

531 R
03

ORIGIN/ACTION IO-5**			DEPARTMENT OF STATE AIRGRAM			POL 19 PACTT FOR RM USE ONLY		
RMAR 1*	REP 1	AP 6*	UNCLASSIFIED			HANDLING INDICATOR		
ARA 6*	EUR 6*	INR 6*	TO : Department of State (IO/UNP, EA/ANZ, S/PC)			RS/R		
NEA 6*	CU 6*	IO 6*	DEPT. PASS COPIES (WITH ENCLOSURES) TO: Interior Dept. for Assistant Secretary Leesch and Office of Territories. Defense Dept. for OSD/ISA. White House for Mr. Levin (NSC).					
L 6*	FBO 6*	AID 6*	FROM : HICOMTERPACIS POLAD, SAIPAN			DATE: February 7, 1971		
INT* 7*	LAB* 6*	TAR 5*	SUBJECT: TTPI Congress of Micronesia: Statements by Senate President and House Speaker			RECEIVED FEB 25 1971 POL/ISA		
ARMY 3*	CIA* 16*	NAVY 5*	REF :					
OSD 34*	USIA 3*	NSA 3*	1. Summaries of the subject statements have already been provided by telegram. Enclosed are the full texts.					
HEW 9*	NSC 6*		2. The statements are in effect a Congressional response to the High Commissioner's "State of the Territory" message. End-users should bear in mind that statements of this sort traditionally are mild in tone and not prone to excessive criticism of anyone or anything. Added to that there is the normal reticence of the Micronesian, and of President Kabua and Speaker Henry in particular. Nevertheless, the listings of "things to be done" represent not so subtle and rather implicit catalogings of grievances against the U.S. Government and the TTPI Executive Branch. In short, the tip of the iceberg does show in these statements. Further, both statements pretty well sum up the concerns and priorities of the present Congressional session.					
1971 FEB 16 PM 3 25 COPY FLO-PBR			3. Speaker Bethwel Henry's statement begins on page 120 of the enclosed House Journal. President Amata Kabua's statement begins on page 99 of the enclosed Senate Journal.			DORRANCE		
			Enclosures (1) Congress of Micronesia House Journal (2) Congress of Micronesia Senate Journal					
FORM 4-62 DS-323			UNCLASSIFIED			FOR DEPT. USE ONLY <input type="checkbox"/> In <input type="checkbox"/> Out		

Drafted by: POLAD:JCDerrance:jcd
Clearances:
Contents and Classification Approved by: POLAD:JCDerrance

DEPARTMENT OF STATE - A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY [Signature] DATE FEB. 25 1971

RDS or XDS EXT. DATE _____

TS AUTH. _____ REASON(S) _____

ENDORSE EXISTING MARKINGS

DECLASSIFIED RELEASABLE

RELEASE DENIED

PA or FOI EXEMPTIONS _____

05-41993

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY

Wednesday, February 3, 1971

The House of Representatives of the Fourth Congress of Micronesia, First Regular Session, 1971, was called to order at 10:10 a.m., Wednesday, February 3, 1971.

Speaker Bethwel Henry presided.

A moment of silent prayer was observed.

The Chief Clerk called the roll. Eighteen members were present.

Floor Leader Silk moved to suspend reading of the Journal; Representative Paul seconded; there being no objection, the motion carried.

COMMUNICATIONS

The following Hicom Communication was reported:

Hicom Communication No. 31, in response to H.J.R. No. 71 regarding the Ponape referral hospital.

No Departmental Communications were reported.

No Senate Communications were reported.

No Miscellaneous Communications were reported.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

The Speaker called for Standing Committee Reports and the Chief Clerk reported two.

Standing Committee Report No. 21, submitted by the Committee on Ways and Means, re S.B. No. 4, SD1, HD1, "To levy taxes on salaries, wages, and gross revenues of businesses; to prescribe the procedures for payment and collection; to provide penalties therefor, and for other purposes."

Chairman Dornick moved to defer action on this Standing Committee Report to give the members of the House a chance to study the report. Representative Setik seconded, and the motion to defer carried by voice vote.

Standing Committee Report No. 22, submitted by the Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Relations, re H.B. No. 55, HD1, "Relating to domestic relations."

Chairman Paul moved for adoption of the report; Floor Leader Silk seconded, and the House adopted Standing Committee Report No. 22 by voice vote.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEASURES

The Speaker called attention to Referral Sheet No. 15 attached to the Order of Business and the following bills were assigned:

H.B. No. 76

Appropriations

To appropriate \$25,000 for the construction of a dispensary in Tanapag Village on Saipan, Mariana Islands District.

