

Title 53.

Citizenship, Emigration and Immigration.

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CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Sec.		Sec.
1.	Natural citizens.	3. Same; cancellation.
2.	Naturalization; authority of High Commissioner to grant.	4. Emigration.

§ 1. Natural citizens. — (1) All persons born in the Trust Territory shall be deemed to be citizens of the Trust Territory, except persons born in the Trust Territory, who at birth or otherwise have acquired another nationality.

(2) A child born outside the Trust Territory of parents who are citizens of the Trust Territory shall be considered a citizen of the Trust Territory while under the age of twenty-one years, and thereafter if he becomes a permanent resident of the Trust Territory while under the age of twenty-one years. (Code 1966, § 660; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 1.)

§ 2. Naturalization; authority of High Commissioner to grant. — The High Commissioner may grant Trust Territory citizenship to persons who:

- (1) Are eighteen years of age or over;
- (2) Are of good moral character, as certified by the district administrator and two leading citizens of the community in which they intend to reside;
- (3) Have not acquired, or who renounce, previous citizenship and renounce allegiance to any and all foreign powers and rulers;
- (4) Have been permanent residents of and legally domiciled continuously in the Trust Territory for at least five years immediately prior to application for citizenship, and
 - (a) Have been born of parents, one of whom was a citizen of, and maintained his principal residence in the Trust Territory at the time of the birth; or
 - (b) Have been born of parents, one of whom has been granted Trust Territory citizenship pursuant to this section. (Code 1966, § 661; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 2.)

§ 3. Same; cancellation. — Persons naturalized under section 2 of this chapter shall be subject to cancellation of their naturalization after hearing for cause upon application by the High Commissioner to the High Court of the Trust Territory. Cause for revocation of naturalization shall be:

- (1) Concealment of a material fact or wilful misrepresentation in applying for naturalization; or
- (2) Advocacy of the overthrow or alteration of the government of the United States or the government of the Trust Territory by unlawful means; or
- (3) Commission of, or attempt or preparation to commit, an act of espionage, sabotage, or sedition against the government of the United States or the government of the Trust Territory, or conspiring with or aiding and abetting another to commit such an act; or

(4) Fraudulant or illegal entry into the Trust Territory, either prior to or after naturalization; or

(5) Travel, within five years of naturalization, to any foreign country for the purpose of establishment of permanent residence therein; provided, that the United States, its territories and possessions and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico shall not be considered a foreign country for the purposes of this subsection. (Code 1966, § 662; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 3.)

§ 4. Emigration. — Prior to leaving the Trust Territory, citizens of the Trust Territory shall obtain such travel documents, including a Trust Territory passport, and comply with such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time by the High Commissioner. (Code 1966, § 663; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 4.)

CHAPTER 2.

IMMIGRATION CONTROL.

Sec.

51. [Repealed.]
 52. Chief of immigration.
 53. Entry permits; required; issuance.
 54. Same; authority of district administrator to issue.
 55. Same; applications.
 56. Same; standards for exclusion.

Sec.

57. Same; revocation.
 58. Same; appeal from exclusion or revocation.
 59. Immigration officers.
 60. Inspection of vessels and aircraft.
 61. Waiver of provisions.
 62. Penalties for violation of chapter.

§ 51. Repealed by P.L. No. 4C-48, § 7(11).

§ 52. **Chief of immigration.** — The chief of immigration shall perform such duties, pertaining to nationality, emigration and immigration, and administer all laws and regulations pertaining thereto as the High Commissioner may delegate. The chief of immigration shall have such assistants as may be appointed by the High Commissioner. (Code 1966, § 665; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 52; P.L. No. 4C-48, § 7(12).)

§ 53. **Entry permits; required; issuance.** — (1) No person, vessel or aircraft, unless specifically exempted by applicable law and regulations, shall enter the Trust Territory without having been issued an appropriate entry permit.

