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VOLUME XIII NUMBER 2 JULY-AUGUST 1965 SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS



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Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Saipan, Mariana Islands

HIGH COMMISSIONER
M. W. GODING

SPECIAL EDITOR
ELIZABETH UDUI

EDITORIAL CONSULTANT
SETH THOMPSON

SPECIAL CONGRESS ISSUE

VOLUME XIII NUMBER 2 JULY-AUGUST 1965
SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS

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— COVER PHOTO —

SPEAKER of the General Assembly Dwight Heine of the Marshalls, left, and PRESIDENT of the House of Delegates Tosiwo Nakayama of Truk discuss legislative business during Congress recess. Taking the helms of the newly born bicameral Congress of Micronesia, the two gentlemen piloted the first historic session to a successful conclusion.

— NEXT ISSUE —

THE NEXT ISSUE of the Micronesian Reporter will feature appointment of Mr. Heine as the first Micronesian District Administrator, the top executive position in the district government, and the nomination of Mr. Udui, presently Assistant Attorney General, as the first Micronesian Legislative Counsel for the new Congress of Micronesia.

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A Review . . .

CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA

On August 10, 1965, at about 8:00 p.m., the Vice-Speaker, Petrus Mailo of Truk, gavelled to adjourn *sine die* the first regular session of the General Assembly; a few minutes thereafter, the President of the House of Delegates also lowered his gavel to close the session in that House. Thus ended the historic first session of the Congress of Micronesia.

The first regular session of the Congress of Micronesia was no sooner over when the High Commissioner called the Congress back into a special session to consider appropriations measures. The call of the Special Session was made at the request of the Congress itself.

The 30-day session of the Congress saw 45 bills, 15 Assembly resolutions, 48 joint resolutions in the General Assembly; and 32 bills, 40 delegate resolutions, and 21 joint resolutions in the House of Delegates. Of the bills and resolutions introduced, the Congress passed 13 bills, 20 joint resolutions, 14 assembly resolutions and 19 delegate resolutions.

In the one-day special session two appropriations bills, from revenue accruing to the Congress from taxes, were passed. These bills made appropriations for the Congress's operating costs for fiscal years 1966 and 1967. Under the joint resolution adopted by the Congress at the Special Session, "Regulations to Govern General Elections," issued as a Special Order by the High Commissioner, will continue in effect until modified or repealed.

Among the major bills passed by the Congress was one delineating the primary powers and responsibilities of the Trust Territory government, district governments and municipal and local governments which had been designated as "urgent" legislation by the High Commissioner. Three important tax measures were passed: a uniform tax on imports in which 50% of proceeds would be redistributed to various district legislatures; an import tax on motor vehicle fuel; and an export tax on copra, trochus shell and scrap metal. Other bills passed by the Congress provided for: the designation of July 12 as a national holiday to be called Micronesia Day; review of budgets by district legislatures; the adoption of an official flag for Micronesia; survival of causes of action after the death of a tortfeasor or other person liable; trial by jury in certain criminal and civil cases; prohibition of willful misuse of Government-donated foods; enacting and promulgating ordinances for the area used by the United States in the Kwajalein Atoll; Micronesian approval and participation in economic enterprises chartered by the High Commissioner enabling foreign interests to conduct business in the Territory; and a law providing for

compilation, indexing, codification, and promulgation of public laws, statutes, and public regulations of the Trust Territory.

The members of the new Congress actually began their work two weeks before the opening session. During this time, they took part in a legislative seminar conducted by the Institute for Technical Interchange, East-West Center, University of Hawaii, which was represented by Dr. Y. Baron Goto. Other members of the team which advised on various legislative procedures and techniques during the two-week pre-Congress session were: Dr. Norman Meller, Professor of Political Science, University of Hawaii; Tom Dinell, Director/Researcher, Legislative Reference Bureau, University of Hawaii; and Thomas P. Gill, former member of the U. S. House of Representatives, now Director of the Hawaii State Office of Economic Opportunity.

Dr. Meller remained in Saipan after the opening of the Congress for two weeks on a consultant basis after which he left to travel throughout the six districts of the Trust Territory to be available for consultation by district administrative and legislative bodies.

The Congress of Micronesia opened on July 12.

The House of Delegates was called to order at 10:00 a.m. by High Commissioner Goding in the Mariana Islands Community Club. John O. Ngiraked of Palau was elected Provisional President. The actual organization of the House of Delegates did not take place until the afternoon of July 14. The delay was caused by a committee hearing on the credentials of one of its delegates-elect from the Marianas, Jose R. Cruz. After Mr. Cruz's credentials were accepted and he was sworn in, the House recessed to a closed caucus to elect its officers. The caucus continued until the afternoon of July 14 when the following officers were elected: Tosiwo Nakayama, Truk, President; and Bailey Olter, Ponape, Vice President.

Committees of the House of Delegates are as follows:

Ways and Means—Amata Kabua, chairman, Marshalls; Isaac Lanwi, Marshalls; Bailey Olter, Ponape; Eliuel Pretrick, Ponape; Tosiwo Nakayama, Truk; Andon Amaraich, Truk; Francis Nuuan, Yap; Joseph Tamag, Yap; Roman Tmetuchl, Palau; John O. Ngiraked, Palau; Olympio T. Borja, Marianas; and Jose R. Cruz, Marianas.

Resources and Development—Olympio T. Borja, chairman, Marianas; Tosiwo Nakayama, Truk; Francis Nuuan, Yap; and Amata Kabua, Marshalls.

(Continued on page 2)



HOUSE OF DELEGATES — Front row, left to right, Francis Nuuan, Yap; Olympio T. Borja, Marianas, chairman, committee on resources and development; Amata Kabua, Marshalls, chairman, committee on ways and means; Tosiwo Nakayama, Truk, President; Bailey Olter, Vice-President; Jose R. Cruz, Marianas, chairman, committee on judiciary and government operations; Roman Tmetuchl, Palau, chairman, committee on education, health and social matters. Second row, left to right, Ekpap Silk, Marshalls, journal clerk; Strik Yoma, Ponape, secretary; Victorino Guerrero, Marianas, sergeant-at-arms; Eliuel Petrick, Ponape; Isaac Lanwi, Marshalls; John Ngiraked, Palau; Andon Amaraich, Truk; Joseph Tamag, Yap; Leneard Santos Ponape, journal clerk.

Education, Health, and Social Matters—Roman Tmetuchl, chairman, Palau; Eliuel Petrick, Ponape; Joseph Tamag, Yap; and Isaac Lanwi, Marshalls.

Judiciary and Governmental Operations—Jose R. Cruz, chairman, Marianas; Bailey Olter, Ponape; Andon Amaraich, Truk; and John O. Ngiraked, Palau.

The General Assembly of the Congress was called to order by Richard F. Taitano, Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, at 10 a.m. in the Mariana Islands Community Club. The Oath of Office was administered by Mariana Islands District Court Presiding Judge Ignacio Benavente. The General Assembly officers are: Dwight Heine, Marshalls, Speaker; Petrus Mailo, Truk, Vice Speaker; and Bethwel Henry, Ponape, Legislative Secretary.

Committees of the General Assembly are:

Appropriations—Juan Sablan, chairman, Marianas; Mitaro Danis, Truk; Bethwel Henry, Ponape; Namo Hermios, Marshalls; Smart Lampson, Truk; Sadang Ngiraeherang, Palau; Chutomu Nimwes, Truk; Henry Samuel, Marshalls; and Luke Tman, Yap.

Ways and Means—Lazarus Salii, chairman, Palau; Atlan Anien, Marshalls; Soukichi Fritz, Truk; Petrus Mailo, Truk; Manuel Muna, Marianas; Elias Robert, Ponape; and John Rugulmar, Yap.

Resources and Development—Jacob Sawaichi, chairman, Palau; Atlan Anien, Marshalls; Max Iriarte, Ponape; Smart Lampson, Truk; Petrus Mailo, Truk; Benjamin Manglona, Marianas; and Manuel Muna, Marianas.



HIGH COMMISSIONER M. W. GODING, standing center, is delivering his "State of the Territory Message" to the historic First Joint Session of the Congress of Micronesia. Others shown are Under Secretary Carve; Speaker Heine (partially hidden), US Congressman Craley, Deputy High Commissioner Taitano and Vice-Speaker Reyes of Guam Legislature.



GENERAL ASSEMBLY — Front row, left to right, Luke M. Tman, Yap, chairman, committee on judiciary and government relations; Lazarus Salii, Palau, chairman, committee on ways and means; Bethwel Henry, Ponape, legislative secretary; Dwight Heine, Marshalls, Speaker; Petrus Mailo, Truk, Vice-Speaker; Olter Paul, Ponape, chairman, committee on education, health and social matters; Juan Sablan, Marianas, chairman, appropriations committee; Jacob Sawaiichi, Palau, chairman, committee on resources and development. Second row, left to right, Frank Ada, Marianas, clerk Sadang Ngiraeherang, Palau; Max Iriarte, Ponape; Manuel Muna, Marianas; Benjamin Manglona, Marianas; Elias Robert, Ponape; Atlan Anien, Marshalls; Namo Hermios, Marshalls; Henry Samuel, Marshalls; Pedro Guerrero, Marianas, sergeant-at-arms. Third row, left to right, Eskiell Malon, Truk, journal clerk; Smart Lampson, Truk; John Rugulmar, Yap; Chutomu Nimwes, Truk; Mitaro Danis, Truk; Soukichi Fritz, Truk; Yinug Nichig, Yap, journal clerk.

Education, Health and Social Matters—Olter Paul, chairman, Ponape; Sadang Ngiraeherang, Palau; Chutomu Nimwes, Truk; Elias Robert, Ponape; John Rugulmar, Yap; and Henry Samuel, Marshalls.

Judiciary and Governmental Relations—Luke Tman, chairman, Yap; Mitaro Danis, Truk; Soukichi Fritz, Truk; Bethwel Henry, Ponape; Namo Hermios, Marshalls; Max Iriarte, Ponape; and Benjamin T. Manglona, Marianas.

The first joint session of the historic Congress met at 2:00 p.m. Monday, July 12, in the Theatre Building at the Trust Territory Headquarters in Saipan, Mariana Islands, the provisional capital of Micronesia. Several hundred persons attended the joint session and heard guest speakers John A. Carver, Jr., Under Secretary of the U. S. Department

of the Interior and two members of the Committee on Territorial and Insular Affairs, U. S. House of Representatives — Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton, (R. Md.) and Rep. N. Neiman Craley, (D. Pa.).

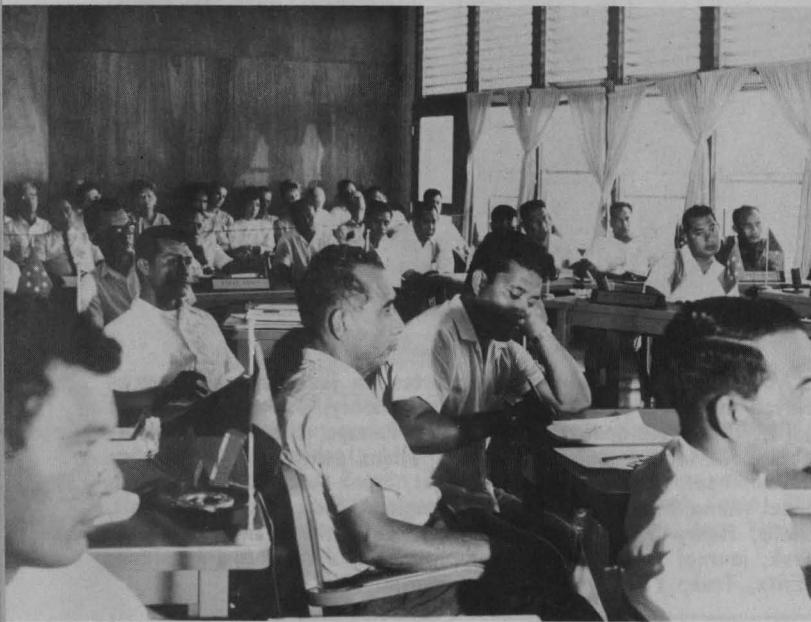
The highlight of the afternoon was High Commissioner Goding's "State of the Territory" message in which he welcomed "with great satisfaction" the opening of the first democratically-elected, territory-wide legislature in the history of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. He went on to state that "This day will live long in the memory of all of us. The session which begins today will, I am sure, auger well for the people of these islands." Mr. Goding emphasized that for the first time in the history of Micronesia, there are three branches of government on a national level—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial.

(Continued on page 4)

LED by sergeant-at-arms, the First Congress of Micronesia marches in to sit in the First Joint Session held July 12. Behind the sergeant-at-arms, are General Assembly Speaker Dwight Heine of the Marshalls and Provisional President of the House of Delegates John O. Ngiraked of Palau. More than 300 people on Saipan observed the first joint session, including distinguished visitors from the United States and Guam.



Joint Session



The High Commissioner then summarized progress in the Trust Territory since he assumed office four years ago in 1961.

Mr. Goding appeared before a joint session of the Congress of Micronesia for a second time on July 20 to deliver his budget message. At that time he reviewed provisions of Secretary of the Interior's Order No. 2882, as amended, establishing the Congress, which set up procedures for congressional review of the budget.

The High Commissioner pointed out that by terminating District or Municipal import and export duties on October 1, 1965, the Order imposed upon the Congress responsibility for enacting Territory-wide duties or taxes. He went on to explain three proposed tax bills—uniform tax on imports, excise tax on motor vehicle fuel, and export tax on copra, trochus shell and scrap metal—which were submitted to the Congress by the Administration.



High Commissioner M. W. Goding delivers his budget message to the Congress in joint session.

The Congress was served most ably by Dr. Robert R. Robbins, Chairman of the Department of Government and Professor of Government, Tufts University, who assumed the position of Legislative Counsel and Consultant to the first session.

At the close of its 30-day session, the Congress, as provided for in Secretarial Order 2882, as amended, by joint resolution nominated Kaleb Udai, Palau District, as Legislative Counsel for the ensuing two sessions. Mr. Udai is expected to assume his duties in October.

By August 14 most of the Congressmen had departed from Saipan to report to their constituents in the districts on the actions of the Congress and to return to their families. The President of the House of Delegates, Tosiwo Nakayama, and the Speaker of the General Assembly, Dwight Heine, remained in Saipan for several days, until the official versions of the bills were ready for their signatures.



