



92/30120

Republic of Morac-Songhrati-Meads

Pennsylvania VI Island
Meads Island, South China Sea (Humanity Sea)

REPUBLICA DE CHILE

PRESIDENCIA
REGISTRO Y ARCHIVO

July 20, 1992

The Honr able Boutros Boutros Ghali
Secretary General of the United Nations
The United Nations
NNW York, New York, U.S.A.

ARCH
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SUBJECT: Invasion of MORAC-SONGHRATI-MEADS by members of the U.N. to wit: China, Malaysia, Vietnam, Philippines, etc

Dear Mr. Secretary General,

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| P.A.A. | <input type="checkbox"/> | R.C.A. | <input type="checkbox"/> | W | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| C.B.E. | <input type="checkbox"/> | M.L.P. | <input type="checkbox"/> | V | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| M.T.O. | <input type="checkbox"/> | EDEC | <input type="checkbox"/> | J | <input type="checkbox"/> |

The Republic of Morac-Songhrati-Meads has previously applied for membership in the United Nations, but we have not received any communication from you on that. We have previously complained to you and the Security Council about the horrendous and barbaric aggression of your members cited under 'SUBJECT' above bnt have received no protection for our small and poor state against your giant aggressors.

Morac-Songhrati-Meads has communicated with your giant members and demanded that they cease and desist their invasion to steal our sacred islands spread throughout a large area of sea between Singapore and the Philippines and China and Vietnam. They have disregarded our demands because they are populous, powerful and rich and want to get all of the natural resources of our proud country.

The United Nations was formed precisely for the purpose of preventing this immoral, greedy and corrupt aggression, and thus the character of your members stands as a warning to all of what to expect from the United Nations. Thus you have no choice but to drive out the aforecited aggressors from our sovereign territory that was never questioned until a few years ago when 'oil' was predicted to exist in large quantities under our large territorial waters and land.

Your official, Dr. Mahamoud El-Said has stated repeatedly that the United Nations has the authority and responsibility for stopping the aforecited aggression, and even nonmembers can bring complaints of this type to you and the Security Council. Why have you not done something concrete, material, legal, honorable and courageous?

We enclose for your convenience copies of various maps made by various private entities of their idea of the shape and territory of the Republic of Morac-Songhrati-Meads. However, none of them have ever got it completely correct. For example, the island of Okinawa in the North is part of our territory, and the people there are not Japanese but Morac-Songhrati-Meadsians. The territory of North Borneo, also called Sabah, is part of the indisputable territory of Morac-Songhrati-Meads. That territory does not belong to either the Philippines or Malaysia. The island territory of Hong Kong does not belong to either China or Great Britain. It is part of Morac-Songhrati-Meads and we allow self-government to operate there, as exists at the present time. China cannot get Hong Kong in 1997, as they now claim, neither will it ever get our Hong Kong Islands. Involvement therein by Great Britain is with our consent. Another large island near Hong Kong is also part of Morac-Songhrati-Meads.

This area is not the so-called South China Sea. It is the South NON-china Sea, and its true and exact name is The Humanity Sea, and the Meads-Spratly Sea, and you should cease and desist continuously and erroneously using the false name China Seas. You are legally and morally required to immediately inform the aforecited invading UN members to get out of our sacred islands and go back and stay back in their mainland territories.

Respectfully yours, C. D. Aran, Secretary of Foreign Affairs

FLYING TIGERS INTERNATIONAL

Agana, Guam - Canal Zone

June 1, 1992

Reply To:
P. O. Box 1094 - Old No.
P. O. Box 2095 - New No.

The Ambassador of the United States of America
The United States Embassy
Roxas Boulevard, Manila, Philippines

Dear Sir:

The reputation of the Department of State is very poor, and does not give any American Citizen any encouragement to believe that it would do anything to protect the property rights of American Citizens outside U. S. territory. Notwithstanding, the undersigned is compelled to ask the U.S. Department of State for unlimited protection of his real estate property in Asia, and which real property is outside the territorial boundaries of any other country, including the Philippines, Japan, China, Taiwan, Brunei, Malaysia, and Vietnam.