(2) Entry permits to visit or reside in the Trust Territory shall be issued in accordance with this title and regulations issued pursuant thereto by the High Commissioner and approved by the Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

(3) Entry may be issued in conjunction with a nonresident workers' identification certificate issued under the provisions of title 49 of this Code. Entry permits issued under the provisions of this subsection shall carry the notation that they are issued in conjunction with a nonresident workers' identification certificate, and shall expire upon the date on which such nonresident workers' identification certificate expires.

(4) Provisions of law and regulations implementing this section may, pursuant to article 3, paragraph 1 of the trusteeship agreement for the former Japanese Mandated Islands, accord the United States citizens and nationals treatment more favorable than is accorded persons other than United States citizens and nationals. (Code 1966, § 667; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 53; P.L. No. 5-8, § 1.)

Noncitizens required to have permission for entry. — Since Trust Territory is strategic trusteeship, entry into it by noncitizens is forbidden without permission of the United States as administering authority. Meyer v. Epson, 3 TTR 54 (1965).

Crew of Trust Territory vessel subject to laws and jurisdiction. — The crew of a Trust Territory vessel, regardless of nationality, are subject to the laws and jurisdiction of the flag authority. Kodang v. Trust Territory, 5 TTR 581 (1971).

§ 54. **Same; authority of district administrator to issue.** — The district administrator of each district shall have the authority in the case of visitors, to issue entry permits and to permit entry into the Trust Territory of persons, vessels, and aircraft, under the provisions of this title, regulations promulgated by the High Commissioner pursuant thereto, and under such conditions as may be prescribed from time to time by the High Commissioner. (Code 1966, § 666; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 54.)

§ 55. Same; applications. — Applications for a permit to enter the Trust Territory shall be made to the High Commissioner in such form and manner as he shall prescribe from time to time. (Code 1966, § 669; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 55.)

§ 56. Same; standards for exclusion. — The High Commissioner may deny entry or an entry permit to any person upon substantial evidence of any of the following:

(1) The wilful furnishing of false, incomplete, or misleading information in an application for an entry permit;

(2) The advocacy of the overthrow or alteration of the government of the United States or the government of the Trust Territory by unlawful means;

(3) The commission of, or attempt or preparation to commit, an act of espionage, sabotage, sedition, or treason against the government of the United States or the government of the Trust Territory, or conspiring with or aiding or abetting another to commit such an act;

(4) Performing or attempting to perform duties, or otherwise acting so as to serve the interests of another government, to the detriment of the United States or the Trust Territory;

(5) Deliberate unauthorized disclosure of classified defense information;

(6) Membership in, or affiliation or sympathetic association with, any foreign or domestic organization, association, movement, group or combination of persons, designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to executive order 10450 of April 27, 1953, as amended;

(7) Serious mental irresponsibility evidenced by having been adjudged insane, or mentally irresponsible, or an incompetent, or a chronic alcoholic, or treated for serious mental or neurological disorders or for chronic alcoholism, without evidence of cure;

(8) Addiction to the use of narcotic drugs without adequate evidence of rehabilitation;

(9) Conviction of any of the following offenses under circumstances indicative of a criminal tendency potentially dangerous to the security of a strategic area containing military establishments: arson, unlawful trafficking in drugs, espionage, sabotage, treason, murder, kidnapping, blackmail, or sex offenses involving minors or perversion;

(10) Illegal presence in the United States, its territories or possessions, having been finally subject to deportation order, or voluntary departure in lieu of deportation order, by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service; or

(11) A finding by the High Commissioner that the entry of the applicant would not be in the best interest of the Trust Territory. (Code 1966, § 668; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 56.)

