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1. There are four different kinds of U.S. territories--incorporated, unincorporated, organized and unorganized.

A. An incorporated territory is one to which the U.S. Constitution fully applies. It is an area, therefore, "incorporated" into the United States. Hawaii and Alaska were incorporated territories. Statehood is the subsequent status for incorporated areas.

B. An unincorporated territory is one to which the U.S. Constitution is not applied or to which only specific provisions are expressly extended, such as Guam, Virgin Islands and American Samoa.

C. Organized territories are those for which the U.S. Congress has provided "organic acts" which serve as Constitutions, such as Guam and the Virgin Islands.

D. An unorganized territory is one for which organic legislation has not been enacted, such as American Samoa which has adopted its own local constitution.

2. The term "Commonwealth" territory is used only to denote that the territory has a high degree of local autonomy and has its own locally drafted constitution such as Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico is otherwise and unincorporated, unorganized territory, for which the Congress has enacted a federal relations act.

3. The Northern Mariana Islands Commonwealth, like Puerto Rico, will have its own Constitution and will be largely self-governing. The Northern Mariana Islands differs from Puerto Rico, however, as follows:

- A. Specific provisions of the U.S. Constitution apply.
- B. A precise method is established for extending federal laws.
- C. U.S. sovereignty is complete.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY B. H. BAMS DATE 3/25/87

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D. The Northern Mariana Islands/United States relationship is permanent.

4. The United States/Northern Mariana Islands territorial relationship follows the basic United States/Guam territorial pattern. It differs as follows:

A. Guam has no constitution (Legislation for same has passed the House and is now before the Senate Interior Committee, however)

B. The basic political relationship of the Northern Mariana Islands with the United States cannot be changed unilaterally by the United States.

C. The United States will refrain from exercising its legislative authority over the Northern Marianas in certain matters to preserve local autonomy and self-government.

D. The Northern Mariana Islands will control the alienation of land to persons not of local ancestry.

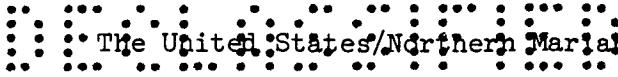
E. The Northern Mariana Islands will be named specifically in federal legislation not applicable generally to the territories and States.

F. The Northern Mariana Islands will not have representation in the U.S. Congress.

G. U.S. Coastal wise laws, minimum wage laws, and immigration laws will apply only after termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and if the Congress applies these acts.

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relationship closely parallels that of Guam in the following:

- (1) U.S. sovereignty is complete,
- (2) U.S. income tax laws apply and revenues are deposited with the local treasury,
- (3) both are outside the customs jurisdiction of the United States,
- (4) federal regulatory and federal program laws will apply to both,
- (5) both share the same federal court jurisdiction, and
- (6) specific provisions of the U.S. Constitution apply to both.

