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Micronesia in US Government Publications

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Micronesia in US Government Publications

Since 1947, when the United Nations delegated the administration of the former Japanese colonies in Micronesia to the United States as a strategic trust, the existence of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has generated an enormous number of federal publications in the form of reports, research, surveys, studies, and legal documents. The outpouring of paper intensified during the late 1970s when the former Trust Territory districts came of age as the world’s newest self-governing nations (Figure 1). In several plebiscites, Micronesians rejected unification into a single political unit. Instead, the Northern Mariana Islands (all Mariana islands except Guam) became a US commonwealth in 1978 (Public Law 94-241). The people of the Marshall Islands voted to form their own republic, “freely associated” with the United States. The former districts of Yap, Chuuk (formerly Truk), Pohnpei (formerly Ponape), and Kosrae (formerly Kusaie) united to form the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) in free association with the United States. Under the Compact of Free Association now in effect between the United States and these two countries (Public Law 99-239), citizens of these new nations have autonomous governments, except that the United States, by mutual agreements, provides defense services. In addition, the Federated States of Micronesia and Marshallese citizens can move and work freely in the United States.

The people of the Palau Islands (also known as Belau) chose to form their own republic. On 6 February 1990, in the seventh referendum since 1983, the voters of Palau again failed to ratify the Compact of Free Association by sufficient votes to meet the 75 percent majority required by their constitution. Conflicts in Palau with regard to the nuclear free constitution have brought world attention to the continuing question of Palau’s political status. On 22 December 1990, the Security Council voted to terminate the Trusteeship Agreement covering the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Resolution 683 passed by a vote of 14 to 1, with Cuba as the sole opponent. Palau is now the world’s last trusteeship, and as such remains under the jurisdiction of the US Department of the Interior.

The island of Guam remains an organized, unincorporated territory of the United States with limited self-government under the Guam Organic Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-630, as amended). Guam is currently engaged in deliberations regarding upgrading political status to that of a US commonwealth (introduced in Congress in 1988 as HR 4100, and in 1989 as HR 98). The map, “States of Micronesia,” illustrates islands and new political units in the Micronesian region.

Many US government studies conducted over the past ten years document political changes and other affairs in Micronesia. Nowhere are these resources, issued by disparate agencies, brought together for the convenience of scholars. This bibliography identi-
FIGURE 1. (Reprinted from Atlas of Micronesia with permission of Bruce G. Karolle)
fies major works on “American” Micronesia (all of Micronesia except Guam, the Republic of Nauru, and the Republic of Kiribati, formerly the Gilbert Islands) produced by a variety of US government departments and agencies. Only publications since 1980 are included. The search strategy involved an examination of University of Guam Library holdings and the federal Monthly Catalog indexes, followed by a search of the University of Hawaii Library online catalog and use of the Marcive data base, a CD-ROM product with subject access to federal documents produced since July 1976.

References are listed in five categories: monographs and reports, legislation, census data and statistics, journal articles, and maps. Each entry lists complete document citation, including author, date of publication, title, place of publication, issuing agency, total number of pages, size in centimeters, and a superintendent of documents call number in brackets. The latter is significant as most libraries with federal document holdings file them by the “SuDocs” number that is printed on each item, thus providing a universal cataloging system. Many of the items cited have been briefly annotated; where the document was not available or where the title was self-explanatory, annotation is not provided. Hearing reports and legislative proposals are produced in limited quantities, and some of the items listed are out of print. However, federal depository libraries make these materials available in every state and territory. In addition, most government publications are not copyrighted and can be photocopied or reproduced in microform for interlibrary loan requestors.

The present study serves as a complement to other recent bibliographic work on Micronesia. This includes Micronesia 1975–1987: A Social Science Bibliography, by Nicholas J. Goetzfridt and William L. Wuerch (Westport, CN: Greenwood Press, 1989; ISBN 0-313-268525, $39.95) which identifies monographic, periodical, and manuscript literature in social science fields. “Language Dictionaries and Grammars of Guam and Micronesia,” by Nicholas J. Goetzfridt and Mark C. Goniwiecha (RSR: Reference Services Review, Winter 1980, vol 18) selects and annotates in-print monographic lexical and grammatical works. It is hoped that the present compilation will add to these bibliographic efforts and assist students and scholars of Micronesia, government, political science, and other disciplines in analysis of the post-World War II evolution and development of the region. Although some of the items cited are obscure in nature, the full extent of this bibliography gives an idea of the vast range of publications issued by the US government. This listing includes many important studies and pieces of legislative deliberation. Given the vast amount published by the federal government, there may well be omissions in this bibliography. The authors would be most grateful for information from readers regarding additional citations. Guam was omitted from this study because of the large amount of material available relating to that island. It will have to appear as a separate bibliography.