§ 57. Same; revocation. — Permits to enter the Trust Territory may be revoked or renewal of such permits refused by the High Commissioner at any time upon a finding that:

(1) The continued presence of the permit holder in the Trust Territory is not in the best interest of the Trust Territory; or

(2) The entry permit was obtained through concealment of a material fact or wilful misrepresentation relating to any of the standards enumerated in section 56 of this chapter; or

(3) The entry permit holder has, since entry into the Trust Territory, engaged in any of the activities or become subject to any of the conditions enumerated in section 56 of this chapter; or

(4) The nonresident workers' identification certificate issued in conjunction with such entry permit has been cancelled. (Code 1966, § 670; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 57; P.L. No. 5-8, §§ 2, 3.)

§ 58. Same; appeal from exclusion or revocation. — As to citizens and nationals of the United States, denial of entry pursuant to the provisions of subsection (11), section 56 of this chapter or revocation of or refusal to renew permission to remain in the Trust Territory pursuant to the provisions of subsection (1), section 57 of this chapter shall be subject to appeal by the aggrieved party to the Secretary of the Interior within fifteen days from the date of delivery of the decision of the High Commissioner. Such denial, revocation, or refusal to renew shall be in writing, and shall contain notice of the applicant's right to appeal. In the case of nonrenewal or revocation and upon notice to the High Commissioner of the taking of such appeal, the High Commissioner shall grant a stay of prosecution or deportation as provided for in section 62 of this chapter pending the decision of the Secretary unless the circumstances are such that the welfare of the party or the community will be substantially and materially prejudiced by such stay. (Code 1966, § 671; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 58.)

§ 59. Immigration officers. — The district administrator of each district shall act as the principal immigration officer of his respective district and shall appoint, with approval of the High Commissioner, such other immigration officers as necessary to perform such duties as may be imposed herein or by regulation issued hereunder from time to time by the High Commissioner. The district administrator shall also perform such duties as may be required by all other laws and regulations of the Trust Territory pertaining to entry and movement of persons, vessels, and aircraft. (Code 1966, § 672; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 59.)

§ 60. Inspection of vessels and aircraft. — Incoming vessels shall be boarded by an immigration officer who shall examine the Trust Territory documents of each passenger and, if the passenger is eligible to enter the Trust Territory, shall affix to the passport or Trust Territory entry permit an official stamp showing the date and place of entry. The same procedure shall be followed for passengers arriving on aircraft except that immigration officers shall provide facilities for inspection after passengers have disembarked and prior to their departure from the airport terminal. (Code 1966, § 673; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 60.)

§ 61. Waiver of provisions. — The High Commissioner may waive any procedural requirements of this chapter, or of regulations issued pursuant thereto, and of section 102, chapter 2, title 19 of this Code, in individual cases when, in his discretion, circumstances warrant. (Code 1966, § 674; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 61.)

§ 62. Penalties for violation of chapter. — Any person who, not being a citizen or legal resident of the Trust Territory, shall unlawfully enter or attempt to enter the Trust Territory or, having lawfully entered, remains wilfully and unlawfully after expiration or revocation of entry authorization, or who shall violate by act or omission any provision of this chapter, or regulations issued pursuant thereto shall, upon conviction thereof, be imprisoned for a period of not more than two years, or fined not more than five hundred dollars, or both. In lieu of the foregoing or in addition thereto, any person who shall unlawfully enter the Trust Territory or, having lawfully entered, wilfully and unlawfully remains after expiration or revocation of an entry permit, shall be subject to deportation after hearing upon application by the High Commissioner to the High Court of the Trust Territory. (Code 1966, § 680; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 62; P.L. No. 4C-27, § 3.)

Administrative hearing before application for a deportation order. —

Failure on the part of the executive branch to provide an administrative hearing before applying for a deportation order does not constitute a denial of due process. *Trust Territory v. Arce* (App. Div., April, 1976).

Administrative hearing not required before application for deportation order. —

Where government applies for deportation

order and the complaint filed and the entire procedure are concerned only with deportation, and there are no criminal charges filed and no fine or other criminal sanctions sought, holding that a prior administrative hearing is required before government can apply for such deportation order is erroneous. *Trust Territory v. Arce* (App. Div., April, 1976).

