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MARIANAS VARIETY NEWS VIEWS

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MARIANAS TALKS SET FOR MAY

SAIPAN, April 4 (MNS)---The fourth-round of status talks between the United States and the Marianas Political Status Commission is tentatively set to begin May 15, according to Sen. Edward Dlg. Pangelinan, chairman of the Marianas group. Depending on the availability of funds, the site is tentatively set for either Honolulu, Hawaii, the commission's first priority, or Saipan, as its second choice.

The timetable was set by Senator Pangelinan and Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams, President Nixon's Personal Representative to the Micro-

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Distad Signs Laws

SAIPAN---Marianas District Administrator Francisco C. Ada has informed MDL President Vicente N. Santos that he has signed into law the following acts which have been passed by the Fourth Marianas District Legislature. These acts became district law on April 1, 1974.

Act No. 20-1974 entitled: "An Act to authorize the appropriation of the sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) for expenses to be incurred in connection with hosting

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Constitutional Convention Bill Signed

SAIPAN, (MNS)---The Trust Territory will soon hold a Constitutional Convention to draft a constitution which will provide for more internal self-government for Micronesia.

This was made possible by the signing of the

Constitutional Convention Bill Friday (March 29) by Deputy High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman in a special ceremony held at his office on Saipan. Present at the historic occasion were N. Neiman Craley, Jr., the HiCom's Special Assistant for

Legislative Affairs, Strik Yoma, Director of Public Affairs and Chairman of the Task Force on Education for Self-Government, and other members of the Task Force.

In signing S.B. 38 on behalf of High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston, who is in Washington, Coleman said: "This is a historic moment not only for the people of Micronesia but also for the United States Government as the Administering Authority of these islands." The Deputy HiCom said, "We have been looking forward to this moment when a group of representatives of the people of Micronesia will hold a Constitutional Con-

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Impeachment For Gift Receivers

SAIPAN---The Mariana Islands District Legislature Act Number 60-1974 introduced by Honorable Daniel T. Muna of Saipan, was approved by the Marianas District Administrator Francisco C. Ada on April 2, 1974. Upon approval by the District Administrator, it become District law #4-53 and is now in effect.

This act after being approved by the District Administrator and becoming law makes it illegal for any member of the Mariana Islands District Legislature to accept gifts, gratuities or anything of value for himself because of an official performance. It is now unlawful for any Mariana Islands District Legislature member to directly or indirectly ask, demand, exact, solicit, seek, accept, receive, or agree to receive anything of value for himself for or because of any official act performed or to be performed by him.

Any member who violates

this Act, upon conviction, will be fined not more than \$1,000.00 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both. In addition to the above penalty, conviction of violating this Act will be ground for impeachment.



Members of the Marianas Future Organization presented a certificate of appreciation and condolence to Mrs. Uyehara for the tremendous progress made during the late Mr. Uyehara's long service in the TT government.

Hefner New HC Justice

SAIPAN, (MNS)---Word was received from Washington Friday (March 29) that Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton has appointed former Trust Territory Attorney General Robert A. Hefner, 44, to a newly created seat on the Trust Territory High Court as an associate justice. Hefner will be the fourth High Court justice, and will be based in Koror, Palau.

Hefner is a California attorney who has also served briefly as a Judge Pro Tempore of the San Diego County Superior Court. He left the Trust Territory in March 1971 to return to his private law practice in Escondido, California after one year as Attorney General, and two years as an Assistant Attorney General. He is expected to arrive on Saipan sometime next week to take up his new assignment.

"I am very, very enthusiastic about having Bob out here," said High Court Chief Justice Harold W. Burnett upon hearing the news Friday morning. "I've known Bob for many years, and I think he will make an excellent judge. He was an extremely capable lawyer, and I think he's going to be a good, firm, fair associate justice."

Burnett, who has advocated creation of another seat on the TT High Court for several years because of the backlog of

cases, said that essentially Hefner's appointment will mean two things. "First, we're going to be able to give a great deal more immediate attention to the routine trial load. And we're also going to be able to take care of a great deal more of the appellate load without having to rely on Guam judges..."

The Chief Justice added: "With a fourth man on the court we should be reasonably current in our workload within a year."

In a press release from Washington announcing Hefner's appointment, the Interior Department noted that the former A.G. received a resolution of commendation from the House of Representatives of the Congress of Micronesia shortly after he completed his service in Micronesia.

A native of Los Angeles, Hefner was in the United States Navy during the Korean conflict and returned to the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) to take a degree in political science in 1955. He received his Doctor of Jurisprudence at ULCA Law School in 1958.

