

HIGHLIGHTS

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS



July 1, 1977

NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER ARRIVES IN MICRONESIA

The new Trust Territory High Commissioner, Adrian Paul Winkel, and his wife, Isobel, arrived on Saipan Wednesday evening, June 29, from Washington via an Air Micronesia flight from Honolulu through the eastern districts.

Officials from the Trust Territory and the Northern Marianas governments were out at the Saipan airport to welcome the Winkels.

Winkel will take his oath of office from Under-Secretary of Interior James A. Joseph on July 9. Secretary Joseph and Ms. Ruth G. Van Cleve, Director of the Office of Territorial Affairs, will arrive on Saipan on July 8 for the ceremony.

Dignitaries from all districts, including members of the Congress of Micronesia, District Administrators, Speakers of the District Legislatures, ResCom Canham and his staff, traditional leaders and businessmen have been invited to attend the swearing-in ceremony. Dignitaries from both military and civilian communities on Guam have also been invited.

Winkel was appointed High Commissioner by President Carter last April. The appointment was approved by the U.S. Senate on May 26.

His most recent job was principal consultant to the U.S. House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. From 1971 to 1973 he served as an assistant to Congressman Phillip Burton (D-Calif.), a powerful figure in the U.S. Congress. Prior to that, Winkel was regional director of the U.S. Postal Service in Minneapolis from 1961 to 1969.

He served as Public Works Commissioner in St. Paul, Minnesota, from 1957-60. From 1955-57, he was an assistant to the Commissioner for Taxation in Minnesota. He also served as an administrative assistant to Congressman Eugene J. McCarthy from 1949-55. He taught at St. John's University from 1937-41, Marquette University High School in Milwaukee from 1943-47, and at St. Thomas College in St. Paul from 1947-49.

Winkel was once a member of the city council for St. Paul. He also served at one time as Chairman of the Minnesota Democratic Central Committee.

Winkel was born on April 19, 1915. He received a BA degree from St. John's University in Collegeville, Minnesota, in 1937. He did postgraduate studies at Notre Dame University from 1941-42.



HiCom Winkel signing a proclamation designating July 12 a national holiday for the Trust Territory. See page 11 for proclamation.

He is married to the former Isobel Browne, and they have six children.

The new HiCom is not new to Micronesia. He has visited Micronesia three times previously and has visited all the districts except the new district of Kosrae. His most recent visit was on May 23, when he arrived on Saipan following the roundtable talks in Honolulu for a brief orientation at Headquarters. He attended this year's Trusteeship Council's hearings on the U.S. administration of the Trust Territory.

Winkel said his administration will be "people-oriented." He will be "tough, demanding, but fair," the new HiCom said.

"I want to work with the people of Micronesia and the people in the Trust Territory Government to make the government as effective and as productive as possible in the service of the people of Micronesia," Winkel said.

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Trusteeship Council Hears Closing Statements on TT

The United Nations Trusteeship Council annual hearings on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the only remaining trust territory out of the eleven created after World War II, opened in New York on June 6.

Representatives from the Trust Territory Executive Branch, the Congress of Micronesia, and the Northern Marianas Government appeared before the Council.

Petitioners from Palau and the Marshalls also appeared before the Council. They included Anton DeBrum, Vice Chairman of the Marshall Islands Political Status Commission; Santos Olikong, Chairman of the Palau Special Committee on War Damage Claims Settlement; Senator Roman Tmetuchl, Chairman of the Palau Political Status Commission; and Moses Uludong, of the Tia Belud Movement in Palau. (Story on the presentations by these petitioners in this issue.)

The TT Administration was represented by High Commissioner Adrian Winkel. The Congress of Micronesia was represented by Senator Ambilos Iehsi and Representative Raymond Setik. The Northern Marianas Government was represented by Resident Commissioner Erwin D. Canham and Senator Olympio T. Borja.

The closing statements by HiCom Winkel, U.S. Representative to the Trusteeship Council Allard Lowenstein, and Senator Iehsi are printed below. (See the June 23rd special issue of *Highlights* for the opening statements.)

Winkel was ill on June 14, the closing date, so his statement was read to the Council by U.S. alternate representative John Kriendler.

HICOM WINKEL'S CLOSING STATEMENT:

"On behalf of the entire delegation from Micronesia, I wish to thank the members of the Trusteeship Council and the members of the Secretariat for the interest, the courtesy and the attention they have all extended to our reports and statements during the course of the last several days. We trust that the information we have given and the answers representatives have elicited from us by their questions will provide them with the necessary basis for the performance of their duties and responsibilities. On a personal basis, I particularly want to thank the members of the Council for the warm courtesy with which they have received me in this my first official appearance in the Council chamber and with which they kindly overlooked the short-comings of a new person in their midst. I know that I cannot and of course I do not expect to be so charitably received next year.

"Commencing my service as High Commissioner by participating in the Council's annual review of the administration of the Trust Territory gives me a real advantage in that it provides assurance, if any was needed, that I will approach my responsibilities with a sharp awareness of the close relationship between the people and institutions of the Trust Territory, the representatives of the United States Government and the United Nations. Certainly this is a tripartite relationship in which the responsibilities and rights of each of the three parts must

be observed if we are successfully to fulfil our mutual obligations.