**Monographs and Reports**

Christopher, Luella S. 1988. Palau’s Evolving Relationship with the United States: Introduction and Chronology of Develop-
The pamphlet discusses three major issues: (1) US strategic access to Palau, (2) Palau’s self-determination process, and (3) the problems of budgeting and funding for the operation of the Palau government. A map and chronology of Palau’s development are included.


Taxonomic and nomenclatural treatment of various genera in a number of families known from Micronesia, with new species, varieties, and combinations. A discussion is included of the systematic position of the genus Fagraea Thunberg, transferring it from the family Longanaceae to the Gentianaceae. The genus Wollastonia de Candolle is resurrected from the synonymy of Wedelia Jacquin, and the widespread species commonly called Wedelia biflora de Candolle is discussed in relation to the Hawaiian genus Lipochaeta de Candolle and is moved to Wollastonia.


The survey consisted of an aerial radiological reconnaissance to map the external gamma-ray exposure rates over the islands of each atoll. Also, shore parties collected appropriate terrestrial and marine samples to assess the radiological dose from pertinent food chains to individuals residing on the atolls.


The survey describes the holdings of historical cartographic material in the National Ocean Survey’s map library, including several entries that represent early maps and charts of the Western North Pacific ocean. Information taken from the cartographic items has been transcribed using the nomenclature and orthography of the originals.

The report gives a brief history of the Northern Mariana Islands (NMI), the organization of the commission, and the development of its recommendations. It deals with the application of the US laws to the NMI, including the nonvoting delegate to the US Congress, the land grant funding of an educational institution, the federal immigration and nationality laws, banking and housing laws, and the Investment Company Act.


The supplement covers the commission's bylaws, minutes of meetings from 1980 through 1985, correspondence to the members of the US Congress, and papers and recommendations written by the staff.


The sheet provides information on geography, people, politics and government, development, and various islands of Micronesia and explains the role of the Peace Corps in the region.


This is a technical report analyzing radiation exposure for personnel on the islands of Enewetak Atoll after Operation Greenhouse.


The document presents profiles of women who have contributed to social and economic development and general changes on Guam, Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, and elsewhere. Each profile provides a brief synopsis of the woman’s personal, educational, and professional background and current occupation.


The purpose of this study was to evaluate the US proposal to store spent nuclear fuel on a Pacific island and to determine if storing spent fuel furthers US nuclear nonproliferation objectives. It concludes that efforts of the United States to identify a regional waste storage site to reduce reprocessing pressures will be looked upon with suspicion by nuclear nations and that a site in the United States best meets US objectives but will not be supported by foreign owners of spent fuel.


A site with Marianas plainware pottery of the Latte period of Marianas prehistory...
was discovered, and the study recommended an intensive archaeological survey.


Examination of areas near Micro Beach and the dock in Garapan discovered objects from the Japanese, WW II, and American periods, including a Japanese anti-aircraft gun and a Japanese lighthouse or channel marker.


This is an archaeological and historical resource survey of the Susupe-Chalan Kanoa Flood Control Study area, located on the west central coast of Saipan. The survey includes a literature search, physical investigation, and limited subsurface testing. Three loci of prehistoric material were located in the project area, as well as forty-three structures of probable historic significance.


For official use only, not a depository item.


The work is intended to provide an overview of the environmental and fishery information that has been published. It gives a historical background on Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, provides a description of each of the islands in the archipelago, and summarizes the present state of knowledge of the climatic, oceanographic, and submarine topographic features of the areas. It reviews the studies on the oceanic and neritic plankton communities in waters around Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands, discusses historical fishery development in the pre- and post-World War II eras, presents an overview of the current status of fisheries in these islands, and summarizes the present state of knowledge of the stocks of fish, shellfish, corals, and algae with respect to their development potential.