Long active in bar association and community affairs, Hefner was president of the North San Diego County Bar Association, vice-president of the San Diego County Bar Association, President of the Escondido

Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the Escondido Planning Commission, and was selected as the Outstanding Young Man of the Year for 1964, City of Escondido, by the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

He has been admitted to practice before all courts of the State of California, the United States District Court and the United States Supreme Court. Hefner is married, with two children.

New Air Fare Not Justified

SAIPAN---Manuel D. Muna of Saipan introduced MDL resolution No. 128-1974 requesting the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) to deny the request of Continental/Air Micronesia to increase its fares from sixteen dollars to nineteen dollars and fifty cents each way from Saipan to Guam. The resolution was passed by the Fourth Mariana Islands District Legislature on March 4, 1974.

The MDL resolution acknowledged that the airline is not getting enough return on its investment; however, it noted that it has been admitted that the Guam/Saipan route generates enough revenue to sustain a moderate commercial operation. Under the current airline operation, there is no separate accounting of the profit on the Saipan/Guam run and it is felt that this profit is used to make up the losses on other routes here in Micronesia.

The resolution noted that a thirty (30) day notice period is too short to allow travel agents and tour operators to adjust their tariffs. This normally takes from a year to

eighteen months. Additionally, with this increase in the air fare between Saipan and Guam, fewer tourists that must come to Saipan via Guam will come here.

A reasonable increase in the air fares as a result of the current energy crisis and the increase in fuel costs would be reasonable, but the proposed increase in the air fare from Saipan to Guam is not justifiable, concluded the resolution.

It was resolved that copies of the resolution should be presented to the CAB hearing Examiner, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, the Secretary of the Department of State, the U.S. Department of Defense, the Micronesian Status Office, Washington, D.C., the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the Chairman of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the High Commissioner, and the Marianas Political Status Commission.

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EDUCATION IN OUR SCHOOLS

PART II

This is the second of a four part Marianas Variety series on Saipan's educational needs. Last week we discussed the current situation in our schools. This week we are dealing with the relationship between the schools and district education.

To obtain our information we talked to the following school principals: Vic Cepeda at MHS, Justin Manglona at Hopwood, Sam Duval and Felix Cepeda at Chalan Kanoa, Danny Quitugua at Oleai, Moses Fejeran at San Vicente, Andrea C. Tenorio at Tanapag and David P. Babauta at San Roque.

THE SCHOOLS AND DISTRICT EDUCATION

Budgetary problems seem to play a key role in district education's relationship with the schools, according to most of the principals interviewed by the Marianas Variety. Although most schools agreed that District Education was willing to supply the schools with materials on hand, most also felt that DE did not try hard enough to meet their requirements. Without adequate supplies, school programs are bound to suffer. There seemed to be some question among the principals about whether DE funds were distributed as well as they could be to meet the needs of the teachers and students in the schools.

Saipan elementary schools currently receive \$4 per student for supplies. All principals have found this amount inadequate and next year will be even worse in the face of rapidly rising materials costs and high shipping charges. Some communities have agreed to help the schools, however, this is not an island-wide situation.

Only Oleai school, which is fortunate enough to receive outside Title I funds has adequate supplies to meet its programs. Nearly all the school principals feel that DE has the responsibility for meeting school requirements and that the principals and teachers should have a greater voice in determining the requirements of their schools.

In addition, principals stated that their requests were often ignored and that they had to go through too much time wasting bureaucratic red tape to get anything accomplished at all.

Better and more open communication between DE, area specialists, supervisors, principals and teachers could lead to a cooperative atmosphere and a better education system for our students, according to the principals.

Although beginning teacher salaries have been greatly improved and more teachers are staying in education because of better salaries, the principals expressed concern for some of their more experienced teachers who have reached a level of frozen salaries. Most of these teachers are very good but they lose their motivation when they cannot advance in the pay scale. It is often difficult for these teachers to get further education as by the time they reach this frozen pay level, they have too many family commitments to go away to school. Almost all of the teachers need financial help to go away to college and the principals feel that DE should provide it to deserving teachers in order to improve the quality of education here.

MHS has additional problems in that it needs highly qualified subject area teachers. Although these people are available in the Marianas, the present pay scale is not sufficiently high enough to attract these people.

Another way to reward excellent teachers would be for

DE to give cash awards like other TT departments are doing to outstanding teachers.

