

STOP MARIANAS TALKS, UN MISSION SAYS

Separate political status talks between the Mariana Islands and the U.S. are destroying the unity of Micronesia, and should be stopped for the time being, says the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory.

"It seems to us imperative that the separation of the Marianas should not yet be taken as a foregone conclusion," three mission members reported to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on May 16. The unity of the Trust

Territory is "a matter of urgency," they stressed, adding that it should rate "the most serious attention" of the Congress, the Administration and the Administering Authority.

The frank recommendation on the political status of the Marianas is only one of many on important TT-wide subjects contained in the 130-page report.

The UN Visiting Mission toured the Trust Territory this February and March on behalf of the UN's Trusteeship Council. A major

purpose of this periodic visit is to investigate whether the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement

for the TT are being realized. The last visiting mission was here in 1970.

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UN Council to meet

SAIPAN (MNS)--The United Nations Trusteeship Council is in session this week for annual hearings on conditions in the UN Trust Areas of Papua New Guinea and the Pacific Islands Trust Territory. The Council's agenda calls first for consideration of

Papua New Guinea before statements are heard beginning next week from representatives of the Trust Territory government, and the U.S. government as administering authority of Micronesia.

Pacific Trust Territory
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MONEY FOR COMMONWEALTH: IN THE BAG?

SAIPAN (MNS) -- After two full weeks of negotiations, delegates to the Mariana Islands-United States political status negotiations on Saipan said Tuesday, May 29, that they have reached what were termed "preliminary understandings" on finance, one of the two

major aspects of the talks other than the political relationship itself.

The other is land, and this week the negotiators began moving into that area as well, following last week's announcement that general agreement on the political aspects of a commonwealth arrangement

with the U.S. for the Mariana Islands had been reached.

Word of the financial understandings came in a joint press release issued Tuesday afternoon. Here is

the complete text of that release:

"Senator Edward Pangelinan and Ambassador Haydn Williams, chairmen respectively of the Marianas

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MICRONESIANS JOIN PLAINTIFFS

Twenty Micronesian citizens, four Micronesian organizations and three U.S. citizens have asked to join as plaintiffs in the \$31 million lawsuit against Transpac.

That suit was brought by shareholders on March 30. Filed in the U.S. Court of Claims, the suit alleges that the U.S. government

breached a 1968 contract under which Transpac obtained the exclusive franchise to provide shipping in the Trust Territory.

The shareholders want to recover the fair market value their stock would reach in August 1978.

In the motion to add the 27 to the class action

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ISLEY GETS FAA GRANT

SAIPAN (MNS)--Trust Territory High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston has accepted a grant offer from the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) as the first step in beginning renovation work on Saipan's Isley field. The project is expected to get under way early in July.

The initial FAA grant, in the amount of \$349,600, covers the agency's participation in the project for Fiscal Year 1973. An additional grant from FY 1974 funds is expected to be made shortly after July 1. The FAA is presently conducting a contractor's analysis, following which an announcement on the awarding of a contract for the three million dollar-plus project will be made.

During public bid open-

ings held earlier this month in Honolulu, the firm of American International Constructors, Inc., of Seattle, Washington was the apparent low bidder.

The renovation of Isley field includes turning one of the two existing runways on the old B-29 bomber base at the south end of the island into the principal airport on Saipan. Taxiway construction, lights, fencing and related improvements make up the remainder of the renovation work. The initial contract does not include a terminal building, which will be part of a separate contract.

Trust Territory officials hope to have Isley field operational by late 1974.

Recommendations in action

Recommendations for reclassification of principals, district education personnel, teachers, and scholarship officer have been presented to the Trust Territory Acting Director of Education.

The recommendations were

made last month by representatives from the six districts.

The Headquarters Director of personnel and the Acting Director of education are now considering the recommendations. Hopefully they maybe adopted.

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Status seminar in Ponape

A political status seminar will be held June 3-9 in Ponape.

The main highlight will be sharing and exchanging views on the moral issues related to status such as military control and cession of sovereign rights, local sovereignty and Micronesian unity, and economic growth in human development.

It is hoped that a consensus statement will be drafted for publication and be made available to people engaged in political education throughout Micronesia.

Expected participants for the seminar are:

Ms. Guadalupe Borja, Information Specialist, Public Information Office, TT, Saipan; Alan Burdick, Attorney, Ponape; Joseph Cavanagh, Pastor, Kitti, Ponape; John Condon, Pastor, Tomil-Gagil, Yap; Carl Heine, Director, Of-

fice of Joint Committee on Future Status for Congress of Micronesia, Saipan; Francis Hezel, Director, Micronesian Seminar, Truk; Richard Hoar, Pastor, Babeldoap, Palau; Senator John Mangefel of Yap, Congress of Micronesia; Representative Resio Moses of Ponape, Congress of Micronesia; Baiziyo Nakayama, Public Affairs Office, TT, Saipan; Senator Tosiwo Nakayama, from Truk, Congress of Micronesia; Eusebio Rechucher, Deputy Director, Department of Resources and Development, TT, Saipan; Senator Lazarus Sali of Palau, Congress of Micronesia; Raymond Uludong, Chief of Legislature Liaison Division, TT; Public Affairs Department; Francisco Uludong, Private Citizen, Palau; Dr. William Vitarelli, Vice President for Research and Development, University of Guam.

New policy for MHS

The Micronesian Test of English achievement (MTEA) must be passed in order to be accepted at the Marianas High School. The test must be taken prior to school opening with a score of 70 percent or above.

The test was conducted last year on a trial basis with ninth grade students entering high school. It was found that those students passed the MTEA successful in high school. Those who did not pass

were unsuccessful.

Aside from the MTEA test, the following requirements must be satisfied.

- A. Full name/no nicknames
- B. Date of birth
- C. Grade last completed
- D. Name of last school attended and date
- E. For secondary students, a statement of the number of units or credits earned
- F. a statement of good standing from the last school attended

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THE EXAMPLE OF PUERTO RICO

Political status: A tool, not a national purpose

Puerto Rico's political status is a unique political relationship within the United States federal system that has emerged from Puerto Rico's economic realities. In essence, it is a status specifically designed to fit our realities. Puerto Rico could have chosen to try to fit our realities to a political status such as independence or statehood. But we decided to create a new status tailor-made to our needs -- and that is the secret to our status, and to our success.

First, let me try to describe our realities. The history of Puerto Rico is the history of four and one-half centuries of poverty.