CHAPTER 3.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

Sec.	Sec.
101. Entry of vessels at ports required; enumerated.	104. Inspection at ports of entry.
102. Ports authorized to issue entry permits.	105. Pilots.
103. Manifest required for unlicensed vessels.	

§ 101. Entry of vessels at ports required; enumerated. — (1) All vessels and aircraft authorized to enter the Trust Territory must enter and obtain clearance from an official port of entry, and no vessel or aircraft shall call at any other port in the Trust Territory without first entering and obtaining clearance from an official port of entry unless the High Commissioner or his designated representative determines that the public interest or an emergency requires the vessel or aircraft to enter another port without first entering and obtaining clearance from an official port of entry, and grants permission to do so. A vessel or aircraft in distress may anchor or land at any port in the Trust Territory but shall immediately thereafter notify the nearest government representative of the Trust Territory government or local government.

The official ports of entry in the Trust Territory shall be:

- (a) Mariana Islands District,
 - (i) Saipan: (a) Tanapag Harbor, (b) Kobler and Isley Airstrips;
 - (ii) Tinian: (a) Tinian Harbor, (b) Tinian Airstrip;
 - (iii) Rota: (a) Rota Harbor, (b) Rota Airstrip;
- (b) Yap District,
 - (i) Yap: (a) Tomil Harbor, (b) Yap Island Airstrip;
 - (ii) Ulithi: (a) Ulithi Anchorage, (b) Ulithi Airstrip;
- (c) Palau District,
 - (i) Koror: (a) Malakal Harbor, (b) Arekabesan Seaplane Ramp, (c) Airai Airstrip;
- (d) Truk District,
 - (i) Moen: (a) Moen Anchorage, (b) Moen Airstrip;
- (e) Ponape District,
 - (i) Ponape: (a) Kolonia Harbor, (b) Langer Seaplane Ramp, (c) Kolonia Airstrip;
- (f) Marshall Islands District,
 - (i) Kwajalein: (a) Kwajalein Anchorage, (b) Kwajalein Airstrip, (c) Ebeye Anchorage;
 - (ii) Majuro: (a) Darrit Anchorage, (b) the Majuro International Airport;
 - (iii) Jaluit Anchorage: (a) Jabor Island, (b) Jaluit Atoll;
- (g) Kosrae District,
 - (i) Kosrae: (a) Lelu Harbor.

(2) Subject to approval by resolution of the district legislature of the district affected, foreign fishing vessels shall be granted permission to enter the following ports for the purpose of purchasing supplies and provisions including food, fuel and water and for the purpose of granting shore leave to crew members:

- (a) Mariana Islands District: Tanapag Harbor, Saipan;
- (b) Palau District: Malakal Harbor, Koror;
- (c) Yap District: Tomil Harbor, Yap;
- (d) Truk District: Moen Anchorage, Moen;
- (e) Ponape District: Ponape Harbor, Ponape;
- (f) Marshall Islands District: Darrit Anchorage, Majuro and Jabor Anchorage, Jaluit;

(g) Kosrae District: Lelu Harbor, Kosrae.

(3) Native varieties of live bait fish may only be sold to foreign fishing vessels if such sales are authorized by law of the district affected. The High Commissioner shall prescribe rules and regulations to control the opening of ports to foreign fishing vessels, including regulations for the conservation of native stocks of live bait fish. The High Commissioner may also grant access to additional ports, not designated in this subsection, to foreign fishing vessels subject to approval of the district legislature of the district affected.

(4) Any foreign fishing vessel entering a Trust Territory port under authority of this section may only purchase supplies and provisions through an agent licensed under rules and regulations established by the district administrator of the district in which the port is located or may purchase supplies and provisions through the district fishing authority.