The principals agree that in order to give quality education to our children, poor teachers must be eliminated from the school staff. However, at present, the bureaucratic system makes this almost impossible. Principals would like more authority to screen prospective teachers and hire those needed for their schools. Additionally, renewable teacher contracts emphasizing their professional responsibilities might help improve teacher quality, according to one principal we interviewed.

Midyear teacher replacements present many problems for school administrators and students alike. The present policy of announcing a vacancy for 30 days before hiring a replacement is much too slow when seen in terms of a classroom full of students without a teacher for that period of time. Until a new teacher is found, it results in wasted time for the students involved.

Good training programs are needed--especially for beginning teachers who have just recently graduated from high school themselves, according to the principals.

The curriculum offered in the schools is normally determined by DE and the principals and experienced teachers and department heads would like to have more responsibility in this area. Often "dream" programs are devised at the DE level and teachers find it im-

Con't. on page 8

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CONVENTION . . .

vention to draft a constitution which will provide the framework for their government."

Coleman noted that this was made possible in part by the joint cooperation of the United States Congress and the Interior Department in providing some \$450,000 to help defray the expenses of the Constitutional Convention.

"I regret that the High Commissioner is not here today to sign the bill, something that he would have liked to do himself; so on behalf of the United States Government and the HiCom, I am now signing the bill," Coleman said.

The Constitutional Convention bill is seen by many as the most important bill passed by the Congress of Micronesia during its 1974 session. The measure had been twice introduced in the Congress but failed to pass mainly because of the lack of funds.

According to the bill, the convention will be held on Saipan, probably between August 1, 1974, and July 30, 1975, for a period not exceeding ninety days, beginning on a date to be set by the Pre-Convention Committee. The convention as required by law, will have 60 delegates, all TT citizens. Forty-two of the delegates are to be selected by popular vote on June 4th; four delegates from the Marianas District; nine from Marshalls; five from Palau; nine from Ponape 12 from Truk; and three from Yap District.

Each district delegation to the Congress of Micronesia will appoint one of its members to serve in the Convention, or a total of six from the Congress. In addition, 12 non-voting delegates, two from each district are to be selected by traditional chiefs. Selection of delegates to the Convention should be completed

by June 30 of this year, the law says.

According to provisions of the law, a Pre-Convention Committee will meet prior to July 31, 1974, to formulate the groundwork for the actual Constitutional Convention. The mandate of the Convention is to draft a constitution for the future government of Micronesia, with adequate provisions for the exercise of legislative, judicial and executive functions in any form that permits free democratic expression of the views of the people. After the drafting phase of the constitution is completed, it will be sent to the High Commissioner for him to set a date on which the Constitution will be put to a vote in a referendum of the people of Micronesia to either approve or disapprove it. If approved, it will provide the basic outlines for the Government of Micronesia.

Responsible for dissemination of information on the Constitutional Convention is the Headquarters Task Force on Education for Self-Government, which is now in the process of launching a program of political education for the people of Micronesia. The program is aimed at preparing the people not only for the upcoming referendum, but also for the eventual plebescite to choose the type of government they would like to have in the future.

In its review of the Constitutional Convention bill, the Task Force recognizes that this is a "great step toward more self-government in Micronesia." The Task Force notes the important steps that the United States has taken to prepare Micronesia for self-government, beginning with the creation of the various district legislatures and finally the formation of the Congress of Micronesia

in 1965, something which gives more "say so" to Micronesians in matters affecting their lives.

While noting the constitution will guarantee a "democratic form of government" for Micronesia, the Task Force also recognizes that the primary goal of the constitution is to "provide more autonomy for internal self-government in Micronesia, preparing the people for the eventual termination of the U.N. Trusteeship Agreement."

The Task Force wishes to emphasize that the constitution "is not to be confused with the present negotiations" now being held between Micronesia and the United States for a future political status. The negotiations are aimed to making arrangements with the U.S. Government in matters pertaining to external affairs of the Trust Territory, including the type of political status of the Territory.

The Task Force notes that Congress recognized the importance of youth in Micronesia. Special recognition of Micronesian youth is clearly stated in the provisions that set the requirements for candidacy at 18. Considering the fact that nearly half of the people of the TT are under 20,

the presence of the "younger generation" in the convention could have significant impact on the final product, it was noted.

The Task Force adds: "The constitution will define the relations of the districts with a central government, establish the principles of national citizenship, rights and responsibilities and will represent the people's desires in establishing the type of government which is compatible and responsive to their needs."

