

12
J, J, I,
6, 2

December 19, 1973

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

From December 6 to December 19, 1973, the Marianas Political Status Commission and the President's Personal Representative met in Saipan for the third session of negotiations aimed at achieving political union between the present Mariana Islands District of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (hereinafter called the Marianas) and the United States.

The session consisted of public plenary opening and closing meetings, many working meetings of the full delegations and discussions between sub-panels of advisers on technical matters. The discussions dealt initially with constitutional, legal and fiscal aspects of the future political relationship within the framework of a Commonwealth of the Marianas under the sovereignty of the United States. The discussion then moved to economic and financial assistance, land matters including United States land requirements, and methods of assuring an orderly transition to the new political status including U.S. assistance for the planning and implementation of necessary transition measures.

During this session of the negotiations the parties arrived at several specific agreements within the broad areas of understanding reached last May and June. While a variety of ~~specific~~ formulations were discussed, there was no attempt to agree on language for a final agreement. The two sides reaffirmed that any such final agreement must be approved by the Marianas District Legislature, the people of the Marianas in a plebiscite, and the United States Congress.

Both delegations agree that this session has resulted in substantial progress toward the mutual goal of a secure and enduring place in the American political family for the people of the Marianas. Much work, however, remains to be done on a range of complex issues before the signing of a final agreement. To this end, a number of technical questions have been referred to panels of experts for further study between negotiating sessions.

The tentative agreements are set forth below:

I. The Nature of the Political Relationship:

A. Local Self-Government

1. It was agreed that specified fundamental provisions of the Status Agreement, including certain provisions designed to assure maximum self-government to the future Commonwealth of the Marianas may not be amended or repealed except by mutual consent of the parties. To this extent United States authority in the Marianas would not be plenary. The Status Agreement would be drafted so as to reflect clearly the intention of the United States and the Marianas Political Status Commission that this undertaking be enforceable in the federal courts. Specific recognition would also be made of the fact that approval of the Status Agreement by the people of the Marianas would constitute a sovereign act of self-determination.

2. Following this session of the negotiations, the joint legal working group will begin to draft those provisions of the Status Agreement most directly relating to local self-government to which the mutual consent provision will apply. The result of these efforts will be referred to the Marianas Political Status Commission and the President's Personal Representative to determine whether the respective interests of the parties would be adequately protected.

B. Citizenship and Nationality

1. With certain exceptions, persons born in the Mariana Islands prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth, and certain classes of persons residing but not born in the Marianas would become United States citizens.

2. Any such person not wishing to be a United States citizen would have the right to become a "national but not a citizen" of the United States by making a declaration to that effect in court.

3. Persons born in the Marianas after the establishment of the Commonwealth would become citizens of the United States at birth. With very limited exceptions persons born overseas of parents who became United States citizens as a result of these provisions would also become citizens at birth.

4. The parties will explore further, through the joint legal working group, questions relating to the right of nationals and aliens residing in the Marianas after the establishment of the Commonwealth to become naturalized citizens of the United States.

C. Applicability of Federal Laws.

1. The parties will explore, through the joint legal working group a general formula to govern the interim applicability of existing federal laws in the future Commonwealth of the Marianas.

2. Such a formula should be consistent with other provisions of the Status Agreement now being negotiated and should take into account the body of federal legislation presently applicable to the Trust Territory. Each side will be free to propose any specific exceptions which appear necessary.

3. At an appropriate time after the Status Agreement is signed, a joint commission on federal laws will undertake a detailed study of relevant federal legislation and will make appropriate specific recommendations to the United States Congress regarding the future applicability of such legislation in the Marianas.

D. United States Federal Income, Estate and Gift Taxation

1. Those persons who reside in the Marianas and not in any other part of the United States, and who become United States citizens or nationals pursuant to the Status Agreement would be subject to federal income tax only on United States source income, not on income earned in the Marianas. Such persons would also not be subject to United States gift and estate taxation except with respect to property situated in the United States outside the Marianas.

2. It was agreed that the tax treatment provided for in Section 931 of the Internal Revenue Code would be extended to other United States citizens and to United States corporations doing business in the Marianas so that, in substance, they would not be subject to United States federal income tax on any foreign source income (including income earned in the Marianas) if they derive a certain percentage of their gross income from sources within the Marianas and other United States possessions derive a certain portion of such income from the active conduct of a trade or business in the Marianas and other United States possessions.

