

PRICE CONTROL ORDINANCE VETOED

SAIPAN-The controversial municipal ordinance regarding price control has been vetoed by Francisco C. Ada, the District Administrator. In a letter to Mayor Vicente Sablan, Mr. Ada stated that "the mark-up of 10% over landed (cost) for merchants at retail level and importers and retailers will not realize a marginal to substantiate continued business operation. He continued that if this ordinance is to become a law, the government will certainly have to sub-

sidize the establishments." Furthermore, he noted that "The Board membership is rather limited, the business sector is completely left out. I believe that a representative from the business community must be a member of the Price Control Board so order that the process of check and balance is in order."

Distad Ada "recommended that the Council in its March Session, decide to create a consumer Living Council to monitor prices"

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MARIANAS VARIETY NEWS VIEWS

Published Weekly Every Thursday

P.O. Box 231, Saipan, M.I. 96950

NOVEMBER 22, 1974

VOL. 3

NO. 37

PRICE 10¢

PETITION FOR BALLOT RECOUNT DENIED

SAIPAN - "A petitioner's request for a recount of the ballots cast in District 2 has been denied by Election Commissioner Francisco C. Ada, last

week Nov. 21, 1974. The petitioner, Mr. Pedro P. Tenorio lost his seat in the House of Representatives, Congress of Micronesia in the recent Nov. 5 election. A candidate for district 2, Mr. Tenorio, was defeated by Herman R. Guerrero, (Popular) by a slim 4 vote margin.

The petition of Mr. Tenorio, which received by the election commissioner's office on Nov. 20, stated "Pursuant to Title 43 Section 451 of the TT Code, I, Pedro P. Tenorio, candidate from the 2nd representative District, hereby petition to the Board of Election for a recount in the ballot casts in said 2nd Representative District for the following reasons:

-petitioner is informed and believes and therefore alleges, that there were errors committed in the casting, canvassing and return of votes cast at said 2nd election Dis-

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RESERVED WATER TANKS READY

SAIPAN - Future water, outages may well be avoided due to new water reservations which were completed last month according to District Public Work Officials.

About twelve million

gallons of water are being reserved in water tanks for emergency use by Saipan residents. In the past years Saipan residents have experienced water outages once or twice a year, depending on

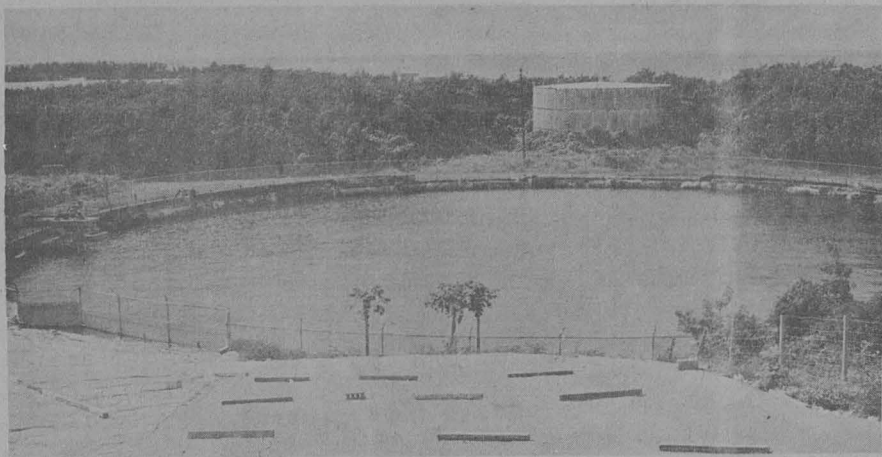
water usage and the dry season. However, the water outages mostly occurred when the dry season was in effect.

The water reserved in two tanks with a storage capacity of 9 million gallons and 3 million gallons of water, gathered from some of the wells and mostly from this year's continued rainy season.

The tanks were constructed by the Japanese administration over thirty years ago, and were utilized for water but not for reservation.

At the present time, Saipan's eleven water tanks have a capacity of 17 million gallons of

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9 million gallons of water reserved in one tank, for emergency use on Saipan.

PLC FOCUSES ON ECONOMY & POLITICS

SAIPAN - The Sixth Annual Pacific Conference of Legislators (PCL) began Tuesday morning (Nov. 19) with a welcoming for delegates from all six districts of the Trust Territory, American Samoa, and Guam. The purpose of the conference is to provide a forum for the

various Pacific delegates to discuss common problems of island living.

In the opening ceremonies at the Continental Hotel, Trust Territory (TT) High Commissioner, Edward Johnston, Marianas District Legislature President Vicente N Santos and Daniel T. Muna,

President of the PCL gave brief welcoming speeches.

Following the opening remarks, Mr. William Nabors, master of ceremonies and Legislative counsel for the Marianas District, conducted a short business session in which Legislature delegates were selected to

three committees-site, resolution and election-which are scheduled to give reports Friday, the 4th and concluding day of the conference.

The conference "Initiatives for Action" - conducted in workshop form, seemed to get off to a

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PAC

NEWSPAPER
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SHIPPING SURVEY SHOWS NEGLECT

SAIPAN - (OOM RELEASE)- After completing a 24 day survey of shipping services and port facilities throughout Micronesia last week, Truk Representative Sasauo Haruo said, "neglect, a lack of funds and misplaced priorities" by the Trust Territory and United States Governments have resulted in "an obsolete fleet, generally inadequate port facilities and an overall lack of planning for a viable shipping system in the Trust Territory."

Haruo, chairman of the Congress of Micronesia's Joint Committee on Resources and Development, was accompanied on the survey by a shipping expert from the United Nations' Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Far East, Mr. Danko Koludrovic. A consultant to the Joint Committee, Koludrovic has worked with the U.S. in the Asia and Pacific area for ten years, including other former Pacific Trust Territories.