In conclusion, the Task Force says that "at no other time in the history of these islands since the beginning of Western influence with the coming of the Spanish explorers have the Micronesian people had the promise of so much control over their own destiny."

Hertz

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A Personal View

By: JON A. ANDERSON

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Once again I'm going to steal a few ideas for this column from my good friend John Griffin, the Editorial Page Editor of the Honolulu Advertiser. John is a sharp observer of Micronesian affairs, easily the best, most knowledgeable writer and reporter about this area working for either of the big Hawaii papers. Recently in his "Asia-Pacific Focus" column Griffin commented on the action of the Marshall Islands Nitijela in voting to seek separate status negotiations with the U.S.

"The Marshalls move," he wrote, "is another sign of the internal disagreements and tendency toward fragmentation which U.S. officials consider the most dangerous trends in a region largely held together by various kinds of colonial rule (Spanish, German, Japanese, U.S.) over the last 300 years.

"Such disagreements among Micronesians have been increasing in the past few years as they have approached the major decision on their political future."

Griffin continues: "There are those who charge the U.S. has encouraged fragmentation in the interest of keeping future base sites under the American flag. But most evidence indicates it has been Micronesian differences and indecision (some understandable, some not) that has dragged out the negotiation process in recent years."

Griffin's comments are appropriate. Recently it has become fashionable to decry the American "divide and conquer" tactics in Micronesia. This is, I think, a bit far-fetched. U.S. policy in this area seems to be itself divided, with various departments and agencies in Washington arguing among themselves about which way to go. Meanwhile the Micronesians are already sufficiently "divided" as to make any divisive tactics which might be applied from outside somewhat superfluous. The U.S. may well "conquer" Micronesia, or certain parts of it, but the Micronesians seem bent on promoting their own individual district, and in some cases sub-district, interests to the point of breaking up whatever unity may exist.

The dangers of this are obvious. In that same Marshalls Nitijela session last week, a resolution was under consideration which would declare that the Marshalls will not participate in the constitutional convention. If that carries, and if the Marianas perhaps does the same, what happens to the Con-Con? It will probably be dead, that's what. A constitution drawn up by only four, or even five, of the districts would not have much meaning, at least until the various districts settle among themselves just what sort of future governmental structure they think they could live with.

John Griffin concluded his column with a quote, attributed to an unidentified former government official: "Maybe we should stop negotiating with the Americans and negotiate with ourselves for a while." Maybe so.

Dear Editor:

A summary of recent Congress of Micronesia activity was contained in the March 2, 1974 issue of Micronesian Independence. Listed was House Joint Resolution 155: "Ask Commanding Officer of Kwajalein to end discriminations against Micronesians in Kwajalein stores."

Congress must realize that the Lord Military Commander is not on Kwajalein for the benefit of the natives. He is there for himself and on behalf of His Majesty Uncle Sam and the stores he builds are for himself. It is unfortunate that the natives run around disturbing the tranquility of the Superior Commanders. It is a wonder that they have not been deported to an empty coral reef.

Congress should rescind the resolution and apologize for the disrespectful Micronesians.

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Native People Buy California - Cheap

United Native Americans is proud to announce that it has bought the state of California from the whites and is throwing it open to Indian settlement. U.N.A. bought California from 3 winos found wandering in San Francisco. UNA decided the winos were the spokesmen for the whites of California. These winos promptly signed the treaty, which was written in Siox, and sold California for three bottles of wine, and one bottle of gin, and four cases of beer.

Lehman L. Brightman, the new Commissioner of Caucasian Affairs, has announced the following new policies:

The Indians hereby generously give the whites four large reservations of ten acres each at the following locations: Death Valley, the Utah Salt Flats, the Badlands of South Dakota, and the Yukon in Alaska. These reservations shall belong to the whites "for as long as the sun shines or the grass grows." (or until the Indians want them back.)

All land on the reservations, of course, will be held in trust for the whites by the Bureau of Caucasian Affairs, and any white who wants to use his land in any way must secure the permission of Commissioner Brightman.

Of course, whites will be allowed to sell or trade handicrafts at stands by the highway. Each white will be provided annually with one blanket and one pair of tennis shoes, a supply of Spam, and a copy of the Life of Crazy Horse.

If you are competent enough, you may be able to be a BAC reservation Superintendent. Applicants must have less than one year of education, must not speak English, must have an authoritarian personality, proof of dishonesty, and a certificate of incompetence. No whites need apply.