3. Section 872(b)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, which provides that income derived from a series E or H United States savings bond is exempt from tax if an individual acquired the bond while a resident of the Trust Territory, would be amended to continue its application in the Marianas under the new political status -- at least with respect to bonds acquired prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth.

4. The future Government of the Marianas would have exclusive power to enact, amend or repeal its internal revenue laws. The people of the Marianas are committed to shouldering an increasing local tax burden, consistent with their stage of economic development, as part of their effort to achieve economic self-sufficiency. The provisions of the Status Agreement regarding United States financial assistance to the Marianas will reflect this commitment.

5. Alternative local tax laws, including forms of a progressive income tax and other taxes will be intensively studied during the transitional planning period. Both parties recognize, however, that a local income tax law based on the Federal Internal Revenue Code, such as that currently enforced on Guam, may not be appropriate at the present stage of economic development in the Marianas.

L. Customs Duties and Excise Taxes

1. The Marianas would not be included in the customs territory of the United States.
2. The Government of the Marianas would have the authority to establish a "duty-free port" and to enact local customs laws relating to imports from foreign countries, provided that this authority would be exercised in a manner consistent with the international obligations of the United States -- including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
3. Exports from the Marianas entering the customs territory of the United States would be free of any import duty subject to the same conditions now applicable to the Territory of Guam. The agreement of the United States to allow duty free entry of exports from the Marianas is subject to the condition that such treatment not be inconsistent with United States international obligations. The United States will, if necessary in order to carry out this agreement, endeavor to obtain a special exemption to the GATT. Exports from the Marianas would not be entitled to enter the United States free of import duty if more than 50% of the value of the product derived from foreign materials. The parties will explore further whether the economic circumstances of the Marianas would warrant a higher percentage limitation on foreign material with regard to certain products.
4. The United States would seek to obtain from foreign countries favorable treatment of exports from the Marianas. The United States would consult fully with the Government of the Marianas in this regard. In particular, the United States would encourage other countries to consider the Marianas a "developing territory" within the meaning of the June 25, 1971 GATT waiver regarding preferential tariff treatment for goods from developing countries and territories.
5. The Government of the Marianas would have the authority to impose duties on exports from its territory.
6. The authority of the Government of the Marianas to enact local internal revenue laws would include the authority to impose excise taxes on the manufacture or sale of goods. The Government of the Marianas would also be authorized to impose excise taxes on goods imported into its territory provided such taxes were consistent with the international obligations of the United States.

II. Transition Planning and Programs

1. The Marianas Political Status Commission and the United States agreed on the general nature and range of planning, programs, and activities which would take place during the period between the signing of the Status Agreement and the installation of the new government, referred to as the transition period. These activities are necessary to enable the new government to assume responsibility for local self-government in an orderly way and to move purposefully toward the realization of the Marianas' economic goals of a higher standard of living and ultimate self-sufficiency.
2. The scope of activities during the transition period would include:
 - (a) careful advance planning for and implementation of a political education program;
 - (b) a plebiscite on future status;
 - (c) a constitutional convention and referendum;
 - (d) advance planning, including

legal studies, relating to the organizational structure and initial legislative program of the new commonwealth government; (e) extensive planning to identify specific economic, social, and physical infrastructure needs; (f) studies to develop an appropriate government fiscal and revenue system; and (g) an examination of the economic and social impact on the Marianas of a relocation of the Capital of Micronesia.

3. The United States has agreed to fund these activities during the transition period. This negotiating sessions did not set a precise timetable or establish specific funding levels for these activities. However, a joint ad hoc preparatory committee will be established to prepare a detailed work plan, timetable, organization structure, and budget. The United States will seek funds immediately to underwrite the work of this interim committee.

4. The Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee will report to the Chairman of the two delegations no later than March 1, 1974 on the results of its deliberations. The Chairmen will meet informally shortly thereafter, and before the next sessions of negotiations, to discuss how to proceed regarding implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee.

III. Economics and Finance

1. The Marianas Political Status Commission and the United States exchanged views on the likely direction and pace of economic development in the Marianas following the change in political status. They examined approaches to realizing the mutually agreed economic goals of a steadily rising standard of living and the islands' progressive movement toward self-sufficiency. Between negotiating sessions experts representing the delegations will discuss further the manner in which a balanced program of economic development might be designed which would reflect and be consistent with both the Marianas' demonstrable needs and the economic resources likely to be available to the new government.

