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TO: Department of State
INFO: USUN, CINCPAC, COMTWELVE
FROM: Status LNO - SAIPAN
11652: N/A
TAGS: TQ PGOV
SUBJECT: Congress of Micronesia Action on Constitutional Convention

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SEP 10 3 14 PM 1974
DATE: September 1974
F T T P I

REF: LNO 242C, 241, 238, 230, 228, 225, 224, 222, 220, 217C, 215
Our A-3, August 20, 1974

DEPT. DISTRIBUTION

ORIGIN/ACTION

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COMTWELVE FOR AMBASSADOR WILLIAMS

SUMMARY: During the special session which ended officially on August 9, 1974, the Congress of Micronesia passed two bills directly affecting the constitutional convention which may be held as early as spring 1975. Senate Bill 347 was transmitted to the High Commissioner of August 22 and unless vetoed will become law not later than September 22. This bill, which is intended to amend the basic legislation calling for the convention (P.L. 5-60) combines an Administration-sponsored element with provisions of a separate bill (S.B. 351) to which the Administration objected during committee hearings. Controversial sections of S.B. 347 include the requirement that a referendum on the new constitution be held simultaneously with a plebiscite on future status, and that the referendum be held in all districts of the Trust Territory including the Marianas. The bill also states that the constitution will become effective if it is approved by a majority of those voting and by a majority in at least two-thirds of the districts, provided that it will not take effect in any district

- Enclosures:
- Senate Bill 347
 - Senate Bill 371/Public Law 5-92

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where it is disapproved by two-thirds of those voting. In addition, S.B. 347 contains provisions creating a credentials committee, defining the functions of the committee and establishing standards for compensation of delegates. A separate bill (S.B. 371) provides \$72,000 for the use of the districts in preparation for the convention. It was signed into law on August 30 (P.L. 5-92). Legislation which would have required new elections for constitutional convention delegates in the Marshall Islands and in Palau and which would have allowed traditional chiefs to vote in the convention passed the Senate but failed to obtain the approval of the House of Representatives. A bill to make the constitution the supreme law of Micronesia also died in the House after receiving Senate approval.

END SUMMARY.

Two proposed amendments to Public Law 5-60, the basic legislation calling for a constitutional convention, were introduced into the recently concluded special session of the Congress of Micronesia at the request of the Administration. Senate Bill (S.B.) 347 was intended by the Administration to create a credentials committee which would examine the credentials of delegates in advance of the actual convention. In the absence of such a committee the convention itself might have to deal with the question of disputed credentials, detracting from the substantive work of the convention.

Other legislation prepared by the Administration (S.B. 349/H.B. 344) provided that all convention delegates with the exception of those appointed from the Congress of Micronesia "shall take leave without pay from their regular employment during their service as delegates" and that they would receive compensation in the amount of \$32.85 per day during the period of such service. This sum is equal to the daily salary of members of Congress. P.L. 5-60 as passed required that all delegates take leave without pay and placed daily compensation at \$25, resulting in a reduction in pay for some delegates who are also Congressmen.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Operations recommended passage of S.B. 347 with certain technical changes, the most important of which provided for the possibility that the proposed committee might recommend a special election in some delegate districts, reduced membership on the committee from seven to three persons and provided that no delegate whose credentials were contested or who had "direct knowledge bearing on the outcome of any contested case" could be appointed to the committee. The Senate approved the bill as proposed by the committee and passed it to the House of Representatives. The House Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Relations accepted all Senate amendments to the bill and recommended additional amendments "to resolve certain inequities

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in the salary of delegates to the Constitutional Convention." The committee recommended language which would assure that Trust Territory employees serving as delegates would receive their annual within-grade salary increase notwithstanding the fact that they had taken leave without pay for the period of the convention, and providing that delegates would receive twenty-five dollars per day "while on the business of the Convention or a committee thereof; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, delegates who are members of the Congress of Micronesia shall not be entitled to be paid twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per day but shall be entitled to receive travel expenses and per diem ..." In taking this action, the Committee effectively killed the Administration proposal incorporated in S.B. 349 and H.B. 344 to provide uniform compensation at the rate of \$32.85 per day. Senate Bill 347, as amended by the House Committee to include the matter of compensation, was passed by the House and sent back to the Senate. The House amendments were unacceptable to the Senate and the bill was referred to the Conference Committee for resolution of the different versions on August 9, the last day of the special session.