Commissioner Brightman also announced the founding of four boarding schools, to which white youngsters will be sent at age 6. "We want to take these kids far away from the backward culture of their parents," he said. The schools will be located on Alcatraz Island, the Florida Everglades, Point Barrow, Alaska, and Hong Kong.

All courses will be taught in Indian languages, and there will be demerits for anyone caught speaking English... All students arriving at the school will immediately be given IQ tests to determine their understanding of Indian language and hunting skills.

Hospitals will be established for the reservations as follows: whites at Death Valley may go to the Bangor, Maine hospital; those at Utah Salt Flats may go to the Juneau, Alaska hospital; those at Yukon may go to the hospital in Miami Beach; and those at Badlands may go to the hospital in Honolulu, Hawaii. Each hospital will have a staff of two part-time doctors and a part-time chiropractor who have all passed a first-aid-test, and each hospital will be equipped with a scalpel, a jackknife, a saw, a modern tourniquet, and a large bottle of aspirin.

In honor of the whites, many cities, streets, cars, and products will be given traditional white names.

...One famous Indian movie director has even announced that in his upcoming film, "Custer's Last Stand," he will use many actual whites to play the parts of soldiers, speaking real English, although of course, the part of Custer will be played by noted Indian actor Jay Silverheels.

Certain barbaric white customs will, of course, not be allowed. Whites will not be permitted to practice their heathen religions, and will be required to attend Indian ceremonies. Missionaries will be sent from each tribe to convert the whites on the reservations. White churches will either be made into amusement parks or museums, or will be torn down and the bricks, and ornaments sold as souvenirs and curiosities.

-The Warpath-San Francisco

(via ALASKA BOARD COMMENTARY, publication of the Association of Alaska School Boards)

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Caribbeans Struggle On Sea Issues

DELEGATES PREPARING FOR UN CONFERENCE...

The forthcoming United Nations Law of the Sea Conference could prove something of a watery grave for Caribbean ambitions to present a common front on the complex subject.

After four exhaustive meetings, legal and foreign relations experts of Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados managed to reach only broad, general agreement on some of the key issues to be tackled by the 10-week conference which is due to open in Caracas, Venezuela, in June.

Under instructions from their respective governments, the experts sought independent countries that make up the Caribbean Common Market (Caricom).

But they found the ideal of a common Caribbean stand washed away by the realities of conflicting interests, largely dictated by geography and strangled by knotty constitutional problems.

AGREE TO CONSULT

However, in the fresh spirit of regional togetherness being avidly fostered and guarded, the four governments have agreed to keep in touch and consult one another before making any real binding commitments and agreements on the use of the sea.

They have been seeing eye to eye on questions such as pollution, marine scientific research, and establishment on an international regime governing the use and exploitation of the world's oceans. But these subjects take on a smaller dimension placed alongside the fundamental and universally unresolved problem of limits of national jurisdiction.

This inevitable question brings into relief one of the prime problems of the scattered countries--some independent, some parti-

ally independent, and some still British colonies--which make up the Commonwealth Caribbean.

EXTENSION IMPRACTICAL

Proximity alone makes it practically impossible for any of the island states to follow the trend of other third-world countries in extending limits of national jurisdiction from 3 or 12 miles to 200 miles in order to ensure a stake in the untold riches of the seabed.

Trinidad, for instance, is separated from Venezuela by only a narrow 9-mile and 12-mile passage of water on the island's Western side. Barbados would find at least five island states, including one French territory, in its path if it attempted to stretch its Western sea frontiers.

Jamaica, hemmed in by states all around, would be unable to extend its limits and perfectly fits its self-styled description of "carib-locked."

Even if territorial extensions were practicable, though, they would be of little or no economic consequence. For the blue waters of the Caribbean, undeniably a tourist asset, are--except for a few spare spots--a fishing wilderness.

GUYANA FAVORS IDEA

Guyana, geographically not part of the Caribbean, is, therefore, the only Caricom country able to benefit from a 200-mile economic zone, having sovereign rights over the living and nonliving resources of the area.

Understandably, the English-speaking South American country favors the idea of a 200-mile territorial extension, a development which Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago are prepared to accept, albeit with reservations.

The two island-states, categorized as disadvan-

tagged developing states, surrounded by poorly endowed Caribbean waters, promote the concept of preferential rights of access into exclusive economic zones.

Guyana, holding the view that it alone should decide who should use its waters, is opposed to the writing of preferential rights of access in any international treaty governing the seas.