"In speaking of our mutual obligations, I wish to refer to my response to the Soviet representative's question of last Friday concerning my views of the fundamental problems in connexion with the administration of the Trust Territory. The answer to that question is best framed within the context of the termination of the Trusteeship. What governmental structures and programmes will best serve the people of the Trust Territory after the termination of the Trusteeship? The answers to this question will have to come from the joint effort of all concerned, all three of the parties involved in this relationship. Already there are certain areas of consensus developing concerning the matter of governmental structure. It seems generally agreed that their Government as a whole is too large, too complex, too costly in terms of operational costs as compared with programme costs. The necessary dispersal of personnel and functions is also accompanied by a dispersal of the necessary accompanying authority to local levels.

"It also seems generally agreed that governmental programmatic emphasis must be on economic development together with the construction of the physical infrastructure which is essential to the carrying on of economic activity including transportation and communication facilities.

"In the service-oriented programme area there appears to be a prevailing opinion that education must be made more relevant to Micronesian cultural and economic needs, and that other non-income producing programme should be held within agreed upon limits.

"In addition, as has been mentioned previously, greater responsibilities will likewise devolve on all the institutions of government in the Trust Territory from the Washington level. The new Administration in Washington is firmly of the belief that the challenges of administration and policy development are best handled by the team in the Trust Territory. We welcome that view.

"I have described in very general terms the broad subject areas in which varying degrees of consensus have developed and some beginnings have been made. The real administrative test of these next years, therefore, will not be so much a question of what to do but rather a question of how to do it: how to carry out, how to achieve, to accomplish, how to finance, and so on. These are sometimes the more difficult questions.

"In her very perceptive statement of yesterday the representative of the United Kingdom referred to three major tasks to be completed by the end of the Trusteeship which were formulated last year by Mr. James Murray, the then representative of the United Kingdom. They were similar to those I have described above except that Mr. Murray referred also to the question of status. Miss Harden said yesterday,

'It would, I think, be true to say that none of the three major tasks outlined by Mr. Murray last year is near to being completed.' (T/PV. 1466, p. 13)

The United Kingdom representative also pointed out yesterday the problems of restructuring the Government before the future political structure has been agreed upon.

"In other words, administratively the Trust Territory Government at all levels and the people of the Trust Territory can best meet the test of the remaining years of the Trusteeship by doing those things that are necessary for the achievement of those objectives on which we are all more or less agreed. I do not like military analogies, but the job ahead seems to be best described by the term 'trench warfare', defined as progressing slowly but, it is to be hoped, surely.

"Because there was at yesterday's meeting of the Council a question about the administration of the Trusteeship which in part went unanswered, I should like to take advantage of this opportunity in the hope of providing some information about the matter.

"First, I should like to respond not as a Trust Territory official at this point but as a Congressional Staff Observer in the Trust Territory with no official administrative responsibility. In visits to all the districts, without making a point of looking for United Nations materials, I was nevertheless impressed by the fact that I constantly observed United Nations placards, booklets and so on on display in the schools and public buildings. I specifically recall hearing United Nations programme tapes on the radio in my motel room. I have read regular newspaper accounts of the observance of United Nations Day each year.

"Officially, I am informed that, as two examples of programmes, about 500 copies of the annual proceedings of the Trusteeship Council are distributed to all public officials, school libraries and local officials. The official United Nations copy of the Trusteeship Agreement is included in the regular education-for-self-government package widely distributed in the Trust Territory for use in the schools, teacher workshops and local leaders' conferences. Actually, summaries of the daily proceedings of these very Trusteeship Council meetings are broadcast every evening via satellite over the six radio stations of the Trust Territory.

"Again, Mr. President, we thank you and your colleagues for your kind consideration."

AMBASSADOR LOWENSTEIN'S CLOSING STATEMENT:

We are grateful for the statements made by the delegations of the other members of the Trusteeship Council and for the expressions of concern, advice, suggestions and insights provided by the petitioners and by the representatives of the Congress of Micronesia and the Legislature of the Northern Marianas.

The session that we are about to conclude, I think, has been noteworthy in the degree of agreement that exists as to what goals should motivate the Administering Authority and what goals we share for the peoples of Micronesia. I have been thinking, as I listened to and read the remarks made over the last few days, that Caesar's wife was extremely lucky that she was not an

Administering Authority, because I suspect that there could be no way that she could then have ever risen above suspicion, since Administering Authorities by definition must deal with normal understandable concerns about how they are discharging their functions. But it is clear, I think, to any fair-minded people who have watched the efforts of the President and of the representatives of the United States Government, that there is not only no spirit of colonialism residually present in the activities of the Administering Authority, but that there is in fact a very strong desire to achieve the precise reverse of what colonialism implies and of what its definition has conveyed throughout the years.

I should like to read out, as this session comes to a close, a statement worked out with the usual care and precision of the expert minds present in the United States delegation, those of Mr. Kriendler and Mr. Schiele and others, so that there is no confusion possible about what the position of the United States is on questions that have arisen. This statement represents the policy of the United States in the year ahead, and as such I shall simply read it out verbatim. It reads:

"The United States is particularly mindful of our continuing responsibilities with regard to the Territory. We appreciate the information and clarity of views presented by the petitioners and the Special Advisers from Congress of Micronesia on issues relating to the future political status of the Territory. The prepared statements and answers to questions before this Council point out in clear, realistic terms the complexities we face in reaching our mutual goal of full agreement regarding the future political status question. As President Carter stated in his message to the Micronesian representatives at the Honolulu Conference, 'Our goal is to define terms for our future association that will protect our respective interests, nurture our friendship, express the will of the people of Micronesia, and permit early termination of the Trusteeship status on a mutually agreeable basis.'