Reporting their findings, Haruo said the major problem concerning shipping in Micronesia today is providing adequate service within and between the six districts. He said bringing cargo to Micronesia from other countries is less of a problem today compared to one year ago, since the Trust Territory Government removed the exclusive shipping monopoly from TransPacific Lines, Inc., and permitted various Companies to service Micronesian ports. Haruo said shipping "has not been the number one priority of the United States as Administering Authority of the Trust Territory." He said, "As an island nation, shipping is our lifeline, but all our ships are obsolete. The vessels are hazardous. Worst of all, there is no plan to improve the situation, except plans to build new

ships which constantly get deferred by the Administration.

Joint Committee Consultant Koludrovic, who has witnessed many American aid programs throughout the Asian and Pacific area, said he was "surprised" at the shipping situation in Micronesia. He said that the United States has "poured millions of dollars" into many other nations where it had no formal commitment such as it has under the United Nations' Trusteeship Agreement in Micronesia. Koludrovic added that what he considers to be the "most fundamental elements" of attempting to establish an efficient shipping service such as collecting statistics on tonnage and other matters in the various ports in Micronesia, are nonexistent. He urged the establishment of official statistics and recommended the use of a United Nations' approved data collection scheme.

To correct these problems, Haruo said his committee plans to recommend the creation of an independent agency to oversee the operations of the Trust Territory Transportation Division which he said is "preoccupied with day-to-day operations of shipping." "We need an independent agency to set policies and goals and monitor our government transportation system. The lack of such a policy setting agency is reflected in the present poor state of affairs in shipping in Micronesia today," he said.

Senator John Mangefel, of Yap, who also participated in the survey, said shipping problems have reduced travel and communications between the six districts and consequently affected Micronesian unity.

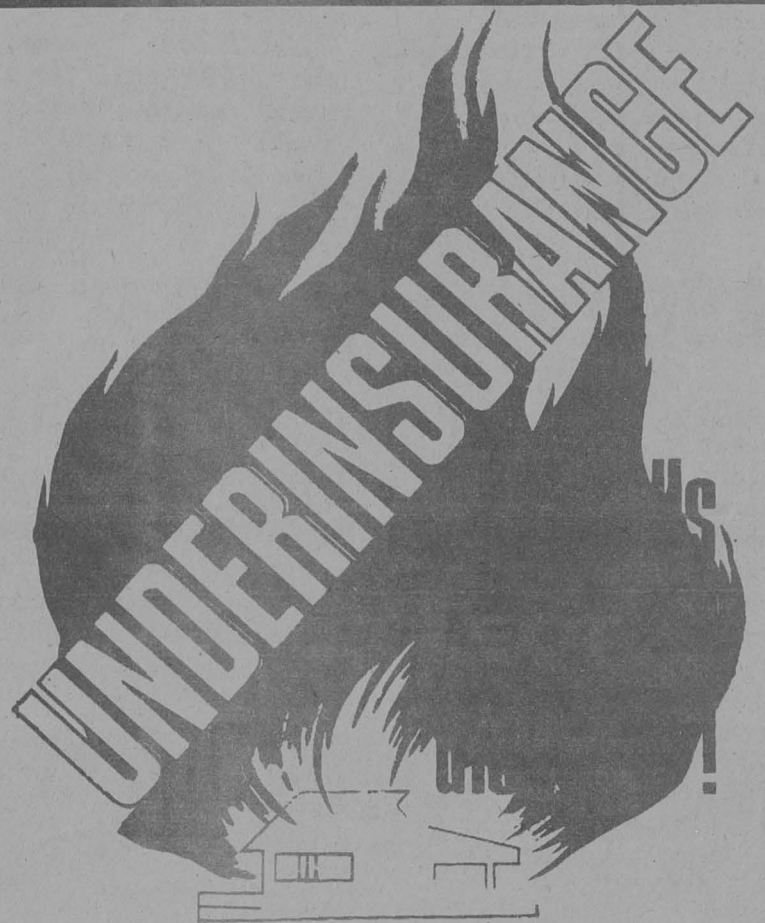
"Whether or not this has been done deliberately I cannot say," Mangefel

said. "But unity in Micronesia would be stronger today if more travel and contact between the districts existed."

Noting that the Congress of Micronesia has repeatedly given high priority to acquiring additional field trip vessels for the districts in annual budget requests, Mangefel said that only one ship out of a proposed line of eight had actually been funded and con-

structed. He said that the Department of the Interior through the influence of Ambassador Franklin H. Williams of the Office of Micronesian Status Negotiations has in the past shifted funds from ships to other programs, and most recently proposed that three ships be cut out of the proposed 1975 TT budget increase to improve

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"Mama" Saipan's Senior Citizen

Saipan has only a few Senior Citizens who have experienced life under the administration of four different nations - Spain, Germany, Japan and the U.S.A.

Among the most elderly of those who can still remember clear back to the days when Saipan was a Spanish Colony, is Josepha Dlg. Tudela, wife of the late Manuel R. Tudela.

Mrs. Tudela, better known as "Mama" was born on Guam, May 11, 1879 to Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo De Leon Guerrero. She later moved to Saipan in her early teens and is presently residing with her oldest daughter, Juana T. Palacios, who was born in 1899 and is a senior citizen herself.

At 95 years of age, Mrs. Tudela is believed to be the oldest Saipanese (Chamorro) living on the island. Still mentally

alert although physically withered with age, Josepha Tudela is surprisingly active.

Despite the advice of her children and grandchildren, she spent most of the day cleaning her backyard. According to Juana, her mother is very religious and wouldn't think of missing Mass on Sunday.