While in conference, S.B. 347 was transformed and controversial provisions which had not been included in either the House or Senate versions were written into the bill. These sections were excerpted from a bill (S.B. 351) which had been introduced by Senator Lazarus Salii, Vice-President of the Senate and Chairman of the Joint Committee on Future Status. Sections of the Salii bill which specified that the referendum on the new constitution would be held in all six of Micronesia's districts (intended to assure that the Marianas would be included in the voting) and that the referendum would be held simultaneously with a plebiscite on future political status were included in the Conference Committee draft which was sent to both houses of the Congress for action on August 9. Also included was a section of the Salii bill which stated that the constitution would be approved if it received an affirmative vote from a majority of those voting and if it was approved by a majority in at least two-thirds of the districts, provided that it would not become effective in any district where it was disapproved by two-thirds of those voting. S.B. 347 was passed by the Congress on the recommendation of the Conference Committee and transmitted to the High Commissioner on August 22. The High Commissioner has thirty days in which he may sign the bill into law or veto it. Should he fail to act, the bill becomes law at the end of thirty days without his signature.

Salii's bill, S.B. 351, had been controversial from the time of its introduction on July 24, 1974, the second day of the special session. In addition to the clauses described above, it would have granted voting rights to traditional chiefs appointed to the constitutional convention and, as originally introduced, would have provided that "the Constitution shall not take effect in any such district if it is not approved by three-fourths of those voting at the referendum in that district. In such an

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event, the Congress of Micronesia shall have authority to enact legislation amending the Constitution to reflect such absence of approval." Amendments in committee and on the floor of the Senate provided that the constitution would not take effect in any district in which two-thirds of those voting disapproved it and deleted the authorization for the Congress to enact legislation amending the constitution in such an event. S.B. 351, as amended, had passed the Senate but had not been reported out of House committee at the time that the Conference Committee inserted portions of it into S.B. 347.

During committee hearings on S.B. 351 Administration witnesses objected to the requirement for simultaneity of the constitutional referendum and plebiscite on future political status. The primary witness indicated the objection was on the part of the United States rather than the Trust Territory Administration, and that the objection was based on the belief that the two processes should be allowed to develop at their own rates. Should both matters be ready for a vote at approximately the same time, he stated, there would be no objection to simultaneous voting, but such a requirement could well retard one development or the other. The committee report duly noted the point but argues that "the Constitution and the Compact of Free Association are two interdependent documents; it would be unfair to ask the people of Micronesia to judge one in the absence of the other. Additionally, it is the Committee's belief that the determination of this matter is a question for the Congress of Micronesia, in which the United States has no legitimate interest." One of the Administration witnesses also objected to the provision that the referendum be held in all six districts, including the Marianas. The committee report overlooked this objection saying that "the primary witness for the Administration" did not object to this feature of the bill. The report goes on to say "we believe it is an essential element of the democratic processes by which we are attempting to provide for our political future that the Constitution be permitted to come to a vote before all of the voters of Micronesia, and would consider it a breach of the obligations of the Administering Authority if, by any action on its part, it prevented such a vote from occurring. If it does so, it can never say with any degree of honesty in the world community that it gave all of the people of Micronesia a real choice with respect to their political future."

Other than S.B. 347, which included portions of S.B. 351 as described above, the only legislation concerning the constitution convention which passed both Houses of Congress was S.B. 371, appropriating \$72,000 "to defray certain expenses of the district delegations." The funds are to be used "to allow the delegates elected to the Micronesian Constitutional Convention in each district to travel to the various villages and island groups in their respective districts to meet with their constituency; to discuss issues that are likely to be raised in connection with the formulation of

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the Micronesian constitution; to better inform the population about the Micronesian Constitutional Convention; to gauge the views of their constituents and otherwise to prepare themselves for the upcoming Micronesian Constitutional Convention..." The bill provides further that "the amount allotted and appropriated to the Palau District Delegation may be expended and used to supplement any funds appropriated by the Palau District Legislature to cover the cost and contingent expenses of the Palau District Constitutional Convention in lieu of the purposes stipulated in this section..." The sums appropriated are \$20,000 each for the Marshalls and Palau, \$10,000 each for Truk and Ponape, \$7,000 for Yap and \$5,000 for the Marianas. The bill originally passed the Senate without the special provision concerning Palau and appropriating only \$7,000 for the use of the Palau Delegation. House action increasing the allocation by \$13,000 and providing that it could be expended for the district convention was taken on the specific request of the Palau congressional delegation. Ponape District is also planning a separate constitutional convention, but it is not similarly accommodated in this legislation.