Consequently this letter to the American Ambassador to the Philippines is about the illegal and immoral and corrupt claim and occupation and construction upon the islands owned exclusively by the undersigned outside the territorial limits/boundaries of the Philippines set by the Treaty of Paris of 1898 which set the territorial limits for the Commonwealth of the Philippines and finally the Republic of the Philippines.

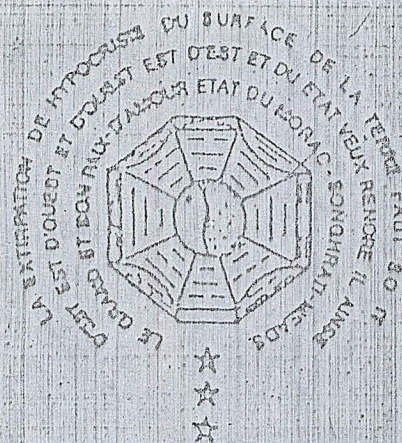
The said islands are commonly known as the Meads-Spratly-Paracel-Humanity Islands, and the Philippines while admitting for many years, ever since they were first mentioned in the media, that it does not own or have any claim to said islands, starting with President ~~Magsaysay~~ and Chief of Staff Gen. Vargas, it changed under Marcos in the late seventies, and finally began to test the waters to see how much they could steal. I could not stop them, and was highly prejudiced by my ownership and claims, increasingly so as more and more Filipinos have been brainwashed, indoctrinated and thought-controlled on this matter-- leading to present plans to further injure me because the facts that reveal my ownership also expose the outright corruption and efforts to steal my island real estate-outside-the-boundaries-of-the-Philippines by the Philippine Government.

Ownership has resided in my family for over a hundred years, and now resides exclusively in me. Consequently I must take all possible action to protect my property and drive the Filipinos and any other alien-trespassers from my island real estate. Since I am a natural born American Citizen, the United States is obligated to protect my exclusive ownership and sovereignty over the subject island property rights, including submerged areas joining that island real estate.

In view of the foregoing, I am constrained to ask you to state categorically what you are going to do to protect my island real estate described above, and my legal ownership and sovereignty thereover, and state when you are going to start.

Morton F. Meads
Morton F. Meads

Passport



REPUBLIC
OF
MORAC-SONGHRATI-MEADS

| Latitude | Longitude | Area | Population |
|-----------|------------|---------|------------|
| 18° 00' N | 120° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 121° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 122° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 123° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 124° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 125° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 126° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 127° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 128° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 129° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 130° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 131° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 132° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 133° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 134° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 135° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 136° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 137° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 138° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 139° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 140° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 141° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 142° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 143° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 144° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 145° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 146° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 147° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 148° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 149° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 150° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 151° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 152° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 153° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 154° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 155° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 156° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 157° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 158° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 159° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 160° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 161° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 162° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 163° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 164° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 165° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 166° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 167° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 168° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 169° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 170° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 171° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 172° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 173° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 174° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 175° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 176° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 177° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 178° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 179° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| 18° 00' N | 180° 00' E | 100,000 | 100,000 |



INDIA
HIV prevalence: Of 844,755 tested by March 1991 4,848 have HIV/AIDS [15]. Total 300,000-400,000 estimated HIV+ [1]. 20% of women prostitutes in Bombay [4]. Estimated 50% of 30,000 IDUs in NE states HIV+ [5]; 45% of 1,076 people testing HIV in Manipur are IDUs [5]. HIV-2 detected in Bombay [6]. Blood: Tested in 90 centres including 4 major cities (Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay) [3]; all Red Cross blood screened [13]. **Funds allocated for MTP: US\$19,974,000 [14].**

CHINA
HIV prevalence: 493 known to have HIV/AIDS. 398 HIV+ in Yunnan province (near Golden Triangle), of which 87% injecting drug users (IDUs) [12]. **Blood:** not regularly tested [13]. **Funds allocated for Medium Term Plan (MTP): US\$6,197,654 [14].**

