

The Micro Scope

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Saipan, Mariana Islands

July 7, 1967



CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE IN SAIPAN

CLOSING STATEMENT
BY SENATOR KABUA

Closing Statement to the United Nations
Trusteeship Council by Senator Amata Kabua,
Congress of Micronesia, June 15, 1967.

* * * * *

Madam President, Distinguished Members of
the United Nations Trusteeship Council:

First, we wish to convey to you the grati-
tude of the people of Micronesia for the
honor given them to have the last United
Nations Visiting Mission in Micronesia.
We want to extend also our thanks from the
Congress of Micronesia to the distinguished
members of the august body for their keen
interests and diligent assistance in the
promotion of the welfare of the people of
Micronesia.

We would like, also, to say that we are
deeply grateful to the Administering Au-
thority for its dedicated efforts in the
advancement and care of the people of
Micronesia, and to express our sincere ap-
preciation to the people of the United
States of America for the support they
have generously given to us during the
past twenty years.

We have great confidence that the Adminis-
tering Authority and the High Commissioner
will sympathize with our urgent need for
economic development and for improved
transportation in the Trust Territory, and
will expedite ways and means to meet it.
We are sure that they are aware of the
need of increasing the participation of
Micronesians in responsible government
posts and of other essential developments
which will help the people moving toward
attainment of self-sufficiency and self-
reliance. We believe that we should not
always be a heavy burden on the Adminis-
tering Authority and must also do our part
to help in the advancement of our islands.

The Congress of Micronesia in its endeavor
to work toward attainment of a future po-
litical status for Micronesia will certainly
appreciate receiving pertinent aids and
information from the Administering Author-
ity and the United Nations which will help
prepare the people for their important de-
cisions in the future.

Lastly, on behalf of my colleague, I wish
to extend our deepest gratitude for the
honor and privilege given to us to partici-
pate in the session of the Council, and to
have the pleasure of getting acquainted
with its distinguished members.

Thank you, Madam President.

MICRONESIAN DAY PROCLAIMED

Saipan (Trust Territory Press Release) --
Deputy High Commissioner Martin P. Mangan
has declared July 12 a holiday for all per-
sons within the Trust Territory of the
Pacific Islands.

This is in accordance with Public Law No.
1-2, enacted by the Congress of Micronesia,
First Regular Session, 1965, designating
the twelfth day of July as Micronesia Day,
commemorating the inauguration of the Con-
gress of Micronesia, to be observed by
Micronesian citizens and non-citizens alike
throughout the Trust Territory as a nation-
al holiday.

In his proclamation, Mr. Mangan stated that
in the public interest U.S. Civil Service
and other employees of the Trust Territory
Government may be relieved from work on
July 12, 1967, to participate in the observ-
ance of Micronesia Day. However, department
heads will assure that security and other
public service responsibilities are ful-
filled.

COVER: Congressmen from the six
 districts of the Trust Ter-
 ritory arrive in Saipan.

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CONGRESS OFFICIALS CALL PRE-SESSION

Saipan--Trust Territory Press Release
Senate President Tosiwo Nakayama and Speaker of the House of Representatives Bethwel Henry, Congress of Micronesia, have called for a pre-session conference to begin in Saipan on July 1, 1967. The joint announcement came after the Congress officials had concluded their meeting in Kolonia, Ponape, last week. The Third Regular Session of the Congress will convene on July 10, 1967.

Among the major items of the pre-session conference agenda, according to Legislative Council Kaleb Udai, are: organization of each House; discussion of the Congress of Micronesia budget for fiscal years 1968-69; and study of the proposed Trust Territory fiscal year 1969 budget before submission to the United States Congress. In addition, a proposed long range capital improvement program will be discussed. Congressmen will also meet informally with members of the Administration.

EDITORIALS

"The Washington Daily News" on King Hussein

Imagine any one three weeks ago having the nerve to forecast that an Arab ruler would have lunch at the White House this week.

But there he was yesterday, Young King Hussein of Jordan, talking with LBJ about next steps in the Middle East. King Hussein is a different breed from both the rabble-rousers in power in Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Algeria, and the complacent oil-rich sheik. Normally, he has minded his own business, tried to develop his poor country, and adopted a live-and-let live attitude toward Israel. Now, King Hussein is apparently torn between two alternatives. Should he stick it out with his Arab brothers and try to salvage what he can from the wreckage? Or should he try to accommodate with victorious Israel in hopes of recouping his losses and laying the basis for the durable peace he seems to favor deep down? The country that can do most to bring Jordan into a peaceful settlement, however, is not the U.S. but Israel. The surest way to drive King Hussein away is the annexation of old Jerusalem. It is unwise. It is a bad beginning. The Israelis will be not only alienating King Hussein, whom they may like to have around some day, but irritating others more powerful than the Jordanian monarch."