Jamaica, on the other hand has steadily plugged the line that the Caribbean should be converted into a "matrimonial sea" whose resources would be shared by all countries in or bordering it.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM

Laudable at face value at least, the idea has failed to stir up much enthusiasm among the other Caricom partners and is likely to be a nonstarter as a Caribbean position.

By Reuter
Reprinted from the
Christian Science Monitor

Closer examination of the proposal reveals that Jamaica would be about the only country to harvest immediate benefits from the "Matrimonial sea." Jamaica would be safeguarding traditional rights to explore fishing grounds off the coasts of Honduras and Columbia.

But this does not interest Guyana which envisages abundant fishing resources in a 200-mile economic zone.

And it certainly does not excite Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago which have traditionally turned backs on the barren Caribbean and sent vessels southeastward to trawl and shrimp off the rich banks of the northeastern coast of the South American continent.



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EDUCATION...

Con't. from page 3

practical to implement them.

In the past, many times creative and imaginative teachers who are fully capable of determining what works best with their students have been discouraged and bored by "direction following" teaching methods. Teachers who cannot "teach" should be eliminated not carried along in spoon fed dependency, say the principals.

Another curriculum problem has involved frequent changes in programs due to changes in area specialist staffing. This causes a great deal of confusion for both teachers and students and often leaves gaps in the student's basic knowledge. One principal suggested that new programs need to be started at the first grade and planned for step by step progress throughout the students education.

Some of the principals feel that the present "specialist" staff is spread too thin to be able to both adapt programs for Saipan schools' special needs and to be able to help the teachers implement them. This situation often creates gaps between the specialist who designs the material and who often does not have the time to acquire first hand experience in the schools, and the teachers who are unable to comfortably use the specialist's materials. They would like to see enough specialists to enable the teachers and specialists to work as a team.

Additionally, most principals want the specialists to serve as resource people that their teachers can call upon to help them with special problems that the teachers may have relating to background materials for the particular specialist's area.

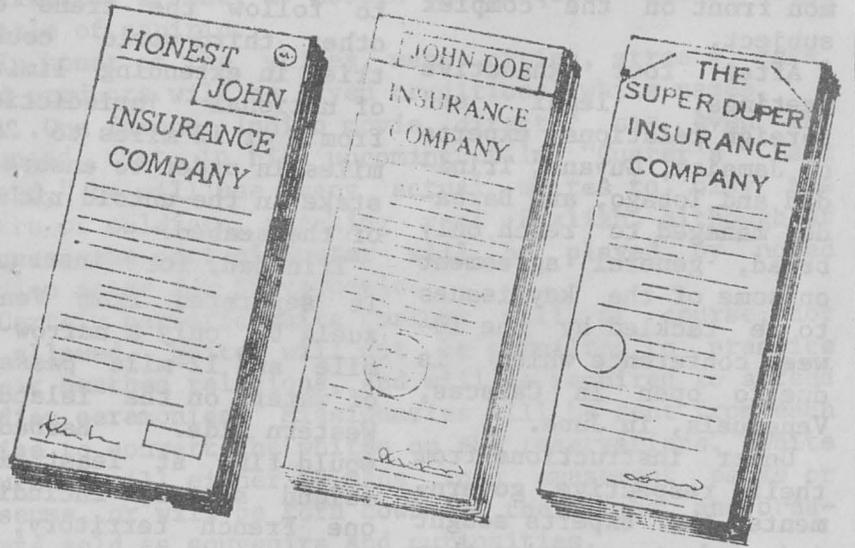
In order to expand present school programs to include a greater variety of subjects, the principals see a need for a greater variety of specialists to help teachers implement new programs such as art, music, health and safety courses, and physical education. Many teachers and principals would like to add these programs to their curriculums but simply lack expertise to do so.

The secondary teachers need many more background materials that are relevant for their students and to supply this need, specialists must be able to acquire and adapt these materials for the teachers. Again, it was emphasized that in this capacity the specialist would be serving as a resource person helping the teachers solve specific problems—problems suggested by the teachers.

Generally, most principals feel that DE is doing what it can with what it has. However, they feel it is up to DE to provide the leadership to acquire the necessary funds to expand and improve school programs and to be responsive to actual school requirements.

Next week Part III of this series will look into the present and future potentialities for our schools.