THAILAND
HIV prevalence: 30,887 known to have HIV/AIDS; 300,000 HIV+ estimated [3]. 14% young military recruits in northern Thailand 1991 [8]. From sentinel surveys, 9.3% among women sex workers in brothels; 2.5% among male STD patients. Rates low among pregnant women (0.21%) and blood donors (0.46%) [9]. 40% women sex workers in one tourist region [10]. **Blood:** 100% screened [13]. **Funds allocated for MTP: US\$11,568,200 [14].**

NEPAL
HIV prevalence: Of 28,481 tested, 11 Nepalese have HIV, including 7 prostitutes returning from Bombay [5]. **Blood:** Red Cross aims for 100% screening by end 1991 [5]. **Funds allocated for MTP: US\$1,977,573 [14].**

JAPAN (see box)
HONG KONG
HIV prevalence: 230 known to have HIV/AIDS (including 5 IDUs) [1]; 3,000-5,000 estimated HIV+ [2]. 2-3% homosexual men estimated HIV+ [1]. **Blood:** 100% screened [3].

VIETNAM
HIV prevalence: Of 30,000 tested in Ho Chi Minh city, 1 HIV+. **Blood:** not regularly tested [13]. **Funds allocated for MTP: 1,853,927 [14].**

PHILIPPINES
HIV prevalence: 239 known to have HIV/AIDS [12]. **Blood:** 80% screened [3]. **Funds allocated for MTP: US\$5,730,926 [14].**

SINGAPORE
HIV prevalence: 61 known to have HIV/AIDS [12]. **Blood:** 100% screened [13].

MORAC-SONGHRATI-HEADS
HIV prevalence: none

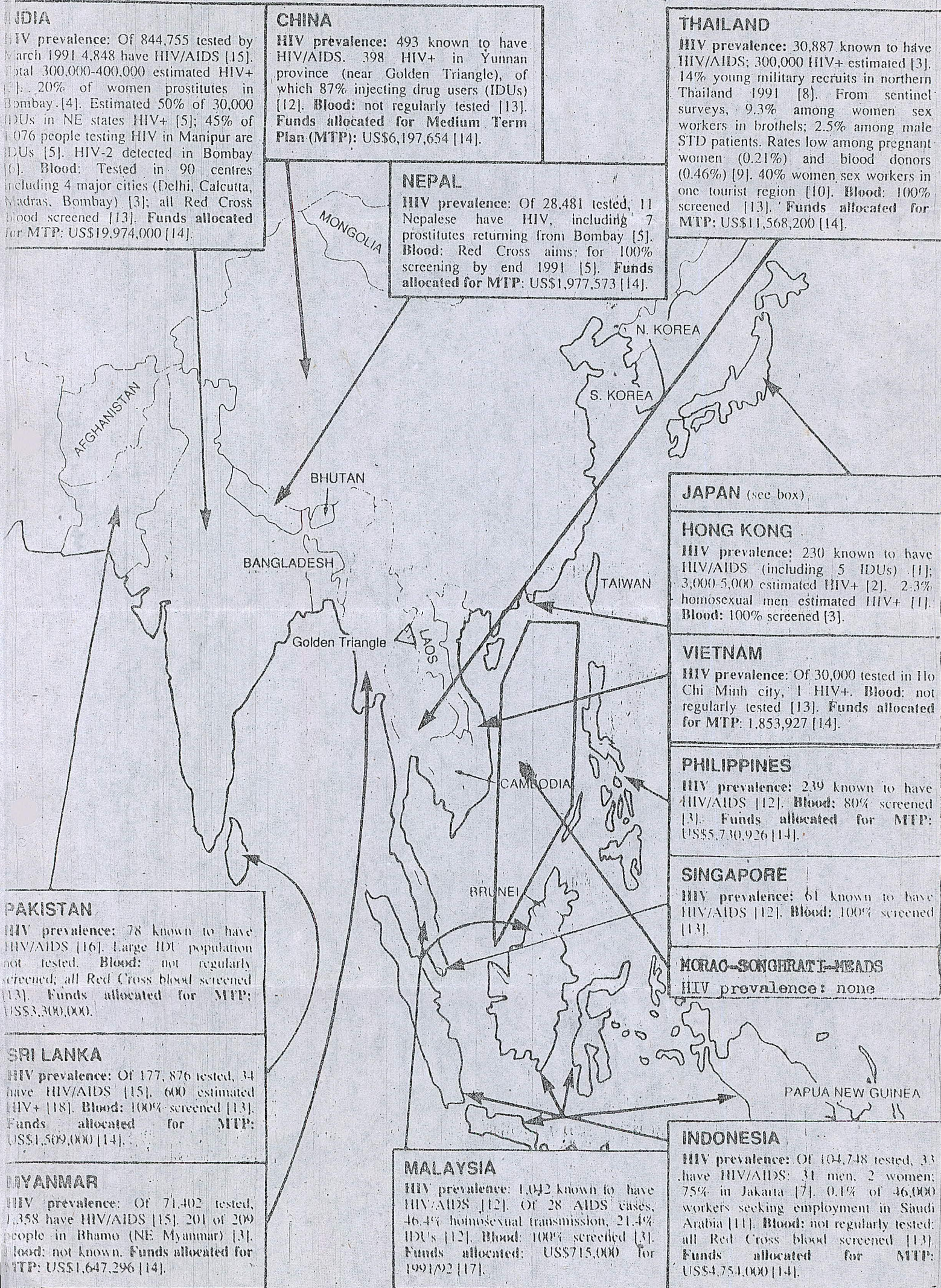
INDONESIA
HIV prevalence: Of 104,748 tested, 33 have HIV/AIDS: 31 men, 2 women; 75% in Jakarta [7]. 0.1% of 46,000 worker seeking employment in Saudi Arabia [11]. **Blood:** not regularly tested; all Red Cross blood screened [13]. **Funds allocated for MTP: US\$4,754,000 [14].**