Under the Spanish crown, we subsisted on the involuntary generosity of the other, gold-rich colonies. On their way back from Mexico and Peru, the Spanish galleons would off-load a fraction of their gold in San Juan to sustain, in part, the economy.

On July 25, 1898, when the American troops landed in Guanica, they found poverty as these New England soldiers and officers never dreamed existed. Forty-two years of American colonial government in Puerto Rico did not help much. Efforts were made to help. The first military government carried out a road, school, hospital construction program. During the 20's large-scale investments were made by U.S. businessmen: to develop a sugar industry and, to a lesser extent, a tobacco industry. In the 30's the Roosevelt administration attempted to extend the New Deal to Puerto Rico.

But it all failed. It kept the vast majority of the Puerto Rican population from starving, but it did little else.

Why? The answer is very

Alex Maldonado is the associate editor of El Mundo the Spanish-language newspaper of San Juan, Puerto Rico. His remarks tracing the economic development and political status of Puerto Rico are from one of three talks on the Puerto Rican experience presented to the May 18-20 Guam Economic Conference, "Lessons from Experience." Many TT representatives attending the conference felt that Mr. Maldonado's talk contains lessons especially pertinent to Micronesia at this stage in her political development.

simple. Puerto Rico seemed doomed, by nature, to poverty: a small island (100 miles long and 35 wide), tremendously overpopulated and without natural resources. And, ironically, one of the good things that the Americans did soon after arriving -- the eradication of malaria and other diseases -- caused a population explosion. One million Puerto Ricans in 1900; two million by 1940; today there are just over 2.8 million -- that is, 2.8 million living on the island, plus 1.5 million living on the mainland. Of course, these 1.5 million are free to return to Puerto Rico at any time, and when our economists see an increase in return migration, as we have seen in recent years, you can believe that it causes a tremor of apprehension.

So, in 1940, our per capita income was \$121. Puerto Rico was divided into two classes, the great mass of the people living in extreme poverty and a very small class living in great wealth. We had had some political progress. Our Legislature was elected by the people. In 1917, Puerto Ricans had become U.S. citizens.

But Puerto Rico was a classic colony. The Governor was appointed by the President, and more often than not, his selections were quite unfortunate. Our Legislature was controlled by the very rich. In fact, Roosevelt's humane efforts to extend the New Deal to Puerto Rico were vigorously

opposed by the local Legislature.

But what most characterized Puerto Rico, and the well-intentioned Roosevelt administrators, was a sense of helplessness. Puerto Rico was not only the "poorhouse of the Caribbean: -- but it seemed inevitable destined to remain so. Our people-land ration, our distance from the U.S. mainland, indeed a four century old culture of poverty, seemed to make development not only unlikely, but impossible.

Puerto Rico did not know it then but what made development appear impossible was the attitude of the Puerto Rican political leadership. Political status had dominated local politicians.

Political status -- independence or statehood -- were considered the only "ideals" worthy of political action. All Puerto Rico's ills were explained and denounced in terms of our colonial relationship to the United States. It was the religiously held dogma of our politics that nothing could be done -- indeed nothing should be done -- to resolve our crying social and economic injustices until we first resolved our political leadership to do anything but endlessly engage in a status debate that sounded very much like a theological debate of the Dark Ages.

Well, the turning point in our history occurred in 1940. A young political leader, Luis Munoz Marin, organized a new political

party that took a revolutionary stand.

Political status, he said, was not the issue, but the misery of the Puerto Rican "jibaro" of flesh and bone, the potbellied, pasty-skinned children whose lives were drained away by ringworms. Munoz favored Puerto Rican independence; so did 90 percent of the leadership of his new party. But he made a solemn commitment that a vote for him was not a vote for independence, but a vote for economic and social reform. He won the election with 38 percent of the votes in 1940, winning control of the Legislature, and in 1944 won again with 65 percent of the vote.

Munoz literally turned things around in Puerto Rico. After 1940, land and tax reform bills were approved, and signed into law by the liberal, New Deal braintruster appointed Governor of Puerto Rico, Rexford Tugwell. Tugwell made a great contribution; he created an efficient, honest, creative government bureaucracy -- something indeed rare in Latin American cultures.

But the true revolution was in the values, in the sense of priorities, now existing in Puerto Rico. Social reform and economic development now had priority over political status.

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Puerto Rico...

In 1948, Munoz became the first elected Governor. There was a worldwide wave of anticolonial sentiment. It was time for Puerto Rico and the U.S. to lift the island from its colonial status. Munoz had already decided that independence was economically impossible for Puerto Rico. This had caused a good part of his party's leadership to form an Independence Party, but it got less than 10 percent of the vote in 1948.

The vast majority of the people had once again expressed a clear rejection of independence. A larger minority of Puerto Ricans wanted statehood but that, too, was economically impossible.

Operation Bootstrap was then getting under way. Puerto Rico knew that tax exemption was the biggest incentive for a U.S. industrialist to establish a new plant 1,500 miles out in the Atlantic in a Spanish-speaking culture. Statehood would have meant giving up tax exemption, giving up Operation Bootstrap.

The answer was Commonwealth. And Commonwealth was really the status quo. Commonwealth would permit Puerto Rico to retain its U.S. citizenship, its free access to the U.S. market, its common defense, its common currency and its exemption from all federal taxes.

It would also help Puerto Rico keep its culture. The Puerto Ricans are a people with a distinct cultural heritage four centuries in the making. Today, anyone from the mainland visiting Puerto Rico has a very strong feeling that he is in a foreign country. Culturally, he is.

But Commonwealth represented one fundamental change. For the first time in our history, Puerto Rico had approved directly its political status. The core of Com-

monwealth status is the "compact" between the people of Puerto Rico and the Government of the United States. The "compact" spells out the details of the relationship between both parties. The essential element of the "compact," however, is that it cannot be amended without the consent of both sides -- the people of Puerto Rico and the Congress of the United States. This was the change.

Puerto Rico was no longer a territory, a possession, of the U.S. Puerto Rico now belonged to itself. And exercising its self-determination it entered freely and democratically into a relation of permanent union with the U.S.

The "compact" process was as follows:

In 1950, the Government of Puerto Rico proposed to Congress a bill, known as Law 600, in which Congress recognized Puerto Rico's right to self-determination, its right to draw up its own constitution, and its willingness to enter into a compact with Puerto Rico.