"We look forward to another series of informal multilateral and bilateral talks in the very near future, during which it is our intention to reach agreement with all parties concerning the manner in which we can best proceed with formal negotiations on the future status of the islands. We are hopeful that the Trust Territory participants will also be discussing further among themselves the nature and extent of the relationships they look forward to establishing with each other and with the United States in the post-Territory period.

"As I have stated before, the United States continues to believe that the mutual interests of the peoples of the Trust Territory and the United States will be best served if common ties are maintained among the districts of the Marshalls and Carolines. We believe it is primarily a Micronesian decision as to what precise form these common ties should take. But the United States intends to be responsible and responsive in working closely with the Congress of Micronesia and all the districts of the Territory to develop a practical and realistic format which can provide mutually beneficial relations between the

districts and at the same time protect the vital interests and concerns of each district.

"The United States intends to make every reasonable effort to find a mutually acceptable basis for terminating the Trusteeship Agreement by 1981. We are optimistic that, given mutual respect and a constructive spirit of 'flexibility, conciliation, and compromise', as urged by President Carter in his message to the Honolulu Conference, we can achieve this goal.

"We have taken note of the desire expressed during the session that the United States supplement its annual report to the Council and we will keep this in mind as developments unfold during the year. In that regard, I have brought with me copies of the final report of the Micronesian Claims Commission for the Secretariat and for each delegation.

"I should like to clarify also for the record my response to a question put to the United States delegation on 9 June concerning whether marine resources and United States assistance were discussed at the Round Table Conference in Honolulu. Concerning marine resources, the United States reaffirmed that we do not contest the fact that the full benefits from the marine resources off the coasts of Micronesia should accrue to the people of the Trust Territory and not to the United States. We also indicated our willingness to work with the Micronesians to establish jurisdiction over marine resources out to 200 miles, and to devise institutions for Micronesian management of these resources and ensure that benefits derived from their exploitation accrue to the Micronesian people. In this regard, it should be noted that the reasons for sustaining the veto of Congress of Micronesia Senate Bill No. 7-18 were stated in a letter from Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus to Acting High Commissioner J. Boyd Mackenzie, dated 5 May 1977. My delegation will provide a copy of this letter to the Secretariat for the information of the Council.

"Questions relating to funding were alluded to much more generally at Honolulu. It is our view that the manner in which United States assistance to Micronesia in the post-Trusteeship period is shared among the districts is primarily a matter for resolution by the Micronesians." I should like to welcome Senator Nick Bossy of the Micronesian Law of the Sea delegation who is here and to express our pleasure at having him with us.

The crowd is dwindling as we come to the end of our session, but the sense of community that has developed among those who have worked here during the past ten days is clear, and the hopefulness that that sense of community creates for progress towards these shared goals seems to me indisputable. I hope and believe, Mr. President, that the value of the work that you have done, that the Vice-President has done and that all the petitioners and representatives participating here have done will continue even without the incentive of that sense of community, since we are now scattered in distant places. But I hope that we shall have occasion to take counsel of one another again, because it seems to me that what has been begun so hopefully here ought not to be allowed to dissipate.

SENATOR IEHSI'S CLOSING STATEMENT:

In my closing statement before the Council today, I wish on behalf of my colleague Representative Setik to express his regrets at not being present. Congressman Setik had to leave in order to appear before the United States Senate Committee on the Interior to testify on a major authorization bill for the Trust Territory which concerns our annual funding levels, Micronesian war damage claims, Rongelap-Utirik compensation and other matters.

My remarks today will be brief, not because there is little to say but because some of our positions on important matters have already been stated during the question-and-answer period.

On behalf of Congressman Setik and myself I should like to offer our thanks for the kind remarks of the representative of the United Kingdom concerning the need to see that a basic infrastructure is in place to stimulate the capital investment that is so necessary to strengthen our economy prior to the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement.

I should also, on our behalf, like to thank the delegation for their comments on other areas of economic progress, and their expressions of concern regarding the need for reorganizing our Government. Many of those important steps, as has been noted in the past, were taken at the initiative and urging of the Congress of Micronesia. We promise to continue our initiatives in this area.

On the subject of war claims, I wish to state again the concern and desire of our people for an early and prompt resolution of that long outstanding issue. Fine points of international law and legal niceties aside, we feel that equity demands that Micronesians be justly and fully compensated for their meritorious claims.

Therefore, we are most encouraged by legislation pending before the United States Congress which intends fully to compensate awards under Title II and to pay 50 per cent of the remaining balance of the amount of the awards under Title I of the Micronesian Claims Act of 1971. We hope that by next year, we shall be able to report substantial progress on this issue.

At this time, I must also say it is gratifying to learn of the expressions of support from the delegations over the still unsettled Japan-Micronesia air route matter. After this meeting we intend to pursue the matter at the highest levels in Washington with representatives of the Administering Authority; likewise, we expect that the President of the Trusteeship Council will soon make strong representations to the appropriate authorities of the Government of Japan on our behalf.

An issue which is of concern not only to all the people in all districts of Micronesia but also to all Members of the United Nations is the law of the sea. Our presentation last year vigorously set forth our positions; we allude again to those positions. We also refer to our additional comments this year concerning our legislation vetoed by the Administering Authority. We reiterate that we are ready to sit down at any time, at any place to discuss the issue.

As to last year's session and the subsequent conclusions and recommendations contained in the Trusteeship Council's report to the Security Council, we are constrained to note that those recommendations fell somewhat more than short of our minimum expectations.

In this connexion, let me say that it is a Micronesian trait not only to consider what is said on an issue but also to consider what is not said. We had frankly hoped for somewhat more substantial support in this forum on our position about an issue which is perhaps more critical than that of the air route case.