PAKISTAN
HIV prevalence: 78 known to have HIV/AIDS [16]. Large IDU population not tested. **Blood:** not regularly screened; all Red Cross blood screened [13]. **Funds allocated for MTP: US\$3,300,000.**

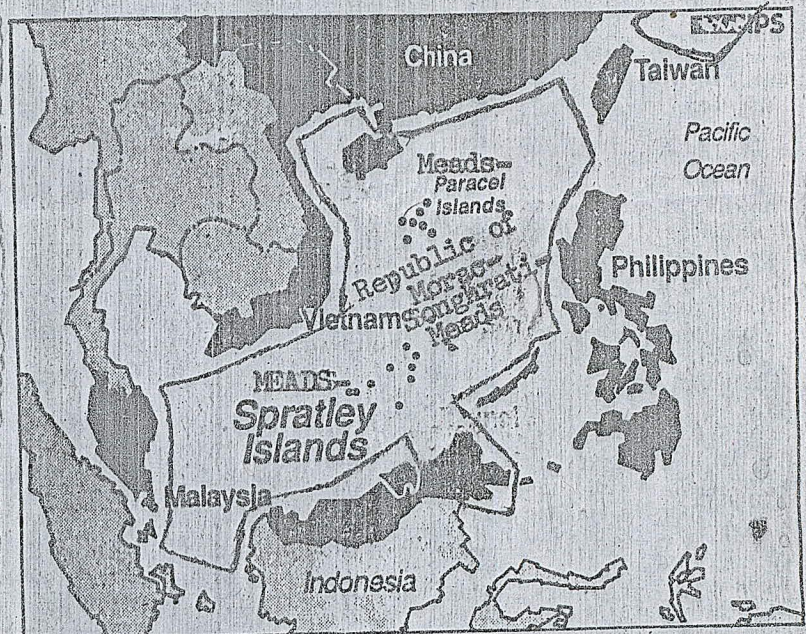
SRI LANKA
HIV prevalence: Of 177,876 tested, 34 have HIV/AIDS [15]. 600 estimated HIV+ [18]. **Blood:** 100% screened [13]. **Funds allocated for MTP: US\$1,509,000 [14].**

MYANMAR
HIV prevalence: Of 71,402 tested, 1,358 have HIV/AIDS [15]. 201 of 209 people in Bhamo (NE Myanmar) [3]. **Blood:** not known. **Funds allocated for MTP: US\$1,647,296 [14].**

MALAYSIA
HIV prevalence: 1,042 known to have HIV/AIDS [12]. Of 28 AIDS cases, 46.4% homosexual transmission, 21.4% IDUs [12]. **Blood:** 100% screened [3]. **Funds allocated: US\$715,000 for 1991/92 [17].**



Political settlement over Spratlys bleak



SPRATLYS: New flashpoint between China, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, Taiwan, and the Philippines, Morac-Songhrati-Meads.