——. 1980. A Study to Determine the Feasibility of Providing Flood Control Improvements for Garapan, Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas: Detailed Project Report and Environment-
The report evaluates the extent of flooding problems in the Garapan area of Saipan and determines the feasibility and justification of federal participation in providing flood mitigation measures. The document presents the results of engineering and economic analyses which will serve as the basis for the selection of a feasible plan for alleviating the flood problem in Garapan. The study focuses on conceptual measures for protecting the flood-prone areas and preventing flood damage, and the costs, benefits, and environmental impacts associated with implementing these measures.


Alternate sites and design layouts for the small boat harbor were evaluated and a site in Tanapag chosen.


The report re-evaluates the extent of the flood problem and analyzes proposed alternative solutions.


The statement describes a proposed project consisting of construction of new piers on fourteen islands and upgrading and extending the existing dock on one island. The piers are pile-supported, reinforced concrete structures requiring no dredging or fill. Site selection was based on environmental considerations as well as on engineering and economic criteria, and the selected design minimizes adverse environmental effects.


This pamphlet outlines current information on the scope and status of water resources projects and studies by the Corps of Engineers within the territories of American Samoa and Guam and the State of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and other Pacific Basin areas. It describes the role of the Corps of Engineers in planning and building water resource improvements and includes an explanation of the procedures for initiating studies leading to authorization of such projects.


A portion of the work in Chapter 6 (141–153) is devoted to the topic of US tropical forests in the Western Pacific. The section describes the forest resources in the region, history of forest use, and organizations dealing with tropical forests.

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Between 1945 and 1962, the US Atomic Energy Commission conducted many nuclear tests on Pacific Islands and other locations. These reports are prepared by the Nuclear Test Personnel Review project with the purpose of determining the extent of exposure to ionizing radiation, and to provide information about the tests. Overview and specific operations on Pacific Islands are described. All these documents are for sale by the National Technical Information Service.


The proposal is a comprehensive management program for coastal land and water use activities, consisting of policies on diverse management issues enforced by the commonwealth laws. The program will improve decision-making processes for determining appropriate coastal land and water uses in light of resource consideration and will increase predictability of public and private coastal decisions to lead to increased protection of and benefit from the commonwealth’s resources.


The pamphlet presents abstracts of three major topics: (1) productive systems of polar and subpolar regions, (2) biological productivity of areas of frontal zones and upwellings, and (3) influence of bottom elevations and islands on ocean productivity.


The chart supplement is designed for use with the Flight Information Publication Enroute Chart covering Hawai‘i and the Pacific area served by US facilities. It contains an airport facility directory, ATC procedures and terminal SID, STAR, and IAP charts.


This is the forty-second annual report made by the Department of State to the United Nations, pursuant to Article 88 of the UN Charter, on the administration of the Trust Territory. Previously a major source of government policy and statistics, the report now focuses solely on Palau as the only Micronesian entity remaining with trusteeship status according to US policy. Offers description, history, current status, international and regional affairs, economy, politics, education, and social changes, and statistical appendixes.

The report discusses many unique problems of the small islands and offers a number of recommendations. The small oceanic islands have desires for cultural, economic, and ecological stability, but have very limited resources. Therefore, they are dependent on many policies that are made and occurrences that take place in metropolitan countries.


The book describes the impact of modern management on many popular wild species and tells how the Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act of 1937 has revolutionized the relationship between human residents and wild creatures. On pages 376–378, the work highlights the experience with the act on Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands.


The pamphlet introduces the economic activities, potential, and advantages of doing business in the Pacific Islands, with illustrations and a map of the region.


The Enewetak Radiological Support Project was established to provide radiological advice and assistance to the Defense Nuclear Agency as it undertook a cleanup of radiological contamination of this coral atoll resulting from nuclear test operations conducted there from 1948 to 1958. The short treatises included in the fact book describe the precleanup condition of the islands in Enewetak Atoll, and present formal reports, files, and many interviews and discussions.


The report contains six chapters and three appendixes. It describes the characteristics of the Northern Mariana Islands, federal financial assistance to the area, and the problems caused by federal aid. It proposes actions to be taken on the islands, and the oversight and technical assistance offered by the federal government.