"The Evening Star" of Washington on The Middle East

"Secretary General U Thant's special report on the United Nations is primarily a detailed defense of his controversial withdrawal of the U.N. Emergency Force from the Gaza Strip and Sharm El Sheikh. But the most significant piece of news in the lengthy accounting has to do not so much with that decision as with Thant's fixing of responsibility for the immediate events that led to the Arab-Israeli war. His finger points quite directly to Gamal Abdel Nasser's Egypt. Thus, while it does not absolve Israel of blame or pass judgement on who fired the first shot, the report seems definitely to place the main onus on Cairo. These words pretty well undercut the effort to have the General Assembly enact the Kremlin's completely one-sided resolution directed wholly against the Israelis. Actually, although it may win the support of the majority, the Soviet resolution has no chance of being adopted by the necessary two-thirds of the Assembly's 122 members. An effort must therefore be made to work out some compromise formula that all sides will accept, however reluctantly, as a first step toward peace negotiations."

The Washington Daily News" on Vietnam

"One thing South Vietnam does not need in 1967 is a return to the mad months of 1964 when the nation's generals were playing musical chairs while the Viet Cong nearly grabbed the country. But it looks as though it could happen. First, General Ky, the Premier, and General Thieu, the Chief of State, have gone back on promises not to oppose each other in the September 3 election for President. Now comes a flap over General Duing Van Minh, the hero of the November, 1963 revolution that overthrew the late President Diem. Exiled to Bangkok by General Ky, General Thieu and their comrades 30 months ago, General Minh now wants to return to Saigon to run for President, too. Under the new constitution, General Minh is entitled to run. Though the Generals in power have no right to do so, they have forbade his return. What they know, of course, is that the affable six-footer is highly popular in South Vietnam and could be a strong candidate. If the election is to have a positive result toward winning the war, if South Vietnam's people are to have an elected government they can have confidence in, then the campaign must be fair and the election must be honest."

SUMMARY OF CLOSING SPEECH BY MR. NORWOOD

The Honorable William R. Norwood, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory returned July 3 from New York and meetings with the United Nations Trusteeship Council. Before leaving New York he talked to the Trusteeship Council saying that the meetings had made clearer the direction in which the Trust Territory must travel in order to make physical, economic and political advantages which will give the people assurance and freedom to go deeper into the twentieth century knowing that the future is for them to build as they wish.

The last United Nations Visiting Mission has reported on where Micronesia is today and how far it has to go. The United Nations were in agreement as to where Micronesia needs to go but discussed how fast the development should be.

Mr. Norwood said that all programs must work together. Health, education, economic development, transportation, communications, political and social development are all important in the months and years to come.

With a new Health Director, Mr. Norwood hopes that improvement in health standards and services will increase rapidly. \$5,600,000 has been budgeted to build on a new large central hospital, and to improve the equipment and teaching in all of the districts.

A survey is now being made on the educational system. More practical courses in vocational areas are needed and plans to build a new Polytechnic High School, are being made.

Almost \$2,000,000 will be spent on improving electric power and communications. Work is being done to make air service better.

Land ownership and use are important problems in Micronesia. Programs are being made to help plan the uses of available land.

Mr. Norwood indicated that the Nathan Report has been helpful in giving suggestions for economic development. A short summary of this report will be distributed in all the Districts to help the public understand what must be done to speed economic development. Some suggestions made by the Nathan Report are:

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NUCLEAR TREATY DISCUSSED

Washington--The United States and the Soviet Union have "mutually suggested" that proposed working for a nuclear nonproliferation treaty be presented at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, it was recently announced. The treaty would have the effect of stopping the spread of nuclear weapons.

The announcement also mentioned that this was just a mutual suggestion and the word agreement was not mentioned. The U.S. State Department Press Office said, "there is no agreement" yet between the two nuclear superpowers, who are co-chairman of the 17 nation Geneva Conference.

U.S. and Soviet diplomats have reached an understanding on wording of the proposed treaty, except for a clause on inspection procedures.

U.S. MAKES APPEAL TO ISRAEL

Washington--The United States recently served notice that it does not recognize Israel's action in asserting administrative control over old Jerusalem.

In the announcement, the White House made a public appeal to Israel to avoid any quick annexation of the old section of Jerusalem, seized from Jordan in the Middle East war.

In brief, the statement notified Israel that while she can expect U.S. help, the U.S. will not stand by and let Israel annex the old city of Jerusalem.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Washington--In the July 10th edition of Newsweek, it is reported that the United States is considering a regional economic development plan in the Middle East calling for the division of the waters of the Jordan River among Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel. The plan also calls for the Sea of Galilee to be used as a water bank for Jordan and Israel.

This plan is similar to one proposed in 1954 which was then rejected by the Arabs but this time the U.S. is believed to be sweetening the water with the promise of money.

OUR MICRONESIA AND ITS ECONOMY --- PART III by MARIANO W. CARLOS

This is the third and last in a series of articles written by Mariano W. Carlos giving his views on the economy of Micronesia. In the last article Mr. Carlos was talking about the profitability of each district specializing in the products which are most suited to a particular district. This would require that a system of trade be established so as to provide all of Micronesia with the necessary goods and services. In this week's article Mr. Mariano discusses specialization and trade further and summarizes his hopes for the future of Micronesia.