The unique thing about Law 600 is that it did not become effective until approved at the polls by the Puerto Rican people. This is what made it a compact. Puerto Rico approved it in 1951; a Constitutional Convention was elected; a constitution approved; Congress approved the constitution with several minor changes; Puerto Rico approved the changes.

On July 25, 1952, Commonwealth was officially proclaimed.

It is at this point that Puerto Rico's economic development began to take off. Up to 1950, Bootstrap had brought to the island a total of 82 industrial plants. By 1960, 688 plants were operating on the island; today it is about 2,000. Industrial employment was 55,000 in 1950; today it is 150,000. Gross income was \$755 million in 1950; today it is \$6 billion. Per capita

income was \$279 in 1950; today it is \$1,713.

What, then is the lesson of Puerto Rico's experience with political status and economic development?

The obvious lesson is that political status is not an "ideal," it is not a "national purpose." It is a tool.

The purpose of a people is not to be a Republic, or the 51st state of the American Union, or the first Commonwealth. The purpose of a people is to achieve a good civilization; a civilization where each human being is free to develop to the maximum his individual capabilities. Political status should be the servant, not the master, of that purpose.

I think the key to understanding why the people of Puerto Rico created and have supported Commonwealth through the years is that Puerto Ricans love their land and their culture very much, but are not nationalistic. We are the only Latin American people that are not now politically independent. We are also the Latin American people with the highest standard of living, the highest rate of growth, the most stable democratic government, and, I believe, the highest individual freedom.

For Puerto Rico, seemingly doomed to massive poverty and unemployment, political status had to be the best tool possible to reduce poverty and unemployment. We did not make economic growth a sacred cow, but we understood that to seek social justice without very rapid development was a cruel hoax.

Puerto Rico today is very far from achieving its goal of a good civilization. Statistically, unemployment is 11 percent; real unemployment is closer to 30 percent. We have massive slums, our educational and health facilities are tragically inadequate. We are also

paying the price for rapid development: crime, drugs, pollution, traffic jams, power shortages, a middle-class not-so-quiet desperation.

But even the most optimistic economist could not believe that we could eliminate four centuries of poverty in three decades. And it will not be done in the next three decades.

But I think that we are finally on the right road. We are extremely conscious of the need to improve the quality of our development. Puerto Rico also wants to improve certain areas of Commonwealth status giving our government more autonomy in such areas as federal minimum wages. Perhaps a majority of the people favor giving our voters the right to vote for the President and Vice President.

But we are on the right track, I believe, because we have overcome our biggest emotional, spiritual obstacle. Puerto Rico was really torn between having to choose between two forms of political dignity that were equally detrimental to freeing people of the indignity of extreme poverty and unemployment.

The endless battle between independentistas and statehooders was not only futile, it sterilized Puerto Rican creativeness. Certainly, segments of our population continue the debate. But not the majority; and in 1972, after having a pro-statehood party that had governed for 20 years.

The lesson of Commonwealth for Guam and any other area seeking a political status solution is this:

Begin by understanding with precision what is your reality. Determine what is your national goal. And then select the political status that best serves that goal. This has worked very well in Puerto Rico. And I believe that it will in Guam.



THE GECKO-SHIP REPORT. One night late last week I was slithering along the ceiling of the reading room at Quarters Number 1335 on Capitol Hill, just trying to get my bifocals unsteamed long enough to see what the man of the house was reading down below. (I was hoping for the latest issue of Ms. Gecko magazine.) And Gloria Hallelujah! At least he was done with the Specific Wailing News, 'cause that makes two of us who get our fill of "Tripe Screams!" No, tonight I could see that he was engrossed in some real heavy stuff. (The way I tell that is to multiply the number of times he tears his hair by the number of times he sings "Hawaii, Here I Come" and subtract the total number of chuckles interspersed with raucous laughs.) So I crawled down ever so craftily to see what this choice document was, and the man of the house was reading, you guessed it, the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission to gecko-land.

Taking out my lady bug (that's some almost fool-proof undercover equipment I got cheap last June 17 in Washington), I was able to record for posterity a few small items that my busier and more serious colleagues might not have deemed important enough to analyze in their news stories, to wit:

On the Status of Women (because the last shall be first). "... Micronesian girls [are] increasingly taking advantage of the opportunities open to them through the educational system.... A significant proportion of secondary school students are girls (approximately 37 per cent) and the same is true of Micronesians studying abroad (22 per cent)." These visiting geckos should go back to math class. How come one-fifth and one-third are "significant" proportions when lady geckos constitute one-half the population?

On National Unity. "... Boy Scouts should be 'of Micronesia' not 'of America.' Perhaps the name 'Micronesia' should be used more frequently in an official context instead of the romantic but uninspiring formulation 'Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.'" Romantic, huh! And you thought the visiting geckos didn't have a sense of humor!

On Tourism. "It was disappointing to find that hotels in Micronesia frequently serve imported food where local products were or could be available. It is particularly irritating to be unable to obtain fresh tropical fruits ... and to be served instead with fruit cocktail imported in cans from a developed economy."

More on Tourism. "... try to improve the appearance of district centers. Most of them leave one with an impression of dilapidation and squalor. ... But improved garbage collection ..., the removal of abandoned vehicles (which grow in Micronesia almost as profusely as the breadfruit tree, yet which can, with a little attention to anti-pollution control, be used for the construction of artificial reefs) and a general tidying up of homes, stores and public areas can be managed without too much expense to municipalities..."

On Post Offices. "... First, all post-offices are clearly marked 'United States Post-Office.' Micronesia is not a United States Territory. Even if, for sound practical and financial reasons, it is desirable to continue postal services there as a part of the United States postal system and if this is acceptable

to the Micronesians, we question whether it is desirable or necessary to label post-offices in Micronesia as indicated above." That's one way to take all the remaining zip out of the mail.

On Postage Stamps. "... we feel that consideration should be given to the issuance of a Micronesian stamp series, whether or not the postal administration remains under the control of the United States Post-Office. The possibilities for producing stamp designs which will be attractive to collectors and tourists are clearly very large. One has only to recall the shell, animal and artifact series issued elsewhere in the Pacific area or to consider the possibility of a series on the underwater ships in Truk lagoon, on stone money, on stick charts and so on. Stamp issues could become a useful source of revenue to Micronesia...." They forgot that natural landmark, the slinky-tailed gecko! But, speaking of stamps, I think the first commemorative should honor the gecko who figures out a way to get the stamps to stick to the envelope, and not each other.