H.B. No. 77

Ways and Means

To amend Title 77 of the Trust Territory Code to establish a Copra Development Fund and to provide for its funding by amending Sections 51 and 156 of Title 77 of the Trust Territory Code, and for other purposes.

The following House Joint Resolution was assigned:

H.J.R. No. 24

Judiciary and Governmental Relations

Urging the United States Congress to arrive at a speedy and equitable settlement of the pre-secure and post-secure damage claims for the people of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

None

BILL CALENDAR

The Speaker called for the bill calendar.

Representative Paul moved for passage of H.B. No. 44, HD1, on Second Reading; Floor Leader Silk seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title, "To amend Section 302 of Title 5 of the Trust Territory Code relative to nomination of Community Court judges." The motion carried by roll call vote of eighteen ayes.

Representative Paul moved for passage of H.B. No. 55, HD1, on First Reading; Floor Leader Silk seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title, "Relating to domestic relations." The motion carried by voice vote.

RESOLUTION CALENDAR

None

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

None

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

H.J.R. No. 25

Introduced by: Rep. Balos

Condemning the United States Government for its decision to store poison gases on Johnston Island without consultation with the Government of the Trust Territory, urging the United States to destroy rather than store the gas, requesting assurances that the gas is no threat to the people of Micronesia, and requesting an independent study by the United Nations of the potential danger posed to the Trust Territory by the storage of poison gases on Johnston Island.

H.J.R. No. 26

Introduced by: Rep. Wiliander

Requesting the High Commissioner and the Chief of the Division of Agriculture to initiate a systematic program of planting, harvesting, marketing, and exporting bananas on a commercial scale.

H.J.R. No. 27

Introduced by: Rep. Atalig
Rep. Guerrero
Rep. Shoda

Directing the Director of the Department of Health Services to employ the Peace Corps health personnel at his disposal in a more propitious manner.

H.J.R. No. 28

Introduced by: Rep. Shoda
Rep. Guerrero
Rep. Atalig

Requesting the High Commissioner to exercise his authority under Section 211 of Title 67 of the Trust Territory Code to waive certain homestead requirements so that persons who have homestead lands can qualify for government housing loans and persons who have homestead permits can construct residential homes on their homestead lots.

H.J.R. No. 29

Introduced by: Rep. Sigrah

Requesting the High Commissioner to commence construction of an airfield for Kusaie Island.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

Representative Mangefel: Mr. Speaker, I would like the House to recognize the presence of Mr. Francisco Luktun, a Councilman from Yap.

Representative Atalig: Mr. Speaker, I would like the House to recognize the presence of my three friends: Aaron Bodin, Santiago Tenorio, and Pedro Tenorio.

Speaker Henry: I have a statement to give which, for the record, will be appended to today's Journal.

Speaker Henry's statement follows:

"Fellow Members of the House, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to express my personal gratitude for the honor and privilege you have bestowed upon me to serve again as your Speaker. In days to come I hope most sincerely that the confidence and faith you have placed in me by your action will not be regretted and that in some small way I will measure up to your expectations.

The convening of this new Congress is most timely for numerous and important reasons. Much has been done in previous sessions of this Congress and much more should be accomplished in the days to come. The state of our territory requires us to assess and evaluate the on-going, present programs, and capital improvements to insure that they remain relevant to the needs of our people and to foster and initiate new plans and programs for the anticipated and future requirements of these islands.

We closed the year 1970 with an estimated gross territorial product at a little over one hundred million dollars, taking into account our increased governmental budget. In our construction industry, estimates place our gross income at 22 million dollars, 75% of which is induced by federal funds from the United States. In turn, our construction activities have given rise to increases in retail and wholesale trade and in other sectors of our economy.

In general we can look back with pride that our previous decision to place emphasis on infrastructure--in capital improvements--is just about to pay an impressive dividend--providing the foundation for further programs, services, and progress.

The major emphases which are currently being placed in new educational facilities totaling \$9 million; in transportation and communication facilities, such as airfields, port facilities, roads and streets, in radio communications and telephones, amounting to \$10 million; and in water, sewer, and power projects totaling more than \$18 million, should have decided effects and impacts on the total Micronesian economy.

But while the index of these construction activities appears to give a basis which leads us to be hopeful, we must not neglect to take into account other indicators and constraints which would also have influence over our rates of development and progress.

One of the most pressing problems in Micronesia has been, and continues to be, the air and sea transportation network which serves to link islands within each district, to promote interdistrict trade and commerce, and to connect Micronesia to international ports and trade centers. For, given the insular character of our islands, we can ill afford a continued rise in the cost of consumer goods, the cost of construction materials for residential housing and public works projects, and the persistent escalation of freight and passenger rates of our air and sea transportation network.