Here is an example of specialization and trade. If Saipan which is known to be a good cattle raising area specializes in cattle and Palau specializes in fish, and if both districts trade with one another both will gain. Assume that the cost of labor is measured by a man-hour, we can say that:

(Cost --- 10 man-hours to produce the following:)

Saipan:	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Fish</u>
	1000	500

In ten man-hours, Saipan can either produce 1,000 head of cattle or 500 fish. The cost, which is 10 man-hours, is the same for both products so if both products are produced they can be exchanged for one another --- 1,000 head of cattle for 500 fish or vice versa. The same thing is true on Palau.

(Cost --- 10 man-hours produce the following:)

Palau:	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Fish</u>
	400	1,100

Because of the same cost of production of cattle and fish, one can be exchanged for the other. Four hundred head of cattle can be exchanged for 1,100 fish or vice versa.

So far we have seen that with a local market on both districts cattle can be traded for fish or fish for cattle. Thus on Saipan 1,000 head of cattle can only be traded for 500 fish, and on Palau 1,100 fish can only be traded for 400 head of cattle. But if these two districts engage in specialization and trade -- that is, if Saipan will devote its efforts to raising cattle and Palau to catching fish and if they trade cattle for fish or fish for cattle both will gain. Saipan will get 1,100 fish for its 1,000 cattle which in her local market brings her only 500 fish. Palau will get 1,000 cattle for her 1,100 fish which before in her local market brings her only 400 cattle.

Our simple illustration shows that by specialization in certain products and trade between the islands we can raise our economy to higher standards and cut down on our imports and promote the exportation of some of our specialized products. Let me emphasize again that the illustration given does not mean that trade is possible only in between two districts. It can be carried on between our six districts or it can be carried on between islands in one district. We can use part of our specialized products to trade with foreign countries for imports or for money income. Export is a necessity, without it our economy cannot survive as I have pointed out earlier. Only by means of exports can we increase the money supply in Micronesia since we depend on a fixed budget from the United States Government. Sooner or later we will be on our own. Therefore, it is time now that we start to search for our own means of survival. At the present time I think the government should put protective tariffs on imports like canned fish in order to help our local fishermen.

We must cut down the outflow of money from Micronesia in order to give industries a chance to spring up. Having more industries means more employment; employment means better houses, better boats, better schools, and better islands. This we cannot achieve at the present time because the present economic situation does not permit it.

Our importation of beer is almost half of the annual import of the Trust Territory. It would help if we had our own brewery. It will be cheaper for us to import malts, hops and brew our own beer. It is something worth looking into. Having our brewery means more jobs for our people.

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Our Micronesian Economy - (continued)

In the past years it has been our policy to educate more white collar workers. I think that we should, at this time, put more emphasis on educating more technicians. We need more young men and women to be trained in many practical fields and obtain practical skills. If we were able to import from other countries, we should import technicians, scientists, and experienced businessmen as advisors. It will worth every dollar that Micronesia will spend on them.

Micronesia is not a poor country. Where in the world would you find people owning their own land and not worried about food shortage. The climate is good; the soil is rich in almost every part of Micronesia; and the ocean is full of fish. Yes, this is Micronesia---our Father Land.

Finally, let me say that for those of us in Micronesia, who by haste and by misinformation, would like to take a big step toward independence or self-government, let us rather be cautious at this present stage of Micronesian development. For those who want even bigger steps to incorporate Micronesia as a part of the islands of Hawaii, let me say in all sincerity that I am not prepared to betray my cause, my identity, my pride, and my country for the love of anticipated money and riches.

Micronesia is a testing ground for those who endeavor to endure the long hard tasks that lie ahead of us; if we can all endure the struggle and accomplish our tasks, then and only then, prosperity shall reign. Ours is the task; prosperity is for posterity.

NORWOOD -- (cont.)

Agricultural programs must change from experimenting with plants and animals to producing them for market. Farmers must be given advice and assistance.

Micronesia must develop its wealth in the sea. Fishing industries must be developed.

Mr. Norwood said: "The most important resource of Micronesia however, is the human resource, the people whose proud traditions and history reflect ample evidence of their courage and ability to cope with the limitations and challenges of their natural environment." He indicated that the time has come for Micronesians to take responsible jobs in administrative as well as legislative branches of the government. The ability of Micronesians to work in legislative positions has been shown by the Congress of Micronesia, and it is now time for qualified people to take part in the forming of the Trust Territory for their children and their children's children.

BASEBALL STANDINGS -- JULY 5, 1967

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Behind
Chicago	43	30	---
Detroit	40	34	3½
Boston	40	34	3½
Minnesota	40	34	3½
Cleveland	38	38	6½
California	39	40	7
Baltimore	36	39	8
New York	34	40	9½
Kansas City	34	43	11
Washington	32	44	12½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Behind
St. Louis	46	29	---
Chicago	46	29	---
Cincinnati	43	36	5
San Francisco	41	37	6½
Pittsburg	37	36	8
Atlanta	38	37	8
Philadelphia	36	38	9½
Los Angeles	33	43	13½
New York	28	45	17
Houston	29	47	17½