On Human Rights. "... although one member of the Mission considers the atmosphere of Micronesia in terms of human rights and civil liberties to be unsatisfactory and not in accordance with the obligations of the Administering Authority..., the other members share the view ... that Micronesians do enjoy a very high degree of personal freedom and the rights to which they are entitled." And who is this 'one member'? Well, it should be noted here that the report is signed by only three visiting geckos, who tell us that one member of the team, Viktor Issraelyan of the Soviet Union, doesn't subscribe to some of their views. Is this the pot that's calling the kettle black?!

And, on the United Nations. "It is unfortunate that there seems to be little popular awareness of, or interest in, the United Nations. Indeed, for the vast bulk of the population, the celebration of United Nations Day may be the only indication that the United Nations exists at all." (To end on a sad note.)

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Q. What is the loneliest thing in the world?
 A. One lawyer, for with whom can he argue?
 Q. What happens if three lawyers are locked in a room for 24 hours?
 A. A corporation.
 Q. How do you form a bar association?
 A. Slowly.
 Q. Why do we need lawyers?
 A. Next question, please.
 Q. Are Geckos good lawyers?
 A. We have a different perspective of things, but on the other hand, inasmuch as, and considering the relevant socio-economic impact brought by the foregoing, it is a fair statement to make, using the immortal words of Don Quixote del Gecko: "Yes and No."
 Q. Is it true that Moses went to Mt. Sinai to receive

'The Law,' but brought back ten commandments because God offered 10 for the price of one?
 A. Right.
 Q. Do you believe in Law and Order?
 A. Only if applicable to others.
 Q. What can we do to improve the law in the Marianas District?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Did you understand my question?
 A. Yes.
 Q. Well, what can we do to improve the Law?
 A. Obey it if possible, avoid it if in doubt and evade it if you know you are morally right.
 Q. Who decides if it is morally right?
 A. The Law.
 Q. What Law?
 A. The Law. Just as the Justice said was the Law. The Common Law.
 Q. What is Common Law?
 A. It is something in the air that everyone knows, at least every common lawyer knows.
 Q. Can non-lawyers learn this 'common law'?
 A. No. It requires three years of study at a Tibetan Monastery to learn the Common Law.
 Q. How do you get a scholarship to a Tibetan Monastery?
 A. By understanding the Law.

CONTINENTAL AIRLINES AIR MICRONESIA new schedule effective MAY 1st, 1973

FLIGHT NUMBER EQUIPMENT LOCAL DAY ORIG.	651 DC-6AB SUN.	641 DC-6AB SUN.	649 DC-6AB SUN.	643 DC-6AB SUN.	663 B-727 SUN.	621 B-727 MON.	630 B-727 MON.	665 B-727 SUN.	659 B-727 TUE.	681 DC-6AB TUE.	657 B-727 TUE.	645 B-727 TUE.	623 B-727 WED.	632 B-727 WED.	667 B-727 TUE.	639 B-727 THU.	683 DC-6AB THU.	655 B-727 THU.	647 B-727 THU.	653 B-727 FRI.	627 DC-6AB FRI.	669 B-727 THU.	625 B-727 SAT.	636 B-727 SAT.	629 B-727 SAT.	CITY CODE
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JOHNSTON IS. Ar								0945							0945						0945					JON
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KWAJALEIN Ar								Mon.							Wed.						Fri.					KWA
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GUAM Ar								1843							1533						1533					GUM
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ROTA Ar								1400							0930						0930					ROP
ROTA Lv								1030							1000						1000					ROP
SAIPAN Ar								0629							0659						0659					SPN
SAIPAN Lv								1429							1359						1359					SPN
OKINAWA Ar								1644							1100						0700					OKA
OKINAWA Lv								0629							1429						0852					OKA

EAST AND SOUTHBOUND

FLIGHT NUMBER EQUIPMENT LOCAL DAY ORIG.	662 B-727 SUN.	652 DC-6AB SUN.	640 DC-6AB SUN.	642 DC-6AB SUN.	648 DC-6AB SUN.	631 B-727 MON.	644 B-727 MON.	620 B-727 MON.	658 B-727 TUE.	664 B-727 TUE.	680 DC-6AB TUE.	660 B-727 TUE.	622 B-727 TUE.	633 B-727 WED.	656 B-727 WED.	650 B-727 WED.	661 B-727 THU.	668 B-727 THU.	692 DC-6AB THU.	646 B-727 THU.	624 B-727 THU.	635 DC-6AB FRI.	654 B-727 FRI.	638 B-727 FRI.	637 B-727 SAT.	666 B-727 SAT.	626 B-727 SAT.	628 B-727 SAT.	CITY CODE	
OKINAWA Lv																														OKA
SAIPAN Ar																														SPN
SAIPAN Lv																														SPN
ROTA Ar																														ROP
ROTA Lv																														ROP
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MAKING NOISE OVER CANS

Dear Editor:

I read with great interest and resounding applause Jon Anderson's column in the May 11 issue of the Marianas Variety advocating solid waste legislation for Saipan (and for the rest of the TT as well??).

While I was conducting anthropological research on Namoluk Atoll in Truk District from 1969-1971 this problem bothered me and I tried to come up with some solutions. On my return to the States, I discovered that part of the problem might be alleviated by recycling of aluminum cans (the predominant variety used for beer and sodapop in Truk). Aluminum is worth \$200/ton as scrap metal and the catchers seem to be two: (1) getting people to collect the cans and bring them to a central location (posing a transportation problem from outer islands like Namoluk), and (2) convincing the container manufacturing industry or the aluminum companies to accept some responsibility in Micronesia.

Both Reynolds and Alcoa have recycling programs in the U.S., but my letter of inquiry to Reynolds a year ago met with quick dismissal. What about approaching some Japanese firms on buying all aluminum scrap (and tin, glass, etc.) from the TT? For sure, they ought to be able to handle the aluminum!

Your paper is in a much better position to "advertise: this cause than I am, although I'll be happy to help out further in any way I can. If enough people make enough noise enough times, something will get done!

MAC MARSHALL
Assistant Professor
University of Iowa
Iowa City, Iowa



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KIRIN BEER

A Personal View

BY: JON A. ANDERSON

I was disturbed the other day to learn that the Chapel Book Store may be forced to close its doors for lack of business. If that happens it will be a shame, for a bookstore is an asset to any community and this particular book store is a non-profit operation that deserves more support than it has been getting from the public.