The report suggests that the US Department of Defense has not demonstrated a need for over half of the total land proposed for lease. Alternatives to the NMI land lease would reduce rental costs and make the land leased more consistent with usage requirements.


The report describes the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and presents the problems of economic development, the US Capital Improvement Program, social services, public administration, and human resources on the islands. Recommendations, comments, and evaluation are provided.
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The report provides information and views on political and economic issues of the US territories including Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and so forth. It also describes the relationships between the United States and these territories.


A review of US agencies’ oversight and assistance to Palau, this document discusses issues related to Palau’s financial management, law enforcement, the controversial power plant, and referenda to approve the Compact of Free Association.


On 21 November 1980, an Air Micronesia Boeing 727 crashed while attempting to land on Yap. All occupants of the plane escaped before fire destroyed the aircraft. The finding of this report determined the probable cause as the captain’s premature reduction of thrust.


This report summarizes the OMSN public meeting on the compact environmental impact statement (EIS). The meeting was chaired by Ambassador Rosenblatt, and questions discussed included National Resources Defense Council criticism of lack of alternatives to free association in the EIS report.


The document presents the status of the Compact of Free Association for Palau and reports on US actions relative to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands.


The status report is a brief summary of the political status negotiations, provisions of the compact, the approval process, and post-trusteeship relations.


In the section on pages 5–6, the article presents information on nonfuel minerals of Pacific Island possessions and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. A table of mineral occurrences and past mining activity on these islands is included.
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The amendments provide for governance of insular areas of the United States.


The full text of the compact with the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia is given and provision is made (Title V) for an approval in principle of the Compact of Free Association with Palau, as printed in the Congressional Record, 14 Nov 1985, pages S15622 through S15628. The compact was approved by Congress as House Joint Resolution (HJR) 187 (Senate Joint Resolution [SJR] 77).


The law approves the agreements between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia and amends the governmental representation provisions of the Compact of Free Association.


The documents include background, summary, section-by-section analysis, views on revision, and provisions for the compact.


This committee hearing on the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia includes testimony from Richard Armitage, assistant secretary for International Affairs; Ambassador Fred Zeder, Office for Micronesian Status Negotiations; Edward Derwinski, counselor, Department of State, and chairman, Interagency Group on Micronesia; and William Brown, principal deputy assistant secretary for East Asia and the Pacific, Department of State.


Part 1 of the document includes the background and summary of the compact and section-by-section analysis. Part 2 is the joint resolution approving the compact. Part 3 provides an explanation of tax and trade provisions, and part 4 has the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries report.


The documents provide the testimonies given by many officials, representatives, and individuals with regard to the
approval of the compact. Various works related to the compact are appended.


The purpose of HR 2214 is to regularize the status of Micronesian and US diplomats pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. The report presents background and recommends passage of the bill.


Hearings on the Palau compact include testimony from President Lazarus Salii, Speaker Santos Olikong, and Senator Thomas Remengesau. Opposition views include Susan Quass, Micronesian Coalition, and Anne E. Simon, Center for Constitutional Rights, with discussion about the constitutionality of accepting the compact through a 72 percent approval in the plebiscite (Feb 21 1986).


The document provides the testimonies given by US Department of State officials with regard to overall developments in the Asian and Pacific region. It also includes information regarding the vote required in the Philippine senate to validate the base agreement with the United States.


The hearing was the last step of the US Congress in considering a resolution to authorize the Compact of Free Association between the United States and Palau. The document includes testimony from many witnesses before the 100th Congress, material submitted by various government officials, and several related appendixes.


A committee print for the use of the House, this is the compact for Palau agreed to by Ambassador Fred M. Zeder, United States, and Ambassador Lazarus Salii of Palau.


This is a report from the committee recommending with revisions to pass the bill enhancing economic development for the above areas.


The document contains statements made by many government officials and medical and legal personnel regarding the health care systems of the Trust Territory. It also includes related materials submitted for the hearing.
Amending the Revised
Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, to
Amend the Covenant to Establish a Com­
monwealth of the Northern Mariana
Islands, to Provide for the Governance of
the Insular Areas of the United States, and
for Other Purposes. Washington, DC:
USGPO. 6 p, 24 cm [Y1.1/8:99-16/
pts 1–2].