Numerous other amendments to the basic constitutional convention law were proposed but none accepted. Three bills which passed the Senate but died in the House are noteworthy. S.B. 363, introduced by Senator Amata Kabua of the Marshalls, would have declared null and void the election of constitutional convention delegates in that district and authorized the holding of new elections. A proposal by Palau's Senator Salii (S.B. 358) would have had similar effect in Palau by redrawing two of the three delegate district boundaries and calling for new elections on the basis of the new districts. S.B. 363 was amended in committee to provide for new elections in only two of the nine delegate districts in the Marshalls. Boundaries of both of these districts would have been redrawn had the bill become law. When reported out of committee on the evening of August 7, S.B. 363 passed the Senate with two affirmative votes, three negative votes and six abstentions. (Senate rules provide that abstentions shall be counted as positive votes.) Senator Kabua was absent, having already departed Saipan. S.B. 358 was passed earlier in the evening with no dissenting votes (two abstentions and Senators Salii and Kabua absent).

Both the Salii and Kabua bills had been opposed by the Administration during committee hearings, with the representative of the Attorney General stating that the voiding of the election would not be legal and that such action would constitute denial of due process to those delegates adversely affected. The Administration's Special Assistant for Legislative Affairs testified that the credentials authority of the constitutional convention might properly declare invalid the elections in the districts in question or that the Congress might repeal the basic law calling the convention (P.L. 5-60) and start over. The committee recommended passage of both

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S.B. 358 and 369 despite Administration opposition, stating that "the Executive Branch should stay within its obligations faithfully to execute the laws and not sit in judgment upon them as in the function of our Courts. If the bill(s) were impossible to administer, or was (were) contrary to existing legislation that would be another matter. This is purely a question of policy, a question in which the Congress of Micronesia, and the people of Micronesia, have a vital stake ... We hope that the Administration allows judgment upon the bill to be passed in, the Courts, and not deprive the people of Micronesia of their chance to make the Convention as democratic an institution as possible by passing final judgment upon it in the High Commissioner's Office."

S.B. 358 was adopted by the Senate without discussion, but the bill affecting the Marshalls was the center of controversy with Senator Pangelinan opposing it as an illegal action. Others seemed to accept the assumption that the act would be illegal, but felt, in the words of Senator Iehsi "that I have never faced a more difficult decision than right now. I agree with Senator Pangelinan that we cannot find legal justification for this kind of action, but maybe, Mr. President, we can find moral and cultural justification for this action. My main concern, Mr. President, is the question of unity in Micronesia. ... It is a dilemma now, to me at least, whether to stick with the legal aspect and forget the unity aspect of our work. As I said, Mr. President, I only hope that everyone of us in the legislative and executive branch--I hope that everyone of us finds it in his heart just to bend a little bit to accommodate the problem." The reference, of course, is to the fact that the Marshallese District Legislature, generally regarded as subservient to Senator Kabua, had declared a boycott of the constitutional convention delegate election and that this action resulted in the selection of candidates who, many Marshallese argue, do not adequately represent the people of the Marshalls.

A proposal "declaring the Constitution of Micronesia, and the laws of Micronesia made pursuant thereto, the supreme law of Micronesia" (S.B. 369) was introduced on August 2 by Senator Kabua, with the cosponsorship of nine other Senators. This bill was described by the Senate Committee on Judicial and Governmental Operations as "the most significant legislation which this Congress has yet considered." The Committee described the choice facing Micronesia as one between "a Constitution subservient to a political status agreement, and a continued denial of the rights of the people to control their own destiny; or the expression of a strong and self-governing people, who have democratically adopted that law which will reign supreme..." The bill passed by the Senate on August 8, following a debate which is fully reported in Saipan A-3, of August 20, 1974.

Administration witness opposed S.B. 369 during committee hearings, both on behalf of the Trust Territory Administration and the United States.