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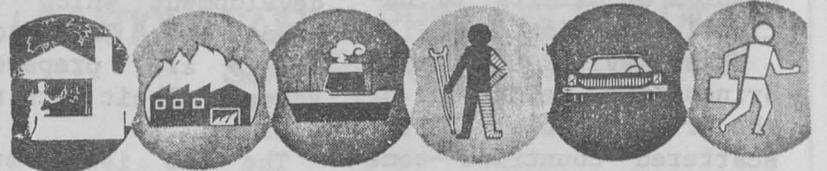
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Samoa Governor Rebuked By Court

BUT IS CLEARED OF VIOLATING LAW AGAINST CAMPAIGNING

The Governor of American Samoa, John M. Haydon, was cleared yesterday of six counts of violating the Hatch Act, but the administrative law judge criticized him for "an unwarranted intrusion into the electoral process."

The judge determined that the election in which Governor Haydon was accused of having intervened was not covered by the Hatch Act. The election was a referendum on whether to hold a local election for Governor, a first step toward independence for the tiny American territory in the South Pacific.

Lawyers for the United States Civil Service Commission, which prosecuted Governor Haydon during a trial in Pago Pago last

fall, said they would appeal.

Had Governor Haydon been found guilty of violating the Hatch Act, which bars Federal employees from campaigning in most elections, he would have been ordered removed from office.

The referendum itself was defeated.

High Chief A.O. Fuimaono, the Samoan Delegate-at-Large to the United States, described the decision as "a most intolerable situation for the people of American Samoa."

The judge, John J. McCarthy, ruled that "Governor Haydon's actions constituted an unwarranted intrusion into the electoral process as the balloting was about to take place."

The judge noted that the Governor felt he had been exercising "his right and responsibility to speak

out on matters of public interest affecting Samoa."

"But," said the judge, "that cannot be accepted as justification for projecting his views as Governor (and Federal administrator) into the process of free elections, an important aspect of a system of self-determination and self-government which he advocated for American Samoa."

CHIEF SEEKS REMOVAL

Despite the ruling, the Governor's position is unclear. Fred Radewagen, acting director of territorial affairs for the Department of the Interior, which oversees the territory of American Samoa, said he would "not comment until I have fully read the decision and seen what Chief Fuimaono has said in his statement."

The High Chief asked Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton to remove Governor Haydon "in order that my people be saved from greater embarrassment."

Chief Fuimaono contended that "this Governor has labeled the Samoan people as a completely amoral society," and asserted that "he has humiliated members of the Legislature of American Samoa and even insulted the leaders of Western Samoa," the nearest independent nation.

Mr. Haydon has served as Governor for more than four years, and was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Governor, a magazine publisher from Seattle, has said he was chosen largely on the strength of his friendship with a former Presidential counsel, John D. Ehrlichman.

WOULD HAVE ENDED JOB

Last summer he was accused by the Civil Service Commission of violating the Hatch Act by campaigning against the local election of Governor, a procedure that would have eliminated his appointive job. The commission also

By: David A. Andelman
Reprint from New York Times.

accused him of attempting to influence the outcome of an election in the Legislature. He was tried last September.

Judge McCarthy dismissed all the charges on the ground of lack of jurisdiction, and, in the case of one count involving a local legislative official, ruled that the Governor was exercising his right of free speech.

"This did not involve question of free speech," contended Ben Joseph, the chief prosecuting attorney, in announcing his decision to appeal. Rather it involved a Federal Officer ordering his subordinates to manipulate a monopoly over the (Government-controlled) Samoan broadcast media to defeat a candidate and a referendum which would have resulted in Mr. Haydon's removal from office."

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Laws Signed...

Con't. from page 1

the sixth annual Pacific Conference of Legislators on Saipan July 1-4, 1974" became District Law #4-48.

Act No. 41-1974 entitled: "An Act to authorize the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) to carry out the purposes of the Marianas Status Commission" became District Law No. 4-49.

The amendment of District Law No. 4-35 relating to the Tinian Farmer's Revolving Fund became District Law No. 4-50 when Ada signed it on April 1,

In addition, an act to create a museum for the Mariana Islands District and for other purposes became District Law No. 4-51 and Act No. 85-1974 entitled: "An Act to authorize the appropriation of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) as a supplemental appropriation to carry out the purpose of District Law No. 4-36 that established an emergency fund for students attending the University of Guam were signed into law by the Distad on April 2, 1974.

Talks Set...

Con't. from page 1

nesian Status Negotiations, in Hawaii late last month. Sen. Pangelinan and Vice-Chairman Vicente N. Santos traveled to Hawaii to meet with Williams to make preliminary preparations for the forthcoming negotiations.