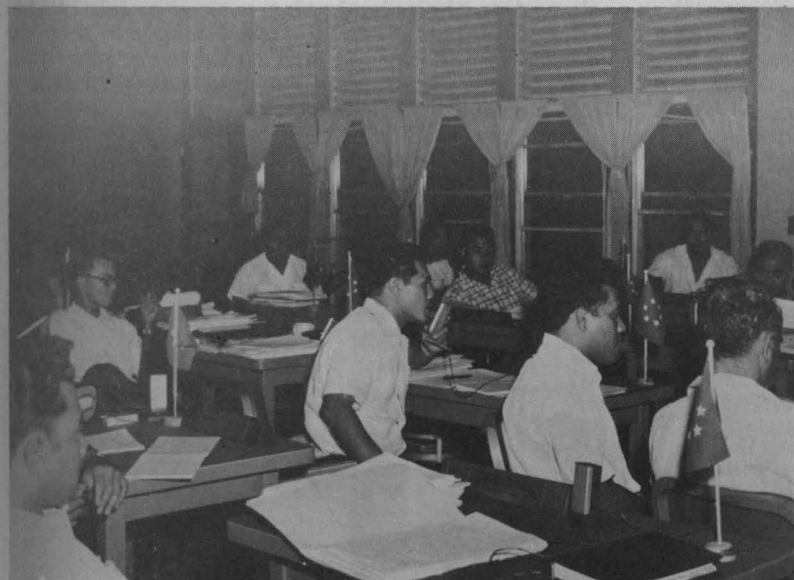
Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft, second from left, confers with Speaker Heine, President Nakayama and Dr. Robert R. Robbins, Legislative Counsel for the First Session of the Congress of Micronesia, on proposed legislation submitted by the High Commissioner for consideration by the Congress.

Assembly in Action

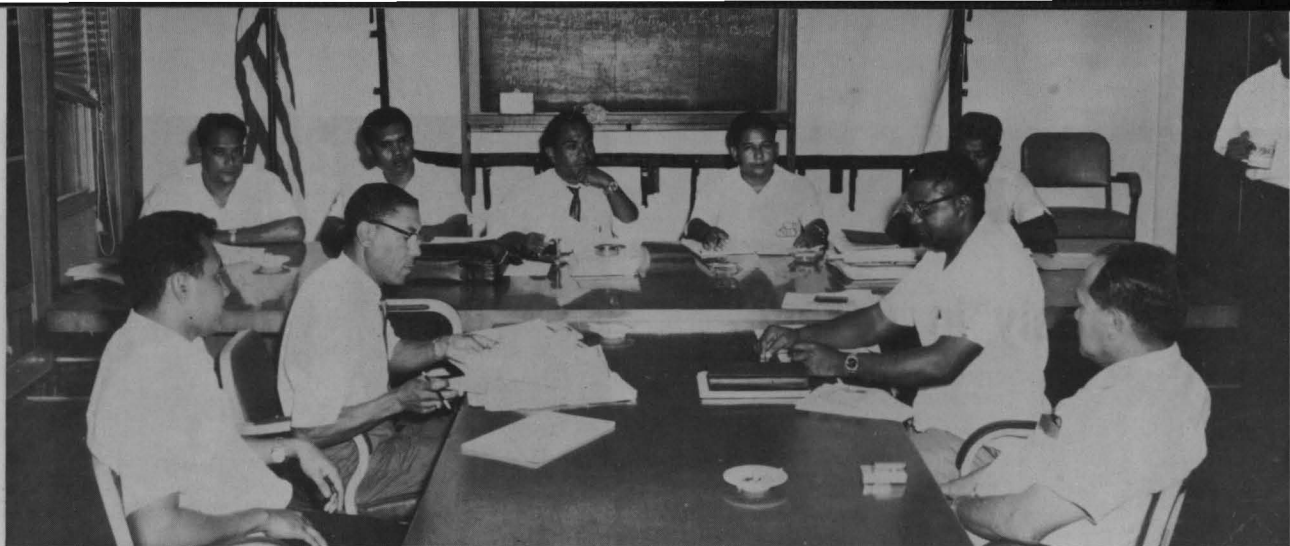
Speaker Heine, photo at right, presides as the General Assembly considers one of the tax measures proposed by the High Commissioner.



Photos above — Addressing the house, Lazarus Saliu, Chairman of Assembly Ways and Means Committee, standing far right, moves for the adoption of a tax measure on final reading.



Left photo — "Mr. Speaker," calls out Luke Tman (center with 'mike' in hand), Chairman of Assembly Judiciary and Government Relations Committee, in seeking to obtain the floor.



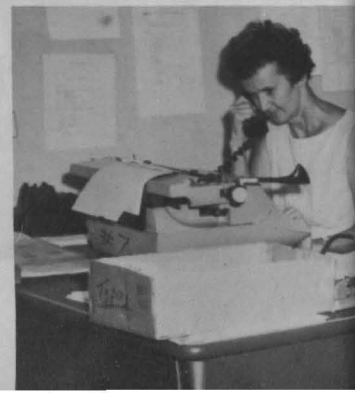
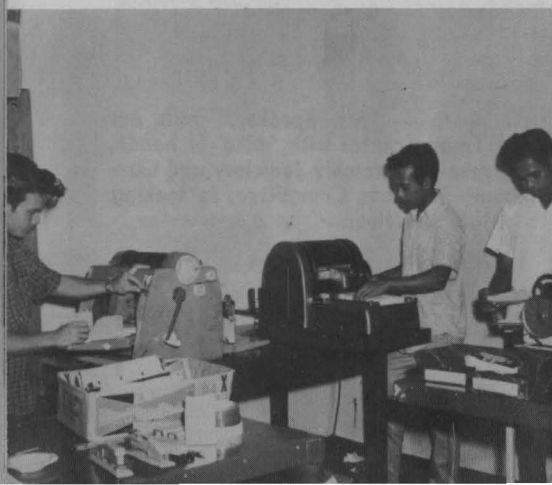
COMMITTEE AT WORK — Members of the Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Operations of the House of Delegates hold public hearing for consideration of measures referred to the group. In foreground, left to right, Assistant Attorney General Kaleb Udui, Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft, testifying on behalf of the Administration, and private attorney William Nabors and businessman Jose C. Tenorio. In background, left to right, Andon Amaraich, John Ngiraked, Bailey Olter (members) and Jose R. Cruz, Committee Chairman, and Ekpap Silk, recording the proceedings of the hearing.

High Commissioner's Remarks About the New Congress

"It is with a feeling of great satisfaction that I can say to the people of Micronesia, 'Your first Congress did a splendid job and you have every reason to be proud of it.'

"The members of the Congress worked long hours and passed much significant legislation during the regular 30-day session and one-day special session. But of even greater significance was the fact that the Congress, coming together from the six far-flung districts of the Trust Territory, established a spirit of unity and cooperation which will serve as a pattern for all future political, economic and social development.

"The Congress, by its dedication to duty and its straight-forward approach to the outstanding problems before it, served notice to the world that the spirit of political growth is indeed strong among the people of these islands, and that Micronesians, through their duly elected leaders, have begun, with confidence and demonstrated ability, the long voyage toward self-determination. These elected leaders showed, in their day-by-day actions in this historic Congress, that they were aware of their responsibilities to their people and to the world. The first efforts at legislation set a bright example to which other growing nations of the world may look with inspiration and hope."
—M. W. Goding



Mrs. Samuel X Mitchell, right below, supervises Congress Duplication Office. Staff shown busy at work.

Bills Passed by the Congress

(General and First Special Sessions, 1965)

PROVISIONAL NO.	EXECUTIVE ACTION	SHORT TITLE DESCRIPTION
A. B. No. 3/A. D. 2	Approved August 19, 1965, as Public Law No. 1-1	Adoption of official flag of Micronesia
A. B. No. 33/A. D. 1	Approved August 19, 1965, as Public Law No. 1-2	Designation of July 12 as Micronesia Day
A. B. No. 42	Approved with item veto of appropriation, August 20, 1965, as Public Law No. 1-3	Compilation, codification and publication of public laws, statutes and public regulations
D. B. No. 24	Approved August 20, 1965, as Public Law No. 1-4	Survival of causes of action after death of tortfeasor, etc.
A. B. No. 29	Approved August 20, 1965 as Public Law No. 1-5	Prohibiting misuse of government-donated foods
A. B. No. 23/A. D. 2	Approved August 23, 1965, as Public Law No. 1-6	Delineating primary powers and responsibilities of various levels of government in the Trust Territory
A. B. No. 44/A. D. 1	Approved August 23, 1965 as Public Law No. 1-7	Trial by jury in certain criminal and civil cases
A. B. No. 43	Approved August 23, 1965, as Public Law No. 1-8	Enactment and promulgation of ordinances for Kwajalein Atoll, Marshalls District
A. B. No. 22	Approved August 25, 1965, as Public Law No. 1-9	Excise tax on use, distribution or sale of motor vehicle fuel
D. B. No. 21	Approved August 25, 1965, as Public Law No. 1-10	Export taxes on copra, trochus shell and scrap metal
D. B. No. 32	Approved, with one item veto, August 26, 1965, as Public Law No. 1-11	Appropriation for operational costs, Congress of Micronesia for Fiscal Year 1966
A. B. No. 45/D. D. 1	Approved August 26, 1965, as Public Law No. 1-12	Appropriation for operational costs, Congress of Micronesia for Fiscal Year 1967
D. B. No. 18/A. D. 1	Approved September 3, 1965, as Public Law No. 1-13	Taxes on imports into the Trust Territory
D. B. No. 14/D. D. 1	Not approved	Micronesian approval of an participation in foreign economic enterprises chartered by the High Commissioner
A. B. No. 2/A. D. 3	Not approved	District Legislatures' review of preliminary district budgets

resolutions passed by the congress

RESOLUTION NO.	DATE	SHORT TITLE DESCRIPTION
1-1 (D.R. 01)	7-12	Election, John O. Ngiraked, Temporary President House of Delegates
1-2 (D. R. 02)	7-12	Election, Strik Yoma, Secretary, House of Delegates
1-2A (D. R. 06)	7-12	Election, Victorino S. Guerrero, Sergeant-at-Arms, House of Delegates
1-3 (D. R. 03)	7-14	Election, Tosiwo Nakayama, President, House of Delegates
1-4 (D. R. 04)	7-14	Election, Bailey Olter, Vice-President, House of Delegates
1-10 (D. R. 05)	7-13	Terms of Office, Delegates elected at First General Session
1-15 (D. R. 3/D. D.1)	7-23	Requesting High Commissioner to use his good offices to provide direct entry of cargo to ports of the Trust Territory
1-16 (D. R. 17)	7-23	Requesting High Commissioner to provide full-time legal officer for each district
1-17 (D. R. 21)	7-23	Requesting High Commissioner to obtain cost estimates for establishing a junior college of Micronesia
1-24 (D. R. 4)	8-4	Requesting the High Commissioner to allow one member from each district on the Copra Stabilization Board
1-25 (D. R. 9/D. D. 2)	8-4	Requesting alternation in designation of two houses of Congress (see Joint Resolution No. 1-18)
1-26 (D. R. 20)	8-4	Requesting suspension by High Commissioner of charter, Micronesian Hotel Corporation

(Continued on page 8)



HIGH COMMISSIONER M. W. GODING signs Assembly Bill No. 3, adopting official Trust Territory flag, into law. Looking as Goding signs first public law (Public Law

1-1) are left to right, Vice-President Olter, President Nakayama, Legislative Secretary Henry, Speaker Heine, and Vice-Speaker Mailo.

OFFICIAL T.T. FLAG ADOPTED

A circle of six white stars centered on a field of blue has been adopted by the Congress of Micronesia as the official flag of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The original design is by Gonzalo Santos of Saipan, who won a contest to design an official flag sponsored by the former Council of Micronesia in 1962.

The flag was approved by the 1962 Council of Micronesia session and by the High Commissioner on October 4, 1962. The choice of this design was reaffirmed by the Congress of Micronesia at its first session in 1965 when it passed Assembly Bill No. 3 adopting this design as the official Territorial flag and set forth regulations as to its proper display. The bill was signed into law by High Commissioner M. W. Goding on August 19, 1965 and designated Public Law No. 1-1. Thus the first official act of

the Congress of Micronesia to become law was the emblem of Micronesian identity.

The Trust Territory flag is now flown on all vessels registered and licensed in the Trust Territory in accordance with Executive Order No. 100, issued by High Commissioner M. W. Goding and approved by Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall, on July 3, 1965.

Executive Order No. 100 revises Chapter 14, Vessels; Shipping Section 835, Flag, of the Code of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands as follows: "All vessels registered and licensed in accordance with provisions of this Chapter shall fly the flag of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

BILLS (Continued from page 7)

1-27 (D. R. 22)	8-4	Requesting the High Commissioner to use his good office to provide direct entry of cargo to ports of the Trust Territory
1-28 (D. R. 28/D. D. 1)	8-4	Commending Micronesian Airlines for humanitarian services
1-31 (D. R. 4/D. D. 1)	8-6	Requesting High Commissioner negotiation with East-West Center and Hawaii Legislature for observation of February '66 session Hawaii Legislature
1-36 (D. R. 27/D. D. 2)	8-9	Requesting High Commissioner to grant permit to Micronesian Airlines to operate aircraft weighing more than 12,500 pounds
1-46 (D. R. 23)	8-10	Requesting High Commissioner to issue diplomatic passports to members of Congress
1-47 (D. R. 24)	8-10	Requesting High Commissioner to provide Members of Congress special personal and vehicular identification
1-48 (D. R. 31/D. D. 1)	8-10	Requesting High Commissioner to grant 50% increment Schedules A and B, and 40% Schedule C in Micronesian Title and Pay Plan

(Continued on page 9)

(RESOLUTIONS PASSED - Continued)