We are likewise aware of the difficulty delegations of the Council individually might face in supporting our position in the Trusteeship Council, while as a matter of national policy having to espouse a different position outside this forum.

Consequently, I wish to suggest that the delegations of the Council give very serious consideration to consulting informally among themselves during the work of the Drafting Committee on the following possibility. We suggest that the Council, as a body, can give its strong support to the Micronesian position on the law of the sea. Certainly it is a subject on which there is unanimity throughout Micronesia. We believe that it is not beyond the wisdom and intellect of this Council to devise a means by which this could be done while, at the same time, not prejudicing the individual Members' instructions on this issue or the United Nations role as a sponsor of the Law of the Sea Conference.

In my opening statement at least two requests were made of the Council: one was for an appropriate United Nations agency to assist in developing an informational programme for the constitutional referendum and to monitor the efforts of the Task Force on Education for Self-Government; in the other we expressed interest in learning from the Council the extent to which Micronesians can be involved in the actual termination process of the Trusteeship Agreement.

Consequently, we hope the Drafting Committee will take special note of these requests, and we shall be interested in learning the Council's recommendations in this regard.

Furthermore, on the subject of termination, we note that it was stated in the Council last year by the former Director of the Office of Territorial Affairs, Mr. Fred Zeder, that the Trusteeship Agreement will end in 1981. From a review of some of the comments offered during our session this year, it would appear that the target date of 1981 has been accepted by many as a fixed date.

Although we should like the Trusteeship Agreement to end as soon as possible, we still believe that termination depends on the achievement of the goals set forth in the United Nations Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement, in other words, the attainment of self-government or independence. In sum, we believe that our achieving the goal should set the date; we do not believe that setting a date will necessarily result in our achieving the goal.

We do not believe that the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement is or should be dependent upon an arbitrary time-table that does not reflect the progressive development of our people towards the attainment of self-government or independence.

Rather than binding us to an arbitrary date, we believe that the year of the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement must take into account the resolution of the major issues of our times, as the representative of the United Kingdom said yesterday.

In this connexion, we believe there is still time to bring the initialled draft compact into conformity with the constitution. We believe there is still time to preserve Micronesian unity. We believe there is still time to propose amendments to the constitution and that it is possible to amend the constitution once adopted. We believe there is still time for the rule of law to prevail in Micronesia in a responsive and responsible fashion.

In closing, I wish to extend my gratitude to all those who participated in, and made contributions to, the forty-fourth session of the Council. I include of course yourself, Mr. President, and the other members of the Council, the members of the United States delegation, the petitioners and the very able and efficient secretariat. I say this not as a *pro forma* matter, but out of a sincere realization that we are all, essentially in our own ways, working towards the same goal.

In connexion with this, and at the risk of appearing contentious, I wish to offer a slightly different interpretation of the statue which stands across from us in this chamber. You, Mr. President, expressed the thought that the Council is represented in that statue by the wings of the bird, on which Micronesia might take flight.

For myself, I recall that the statue was mentioned in another context by one of the special advisers several years ago. If I recall correctly, his conclusion was that whether that young woman and the bird were to represent what could be for Micronesia or whether they were to remain simply frozen symbols of what might have been, would be in great part due to the success of this Council in dealing with Micronesia.

Let me offer a variation on these themes. Let us say then that the bird represents Micronesia, the last remaining Trusteeship and the only strategic one in the world. The young woman represents this Council — an interpretation which I believe, if the circumstances were right, might result in a tie vote in this chamber.

How well Micronesia is prepared to take flight will depend to a large degree on the ministrations of the Council. It will depend upon the care and concern, the wisdom and experience which the Council brings to bear upon the real needs and the hopes and aspirations of our people.

We have every reason to hope that some day, soon, the bird will indeed take flight, never to return. And while the bird's free and self-sufficient flight might be an occasion for sadness, it should also be a time for celebration; for it will mean that the young woman has performed her duties well, and will then retire to take her proper place in history.

Petitioners Appear Before Trusteeship Council

Petitioners from Palau and the Marshalls appeared before the recently-concluded Forty-fourth Session of the U.N. Trusteeship Council in New York. The petitioners included Santos Olikong, Chairman of the Palau Special Committee on War Damage Claims Settlement; Anton DeBrum, Vice Chairman of the Marshall Islands Political Status Commission; Senator Roman Tmetuchl, Chairman of the Palau Political Status Commission; and Moses Uludong, of the Tia Beluad Movement in Palau.

First to speak was Olikong. He noted that the Micronesian Claims Commission commenced its work in Micronesia in October 1972, and when it concluded its work on July 30, 1976, it had processed a total of 10,976 claims. The total monetary awards certified by the Commission under Title I totalled \$34,349,509, and the monetary awards certified under Title II totalled \$32,634,403.

"As a consequence, a considerable gap existed between awards made by the Commission under Titles I and II of the law and the respective amounts available in the Micronesian Claims Fund for payment of all the adjudicated claims," Olikong told the Council.

A sum of \$10 million, consisting of contributions from Japan and the United States, was authorized under Title I of U.S. Law 92-39 to be used to cover any claims adjudicated and awarded under that Title "covering loss of life, injury and damage to property suffered by the people of Micronesia during the war."

Title II of the same law authorized \$20 million to "cover Micronesian claims against the United States for bodily or material damaged caused to the Micronesians by the United States armed forces, civilians and military personnel and employees of the Trust Territory, including damage resulting from the acquisition, use or retention of land without compensation or against payment of inadequate amounts," Olikong said.