2. Under the arrangements proposed by the United States, direct and indirect financial support would be provided the new Government of the Marianas, once it was established.

a. The United States has proposed the following guaranteed levels of direct assistance for the first five years, which would be reviewed before the end of that period to determine future levels of U.S. financial support:

- (1) \$7.5 million annually for budgetary support for government operations,
- (2) \$3 million annually for Capital Improvement Projects; and
- (3) \$1 million annual grant to a Marianas Development Loan Fund, replacing the Trust Territory Economic Development Loan Fund.

In addition, an estimated \$3 million would be made available annually to the Marianas in the form of Federal Government programs and services of the type available to other territories.

Taken together these would represent approximately \$14.5 million of direct assistance annually.

To be added to this offer of various types of direct assistance would be the substantial annual returns to the Marianas from payment made by the United States for the use of land for public purposes, including military uses, in an amount still to be worked out.

b. Under the heading of indirect assistance that would accrue to the new government, the United States agreed to rebate to the

Commonwealth all customs duties, excise taxes and federal income taxes collected by the United States Government and derived from the Marianas. These rebates are expected to build up at the end of five years to a level of \$4-5 million annually as added revenue for the Marianas and could be expended for such constructive purposes as the Marianas might decide.

3. Not included in any of the foregoing would be the indirect economic benefits to the economy as a whole, resulting from the establishment and maintenance of a U.S. military base complex in the Marianas. Though the exact amount is difficult to determine, the benefits both to the Marianas' Treasury and the people are likely to be very substantial in the United States' view.

4. Additionally, the United States anticipates that the Marianas economy would be growing as a result of the added financial resources provided through United States grants and expenditures as well as private investment, and that consequently the domestic tax base would be expanding sharply. To this would be added income from the disposal and lease of public lands.

5. At this session, no attempt was made to reach definitive agreements on United States financial assistance to the future commonwealth government. The Marianas Political Status Commission noted that its own detailed studies to date indicate that a higher level of external assistance than that provided by the U.S. proposals would be required during the first five years under the commonwealth arrangement. However, the Commission has agreed to give the U. S. proposals careful consideration and to reevaluate its own studies during the period before the next session of the negotiations.

IV. Land

Discussions of land involved two central topics: (1) the application of the new U.S. public land policy to the Marianas, including the implications of the cadastral survey program and Marianas plans for handling public lands when they are transferred to the District, and (2) the satisfaction of U.S. Government requirements for land in the Marianas.

A. U.S. Policy on Public Land

1. With regard to public land the Marianas Political Status Commission expressed its satisfaction with the U.S. policy statement of November 2, 1973, noting that it meets the desires and aspirations of the people for the return of public land to the district. It was recognized that responsibility for implementation of this policy in the Marianas rests with the Marianas District Legislature, the Trust Territory Administration and the United States Department of the Interior. However, the United States delegation will assist the Marianas Political Status Commission in its efforts to assure the prompt implementation of the policy in the Marianas. Implementation will include completion of the land cadaster program for public land and a concomitant acceleration of private land surveys, leading to a final settlement of outstanding claims and early completion of the land adjudication process.

2. The Marianas Political Status Commission indicated its intention to recommend the establishment of a non-profit corporation controlled by the people to receive and administer public lands once they are transferred to the Marianas District, which will continue in operation until public lands can be turned over to a new Government of the Marianas. The corporation would also be responsible for making the necessary public lands available to the United States Government under terms set forth in the final Status Agreement.

3. There was general agreement that military retention land not needed for military purposes would be returned to the public domain. The future use of the remaining military retention lands is a matter for negotiation by the two delegations in these status talks.

B. United States Land Requirements

The satisfaction of U.S. military needs in the Marianas was the subject of several discussions between the Marianas Political Status Commission and the United States delegation. The Marianas Political Status Commission proposed that United States requirements be met through a combination of long term leases for fifty years renewable at the end of that period and restrictive covenants made applicable to other areas limiting civilian uses to those compatible with future U.S. military needs. Specifically, the Marianas Political Status Commission proposed the following:

1. Farallon de Medinilla - The United States would be able to lease all of this small, uninhabited island for continued use as a target area, subject to the filing by the United States military forces of an environmental impact statement.
2. Tanapag Harbor, Saipan - The United States would be able to use the harbor jointly under civilian control. With respect to the United States request for 320 acres adjacent to the harbor and south of Charlie Dock, the Marianas Political Status Commission proposed that all military retention land in this area be returned to the public domain. The Marianas Political Status Commission would, however, enter into appropriate agreements to restrict the civilian use of the 320 acres requested by the United States so as to be consistent with its possible future military uses and would make that land available to the United States later if needed.
3. Isley Field, Saipan - The field will be under civilian control and will continue to be available to the U.S. military forces on a joint use basis. 250 acres of land located near the south end of the field would be leased by the United States and an adjoining 250 acres would be made subject to restrictive covenants like those proposed for Tanapag.
4. Tinian Island - Negotiations would continue for a lease meeting United States needs for a joint service military base complex including harbor facilities to be used on a joint basis, an operational airfield with related facilities, the airfield to be open for civilian use, an ammunition and logistics support facility, an air, sea and land maneuver and training area.