This report is to accompany HR 2478,
which is an omnibus bill relative to gov­
erning the US insular areas including the
Northern Mariana Islands and Guam. The
bill is designed to rationalize the applica­
tion of various federal laws to the insular
areas and provide them with necessary
assistance so that their economic, political,
and social development is facilitated. The
document is a report of the legislative
hearing of the bill in the House.

US Territories Budget
Request for Fiscal Year 1985.
Washington, DC: USGPO. 380 p,
(5 microfiche), 28 cm [Y4.In8/14:98-55].

The document details the statements
made by many governmental officials and
representatives on the matter of the budget
request. It appends additional materials
submitted for the hearing.

Requiring the Secretary of
the Interior to Submit to the House . . .
Certain Information Regarding Microne­
sian Governments. Washington, DC:
USGPO. 3 p, 28 cm [Y1.1/8:99-672].

The request made by the committee
was intended to provide the appropriate
committees with certification of economic
assistance contributions made by Japan to
the various Micronesian governments.

Trust Territory of the Pacific
Islands Budget Request for Fiscal Year
1986. Washington, DC: USGPO. 150 p,
(2 microfiche), 28 cm [Y5.In8/14:99-8].

The hearing was held to review the
president's proposed budget for the Trust
Territory of the Pacific Islands. The budget
proposal was discussed in conjunction
with the legislative development of the
Compact of Free Association.
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review the implementation of free association in the Marshalls and the Federated States of Micronesia on the first anniversary of the new status, to examine "whether the letter and spirit of the law are being adhered to and whether the relationship needs any fine-tuning." One of the issues raised was controversy over payments to Kwajalein landowners.


The hearings addressed the Office of Technology Assessment's report on renewable resource management related to Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, and with references to the freely associated states. The report assessed technologies in agriculture, agroforestry and forestry, nearshore fisheries and aquaculture, resource development planning, and technologies that support resource development.


The oversight hearing to determine whether the United States was meeting its responsibilities for Palau considered such matters as drastic cuts in government employment and power and water service. President Salii in his statement provided background on laying off nine hundred government employees.


The hearing opens the committee's inquiry into the impact that the Compact of Free Association would have on US territories and commonwealths. Parts 2 to 4 of the documents relate to the compact for the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau.


The seven sessions of congressional hearings discuss the impact of the proposed compact on education, compensation for victims of US nuclear testing, economic development, legal provisions, and foreign policy implications.


The purpose of hJR 187 is to approve the compact of free association between the United States and the governments of the Marshalls and the Federated States of Micronesia. The compact sets the terms for the termination of the trusteeship and would govern relationships between the two governments and the United States. The report provides historical and legislative background, Coast Guard activities in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, section-by-section analysis, proposed amendments and their explanation, vote of the committee, and additional views.

The hearing discussed what impact provisions on immigration in the Compact of Free Association might have on the United States and examined the possibility of third-country nationals seeking naturalized citizenship in a freely associated state to utilize the access to the United States permitted to Micronesians.


HJR 66 to approve the compact for Palau was urged by the US executive branch despite legal questions on the constitutionality of the 1986 referendum. At the hearing, Ambassador Zeder explained the administration's position and gave background on the political process in Palau.


The omnibus territories hearing covered bills to require treatment of citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands (NMI) as citizens of the United States, applicability of the Federal Claims Act to claims arising in the NMI, amending the Clean Air Act application to the NMI, and amendment of the Guam Organic Act to transfer audit to the Office of Inspector General, Department of Interior, among others. Testimony includes statements from Ipel Ilon, FSM liaison officer; Edward Pangelinan, CNMI Washington representative; Fofo Sunia, delegate from American Samoa; and Antonio B. Won Pat, delegate from Guam.


SJR 286 to approve the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia sets the basis for termination of the trusteeship. This report contains committee amendments, a section-by-section analysis of the compact itself, and the subsidiary agreements.


The committee heard from a full array of both US and Micronesian government officials; statements also came from those in opposition to the compact (eg, over one-hundred pages from anthropologist Glenn Petersen). One half of the hearing document is an appendix with further statements and an exhaustive set of 356 questions the committee raised with answers from the administration via Ambassador Fred M. Zeder.