1-19 (D. J. R. 4/A. D. 1)	7-28	Paying homage untimely death of Adlai E. Stevenson
1-20 (D. J. R. 6/A. D. 1)	7-28	Calling for Territory-wide efforts to meet the growing problem of juvenile delinquency
1-21 (D. J. R. 8/A. D. 1)	7-28	Expressing appreciation to officers and men of Search and Rescue Unit at Kwajalein, prior to July 1, 1965
1-22 (D. J. R. 13)	8-2	Requesting increased appropriations to speed up the Homestead Program
1-23 (D. J. R. 14)	8-3	Requesting the office of the High Commissioner to draft a Territorial election law
1-30 (D. J. R. 11)	8-6	Requesting High Commissioner to give priority consideration to increasing electric power and water services in district centers
1-32 (D. J. R. 5/A. D. 1)	8-7	Requesting Territorial Administration develop all-weather roads and patterns of Territory-District cooperation for improvement and maintenance
1-38 (D. J. R. 1)	8-10	Expressing gratitude and appreciation for members of East-West Center/University of Hawaii staff of Pre-Session Legislative Workshop
1-40 (D. J. R. 9)	8-10	Requesting High Commissioner to blast, dredge and widen reefs, harbors and channels and improve all docking and harbor facilities
1-41 (D. J. R. 19)	8-10	Requesting High Commissioner to continue to plan to improve and expand Public Health Services
1-5 (A. R. 01)	7-12	Election, Dwight Heine, Temporary Speaker, General Assembly
1-6 (A. R. 02)	7-12	Election, Dwight Heine, Speaker, General Assembly
1-7 (A. R. 03)	7-12	Election, Petrus Mailo, Vice-Speaker, General Assembly
1-8 (A. R. 04)	7-12	Election, Bethwel Henry, Legislative Secretary, General Assembly
1-9 (A. R. 05)	7-12	Election, Francisco C. Ada, Clerk, General Assembly
1-9A (A. R. 06)	7-12	Election, Pietro R. DeLeon Guerrero, Sergeant-at-Arms, General Assembly
1-11 (A. R. 1)	7-12	Expressing appreciation and gratitude of Micronesia to U. S. Government for establishment of Congress of Micronesia
1-12 (A. R. 2)	7-12	Unanimous vote of thanks to High Commissioner and Mrs. Goding and officials and residents of Saipan for cordial welcome
1-13 (A. R. 3)	7-12	Expressing appreciation to East-West Center and University of Hawaii for direction of Pre-Congressional Conference
1-14 (A. R. 4)	7-12	Expressing appreciation to Headquarters Staff for generous contribution to Pre-Congressional Conference
1-37 (A. R. 8/A. D. 1)	8-9	Requesting High Commissioner consideration of 1% tax proposal on salaries and wages non-Micronesian employees of firms within the Trust Territory
1-49 (A. R. 6)	8-10	Requesting High Commissioner to consider expansion Micronesian Products Center in Guam as Micronesia products outlet
1-50 (A. R. 9)	8-10	Inviting attention to and requesting the High Commissioner to reproduce and distribute Code of Ethics for Government service
1-51 (A. R. 10)	8-10	Authorizing the Speaker of General Assembly to appoint Interim Committee to make decisions on administering and staffing problems
1-18 (A. J. R. 14)	7-26	Requesting the Secretary of the Interior via the High Commissioner to alter designations of houses of the Congress of Micronesia
1-29 (A. J. R. 6/D. D. 1)	8-6	Requesting High Commissioner to use his good offices to provide direct entry of cargo to Trust Territory ports
1-33 (A. J. R. 11/A. D. 1)	8-7	Requesting development proposals for Civil Service regulations for Micronesian employees
1-34 (A. J. R. 25/A. D. 1)	8-7	Requesting High Commissioner to improve water systems in the Trust Territory
1-35 (A. J. R. 22/A. D. 1)	8-9	Requesting study by High Commissioner of desirability of hard-surfacing of airfields
1-39 (A. J. R. 8)	8-10	Requesting High Commissioner to review and up-date Micronesian Title and Pay Plan
1-42 (A. J. R. 33)	8-10	Requesting High Commissioner to consider desirability awarding future contracts for copra exporting to Micronesian companies
1-43 (A. J. R. 35/A. D. 1)	8-10	Requesting High Commissioner to consider transformation of Majuro Atoll into a principal port of entry
1-44 (A. J. R. 45)	8-10	Special vote of thanks to Dr. William V. Vitarelli for Congressional hall decoration for ceremonies inaugurating the Congress
1-45 (A. J. R. 46)	8-10	Nominating Kaleb Udui, Esq., Legislative Counsel for Congress of Micronesia
1-52 (A. J. R. 48)	8-11	Stipulating that present "Regulations Governing General Elections" be continued

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECHES AT THE OPENING OF THE CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA

OPENING REMARKS OF DWIGHT HEINE, SPEAKER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

"This day, July 12, will go down in our history as the day when the Administering Authority has given the Micronesian people, through their representatives, the power to help plan their future and design the course of their destiny. Our children will certainly remember this day."



CONCLUDING REMARKS OF JOHN O. NGIRAKED, PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT, HOUSE OF DELEGATES

"Today, July 12, 1965, marks a truly historic event in the history of our people; it is certainly a day of joy for all of us here and the people of the entire Micronesia. For today the Congress of Micronesia comes into being and existence."

"We gather to witness an act of giving to the people their legislative power by the United States Government; an act of acceptance of the power by the people of Micronesia. We celebrate the occasion for something new and good."

"Ladies and gentlemen, the power is not without limits. But the important thing before us today is NOT WHAT WE CANNOT DO WITH THIS LIMITED POWER but rather WHAT WE CAN DO WITH THE NEW POWER. And believe me friends, there is a lot we can do with the power."

EXCERPTS FROM STATE OF THE TERRITORY MESSAGE OF HONORABLE M. W. GODING, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

"The official organization of the House of Delegates and the General Assembly this morning marked both a milestone in the history of Micronesia, and the end of an era. In the period which has just drawn to a close, the High Commissioner was charged not only with executive authority for the Territory, but with the legislative responsibility as well. This latter responsibility—and it is a tremendous one—now passes from my hands into yours. Representation of your people places a grave and heavy obligation upon you. This morning you swore to discharge the duties of your office in a manner that will bring honor to the Congress of Micronesia and to the people of the Territory—your own people. It is seldom that any group of men has the opportunity that is now yours to break new trails in the creation of these governmental institutions. The eyes of your own people—and the eyes of the world—are upon you. The privilege of serving the people of Micronesia and indeed the free world community, is now yours. I feel with deep humility my own privilege—and responsibility—of being your High Commissioner, and this day to me will remain as one of the greatest of my life."

"Now, for the first time in the history of Micronesia, we have the three branches of government on a national level—the Executive, the Legislative and the Judicial."

* * *

"Yes, the efforts of many people have led toward this goal, but your own efforts and your desire to assume leadership roles in Micronesia's development have been the vital driving forces toward self-government. All the steps you have taken along the paths of political advancement have led you directly toward this meeting today. The development of your village councils and municipal governments, your District Legislatures, the Territory-wide Advisory Council which grew into the Council of Micronesia, the immediate fore-runner of this legislative body—this step-by-step growth, in which so many of you here have participated, has now borne fruit, in good measure and of strong tissue."

* * *

"... On June 13, 1961, addressing the Trusteeship Council, I informed the members that we envisioned, if the present rate of political growth and

progress continued, that by 1965 a Territorial Legislative Body should be in existence. Some people during that period felt that this statement was premature and that perhaps a decade or more would be needed to bring such a legislative body into existence. But at that time, although my tenure with the Administration had been very brief, my contact with Micronesians from all walks of life convinced me that we had a sound basis on which to build toward the establishment of a true territorial legislative body.

* * *

"Besides urging the speediest possible development of a permanent legislative body, the Mission expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would accelerate the training of Micronesian administrative personnel in order that positions of high administrative responsibility could also be filled by qualified Micronesians in the near future. I am glad to report that we have complied with that suggestion purposefully and that during the last three years the turnover of senior administrative posts to Micronesians has been rapid. In 1963 Mr. Takeo Yano was named Assistant District Administrator for Administration in Palau. In 1964 Mr. Leo Falcam was appointed Assistant District Administrator for Administration in Ponape. In Truk Mr. Ray Setik and Mr. Tosiwo Nakayama were appointed to the posts of Assistant District Administrator for Administration and Public Affairs, respectively. In Palau, Mr. Thomas Remengesau was appointed Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs.

"This year Mr. Bailey Olter, advisor to the U. S. Delegation to the U. N. Trusteeship Council and a member of this Congress, was appointed Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs in Ponape. The position of Political Affairs Officer on my staff was filled by a Palauan, Mr. Raymond Ulochong. A Palauan graduate of George Washington University Law School, Mr. Kaleb Udui, was appointed to the position of Assistant Attorney General and has served very capably as Acting Attorney General on several occasions. Very recently, Mr. Manuel T. Sablan, of the Marianas, was appointed to the newly-created position of Assistant Director of Public Safety. Our Director of Sanitation, as you know, is Mr. Nachsa Siren of Truk.

* * *

"Perhaps the most severe criticism of Trust Territory programs by the 1961 Visiting Mission was in the field of education, and it is in this field, as you know, that the Administering Authority has placed its greatest emphasis. We have, as a matter of fact, undertaken an entirely new approach to education that goes far beyond the changes which the Mission recommended.

"In short, every major problem area except one noted by the 1961 Visiting Mission by way of criticism or recommendation has been resolved or accomplished during the past four years, the one exception being the matter of securing settlement of claims for war damages against Japan, and on this issue the United States Governments is still trying to reach an agreement.

"Let me summarize some of the progress we've made since 1961 in the development of the Territory's human and material resources.

"As I said a moment ago, we have undertaken an entirely new approach in the field of education.

"First, we have assumed full responsibility for the payment of teachers' salaries and for the construction and financing of school buildings as well as the provision of classroom equipment and teaching materials. Policies have been changed to provide for English as the medium of instruction in all grades and in all schools where competent teachers are available or will become available in the future.

"To make this policy effective and to improve standards of teaching, a radical departure from previous policy has been the recruiting of American teachers. Last year there were 123 American teachers in the public elementary schools of Micronesia and this fall others will be added to the staff. At the same time, we are carrying out an intensive program for the further training of Micronesian teachers, including special summer training sessions in all Districts, and in 1963 we opened a new Teacher Training Institute in connection with the Pacific Islands Central School in Ponape under the supervision of educators from the University of Hawaii. Here, in the last two years, a total of 133 Micronesian teachers have had from one to two years of intensive training. For 1965-66 enrollment will be approximately 45.

"When increased appropriations became available two years ago, we started a major school construction program. Since then, we have built a total of 250 classrooms, all of them of permanent construction, most of them from cement block, and all of them modernly equipped. The crash program to improve elementary education has been confined largely to areas of concentrated population but will be extended during this coming fiscal year to the outlying islands.

"We have made comparable strides in improving and enlarging opportunities in secondary and advanced education. In 1961 there was one public high school in the entire Trust Territory; today, there are six public high schools, one in each District. Enrollment has increased from 150 students in 1961 to 1,980 students last year and we are expecting an enrollment of 2,500 this year. In addition, two junior high schools have been built in the sub-districts of Ulithi and Kusaie, which will start senior high school classes this fall.

"Opportunities for advanced education have also increased. In 1961, there were 56 students in college on Trust Territory government scholarships. This fall the total will be 171, including 43 in pre-medical and para-medical training.

"This will bring to a total approximately 300 Micronesian students in institutes of higher learning, including about 15 District Congress scholars, a limited number on grants from outside institutions

(Continued on page 12)

EXCERPTS (Continued from page 11)

and approximately 100 students who will attend college on their own resources or through a combination of Administration and private assistance.

"In the field of medical and health services, increasingly more funds and efforts have been expended. Funds for health services have been quadrupled, from \$583,901 in 1961 to \$2,120,000 for the fiscal year just ended. Two new hospitals, in Saipan and Palau, were built and in operation by the end of 1962, and one at Majuro was completed a few months later. In 1964 funds were allocated for a new hospital in Truk comparable to the one in Saipan, but construction was not started. The funds have been carried over to the new fiscal year and we expect construction to begin soon.

"Since 1961 we have recruited six doctors with full medical degrees, one for each district, to provide on-the-spot assistance and advice to the Micronesian medical officers. Most significant was a change in policy in 1962 to provide full medical training for future Micronesian doctors.

"To help us analyze our particular health problems and to strengthen the organization of our Department of Public Health, with a view of insuring the best possible health services for the people of Micronesia, I have requested the services of a highly-qualified U. S. public health service specialist. I am happy to welcome Dr. Delmar Ruthig of the U. S. Public Health Service, who is with us today as a guest of the Congress.

"There is an especially bright spot in our medical program that I am happy to report. In 1964, an intensive program was initiated in the Territory to immunize every Micronesian citizen against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, typhoid, para-typhoid and poliomyelitis, as well as BCG for tuberculosis. The Department of Public Health reports that the program has been completed or will be completed this month in the Districts of the Mariana Islands, Palau and Yap; that it is 75 to 80 percent complete in Truk and Ponape; and that it is completed in the Marshall Islands District Center and Ebeye. The program has been delayed in the outer islands of the Marshalls District because of logistics problems but will be launched there soon.

"The problem of transportation in the far-flung area of the Trust Territory is difficult, as we all know, but an adequate system of transportation is essential, not only to the Micronesian people and the administration, but also as a necessary infrastructure for the Territory's economic development.

"Four years ago, air transportation was so inadequate as to be a serious handicap in the work of the administration. We were entirely dependent on three amphibious planes with limited passenger and cargo capacity and the phrase, 'I've been bumped,' was a common complaint throughout the Trust Territory.

"In 1961 plans were initiated for a major undertaking, the change from a water-based to a

land-based operation. Although one of the amphibious craft was replaced by a DC-4 with five times the carrying capacity, which has eased the transportation problem, long-range plans called for the construction of three new airfields, a costly and time-consuming project. Two of these airfields have been constructed and are now in use, and work has been started on the third. When it is completed, we will have a basic inter-district airlines operation, which, with the addition of new aircraft as needed, will be capable of handling any traffic that may be required in the foreseeable future.

"We have made comparable improvement in sea transportation. Four years ago the frequency of shipping service to the District Centers was from two and a half to three months. Today, we have shipping service between Palau-Yap-Guam-Saipan every two weeks and to the other Districts every four weeks, with our ships carrying copra to Japan and returning with merchandise on the same schedule.

"Shipping service within districts is also being improved. A new 65-foot vessel is providing regular cargo and passenger service in the Truk lagoon area and two new vessels, the Yap Islander and the Truk Islander, will be added to the Trust Territory fleet within a few weeks.

"As for economic development, a big step was made a year ago with the opening of Van Camp Seafood Company fisheries plant in Palau. Last year the company exported fish valued at \$291,000. Van Camp now has 12 boats, and is planning an immediate quarter-of-a-million dollar expansion of its Palau plant to increase capacity from 1500 tons to 2000 tons. The same company has requested a lease with tentative plans of opening a fisheries in Truk. Preliminary investigations have also been made by other companies interested in fisheries operations in the area.

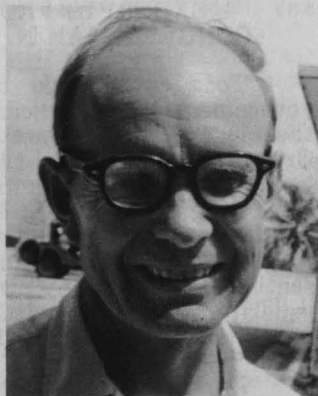
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"This finishes my summary of progress in our major programs, but strides that are equally important have taken place in many other activities. credit unions and producer cooperatives have grown at a rapid pace. In the last four years we have started adult education programs in every district. There has been a tremendous increase in the number of Micronesians taking refresher courses or receiving training in skilled trades in many parts of the world. Experimental projects have been conducted in many new crops, including rice in Ponape, ramie fiber in Palau, coir fiber in Truk, the production of cacao in Ponape, Truk, Palau and Yap, and pepper in Ponape. Last year a beef cattle project was started in the Marianas District, with 55 Santa Gertrudis heifers imported from the United States to form the foundation breeding herd. In Saipan, a local farmer has recently leased 1,380 acres of land for a cattle-growing enterprise. The beginning of a modest tourist trade is evident in two or three districts. More and more girls are entering school and assuming places of leadership in their communities. The employment rate is rising. People are beginning to build good solid homes for themselves and they are opening up grocery stores,

(Continued on page 13)

filling stations, motels, hotels, restaurants and other business enterprises. Four years ago only two districts had banking facilities; today there are banks in every district but Yap and I am hopeful a bank can be established there in the near future. In 1961 there were radio broadcasting stations in two districts; now there is one in each of the six. These activities are sure signs of prosperity and a growing economy. Yet there is a tremendous job that remains to be done. Many of the problems we face might be described as being typical of any growing but under-developed economy. In many cases, present resources are inadequate to meet the needs of the moment. But in other areas, our problems are peculiar to islands like these in Micronesia, separated as they are by vast stretches of ocean. One of our most challenging problems and one that will require a bold and imaginative approach, lies in improving living conditions, in supplying adequate medical services and educational opportunities for people in the more remote and thinly populated islands of the Territory.