Another factor which is beginning to exert a greater influence over the rate of development in Micronesia is obviously the shortage of Micronesian skilled manpower, low levels of training, lack of mobility,

and low productivity. The failure on our part to institute a positive and systematic program to train and employ the unemployed and the underemployed Micronesians has made it necessary to import supplementary foreign skilled manpower to fill available jobs throughout the districts. In the meantime, most Micronesian workers remain in menial jobs, and the unemployed and underemployed continue to lead a life of subsistence.

I find it disturbing that the underlying philosophy of protecting and giving preference to our Micronesian workers has not been fully and adequately implemented in accordance with the law enacted a few years ago. Repeated assurances that preferences are being given Micronesian workers for gainful employment and available jobs all too often become promises wholly unfulfilled. Perhaps it is now time to make sure that the administration of Public Law No. 3C-44 assures to our Micronesian workers the first employment opportunities throughout Micronesia.

Our Government must now urgently seek additional ways and means to generate more income, to carry a greater share in supporting itself and in meeting the needs of all the people. The problem of last year, brought to our attention by Government employees for increases wages and salaries, presents to us again a difficult issue to resolve. But as the levels of wages and salaries in other jurisdictions continue to go up to keep pace with rising costs of living, it becomes more and more difficult for us to ignore the merits and arguments in favor of such pay increases, given the fact that the last across-the-board pay increase for our Micronesian employees goes back to 1968.

The general state of economic development of Micronesia is not at all encouraging. In no area do we have a stable and steadily improving economy. The fish we catch is exceeded only by the fish we import. It is unfortunate to note that some of this imported fish is caught within our own waters. It is also regrettable that in 1970 Micronesia imported more than five times as much fish as it exported. Our total import is increasing at a faster rate than our exports.

I sincerely hope that we can, during this and the next sessions, begin to make plans and to develop those industries which offer the greatest economic potential to Micronesia. Since fishing and marine resources offer a base for a great potential source of economic development, we should seek the enactment of legislation that would provide for not only fishing on a commercial scale but also processing and canning of fish and fish products. We should not be satisfied in merely being able to export more raw materials to be processed into final products elsewhere; the generated income and the by-products that could be realized by having processing industries in Micronesia should be fostered and maximized.

Along the same line, our attention should be directed to agriculture. If this is indeed a period of great progress, we must be able at least to feed ourselves by making agriculture one of the mainstays of our economy. Our dependency on imported foodstuffs and agricultural produce which could be raised locally should gradually be reduced and, to the extent possible, be eliminated. We should at this time take a close look at the Trust Territory budget to see that those districts or areas having potentials for the development of certain foodstuffs get the money needed to produce them. Development and production of rice, cacao, pepper, cattle, poultry, and related economic ventures should be started without further administrative snags and red tape.

Tourism is also an industry which we should consider during this session. Micronesia can be proud of its abundant natural beauty. In the tourist industry we can realize a substantial amount of revenue from the estimated 250,000 visitors that will come to our islands in the next few years. This body should seek to strengthen and encourage the supportive industries related to tourism, and examine every feasible possibility of integrating tourism as a part of our economy without the accompanying disruptive features tourism has made in other developing countries. The planned coordinated development of tourism should have a maximum Micronesian participation.

Other serious and difficult problems in economic development are related to our problems in the area of land. In many cases people cannot even get title to land which is clearly theirs. In other cases, long disputes over land ownership and usage have remained unresolved. We must consider legislation to solve these problems in the near future. As you all know, a large part of our land is held by the Trust Territory Government and cannot be used by Micronesians to develop the economy. I feel that during this session we should take specific steps to see that all land that is not being used by the United States at this time be returned to the people of Micronesia. For the Trust Territory Government to continue to hold large tracts of land in Micronesia which belong to the Micronesians is unforgivable and must be rectified.

Pollution of our environment is also becoming a serious problem. We must develop our economy, but not at the expense of destroying the natural beauty of our islands and waters. I feel that we should consider legislation which will protect our environment. Sewers are certainly a valuable sanitary device. To dump raw sewage into our lagoons is absurd, and yet this is the situation in Micronesia today. At the present time, the waters around Koror in Palau, Yap Island in Yap, the entire Truk Lagoon in Truk, Kolonia in Ponape, Majuro in the Marshalls, and Saipan in the Marianas are seriously polluted. Some of these places have acquired the name of Benjo Bay. Many of the beaches in these places have been closed by the Department of Health Services because they are so dirty that they are unsafe even for swimming. This, to me, is not progress. We must insure healthy and sanitary living conditions for everyone living in Micronesia. Further, we must see that services such as electricity, water, sewers and similar services are available to all of our people and not just a few selected persons.