The purpose of SJR 77 is to approve the Compact of Free Association negotiated by the United States and the governments of
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the Marshalls and the Federated States of Micronesia. The report provides background, legislative history, and the recommendations made by the committee. It covers the committee's amendments, the requesting letter from the president, and the full text of the compact, including various agreements between the two governments and the United States.


The resolution reports the approval of the Compact of Free Association between the United States and Palau with revisions. Includes the full text of the compact and subsidiary agreements.


SJR 325 concerned approving the Compact of Free Association between the United States and Palau, and the hearing report contains a statement from Palau President Lazarus Salii, as well as a dialogue on defense matters with Rear Admiral Eugene J. Carroll, Jr., US Navy (Ret), who argued that Palau is militarily insignificant for the United States.


The purpose of the resolution is to implement the argument of the special representatives on future United States financial assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands and to enact the provisions regarding the US commonwealth.


The purpose of the resolution was to clarify section 301 of the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in political union with the United States with regard to the class of persons eligible to become US citizens.


At this hearing the committee looked at the issue of violence directed against Palauan opponents of the compact. Reference is made to the murder of Bedor Bins. Testimony by Isabella Sumang (on behalf of Palauan women) and Speaker Santos of the Palau House of Delegates represented the opposition, while President Lazarus Salii testified for the compact.


SJR 231 was intended to authorize the US president to implement the compact with Palau. The report describes the historical background of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, legislative history, financial considerations, and the evaluation of the regulatory impact.


Yet another of the many hearings on
implementing the Palau compact, this hearing has extensive documentation of questions put to the Department of Interior, with answers by Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs Stella Guerra.


The committee report has a useful history of Palauan political status deliberations and legislative actions. The amendments attached to the Implementation Act covered fiscal procedures, an antidrug program for Palau, provisions that no US funds be used to satisfy Palau's expenses prior to 14 November 1986, with specific reference to the IPSECO power plant project. This legislation also confirmed provisions to designate the Northern Marianas College as a depository to receive US government publications and to authorize funds for Pohnpei's hydropower project.


The committee heard testimony by Roger Mentz of the Department of the Treasury regarding tax provisions in the compact. The document includes communications from Congressman Ben Blaz of Guam, Carl B. Ingram, advisor to President Amata Kabua, Lt Gov Pedro A. Tenorio of the Northern Marianas Islands, and President Tosiwo Nakayama, Federated States of Micronesia.


The report summarizes the major provisions of the fisheries treaty and its licensing system for US flag tuna boats and contains an appendix of excerpts from the 24 Sept 1987 hearing at which Delegates Fofa Sunia and Ben Blaz testified in support of the treaty.


Ambassador Fred M. Zeder II, the president's personal representative for Micronesian status negotiations, briefed the subcommittee on progress in deliberations with the governments of Micronesia.


Part 3 of the report focuses on trusteeship and dependent areas, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Guam, and other US territories. It describes the geographical and political status of these territories and the consideration and actions of various UN organizations.


Accompanying the message is a joint resolution to approve the compact for the Marshalls and the Federated States of Micronesia. The message reviews the historical development of the compact.


Included in the document is a draft of a
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Joint resolution to approve the compact between the United States and Palau. The document reviews the historical development of the compact.


The president's transmittal of the compact for Palau notes that a Palau plebescite (21 August 1987) gave 73 percent approval of the compact. The proposed joint resolution added language on financial aid and US court jurisdiction for Palau.


This requested the US Senate to ratify the Treaty on Fisheries between the United States and Pacific Island states to resolve disputes over conflicting laws covering migratory tuna and was related to the two-hundred-mile exclusive economic zone.


This is the summary record of the sixth round of renewed political status negotiations between the United States and the Republic of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Marshalls.


The work contains nineteen documents. The presidential proclamation places into effect the covenant with the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Compact of Free Association with the Federated States of Micronesia and with the Republic of the Marshall Islands. Other documents deal with mutual assistance in law enforcement, implementation of economic assistance, telecommunication service, and mutual security.


CENSUS DATA, STATISTICS, AND SURVEYS


This study examined effects of thermonuclear explosions in two submarine craters created during the 1958 nuclear tests at Enewetak, and the report offers the results of 1984 field work supplemented by follow-up drilling in 1985.


