Northern Marianas representative to make recommendations regarding future multi-year financial assistance to the Northern Marianas. On the recommendation of

Secretary of the Interior Clark, the president on August 9, 1984, appointed Richard T. Montoya, the assistant secretary for territorial and international affairs at Interior, to serve in this capacity. Montoya was also appointed as the president's representative for discussions with representatives of the Northern Marianas under Section 902 of the covenant. Some of these discussions proved so heated that they prompted a letter to the president from the Commonwealth's representative in Washington, Froilan C. Tenorio, who worried "that personality clashes, personal attacks, emotionalism, and innuendo have led to increased polarization of the positions of your special representative and the special representative of the governor of the Northern Mariana Islands (NMI)." This criticism resulted in part from Tenorio's view that as the elected "Resident Representative to the United States," he was the only official authorized to speak for the Northern Marianas with the U.S. officials. White House staff subsequently assured Tenorio that, despite "some unfortunate initial misunderstandings," the representatives of both parties were committed to a cooperative exchange of views.

Memorandum, July 25, 1984, Clark to President
Letter, June 10, 1986, Tenorio to President
Memorandum, July 10, 1986, Montoya to Kelly
Letter, July 22, 1986, Card to Tenorio

At the same time that he approved the proclamation making the compacts of free association and the covenant fully effective, the president approved an executive order spelling out the authority of the Secretary of the Interior over the Northern Mariana Islands. The Department of Justice expressed some concern about the timing of the proposed executive order and suggested that "the designation of Interior as the lead agency may aggravate relationships." The executive order was submitted by the Department of the Interior but endorsed by the Senior Interagency Group for Micronesian Affairs, which concluded "that it would be advisable to delineate more precisely the responsibility of the Federal departments and agencies for managing the new relationship with the Northern Mariana Islands after termination of the Trusteeship Agreement." The Department of Justice found the order acceptable with respect to form and legality; it pointed out that "While there is no specific statutory authorization for this order, it is based on the President's general power to allocate within the Executive branch responsibilities that are not by statute vested in a specific department or agency."

Memorandum for the Record, October 29, 1986, prepared by Cooney
Memorandum, October 31, 1986, Miller to President
Memorandum, October 31, 1986, Cooper to White House
Executive Order No. 12572, November 3, 1986, Reagan
White House Press Release, November 3, 1986

Within a few weeks after the president's proclamation on November 3, 1986, a dispute arose with regard to the categories of Northern Marianas citizens who were entitled to claim U.S. citizenship under the covenant. Representatives of the Northern

Marianas complained to President Reagan that the Department of State and other federal agencies were misinterpreting the covenant by maintaining that only persons in the Northern Marianas who were Trust Territory citizens were entitled to U.S. citizenship. The dispute resulted in litigation in the Northern Marianas and proposed legislation in the U.S. Congress; it was eventually resolved in favor of the position taken by the Northern Marianas regarding the Covenant's proper interpretation.

Letter, December 8, 1986, Tenorio to President
Letter, April 26, 1988, de Lugo to President
Letter, April 28, 1988, Johnston to President

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January 26, 2005

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
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Re: FOIA Request #11

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records:

Burgess. Jack
Box 08501 (Mariana Islands)

WHORM Country Files
CO 194 – Mariana Islands
CO 195 – Marshall Islands
CO 196 – Federated States of Micronesia

WHORM
FG 345 – Northern Mariana Islands Commission on Federal Laws

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

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January 26, 2005

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40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re: FOIA Request #12

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records:

National Security Council Country Files
Far East, Trust Territories, Micronesia, Northern Mariana Islands

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

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January 26, 2005

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Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re: FOIA Request #13

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records:

Hicks, Christopher

Box 001-Hicks (Mariana Islands, Commission on Federal Laws)

Jenkins, James

Box 05235 (Mariana Islands)

Box 05238 (Northern Mariana Islands)

Kennedy, Nancy

Box 18150 (NMI Commission on Federal Laws)

Kimmit, Robert

Box 90302 (Legal: Northern Mariana Islands)