While developing our economy, we must also develop our Government so that it is the kind of Government that we want it to be. Our review of the Trust Territory budget is one important way to accomplish this. We should concentrate, during this session, on the five-year program for the Trust Territory so that it will reflect our priorities. We should, throughout this Congress, attempt to enlist the active participation of the District Legislatures in the budgetary process. In talking about the budget, I feel that the Congress has done a remarkable job considering the severe handicaps under which it is forced to operate. Not only must the whole planning, programming, and budgeting process be completely redone at least three times, but the Congress has never even known how much money will be available at the time plans are made. The agencies in the United States Government that deal with our budget are continually stressing the importance of good planning. It is difficult, however, to come up with a long-range plan when you don't even know how much money you have to start with. I hope that this situation is corrected.

Although United States grant funds are important to Micronesia, local revenues are equally important. We must continue, during this session, to find more sources of local revenue to support our Government. I am gratified that this Congress is considering tax measures such as the income tax. Revenue collected from these taxes will help to expand development in Micronesia.

The organization of our Government is of primary concern during this session. Decentralization has been promised. Now it is up to us to see that it is implemented. We should insist that District Governments assume a greater share and responsibility in running the districts.

On the Trust Territory level, the advice and consent bill was not passed during the last session. I feel that we should direct our attention to such legislation during this session. Until Micronesians have some control over who is responsible for running their Government, that Government will never be directly responsible to the people. The United States of America recognized this fact early in its history and as a result fought a War of Independence. One of the reasons for this was so that the people would no longer have to be ruled by appointed governors who came from across the sea. I feel that we should thank the United States for passing on to us the benefit of its history. What better way to express our appreciation than by following their noble example and assuring to our people the right to a responsible Government. Such an important right cannot be left to the good will of the persons who are directly responsible to others for their jobs. This much we have learned from the United States.

This Congress, of course, will be concerned with political status. Every other matter that will be considered by this Congress will be somehow related to the question of future status. While no decisions have yet been made as to what status Micronesia will eventually have, the decision must be made soon. During the last Congress, the Political Status Delegation and the Congress did a good job of setting forth the alternatives. We must continue to seek an early resolution to this problem so that Micronesia will no longer hang in limbo.

This Congress has much to accomplish, and this House, I am sure, will do its utmost to make this session a successful one indeed."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chairman Mangefel announced that the Committee on Health Matters would have a meeting at 1:00 p.m., Friday, February 5, 1971, in the Annex.

Chairman Paul announced that the Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Relations would have a meeting at 1:00 p.m., Wednesday, February 3, 1971, in the Annex.

Chairman Haruo announced that the Committee on Resources and Development would have a public hearing in the Chamber at 1:30 p.m., Wednesday, February 3, 1971.

Chairman Setik announced that the Appropriations Committee would recess for that day.

Floor Leader Silk moved that the House stand in recess until 10:00 a.m. Thursday morning, February 4, 1971. Representative Mangefel seconded.

Speaker Henry: Before we recess, the Chair would like to ask that the House appoint one member to accompany the High Commissioner as adviser to the special representatives to the summer Trusteeship Council meeting. In the past, the House made this appointment by election. If there is no objection from the members, we will follow the same procedure this year.

Floor Leader Silk withdrew his motion to recess.

Speaker Henry: Do you wish to resolve into a Committee of the Whole to consider this matter as a committee?

Representative Paul moved to resolve into a Committee of the Whole; Floor Leader Silk seconded, and the motion carried by voice vote.

Speaker Henry: The Chair wishes to appoint the Floor Leader as the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

The House resolved into the Committee of the Whole at 10:22 a.m., with Chairman Silk presiding.

Chairman Silk: Well, gentlemen, as Mr. Speaker indicated, this is the time when we need to select our representative to accompany the High Commissioner as special adviser to the Trusteeship meetings, so the floor is now open for nomination.

Representative Paul: Mr. Chairman, I nominate Congressman Mangefel.

Representative Mangefel: Mr. Chairman, I would very much like to decline the nomination on the ground that it is a bad omen to go to the United Nations according to the history of the House. Every time a member is selected, he does not come back to the Congress, or quits. (LAUGHTER) Anyway, I would like to stay in the Congress for a little while longer. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Representative Wiliander: Mr. Chairman, I nominate Congressman Haruo. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like to make a few comments on my nominee. For one reason, Congressman Haruo is Chairman of the Committee on Resources and Development and I would like to have him take to the United Nations the problems we are facing on land in Micronesia and I ask my colleagues to support my nomination.

Chairman Silk: The Chair will ask whether or not we will accept the resignation of Congressman Mangefel.

Representative Mangefel: Mr. Chairman, may I speak for myself again? I would like to support the nomination for Congressman Haruo from Truk. I think Congressman Haruo is one of the best we could come up with and if I may, Mr. Chairman, I would like to move that the nominations be closed.