"In Palau District alone, my Committee has since then received over 1,000 claims that for one reason or another were not filed with the Micronesian Claims Commission. Our Committee is advised that over 150 claims have been filed with the War Claims Committee of the Northern Mariana Islands, claims that, again for one reason or another, did not get filed or registered with the Micronesian Claims Commission," Olikong pointed out.

"Similarly, our Committee is advised that many claims were not filed with the Commission in the other districts of the Trust Territory, and this fact prompted the Congress of Micronesia, during its last regular session in January of this year, to create a Joint Committee on Micronesian War Claims to work closely with committees of the district legislatures to settle finally and completely this long-standing and overriding public issue."

Olikong urged the Council to renew its representation to the governments of Japan and the United States for each to take prompt and appropriate measures to settle the remaining claims once and for all. He said that the claims are too small to be a source of irritations between Japan and the United States, but to the Micronesians, they do not consider the amounts to be too small as to be "easily overlooked or forgiven."

The next petitioner to speak was Anton DeBrum of the Marshalls. He told the Council that "the goal of a united Micronesia is neither desirable nor possible" in his district. "We are no longer willing to sacrifice our economic well being and our children's future to preserve the myth of Micronesian unity," DeBrum said, adding: "The Marshall Islands have made an irrevocable decision to achieve a political status separate and apart from the other island groups in the Trust Territory."

He said the Marshallese seriously question if any relationship short of "internationally recognized independence" will produce a workable relationship between the Marshall Islands and the United States.

DeBrum indicated that the Marshall Islands Political Status Commission on March 4, 1977, formally requested that the United States should enter into negotiations with it to establish self-government for the Marshall Islands, "separate and apart from the other island groups of the Trust Territory." He said that his commission has requested the U.S. to formally grant administrative separation of the Marshalls from the Trust Territory no later than January 1, 1978.

DeBrum told the Council that an island-wide referendum will be held in the Marshalls District on July 30, 1977, on this question: "Be it resolved that the Marshall Islands should pursue their future political status separate and apart from the other districts of the Trust Territory."

With regard to the referendum, DeBrum requested that the United Naitons send its representatives to supervise and observe the voting.

The concept of Micronesian unity was also attacked by Senator Tmetuchl of Palau. He said that there was a split between the Congress of Micronesia and Palau over the concept of unity which can never be resolved if the Congress continues to assume negotiating responsibilities for Palau in political and economic affairs.

He said that Palau would like to "negotiate its own political status and future separately from the remainder of Micronesia," adding that Palau always has taken the lead in urging some form of unity, but one based on the district's separate needs.

"But", Tmetuchl continued, "Palau is absolutely opposed to the repressive form of unity, adamantly insisted upon by the leadership of the Congress of Micronesia."

Tmetuchl told the Council: "To achieve total independence is our ultimate goal; however we will still need technical and financial assistance after the take-off point. I do not know how long it will take but, again, our ultimate goal is total independence."

Palau's desire to seek its own political status, Tmetuchl said, "did not reflect any hostility to or distrust of other Micronesians or their leaders who, we hope, remain our brothers."

In regards to the all Micronesia conference proposed by the leadership of the Congress at the recent Honolulu "roundtable" talks, Tmetuchl said that Palau has accepted the invitation so that Micronesians can work out their relationship in an "orderly and responsible way."

Moses Uludong said that there are two most urgent problems in Micronesia today "The first, and most significant, is the status issue, though I prefer to call it the national liberation issue. The second is economic development, and more particularly, the proposed oil super-port for Palau."

Uludong said that "self-government" must be given to Palau and the Marshalls "within one year." "You may ask me why I have said one year. This is the reason: We want to rule ourselves and we cannot wait any longer." He said that territorial integrity must start at the district level.

Regarding economic development, he said that he shares the concern of Palau High Chief Yutaka Gibbons,

who spoke against the construction of the super-port at the last year's session of the Council. Uludong urged that the "construction of that so-called super-port be stopped — at least until such time as our local political institutions are capable of dealing with it."

The issue of the proposed super-port was muted partly due to the absence of Ibedul Gibbons and the revelation by Senator Tmetuchl that the preliminary studies for the port have been suspended indefinitely. He also said that because of the suspension, brought on by the outcry against the proposal by environmental groups, it appears that the super-port proposal will never come to pass.

Kosrae Has New Broadcast Station

Broadcast Station KUSI joined the six other broadcast stations in the TT when Kosrae became a separate district in January, according to Elias Thomas, Chief of Broadcast Division.

The 1,000-watt Am radio station, located in Lelu, the district center of Kosrae, is assigned a frequency of 1,500 kilocycles. It operates from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday through Saturday, and from noon to 10 p.m. on Sunday, Thomas said.

Programming materials include Kosraen music, U.S. Armed Forces Radio Service programs, United Nations programs, and programs prepared by the TT Broadcast Division.

Two broadcast officers from WSZD radio on Ponape have been hired to run KUSI. They are Ernie Aliksa and Ken Olter. Olter is Acting Station Manager.

The opening of KUSI has increased the number of government broadcast stations in the TT from six to seven. The other stations are WSZD Ponape, WSZC Truk, WSZO Marshalls, KJQR Marianas, WSZA Yap, and WSZB Palau.

At present, the Marshalls' and Ponape's stations are using ten-thousand-watt transmitters, Truk's 5,000 watts, and the rest 1,000 watts.

