

BACKGROUND

One of the first acts of the Congress of Micronesia after its establishment in 1966 was to pass a resolution asking the U. S. Congress to set up a Political Status Commission to study the future political status of the The U. S. Congress did not act on this resolution, TTPI. and in the following year, 1967, the Congress of Micronesia established its own Future Political Status Commission. In August of that year, President Johnson sent to the \mathfrak{B} . S. Congress a joint resolution "Regarding the Status" of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands" that proposed the establishment of a joint Executive/Legislative Political Status Commission. The Senate approved the bill in 1968, but it has never been acted on by the House of Representatives. Ŀ.

2. The Micronesian Future Political Status Commission Endertook a study of the possible forms of government, and after two years of study, presented its findings in July 1969. It recommended:

a. That the TTPI be constituted as a state, internally self-governing and with Micronesian control of all its branches including the executive, and that this state negotiate entry into free association with the U. S.; or failing,

b. That the TTPI seek independence.

3. Thereupon the Congress of Micronesia took note of, but neither approved nor disapproved, the recommendation of the Political Status Commission. It selected a delegation to visit Washington to discuss the future status. The delegation

05-422325

SEGRET Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payrold Savings Plan



DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MB

DATE

H, BAAS

nà

ВΥ

REVIEWED

ARKINGS

REASON (S)

DATE

XDSCDEXT