Representative Sigrah seconded, and the motion to close the nominations carried by voice vote.

Chairman Silk indicated that the vote would be taken by secret ballot. A tally of the ballots revealed twelve votes for Congressman Haruo, five votes for Congressman Mangefel, and one vote for Congressman Domnick.

Chairman Silk: Congressman Haruo is elected our representative to accompany the High Commissioner to the United Nations Trusteeship meetings. (APPLAUSE)

Representative Haruo: Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank all of you for electing me as your representative from the House to accompany the High Commissioner. I will try my best to bring up all the problems we face regarding land in Micronesia today.

Representative Dornick: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee of the Whole dissolve itself and report back to the House.

Representative Setik seconded, and the motion carried by voice vote.

The Committee of the Whole reported back to the House at 10:29 a.m.

Speaker Henry: Does the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole have a report to make?

Chairman Silk: Mr. Speaker, I wish to make an oral report on the action of the Committee of the Whole. In selecting the representative of the House to accompany the High Commissioner to the United Nations Trusteeship meetings, the committee has elected Congressman Sasauo Haruo from Truk.

Representative Samuel: Mr. Speaker, I wonder if an alternate is appropriate to mention at this time?

Floor Leader Silk: Mr. Speaker, I think it is our custom that the person getting the second highest number of votes acts as alternate, so Congressman John Mangefel would be the alternate.

Speaker Henry: The Chair wishes to congratulate Congressman Sasauo Haruo and the alternate, Congressman John Mangefel, on the election. We trust that you will convey our message to the United Nations and also act with confidence as adviser to the High Commissioner when he appears in the Trusteeship meetings.

There being no further announcements, Floor Leader Silk moved that the House stand in recess. Representative Samuel seconded, and the motion carried. The Speaker declared the House recessed at 10:32 a.m. until 10:00 a.m., Thursday, February 4, 1971.

Respectfully submitted,

Asterio R. Takesy
Asterio R. Takesy, Chief Clerk
House of Representatives

NINETEENTH DAY

Friday, January 29, 1971

The Senate of the Fourth Congress of Micronesia, First Regular Session, 1971, was called to order at 10:35 a.m.

The Honorable Amata Kabua, President, presided.

A moment of silent prayer was observed.

The President requested that Senator-elect Roman Tmetuchl step to the podium.

President Kabua: Do you solemnly swear that you have been duly elected and properly hold office as a member of the Senate of the Congress of Micronesia, that you do freely, willingly and without reservation accept the responsibilities and obligations of this high office, that you will discharge these obligations and responsibilities in a manner that will bring honor to this high body and to the people of Micronesia, that you will never use your office for personal pecuniary gain or aggrandizement, and that you will loyally defend the laws of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and promote the well-being of all the people of Micronesia, So help you, God?

Senator Tmetuchl: I do.

Senator Tmetuchl took his seat in the Senate Chamber.

The Clerk called the roll. Eleven Senators were present; Senator Salii was excused.

READING AND ADOPTION OF JOURNALS

The Chair suspended the portion of the Rules requiring reading of the Journal prior to adoption. Floor Leader Nakayama moved that the Journal of the Seventeenth Day be adopted. Vice-President Borja seconded, and the motion carried. The Journal of the Seventeenth Day was adopted. The Journal of the Eighteenth Day was distributed.

President Kabua: With the permission of the membership of the Senate, I would like to extend a very warm welcome to Senator Roman Tmetuchl. It is really a pleasure having you here, sir. Perhaps at the same time, I shall make some remarks.

Fellow Senators, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

This First Regular Session of the Fourth Congress marks a new chapter in the history of the Congress, and of Micronesia. It is felt to be doubly significant by the fact that this first session of a new Congress begins in the first month of a new year -- 1971.

Thus, like the ancient Roman god, Janus, (who at the threshold was able to look in both directions at any one time because of his two faces), we must now use this opportunity to assess and review our past accomplishments, and what Micronesia needs in the immediate years ahead.

Micronesia will retain its identity and integrity only when it is self-sufficient. We should seek to establish a strong and progressive Micronesia -- a nation that is self-sustaining and economically prosperous.

During our past sessions, many important legislative measures were enacted and a substantial number of our policy and administrative recommendations on budgetary planning and budgeting of Federal Grants for the Trust Territory as well as on other

subject matters of public interest were accepted and implemented by the executive branch of our Government. Certain public policy decisions, however, and budgetary recommendations made by this Congress were disapproved and ignored by the Administration for one reason or another. Still other legislative proposals did not reach the point of enactment due to the shortage of time and for other reasons.