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Suggestions that the bill would be in conflict with Section 101 of the Draft Compact of Free Association between the United States and Micronesia were not accepted by the Committee in view of the fact that the draft had not been approved yet and the Congress "is not bound at this time by the contents of any draft." The Committee also argued that the Administration position "assumes that there will be a conflict between the Constitution and the exercise of the powers of the Government of Micronesia thereunder, and proposes to avoid even the possibility of such a conflict before it has in fact occurred. This position is insulting to the Congress and its integrity; we have entered the negotiations, and intend to enter into the future relationship which is contemplated between Micronesia and the United States, with good faith. It is apparent that the United States is unwilling to do so as well...."

During the special session the Congress attempted to come to grips with major problems confronting Micronesia, not the least of which is the question of unity. Legislation designed to maintain the possibility of the Mariana Islands sharing a common future with the rest of the Trust Territory was passed and debate on the holding of new constitutional convention delegate elections was explicitly in terms of an attempt to reduce the threat of Marshallese separatism. Revenue sharing legislation, not discussed in this paper, was passed in response to the Marshallese threat not to participate further in the Congress and to seek separate status negotiations with the United States. A Senate Joint Resolution deploring separate administration of any part of the Trust Territory, meaning the Marianas, before its inhabitants vote on the future status and form of government of Micronesia also passed.

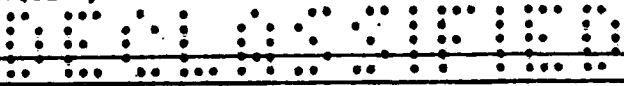
In its actions concerning future status, the Congress and its committees took no action which could be interpreted as commitment to the Draft Compact of Free Association being negotiated with the United States. On at least one occasion the Senate Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Operations, headed by Senator Andon Amaraich, unambiguously stated its lack of commitment to the draft agreement until it has been approved by the Congress and recommended legislation in apparent conflict with the draft.


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AN ACT

Amending Public Law 5-60 calling a constitutional convention for Micronesia; prescribing its powers, duties and functions; and for other purposes.

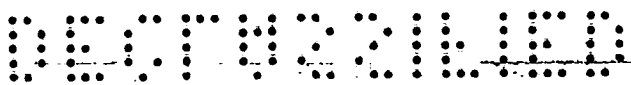
BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA:

1 Section 1. Subsection (8) of Section 3 is hereby repealed in its
2 entirety.

3 Section 2. Subsection (3) of Section 5 of Public Law 5-60 is
4 repealed and a new Subsection (3) is enacted in lieu thereof
5 to read as follows:

6 "(3) (a) The Pre-Convention Committee shall appoint a
7 Credentials Committee consisting of three delegates to the Constitutional
8 Convention who are not members of the Pre-Convention Committee; PROVIDED,
9 HOWEVER, that no delegate shall be appointed or may serve as a member
10 of the Credentials Committee whose credentials have been contested,
11 or who has direct knowledge bearing upon the outcome of any contested
12 case. The Pre-Convention Committee shall designate one of the three
13 delegates so appointed to be Chairman of the Credentials Committee. The
14 Credentials Committee shall be the sole judge of the election,
15 appointment, and qualification of delegates to the Convention subject to
16 an appeal to the Pre-Convention Committee, as provided in this Subsection.

17 (b) The Credentials Committee shall notify all delegates
18 to file with the Credentials Committee at a designated time and place
19 their credentials as delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Persons
20 objecting to the credentials of a particular delegate or to the seating
21 of the delegate at the Convention may file their objections in writing
22 with the Credentials Committee within fourteen days following the last



1 date on which credentials may be filed.

2 (c) The Credentials Committee shall first consider the
3 credentials of the delegates against whom no objections have been
4 filed. The delegates whose credentials are approved by the Credentials
5 Committee shall be immediately reported to the Pre-Convention Committee
6 with the recommendation that these delegates be seated in the
7 Constitutional Convention. Those whose credentials are disapproved
8 shall be given at least five days' notice in writing of a time and place
9 where the delegate may appear personally before the Credentials Committee
10 and present oral or written evidence in support of his credentials and
11 may be represented by counsel of his own choosing, or appear through
12 his counsel, if he so desires.

13 (d) The Credentials Committee shall then consider the
14 credentials of delegates against whom written objections have been
15 filed. The Credentials Committee shall for each contested delegate
16 position, give, at least five days' notice in writing of a time and place
17 where the parties may appear before the Credentials Committee and present
18 oral and written evidence in support of their position. Parties shall
19 have the right to be represented by counsel of their own choosing, or to
20 appear through such counsel, if they so desire.