CARVER



EXCERPTS FROM REMARKS OF UNDER
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
JOHN A. CARVER, JR.

"This is indeed an historic day—not only for Micronesia, but for the United States of America and the Free World everywhere. For today we participate in the founding of a new political institution through which the democratic will of 90,000 people may be worked.

* * *

"No miracles have occurred in the last four years—but the changes in Micronesia are measurable. It is one governmental and territorial entity under unified administration. Its headquarters is located within the territory. There is a hum of progress in education, medical care and in the economic life of the area. And today we meet to mark the taking of that first long stride toward the ideal of responsible self-government.

"This should indeed be observed as an occasion for congratulations and well-wishes for future success. But it must also be the occasion for sober reflection. For the assumption of democratic prerogatives also carries serious burdens of responsibility. You are the chosen leaders of a community

(Continued on page 15)

* * *

"In conclusion, I am sure you are aware that we have reached a point from which there is no turning back. We must go forward with what we have and strive to do our best. Just about a month ago, Ambassador Frank Corner, the distinguished representative of New Zealand in the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, said, 'One of the great watersheds is the establishment of a national legislature, freely elected and armed with at least a minimum of power.' He noted that once this step is taken—once this 'watershed' has begun its plunge into the future—it is decisive and irreversible. He was speaking specifically of the Congress of Micronesia. He spoke in a friendly, optimistic way. The Free World itself is optimistic about the Congress of Micronesia, and the Free World expects much of it. It is now time to begin work, and I again pledge the wholehearted cooperation of the Administering Authority and the Administration with the efforts which you initiate."

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
RECORDS T.T. PROGRESS

EDITORIAL NOTE: The State of the Territory Message of High Commissioner M. W. Goding to the joint session of the first Congress of Micronesia was introduced into the Congressional Record on July 30, 1965, by Hiram E. Fong, Senator from Hawaii. He made the following remarks upon introducing the message:

"Mr. President, the progress of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, which the United States administers under an agreement with the United Nations Security Council, is a matter which should be of interest and concern to the members of this Congress. For it is the Congress which authorizes and appropriates the funds for the operation of the trust territory. Except for very limited local revenues and reimbursements, congressional appropriations finance nearly all the activities in that far-flung Pacific territory.

"An updated report on the trust territory has been made by the Honorable M. W. Goding, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. The occasion for the report was a state of the territory message at the opening session of the First Congress of Micronesia on July 12, 1965, at Saipan, Mariana Islands.

"Mr. Goding's report is most encouraging in summarizing the progress achieved during the 4 years of his administration. The accomplishments are many—including those areas identified as deficient by a visiting United Nations mission in 1961.

* * *

"The report by Mr. Goding, the territory's High Commissioner, is both informative and authoritative, and I commend it highly to my colleagues. I ask unanimous consent to have the report printed at this point in the RECORD."



MORTON (R-MD.)

EXCERPTS FROM THE ADDRESS OF
CONGRESSMAN ROGERS C. B. MORTON

"The immediate result of this painstaking labor, and the close cooperation of the United States Government and your island leaders is the opening of the First Micronesian Congress which we celebrate today. The long range result will involve no less than the efforts of the past, and no less than the best of each of you assembled here at Saipan are able to give for the future.

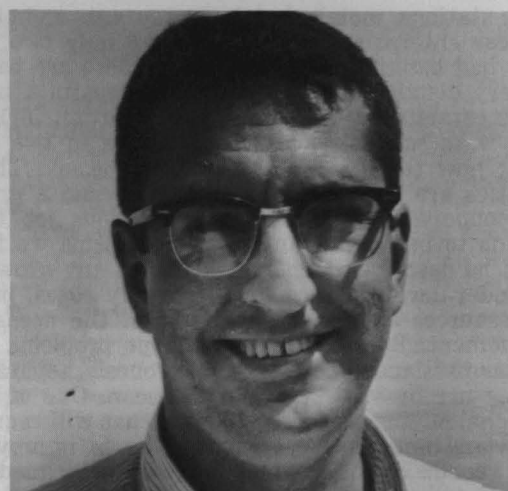
"For I am convinced that no grand political design, no instant economic windfall—none of these will do as much to chart a course of success and prosperity for Micronesia as will your constant diligence and imagination as elected legislators.

"It is in your hands to develop an effective government operation to serve the widespread interests of your widespread constituents. It is in your hands to forge a Micronesian identity from among the many diverse people who have placed their trust in each of you. It is in your hands if a sprinkling of tiny islands in the world's largest ocean are to be welded into a meaningful unit of order and well-being.

* * *

"I cannot stress too strongly that the responsibilities of government will not disappear with the end of your meeting here at Saipan this month, but they will follow each and every member of this assembly as he returns to family, job and community. The role of legislator, of public servant, of educator, and of communicator, will weigh upon your shoulders as you assume your normal duties at home.

"But it is a weight that all free men must bear, and one that gives the upright in character and proud in spirit a new strength for the problems that lie ahead. The very fact that this is your first Congressional session underscores the inevitable struggles and obstacles that must be faced in the future if the concept of self-government is to endure."



CRALEY (D-PA.)

EXCERPTS FROM SPEECH BY
CONGRESSMAN N. NEIMAN CRALEY

"Today you begin that experiment in self-government the American colonists introduced to the modern world almost 200 years ago. Senator Gruening has compared this Congress to the atomic bomb tests on Eniwetok and observed that the 'new force being unleashed in Micronesia in the form of political self-government will in the long run prove to be even more important and revolutionary.' His sentiments express my own, as I stand before your legislature today and witness this significant phase in political advancement toward self-rule.

"During the American Revolution in 1776, the ardent Thomas Paine reminded the discouraged American patriots that 'Every spot of the old world is overrun with oppression.' Shortly thereafter the great French statesman and philosopher, Turgot, wrote from France: 'This people is the hope of the human race. It may become the model. It ought to show the world by fact, that men can be free . . .' From the midst of the struggle George Washington declared that liberty and self-government were 'finally staked on the experiment entrusted to the hands of the American people.' American victory in that revolution made her that hope, that model of freedom for all men. This became the dream, the vision, the mission of America.

* * *

"Just as the success of the American experiment made the United States the hope, the model of the world, so may the success of this government in the new world of the Pacific Community in cooperation with my government, register another victory for government by the people, for the idea of popular government. The people of the United States welcome you to that community of nations which fosters freedom, encourages peace, prosperity, for its people. We ask that you join with us in this continuing endeavor to elevate mankind, to acquire and preserve the heritage of dignity and well-being which is man's to claim and possess in cooperation with one another."



TEAM OF EXPERTS from the East-West Center's Institute for Technical Interchange are, left to right, Thomas P. Gill, Tom Dinell, Dr. Norman Meller, head of the team; Vice-Chancellor Y. Baron Goto. Mrs. Meller, far right, served as the Secretary for the team.

PRE-CONGRESS CONFERENCE

Prior to the convening of the first session of the Congress of Micronesia on July 12, the members of the Congress met for two weeks with a team from the Institute for Technical Interchange, East-West Center, University of Hawaii, which helped them prepare for the first session. Members of the team were: Dr. Norman Meller, Chairman of the Political Science Department, University of Hawaii, project director; Tom Dinell, Director/Researcher, Legislative Reference Bureau, University of Hawaii; and Thomas P. Gill, former member of the U. S. House of Representatives, now Director of the Hawaii State Office of Economic Opportunity.

Dr. Y. Baron Goto, Vice Chancellor of the Institute for Technical Interchange, accompanied the team to Saipan.

High Commissioner M. W. Goding officially opened the pre-Congress session on June 28 at 9:00 a.m. in the Capital Hill Theater, Saipan.

Dr. Goto spoke on the main objective of the Institute's participation which was merely to advise on the technical aspects of holding a congress. He pointed out that the members of the Congress, after participating in various workshops and discussions, would be able to decide for themselves in what way to take advantage of the Institute's knowledge and experience which was available to them.

Following the official opening ceremony, each delegation nominated one representative to be on a steering committee for the pre-Congress session. The Steering Committee met with the East-West Center Team each morning of the session to discuss and alter the daily program, if necessary, in order to cover areas which the committee felt needed more emphasis.

Members of the Steering Committee were: Andon Amaraich, Truk; Olympio T. Borja, Maria-

(Continued on page 16)

CARVER (Cont'd from page 13)

which is widely dispersed by geographic distance, language differences, unequal levels of social and educational advancement. It is elemental that you must work for the greatest good to the majority of the Micronesian people. But you must be ever mindful of the rights, the aspirations and the essential human dignity of the minority. It is one of democracy's greatest virtues that the majority rules, but always attempts to protect the fundamental rights of the minority—not only to disagree, but to

live according to its own precepts so long as they do not endanger the rest of the community.

* * *
 "We must plot a course for the ultimate decision on future political status and association. The ultimate determining factor, so far as the United States is concerned, will be the will of the people who have elected you to represent them in this Congress. But how we arrive at making that choice and how we implement the chosen alternative will involve highly complex negotiations within the United Nations and careful weighing of the national policies of my own country."

PRE-CONGRESS (Cont'd from page 15)

nas; Amata Kabua, Marshalls; Francis Nuuan, Yap; Bailey Olter, Ponape; and Roman Tmetuchl, Palau.

The basic theme of the first week was how the Congress of Micronesia could most effectively represent the people who elected it. Members of the Trust Territory Legal Staff, Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft and Assistant Attorney General Kaleb Udoi, met with the Congressmen to discuss the scope and limitations of the powers of the Congress under Secretary of the Interior's Order No. 2882, as amended.

The members of the team from the East-West Center led discussion groups on organization of legislatures; committees and their functions; processing of legislative measures; members—qualifications, rights, immunities, responsibilities and limitations; decision making; parliamentary procedure and legislative order; and legislative staffing.

On July 2, special drafting committees elected by the members of each House met to draw up drafts of the rules of procedure for each house. These rules were then presented to the members of each House for adoption. The members of the drafting committee for the House of Delegates were: Olympio T. Borja, Marianas; Tosiwo Nakayama, Truk; and John Ngiraked, Pa'au. Members of the drafting committee for the General Assembly were: Mitaro Danis, Truk; Dwight Heine, Marshalls; Bethwel Henry, Ponape; Juan Sablan, Marianas; Lazarus Salii, Palau; and Luke Tman, Yap.

The second week of the pre-Congress session was devoted to discussion by various administration personnel on the functions and scope of the activities of their particular departments as well as future plans for advancement.

The pre-Congress session closed on Friday, July 9.

ORIGIN OF THE CONGRESS

By Elizabeth Udoi

The Congress of Micronesia traces its origin to a conference of Micronesian leaders which met in Guam in 1956. For the first time, problems which were territorial in scope were discussed. Conferences predating 1956 had only emphasized the need of concerted efforts in seeking solutions to problems prevailing in each district. By 1956, however, general thinking had begun to focus on problems of a territory-wide nature. The result was the creation of the first Interdistrict Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner. This committee held a one-week conference each year until 1961. As implied by its name, the Committee advised the High Commissioner on matters directly affecting the general welfare of the people in each of the districts. The beginning of the development of "territorial thinking" and the first formal steps in the evolution of a territorial legislature can be traced to that meeting in 1956.

Delegates to the early committee meetings were either appointed by the district administrators or elected by district legislatures. Elected representatives were, of course, preferred over the appointed delegates, and by 1961 most districts elected their respective delegates to the advisory committee on a district-wide basis.

In 1958, the advisory committee decided to stagger the terms of members so as to insure the presence of at least one delegate member from each district who had attended a previous year's meeting.

The staggering of terms was to provide continuity. In 1959, a social subcommittee was created to meet in the interim in order to investigate specific social problems. The report and success of the social subcommittee prompted the advisory committee to create an economic subcommittee in 1960 and a political subcommittee in 1961.

The 1961 meeting of the advisory committee began actual work to shape the form which the Congress of Micronesia was ultimately to assume. At this meeting the advisory committee, upon recommendation of the political subcommittee, voted to change its name to the Council of Micronesia.

The new Council of Micronesia received impetus and encouragement from reports made by the High Commissioner and by Tosiwo Nakayama, 1961 Micronesian Advisor to the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations Trusteeship Council. The High Commissioner reported favorably on his trip to the United Nations and predicted the possibility of having a Trust Territory legislative body within the next five years. Tosiwo Nakayama also reported his impressions of the United Nations trip and recommended that a study be made to explore ways in which a full-fledged Trust Territory legislature could be created and established.

One of the significant decisions made by the Council of Micronesia in this session was the election of its own chairman. Whereas in the past a member



THE FIRST MICRONESIAN CHAIRMAN of the Council of Micronesia in 1961 was Dwight Heine of the Marshalls, second from left, shown presiding. Others at the table are High Commissioner M. W. Goding; Assistant Commissioner for Public Affairs (then Program Officer) John E. deYoung; and Tosiwo Nakayama of Truk, who served as a member of the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations Trusteeship Council in 1961. Mr. Nakayama was a Special Representative reporting the proceedings of the 1961 Trusteeship Council to the 1961 Council of Micronesia, meeting in Guam. At the convening of the First Congress of Micronesia from July 12 through August 10 at the provisional capital of Micronesia in Saipan, Mr. Heine was elected Speaker of the General Assembly, while Mr. Nakayama was elected President of the House of Delegates.

of the administration had served as a chairman, the new Council decided to choose a chairman from among its members; and Dwight Heine of the Marshall Islands District was elected. Stemming from this 1961 meeting, also, the Council initiated the practice of voting on resolutions and recommendations which upon passage were submitted formally to the High Commissioner.

From the 1962 Council of Micronesia meeting on, major attention was paid to planning for a future legislature. At this meeting, held in Koror, Palau, proposals for the creation of a territorial legislature were considered. During the previous year, the political subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Dwight Heine, had toured the entire territory, meeting with district legislatures and local officials and holding public meetings to discuss the proposed legislature.

The subcommittee, in its report to the 1962 Council of Micronesia meeting, stressed that the decision on how far and how soon the Council of Micronesia should be given authority to function as the "legislature" for the Trust Territory should not be delayed too long. The Council issued a declaration resolving that a territory-wide legislature be created as soon as possible.

The subcommittee furthermore recommended formation of a legislative drafting committee will one member from each district to study and to make recommendations on ways and means of converting the Council of Micronesia into a true legislative body. The Council also issued a recommendation to this effect. Members of the drafting committee were Roman Tmetuchl, Palau, chairman; Dwight Heine, Marshalls; Tosiwo Nakayama, Truk; Vicente Santos, Marianas; Joab Sigrah, Ponape, and Joseph Tamag, Yap.