(5) There is imposed a tax of ten percent on the purchase price, the full price paid for the supplies and provisions obtained by the vessel, of all supplies and provisions purchased by any foreign fishing vessel entering a Trust Territory port under authority of this section. The duly licensed agent shall be responsible for collection of the tax and failure to collect and properly account for the collection of the tax shall be grounds for revocation of the license to service future foreign fishing vessels. The taxes collected by the agent shall be deposited with the district treasurer and there segregated into a special fund for use by the district fishing authority pursuant to the provisions of public law 5-21 as amended.

(6) The district fishing authority shall be the exclusive agent for the sale of all supplies and provisions to foreign fishing vessels. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit crew members from purchasing goods and services from local merchants for their personal use. In the sale of provisions and supplies to foreign fishing vessels, the district fishing authority shall purchase such supplies and provisions from local merchants wherever feasible.

(7) Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section, or any of the rules and regulations issued pursuant hereto, shall upon conviction thereof be subject to a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not to exceed two years, or both. (Code 1966, § 872(a); Code 1970, tit. 53, § 101; P.L. No. 5-25, § 1; P.L. No. 5-35, § 1; P.L. No. 5-98, §§ 3, 4; P.L. No. 6-14, § 1; P.L. No. 6-53, §§ 1, 2; P.L. No. 7-3, §§ 1, 2.)

§ 102. Ports authorized to issue entry permits. — The district administrators of the respective districts are hereby authorized to issue entry permits as prescribed by the High Commissioner, at the following ports of entry:

- (1) Saipan District: Tanapag Harbor, Saipan;
- (2) Palau District: Malakal Harbor, Koror;
- (3) Yap District: Tomil Harbor, Yap;
- (4) Truk District: Moen Anchorage, Moen;
- (5) Ponape District: Ponape Harbor, Ponape;
- (6) Marshall Islands District: Darrit Anchorage, Majuro, and Ebeye Anchorage, Ebeye. (Code 1966, § 879; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 102.)

§ 103. Manifest required for unlicensed vessels. — The master or other person having the command or charge of any unlicensed vessel, shall, on entry of such vessel into any of the ports designated in section 102 of this chapter, file a manifest in the form prescribed by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory and signed by such master or other person having the command or charge of said vessel under oath as to the truth of the statements therein contained. Such manifest shall contain:

- (1) The name, description, and build of the vessel, the true measure or tonnage thereof, the port to which such vessel belongs and the name of the master of such vessel;

- (2) A detailed account of all merchandise, if any, on board such vessel;
- (3) An account of the sea stores and ship's stores on board the vessel;
- (4) The names of all crew members and passengers aboard such vessel; and
- (5) A statement by the master or other person having the command or charge of said vessel as to the purpose of entry and approximate duration of stay in the territorial or inland waters of the Trust Territory. (Code 1966, § 880; Code 1970, tit. 53, § 103.)

§ 104. Inspection at ports of entry. — All vessels and aircraft entering and departing a port of entry shall be subject to immigration inspection, customs inspection, agricultural inspection and quarantines, public health inspection and quarantines, and other administrative inspections authorized by law. If any vessel or aircraft not being in distress enters or attempts to enter a port in violation of the provisions of this section, such information shall be communicated by the fastest available means to the Micronesia police or the district administrator. (Code 1966, § 872(b); Code 1970, tit. 53, § 104.)

§ 105. Pilots. — (1) The High Commissioner shall designate and by proclamation announce those waters of the Trust Territory in which foreign registered vessels shall be required to have in their service a Trust Territory registered pilot for the waters concerned, who shall be subject to the customary authority of the master and direct the navigation of the vessel in those waters. These designations shall be made with due regard to the public interest, the effective utilization of navigable waters, and marine safety.

(2) The registration of Trust Territory pilots shall be carried out by the director of transportation and communications under such regulations as to qualifications, terms and conditions which will assure adequate and efficient pilot service. The qualifications, terms and conditions to be met by each pilot shall include, but not be limited to, availability for service when required and agreement to comply with all applicable regulations issued by the director pursuant to this section.