When asked what the 95 years old woman liked to eat, the daughter replied, "My mother has a special preference for local food-taro, breadfruit, etc., but rice, meat, eggs and such are also part of her menu. However, because of her many missing teeth, tough foods have to be smashed before eaten."

"The most interesting thing about her," Mrs. Palacios continued, "is her strength and special liking for Vodka & Brandy. She usually drinks two bottles of whiskey every



MAMA JOSEPHA with her daughter Juana and two of her nieces.

Mrs. Tudela was asked which out of the four different administrations she preferred best. Her response was she doesn't prefer any in particular, but she is interested and favors an administration

that will help the people.

Because of her unique past, Mrs. Josepha Dlg. Tudela is capable of speaking four different languages, Spanish, German and Japanese along with her native Chamorro.

Reserved Water...

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water, and the average daily production of water from wells and water catchments is 2.6 million gallons a day, which is 300,000 gallons increase than the last year. However, the estimated water usage by Saipan residents is over one million gallons per day.

District Public officials indicated that the waste of water by Saipan's community which occurred mostly from broken faucets was estimated more than 9,000 gallons per day, which would help to prevent Saipan from water outages.

Water pipes are also causing major problems. Besides corrosion, these asbestos cement pipes and plastic pipes are rapidly gathering sediments and deposits inside which reduce the normal flow of water. With budget for fiscal year 1975, these pipes will be inspected and cleaned or replaced.

Installing of water meters in residential and commercial areas, which is being carried on presently may solve the problem of wastage. Although the quantity of water now reserved will be an inadequate amount for a long dry spell, conservation by all users would greatly minimize such shortages as have often been noticed.

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Proclamation

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NOVEMBER 24, 1623, A.D.

To All Ye Pilgrims

Inasmuch as the great Father has given us this year an abundant harvest of Indian corn, wheat, beans, squashes, and garden vegetables, and has made the forests to abound with game and the sea with fish and clams, and inasmuch as He has protected us from the ravages of the savages, has spared us from pestilence and disease, has granted us freedom to worship God according to the dictates of our own conscience; now, I, your magistrate, do proclaim that all ye Pilgrims, with your wives and little ones, do gather at ye meeting house, on ye hill, between the hours of 9 and 12 in the day time, on Thursday, November ye 29th of the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and twenty three, and the third year since ye Pilgrims landed on ye Pilgrim Roch, there to listen to ye pastor, and render thanksgiving to ye Almighty God for all His blessings.

WILLIAM BRADFORD
Ye Governor of Ye Colony

Ye Bill of Thanksgiving Fare

November 28, 1974

To Begin the Feaste
Consomme A La Royal

An Appetite Whetter
Stuffed Celery with Caviar, Olive and Cheese

Followed by the Main Course

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Mashed Potatoes and Sweet Peas

Vegetables from the Community's Gardens
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AFADAI BEACH HOTEL

A Personal View

By: JON A. ANDERSON

Looking at the figures of voter turnout and party preference for the past three Congress of Micronesia elections in the Marianas shows some interesting things. Conclusive explanations for what happened on Nov. 5 cannot be found in such figures, of course, but they do provide some evidence for those who like to engage in post-election analysis and debate, which is almost as much fun as pre-election campaigning.

The figures show, for example, that the number of voters voting for Popular Party candidates during the past four years has remained roughly the same. The party has not lost support, but it hasn't gained much either. The Territorial Party, on the other hand registers a gain of roughly 700. One explanation for this could be that the Territorial Party has captured most of the young people who've come of voting age during that period. Another explanation, and the one advanced by the Popular Party Leaders, is that a large number of "outsiders," that is, Micronesians from the other districts who live here, registered and voted here, most of them for the Territorial Party. Either explanation is plausible. It remains a fact, though, that the Popular Party has remained constant, or approximately so, in its support, while the Territorial Party has grown.

Jose R. Cruz, of Tinian, in his first issue of the Marianas Times, suggests that many Popular Party supporters, sensing an easy victory, stayed away from the polls. That's a third possible explanation for what the figures show, and it would be something that frequently happens in elections in the United States. But the campaign here was hard-fought, and the best possible forecasts from astute political observers were that the election would be a close one. In such a circumstance, voters usually make a special point of voting. If large numbers of Popular Party voters thought their party was headed for an "easy victory" they were either badly misinformed, or simply obtuse.

Whatever the reasons, the election is now fact, and it seems to me commendable that the Popular Party has decided not to contest the results. Contested elections are seldom reversed except where the outcome was very close, which is the case in only one of the four races here, and that one was won by the Popular Party candidate. A recount is probably in order in District Two, if for no other reason than that, with only a four vote spread out of more than a thousand votes cast, even a slight error, if discovered, could alter the result.

The big question remains, how will the election affect the status negotiations? Let me suggest a scenario: The negotiations on December 2 will proceed, with the Popular Party still firmly in control of the 15 member status commission despite the defeat of Chairman Eddie Pangelinan. An effort will be made to conclude the negotiations and sign the final covenant, or whatever the official instrument of the status agreement will be called. Then a date will be selected for the plebiscite, putting the agreement to a vote of the people. For that election, presumably, the district legislature (also still firmly in the hands of the Popular Party) would establish procedures. Those persons residing here, but not actually from here (Palauans, Trukese, etc.) will be

disenfranchised, the agreement will be approved by the remaining, Chamorro, voters, the Marianas will pull out of the Congress of Micronesia and go into some transitional form of separate administration, perhaps under a joint, Marianas-U.S. "Secretariate," and the winners of this month's Congress of Micronesia election will be left without office to hold.