In the weeks ahead, I certainly hope that our Congress will be able to take specific steps to consider enactment of needed legislation which we did not have the opportunity to run through the legislative process in previous sessions. In this session we also consider legislative measures crucially important to the accelerated development of Micronesia and its populace.

Foremost among those matters which should be considered at this time will have to be legislation in the areas of agriculture, fishery programs, tax law, wages and salaries of Government employees, a Government Merit System, land problems, investments in Micronesia, health services and environmental pollution, and the future constitutional status of these islands.

In agriculture, our past efforts to place agricultural plans and programs in priority order remain hopelessly entangled in bureaucratic delays and its forward thrust is regrettably hampered by lack of clear objectives and goals. It is most distressing that while our commercial agricultural potential is estimated at eight to ten million dollars per annum, we are only realizing 1.1 million dollars, or less of that potential.

Agriculture, as all of us will agree, is essentially one of the avenues by which self-respect and self-sufficiency can be attained. It is most disparaging to note what our Government has accomplished during the past years in this area of development. And equally discouraging is the status and role of our own Micronesian agriculturists and the supporting staff. Time has come now that the inert status of our agricultural development must be definitely and effectively corrected; and that our Micronesian agriculturist and staff must be given the due respect and recognition which they deserve.

We have yet to develop, expand, and diversify our agricultural programs to meet the needs of our people and to afford the luxury of exporting our produce outside and beyond our islands. The widening gap between our exports as exceeded by our imports, presently running at a one to four ratio, should be reversed and eliminated. This is not an impossible task. The Micronesian people should concentrate their efforts toward its accomplishment. It would be only a mean undertaking should the Administering Authority honestly seek to assist toward its immediate achievement.

A viable fishery program could very well be one of our resources to reverse the widening gap of imports over exports. We have yet to consider legislation on a fishery program that would realize for Micronesia the untapped resources of the sea for our food and as a source of our income. Our plans and interests must not and should not be restricted to the short term objective in landing more catches each year and realizing an annual estimated income of \$700,000 on the basis of landed cost. It is about time we give consideration to establishing our own fish canning and processing industries and to explore seabeds and ocean floors to determine what untapped reservoirs of mineral wealth lie there at the bottom of the ocean depths waiting for us. We must take steps to insure that the abundance of our natural resources is not despoiled by our lack of foresight and by outside interests.

One other important resource which holds immediate promise for us is said to lie in the beauty of our islands. The income from a viable tourist industry that could be generated from an estimated 250,000 visitors that will be visiting our islands in the coming years should go a long way in upgrading our economy and the well-being of our people. But, while many of us would disagree as to how this industry should be developed and encouraged, the influx is already upon us and I find it urgent that our Government make plans and coordinate its efforts with the

private sector of our economy to assure Micronesians maximum participation and involvement in this important generating resource. Micronesians should own equal or more shares in the proprietorship of any enterprising venture in Micronesia. It is only logical and fair that this be the policy of Micronesia and adherence to it pressed and continued to be demanded. Any foreign entrepreneur, seeking domination of business in Micronesia may just as well forget about it and seek another place in the world where fulfillment of his idea of colonialism may, perhaps, become a reality. We welcome most whole-heartedly those foreign investors who can appreciate our position and who are willing to be our partners in developing and promoting Micronesia to our mutual benefit.

I pointed out the need to involve the Micronesians in the development of tourism in these islands as such involvement and participation should also take place in other economic ventures taking place in Micronesia, because I feel strongly that the ultimate success of our efforts in this Congress will, in the last analysis, depend on the benefits accruing to our people. In this Congress I strongly urge that we forget about our pet projects, and direct our energies and limited funds to assist our people in specific areas of economic development which will bring reasonably immediate income to them.

But if the yardstick to our actions be the greatest good for our citizenry, I dare say that it behooves us to seek their needs in numerous fields of endeavor:

(1) The \$17 to \$34 million dollar public works project and capital improvement programs, budgeted for the next seven years, must reach the average Micronesian at the grassroots level.

(2) A definitive program to train, increase, and upgrade the supply of our blue collar workers such as electricians, masons, bricklayers, teachers, agriculture specialists, and skilled manpower in the trades industry and commerce is long overdue. Government pay scales should be revised to reflect the blue collar worker's value to our economy. Every Micronesian should be able to undertake any job his abilities, skills, and desires had prepared him to undertake.

(3) In promoting Micronesian employment, we should also take measures to protect them from injuries through rigorous industrial safety regulations. We should protect them from financial insecurity, should they become injured or disabled, and from financial worries after retirement.

(4) A comprehensive curative as well as preventive health services program should be afforded our people. It is essential that our school children be systematically given dental care and be immunized against all forms of communicable disease, that our nursing and medical staffs be upgraded and our health facilities expanded and improved.