The United States indicated that it continued to prefer purchase of needed land areas following termination of the Trusteeship. On Farallon de Medinilla it proposed to go forward with the negotiations to acquire the island and said it would submit an environmental impact statement.

On Saipan the United States offered to return 320 acres in military retention land at Tanapag for harbor development purposes but wished to retain the bulk of the remaining 320 acres to be developed as an American memorial park for the war dead of World War II, retaining the small remainder of the area for contingent military use. At Isley Field the United States continued to need 500 acres, but was willing to consider the Marianas Political Status Commission proposal further including a review of the proposed restricted covenants for Tanapag and Isley.

On Tinian the United States indicated it still required approximately two-thirds of the land area for military purposes including the harbor and an adjacent safety zone. The remaining one third of the island, however, would stay under civilian control and ownership with landowners retaining title or, in the event of relocation, receiving monetary compensation or title to comparable new land. Where relocation might be necessary earlier offers of new private housing and community facilities remained in effect including roads and utilities.

The United States noted that on the basis of the foregoing any change in current policies regarding the disposition of public

JOINT COMMUNIQUE
December 19, 1973
Page 7

land in Tinian would be the subject of discussion between the two chairmen, appropriate representatives of Tinian, and the authorities of the Trust Territory.

It was agreed that the whole matter of United States military needs would be discussed further at the next negotiating session to be held in the spring. Meanwhile related technical questions would be discussed at a technical level and a working-group would be established to look further into questions which might be involved in future military-civilian relationships in the Marianas.

For the Marianas:

/s/ Edward DLG. Pangelinan
Chairman, Marianas Political
Status Commission

For the United States:

/s/ Franklin Hayden Williams
The President's Personal
Representative for Marianas
Status Negotiations

027480

20
5,346,2

June 4, 1973

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

From May 15 to June 4, 1973, the Marianas Political Status Commission and the President's Personal Representative met in Saipan for negotiations aimed at achieving political union between the Mariana Islands and the United States of America.

The meeting consisted of public plenary opening and closing sessions, several working sessions, and meetings of subpanels of advisers on technical matters. The two sides recognize that any final agreement emerging from these and future sessions of negotiations will have to be approved by the Marianas District Legislature, the people of the Marianas in a plebiscite, and the United States Congress. The delegations attempted during those discussions to arrive at preliminary agreements where possible and to identify technical questions requiring further study by smaller panels of experts. There was no attempt to agree on precise language for formal agreement. However, both delegations believe their working sessions have resulted in substantial progress in that preliminary agreements were reached in broad areas.

The discussions dealt with the nature of the future political relationship, United States economic and financial assistance, and land matters including United States land requirements. The tentative agreements are set forth below:

1. The future political relationship between the Marianas and the United States would take the form of a commonwealth arrangement, as defined by a formal political status agreement. Under this agreement the future Marianas Government would exercise a maximum amount of self-government consistent with relevant portions of the United States Constitution and federal law. Sovereignty over the Marianas would be vested in the United States.
2. Fundamental provisions of the formal agreement establishing the commonwealth relationship would be subject to modification only by mutual consent. The parties have agreed to explore alternative methods to implement this mutual consent requirement.
3. Article IV, section 3, clause 2 of the United States Constitution would apply to the future political relationship between the Marianas and the United States, subject to the two delegations arriving at an acceptable arrangement under which modification of fundamental provisions of the formal agreement establishing the commonwealth relationship is made only by mutual consent and subject further to the reservation of the Marianas Political Status Commission that it will explore means to reconcile the plenary powers of Congress under Article IV, section 3, clause 2 with the exercise by the Commonwealth of the Marianas of maximum self-government with respect to internal affairs.
4. The future Marianas Government would be established under a constitution of the Marianas. This constitution would be drafted by a local constitutional convention and would be subject to the approval of the people of the Marianas. The Marianas Constitution would include a bill of rights and provide for the separation of powers and a popularly elected chief executive. The Marianas Constitution, as initially drafted and approved by the people of the Marianas, would be subject to approval by the United States Congress for consistency with the relevant provisions of the United States Constitution, legislation establishing the commonwealth arrangement and any other relevant federal legislation. Constitutional amendments would not require approval by the United States Government, although federal courts would be competent to pass on the consistency of such amendments with relevant provisions of the United States Constitution and of federal law.
5. The United States would have responsibility for and complete authority in the fields of defense and foreign affairs. In this regard, the advice of the future commonwealth government on international matters directly affecting the islands would be considered by