By March 1963, the Drafting Committee submitted a report to the Council chairman, and a special session of the Council of Micronesia was called to consider the report of the committee. This special session of the Council recommended a possible organization of a future legislative body for the Trust Territory. Noteworthy among the Council's recommendations was one specifying the type of legislative body desired and the reason given for it. The Council recommended a bicameral legislative body, since a two-house legislative would stand a good chance of avoiding possible mistakes attributable to hasty actions.

The special meeting was no sooner over when the Council members were back in their respective districts reporting to their constituents and inviting further ideas or proposals on a territorial legislature. By November 1963, the Council at last sat down and prepared a final recommendation to the High Commissioner as to the type of legislature it desired.

The basic framework of the Congress of Micronesia, as created by the Department of the Interior Secretarial Order No. 2882, as amended, September 28, 1964, reflects the recommendations of the Council of Micronesia.

The Order provides for a Congress of two houses—the House of Delegates, having 12 members, two from each district; and the General Assembly, having 21 members, apportioned on a population basis. Reapportionment will be made every ten years.

The 1965 General Assembly had five members from Truk District; four members each from the Marshall Islands and Ponape Districts; three members each from the Mariana Islands and Palau Districts; and two members from Yap District.

(Continued on next page)

"BE IT ENACTED:"

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

By Dr. Robert R. Robbins

This author had the honor and unique and exhilarating experience of serving as the Legislative Counsel for the new Congress of Micronesia which convened at Capital Hill, Saipan, for its initial session on July 12, 1965.

Much significance has been attached to the inauguration of the Congress as an important constitutional advance toward the ultimate alternative goals of "self-government or independence" as set forth in Article 6 of the Trusteeship Agreement. It has been rightly said, though difficult to state exactly how, that a radical change occurred on July 12th for both Micronesians and all those concerned with the welfare and advancement of the Trust Territory, even though there may be slowness on the part of some in realizing the extent of change and adjusting to it. Assemblyman Petrus Mailo of Truk encompassed in broad strokes much of the significance of the change occurring in his

crisp and brief though compendious speech at Tanapag Village, Saipan, at the close of the July 4th reception given by the Territorial Party of that largely Carolinian community. Chief Petrus traced the history of the Western Pacific islands through periods of Spanish, German and Japanese domination to the post-World War II period of trusteeship and the development under United States administration within the six districts. The time has now arrived, he said, when "we are all obliged to make Micronesians of ourselves." The vital need for mutual friendships, understanding and cooperation which could be met in no small measure by a vigorous and responsible Congress was implicit in his sage remarks.

However important it is to recognize and appreciate such intangibles, the broad question assigned to us is two-fold and specific: How well did the new Congress launch itself, and what did it accomplish?

ORIGIN (Continued from page 17)

The regular annual session of the Congress is for 30 calendar days, with provision for special sessions to be called by the High Commissioner if necessary.

The Order grants broad legislative power to the new Congress which extends to all rightful subjects of legislation except those inconsistent with treaties or international agreements of the United States, laws of the United States applicable to the Trust Territory, Executive Orders of the President of the United States and Orders of the Secretary of the Interior, or sections 1 through 12 of the Code of the Trust Territory.

Other important provisions are the requirement that legislative items twice vetoed by the High Commissioner may be referred to the Secretary of the Interior for further action; provision for the Congress to review and make recommendations on the annual budget of the Trust Territory submitted to it by the High Commissioner prior to its submission to the United States Congress through the Department of the Interior. The Congress is also given power to appropriate money derived from tax laws and local revenues within the Trust Territory.

Provision is made for a full-time legislative counsel and staff.

By special provision, during the first formative years of the Congress, or until the elections of

1968, membership in the Congress is open to persons employed in the Executive Branch of the Trust Territory Government. After this time, persons holding a position as department head or assistant department head in the headquarters and district governments, or as district administrator or assistant district administrator, or as judge or member of a district legislature, are disqualified.

This special exception for Government employees was made in order to enable the Congress, during its important initial years, to draw upon the extensive experience of many Micronesians who hold important posts in the Administration.

The Secretarial Order was amended in June 1965. The amendment extended the cutoff date after which district and municipal governments could no longer tax imports and exports from July 1 to October 1, 1965. The extension of the cutoff date was intended to allow the Congress the opportunity to pass import and export levies during its 1965 session, and so municipal and district governments could decide what other sources of revenue still remained available to them.

Without question, the new Congress of Micronesia has extensive authority and may legislate on a wide variety of matters directly affecting the future welfare of the Trust Territory. Looking back over the years when there was no legislative body in any district, let alone Trust Territory-wide, one can readily see rapid growth of democratic institutions, almost unmatched by any other country.

Let us first consider procedures: for democracy is first and foremost a process of orderly procedure which allows proponents and opponents alike to be heard and their views to be considered in fair and orderly manner. The duly elected representatives of the people of Micronesia who assembled in Saipan to perform the initial roles as territory-wide congressmen were not novices. Collectively they possessed an enormous amount of knowledge and experience derived from their associations with local and district government councils and administration. Many are college trained and a number have participated in the deliberative process in academic, public and international activities, including United Nations and South Pacific Commission meetings. Many had the advantage of previous inter-district associations and common experience in allegedly the best school of Micronesian politics to date, the former Pacific Islands Teacher Training School at Truk. Finally, they all qualified to stand for and campaign in the elections held January 19, 1965, and by exercise of the franchise of the majority of the citizen-residents of the Trust Territory "eighteen years of age or over," they bore the responsibility of being the *bona fide* representatives of the people.

They undertook their important tasks with vigor, serious purpose, and a high sense of responsibility. Collectively they were well endowed with an abundance of common sense, humility and good humor. In the Pre-Congressional Conference Sessions they forged Rules of Procedure for the conduct of business in both houses, both separately and jointly. When the time arrived to apply the rules, the members had gone far in mastering them, for they had fashioned those instruments themselves. In developing their house rules, they had the advantage of instruction and guidance by a team of experts from the East-West Center, Institute for Technical Interchange, and the University of Hawaii. In the words of Joint Resolution 1-38, those experts conducted their workshop "with diligence, distinction and perseverance," and their dynamic leader, Professor Norman Meller, experienced the supreme satisfaction which can come to a teacher when he sees not one, but many of his former students take steps forward and upward to high levels of responsibility, leadership and service.

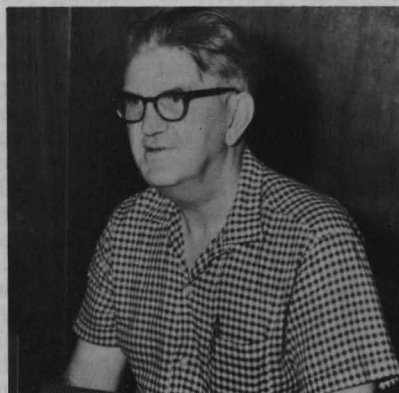
A new legislative body needs first of all some experience to function smoothly and efficiently. Such experience accumulated rapidly from the outset. First things must come first and the initial task of both houses was to organize themselves and elect their permanent officers. In the upper house of the bicameral legislative body, where political strength is evenly divided among the six districts, protracted discussions were required before divergent views could be compounded and agreement reached on the selection of President and Vice-President of the House of Delegates. In a sense, this was the junior house for the average of its membership is six years younger than that of the General Assembly, and it sometimes behaved accordingly. Also, the House of Delegates did not deserve to be plagued so early in its history by the

sordid business of having to deal with a challenge to the seating of one of its members. Responsible politicians and statesmen in a democracy understandably have no more agonizing decisions to make than when the choice is between what is a "legal" and a popular opinion of the moment on the one hand, and when the higher law begs to high heaven to be upheld on the other. Had the members of the Credentials Committee not been the conscientious and responsible individuals they are, and had the Chairman not brought to the hearings no small amount of dignity and level-headedness, the take-off point of the new Congress might have been much farther down the field. Its members have had ample opportunity since the outset of the Congress to ponder the wisdom of their decision.

The impressive inaugural ceremony of the Congress was productive of much significance; only a few points can be mentioned here. Dr. William V. Vitarelli and his supporting cast of vigorous young helpers transformed the stark Capital Hill Community Theatre, both inside and out, into a place of fitting splendor and dignity. Providence blessed their "imagination, artistry and toil" which produced that remarkable and short-lived transformation, with brilliant sunshine. Congressmen arrayed in the costume determined by their own legislative decree—a jacket and tie instead of the usual daytime attire of white short-sleeved shirts with open collar—learned that such bodily constriction in this climate may be an unnecessary curtailment of freedom and perhaps a bit inhumane. They did demonstrate to the assemblage that they could compete sartorially with gentlemen anywhere and perhaps come off as winners; a more handsome group of legislators could not be imagined. However, when the second joint session of the Congress convened to hear the High Commissioner's budget message, a hurried telephone call was made to him. "Would the High Commissioner be so kind as to arrive sans jacket and tie?" His reply was graciously and enthusiastically in the affirmative. The tiresome stage wait which intervened between the arrival of Under Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver, Jr., High Commissioner M. W. Goding, the visiting United States Congressmen and other

(Continued on page 20)

"RRR" are the initials of the Legislative Counsel for the First General Session of the Congress of Micronesia.



(Continued from preceeding page)

notables, and the taking of their places by the Micronesian Congressmen, demonstrated that the two houses of the legislature probably had more need for well-rehearsed Sergeants-at-Arms at the inaugural ceremony than at any other time during their legislative session. Finally, it may be mentioned that the interest shown by their presence and the speeches of the members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress—Congressman Rogers C. B. Morton, Republican of Maryland, and Congressman N. Neiman Craley, Democrat of Pennsylvania, gave striking evidence of the fact that present United States dependent territory policy in the Western Pacific fortunately is not the divisive factor in partisan politics that it was some sixty years ago.

Before the end of session the Congress had forged from its experience a third important tool. The *Legislative Style Manual* sets forth the forms and procedures used by the Congress and provides guidance in drafting, reproduction, preparation in final form, numbering, transmittal and final disposition of the Acts and Resolves of the Congress. Its primary virtue is that it provides procedure which obviates in large measure the need for repeated retyping of bills and resolutions. While this manual will remain an evolving instrument, it retains for the information and guidance of the Congress and its technical staff and the Executive and Judicial Branches alike the organization and methods so painfully produced during the First General Session. It should facilitate the work of future sessions.

Both houses of the Congress held their sessions in the spacious Mariana Islands District Community Club. Situated near the top of a rolling slope a thousand feet or more above sea level, this building overlooks all of the Capital Hill area and the entire northern third of the island. There are breathtaking views of the ocean on both sides; and, when visibility was best, interest often focused upon the high island of Anatahan which loomed on the horizon far to the north. The Community Club is a solid, cool concrete structure with high ceilings and louvered windows which make it capable of capturing and rendering more salubrious the stiff breezes which swirl across the island. The decision to hold the meetings of the two houses at the Club as the best provisional meeting place was a logical one.

Much long-range planning was required to transform a social rendezvous into a parliamentary hall. Suitable desks and chairs, amplification equipment, flags and office supplies needed to be ordered months in advance. All was ready and in working order for the organizational meetings of the two houses. The two main dining areas of the club were separated by movable wall panels and the two rooms thus created became the homes of the House of Delegates and the General Assembly. Standards behind the desks of the presiding officers on daises at the head of each room held the American and Trust Territory banners. Overhead were

suspended the flags of all the United Nations—a rhapsody of color. Joint sessions were held in the Assembly chamber, and when the High Commissioner addressed the Congress his ensign was installed at the left of the desks of the Speaker of the General Assembly, who presides, and the President of the House of Delegates.

The desk of each Congressman was indicated by a bold and handsome name plate mounted on a carved and polished block of heavy Palauan *dort* (ironwood)—a gift of the High Commissioner to the Members commemorating the inauguration of the Congress. Each desk also had a miniature six-starred Micronesian flag and a voice amplifier. Seldom was the system unnecessary as a hearing aid in the “lower house” which seemed to carry on most of its business with quiet dispatch. Frequently in the “upper house” no amplification was required as one member’s voice, stating his *ex parte* views for the record, reverberated throughout the entire building. The amplification system was essential for the tape recordings of the proceedings of both houses which were used for radio broadcasts and checking of the minutes recorded in the journals of the two houses. It was also valuable in sharing the Congressional proceedings with the public, for which space was provided in both houses. This delicate amplification system was a noticeable physical feature of the Congress, for the complicated wiring system, taped to the floor, was ripped up several times each week to make way for Community Club functions.

The decision to keep the Community Club functioning as such throughout the session of the Congress made it possible for refreshment to be available at all hours and the facilities to be used for social and state occasions so essential in developing cordial internal and extra-mural relationships. It also produced a rapid and continuing sequence of comic opera episodes as Club operations and management became intertwined with Congressional business via telephone and otherwise. A few examples could scarcely convey their wide variety: the Legislative Counsel or his secretary might answer the telephone at 7:30 a.m. to stop its ringing, only to be asked by a feminine voice if she could speak to Ramon, the cook, four hundred feet away in the kitchen. The long walk being made, Ramon was found cooking griddle cakes and was reluctant to leave his grill, which he finally did on the run. The Office of the Congress frequently was asked what was on the dinner menu and could a reservation be had for four children and three adults. Club members’ accounts could be the subject of discussion, and on one occasion the Club manager was obliged to listen to a ten-minute complaint by a member. This rather heated discussion literally took place over the head of a Congressman seated at a desk and working on a bill with the Legislative Counsel on the subject of government aid to parochial schools. Within the Trust Territory Government the work day starts at 7:30 a.m. However, early morning office work becomes difficult when individuals without assignments at that hour are tooting or strumming the band instruments which were not stowed the night before or thumping out “Whispering Hope” on the piano.

This kind of *divertissement* was not something of the moment, but endured for long periods. The most noticeable and interesting item in the Club *cum* Congressional halls was a shocking-pink can-can costume and black lace leotard for which there seemed to be no suitable wardrobe space. It could be found on a table in the foyer or on the Club manager's desk. Twice the Legislative Counsel found it enshrouding the next day's business of the Congress on his desk. He doubted that this was in keeping with the dignity of the Congress. When heavy rains flooded the threshold of the legislative hall or the plumbing ceased to function in the men's room, there was some uncertainty as to whether the prompt action required should be taken by the Club or Congressional staff. Do-it-yourself methods, without delayed recourse to a hierarchy of functionaries, seemed best suited to meeting such situations.

The visible arrangements made for the Congress, despite confusion which they were bound to generate, worked out, and largely because of the enormous amount of interest, effort and goodwill on the part of all persons involved. Much may be said of the less visible side—the Office of the Congress which functioned largely behind the scenes to serve the needs of the thirty-three legislators. It was difficult if not impossible adequately to assess in advance the extent of the operations of that office; moreover, enough space within or nearby the Congressional chambers was non-existent. Suffice it to say that the office functioned amid very grave handicaps for which excuses in the future should not be admissible.