That's just conjecture, remember. Only a guess, perhaps not even a particularly educated one, as to what might happen. Now let's wait and see.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor,

I am shocked to know that the popular party's so-called "leaders" have been begging money from Japanese businessmen to finance their political campaigns. You know what that means? It means that if these beggars get elected, they will work more for the benefits of the Japanese businessmen than for the Marianas people. In other words, they would not be our true leaders and representatives. Instead they would be puppets of the friendly Japanese yen seekers. Isn't that disgusting? It's our blessing that they lost the election! Our Japanese Mayor Sablan ought to be ashamed for writing the beggar's letter, but maybe he doesn't know how to be ashamed.

In the U.S. such practice could be a crime under Chapter 8, Title 2 of the U.S. Code. Let us not make the same mistake again. No businessman gives away money for nothing in return.

Sincerely,

Ramon G. Villagomez

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PLC on Economy...

Con't from page 1

slow start Tuesday afternoon with the topic "Drug Abuse and Meaningful Legislation." Mr. Robert J. Rosthal, deputy chief counsel of the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration in Washington, D.C. was the guest speaker for the 50 minute presentation, which included a short question and answer period. Rosthal commented that the "pattern of drugs seen in the States will spread to other countries. He noted the current growing problem of hard-drugs on Guam and warned that "as this beautiful island (Saipan) becomes a place for tourism, drugs will spread." He very generally traced the history of drug use from the ghetto areas in the states to the middle class suburbs remarking that the drug problems became of major importance in the

1950's and 1960's due to legitimate drugs being pushed by pharmaceutical companies. Very briefly, Rosthal described the effects of amphetamines, barbiturates and hallucinogens.

The Wednesday morning panel conference - "Cooperative Economic Development and Foreign Investment" - proved to be a popular topic and generated lots of audience participation. Philip Adams, Senior Socio-Economist of the Standord Research Institute, spoke first on the current and future trends of economic development and foreign investment. First he pointed out the trend of interdependency of countries in sharing resources and boosting each other's economic development. He added that it's "just a matter of time before a Pacific

Basic Community will be formed" and compete with other market blocks such as those of Europe. Mr. Adams emphasized that the days of complete self sufficiency are quickly fading and countries are being forced to cooperate in economic development in order to maintain or improve their current economic status.

Another trend he brought out was that of the "increasing trend toward a multinational corporation.

occured as a result of this random development maintaining adequate sewage and water supplies, loss of control of land and monopolistic practices. However, the major impact he related occurred in the impact on Guam's social life. He pointed out that importation of alien labor had not only resulted in Guamanians becoming a minority in their own island but that it produced an "unsettling of cultural values, split up families, increased the



HiCom E. Johnston, DistAd F. Ada at the opening ceremony.

"One of the most interesting aspects of Adams presentation was his discussion of the recent alien investment study which the Standford Research Institute conducted in Guam. He noted that random forces had caused rapid economic investment in Guam but no studies had ever focused on the quantitative investment produced. Conclusions of the study revealed that of all economic investments made in Guam, 35% were controlled by Guamanians, 5% by U.S. companies, and 62% by Japanese, Chinese and other aliens.

Data also showed that 30% of all privately owned land in Guam was now controlled by off island interests. Furthermore, 24% of all island employment consisted of alien labor. In addition, 17-25% of the total salaries and rental of property went to alien labor and investors.

Mr. Adams sighted three major problems which have

crime rate, increased traffic congestion and pollution of beaches. Despite these negative social changes, Adams said that an attitude survey showed that most people still wanted economic development in order to attain a standard of living as exists in the U.S. mainland. In concluding his speech he stated the three lessons to be learned from the study, 1) "Keep the rate of growth and change at a level where the local culture and social values can be absorbed, 2) legally, areas can and should have monitoring devices pertaining to alien labor, and 3) have an effective overall development plan.

Following Mr. Adams, Mr. William Stewart, TT. Deputy Director of Resources and Development focused on "Recommendations by Investors For Increasing Private Foreign Investment." He stated that "foreign investors

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DINNER SPECIALS

at the

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CONTINENTAL HOTEL

PLC on Politics...

Con't from page 6

place heavy emphasis on political economic stability" when deciding where and when to make new investments. He pointed out that "the objective sought by all foreign investors is the same - a return on Capitol commensurate with the sums involved and the risk taken."

Areas of specific concern to investors he sighted included a need for definite guarantees for foreign capital, the inhospitable investment climate produced when local laws require local majority equity, the restriction on the assignment of foreign investors tariff relief on resources not available locally, and tax concessions in the form of tax holidays or tax relief.

Carlos Shoda, Congressman of the Marianas District Legislator briefly commented on Adams' and Stewart's speeches, re-emphasizing the fact that it is ultimately up to the people to decide what kind of economic environment they would like to live in.

Senator Paul Bordallo of the 12th Guam Legislature focused on the words "co-operative - the authority to negotiate" and "foreign - outside of a local jurisdiction" to explain the give and take concept of foreign investment. Bordallo concentrated much of his remarks on how alien labor has effected the Guam Labor market. He noted that of the \$500 million national income of Guam, only \$200 million actually goes to Guamanian residents. "So," Sen. Bordallo asked, "where is that other \$300 million going?"

In addition, he stated that there are currently 19,000 registered alien laborers on Guam and at the same time Guam has 9% unemployment rate-way above the 6% national un-

employment figure.