03 027481

the United States Government and the United States would support the membership of the Marianas in regional or other international organizations concerned with economic, cultural, or comparable matters of concern to the Marianas to the extent such organizations permit such representation. The Marianas would also be able to establish offices abroad to promote local tourism or other economic or cultural interests.

6. With respect to judicial matters, the new Marianas Commonwealth would have the right to establish local courts to handle cases arising under local law. The operation of these courts, if established, would be compatible with the federal court system and consistent with applicable federal law. The jurisdiction of the United States District Court in the Marianas would be at least the same in the Marianas as it would in a state.

7. Recognizing that the question of Marianas representation in the United States Congress is ultimately a matter for decision by that body, the United States delegation has agreed to support a request by the Marianas for its own non-voting delegate in Congress. The parties have agreed to explore a common approach to the United States Congress on this subject.

8. Article IV, section 2, clause 1 of the United States Constitution relating to "privileges and immunities" would apply in the Marianas, subject to appropriate limitation in the formal status agreement to assure that the ability of the future Marianas Government to preserve control of the land of the Marianas in the hands of Marianas citizens will not be compromised. Citizens of the Marianas would be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. Article IV, section 1 of the United States Constitution relating to "full faith and credit" would apply with respect to the Marianas as if it were a state. The requirements in the United States Constitution of indictment by grand jury and of a jury trial in civil cases need not be made applicable in the Marianas. The Marianas Political Status Commission will study further which additional provisions of the United States Constitution should be made expressly applicable in the Marianas.

9. Marianas residents would have the opportunity of becoming United States citizens. The parties have agreed to study further, through a joint working group of lawyers, the status to be accorded those residents of the Marianas who might not wish to become American citizens.

10. There would be continuing dialogue after establishment of the commonwealth, on the needs and interests of the Marianas. The parties have agreed to discuss, at a later stage in the negotiations, whether to provide for formal periodic review of all aspects of the relationship between the Marianas and the United States.

11. The question of whether certain major areas of federal legislation will apply in the Marianas may be dealt with explicitly in the formal agreement establishing the future political status of the Marianas. These areas include taxes, immigration, customs, banking, social security, maritime laws, labor standards, and the postal service. The parties have agreed that the joint working group of lawyers will study federal laws in these and other areas to determine whether and how their application in the Marianas should be circumscribed by the formal status agreement and whether that agreement might provide generally for resolving questions as to the applicability of future federal laws in the Marianas.

12. At some future date a joint commission would be established to study and make recommendations on the applicability in the Marianas of the large body of federal legislation and regulations which will not be specifically addressed in the formal status agreement.

Economics and Finance

1. The objectives of a long-term economic development program for the Marianas should be:
 - a. to facilitate an orderly transition to the new political status,
 - b. to build toward an adequate social and economic infrastructure,
 - c. to provide necessary public services and programs, and
 - d. to encourage and to promote the future economic development of the Marianas.

The United States is agreed in principle to assist the Marianas in the attainment of these objectives in order to achieve the ultimate goals of raising significantly the per capita income of the people of the Marianas and moving the Marianas progressively toward economic self-sufficiency.