Broadcast technician Jesse Biluk (standing) and a Kosraen test operator working on the new Kosrae broadcast station, KUSI. (Photo by Elias Thomas)



Congress Close Saipan Offices

The Office of the House of Representatives, Congress of Micronesia, on Saipan has announced that beginning on or about July 8, 1977, its office on Saipan will be closed, according to a June 13 memorandum from the House office on Saipan to Acting Deputy HiCom Juan A. Sablan.

"As you know, the Congress of Micronesia is relocating to the new capital of Micronesia, Ponape District, and this relocation is being effectuated this summer prior to the Special Session," the memorandum stated.

All future correspondence with the Office of the House of Representatives, Congress of Micronesia, should be addressed as follows: House of Representatives, Congress of Micronesia, Ponape, Caroline Islands 96941.

The Office of the Senate, Congress of Micronesia, recently announced that its office on Saipan will be officially closed on July 8, and all correspondence to that office should be addressed to Ponape.

Yap District Presiding Judge Joseph Fanechoor (left) receiving a certificate of retirement from TT Chief Justice Harold W. Burnett after dedicating some 28 years of his life as a public servant. Judge Fanechoor retired on June 20 from the bench, but he will continue to serve as Chief Magistrate of Gagil Municipality on Yap Island.



Sablan Red Cross Member

Acting Deputy High Commissioner Juan A. Sablan has been appointed as a member of the Pacific Division Advisory Council of the American Red Cross.

The appointment was made recently by President of the Council, John Henry Felix of Hawaii.

In a letter to the Acting Deputy HiCom, Felix mentioned that this appointment means that "you would be available for advice and consultation to the Division on matters pertaining to Red Cross matters in the Territory."

All the Red Cross chapters in the Pacific are members of the Division. Felix said in the letter that effective July 1, 1977, the Alaskan Red Cross chapters will fall within the Pacific Division.

The Acting Deputy HiCom said that it is a great honor for him to become a member of the American Red Cross.

Felix is a prominent Hawaii businessman who owns the famous revolving restaurant at the top of the Ala Moana Shopping Center in Honolulu, Sablan said.

The appointment makes Sablan the first Micronesian to become a member of the Pacific Division Advisory Council of the American Red Cross.

Truk Legislature Approves Charter

The Truk District Legislature on June 17 voted to approve the proposed District Charter outlining the structure of the future Truk District Government.

According to word received on Saipan, the proposed District Charter passed by a vote of 18 in favor, three against, and four abstentions. Two legislators were absent.

The report stated that the Legislature made several changes in the Charter. Article One was eliminated entirely, and Article II was revised. Article I describes the district geographically and established Moen as the Capital of Truk. Article II contains the Bill of Rights.

The membership of the legislature was increased from 16 as originally proposed to 27 and the members term of office was increased from two to four years. Two-thirds of the members present shall constitute a quorum instead of three-fourths.

The salary for each member has been reduced by \$1,000 from \$6,000 to \$5,000 per annum. The Speaker's salary was also reduced by \$1,000 from \$8,000 to \$7,000.

The proposed Charter would grant a greater degree of self-government to the people of Truk in running their own affairs.

Truk became the first district to submit its charter to the Commission on Future Political Status and Transition for review before its submission to the Congress of Micronesia. The Commission does not have the authority to make revisions or amendments as they are submitted but could propose changes as they see fit to make them consistent with the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement and Charter.

The Congress of Micronesia, by law, can make revisions and amendments prior to their adoption but final approval still has to come from the High Commissioner.

Students to Study Medicine

David Ramarui, Trust Territory Director of Education, has been informed by Dr. Terence A. Rogers, Dean of the University of Hawaii School of Medicine, that five Micronesian students have been accepted for the Imi Ho'ola Program in the John Burns School of Medicine for the 1977-78 academic year.

The students accepted are: Ben J. Bmoon and Jesus Joe Tamel from Yap, Amato M. Elymore and Daniel M Rescue from Truk, and Miguel Demapan from Saipan.

The Imi Ho'ola Program provides an intensive curriculum in which most of the requirements for entrance into the School of Medicine of the University of Hawaii can be met in one year.

The program provides an opportunity for those who have felt that the study of medicine was beyond their reach a year of concentrated study and gives an opportunity either to overcome deficiencies or to review pre-medical science material.

The Imi Ho'ola former students from the TT are now studying medicine at the University.



Pictured here is Ronald O. Threatt, who recently joined the Headquarters Health Services as Chief of the TT Health Planning and Resources Development Division. One of his duties is to direct the development of the TT five-year indicative development plan to meet the requirements of US Public Law 93-641. Threatt, 33, was most recently the Director of Planning Services for Mills Memorial Hospital in San Mateo, California. He received a BA degree in psychology and an MA in Sociology of Education from the University of California at Los Angeles. He also has an MPH from the University of California at Berkeley.

Political Affairs Division Formed

The functions of Civic Affairs and Legislative Liaison divisions in the Headquarters Department of Public Affairs have now been consolidated into a single division known as the "Political Affairs Division", according to Acting Deputy Director George T. Callison.

Pending the appointment of a permanent head of the new division, Daiziro Nakamura, chief of the former Civic Affairs division, will be the acting chief.

Sam McPhetres, the acting chief of the Legislative Liaison Division since early January of this year, will return to his job as the Researcher for the Education for Self-Government program. The LLD chief's position has been vacant since the resignation of Ray Uluchong from that division last year to become the Public Affairs Officer for Palau District.

The Division of Political Affairs was formed under Public Law 7-6 (SB 7-53) which amended certain sections of the Trust Territory Code with respect to the organization of the Executive Branch. As a result of this law, the Public Affairs Department has now been reduced from six to five divisions, namely Community Development, Public Information, Broadcasting, Publications, and Political Affairs.