Box 90313 (LA: Micronesia)

Lauffer, Susan

Box 19279 (Northern Mariana Islands)

Owen, Deborah

Box 13350 (Northern Mariana Islands)

Presidential Personnel, Office of: Records

Box 18230 (Special Rep. to Recommend Future Financial Assistance)

Rusthoven, Peter

Box 11416 (PJR/Mariana Islands – Citizenship, etc)

OA 11409 (Compact of Free Association)

Spencer, Karen

Box 18705 (Northern Mariana Is. 1987 and 1986)

Waller, David

Box 12680-February 1983; Tabs 50-60 (Mariana Islands, 02/14/1983)

Box 12681-April 1983; Tabs 01-06 (Mariana Islands, 04/19/1983)

Box 12681-February 1983; Tabs 01-13 (Northern Mariana Islands, 02/14/83)

Thank you for your assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

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January 26, 2005

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re: FOIA Request #14

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records:

Daniels, Mitchell
OA 12030; Guam, Jun 84; Territories; Territories Task Force

Goldfield, H. P.
CFOA 580; HPG Micronesia

Hicks, Christopher
OA 9136; Mariana Islands, Commission on Federal Laws

Intergovernmental Affairs, White House Office of Records, 1982-1988
OA 12436; 1984 State Files, Northern Mariana Islands

Meese, Edwin
CFOA 160 (Micronesia)

Williamson, Richard
OA 6179 (Territories)

Small-Stringer, Karna
Box 90371 (Marshall Group)

Thank your for your assistance on this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

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January 26, 2005

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Re: FOIA Request #1

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C.552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and opened Reagan Presidential records:

All documents relating to the drafting of National Security Decision Directive 10, its approval by the President on September 21, 1981, and its implementation. This would include, but not be limited to, documents relating to the following:

- 1) the deliberations of the Interagency Group on Micronesia (IAG) chaired by Under Secretary of State James L. Buckley, which met for the first time on or about March 23, 1981, as reflected in the agenda, minutes and reports resulting from its meetings as well as the reports or recommendations which were prepared for its consideration;
- 2) all pertinent documents relating to the meetings of the Senior Interdepartmental Group (SIG), such as the one which took place on or about August 6, 1981, which considered the general subject of Micronesia as well as the proposed NSDD to be submitted to the White House.;
- 3) the papers forwarded by Jim Lilley to Richard V. Allen by memo dated August 17, 1981, and those (if different) referred to in his memo of September 9, 1981 addressed to Bud Nance; and
- 4) documents relating to the negotiations with the Micronesian representatives (including any documents exchanged between the negotiating parties) conducted by Ambassador Fred Zeder, appointed by the President in 1981 to be his Personal Representative for this purpose who served on the IAG and was staffed by the Office of Micronesian Status Negotiations.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

HOWARD P. WILLENS
4242 Mathewson Dr. N. W.
Washington D. C. 20011

Tel: 202/726-6269
Fax: 202/829-7598
E-Mail: hwillens@aol.com

January 26, 2005

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re: FOIA Request #2

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records:

Executive Secretariat, NSC: NSDD: Records. Box 91310, NSDD 10 (The Future Political Status of Micronesia)

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

HOWARD P. WILLENS
4242 Mathewson Dr. N. W.
Washington D. C. 20011

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Fax: 202/829-7598
E-Mail: hwillens@aol.com

January 26, 2005

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re. FOIA Request #3

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records:

Shoemaker, Christopher. Box RAC Box 002-Shoe. NSDD 10 Future Political Status of Micronesia.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

HOWARD P. WILLENS
4242 Mathewson Dr. N. W.
Washington D. C. 20011

Tel: 202/726-6269
Fax: 202/829-7598
E-Mail: hwillens@aol.com

January 26, 2005

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re: FOIA Request #4

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C.552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records in the following specified collection that relate to Micronesia or the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:

Lenz, Allen J. Mr. Lenz was the Executive Secretary of the NSC and also served as its Staff Director for Coordination in 1981. He attended meetings of the SIG in 1981 and may have participated in the IAG during that year.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