Several Palauan delegates found points of conflict with Stewart in the question/answer period following the presentations. A specific point made by Hon. Josjua Koshiba was that "decentralization is defined on paper at the TT level but not practiced at the district level." He cited the example that "Palau wished to locally charter a ship from Palau to the Philippines but the TT forbids such an economic venture." He said the TT "likes to preserve a monopoly on shipping" for its own interests not those at the district level. He further disagreed with Stewart when Stewart proposed a "guaranteed loan"



Deputy HiCom P. Coleman with the Samoan delegates.

system for outer islanders. Koshiba said such a system is not needed in the outer islands - "the people are happy with the way they are now. The standard of living the U.S. desires and that which our people want is not the same." He seemed to agree that the idea of economic development was satisfactory but only so long as it can be managed at the local level, not at the TT level.

The Wednesday afternoon session on "Future Political Status for Dependent Areas" proved also to be a lively workshop. The guest speaker - Dr.

Norman Meller - professor of Political Science at the University of Hawaii - began by presenting an overview of the subject. He stated that while it is now "unpopular for capitalist countries to oversee territories, the future perspective (of these dependent areas) is not so rosy."

Congressman Joseph Kuroda of Hawaii followed Meller and gave some historical perspective with regard to Hawaii's political status experience.

Senator Lazarus Salii, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Future Status for the COM, said "it is impossible to reverse the trend away from self-government" but that as far as economic reality, Micronesians would have to join with a more powerful country such as the free

Ada's voice seemed to crack a couple of times as he vehemently underscored his dislike of Guam's present political status.

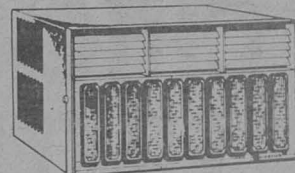
In a robust, and more optimistic manner, the President of American Samoa explained that his homeland had opted for the "status quo" position, "for the protection of our people and land." He further pointed out that although Samoa remains incorporated and unorganized it still can say it's people own 95-98% of Samoan land.

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association status with the U.S. which the COM now advocates.

Sen. Adrian Sanchez, a member of Guam's Political Status Commission, spoke very positively of being a U.S. citizen. However, Sen. Joseph Ada also a member of the same commission said he feels Guam's present status (with the U.S.) is very restrictive. He cited examples such as a lack of control over immigration policy and alien labor wages, the refusal by the Dept. of Interior to let Guam join the Asian Development Bank, and the shipping restrictions imposed by the Jones Act.

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CHEIFS DISCUSS RETURN OF PUBLIC LANDS

TRUK - (COM RELEASE)--- The topic of vetoed return of public lands legislation was one of the subjects of discussion during the third day of the traditional chiefs' meeting in Truk Wednesday (Nov. 13).

Acting as a primary resource for the chiefs during the meeting was Congress of Micronesia Legislative Counsel Kaleb Udui who first explained the substance of the legislation, and what was meant by the term "eminent domain." He explained that the original bill was submitted by the High Commissioner for introduction in the Congress, and that during the time the Congress reviewed the bill and held hearings on it several amendments were added to the legislation and passed by the Congress.

Some of the changes were:

--The power of eminent domain (the right for the government to take and pay for private property for public uses) to be shared between the TT Government and the District Governments.

--Public Lands leased from the TT Government by the U.S. Government would not be returned until after the new entities are committed to enter into new use agreements to accommodate the U.S. requirements for land in Micronesia. The Congress changed this so that the leases would be returned and the U.S. would then have to negotiate in good faith with the districts for new leases.

--In the original version, the TT and U.S. Governments would not be liable for cause arising from the prior use of the public lands returned: The Congress took out this provision entirely, thus

implying that they would still be liable.

--Originally, land determinations of ownership made before the return of land could not be reopened or reconsidered; the Congress amended this to provide for a special "adjudicatory body" which would have the power to change previous decisions made by Land Title Officers and Land Commissions.

Because these and other changes made by the Congress were not acceptable to the High Commissioner and the U.S. Government, the bill was vetoed, Udui explained.

He was then asked by a chief from Truk what the Congress could do, and the response was that it had three choices: 1) do nothing, 2) repass the legislation over the HiCom's veto, and 3) draft new legislation which would be acceptable to the

HiCom.

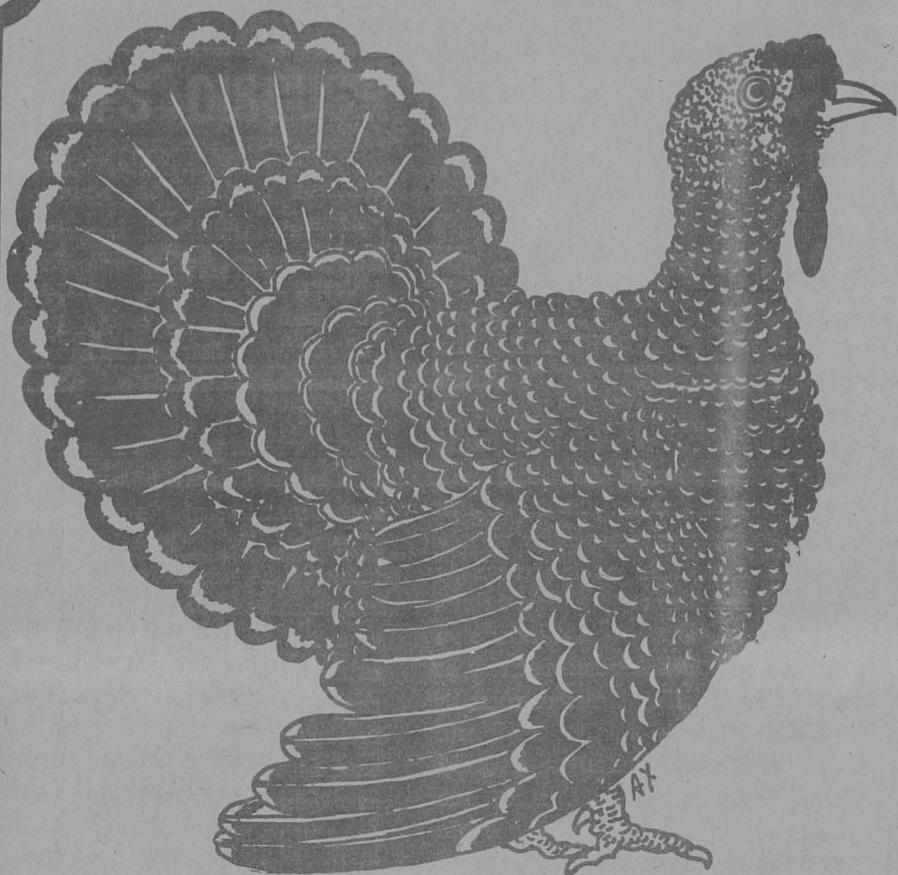
High Chief Ibedul from Palau then took the floor and delivered a strongly-worded speech asking that all the traditional leaders work together to effectuate the return of all public lands to the people of Micronesia.