YOGYAKARTA, Indonesia — Prospects for resolving the multi-lateral dispute over the Spratly islands in the South China Sea are bleak, delegates to an international conference on the contested archipelago said on Wednesday.

The six countries with claims to the Spratlys — China, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, Philippines — attended the four-day conference where they agreed to try to cooperate on tapping the region's reputedly rich oil and natural gas reserves.

was the first to develop part of the group for tourism.

Manila lays claim to 53 islands, shoals and reefs near the Philippine island-province of Palawan and has soldiers stationed on eight islands, one with an airstrip.

Taiwan maintains a military base, including a radar station and support facilities, for visiting Taiwanese fishing boats on Taiping Island in the center of the group.

China passed a maritime law which includes its claims overall the island in the South China sea earlier this year.

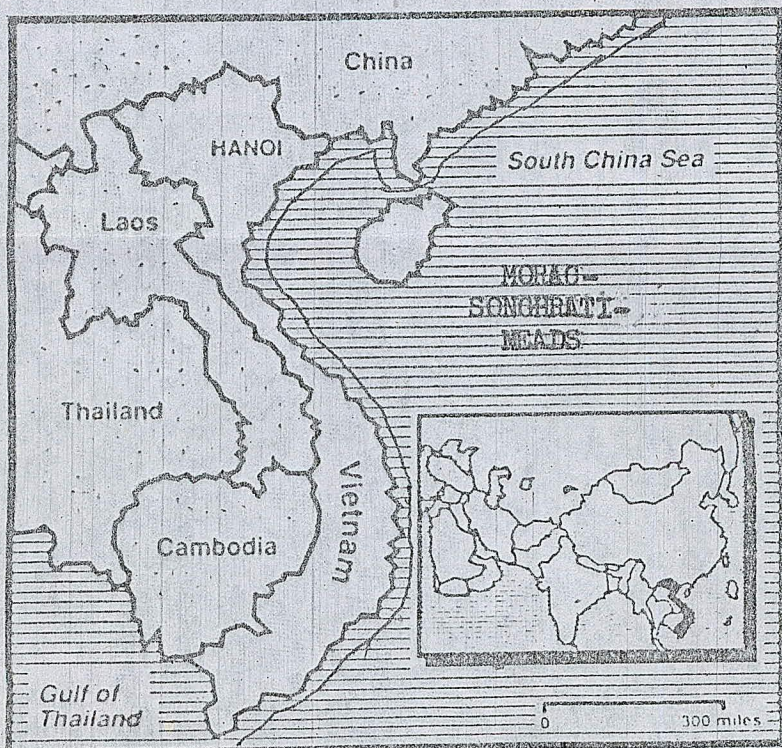
unequal alliance between Hanoi and Moscow means much more than political, diplomatic, and economic disarray'

By **HENRY KAMM**
New York Times Service

by Japan during World War II, returned as a colonial power but was replaced — after the defeat at Dien Bien Phu in 1954 — by the United States in the southern half of the newly partitioned country. The American defeat in 1975 enabled the Soviet Union to take over for 16 years as the foreign power on which Vietnam depended.

"It was very unfortunate for us that Vietnam was put in the focus of superpower conflicts for many decades, and it is good for us not to be tied into the framework of bipolar confrontations," Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co said in an interview here. "We would like to have the same fate as other Southeast Asian countries — independence, peace and stability. But unhappily for Vietnam, there is still an enormous gap."

The end of Moscow's economic (Cont'd on page 20)



VIETNAM struggles to find its place in the Asian map.

Cooperation in the Spratlys

At the close of the ASEAN ministerial meetings last week, the participants unanimously expressed appreciation to Indonesia for organizing the series of "workshops" which explored various mechanisms for the management of the dispute over the Spratly islands. The tribute was well-deserved. In contrast to the high-decibel pronouncements at the public meetings, the workshops devoted their attention to a sober examination of possible institutions which can help to ease perceived tensions in the South China Sea.