Part of the problem may simply be that a lot of people don't know about it, or where it is. The store opened a few months ago as a project of the community church, and is located in the old church building. There is a small sign—too small, in fact, which may be another part of the problem—and the store is open generally during normal business hours.

Stop by there the next time you are shopping. I think you'll be pleased with the selection. The store is NOT a religious book store, but a general book store with a wide selection of both secular and religious books. Most of the stock comes from the Faith Book Store on Guam, but they can, and do, obtain books from other sources and can order a particular book if you like. Both hardcover and paperback books are available, and there is particularly good selection of children's books that make nice gifts.

Some people, particularly those who are Roman Catholic, may hesitate to patronize the store because it's in the old Protestant church building or because it's run by the community church. They might be interested to know that among the store's best customers are the Catholic sisters from nearby Mt. Carmel. The store is really an ecumenical undertaking.

I know that books are a luxury item for many people, but I also know that many others make the Guam book store a regular stop on their trips there, and particularly among Americans here there are a lot of books purchased through, for example, the Book of the Month Club. Some of this business could as easily, and often as cheaply, be given to the local book store. It's something to think about, at least.

I've only been in the store twice myself, but that's probably more than the rest of you. I don't suggest that you buy things you don't need or want just to give the store an artificial boost. But if you do like books, and if you haven't checked out the Chapel Book Store before, now is the time to do it.

NOTICE

TO ALL SHAREHOLDERS OF THE
UNITED MICRONESIA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS MEETING OF THE UNITED MICRONESIA DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD AT YAP, WESTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS ON JUNE 16, 1973 AT 7:30 PM ALL UMDA SHAREHOLDERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND. FOR MORE INFORMATION WRITE

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OR CALL TEL. NO. 6440.

UN MISSION QUESTION JAPAN ROUTE HANDLING

In the aftermath of last week's announcement that a U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board judge has recommended that Pan Am be awarded the Saipan-Japan route, Pan Am has indicated that it is ready to begin service immediately after a final decision is issued by the full CAB.

That decision, which must also be approved by the President, is not expected until late this year.

The ruling of CAB Administrative Law Judge Milton Shapiro came after nearly three months of investigation and deliberation. It follows the recommendations of the CAB's Bureau of Operating Rights, which ruled in favor of Pan Am this January.

Shapiro's recommendation came as a great disappointment to the other major contender for the route, Continental/Air Micronesia.

"We regret that more weight was not given to the needs of the people of Micronesia and to the importance of developing the economics of all districts of the Trust Territory," said Don Beck, vice president and general manager of Air Mike.

"This recommendation is only one of a series of steps in this proceeding," he added. "We are confident that with the continued and vigorous support of the Micronesian people, we will be successful."

Northwest Orient Airlines also is seeking the Saipan-Japan route.

The important route case has even come under the scrutiny of the United Nations Visiting Mission. In their just-released report, the team members stressed that "we have no opinion about which specific airline should be awarded this route."

"We are, however, most strongly of the opinion that a decision on this

question should be made only on the basis of what is best for Micronesia as a whole. Micronesia is a Trust Territory, not a United States possession, and considerations of what might be beneficial to a United States airline or to the United States should have relevance to the decision ultimately taken only to the degree that they are relevant to the question of what is beneficial to Micronesia.

"Indeed," the report added, "it is questionable whether the procedure of CAB is any longer appropriate for the determination of routes into Micronesia. This seems to be a matter on which decisions might now be taken on the basis of recommendations by Micronesian instrumentalities."

The Congress of Micronesia is supporting award of the route to Air Micronesia.

The UN team argued that the U. S. government is "under a specific obligation" to take note of this recommendation.

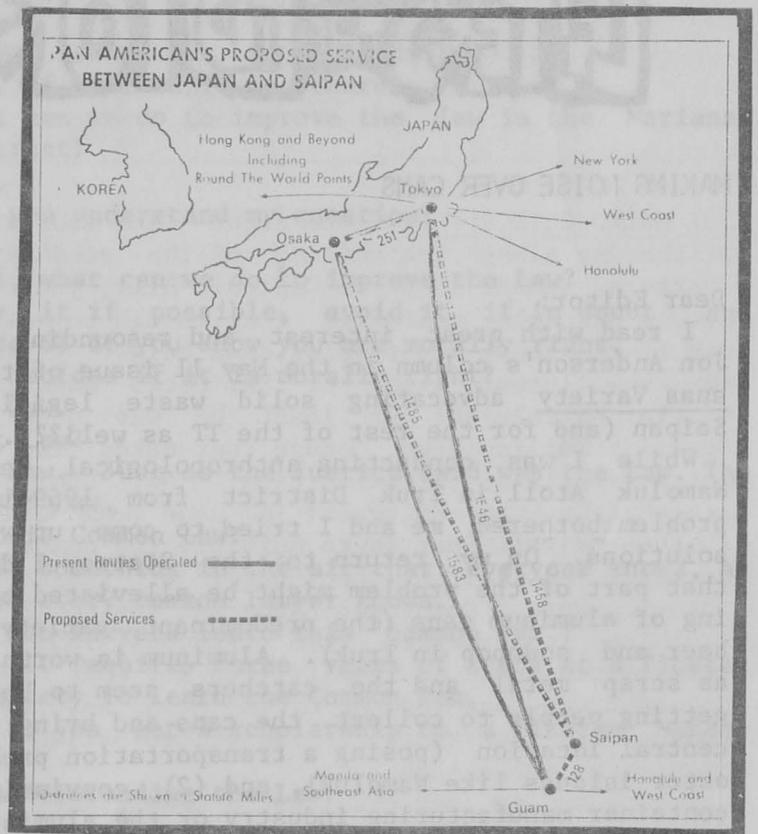
Pan Am pioneered the air route between Guam and Japan. If it receives the award, it plans to operate two daily 707 crisscross patterns between Tokyo, Osaka, Saipan and Guam in addition to its daily 747 direct service between Guam and Tokyo.

Its proposed rate schedule will provide an incentive, says Pan Am, for tourists traveling to Guam to stop over on Saipan. Pan Am forecasts that 106,000 tourists will visit Saipan during 1974 (Marianas officials predict 40,000 for this year.)

Judge Shapiro pointed out that awarding the Saipan-Japan route to Pan Am would preserve the competitive balance among U.S. flag carriers in the Pacific.

In Air Mike's petition for the route, it offered

to expand its service throughout all the districts of the Trust Territory.



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Stop Marianas talks...