Shown in the photo is Joseph S. Phillips, a Ponapean law student who is in his second year at the University of Papua New Guinea. Phillips was recently elected by the students at the University to be the Vice President of the Student Body Association during the coming school year. He was formerly enrolled at Citrus Belt Law School in California before transferring to Papua New Guinea early this year.



U.N. Urges TT Unity

The U.N. Trusteeship Council has welcomed the United States standing intention to end the Trusteeship over Micronesia in 1981 and noted "with satisfaction" the U.S. view that the Micronesians' interest "would best be served by the maintenance of some form of unity."

"The council continues to hope," said a report adopted this week in the 44th session of the Council, "that the Congress of Micronesia would do its utmost to ensure that the draft constitution is put to a form likely to be acceptable to all the districts in the Caroline islands and the Marshalls islands, and calculated to preserve a degree of unity among them."

The report reaffirmed "the inalienable right of the people of Micronesia to self-determination, including the right to independence." But it said the status of free association with the United States, "if endorsed by the population, would not be inconsistent with the aims of the Trusteeship Agreement."

"Free Association," it said, "might have the advantage of providing a transitional period that would allow the people time to evaluate the relationship; it would also provide time to further economic development while keeping open the possibility of altering their political status at a future date."

The council, noting objections from some Palauans to building a superport at Palau, expressed belief that attention should be given to the environmental impact of such a port.

New Peace Corps Volunteers Arrive in TT

Ninety-five new Peace Corps volunteers were heading for assignment in Micronesia beginning July first, according to an announcement from the Peace Corps Headquarters on Saipan.

The volunteers were being trained for a period of six to eight weeks for a variety of assignments in the districts. They are being given intensive language and cross-cultural training as well as technical orientation to their new positions.

Thirteen volunteers are assigned to the Marshalls; 22 for Ponape; seven are targeted for Kosrae; 16 for Truk; 15 for Yap; 13 are assigned to Palau; and nine for Saipan.

Volunteer assignments vary from new thrusts in forestry and agriculture, to providing legal assistance through the Public Defender's Office.

The volunteers range in age from their early twenties to their mid-fifties. They represent a broad cross-section of people from all walks of life.

Aircraft Crashes in Kosrae

All aboard escaped injury when a twin-engine Dornier aircraft owned by Pacific Missionary Aviation (PMA) crashed on Kosrae June 20 as it attempted to land on a flight from Ponape.

The aircraft was carrying three passengers plus the pilot. All were in good condition having suffered only minor scratches, although one passenger was knocked unconscious for a short time.

According to pilot Peter Reichert, the plane approached the runway attempting to land when it ran into turbulence. The pilot decided to circle the runway and make a second attempt. But as the plane rolled to the left in the process of climbing, it struck a palm tree either with left wingtip or the left landing gear. At this time the pilot sharply cut power, realizing that further efforts were in vain.

The aircraft struck the ground in a steep dive. Upon impact, it came to rest on its back. More than half of the left wing and one of its engines were separated from the body of the plane. The pilot reported there was no fire. All seat belts and shoulder harnesses remained intact, preventing serious injury to the occupants.

According to Reichert, the aircraft has been guarded 24 hours by police until further notice from the Federal Aviation Administration is received.

Passengers in the aircraft were identified as follows: Matt Mix, Cooperative Advisor in Ponape; Martin Christian, leading businessman on Ponape; and Sam McPhetres headquarters Education for Self-Government Researcher on assignment to Kosrae.

Pilot Reichert reported that McPhetres was unconscious for 10 minutes after the crash. He is again in top health, and is back to work on Saipan. All passengers were treated at the hospital and released.

The 1,000 foot runway located at Tafunsak Village was recently completed by U.S. Navy Civic Action Team for



This airplane crashed on Kosrae on June 20. Pilot Peter Reichert inspecting the wreck. (Photo by Sam McPhetres)

medical evacuation purposes pending completion of the proposed \$17 million, 7,000 foot runway to be built on Okat Reef, in Tafunsak.

The Pacific Missionary Aviation aircraft started its service to Kosrae three times a week May 25 this year. Prior to aircraft service, Kosrae was serviced twice a month by the government field trip vessels.

Reverend Edmund Kalau, President of PMA headquartered in Yap District, moved one of his aircrafts to Ponape recently. He plans to serve the outer islands of Truk as well in the future.

PMA announced in Yap on June 27 that it would cancel all flights out of Ponape to Kosrae "until further notice." PMA decided against sending another aircraft to Ponape in the near future until a report from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is received and analyzed.

Judge Williams Resigns

High Court Associate Justice Donald C. Williams' resignation from the bench became effective June 30. Williams submitted his resignation to Chief Justice Harold W. Burnett April 18.

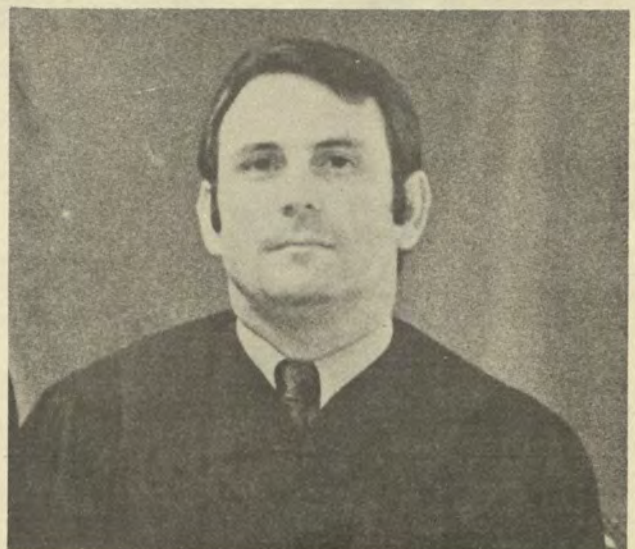
Judge Williams has decided to return to private law practice, possibly on Guam. Burnett said Williams' resignation will leave "an enormous gap in our justice system . . ."