HOWARD P. WILLENS
4242 Mathewson Dr. N. W.
Washington D. C. 20011

Tel: 202/726-6269
Fax: 202/829-7598
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January 26, 2005

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re: FOIA Request #5

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records:

All documents relating to the drafting of NSDD 52, its approval by the President on August 20, 1982, and its implementation. This would include, but not be limited to, documents relating to the following:

- 1) the deliberations of the Interagency Group on Micronesia, including those during its meeting held on August 4, 1982, and prior and subsequent meetings that considered issues relating to Palau;
- 2) all relevant reports and memoranda submitted to the Interagency Group on Micronesia as well as those prepared by it for consideration by other officials or groups, such as the Summary of Conclusions prepared as a result of its meeting of August 4, 1982;
- 3) the deliberations of the Senior Interdepartmental Group, including its review of the work of the Interagency Group on Micronesia, its preparation of SIGM No. 5 – Palau, and a proposed NSDD as referenced in the memorandum dated August 12, 1982, from L. Paul Bremer to William P. Clark; and
- 4) the negotiations between representatives of Palau and U.S. officials headed by Ambassador Fred Zeder regarding the terms of the Compact of Free Association eventually approved by Palau and the United States.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

HOWARD P. WILLENS
4242 Mathewson Dr. N. W.
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January 26, 2005

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re: FOIA Request #6

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records:

Laux, David (NSC Staff and Office Files): Boxes: 90238, 90386, 90387, 90652, 90653.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

HOWARD P. WILLENS
4242 Mathewson Dr. N. W.
Washington D. C. 20011

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January 26, 2005

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re: FOIA Request #7

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records:

Executive Secretariat, NSC: NSDD: Records. Box 91312, NSDD 52 (The Future Political Status of Micronesia Palau)

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

HOWARD P. WILLENS
4242 Mathewson Dr. N. W.
Washington D. C. 20011

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January 26, 2005

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re: FOIA Request #8

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records:

All documents relating to the preparation of NSDD 246, its approval by the President on October 8, 1986, and its implementation. This would include the agenda, minutes, memoranda, reports and other documents reviewed or produced by the Interagency Group on Micronesia at its meetings including, but not limited to, those which occurred on or about May 25, 1983, July 27, 1984, August 28, 1985, and September 6, 1985. It would also include those documents reviewed or prepared by the Senior Interagency Group No. 5, such as those resulting from its meeting on October 2, 1986, and referred to in its memorandum dated October 2, 1986, to John Poindexter.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

HOWARD P. WILLENS
4242 Mathewson Dr. N. W.
Washington D. C. 20011

Tel: 202/726-6269
Fax: 202/829-7598
E-Mail: hwillens@aol.com

January 26, 2005

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re: FOIA Request #9

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records:

Executive Secretariat, NSC: NSDD: Records.

Box 91297, NSDD 246 (The Political Status of Micronesia).

Box 91362, Country File, 1981-1985, Trust Territory of the Pacific, Vol I

Asian Affairs Directorate, NSC: Records. Box 90948 (Micronesia 1985)

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

HOWARD P. WILLENS
4242 Mathewson Dr. N. W.
Washington D. C. 20011

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Fax: 202/829-7598
E-Mail: hwillens@aol.com

January 26, 2005

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

Re: FOIA Request #10

Under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552, as amended), I request access to the following unprocessed and unopened Reagan Presidential records:

Sable, Ronald
Box 90636 (Micronesia/Compact and Free Association)
Box 90643 (Compact of Free Association)
McGrath, C. Dean
Box 15542 (Marshall Islands/Micronesia/Palau)
Box CF1133 (Micronesia Trusteeship – Termination
CFOA 1134 (Treaties)
CFOA 1307 (Marshall Islands/Micronesia)
Paal, Douglas
Box 91839 (Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands)
Box 91938
Box 92240
Neal, Rick
Box 10035
Rostow, Nicholas
Box 92246
Rusthoven, Peter
Box 11431