The report was signed by Paul Blanc of France, chairman; Robin Aswhin of Australia; and Peter Hinchcliffe representing the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Their letter of transmittal to the UN Secretary-General indicated that the fourth member of the mission, Viktor Issraelyan of the Soviet Union, differed with some of the majority's views and will report separately to the Trusteeship Council. Areas in which he disagreed are the chapters on political advancement, war and post-war damage claims and future status.

"The movement in favor of separation has gone a long way," continues the report. "It is a pity that the Administering Authority did not do anything significant to check it long ago.

"The place where the problem of the Mariana Islands should be discussed is in the Congress of Micronesia and its Joint Committee on Future Status, where all the districts are represented equally," advised the mission.

Looking for reasons why the Marianas have chosen to seek a separate political destiny, the UN team said, "We could not but conclude that the principal reason had to do with the material attractions of the American way of life, particularly as observed by them in Guam.

"Also we could not but note that the people of the Marianas, largely because of the location of the Administration Headquarters, have been favoured since the Trusteeship Agreement was signed and have better roads, better housing and better schools than the other Micronesians."

Viewing the Marianas as "the most privileged district of the Territory,"

the mission added that, "its separation from the rest could in some respects prove a disadvantage to the other districts."

In a note of warning, the report adds: "We do not find in the Trusteeship Agreement anything which authorizes the population of a part of the Trust Territory to set up its own distinctive political organs -- and, even less, to enter into separate negotiations about its future with the Administering Authority."

"The United Nations," it continues, "has consistently opposed in principle the fragmentation of dependent Territories on tribal or regional lines.

"No purely ethnic argument can be seriously advanced in support of separation. Of course, the Chamorros are not identical with the inhabitants of the Marshall Islands; nor are the latter the same as the residents of Yap and Ponape.

"Acceptance of the Mariana Islands argument would mean acceptance of the fragmentation of the Territory."

The mission recommended that the separate Marianas - U.S. negotiations should be held over "until the position between the United States and the Congress of Micronesia has been further defined."

While holding out the hope that the Marianas can accept whatever status is agreed on for the rest of Micronesia, the mission members left open the possibility of eventual separation for the district. To obtain "constitutional propriety" for such a secession, they stressed, the Marianas must first go through the formalities of working with the Congress' Joint Committee.

Nonetheless, they said, "it would seem to us more sensible for the Marianas to accept such a status for themselves as a con-

tinuing part of Micronesia...."

Citing the "centrifugal tendencies in other districts, such as Palau and the Marshalls, to seek separate political statuses, the mission concluded that the governing authorities must take action.

"They should refuse to allow the course of events which the inactivity, indecisiveness and failures of the past have set in train to continue unchecked without the most earnest and serious examination of whether that course will or will not benefit the people of Micronesia, both severally and as a whole."

The mission guessed that it would be another two or three years -- "in view of the slowness with which the talks are progressing" -- before the Trusteeship Agreement can be ended.

In the meantime, the members recommended that "transitional measures

giving the Territory a greater measure of self-government" be adopted without delay.

(In future issues, the Marianas Variety will discuss the Visiting Mission's report in more detail. Because of the immediacy of the on-going Marianas political status talks, which began on Saipan on May 15, this week's coverage was restricted to the political status question.)

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Money for commonwealth...

and American delegations to the Marianas status talks, said Tuesday their delegations have reached preliminary understandings on certain important financial aspects of the proposed commonwealth arrangement for the Marianas announced last week.

"According to the two chairmen, the delegations have devoted several working sessions to a careful examination of the financial needs of the Marianas under the proposed new self-governing commonwealth arrangement. These informal sessions have concentrated upon identifying broad areas for tentative agreement and further study rather than upon budgetary details and specific dollar figures.

"Senator Pangelinan and Ambassador Williams stated that the delegations are generally agreed on the long-term economic objectives set forth by the Marianas Political Status Commission. These objectives are aimed at finding resources: (1) to facilitate an orderly transition; (2) to build toward an adequate social and economic infrastructure; (3) to provide necessary public services and programs; and (4) to find adequate means to encourage and promote the future economic development of the Marianas.

"The two delegations have agreed that the long-range economic goal for the new Commonwealth of the Marianas is self-sufficiency. In this connection the Marianas Commission has already recognized that the citizens of the Marianas will be undertaking an increasing share of the financial responsibilities of self-government as they begin to enjoy an improved standard of living and increased income. Under the terms of the final agreement to be negotiated between the Marianas and the United States, the United

States will assume certain obligations to provide budgetary support and economic assistance to the Marianas until the people and the government of the Marianas can meet the financial responsibilities of self-government from their own resources.

"The chairmen of the two delegations indicated that much of the discussion in this area centered on the estimated financial needs of the Marianas during an initial planning period and a longer period during which the plans are to be implemented and the Marianas would be expected to make a major jump toward self-sufficiency. By the end of this second phase, it is hoped that the standard of living in the Marianas should be at an acceptable level, and the base for long term growth and development should be firmly established.

"The two delegations discussed the initial planning stage including such matters as the need for a land cadastral program for the Marianas, preparation of a physical plan, a government reorganization plan, an economic and social development plan, and legal planning in such areas as political education, preparation for a Constitutional Convention, and development of initial legislative programs. The United States will agree in principle to finance this planning effort, subject to the outcome of a joint review of such questions as timing, the range of activities contemplated and funding procedures.

"In addition to the normal range of federal programs for which the new Marianas government might become eligible, the two delegations have agreed that direct grants of financial support from the United States will be necessary. Because of the importance of long-term development planning and

controlled growth, the United States is prepared to agree, subject to the approval of the United States Congress, to provide financial support over an initial period of years at guaranteed fixed levels. Although the exact framework of this financial commitment remains to be determined, the two delegations have agreed to explore this further.

The two chairmen stated that it was not possible at this time to provide any reliable estimates regarding the level of annual financial requirements which might be necessary for the new commonwealth to achieve self-sufficiency. Before such estimates can be developed, further joint study is required regarding the needs of the Marianas and their anticipated revenues. Although these matters have been preliminarily discussed in the recent working sessions, much more work must be completed before the total extent of Marianas needs as well as anticipated resources can be estimated. In this connection, the proposed military activities for the Marianas, especially in Tinian, could have a substantial impact upon the anticipated income and revenues of the new Marianas government.