(3) The director shall issue documentary evidence of registration to Trust Territory registered pilots and such evidence shall be in their possession at all times when in service of a vessel. This evidence of registration shall describe the part or parts of the Trust Territory waters within which the holder is authorized to perform pilotage.

(4) The director shall establish by regulation the period of validity of registration of Trust Territory registered pilots. When the director determines on record, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that a registered pilot has violated any regulation pursuant to this section, he may revoke or suspend the registration of such pilot.

(5) The director shall establish by regulation the rates, charges and any other conditions or terms for services performed by registered pilots to meet the provisions of this section.

(6) The rates, charges and other conditions or terms for pilotage services by registered pilots established by the director in accordance with subsection (5) of this section shall be fair and equitable, giving due consideration to the public interest and the reasonable cost and expense of providing and maintaining such facilities and arrangements as are required for the efficient performance of pilotage services in accordance with provisions of this section.

(7) Any owner, master, or person in charge of a vessel subject to this section who permits the navigation of the vessel by a person not a registered pilot in waters designated by the High Commissioner pursuant to subsection (1) of this section or who permits the navigation of the vessel without having on board a registered pilot shall be liable to the Trust Territory government in a civil penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars for each violation, for which sum the vessel shall be liable and may be seized and proceeded against by way of

libel in the High Court of the Trust Territory. Each day the vessel shall be so navigated shall constitute a separate violation.

(8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a vessel may be navigated in Trust Territory waters without a Trust Territory registered pilot when:

(a) The director, or his designee, notifies the master that a registered pilot is not available;

(b) The vessel or its cargo is in distress or jeopardy; or

(c) The vessel is a foreign fishing vessel or military vessel. (P.L. No. 7-109, § 1.)

CHAPTER 4.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION IMMUNITIES.

<p>Sec. 251. Short title. 252. "International organization" defined; authority of High Commissioner. 253. Privileges, exemptions, and immunities of international organizations. 254. Baggage and effects of officers and employees. 255. Exemption from property taxes. 256. Income of international organizations.</p>	<p>Sec. 257. Compensation of employees of international organizations. 258. Privileges, exemptions, and immunities of officers, employees, and their families. 259. Notification to and acceptance by High Commissioner of personnel; deportation of undesirables; extent of diplomatic status.</p>
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§ 251. **Short title.** — This chapter may be cited as the "International Organization Immunities Act of 1974." (P.L. No. 5-55, § 1.)

§ 252. **"International organization" defined; authority of High Commissioner.** — For the purpose of this chapter the term "international organization" means a public international organization which shall have been designated by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory through appropriate executive order as being entitled to enjoy the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided in this chapter. The High Commissioner shall be authorized, in the light of the functions performed by any such international organization, to withhold or withdraw by appropriate executive order from any such organization or its officers or employees any of the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided for in this chapter or to condition or limit the enjoyment by any such organization or its officers or employees of any such privilege, exemption or immunity. The High Commissioner shall be authorized, if in his judgment such action should be justified by reason of the abuse by an international organization or its officers and employees of the privileges, exemptions, and immunities provided in this chapter or for any other reason, to revoke at any time the designation of any international organization under this chapter, whereupon the international organization in question shall cease to be classed as an international organization for the purposes of this chapter. (P.L. No. 5-55, § 2.)

§ 253. **Privileges, exemptions, and immunities of international organizations.** — International organizations shall be accorded the status, immunities, exemptions, and privileges set forth in this section, as follows:

(1) International organizations shall, to the extent consistent with the instrument creating them, possess the capacity:

- (a) To contract;
- (b) To acquire and dispose of personal property; and
- (c) To institute legal proceedings.

(2) International organizations, their property and their assets wherever located, and by whomsoever held, shall be accorded the same immunity from suit and every form of judicial process as is accorded by the government of the United States to foreign governments, except to the extent that such organizations may expressly waive their immunity for the purpose of any proceedings or by the terms of any contract.