21 (e) The Credentials Committee shall within five days
22 after a hearing pursuant to Paragraphs (c) or (d) notify each affected
23 party and the Pre-Convention Committee of its decision to approve or to
24 disapprove the credentials of the delegate concerned and its recommendations
25 on each. Facts supporting the decision must be stated in the report.

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1 In the ~~event that the Committee recommends that a special election~~
2 be called in any delegate district, the High Commissioner shall, as
3 soon as practicable after the determination of any appeal or after
4 the expiration of the period for filing appeals under this Subsection,
5 call such special election. The special election shall be held on the
6 date specified by the High Commissioner, and in all other respects shall
7 be held in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of this act.

8 (f) Any person aggrieved by the decision of the Credentials
9 Committee may, within ten days following the notification of decision
10 by the Credentials Committee as provided in Paragraph (e) of this
11 Subsection, request a review by the Pre-Convention Committee of a decision
12 and recommendation of the Credentials Committee. The Pre-Convention
13 Committee shall within five days after receipt of a request, review the
14 decision of the Credentials Committee and make a decision on the credentials
15 of the delegate which shall be final."

16 Section 3. Section 4 of Public Law 5-60 is hereby amended by the
17 addition of new Subsections (4) and (5) to read as follows:

18 "(4) As used in this Section, the term 'vacancy' shall
19 mean a vacancy other than that resulting from a decision of the
20 Credentials Committee, as specified in Section 5 of this act,
21 and includes a vacancy resulting from (i) death, (ii) resignation,
22 (iii) wilful failure or refusal of an appointed delegate to serve,
23 (iv) incapacity to serve as a delegate by reason of illness,
24 upon a finding of the same by the Convention; or (v) in the
25 case of members of the Congress of Micronesia appointed by

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1 a district delegation to the Congress, the

2 termination of membership in the Congress of Micronesia;
3 PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that in the event of such termination,
4 the district Congressional delegation need not declare a
5 vacancy but may retain its appointee despite the fact that
6 such appointee shall no longer be a member of the Congress
7 of Micronesia, and in such case such appointee shall continue
8 as a delegate.

9 (5) No appointment as a delegate to the Convention may be
10 revoked by the appointing authority."

11 Section 4. No delegate to the Convention shall be held to answer
12 before any tribunal other than the Convention for any speech or debate
13 in the Convention, and the delegates shall in all cases, except treason,
14 felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest while on the
15 business of the Convention or in attendance thereat, and in going to and
16 from the same.

17 Section 5. Section 10 of Public Law 5-60 is amended to read
18 as follows:

19 "Section 10. Compensation of Delegates.

20 (1) Delegates to the Convention shall not be employed
21 for gain or profit while serving as delegates, but may take leave without
22 pay from their regular employment during their service as delegates.
23 Employees of the Trust Territory Government covered under the provisions
24 of the Trust Territory Merit System shall be granted within-grade increase
25 upon completion of twelve full months of satisfactory service, notwithstanding

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1 the period of leave without pay taken if a delegate to the
2 Micronesian Constitutional Convention.

3 (2) (a) Delegates shall be entitled to all
4 necessary travel expenses, and to per diem at standard Trust Territory
5 rates, while on the business of the Convention.

6 (b) The phrase 'business of the Convention'
7 includes the business of any duly established committee thereof,
8 including but not limited to the Pre-Convention Committee and the
9 Credentials Committee.

10 (c) The Pre-Convention Committee shall have
11 authority to determine what constitutes the 'business of the Convention'.
12 within the meaning of this Section, under circumstances not specifically
13 set forth herein and at times other than when the full Convention is in
14 session.

15 (3) Delegates shall be paid at the rate of twenty-five
16 (\$25.00) dollars per day while on the business of the Convention or a
17 committee thereof; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, delegates who are members of the
18 Congress of Micronesia shall not be entitled to be paid twenty-five
19 dollars, (\$25.00) per day but shall be entitled to receive travel expenses
20 and per diem as provided under Subsection 2 of this Section."

21 Section 6. Subsection (4) of Section 6 of Public Law 5-60 is
22 hereby amended to read as follows:

23 "(4) The Convention shall adopt its own rules of
24 procedure not inconsistent with this act; PROVIDED, HOWEVER,
25 that no question shall be decided affirmatively by the Convention

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1 except by the affirmative votes of not less than three-fourths
2 of the delegates present and voting in the Convention, a
3 quorum being present; and that no voting except in person
4 shall be permitted; and that abstentions shall not be
5 counted as a vote cast in determining the result of any
6 question."