"The two chairmen agreed that a joint working committee on economics and finance will review

detailed plans and cost estimates regarding the planning phase and the needs and anticipated revenues of the new Marianas under the implementation phase to follow. It will also make estimates of the impact on the Marianas of U.S. programs, including military programs. Special attention will be paid to finding means to implement a comprehensive cadastral program in the Marianas as soon as possible. The joint working committee will report to the respective delegations prior to the next session of the negotiations.

"Having arrived at these preliminary understandings in the area of economics and finance, the parties are now proceeding to discuss the next major agenda item in these negotiations, the subject of land."

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AMBASSADOR WILLIAMS EXPLAIN LAND MATTERS

PUBLIC LAND

First, U.S. policy toward public lands in the Marianas is clear. These lands which have been held in trust, will be returned to the people of the Marianas. The questions still to be resolved before this is done are legal and technical ones, and ones about administration and timing. The U.S. will look at these questions just as soon as possible as part of a larger study now being done on the early return of public land to all the Districts of Micronesia.

LAND ALIENATION

I said last December and wish to emphasize again the firm determination of the United States to work with you to establish an effective means for preventing your land from falling into the hands of people from outside the Northern Marianas. This is not something we take lightly, having seen ourselves what has happened in other places and sympathizing fully with your desire to protect your heritage.

Our studies to date on this indicate that there is a relatively simple means of accomplishing this. It will lie within your powers, although we will be glad to work closely with you to see that it is effectively accomplished, if that is your desire.

The status agreement will enable the Marianas to enact legislation prohibiting the sale of land in the Marianas to anyone other than persons descended from traditional residents of the Northern Marianas or of Northern Marianas ancestry. You could also incorporate such provisions into your new constitution.

In brief, the U.S. has a strong desire to assist the people of the Marianas to protect and preserve their interest in and title to their own land.

Now I want to turn to our land requirements in the Marianas. The U.S. has a continuing need for about 23 acres now being used on Saipan by the U.S. Postal Service and the U.S. Coast Guard. Additional small amounts of land may be needed for such civilian purposes as more post offices or branch office for federal agencies. For these we will negotiate with the future government of the Marianas or the property owners concerned.

U.S. Minimum Military Requirements

The U.S. has stated publicly that it needs land in the Marianas in order to meet its defense responsibilities in the Pacific.

The U.S. looks on this as cooperative effort which will require careful consideration of the wishes of those people in the Marianas who will be directly affected. I would like to note with appreciation statements that have been made here in the Marianas acknowledging our need and your spirit of willingness to make such land available as a Marianas contribution to peace and security in the Pacific Ocean area.

Knowing the importance you put on your land we have tried conscientiously to keep our land requirements to the absolute minimum. As we have told the Marianas Political Status Commission, we have needs on three islands: Farallon de Medinilla, Saipan, and Tinian.

Farallon de Medinilla

Farallon de Medinilla is now being used for target practice by the U.S. military forces under a "use and occupancy" agreement from the T.T. Government. Its isolated location and difficult terrain make it uninhabitable and inaccessible. We would like to continue to use it indefinitely.

Saipan

At present time we still hold 4,960 acres of military retention land on Saipan, having previously returned 7,600 acres. Present holdings include 640 acres in Tanapag Harbor and 4,320 acres in the southern portion of the island including Isley and Kobler Fields and the surrounding area.

We are now proposing to return 320 acres in the Tanapag Harbor to the Marianas for civilian use and development. At the same time, we would like to retain an equal number of acres in the Harbor for contingency purposes. We do not have an immediate need for this area and the U.S. is willing to lease tracts within the retained harbor area for civilian development purposes that would not interfere with the military in the event a future need arises.

Isley Field is now located on military retention land but is being developed as a civilian airfield. We propose to release it from military retention but want to be able to use it jointly if necessary in the future. Additionally, we propose to hold on to 500 acres of retention land on the south side of Isley Field for the possible future development of maintenance and logistics area should this become necessary. But we are willing to lease this area too until it might be required.

Tinian

In developing plans for military facilities in the Marianas that would use the minimum amount of land we have tried to take account of a number of factors other than strategic considerations.

First, it was felt that the development of a combined military complex in an area separated from civilian centers would minimize interference with civilian activities and community life. In selecting land and sites, careful consideration was given to the social impact of the proposed facilities on the Marianas and on the immediate communities concerned. Consideration was also given to how the location of a base complex could be of the greatest benefit to the local people and at the same time protect and preserve their rights, their customs and their way of life.

Secondly, combining military requirements in one area minimizes construction and support costs associated with military operations. Building facilities in one area improves operational efficiency, reduces transportation and communications costs and avoids duplication of facilities which are wasteful of land -- especially in areas where land is scarce.

Keeping these two basic considerations in mind we would like to concentrate our military activities on one island. That island, as we have stated publicly many times previously, is Tinian.

But the requirements on Tinian are extensive - so much so that we feel we should acquire the northern two thirds of the island for military purposes. We feel we should also ask to acquire the southern third but would then make this part of the island available to the current residents for normal civilian activities and community life.

The part of Tinian set aside for military operations would be used to construct a joint service military base to include an airfield, a harbor facility, supply and maintenance area and space for occasional training maneuvers. The remainder -- about 7,700 acres outside the base in the south and south-western part of the island, including the farming area of Marpo Valley -- would not live under a military administration. Local municipal government would continue in full effect in that part of Tinian lying outside the base area.

continued on page 12

Williams...

Since we have not had a chance to send experts to Tinian our planning to date is in its preliminary states. It has always been our intention - repeated time and again - to consult fully with the people of Tinian before any final plans are made. Furthermore, detailed studies must be made on Tinian itself before it will be possible to proceed further. It is our intention that these on-the-spot studies be conducted in the very near future in cooperation with local Tinianese and Marianas District officials. I should note, too, that I look forward to visiting Tinian before returning to Washington, hopefully, in the company of members of the Marianas Political Status Commission, to explain directly to the people and leaders of Tinian the U.S. land proposals I am describing here today.

In planning for the base on Tinian we are aware from past experience that when development outside the base area is uncontrolled, undesirable conditions and consequences could result which would not be in the interest of either the local residents or the U.S. military. This is particularly true in the close quarters of a small island environment.

We feel that our proposal is in both our interests and those of the people of Tinian. We plan to work with the local civilian community to plan and promote the rational economic development of the southern one-third of the island. At the same time we would be protecting the essential character of the current Tinian community from unduly strong outside pressures and influences including a major influx of new residents and possible undesirable commercial and recreational activity.