What did that office do besides feed through five typewriters, two mimeograph machines and one duplicator, all loaned by the Admiral Hopwood High School of Saipan and all clacking at top speed over ten hours a day, 377 reams of paper utilizing 50 dozen stencils and 425 file folders, consuming 17 dozen lead pencils and one-half case of toilet tissue for mimeograph ink-blotting, etc.?

Most of this material was consumed in carrying through various stages of their legislative history the 175 bills and resolutions introduced into the Congress, and in preparing the daily journals of the two houses and various committee reports. Interesting but not surprising is the fact that far more paper and labor to produce it is spent on serving the informational needs of the Executive Branch than in meeting the requirements of the Congress. The 22-page report to which the budget was attached alone consumed 5½ reams of paper. A single 16-page report on one item of proposed legislation which failed to be enacted required two thousand sheets of paper for its initial publication.

The work room of the Congress also performed another useful service of enduring value. It served as an on-the-job training program for five bright, cooperative and innately courteous high school students who served as clerk-typists, mimeograph operators, proof readers, bill clerks, Congressional pages and collators. They constituted the major segment of the working staff of the Congressional Office from the beginning to the end of the session. They were untrained at the outset; they did the

very best they could; they learned rapidly; and they earned the respect and gratitude of their supervisors and the Congressmen.

This article avoids the mention of particular names, despite the fact that the author now preens himself upon being able to cope with the spelling and pronunciation of such enchanting names of Congressmen as Roman Tmetuchl, Chutomu Nimwes and Sadang Ngirahehang, to say nothing of the pleasure of knowing the fine men who bear them. One name, however, bears special mention. Mrs. Samuel (Ruth) Mitchell is an energetic, outspoken and highly literate Capital Hill housewife. She was summoned from her pots and pans to help the Congress initially on an emergency basis but only during its first week. What would have happened had she left after that, Heaven alone knows. The anticipated trained staff to replace her never arrived. She stepped into a wholly undefined job, utilized her secretarial and court stenographic background in developing a system to the work, and before the end of the week was indispensable. In a work room 16 x 24 feet, with 8 to 10 working occupants, the office equipment mentioned above, and Congressional members and officers arriving in numbers to learn the status of their draft bills and committee reports, she ordered and kept track of the entire business of the Congress. She could receive and keep in mind three or four verbal inquiries simultaneously—all of them with the element of urgency attached. A distinguished visiting professor, observing her in operation, commended her warmly and accurately when he said, "She certainly is a very complete person handling an inordinately difficult job." She was sometimes obliged for the safety of the stencils and the protection of the integrity of the Congressional business to speak sharply when procedures were violated and mistakes were impending. Respect for her by the junior staff was implicit in their usual response to her chiding: "O.K., Mom." The Legislative Counsel had occasion to offer many a *Te Deum* in her behalf for her staunch support, keen appreciation of the importance of the nascent Congress and its creditability, impatience with less than first-class output of work, and the example she set of willingness and determination to sustain the initial operation to its completion.

Key figures in the functioning of the Congress were the Secretary of the House of Delegates, Strik Yoma, and the Clerk of the General Assembly, Francisco Ada. They marshalled the business of the Congress without well-established precedures to follow and trained staff to assist them. The pressures of a legislative session place severe strain upon the equilibrium of such staff officers and assistants, and the House Secretary and Assembly Clerk, who so ably served the new Congress, had ample opportunity to appreciate that they were indeed the twin screws and propellers of the congressional ship.

The newly established Legislative Branch is an offspring of the Executive Branch of the Government of the Trust Territory. Failure to mention the latter branch in this account, however briefly,

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NEW LEGISLATURE (Continued)

would constitute a grave lacuna in reporting and rightfully be regarded as churlish on the part of the author. The High Commissioner's long-standing ambitions for the projected new Congress and his anticipation of its establishment punctuated his arduous presentation as Special United States Representative before the Trusteeship Council at its thirty-second session in June. By the time he returned to Saipan toward the end of the month, there was no dearth of evidence of the preceding months of planning and preparation for this forward step towards self-government. The Assistant Commissioner for Public Affairs and his staff were largely responsible for these. The small group of political affairs officers briefed the Legislative Counsel upon his arrival, made him part of their family from the start and provided gentle and responsible guidance which so often prevented toe-stubbing and trampling. Those officers handled the continuing liaison with the High Commissioner's staff, rallying logistic support and drawing upon its members to serve the needs of the Pre-Congressional workshop and the month-long session of the Congress. Officers of the Administration throughout both of those operations contributed most generously of their time, energies and special knowledge pertaining to their various functional assignments toward meeting the needs of the legislators for information. They were compelled to apply more or less for the first time in the context of the Trust Territory the established patterns and customs of American Government whereby the Executive Branch is expected to respond as promptly and fully as possible to the calls of the Legislature for information. They sometimes expected more courtesy and deference with respect to such requests than the pressures of a limited legislative session permitted. They were obliged to develop hastily executive branch procedures for organizing and funneling large amounts of information to the Congress. Their genuine interest in its proceedings and full and frank responses to urgent committee requests for data and appearances at hearings greatly enhanced the work of the Congress. Their splendid performance served well to uphold the principle of one government composed of separate branches and to quash the erroneous notion that the new Congress had need for or could profit from establishing itself as a punitive expedition against the Administration.

Of all the legislative cargo taken aboard the new ship "Congress of Micronesia," how much was delivered by the end of its 31-day operational run?

The Registry of Acts lists fifteen bills passed by both houses and certified for consideration by the High Commissioner. In keeping with the authorship trend in modern democratic legislation, a major portion of the bills (eight to be precise) were

Government-sponsored measures. Thirteen enactments were signed into law by the High Commissioner; two of these were subject to an item veto. Interestingly, one of these two was a Government bill.

The High Commissioner did not approve Delegate Bill No. 14 to provide for Micronesian approval and participation in economic enterprises chartered by the High Commissioner enabling foreign interests to conduct business in the Trust Territory. The High Commissioner held that the proposal was in conflict with the basis of the authority of the Congress, namely, Section 3 of Secretarial Order 2882 as amended and Article 8 of the Trusteeship Agreement, and, moreover, that the authority to charter was by nature an executive one. Similarly, Assembly Bill No. 2/A.D. 3, which undertook to provide for review of and recommendation on preliminary budgets by district legislatures prior to their submission to the High Commissioner by District Administrators, was not approved. In this case disapproval was based on a painstaking analysis of the United States budgetary process as it applies to the Trust Territory, with emphasis on the fact that at this stage of development, the budget process is still wholly an administrative matter and that budget materials are privileged information for use of the Executive Branch.

In the record of successful legislation, none was more important for the Congress and the people it represents than Public Law 1-11 and 1-12 making appropriations for the operational costs of the Congress of Micronesia for Fiscal Years 1966 and 1967. Possibly none will have more long-range significance for all the people than Public Law 1-1 giving legislative approval of the official flag of Micronesia, and Public Law 1-2 designating July 12 as a territory-wide annual holiday—Micronesia Day.

Perhaps more meaningful than the thirteen successful enactments of the Congress were the series of resolutions it adopted. These reflect best the views, sentiments, hopes and aspirations of the Congressmen as a whole and their Micronesian constituents; they remain on the record and may not be vetoed. A considerable number of these deal with organizational and procedural matters. Others express appreciation for honors, hospitality and services accorded the freshman Congress and these reflect the deep feeling, genuine courtesy and generosity of spirit of the Micronesian people. For the most part, however, the resolutions sound the clarion call for more extensive and rapid economic and social betterment for the people of the Trust Territory and the consensus of their leaders that the territory can and will assume a greater measure of responsibility for itself and play its part in the modest though strategic position in the modern world which history has assigned to it.

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOMED

Send your contributions for publication to the
Editor, Micronesian Reporter, Trust Territory
Headquarters, Saipan, Mariana Islands, 96950.

Biographies of Members, House of Delegates

TOSIWO NAKAYAMA, PRESIDENT



Tosiwo Nakayama of Ulul, Truk, was born in 1931 on Pisaras Island in Namonuito Atoll. He attended Truk Intermediate School in 1948-49 and the Pacific Islands Central School in 1951-53. In 1955 he was awarded a Trust Territory scholarship which enabled him to study first at the University High School and then for two years at the

University of Hawaii. Upon his return from Hawaii in 1958, he became Supervisor of Adult Education. Subsequently, he was appointed Political and Economic Advisor to the District Administration. In 1964 he was appointed to the position of Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs, Truk.

Mr. Nakayama has been active in political life, both in his own district and at the territorial level. He has served in the Truk District Legislature as a member from Ulul and was President in 1960-61. He was elected to the Council of Micronesia in 1962 and 1963. In January 1965 he was elected to the House of Delegates, Congress of Micronesia. At the House of Delegates' organizational meeting he was elected its President.

In June 1961, Mr. Nakayama served as Micronesian Advisor to the United States Delegation to the United Nations Trusteeship Council. At the conclusion of the session, he returned to the Trust Territory through Europe and Asia.

He is a member of the Truk District Scholarship Committee, the Truk Review Advisory Board, the Truk District Recreational Committee, the Truk Board of Education, as well as numerous other boards and committees.

BAILEY OLTER, VICE-PRESIDENT



Bailey Olter was born on March 27, 1932, on Mokil Island, Ponape District. He received his early education at the Mokil Elementary School, the Ponape Teacher training School in 1948-49, and the Pacific Islands Teacher Training School at Truk in 1949-50.

Mr. Olter began his career in 1950 teaching

first at the Ponape Elementary School and later at the Intermediate School. In 1953 he was appointed Vice-Principal of the Ponape Intermediate School.

He was awarded a two-year Trust Territory Scholarship in education to the University of Hawaii in 1955. In 1957 he was chosen as a delegate to the first summer session Teaching of Science Institute held at the University of Hawaii. Upon his return to Ponape in 1957 he was appointed Principal of the Ponape Intermediate School.

In 1959 Mr. Olter received a one-year grant to the University of Hawaii for specialized study in the teaching of science given under the auspices of the National Science Foundation. In 1962, he was awarded an East-West Center Grant to the University of Hawaii which enabled him to graduate with a B.A. degree in Political Science in January 1965.

Upon his return to Ponape he taught for a while at the Pacific Islands Central School before being appointed to the position of Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs, Ponape. In May 1965 he was selected as the Micronesian Representative on the U. S. Delegation to the U. N. Trusteeship meeting held in New York.

Mr. Olter was elected to the Ponape Congress from Mokil Island in 1958 and was elected its President at its first session. In November 1958 he attended the Third Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner's Conference as a delegate from Ponape District.

In January 1965, Mr. Olter was elected to the House of Delegates of the Congress of Micronesia. His election was unique in that he campaigned and was elected from Hawaii where he was attending the University. At the House of Delegates organizational meeting, he was elected Vice-President.

Mr. Olter is a member of the Ponape Teachers' Association and the Ponape Education Association and has served as President of the latter.

ANDON AMARAICH. b. 1932 in Kitta Village, Ta Is.; Truk. Uanikar clan. Languages: English. Education: PICS, Truk 53-55; Col. of Guam. 60; Pub. Defender training sessions, Truk 58, Ponape 59, Saipan 64.

Career: elem. teacher, Truk 52-53; interpreter and jr. clerk, Truk 54; Asst. Clerk of Courts, Truk 55-58; Dist. Pub. Defender, Truk 58-present.

Public Offices: Congressman, Ta Is. 60-62; elect. Council of Micro. 63; elect. Delegate, Congress of Micro. 65.

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BIOGRAPHIES (Continued)

Other activities: Bd. of Dir., Truk Co-op; Chairman, Bd. of Educ., Truk; President, Truk Dist. Bar Assn.; In 62 toured the United States under a "Leader Grant."

Major Conferences: UN Trusteeship Council, New York 62.

Travel: United States.

OLYMPIO T. BORJA. b. 1930 in Garapan, Saipan, Marianas. Languages: English, Japanese. **Education:** Elem. sch., Guam 48-49; adult educ. courses 46 & 47; Sydney U., Australia 53-54; correspondence course, Blackstone Sch. of Law 55-57. **Career:** Insular Constabulary, Saipan 49-50; Clerk of Courts, Saipan 50-56; Econ. Development Off. Marianas Dist. 62-present.

Public Offices: elect. to Saipan Municipal Legis. 56-63; acting Mayor, Saipan 62; app. Assoc. Judge, Mariana Is. Dist. Court 62-63; resigned; elect. Mariana Is. Dist. Legis. 63-64; served as President, resigned; elect. Delegate, Congress of Micro. 65.

Other activities: Bd. of Dir., Saipan Shipping Co.; Bd. of Dir., Micro. Construction Co.; Bd. of Dir., Northern Marianas Development Co.; member, Land Advisory Board, Mariana Is. Dist. Housing Authority, Dist. Scholarship Board, Saipan Chamber of Commerce, Saipan Territorial Party, others.

Travel: Australia.

JOSE R. CRUZ. b. in Garapan, Saipan, Marianas. Languages: English.

Education: elem. sch., Guam; Metropolitan High Sch., Los Angeles, Cal. 51; Harbor Col. Wilmington, Cal. 52.

Career: editor-publisher, Micronesia Times.

Public Offices: Sec., Saipan Legis. 58; member, Saipan Legis. 62; elect. Delegate, Congress of Micro. 65.

AMATA KABUA. b. 1928 in Jabor, Jaluit, Marshalls.

Education: Maunaulu Community Col., Hawaii, A.A. 55.

Career: teacher, Majuro Elem. Sch. 46; teacher, inter. sch. 48-49; Asst. Supt. of Schools 49-51; Supt. of Schools 51-53. President-Manager, Marshall Is. Import-Export Co. 58-present.

Public Offices: member, House of Iroij, Marshall Is. Congress 56-present, served as Treas., Vice-President; elect. Delegate, Congress of Micro. 65.

Other activities: first Micro. member of Copra Stabilization Board 57.

Other: In October 63 attended the first meeting of the newly established Advisory Council for the Gilbert and Ellice Is. Colony.

Major Conferences: Inter-Dist. Congress 56 & 58; Council of Micro. 63.

Travel: Hawaii, Gilbert & Ellice Is., United States.

ISAAC LANWI. b. 1919 in Ebon, Marshalls. **Education:** Naval Med. Sch., Guam; med. training, Hilo, Hawaii.

Career: Asst. Director of Pub. Health, Marshall Is. Dist., eye specialist.

Public Offices: member, Marshall Is. Dist. Congress; elect. Delegate, Congress of Micro. 65.

JOHN O. NGIRAKED. b. 1932 in Ngiwal, Palau. Udes clan. Languages: Japanese, English.

Education: George Washington High School, Guam 53-55.

Career: senior clerk, Palau Admin. 51-53; senior interpreter and translator 55-56; Dist. Prosecutor 58-61; law clerk, Office of Attorney General 62-present.

Public Offices: app. Palau Dist. Advisory Council 55-56; elect. Delegate, Congress of Micro. 65.

Address: Saipan, Mariana Islands.