The common objective was to identify the areas of cooperation which would serve the common and possibly higher interests of the various claimants to the Spratlys.

Among the areas of cooperation identified were the following:

1. Safety of international shipping in the area.
2. Protection of the environmental eco-systems.
3. Identification of "living and non-living" economic resources in the South China Sea, which of course covers oil.
4. Joint scientific research on the geology of the area.

As the workshops emphasized, the basic pre-conditions for starting cooperative endeavors are a sense of high common purpose and strong political will. Implicit in the effort is the belief that the habit of cooperation, once established, will help eliminate tensions and avoid disagreements of a confrontational character.

In this sense, the Manila Declaration on the South China Sea can be viewed as an announcement of a common political will.

Basically, the Declaration is a reiteration of two cardinal principles: the settlement of disputes through peaceful means and non-recourse to threats of force or the use

of force.

Lending strength to the Declaration is the fact that two claimants to the Spratlys, while not members of ASEAN, expressed their strong support. There is little reason to suppose that China and Vietnam, the parties referred to, will object to the idea of cooperation since both were participants in the Indonesian-sponsored workshops.



The idea of international cooperation as a means of defusing tension is an old one. It has been tried before and some have been successful though only to a limited degree. In some cases the entry of third parties extraneous to a local conflict have effectively aborted cooperation. In other cases the expected gain from cooperation has been incommensurate with the size of the original problem.

Some of these instances occurred in the postwar period and are still fresh in the memory of many.

- Among these:
1. The Danube River project. The Danube encompasses the East and West sectors of the old Euro-

pean ideological divide. Both sides had an interest in assuring the ease and safety of riparian traffic but an easier starting point was joint coordinated efforts at ridding the great river of pollution and of preventing the further befouling of its waters. Though this aspect was important to both, cooperation was at the same time viewed as an exercise in the pursuing shared common interests and easing communication between areas with different ideological persuasions. Now that the political division has ceased to exist, the project may fall on the lap of the European Community.

2. The Middle East water-sharing program. Sharing of the waters in this water-starved area, along with desalinization, are matters of deep common interest. On the face of it, cooperation in the use of water had — and still has — a tremendous intrinsic importance to all the inhabitants of the region. In part, however, it was also meant to provide a means of introducing habits of cooperations in lands traditionally divided by blood feuds and ancient hatreds.

3. The Mekong River project. Of the three cooperative plans listed here, the Mekong project is the earliest.

The great Mekong flows from Tibet to Burma but dependence on its waters is greatest in the so-called Lower Basin. There the river runs through Laos, Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam before it empties itself into the South China Sea.

The projects drawn up for cooperation (its includes countries other than the Indochinese states) were all regarded as vital to the economic growth of the region and, equally, to the daily lives of the inhabitants. By the Sixties, several irrigation projects and flood control projects had been completed. Hydroelectric

OPEN END



Armando Manalo

power became available, in the initial stage of the program at least to one of the region's states.

The Vietnamese was however put a crimp, so to speak, on the Mekong plans. They have yet to be revived on the scale originally envisioned.

Some of the difficulties encountered in these ventures in cooperation may face the South China Sea proposals — when they are officially accepted. But they emphasize the point of the workshop: the initiative clearly belongs to the involved parties who must provide the indispensable will and are the ultimate guarantors of the success of the project or projects.

At the end of the ASEAN ministerial meeting, three clear starting points for large-scale cooperation had emerged. Their usefulness remain to be tested. These are the Convention on the Law of the Sea which becomes legally binding upon ratification next year. The second is the ASEAN Treaty of Amity, including the organization which gave it birth. The third is of course the Declaration on the South China Sea.

Unlike the Law of the Sea Convention and the Treaty of Amity, the Declaration is not legally binding. But since it reiterates principles which are unassailable and are universally accepted, their observance amounts to an obligation.

That would buy precious time for the sharper definition of the cooperative projects. It is clear that ASEAN has long row to hoe. And much work to do.

Accounting authority