(5) A strong and progressive Micronesia should not tolerate pollution of any kind or form. In the interest of all of us, I call the attention of the Congress to address itself to the real threat posed by our district center lagoons which have become health hazards to marine as well as human life. Ways and means should be found to prevent further dumping of raw sewage, refuse, and other pollutants within our territorial waters. We in Micronesia should share the concern and responsibility of mankind to keep our bodies of ocean free from becoming international dumps. I would like to call the attention of this body to the present storage of nerve gas on the eastern edge of Micronesia which poses grave potential dangers to human lives in our eastern districts. A nation that possesses the scientific knowledge and technology to create such nightmares should have the knowledge and technology to render them harmless. The callous disregard of such a danger to the Micronesian people should not and must not be overlooked by this Congress. Good faith and arms-length negotiations in matters of mutual interest between our people and the United States must surely be overshadowed by such an unnerving and destructive weapon so close to home.

(6) Finally, we must seek for our people during the sessions of this Congress, a greater power of self-government and self-determination. The time has come when we should seek the election of our executive heads in the three levels of Government. If decentralization is to become in fact a practice, this Congress should seek the election of policy makers in our Government and to be certain that mandates of our people are reflected at the highest possible level of our governmental system. A normalization of our democratic system of government, whereby the three branches of our Government reflect the wishes of the electorate, should take place as soon as possible. With respect to this, perhaps we should be able to enter into formal negotiations with the United States by 1972. A search for a lasting solution to our future constitutional and political status should also be sought. The time may be ripe for us to approach the United States, and even the United Nations, to pursue our objectives in this regard. The issues surrounding the political status question will certainly require our most thorough deliberations and attentiveness, as we explore further our last year's option and future course of action to take. We must resolve our political status question so that we can better shape and orient the type of economic and social program towards our political objectives. In this connection, I am cognizant of divergent views as previously expressed in these hallowed chambers, but I am confident that in the end a workable solution among the districts, and between Micronesia and the United States could be reached in the atmosphere of greater understanding and mutual respect.

Suffice it to say, we have our work cut out for us. The challenges before us can ill afford evasion and abdication of our leadership. Let us meet these challenges head-on, for with dedication, devotion, and determination we must surely not fail.

Thank you.

MESSAGES FROM THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

No. 31 Transmitting a proposal for legislation to provide for effective control of firearms.

DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATIONS

None

HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS

No. 7 Transmitting H.B. No. 9, H.D. 2, to provide penalties for intimidating or bribing a voter.

No. 8 Transmitting H.B. No. 10, H.D. 1, relating to import taxes on distilled alcoholic beverages.

No. 9 Transmitting H.B. No. 17, H.D. 1, regarding judgments affecting land.

No. 10 Transmitting H.B. No. 20, H.D. 1, to prohibit fishing with explosives and other chemicals.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

None

SPECIAL AND CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORTS

None

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

None

BILL CALENDAR

On motion by Floor Leader Nakayama, seconded by Vice-President Borja, S.B. No. 68, "TO ADD A SUBCHAPTER TO CHAPTER 3 OF TITLE 63 OF THE TRUST TERRITORY CODE TO DELINEATE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSURE OF NURSES IN THE TRUST TERRITORY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.", passed First Reading of the Senate and was assigned to the Committee on Health.

On motion by Floor Leader Nakayama, seconded by Vice-President Borja, S.B. No. 69, "TO AMEND CHAPTER 3 OF TITLE 53 OF THE TRUST TERRITORY CODE TO ESTABLISH DISTRICT BOARDS OF IMMIGRATION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.", passed First Reading of the Senate and was assigned to the Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Operations.

On motion by Floor Leader Nakayama, seconded by Vice-President Borja, S.B. No. 70, "TO AMEND SECTION 11153 OF TITLE 57 OF THE TRUST TERRITORY CODE RELATING TO PENALTY FOR REMOVAL OF LAND MARKERS.", passed First Reading of the Senate and was assigned to the Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Operations.

On motion by Floor Leader Nakayama, seconded by Vice-President Borja, S.B. No. 71, "ESTABLISHING WAREHOUSES FOR STORAGE OF IMPORTED GOODS ON WHICH APPLICABLE IMPORT TAXES HAVE NOT BEEN PAID.", passed First Reading of the Senate and was assigned to the Committee on Resources and Development.