He noted, for example, if the TT Government took land in Truk, "Where are you going to move to? Are you going to move to the water? It is very important at this time for us to seek a government for our generations and if there is no land for us we cannot put our government on water."

His statement was supported by Chiefs from other districts who also urged that they work together to see that public lands in Micronesia were returned to the rightful owners.

Ponape Chief Iriarte, asked questions similar to those asked by other chiefs when he questioned

Con't on page 11



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NOTICE OF PROPOSED ACTION by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IX, 100 California Street, San Francisco CA 94111, 415/556-3450 on Applications for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits to Discharge Pollutants to Waters of the United States. Public Notice GU-74-6-W November 19, 1974. The Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, San Francisco, California has received applications for National Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and has prepared tentative determinations regarding the permits. On the basis of preliminary review of the requirements of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, and implementing regulations, the Regional Administrator, Region IX, Environmental Protection Agency proposes to issue NPDES permits to discharge to the following applicants, subject to certain effluent limitations and special conditions: 1. NPDES No. GU0110086, United States Department of the Navy, Pacific Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command-Makalap Hawaii, FPO San Francisco 96610. The applicant, the U.S. Navy, operates a naval magazine located on Guam, M.I. The one existing discharge consists of steam cleaning wastewater from a steam cleaning washrack located on the facility. The one existing discharge is to the Talofofo at coordinates: Latitude 13°22'52" N. Longitude 144°41'3" W. The Standard Industrial Classification Code for this facility is 4961. The receiving water is classified for the following beneficial uses: Industrial water supply, agricultural water supply, propagation of fish and other aquatic life and wildlife aesthetic enjoyment, recreation, public and domestic water supply. The draft permit, as proposed would expire on June 30,

1977. Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the proposed determinations or request a public hearing pursuant to 40 CFR 125.34 should submit their comments or request in writing within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, either in person or by mail to: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region IX, Enforcement Division, ENPPN, 100 California Street San Francisco CA 94111 Telephone: 415/556-3450. All comments or objections received within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, will be retained and considered in the formulation of the final determinations regarding the applications. When public interest warrants, the Regional Administrator may grant an extension of the thirty (30) day comment period for the submittal of comments or objections. If written comments indicate a significant degree of public interest in a proposed permit, or a group of proposed permits, the Regional Administrator shall hold a public hearing in accordance with 40 CFR 125.34. A public notice of such hearing will be issued not less than thirty (30) days prior to the hearing date. If no public hearing is held and the final determinations of the Regional Administrator, after consideration of all comments and objections, are substantially unchanged from the tentative determinations, the Regional Administrator shall forward a copy of the final determinations to the permittee and to any person who has submitted written comments regarding the permit. If no public hearing is held and the final determinations of the Regional Administrator are substantially changed from the tentative determinations, the Regional Administrator will give public notice of such determinations. The Regional Administrator shall forward a copy of the notice and a copy of the final determinations to the permittee and to any person who has submitted written comments regarding the permit. The permits will become effective thirty (30) days following the date they are signed by the Regional Administrator. The permits will be considered issued thirty (30) days following the date they are signed by the Regional Administrator, unless he grants a written request for an adjudicatory hearing. Requests for an adjudicatory hearing must be filed within ten (10) days following the receipt of the final determinations and must meet the requirements of 40 CFR 125.36. All written requests for adjudicatory hearings should be addressed to the Regional Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, Attn: Regional Hearing Clerk, 100 California Street, San Francisco, California 94111. If the Regional Administrator grants a request for an adjudicatory hearing, he shall give public notice of such hearing. Any person may submit a request to be admitted as a party within thirty (30) days after the publication date of the public notice of an adjudicatory hearing. If no adjudicatory hearing is requested, the permit will be issued or denied, as appropriate, and this action will be final. The applications, proposed draft permits, fact sheets if required, comments received, and other information are on file and may be copied at: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (address and telephone number indicated above). A copy of the draft permits, fact sheets, if required, and further information may be obtained by writing to the Regional Office of EPA at the above address or by calling the Permits Branch, Enforcement Division at 415/556-3450. Please bring the foregoing notice to the attention of all persons whom you know would be interested in this matter.

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Recount denied...

Con't from page 1

ict.

-that such canvass of votes is in fact inaccurate and does not show the true number of votes cast for each of the candidates for the afore-said office.

-that if a recount is permitted, the true number of votes cast will indicate that petitioner is the winner based on the total votes cast to retain petitioner in said office.

Mr. Tenorio concluded, "wherefore, your petitioner respectfully requests that his petition be granted and a recount is

ordered."

However, the Election Board met on the same day, according to a close source, and the message, denying the request of the petitioner was issued and delivered the following day.