FRANCIS NUUAN. b. 1936 in Aff, Tomil, Yap. Rachlang clan. Languages: English.

Education: PICS 53-55; U. of Hawaii 56-59.

Career: Principal, Gaanelay Sch., 55-56; Supervisor of Teacher Educ. 59-64; Polit. and Econ. Advisor Yap Dist. 64; Treasurer, Yap Islands Congress, 64-present.

Public Offices: elect. Delegate, Congress of Micro. 65.

Other activities: member, Young Men's Organization Yapese Employees' Club; Tomil Young Men's Organization; Bd. of Educ.; Bd. of Dir. S.E.A. Credit Union.

Major Conferences: Inter-Dist. Advisory Council 61; Council of Micro. 63; Copra Stabilization Board 64.

Travel: Hawaii.

ELIUUEL D. PRETRICK. b. 1931 in Kiti, Ponape.

Education: Naval Med. Sch., Guam 48-51; Central Med. Sch., Fiji 51-54; intern, Yap Hosp. 54; advanced training, Hilo Hosp., Hawaii 58-59.

Career: Asst. Dist. Director of Med. Services 59-present.

Public Offices: elect. Delegate, Congress of Micro. 65.

Major Conferences: Processing Youth Conf., SPC.

Travel: Fiji, New Caledonia.

JOSEPH TAMAG. b. 1926 in Adbuwe, Weloy, Yap. Ngolog clan. Languages: Japanese, English.

Education: PITTS, Guam 46; PICS, Truk, summer sessions 48-51; Dietz Commercial Sch., Hawaii 52-54.

Career: teacher 47-51; Educ. Sec., Yap Trading Co. 53-present.

Public Offices: member, Yap Is. Congress 60-64; served as Vice Speaker; elect. Delegate, Congress of Micro. 65.

Other: Studied co-op. and community development in Puerto Rico, Jamaica and United States in 59 under UN fellowship.

Major Conferences: Inter-Dist. Advisory Committee 59-60; Council of Micro. 61-63.

Travel: Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, U. S.

ROMAN TMETUHL. b. 1926 in Airai, Palau. Eloklsmech clan. Languages: Japanese, English.

Education: George Washington High School, Guam. graduated 50; studied social work and law, U. of Philippines 53.

Career: translator-interpreter 50-52; Dist. Rep. Pub. Defender and Counselor 52-57; admin. asst. to Chief Justice 57-present.

Public Offices: member, Palau Congress, served as President; elect. Delegate, Congress of Micro. 65.

Other activities: member, Palau Youth Assn., Koror Youth Assn.

Major Conferences: Inter-Dist. Advisory Council; Council of Micro. 63; SPC Conf., New Caledonia 53.

Travel: Philippines, New Caledonia.

Biographies of Members, General Assembly

DWIGHT HEINE, SPEAKER



Dwight Heine was born October 12, 1919, on Aur Atoll, Marshall Islands. His early education was received at mission schools in Jaluit, Marshalls, and Kusaie, Ponape. From 1948 to 1950 he attended the University of Hawaii under a government scholarship. This was the first time a Micronesian was awarded a government scholar-

ship to study abroad. In 1953 he was awarded a UNESCO Fellowship and studied public school administration in Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand, and Western Samoa.

In 1957 he received a one-year Trust Territory scholarship for further education at the University of Hawaii. In 1958, a John Hay Whitney Opportunity Fellowship enabled him to complete his academic work for a B. A. in education.

Mr. Heine was on Ebon Island in 1944, when the American marines landed and approached him with his first job offer with the American Government. He has been employed in Government ever since. One might even say that he is the oldest employee of government in the Trust Territory.

His first job with the Marines was as leader of a guerilla band. During 1944-45, Mr. Heine and other Marshallese scouts approached Japanese-occupied islands by night in canoes, went ashore, mixed with the local population, captured key Japanese and returned to a rendezvous ship with the captives and Marshallese inhabitants of the islands they had persuaded to leave.

When the war ended, Mr. Heine was appointed Advisor on Education to the Naval Government. From 1946-1955 he was Superintendent of Elementary Schools. From 1955-1965 he was Educational Administrator of the Marshall Islands District, except during those period he was attending school. In August 1965 he was appointed District Administrator of the Marshall Islands District. He is the first Micronesian ever to be appointed to this position. He will resign from the Congress upon assumption of his duties in September.

Mr. Heine has had a long and active career in public office. From 1948 to 1951 he was appointed District Judge. From 1951 to 1964 he was elected a member of the Marshall Islands Congress from Ebon, and served as President. In 1960 he represented the Marshall Islands at the Inter-District Advisory Conference. From 1961-63 he was an elected member and Chairman of the Council of Micronesia. In January 1965, he was elected to the General Assembly, Congress of Micronesia, and subsequently elected its Speaker.

Mr. Heine has travelled extensively throughout the Pacific, to Japan, and to the United States. In 1954 he represented the people of the Marshall Islands at the United Nations, presenting a petition against the use of certain islands as atomic testing grounds. In 1959, he appeared again before the Trusteeship Council in a private capacity.

In 1962, he was appointed by President Kennedy as Special Ambassador to Western Samoa's Independence Celebration. In October 1963, he attended the first meeting of the newly-established Advisory Council for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony as official representative of the Trust Territory.

Mr. Heine was one of the active organizers of the Marshall Islands Import-Export Company which began as a lunch room for teachers in 1946 and has expanded into a quarter of a million dollar corporation.

PETRUS MAILO, VICE-SPEAKER



Chief Petrus was born December 27, 1903, on Moen Island, Truk District. He attended Protestant Mission School from 1912 to 1914 and in 1920 studied for a time in a mission seminary.

Chief Petrus began his business career in 1920 operating a trading boat for his father. In 1925 he worked for the Japanese Phosphate Company in Angaur, Palau Islands. From 1928 to 1935 he was associated with copra

(Continued on page 26)

ASSEMBLY (Continued)

buying and trading companies. He served as an agricultural supervisor and foreman of labor gangs from 1937 to 1945. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Truk Trading Company and served as President. He is noted for having brought stability and sound growth to this firm which has become one of the largest in the Territory.

Chief Petrus began his political career in 1918 when he became his father's (Chief Mailo) helper in various administrative tasks of the Chief of Moen. In 1930 Chief Petrus was elected to the Moen Village Council on which he served until 1944. In 1947 he was elected Chief Magistrate of Moen Island and has served continually since. (In 1965 the Moen Municipal Council voted to change the term "Magistrate" to "Mayor.") He represented Moen on the Truk District Legislature (formerly called the Truk Congress) from 1957 to 1963. He was elected its first President in 1957 and reelected President in 1959 and 1960.

Not only is Chief Petrus known as a leader in Truk District but also throughout Micronesia. He attended the Micronesian Leaders' Conference in 1949. He was a delegate to the Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner's Conferences in 1956, 1958 and 1959. In the first elections to the Congress of Micronesia, held in January 1965, he was elected to the General Assembly. At the organizational meeting of the General Assembly on July 12, he was elected Vice-Speaker of that House.

In 1965, Chief Petrus received a "Leader Grant" to tour the United States. During that visit, he attended the 1965 session of the United Nations Trusteeship Council held in New York.

Thomas Gladwin in his sketch "Petrus Mailo, Chief of Moen" (#1) says "Petrus Mailo is a man secure, and therefore humble, in the certainty of his own wisdom. He is a statesman, who, but for the setting and character of his tasks, could take his place among the historic molders of our common destiny."

1. From *In the Company of Man*, Joseph B. Casagrande ed., N. Y.: Harper and Bros., 1960.

BETHWEL HENRY, Legislative Secretary



Bethwel Henry was born March 3, 1934, in Mokil, Ponape. He received his elementary education in Japanese and American schools in Ponape. From 1951-53 he attended the Mid-Pacific Institute in Honolulu and in 1954-55 the Lahainaluna Technical High School in Maui, Hawaii. From 1955-59 he majored in government and public administration at the University of Hawaii. In 1957 he was the recipient of a John Hay Whitney Oppor-

tunity Fellowship. These Fellowships are granted to young men and women who show exceptional promise and have been prevented by race, cultural background or region of residence from fully developing their potentialities.

Mr. Henry has worked for the Trust Territory Government, with time out for school, since 1953.

Since 1959, he has been a teacher at the Pacific Islands Central School, now known as the Ponape High School.

In 1959, Mr. Henry was appointed Advisor to the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations Trusteeship Council meeting.

He has been active in the political life of his district and also of the Trust Territory. He has been a member of the Ponape District Legislature since 1959, served as president from 1959-1962 and as vice-speaker since 1962. In 1963 he was appointed chairman of the political development committee of the legislature.

On the Territory level he served as a member of the Inter-District Advisory Committee which met in Guam in 1959. In January 1965 he was unopposed in his bid for a seat in the General Assembly, Congress of Micronesia. At the organizational meeting of the General Assembly he was elected its Legislative Secretary. This position is vital to the operation of the General Assembly as the Legislative Secretary acts as floor leader during its sessions, proposes routine motions which contribute to the orderly and speedy conduct of business, and acts as floor manager in aid of the adoption of a bill or resolution when another member does not assume this task.

ATLAN ANIEN. b. 1924 in Majkin, Namu, Marshalls. Ra-Aur clan. Title: Alap. Languages: Japanese and English.

Education: Goshen Col. Indiana 55-57, A.A. Political Science.

Career: teacher 46-53; Supt. of Elem. Schools 53-55 and 57-59; Sec., Marshall Is. Congress 61-.....

Public Offices: Sec., D-U-D Council 54-55; elect. Marshall Is. Congress 49-64, served as Speaker, Sec.; elect. Assemblyman Congress of Micro. 65.

Major Conferences: Inter-District Advisory Council, Guam 57 & 58.

Travel: United States, Hawaii.

MITARO DANIS. b. 1936 in Udot, Truk. **Education:** PICS 53-55; summer session, Guam 61; Prosecutor training 62.

Career: clerk, Constabulary 55-57; investigator, Police Dept. 57-59; Dist. Prosecutor 59-61; Land Title Off. 61-.....

Public Offices: app. Dist. Legis. 62; Council of Micro. 62 & 63; elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.

Other: member, Truk Bar Assn.

SOUKICHI FRITZ. b. 1930 in Kuchua, Dublon Is., Truk. Rak clan. Languages: English.

Education: PITTS, Guam 47-48; U. of Hawaii 57-59. **Career:** clerk, Is. Affairs 48-49; Clerk of Courts & Admin. Asst. to Chief Justice 50-64; Presiding

(Continued on next page)

BIOGRAPHIES (Continued)

Judge, Dist. Court 64-.....

Public Offices: elect. Congressman, Kutu Is. 62-64; elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.

Other activities: member, Truk Congress Hold-Over Committee 62-64; Bd. of Educ. 62-present; Liquor Control Board 62-present; Treas., Truk Dist. Bar Assn.

Major Conferences: Inter-District Advisory Committee 57.

Travel: Hawaii.

NAMO HERMIOS. b. 1928 in Torwa, Maloelap Atoll, Marshalls.

Education: teacher training sch., Uliga 47-48.

Career: elem. teacher 48-51; asst. accountant.

Public Offices: elect. Marshall Is. Congress 62-64;

elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.

Other activities: Bd. of Dir., MIECO.

Major Conferences: Inter-Dist. Micro. Conference, Guam 56.

MAX IRIARTE. b. 1911 in Kolonia, Ponape. Title: Nanmwarki of Net Municipality.

Education: high sch., Saitamaki, Japan, 23-26; training in copra handling, export-import, Tokyo 34 & 35.

Career: teacher, elem. sch. Kiti 28-29; court interpreter 28-32; copra export 34-35; assoc. with Jap. Export Co. 35-45; businessman.

Public Offices: elect. Chairman, Noble House, Ponape Is. Congress; app. & elect. Chief Magistrate, Net 45-present; elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.

Other activities: member, Ponape District Advisory Board.

Major Conferences: delegate, Inter-District Micro. Leaders Conference, Guam 46.

Travel: Japan.

SMART LAMPSON. b. in Nama, Truk.

Education: PITTS 48-50; studied business admin. Guam 60-61.

Career: teacher, elem. sch. 50-52; Dist. Rep. of Pub. Defender 52-57; general manager, Nama Trading Co. 54-64.

Public Offices: elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.

Major Conferences: Charter Conference, Guam 1956.

BENJAMIN T. MANGLONA. b. 1938 in Tatacho Village, Rota, Marianas. Languages: English.

Education: PICS, Truk 54-57; Surveyor's sch. Palau 57.

Career: jr. engineering aid, Rota Dist. Admin. 57; senior engineering aid 58; supervising engineer 58-59; asst. surveyor and cartographic engineer 59-present.

Public Offices: elect. Mariana Is. Dist. Legis. 63; elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.

MANUEL D. MUNA. b. 1936 in Garapan, Saipan, Marianas.

Education: Saipan Inter. Sch. 51-52.

Career: supercargoman, M/V HOPE 52-54; helper trainee Saipan Communication Station 54-56; Pub. Works Dept. 56-60; employee, station hosp. 60-62;

jr. radio operator, Mariana Dist. Communication Station 62-present.

Public Offices: elect. Saipan Municipal Legis. 64; elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.

SADANG NGIRAEHERANG. b. 1925 in Chol Village, Ngaraard, Palau. Languages: Japanese and English.

Education: PITTS 46-48; U. of Hawaii 56-58.

Career: teacher 48-51; Vice-Principal, Palau Inter-Sch. 51-53; Principal, Palau Inter. Sch. 53-56; Supt. of Elem. Schools 58-59; Supervisor of Adult Educ. 59-61; Principal, Palau Inter. Sch. 61-63; Vice Principal, Palau High Sch. 63-present.

Public Offices: app. Palau Council 58; elect. Koror Municipal Council 64; elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.

Other activities: member, Copra Stabilization Board 61-62; member, Dist. Scholarship Committee, Bd. of Educ. 58-present; member, Palau Youth Assn.

Travel: Hawaii.

CHUTOMU NIMWES. b. 1933 in Fason, Tol Is., Truk. Wito clan. Languages: Japanese, English.

Education: PITTS, Truk 49-51; PICS, Truk 57-58; Col. of Guam 58; U. of Hawaii 58-60.

Career: Land & Claims interpreter 51; teacher 55-57; field asst. 58; principal clerk 60; Asst. Supt. of Elem. Schools 60-64; Asst. Educ. Administrator 64-present.

Public Offices: elect. Truk Dist. Legis. 61-64; elect. Municipal Council 61-64; elect. Village Chief 60-65; elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.

Other activities: Bd. of Educ. 61-63; member, Alcoholic Beverage Control Board 61-65.

Travel: Hawaii.

OLTER KOOLE PAUL. b. 1932 in Toamoaroahlong, Kiti, Ponape.

Education: Central Med. Sch., Fiji 51-54; graduated dentistry; intern, Ponape Dental Dept. 54-58; advanced training, Naval Dental Clinic, Guam 56; Michigan U. Dental Dept. 61.