On motion by Floor Leader Nakayama, seconded by Vice-President Borja, S.B. No. 72, "TO APPROPRIATE THE SUM OF \$82,500.00 OUT OF THE GENERAL FUND OF THE CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA, TO SUPPLEMENT THE FUNDS ALLOCATED BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEFRAYING THE OPERATION AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT CUSTOMS AND TAX OFFICES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

On motion by Floor Leader Nakayama, seconded by Vice-President Borja, H.B. No. 9, H.D. 2, "TO ADD A NEW SECTION TO TITLE 43 CHAPTER 1 OF THE TRUST TERRITORY CODE; TO PROVIDE PENALTIES FOR INTIMIDATING OR BRIBING A VOTER, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES, AND TO AMEND SECTION 9 OF TITLE 43 CHAPTER 1 OF THE TRUST TERRITORY CODE.", passed First Reading of the Senate and was assigned to the Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Operations.

On motion by Floor Leader Nakayama, seconded by Vice-President Borja, H.B. No. 10, H.D. 1, "TO AMEND PARAGRAPH (f), SECTION 53 OF TITLE 77 OF THE TRUST TERRITORY CODE RELATING TO IMPORT TAXES ON DISTILLED ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.", passed First Reading of the Senate and was assigned to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion by Floor Leader Nakayama, seconded by Vice-President Borja, H.B. No. 17, H.D. 1, "TO AMEND SECTION 2 OF TITLE 8 OF THE TRUST TERRITORY CODE REGARDING JUDGMENTS AFFECTING LAND, AND SECTION 3 OF TITLE 8 OF THE TRUST TERRITORY CODE REGARDING JUDGMENTS OTHER THAN MONEY JUDGMENTS OR JUDGMENTS AFFECTING LAND.", passed First Reading of the Senate and was assigned to the Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Operations.

On motion by Floor Leader Nakayama, seconded by Vice-President Borja, H.B. No. 20, H.D. 1, "TO PROHIBIT FISHING WITH EXPLOSIVES, CHEMICALS, POISONS, AND OTHER SUBSTANCES DELETERIOUS TO MARINE LIFE AND TO PRESCRIBE PENALTIES THEREFOR; TO REPEAL SECTION 1, TITLE 45 AND TO AMEND SECTION 5, TITLE 45 OF THE TRUST TERRITORY CODE; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.", passed First Reading of the Senate and was assigned to the Committee on Resources and Development.

RESOLUTION CALENDAR

President Kabua made the following assignments:

*encl # 2
d. l. saipan*

S.J.R. No. 15, "URGING THE HIGH COMMISSIONER AND THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE TO DEVELOP MEANS OF ENHANCING THE ACCEPTABILITY OF CASSAVA, ALSO CALLED TAPIOCA, AS A MICRONESIAN STAPLE FOOD AND TO PLAN AND CARRY OUT A SYSTEMATIC PROGRAM OF GROWING THE CROP IN EVERY DISTRICT AND TO MARKET THE RESULTING PRODUCTS.", to the Committee on Resources and Development.

S.R. No. 3, "REQUESTING THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF LANDS AND SURVEYS TO REVIEW THE CLAIMS OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND IN YAP DISTRICT BY CERTAIN PEOPLE ON TINIAN ISLAND, MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT, AND TO DETERMINE WAYS WHEREBY AN EXCHANGE OF THESE LANDS ON YAP DISTRICT FOR LANDS IN TINIAN MAY BE MADE TO THE TINIAN PEOPLE CONCERNED.", to the Committee on Resources and Development.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

Senator Tun introduced S.B. No. 73, "TO AMEND SECTION 21 AND SECTION 22 OF TITLE 41 OF THE TRUST TERRITORY CODE TO PROVIDE CLARIFICATION AS TO THE EMPLOYMENT AND REMOVAL OF TEACHERS."

Senators Moonfell and Tun introduced S.B. No. 74, "TO AMEND SUBCHAPTER III OF TITLE 63 OF THE CODE OF THE TRUST TERRITORY BY AMENDING SECTION 101 RELATING TO CONTAGIOUS DISEASE."

Senator Nakayama, by request, introduced S.B. No. 75, "TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF WEAPONS, AND FOR RELATED PURPOSES."

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Senators Borja and Pangelinan introduced S.J.R. No. 16, "URGING AND REQUESTING THE HIGH COMMISSIONER TO AMEND CERTAIN TRUST TERRITORY REGULATIONS REGARDING LOAN CEILINGS BY THE DISTRICT LOAN BOARDS."

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS

None

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

None

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Chairman Amaraich announced a public hearing by the Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Operations scheduled for 1:30 p.m., Friday, January 29, 1971, in the Senate Chamber.

Chairman Oiter announced a meeting of the Committee on Ways and Means to consider S.J.R. No. 14, scheduled for 8:00 a.m., Saturday, January 30, 1971, in the Senate Chamber.

There being no further business and no objection, the President declared the Senate in recess until 10:00 a.m., Saturday, January 30, 1971.

The Senate recessed at 11:15 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Y. Sabo Ulechong
Clerk of the Senate