

nationals of other countries, even though the Micronesians would not be accorded the status of United States nationals. At various times it has been suggested that the existing situation is prejudicial to our foreign relations in that the United States may be the only trusteeship power which deals with persons native to trust territories on the basis that they are no different from any other aliens who may seek entry. On the other hand, for those Micronesians travelling to the United States for the purpose of permanent residence, it might be desirable to retain the application of the Immigration and Nationality Act as to those persons.

We believe that support for our proposal may also be found in some of the language used in the Trusteeship Agreement. In Article 7, we find the obligation that "the administering authority shall guarantee to the inhabitants of the trust territory... freedom of migration and movement." It may be argued that this language, by not restricting such migration and movement to within

the trust territory, is further supported by the fact that Article 10 sets forth the obligation of the administering authority to afford diplomatic and consular protection to inhabitants of the trust territory when outside of the trust territory or the United States, the obligation being that "on inhabitants having special interests in the United States, such protection is not to be withheld." The term "inhabitants" in the latter part of Article 10 is comparable to their status as inhabitants of the Trust Territory, their homeland,

in addition, there are precedents already established