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Howard P. Willens

DEANNE C. SIEMER, ESQ.
WILSIE CO. LLC
4242 MATHEWSON DR. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20011

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January 25, 2005

DELIVERED BY HAND

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

FOIA REQUEST

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. §552, for the following documents:

Collection: WHORM: Subject file ST State Government, Box 16

File Location: ST 051 State Government – Territories and Islands (4999000-603999)

1. Memo from Grant Green to Melvyn Levitsky; re appointment of someone to federal office, dated 7/27/87, Restriction B1

Sincerely,

Deanne C. Siemer

DEANNE C. SIEMER, ESQ.
WILSIE CO. LLC
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January 25, 2005

DELIVERED BY HAND

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

FOIA REQUEST

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. §552, for the following documents:

Collection: WHORM: Subject file ST State Government, Box 14

File Location: ST 051 State Government – Territories and Islands (313000-341999)

1. Memo from Robert McFarlane to the President; re reply to Tosiwo Nakayama, dated 10/12/85, Restriction A
2. Memo from David Laux to Robert McFarlane; re: reply to letter from the President, 5 pp., dated 10/3/85, Restriction A

File Location: ST 051 State Government – Territories and Islands (342000-366025)

1. Memo from Robert Kimmitt to Max Friedersdorf; re: Don Young's letter, dated 5/21/85, Restriction A.
2. Memo from David Laux to Robert Kimmittl re: Don Young's letter, 2 pp., 5/21/85, Restriction A
3. Memo from David Laux to Robert McFarlane; re Micronesia Compact Bill, 3 pp., dated 9/18/85, Restriction A.
4. Memo from David Laux to Robert McFarlane; re Micronesian Compact, 3 pp., dated 9/17/85, Restriction A
5. Memo from David Laux to Robert McFarlane; re Micronesian Compact, 3 pp, dated 9/17/85, Restriction A
6. Memo from Rodney McDaniel to John Carley; re proposed executive order, dated 4/2/86, Restriction A.
7. Memo from David Laux to Rodney McDaniel re proposed executive order, dated 4/1/86, Restriction A.

Sincerely,

Deanne C. Siemer

DEANNE C. SIEMER, ESQ.
WILSIE CO. LLC
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January 25, 2005

DELIVERED BY HAND

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
40 Presidential Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065

FOIA REQUEST

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. §552, for the following documents:

Collection: WHORM: Subject file ST State Government, Box 15

File Location: ST 051 State Government – Territories and Islands (366027-399999)

1. Telex from correspondent to the President; re the Northern Marianas, 2pp, dated 2/1/86, Restriction B6 (formerly B3)

File Location: ST 051 State Government – Territories and Islands (400000-406474)

1. Memo from DavidLaux to Robert McFarlane; re Compact of Free Association for Micronesia, 5 pp., dated 6/24/85, Restriction B1 (formerly A)
2. Memo from John Poindexter to the President; re Micronesia Trusteeship, 2 pp., dated 9/23/86, Restriction B1 (formerly A)

File Location: ST 051 State Government – Territories and Islands (406475 [1 of 2])

1. Memo from Rodney McDaniel to John Carley; re Marshall Islands

File Location: ST 051 State Government – Territories and Islands (406475 [2 of 2])

1. Memo from Rodney McDaniel to John Carley; re proposed executive order – Management of the Compact of Free Association, dated 4/2/86, Restriction B1 (formerly A)

File Location: ST 051 State Government – Territories and Islands (406476-440090)

1. Case file re Micronesia, 10 pp., dated 9/86, Restriction A

File Location: ST 051 State Government – Territories and Islands (440093-498999)

1. Letter from Amb. Fred Zeder to Alton Keel; re Micronesia, 3 pp., dated 9/26/86, Restriction B1 (formerly A)
2. Memo from Kenneth Kissell to Alton Keel; re Micronesia, 3 pp., dated 9/26/86, Restriction B1 (formerly A)

Sincerely,

Deanne C. Siemer