The Election Commissioner, District Administrator Francisco C. Ada stated in his letter, "While I recognize the importance of your petition, it is incumbent upon me as election commissioner to inform you that I deny your request."

Stating the reasons for

the denial, Mr. Ada wrote, "Section 451 of Title 42 of the TT code provides for the filing and contents of the petition for recount, which is not later than two weeks after the election. Since Nov. 5 was the day of the election, it would mean that Nov. 19 would have been the last day to file your petition.

-The contents of the petition fail to satisfy the requirements of Section 451 which says in part, that the petition shall contain a statement showing that the petitioner has reason to believe and does believe that the records or copies of

records made by the Board of Election of each district are erroneous specifying where in he deems such records or copies there of to be in error. I find no such specification in the instant petition."

For the above reasons, the election commissioner continued in his letter, "I feel that your petition for a recount does not warrant my ordering such move." Mr. Ada concluded, "should you of course wish to appeal my decision you have five days after receipt of this letter to file your case to the District court.

However, when Mr. Tenorio was asked to comment, on whether he is planning to appeal or to pursue his case, he said, "It's up to the leaders of the party (the Territorial Party). I have to consult with them, and they will decide to pursue it or not."

Cheifs Discuss...

Con't from page 9

whether the Congress knew if the public lands were taken away in an unfair fashion by foreign governments. He also asked if the Congress believed the 1956 notice specifying lands considered to be public lands by the TT Government was adequate and was in accord with due process of law. Counsel Udui responded that many of these things had taken place prior to 1965, when the Congress of Micronesia was first established, and that it had to work with the previous and existing law and decisions. He also noted that he believed the Congress realized the one-year notice was not an adequate notice and stated that the recent high court ruling in Palau would appear to support this observation.



MY WIFE, SUE, AND MY TWO CHILDREN JOIN ME IN EXTENDING OUR THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO THOSE PEOPLE WHO MADE MY ELECTION TO THE SENATE OF THE CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA POSSIBLE.

I RESPECT YOUR TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN MY ABILITY TO REPRESENT YOU IN THE CONGRESS AND I WILL DO MY BEST TO BRING ABOUT POSITIVE BENEFITS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE MARIANAS AND THE PEOPLE OF THE OTHER DISTRICTS OF THE TRUST TERRITORY.

AGAIN, THANK YOU AND SI YUUS MAASE.

Sincerely

Pedro Agulto Tenorio & Family

Dr. Meller Comments On Constitution

SAIPAN -- (MNS)--"Writing the constitution for the first time is going to be very difficult. Districts should give thought to what they want in a national constitution but should not finalize a district constitution before the national."

Those were the words of Dr. Norman Meller, Professor of Political Science, University of Hawaii who was this week's guest on

the Education for Self-Government (ESG) Task Force Program "Dialogue for Micronesia."

Dr. Meller, author of the book "Congress of Micronesia" which he wrote following his participation in the formation of the Congress in 1965, discussed at length the up-coming constitutional Convention.

Asked about the effect of having district consti-

tutions before a national constitution is written, Dr. Meller said that it is going to be very difficult to write a constitution. "There must be planning, consideration and agreement, the completed paper must have general approval," he said. "If the district constitution becomes final first, Dr. Meller stated, "then there is very little room for compromise."

Preparing for a constitutional convention can be done based on what other places have done, according to Professor Meller. But the Constitution will have to be something special for Micronesia. "You cannot just go down to Joeten's and buy a standard Constitution," said Prof. Meller.

Setting up the conference requires early preparation of a Library and two or three months of staff research work on the major issues so that the delegates will have information available when they need it.

Professor Meller also stated that the convention was like a Legislature in many ways but that one difference is that when a measure was agreed upon in the Convention, it would have to go to a style committee for final wording before it had final approval.

The Compact of Free Association and the Constitution are separate documents and which ever comes first will set limits on the other, the professor explained. Whatever these limitations are is a political question, he said.

Asked if a constitution could be written before a political status was agreed upon, Dr. Meller indicated that it would be difficult but possible if there are provisions in the Constitution which would allow for alternative courses.

The advisor to the Pre-Convention Committee also indicated that it is very important for the delegates to come to the convention prepared to discuss and compromise even though they might come with different points of views.

Although the U.S. Congress is not involved in the negotiations between Micronesia and the U.S. Government on future political status, many provisions of the draft compact will require the approval of Congress. Professor Meller said the U.S. Congress as well as the President will have to approve the Compact if the necessary appropriations and other provisions are to be available to the new government of Micronesia.

In his closing remarks, Dr. Meller noted that in general, all over the Pacific area, other places were working towards greater self-government, internal, external and others, and what is happening in the Trust Territory was not much different. However, he added, it appears that in Micronesia, as the time to make important decisions draws closer, there is a risk of breaking up, of losing unity in the islands and, according to the professor, this would be very unfortunate.

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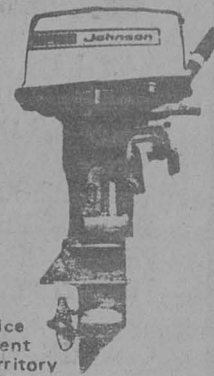
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Price Control vetoed... Con't from page 1

Since the Oct. 4 passage of the ordinance which would have levied price controls on staple commodities such as rice, flour, fuel, beef, etc., a negative reception has

been openly projected by the business sector of Saipan. The three leading commodity suppliers on Saipan - J.C. Tenorio Ent., M.S. Villagomez Ent., and Townhouse, Inc. -- all voiced strong opposition to the ordinance. In a Nov. 11 letter to Distad Ada they formally registered disagreement with Section 2 of the ordinance which states.....a substantial portion of such (prices) increases are also caused by the increasing profits taken by the Vendors of such commodities." The three businesses stated "We believe wholeheartedly in the free enterprise, competitive pricing system as the best and only effective way to control retail prices. We are also firmly of the belief that such competition exists here on Saipan. Regular prices in our stores compare very favorable with the regular prices advertised for Guam and yet we have to pay much higher shipping costs and do not have the volume buying benefits possible due to Guam's much larger population." The three merchants stated that passage of the ordinance would ironically "result in higher prices and short supply on Saipan" because it would deprive local merchants of incentive to buy at the most advantageous price at the source."