2. The accomplishment of the above objectives will require systematic long-range planning to identify specific economic priorities and evaluate financial needs and potential local sources of revenue (particularly as they may be substantially affected by proposed military activities in the Marianas) in order to develop estimates of the quantum of financial support from the United States which might be necessary for the new Commonwealth to achieve self-sufficiency.
3. The two delegations discussed such a preliminary planning effort including such matters as land cadastral program for the Marianas, preparation of a physical plan, a government reorganization plan, an economic and social development plan, and legal planning in such areas as political education, preparation for a Constitutional Convention, and development of initial legislative programs. The United States will agree in principle to finance this planning effort, subject to the outcome of a review of such questions as timing, the range of activities contemplated and funding procedures, to be undertaken by a joint working group on economics and finance.
4. The parties have agreed that special attention will be paid to finding means to implement a land cadastral survey program in the Marianas as soon as possible.
5. The parties are agreed in principle on the need for United States financial assistance for capital improvement programs, for start-up costs associated with the new Commonwealth and for government operations and programs until the people and the government of the Marianas can meet the financial responsibilities of self-government from their own resources. Although the United States believes that long-term support for the Marianas can best assured by the extension of appropriate federal programs and services to the Marianas and by direct grants approved annually through the normal federal budgetary process, the United States is prepared to agree, subject to the approval of the United States Congress, to provide financial support over an initial period of years at guaranteed fixed levels, in addition to the normal range of federal programs for which the new Marianas Government might become eligible. The parties have agreed to explore the exact framework through which such a commitment can be implemented.
6. Reliable estimates of the levels of required United States financial assistance cannot be determined until after further study of the needs of the Marianas and their anticipated revenues. Although the extensive preliminary planning efforts discussed above will address these subjects in greater detail, the parties have agreed that the joint working group on economics and finance referred to above, will study specific questions relating to the long-term financial requirements of the Marianas, including the following:

- a. the likely nature and extent of internal revenues in the Marianas;
- b. the impact on anticipated revenues of current United States plans for construction and operation of military facilities in the Marianas;
- c. the impact on anticipated of foreseeable growth in the economy of the Marianas;
- d. the capital improvement needs and economic development goals of the Marianas;
- e. the costs of government operations and programs in the Marianas; and
- f. the amount of federal funds that could be made available to the Marianas through certain current federal programs available to the states and territories.

Future Uses of Land in the Marianas

1. The two delegations devoted several meetings to discussion of the question of land and concluded that a firm basis for further progress in this important substantive area had been established. Both sides agreed that it has been possible to develop meaningful understanding as to the significant principles involved although a number of important questions still remain to be resolved in future discussions.
2. With regard to public land, the United States reiterated its prior commitment to return to the people of the Marianas the land now held in public trust just as soon as questions of a legal, technical, administrative and timing nature can be resolved. These are now being examined as part of a larger study of the early return of public land in all the districts of Micronesia. If that study is delayed, priority attention will be given to the Marianas.
3. The United States agreed to work with the Marianas Political Status Commission to establish an effective means for preventing land in the Marianas from being alienated to persons not of Marianas ancestry.
4. With regard to United States military land requirements, the Marianas Political Status Commission again acknowledged the off-stated United States need for land in the Marianas for defense purposes and agreed to negotiate with the United States in good faith on meeting that need. The United States agreed to approach the matter in the same spirit. The Marianas Political Status Commission agreed in principle to make land available to the United States with the question of the extent of such land and the terms under which it is to be made available still to be negotiated.
5. The Marianas Political Status Commission agreed in principle that a small, uninhabited and inaccessible island could be made available as a United States target area, as Farallon de Medinilla is now being used. The United States would continue its joint use of Isley Field on Saipan. Other needs are still under discussion.
6. It was the understanding of both delegations that the Marianas Political Status Commission would be prepared to negotiate with respect to that portion of Tinian required by the United States for military purposes. In this connection, means would have to be found to assure that social and economic conditions evolve in a manner compatible with the mutual interests of both the civilian and military communities.
7. During the forthcoming recess in formal talks between the two delegations, further discussions will be held at a technical level to clarify and refine the United States proposals in detail. In this connection, the United States has agreed to further examine its proposals for military land requirements in the light of the comments of the Marianas Political Status Commission. Similarly the Marianas

Political Status Commission has agreed to give further consideration to the United States military land proposals.

8. The United States will send a small group of engineers to the Marianas to make necessary preliminary on-the-spot surveys. These actions are necessary in order to facilitate the planning process. In this regard, the United States offered assurances that it has no intention of taking further action to implement its military land proposals so long as this matter is still under negotiation with the Marianas Political Status Commission.

9. The parties agreed to establish a consultative group to discuss the detailed plans for military and related land use in the Marianas as they are developed and to consult with the people directly affected by those plans. The people of Tinian will be represented in such a group.

Future Meetings

The Chairman of the Marianas Political Status Commission and the President's Personal Representative agreed that the two delegations would meet again to pursue all of these matters further as soon as possible, probably in the late summer or early fall. Meanwhile talks will continue at the technical level on the subjects indicated above.

/s/ Edward DLG. Pangelinan
Chairman, Marianas Political
Status Commission

/s/ Franklin Maydn Williams
The President's Personal
Representative for Marianas
Status Negotiations