Last weekend, the 15-member Marianas Status Commission, went to Guam for an informal meeting with the Guam Political Status Commission, headed

by Sen. Frank Lujan. According to Pangelinan, the meeting was very informal and involved a general exchange of ideas on military matters and an exchange of opinions and views regarding the general issue of political status.

The subject of Marianas re-integration was also brought up during the course of the meeting but there were no serious discussions on it, Senator Pangelinan said.

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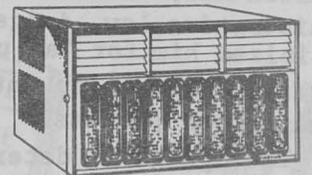
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(1) The English course is designed to meet the need to orally communicate. The course also includes listening, speaking, reading and writing.

(2) The Consumer Math course cover facts and tips on saving, buying, pricing, etc.

The above courses will be conducted during the evening, from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m., every Tuesday and Thursday, for 12 weeks. These courses will be conducted throughout the villages, District # 1, 2, 3, etc.

If you are interested in participating in one, or any of these programs, please call Mr. Lino Olopai at telephone #9327 or 9312, from 7:30 to 4:30 p.m., Monday thru Friday.

Proposed MDL Budget

SAIPAN---The Mariana Islands District Legislature appropriation Act No. 100-1974 introduced by the Appropriation Committee of the MDL asking for an appropriation of \$171,147 was passed by the 4th Marianas Islands District Legislature on March 5, 1974 and is awaiting the Marianas District Administrator's approval.

The purpose of the Appropriation Act is to maintain the expenses of the MDL 1974-75 activities including members compensation, travel and per diem expenses, employees expenses, expenses for the Office of the President, special appropriations and appropriation measures for MDL Acts.

According to the Act, the MDL requires a sub-total of \$61,162 for members' compensation, members' and committee travel expenses and per diem, members' official representative and others on the basis of regular sessions. On special sessions, the MDL requires a sub-total of \$3,850.

A sub-total of \$85,835 is required by the MDL for the Office of the President. This will include personnel services, overtime, employees benefits and training programs, travel and per diem for the staff, office supplies and equipment, etc.

\$4,300 is needed for the H.O.C. emergency fund,

funds for the District Administrator, Tinian and Rota representatives and funds for the Legislative Council, Executive Secretary and District Treasurer which are under the special appropriation section.

Under the appropriation measures the MDL requires \$15,000 to be incurred for hosting the Sixth Annual Pacific Conference of Legislators on July 1-4, 1974 which has already been signed into District Law No. 4-48.

An additional \$1,000 is needed for an emergency fund for students attending the University of Guam. This MDL Act was signed as District Law No. 4-52 on April 2 by the Distad.

The total \$171,147 MDL budget for 1974-75 seems to be heavily weighted in favor of "administrative operating expenses" rather than programs which would directly benefit the people.

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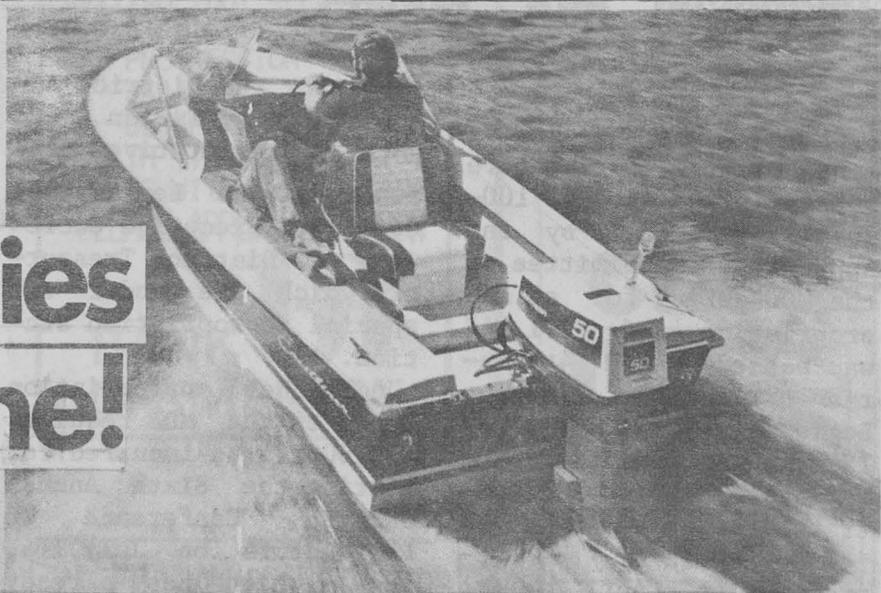
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