The President of the Chamber of Commerce David M. Sablan, also wrote a letter to Mr. Ada (Nov 20) citing high prices resulting in higher shipping costs as a reason for the high price of staple items. He recommended "that, rather than a price

control board....appoint a Cost of Living Council to provide...facts relative to wages, individual buying power and a cost

analysis of goods, particularly food items." And that an effort to improve (local) agriculture commercially would be a step in the right direction."

Further registering of

disapproval of the ordinance came from Pedro Q. Dela Cruz, Chairman of the Economic Development Board. His letter (Nov. 12) conspicuously read word for word like that of Mr. Ada's to Mayor Sablan.

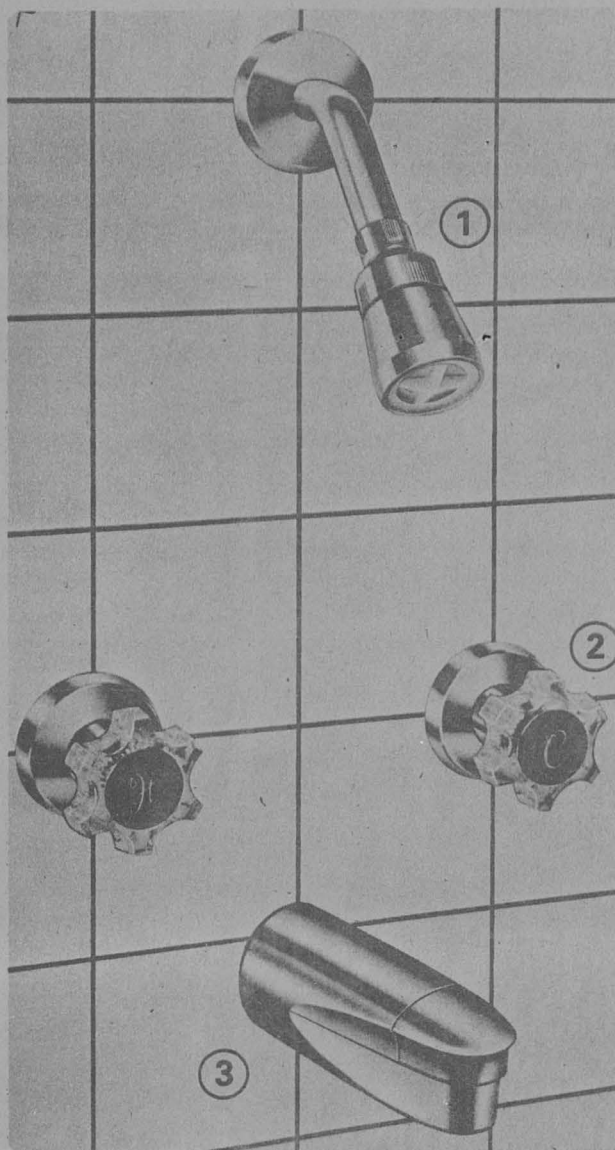
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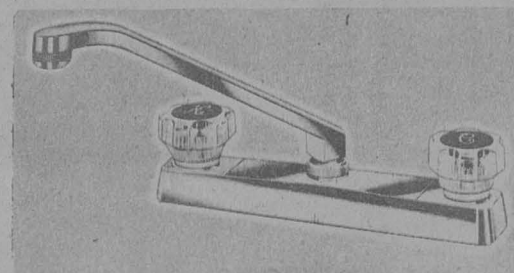
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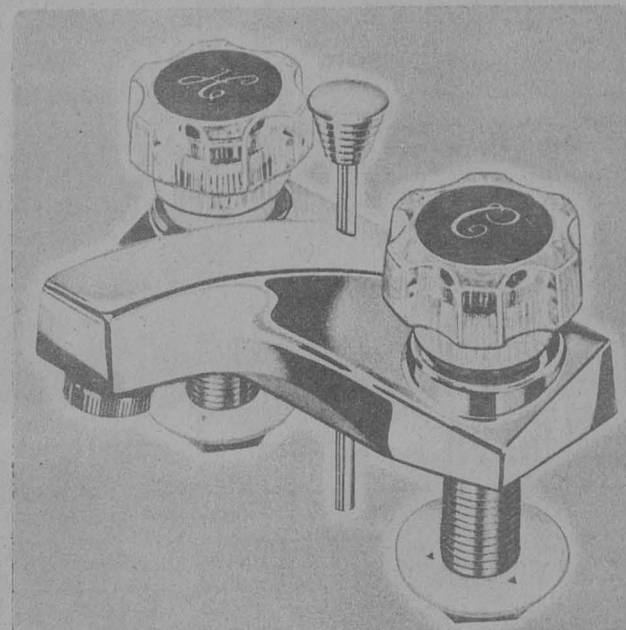
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Shipping...

Con't from page 2

power facilities in one district.

Mangefel said the Administering Authority has given first priority to airport and road construction, and neglected shipping which he said is "vital to the welfare of the people of Micronesia as a Pacific Island Nation."

The Joint Committee is expected to submit a detailed report of their findings, coupled with specific recommendations, to the Sixth Congress of Micronesia in January, 1975.

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