(3) Property and assets of international organizations, wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall be immune from search, unless such immunity be expressly waived, and from confiscation. The archives of international organizations shall be inviolable.

(4) Insofar as concern customs duties and internal revenue taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation, and the procedures in connection therewith; the registration of foreign agents; and the treatment of official communications, the privileges, exemptions, and immunities to which international organizations shall be entitled shall be the same as those accorded by the government of the United States of America under similar circumstances to foreign governments.

(5) The protection of resident workers act shall not apply to international organizations. (P.L. No. 5-55, § 3.)

§ 254. Baggage and effects of officers and employees. — Pursuant to regulations prescribed by the High Commissioner the baggage and effects of alien officers and employees of international organizations, or of aliens designated by foreign governments to serve as their representatives in or to such organizations, or of the families, suites, and servants of such officers, employees, or representatives shall be admitted, when imported in connection with the arrival of the owner, free of customs duties and free of internal revenue taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation. (P.L. No. 5-55, § 4.)

§ 255. Exemption from property taxes. — International organizations shall be exempt from all property taxes imposed by, or under the authority of, any law of the Trust Territory or any political subdivision thereof. (P.L. No. 5-55, § 5.)

§ 256. Income of international organizations. — The income of international organizations received from investments in the Trust Territory in stocks, bonds or other domestic securities, owned by such international organizations, or from interest on deposits in banks in the Trust Territory of moneys belonging to such international organizations, or from any other sources within the Trust Territory shall be exempt from taxation under all tax laws of the Trust Territory and of its political subdivisions. (P.L. No. 5-55, § 6.)

§ 257. Compensation of employees of international organizations. — Wages, fees, or salaries of any employee of an international organization, received as compensation for official services to such international organization, shall be exempt from taxation under all income tax laws of the Trust Territory and of its political subdivisions if such employee is not a citizen of the Trust Territory. (P.L. No. 5-55, § 7.)

§ 258. Privileges, exemptions, and immunities of officers, employees, and their families. — (1) Persons designated by foreign governments to serve as their representatives in or to international organizations and the officers and employees of such organizations, and members of the immediate families of such representatives, officers, and employees residing with them, other than citizens of the Trust Territory, shall, insofar as concerns laws regulating entry into and departure from the Trust Territory, alien registration and fingerprinting, and the registration of foreign agents, be entitled to the same privileges, exemptions, and immunities as are accorded by the government of the United States of America under similar circumstances to officers and employees, respectively, of foreign governments, and members of their families.

(2) Representatives of foreign governments in or to international organizations and officers and employees of such organizations shall be immune from suit and legal process relating to acts performed by them in their official capacity and falling within their functions as such representatives, officers, or employees except insofar as such immunity may be waived by the foreign government or international organization concerned. (P.L. No. 5-55, § 8.)

§ 259. Notification to and acceptance by High Commissioner of personnel; deportation of undesirables; extent of diplomatic status.

(1) No person shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless he:

(a) Shall have been duly notified to and accepted by the High Commissioner as a representative officer or employee; or

(b) Shall have been designated by the High Commissioner, prior to formal notification and acceptance, as a prospective representative, officer, or employee; or

(c) Is a member of the family or suite, or servant, of one of the foregoing accepted or designated representatives, officers, or employees.

(2) Should the High Commissioner determine that the continued presence in the Trust Territory of any person entitled to the benefits of this chapter is not desirable, he shall so inform the foreign government or international organization concerned, as the case may be, and after such person shall have had a reasonable length of time, to be determined by the High Commissioner, to depart from the Trust Territory, he shall cease to be entitled to such benefits.

(3) No person shall, by reason of the provisions of this chapter, be considered as receiving diplomatic status or as receiving any of the privileges incident thereto other than such as are specifically set forth herein. (P.L. No. 5-55, § 9.)