Our proposal to use most of Tinian for military purposes may cause some residents of Tinian a degree of inconvenience, because of the prospects of being physically resettled. This we regret but if we take over the port for military supply purposes we have no alternative but to propose that the village of San Jose be moved to some other suitable location in the southern third of the island. We intend to discuss this question fully with the people concerned. We will seek their views on all aspects of this problem including their choice as to the site for the possible building of a new San Jose. I wish to assure you that the U.S. will defray the costs of the resettlement and the expense of building new homes, and new municipal buildings and the replacement costs of other community activities located in San Jose Village.

The acquisition of the island of Tinian and the subsequent development of an operational joint-service base could have a significant economic impact on all of the northern Marianas in terms of the potentially dramatic increase in revenues available to the new commonwealth government, new employment opportunities on the base for citizens of the Marianas, and prospects for new business and services including local construction, supply and transportation enterprises.

On Tinian itself private land owners would be compensated for their land at a fair market price. Tinian residents would be given first preference for employment on the base provided they have the necessary skills. In this regard special training and educational programs would be available to the local residents. Local residents may also be awarded concessions for small business activities on the base. Likewise, there should be a number of private business opportunities of

various kinds outside the base complex for serving the base community. Additionally, investment in the southern one-third of Tinian will also be possible. New businesses would be permitted if approved by some kind of joint Tinian economic development committee.

The economic benefits of this proposal to the local government should be mentioned. In any resettlement the U.S. Government will, of course, ensure that the new community has the necessary infrastructure, utilities and services to make it viable. The U.S. will also assist in the building of new roads, reclaiming land for agriculture, installing irrigation systems and providing technical assistance on agricultural production and marketing as may be needed.

The presence of a U.S. military base on Tinian will undoubtedly have some social impact on the Marianas and in particular on the residents of Tinian. While every effort would be made to protect and preserve the customs and traditional lifestyles of the people of Tinian they would at the same time have increased opportunities for broader social contact and cultural exchange if they desired. Community schools could be opened to the students from both the local community and the residents of Tinian. Other educational and training opportunities including adult programs may be made available for the whole community. The military presence could also provide nearby emergency medical service which could not be handled by local clinics.

All of the foregoing should not be interpreted in any way as an attempt to close off Tinian Island from its contacts and commerce with the remainder of the Marianas and the world. Normal travel to and from Tinian for business and pleasure will still be free and open.

Summarizing, I wish to reemphasize that the U.S. is proposing a joint effort in the planning, building, and implementation of the military presence on Tinian. It is an exceptional opportunity to work together from the outset for structuring the overall effort so as to have the best possible impact on the island's life and at the same time ensure the base's operational effectiveness and its contribution to the maintenance of peace and security in the Pacific.

This concludes my statement of land. The U.S. understands its importance to the people of the Marianas. In meeting its own land requirements the U.S. intends to seek the help and the advice of the Marianas Political Status Commission and the people of these islands.

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UN Council...

hearings are scheduled to begin Tuesday, June 5, with opening statements from the U.S. Representative to the Council and from High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston. In past years it has been the practice to hear on the same day from the two special advisers to the High Commissioner, normally one Senator and one Representative from the Congress of Micronesia. This year Senator Andon Amaraich from Truk and Representative Joab Sigrah from Kusaie, Ponape, will represent the Congress. Amaraich was the Senate's choice for the UN hearings in 1972 as well.

Of prime importance at the 1973 hearings next week will be the report of the Trusteeship Council Visiting Mission, which toured the TT for five weeks during February and March this year. The Mis-

sion, consisting of representatives from France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Australia, visited all six administrative district centers and several of the outlying areas of the Territory during the course of its tour. The Mission report containing their findings on conditions in the TT was made public in New York earlier this month, and has received limited circulation in Micronesia. Wide-spread distribution of the report is to begin next week, to coincide with the opening of the Trusteeship Council's hearings.

According to the tentative agenda which has been received on Saipan, hearings will continue through Monday, June 11. Following discussion and debate on the Mission Report, a Trusteeship Council drafting committee will formulate a report and recommendations on the 1973 hearings for the consider-

ation of the Administering Authority.

In addition to the High Commissioner, the official delegation from the Executive Branch of the Trust Territory Government will include Director of Public Affairs Strik Yoma and Ponape District Administrator Leo A. Folcam. The Congress of Micronesia delegation includes Senator Amaraich and Representative Sigrah as the special advisers to the HiCom, as well as Senator Lazarus Salii, Vice President of the Senate and Chairman of the Congress of Micronesia Joint Committee on Future Status. Accompanying the Congressmen will be Legislative Counsel Kaleb Udue and Attorneys Mike White and Fred Ramp. Congress Information Officer Brain Farley will also attend the hearings.

Once again this year tape recordings of the Trusteeship Council's proceedings will be available

to the six district radio stations for broadcast to the people of the Territory. It is also possible that the TT may have access to some time on the newly established PEACESAT communications satellite for reports from New York on the U.N. meetings.

Micronesians join....

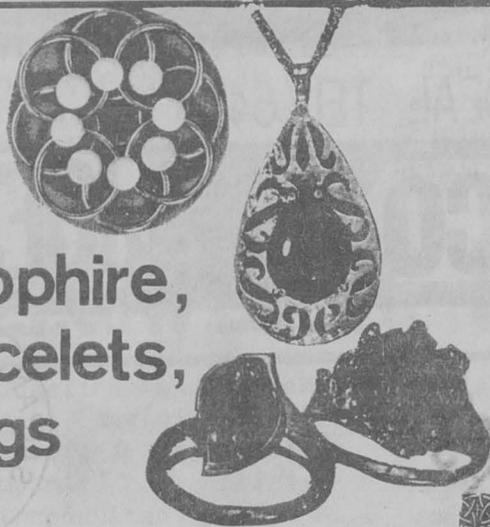
suit, the counsel for the plaintiffs states that it is important that they be included because the defendant's attorney apparently intends to raise the question of whether the suit is a proper class action.

He further claims that, because almost all of the parties seeking to be added are Micronesian, it would be unfair to deny them participation in this case, "which is of the utmost importance to them," at its "crucial early stages."

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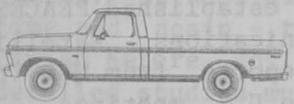
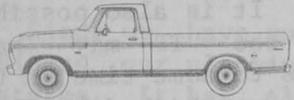
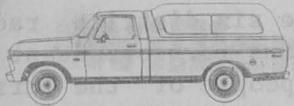
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