7 Section 7. Subsection (5) of Section 6 of Public Law 5-60 is
8 hereby amended to read as follows:

9 "(5) A quorum shall consist of thirty-two delegates,
10 unless the Convention by its rules of procedure shall provide
11 for a greater number."

12 Section 8. Subsection (2) of Section 11 of Public Law 5-60 is hereby
13 amended to read as follows:

14 "(2) The referendum shall be held on the date the High
15 Commissioner shall specify; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that the
16 referendum shall be conducted simultaneously with the conducting
17 of a plebiscite on the question of the future political status
18 of Micronesia, as certified to the people of Micronesia by the
19 Congress of Micronesia; and PROVIDED FURTHER, that the
20 referendum shall be held simultaneously in each of the districts
21 of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands which are
22 established under Trust Territory law as of the effective date
23 of this act and which may hereafter be established prior to
24 the holding of the referendum."

25 Section 9. A new Subsection, to be designated Subsection (7) is hereby

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Section 11 of Public Law 5-60, to read as follows:

"(7) The Constitution shall be deemed to have been approved by the people of Micronesia if it is approved by a majority of those voting in the referendum in the Trust Territory and by a majority of those voting in at least two-thirds of the districts of the Trust Territory which are established under Trust Territory law as of the effective date of this act and which may hereafter be established prior to the holding of the referendum; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that the Constitution shall not take effect in any such district if it is disapproved by two-thirds of those voting at the referendum in that district."

Section 10. This act shall take effect upon its approval by the High Commissioner, or upon its becoming law without such approval.

Edward E. Johnston
High Commissioner
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

.....
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..... AN ACT
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To appropriate the sum of \$72,000 to defray certain expenses of the district delegations to the Micronesian Constitutional Convention, as created by Public Law 5-60, in their respective districts; and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA:

1 Section 1. The sum of \$72,000, or so much thereof
2 as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the General Fund of the
3 Congress of Micronesia to allow the delegates elected to the Micronesian
4 Constitutional Convention in each district to travel to the various
5 villages and island groups in their respective districts to meet with
6 their constituency; to discuss issues that are likely to be raised in
7 connection with the formulation of the Micronesian constitution; to
8 better inform the population about the Micronesian Constitutional Con-
9 vention; to gauge the views of their constituents and otherwise to
10 prepare themselves for the upcoming Micronesian Constitutional Convention
11 as established by Public Law 5-60. The said sum may be expended for
12 travel, for the recruitment, compensation and travel of the staff members
13 to district delegations and for such other and additional expenditures
14 as the chairman of the district delegation may authorize and direct,
15 PROVIDED, HOWEVER, that said appropriation shall not be used in any way
16 to pay the salaries or provide remuneration to any delegate to the
17 Convention; and provided further that the amount allotted and appropriated
18 to the Palau District Delegation may be expended and used to supplement
19 any funds appropriated by the Palau District Legislature to cover the
20 cost and contingent expenses of the Palau District Constitutional
21 Convention in lieu of the purposes stipulated in this section, other
22 provisions in this act to the contrary notwithstanding. The sum

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1 appropriated herein shall be apportioned in accordance with the following
2 schedule:

- 3 (1) Truk District Convention Delegation \$10,000
- 4 (2) Marshall Islands District Delegation. \$20,000
- 5 (3) Ponape District Delegation. \$10,000
- 6 (4) Yap District Delegation \$ 7,000
- 7 (5) Palau District Delegation \$20,000
- 8 (6) Mariana Islands District Delegation \$ 5,000

9 Section 2. The sum herein appropriated and apportioned shall be
 10 administered and expended by the chairman of each of the district
 11 delegations to the Micronesian Constitutional Convention respectively,
 12 solely for the purposes specified in this act. The chairman of each
 13 district delegation shall submit a report to the Congress of Micronesia
 14 on or before July 31, 1975, on the status of all funds apportioned to
 15 his district appropriated by this act. Any sum remaining unexpended and
 16 unobligated for expenditure after June 30, 1975 shall revert to the
 17 General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia.

18 Section 3. This act shall take effect upon its approval by the
 19 High Commissioner, or upon its becoming law without such approval.

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August 30, 1974

Edward P. Johnston
Edward P. Johnston

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High Commissioner
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

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