The study of Rois Malk indicated that the vein system of minerals there warranted further surface exploration and drilling.


This report provides an assessment of water supply in Chuuk State with the goal of enabling villagers to improve and expand existing sources to alleviate water shortages such as occurred in the 1982-1983 drought.


The mangrove resource is of great value in Pohnpei. A volumetric inventory of 4855 hectares of mangroves on the island was conducted in 1984. Two size strata were sampled: trees with diameters at breast height (dbh) of 30 cm or greater, and smaller trees with dbh of at least 12 cm but less than 30 cm. Gross tree volumes and statistical confidence limits were determined with a microcomputer program. Outputs were gross volumes by stratum, tree, tree segment, and species. Total volume estimated was 698,389 m. Almost 85 percent of this volume was in the boles of the trees.

In a forest inventory of the island of Babelthaup, 36,733 hectares were surveyed, of which 25,261 hectares were timberland. This land has an estimated 2.9 million cubic meters (cu m) of standing timber, of which an estimated 2.5 million cu m were found in the upland forest type, 206,000 cu m in the mangrove type, and 231,000 cu m in the swamp forest type.

These reports (see following) contain information that can be used in land planning programs on the islands surveyed. They have predictions of soil behavior for land use. The reports highlight limitations and hazards in the soil, improvements needed, and the impact of land use on the environment. Various soil properties that affect land use are described. The detailed soil maps show the location of each soil. Each is described, and information on specific uses of the soil is given.


This volume continues the record of monthly mean values of station pressure, sea level pressure, temperature, and monthly precipitation supplied mainly by national geographic services and presented alphabetically by station within geographic areas.


Also contains tables for obtaining the height of the tide and local mean time of sunrise and sunset. The section on 168–187 gives tables for the Western Pacific Islands.


Each of the reports in the water resources series (see following) begins with a description of the islands and presents amount of rainfall, rainy seasons, and the availability of ground water and its quality. The report then summarizes the history of water resources development on the islands and all available hydrographic data, including rainfall records, streamflow records, drilling logs, and chemical analyses. Each of the reports is available from the US Geological Survey in Denver.


May be purchased from Open-File Services Section, Western District Branch, US Geological Survey, Box 25425, Federal Center, Lakewood, CO 80255. This report documents the severity of the 1982–1983 drought attributed to the El Niño effect and describes water conservation efforts and loss of staple food crops. Includes extensive maps and charts.

**Journal Articles**


The *Atoll Research Bulletin* is concerned with tropical biology, information on the biota of tropical islands and reefs, and the environment that supports the biota.


Baier reports geographical information and tourism development opportunities on Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and elsewhere.


Doulman reviews the tuna industry and fisheries in the Pacific Islands in terms of distant water fishing fleet operations and national industries. Government objectives in fostering the establishment of tuna projects and industry development in the region are analyzed.


The article examines polls and journalistic impressions and discusses the spectrum of opinion on the tests of atomic bombs at Bikini Atoll in 1946. It also deals with opinion of the A-bomb itself.


This was a statement before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs describing the importance of the Pacific region, the change and development of the region, the international situation, status of US relations, and US interests in the area.


Jackson describes Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands and the consequences of the MX and other strategic missile tests on the atoll.

**Joint Typhoon Warning Center (Guam).** 1987. The Western North Pacific’s Typhoons, ‘86. *Mariners Weather Log* 31 (Fall): 11–18 [C55.299/2:31/4].

This article reports three supertyphoons and sixteen typhoons that developed in the Western North Pacific region in 1986. It offers statistical tables, maps, and pictures of tropical cyclones.


Mosier describes the geography of Johnston Island and the US military facilities and activities on the island.


This report covers the possible cause of the epidemic and describes the investigation by medical personnel.


The press release concerns the September 1983 referendum in the Marshall Islands and highlights several issues in the compact.


In the section on 59–60, the article reports the survey project of fishing activities on Palau and discusses current fishing situations and issues in the islands.

MAPS

Guam and Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, including Northern Mariana Islands. 1980. Guam: Guam Geographic Division. 107 x 153 cm [C3.62/6:G93/980].


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