There is no word yet as to Williams' replacement. The decision rests with the Secretary of Interior.

One of Judge Williams' last acts while a judge was to sentence convicted criminal Joaquin R. Lizama to 75 years in jail on June 29.

Williams arrived in Micronesia a little over two years ago having served as Attorney General in American Samoa for two years. His resignation leaves only three High Court justices in the Trust Territory. They are Chief Justice Burnett on Saipan; Associate Justice Arvin H. Brown of Ponape; and Robert A. Hefner in Palau District.

JUDGE WILLIAMS



PERSONNEL NEWS AND INFORMATION

NEWS

(CETA REPRESENTATIVE VISITS T.T.)

George Johnson, U.S. Department of Labor Representative for the Trust Territory on the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) Program, arrived on Saipan June 21, 1977, to review the CETA Program with the staff of the Division of Training and Employee Development. He will also be visiting various officials of the Headquarters departments and the district administrations. He is expected to be in the Territory for a month.

(THREE TO ATTEND TRAINING IN JAPAN)

Three young Micronesians have been invited by the Japan Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation (OFCF) to participate in a five-month training program in marine diesel engines on commercial tuna fishing boats in Japan beginning June second to October, 1977.

They are Tane Abtalom of the Marshalls, and David Asanuma and Benhart Baulechong, both of Palau.

This is the third year the Japan OFCF has extended an invitation to the Trust Territory to participate in the program. The Trust Territory Government gets three slots out of the twenty offered each year to foreign countries.

All expenses for the training will be paid for by the Japan OFCF, including transportation, daily stipends, food, and accommodations.

(THREE MICRONESIANS TO ATTEND DENTISTRY TRAINING)

Three Micronesian dentists left the Trust Territory on June 4, 1977, to attend a six week dentistry training program in Singapore and Malaysia.

They are: Ms. Alodia Tol, a dental nurse from Yap; Ned Luther, a dental nurse from the Marshalls; and the T.T. Chief of Dental Services, Dr. Jack Helkena. The expenses for the training will be paid for by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Two weeks will be spent in Singapore, and four weeks in Malaysia. Helkena said that they will be taking courses in "Public Health Dentistry."

INFORMATION

TRUST TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION PLAN

The classification plan serves two roles with respect to management — facilitation and control. By providing a systematic approach to classifying work being performed for pay, selection, training, and performance evaluation purposes, it is an invaluable tool for management to perform their personnel management tasks. At the same time, it does constrain the manager in terms of his personnel management decision-making. He has to make such decisions within the constraints of a Territory-wide, uniform classification plan.

Establishing and maintaining a sound classification plan provides management with the following benefits: Employee satisfaction, a sound basis for a pay plan, selection of employees on an objective basis. Criteria for measuring satisfactory job performance.

CLASSIFICATION OF POSITIONS

Classification of positions is basically a management tool to improve the effectiveness of recruitment and selection, to provide a basis for establishing equitable compensation practices, and to improve the utilization of employee skills and abilities. The appointing power is responsible for establishing a position, arranging duties and responsibilities to best accomplish objectives, and providing the Personnel Officer or Personnel Department staff with information regarding changes which affect the classification plan. With this authority is vested the responsibility of management to group and assign duties so that the purpose of the organization can be achieved in an effective and efficient manner. Management has the ability to modify duties and responsibilities by increasing them or decreasing them depending upon the goals of the organization and the ability of incumbents. The role of the Personnel Office/Department is primarily to guide and assist line management in developing an equitable, effective classification plan by establishing allocation standards, reviewing utilization of positions, allocating positions, and modifying the plan to reflect changes in programs and activities that change the work performed by employees of the Public Service System.

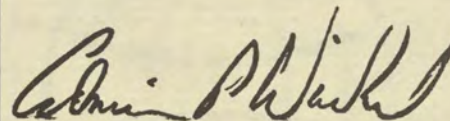
While an adequate classification plan can assist management achieve its goals, it should not be viewed as a means of solving individual personal problems or problems relating to inefficient organization.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Public Law No. 1-2, enacted by the Congress of Micronesia, General Session, 1965, designates the Twelfth Day of July as Micronesia Day, commemorating the inauguration of the Congress of Micronesia, to be observed by Micronesian citizens and non-citizens alike throughout the Trust Territory as a national holiday;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Adrian P. Winkel, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, do proclaim that Tuesday, the twelfth day of July 1977, shall be declared a holiday for all persons within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 1st day of July, 1977.



Adrian P. Winkel
High Commissioner
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Scenes at HiCom's Arrival on Saipan




HiCom Winkel and his wife, Isobel, passing through the honor guard when they arrived on Saipan on June 29.

Kosrae DistAd Jim Pualoa and his wife welcoming the Winkels.



Officials from the Trust Territory and the Northern Marianas governments were out at the Saipan airport to welcome the Winkels. Territorial Planner Lazarus Salii welcoming Mrs. Winkel. Acting Deputy HiCom Juan A. Sablan is on the left.



HIGHLIGHTS

Bonifacio Basilius, Editor
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