Career: dental off. 58-61; Dist. Director of Dental Services 61-present.

Public Offices: elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.

Travel: Fiji, U. S.

ELIAS M. ROBERT. b. 1931 in Pingelap Atoll, Ponape. Dipwin wai clan. Languages: Ponapean, English, Mokilese, Kusaiean, Nukuoroan.

Education: U. of Hawaii 56-59 & 61-63, B. E. elem. education.

Public Offices: member, Ponape Dist. Legis.; elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.

Other activities: Ponape Educ. Assn.

Travel: Hawaii, Japan.

JOHN RUGULMAR. b. 1935 in Mogmog, Ulithi, Yap. Languages: English.

Education: summer session, College of Guam; eleven teacher training summer sessions; evening classes, 3 years.

Career: teacher, elem. & jr. high sch.; interpreter & translator.

Public Offices: elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.

(Continued on next page)

ASSEMBLY (Continued)

JUAN A. SABLAN. b. 1936 in Songsong, Rota, Marianas. Languages: Japanese, English.
Education: PICS 52-54.
Career: clerical asst., Navy Admin. 53; cashier-agent, Navy Admin. 54-55; fiscal admin. asst., Navy Admin. 55-62; acting manager, T. T. Community Store 62; account clerk, T. T. Hdqrs. 62-63; Asst. Budget Off., T. T. Hdqrs. 63-65.
Public Offices: elect Saipan Municipal Congress 63-65; elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.
Other activities: Chairman, Dist. Bd. of Educ. 62; Chairman, Saipan Democratic Party.
Address: Saipan, Mariana Is.

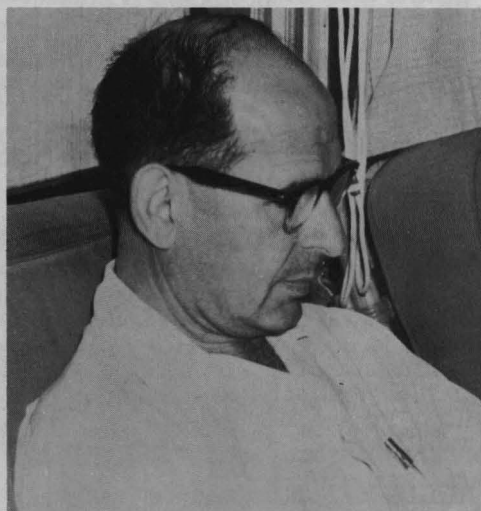
LAZARUS EITARO SALII. b. 1936 in Angaur, Palau. Bliub clan. Languages: English.
Education: U. of Hawaii, B.A. polit. science 61.
Career: jr. clerk 56-57; translator-interpreter 57; Polit. Affairs Off. 61-63; Sec., Palau Legis. 64-present.
Public Offices: elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.
Other activities: member, Ngarabelod Club.
Major Conferences: Council of Micro. 62; National Legis. Conf. Hawaii 63.
Travel: Hawaii.

HENRY SAMUEL. b. 1924 in Laura, Majuro, Marshalls. Ranno clan. Title: Iroij-Erik. Languages: English, Japanese.
Education: med. sch., U. S. Navy 48-50; Central Med. Sch., Fiji 51-52.
Career: coordinator for yaws eradication, Laura

44-45; interpreter 45-46; health aid 46-48; senior med. off. 52-present.
Public Offices: elect. Marshall Is. Congress 53-64; elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.
Other activities: one of the founder-owners of Is. Transport Co.; Bd. of Dir., Marshall Is. Credit Union.
Major Conferences: rep. Marshalls Dist. at Inter-District Advisory Committee 59 & 61.

JACOB SAWAICHI. b. 1931 in Ngehesar Village, Palau. Languages: English, Japanese.
Education: PITTS, Truk 49-51; George Washington High School, Guam 51-53, graduated; studied business admin., U. of Hawaii 55-57.
Career: sec., Pub. Works Dept. 53-54; teacher, Palau Inter. Sch. 54-55; clerk, Western Caroline Trading Co. 57-58; import manager, Western Caroline Trading Co. 58-60; manager, Western Caroline Trading Co. Food Center 60-64; manager, Western Caroline Trading Co. 64-present.
Public Offices: elect. Koror Municipal Council 63; Vice-Speaker, Palau Legis.; elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.
Other activities: member, Progressive Party.

LUKE M. TMAN. b. 1938 in Ngeremlengui, Palau. Rak (Yap) clan. Languages: Japanese, English.
Education: PICS, Truk 56-59; Col. of Guam 59-61.
Career: senior observer, U. S. Weather Bureau 54-56; clerk, Yap Trading Co. 59; editorial asst., Information Office, T.T. Hdqrs. 62-present.
Public Offices: elect. Assemblyman, Congress of Micro. 65.
Address: Saipan, Mariana Islands.



NORMAN MELLER, the man who was responsible for launching the first session of the Congress of Micronesia.

Thomas P. Gill leading a discussion group during the pre-Congress conference.



WELCOME HOME !



CONGRESSMEN GET WARM WELCOME HOME — Returning home from the first session, the eastern contingent, led by President Nakayama and Vice-Speaker Mailo, receives a warm "welcome home" at the Truk Airport.

SPEAKER HEINE confers with Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft during a recess.



THREE-MAN DRAFTING COMMITTEE which proposed two alternative proposals to the Council of Micronesia. From left: Leo A. Falcam, former Assistant Political Affairs Officer on the Headquarters Staff; Tosiwo Nakayama, chairman of the committee; Joseph Tamag, Yap; and Vicente N. Santos, Marianas.

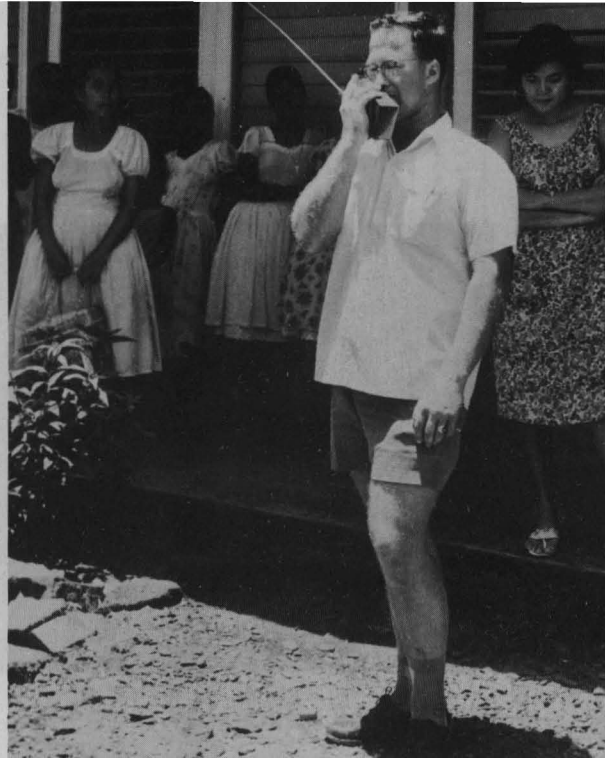


THE LAST COUNCIL OF MICRONESIA that recommended the creation of a bicameral territorial legislature. From left to right: David Ramarui, Palau, vice-chairman; Mateo Masga (Rota), Marianas, interpreter; Edwel Santos, Ponape, interpreter; Dwight Heine, Marshalls, chairman; Melchor Mendiola (Rota), Marianas; George Milner, Office of Territories; Vicente N. Santos; John E. deYoung, then Program Officer; Joab Sighra, Ponape; Andon Amaraich, Truk; Carlos Fong, Yap, interpreter; Amata Kabua, Marshalls; Tosiwo Nakayama, Truk; Francis Nuuan, Yap; Belarmino Hethy, Yap; Roman Tmetuchi, Palau. Heine, Amaraich, Kabua, Nakayama, Nuuan, and Tmetuchi were elected from their respective districts to the newly established Congress of Micronesia. Not in photo: Heinrich Iriarte, Ponape.



A Glimpse at Truk

RAYMOND BOUCHER, Supervising Principal of Namoneas area, Truk, communicates with teachers from other islands with a 'walkie-talkie.' The device is also used for calling medical team in case of medical emergency.



OLD SCHOOLS are rapidly being replaced by new classrooms under construction throughout the Territory. Here, Trukese workers are busy building a new school for their children. More than 250 new classrooms have been built in the Territory, and still more are scheduled for construction this year.



TEAMS with their colorful banners take their places in the field ready to compete in various field events during Moen Charter Day, August 24.



THE THRONG attentively listens as Petrus Mailo, Mayor of Moen, speaks during Charter Day. Mailo is also Vice Speaker of the Congress of Micronesia.



A CONTESTANT clears the bar in a high-jump competition as sports officials watch.

First Law: PUBLIC LAW 1-1



THE MICRONESIAN IDENTITY

"Official Territorial Flag"

CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA

PUBLIC LAW 1-1
(A. B. No. 3, A. D. 2)

GENERAL SESSION, 1965

AN ACT

Adopting an official flag of Micronesia and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA:

Section 1. Flag of Micronesia. There shall be and there is hereby adopted an official Territorial flag of Micronesia, which shall consist of a circle of six white stars centered on a field of blue. The width of the flag of Micronesia shall bear a ratio to its length of 1 to 1.9, and the width of the flag to the width of a star the ratio of 5 to 1. The flag may be reproduced for unofficial purposes with different dimensions.

Section 2. Flag of Micronesia display. The flag of Micronesia shall be displayed in the open only from sunrise until sunset and during such hours shall be displayed only on buildings, flagstaffs, or halyards.

The flag of Micronesia shall be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

When the flag of Micronesia is flown or displayed together with the flag of the United States on separate masts or staffs, it shall be flown or displayed at approximately the same level with that of the United States flag, provided that the flag of Micronesia shall occupy a position left of the flag of the United States, when looking out from the building or platform. When the flag of Micronesia is flown or displayed with the flag of the United States on a single staff or halyard, the flag of Micronesia shall be flown or displayed below the United States flag. When the flag of Micronesia is flown or displayed together with the flags of the United States and the United Nations on separate masts or staffs, the three flags shall be flown or displayed at approximately the same level in the following manner of positions: the flag of the United States shall occupy the right-hand position; the flag of Micronesia shall occupy the center position; and the flag of the United Nations shall occupy the left-hand position when looking out from the building or platform. When the flag of the United States is flown or displayed above or higher than the flags of Micronesia and the United Nations, the flag of Micronesia shall occupy the right-hand position in relation to the flag of the United States when looking forward from the building or platform. The flag of the United States may be flown or displayed above or higher than the flag of Micronesia, but on no account may the flag of Micronesia be flown or displayed above the United States flag; nor may the flag of the United Nations be flown or displayed above or higher than the flag of Micronesia, or vice versa.

When the flag of Micronesia is flown alone at such time as by official order the flag of the United States is being flown at half mast, the flag of Micronesia shall also be flown at half mast.

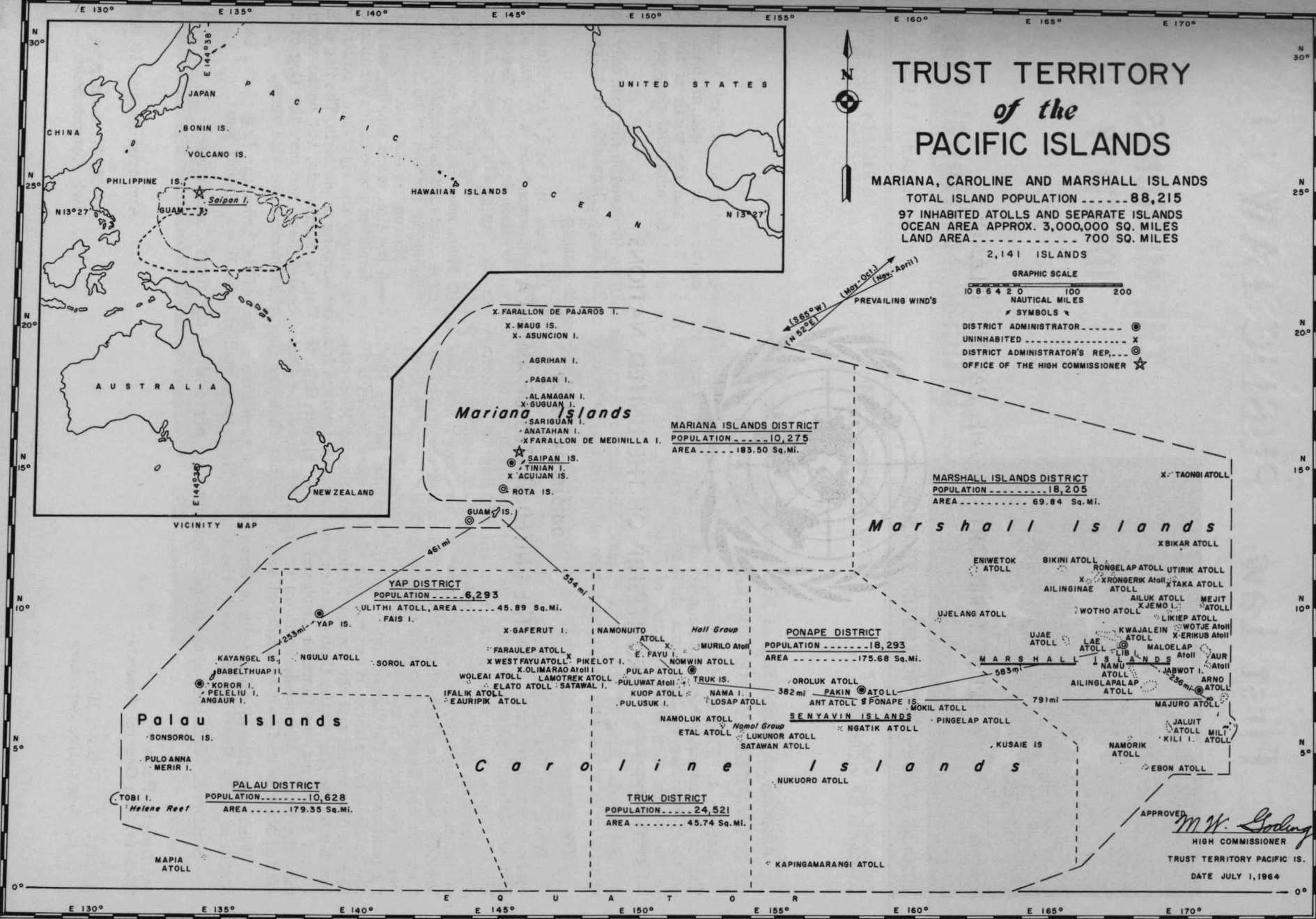
Section 3. This Act shall take effect upon its approval by the High Commissioner.

/s/ Dwight Heine
Speaker, The General Assembly

Approved August 19, 1965

Attest: /s/ Bethwel Henry
Legislative Secretary

/s/ M. W. Goding
High Commissioner



TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS



TRUSTEESHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS

administered by
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA