

See pg 224

THIRTY-THIRD DAY

Friday, February 14, 1975

The House of Representatives of the Sixth Congress of Micronesia, First Regular Session, 1975, was called to order at 3:10 p.m., Friday, February 14, 1975.

Speaker Bethwel Henry presided.

A moment of silent prayer was observed.

The Chief Clerk called the roll. Eighteen members were present; Representatives Domnick, Haruo and Refonopei were excused.

COMMUNICATIONS

High Commissioner Communication No. 6-26, transmitting a proposed bill amending Public Law No. 5-89, relating to the purchase and use of a school bus for Micronesian students in the Territory of Guam.

No Departmental Communications were reported.

Senate Communication No. 6-29, transmitting S.B. No. 6-40, S.D.1, relating to interest rates on Housing Loan Fund.

Senate Communication No. 6-30, transmitting S.J.R. No. 6-27, extending congratulations to district and territory-wide winners of the essay contest commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the Congress of Micronesia.

Senate Communication No. 6-31, transmitting S.J.R. No. 6-28, expressing sympathy and condolences to the family of the late Dr. Arobati Hicking.

Senate Communication No. 6-32, transmitting S.J.R. No. 6-4, S.D.1, urging the Secretary of the Department of HEW to provide funds for a year-long Head Start Program for Yap District.

Senate Communication No. 6-33, transmitting S.J.R. No. 6-25, regarding commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Congress of Micronesia.

Miscellaneous Communication No. 6-43, from Chairman of Ponape Hotel Association requesting Air Nauru passenger and freight services to Ponape.

Miscellaneous Communication No. 6-44, from business community of Majuro, transmitting a petition relating to the lending policies of the Trust Territory Economic Development Loan Fund.

Miscellaneous Communication No. 6-45, from President of the Palau Federation of Fishing Associations, regarding need for improvement of cold storage facilities.

STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

Standing Committee Report No. 6-34, submitted by the Committee on Resources and Development, re H.B. No. 6-130, "To appropriate the sum of \$60,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the operating expenses of the district fishing authorities in each district; repealing Public Law No. 5-73 and transferring funds appropriated thereunder, and for other purposes."

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Vice Chairman Mafnas moved for adoption of the report; Floor Leader Tman seconded, and the motion carried by voice vote.

Standing Committee Report No. 6-35, submitted by the Committee on Resources and Development, re H.B. No. 6-97, "To provide for a comprehensive and balanced developmental policy for Micronesia; to prescribe the procedure in the formulation of such a policy; to appropriate funds to carry out the purposes of this act and for other purposes."

Vice Chairman Mafnas moved for adoption of the report; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the motion carried by voice vote.

CONFERENCE REPORTS

Conference Committee Report No. 6-1, re H.B. No. 6-68, "Authorizing an annual contribution to the South Pacific Conference, repealing Public Law 3C-46 and 4C-3 and for other purposes."

Representative Setik moved for adoption of the report; Floor Leader Tman seconded, and the motion carried by voice vote.

Conference Committee Report No. 6-2, re H.B. No. 6-26, H.D.1, S.D.1, "Appropriating Providing that the balance of money appropriated under P.L. 5-4 to the Copra Stabilization Fund ~~supplemental funds~~ shall revert to the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia, and for other purposes."

Representative Setik moved for adoption of the report; Floor Leader Tman seconded, and the motion carried by voice vote.

Conference Committee Report No. 6-3, re H.B. No. 6-7, H.D.1, S.D.1, "To appropriate the sum of \$31,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of defraying the operation and contingent expenses of the administration of the Trust Territory Personnel Board; amending Section 2 of P.L. No. 5-62 relating to the reversion of funds appropriated to the Personnel Board by that law, and for other purposes."

Representative Setik moved for adoption of the report; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the motion carried by voice vote.

SPECIAL REPORT

Special Committee Report No. 6-12, submitted by members of the Joint Committees on Future Status and Resources and Development re Trade, Investment, and Economic Assistance for Micronesia from Japan, Korea and the Republic of the Philippines.

Vice Speaker Silk: Mr. Speaker, I have a prepared statement, but because of consideration for the members, I wish to submit my statement and ask that it be inserted into the Journal of the day.

I submit the report with the request that the members read it before we take action on it. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

REMARKS BY VICE SPEAKER SILK

Vice Speaker Silk: Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to present to you today a report on Trade, Investment, and Economic Assistance for Micronesia from Japan, Korea, and the Republic of the Philippines. The report is submitted to this Congress in compliance with the terms of the reference of Senate Joint Resolution No. 79, H.D.1, as adopted by the Second Regular Session of the Fifth Congress of Micronesia in 1974. This submission is made on behalf of the Joint Committee on Future Status and the Joint Committee on Resources and Development.

The Senate Joint Resolution No. 79, H.D.1, as you may recall, directed the two committees

of the Congress of Micronesia "to investigate the possibilities of economic and developmental assistance from the various countries of the Pacific region," and authorized the members of the committees to travel to these countries to carry out their mandate. Such mandate was motivated by an earlier report and recommendations of the Special Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Future Status which had visited Japan in January, 1972, to make preliminary contacts with officials and business leaders of Japan about possible foreign aid and technical assistance.

We are able this time, Mr. Speaker, to visit only three countries; namely, Japan, South Korea, and the Philippines. Our basic approach, as the report will indicate, was not to enter into concrete trade negotiations. Rather, we wanted to look into the specific areas wherein a more lasting trade and economic relationship could be established between Micronesia and these countries. In so doing, it was our hope that subsequent visits or an exchange of visits could subsequently follow, whereby the staff experts of our government and these countries could then sit down to work out the specifics of such foreign aid and technical assistance. In this regard, Mr. President, I can advise this Congress that our mission was most successful and our Micronesian delegation was well received and welcomed.

The social, economic and physical constraints in the development of Micronesia are obvious to all of us here in Micronesia and to those in the countries we visited who are interested in what is taking place in this part of the Pacific region.

Technical and financial aid are indeed possible and can be made available to Micronesia from Japan, South Korea, and, to a limited extent, from the Republic of the Philippines. Training programs in specific fields can be extended to Micronesia. Business ventures into pioneer fields such as the exploration of minerals and oil in the waters of Micronesia can be initiated. Training for Micronesians in the Philippines and in South Korea can be promoted and arranged in different fields of endeavor.

The backbone of our report is, therefore, for this Congress to pursue these possibilities further and to establish the necessary vehicles to bring about specific foreign aid and financial assistance. Thus, the report recommends the establishment by law of a comprehensive, long-range development plan for Micronesia; creation of an agency to handle Micronesia's contacts with countries of the Pacific Basin; promotion of trade between our private sector and that of other Asian/Pacific nations; creation of trade missions to attract business capital and technical assistance from abroad; and invitations to Pacific region countries to visit Micronesia and look at our potential.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the members of the two committees were most happy to have undertaken this particular assignment. It is our hope that our conclusions, findings and recommendations will in some small measure contribute in some way to the betterment of Micronesia and its people.

ASSIGNMENT OF MEASURES

The Clerk called attention to Referral Sheet No. 22 attached to the Order of the Day for the assignment of measures introduced on Thursday, February 13, 1975. The following change from yesterday's Referral Sheet was listed:

S.J.R. No. 6-12:

Assigned to: Judiciary and Governmental Relations (rather than Resources and Development)

Requesting the United States Government to seek multilateral and bilateral agreements with the governments of Japan, South Korea, the Philippines and Indonesia and other countries and nations of the Pacific Basin whereby fishing vessels from these countries violating the laws of the Trust Territory may be punished and be assessed fines for such violations.

020025

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

S.J.R. No. 6-26: Calling for the two Houses of the Congress of Micronesia to meet in joint session for the purpose of commemorating the Tenth Anniversary of the Congress of Micronesia.

Floor Leader Tman moved for adoption of S.J.R. No. 6-26; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title. The motion carried by voice vote.

BILL CALENDAR

H.B. No. 6-59, HD1: Adding Section 120 to Chapter 3 of Title 19 of the Trust Territory Code to require vessels carrying passengers for hire to provide compensation or food and lodging to passengers who must make unscheduled stops or debarkations, and for other purposes.

Representative Mafnas moved for passage of H.B. No. 6-59, H.D.1, on Second Reading; Floor Leader Tman seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title. The motion carried by roll call vote of eighteen ayes; Representatives Domnick, Haruo, and Refonopei were excused.

H.B. No. 6-130, HD1: To appropriate the sum of ~~\$80,000~~ \$90,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the operating expenses of the district fishing authorities in each district, ~~repealing Public Law No. 577 and transferring funds appropriated thereunder,~~ and for other purposes.

Representative Mafnas moved for passage of H.B. No. 6-130, H.D.1, on First Reading; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title.

Speaker Henry: Is there any discussion on the bill?

Rep. Aafin: Mr. Speaker, I am in accord with the intent of the bill, but on page 1, line 16, of the bill, there is the amount of \$6,000 annual compensation, which is a limited amount for any fishing authority employee; and on line 19, the amount of \$3,000 is listed for per diem for employees in travel status. I wonder if \$6,000 will not limit the quality of the persons as managers of our district fishing authorities.

Rep. Mafnas: Mr. Speaker, your committee feels that the annual compensation of \$6,000 will not limit the quality of the managers in this matter.

Rep. Aafin: Not that I doubt the performance of our present managers of the different fishing authorities in the districts, but I have been informed that the work of at least one may not be satisfactory. I am wondering if the limitation on the annual salary doesn't exclude persons who are more qualified to serve as fishing authority managers. That is the only concern I have on this bill.

Rep. Mafnas: We have in many instances people with high qualifications who still produce unsatisfactory results. Again, I submit that the annual compensation of \$6,000 is adequate, and has nothing to do with the qualification of the manager.

Representative Aafin moved for a short recess; Representative Haglelgam seconded, and the motion failed on a voice vote.

The motion to pass H.B. No. 6-130, H.D.1, on First Reading, carried by voice vote.

H.B. No. 6-97, HD1: To provide for a comprehensive and balanced developmental policy for Micronesia; to prescribe the procedure in the formulation of such a policy; to appropriate funds to carry out the purposes of this act and for other purposes.

020026

Representative Mafnas moved for passage of H.B. No. 6-97, H.D.1, on First Reading; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title. The motion carried by voice vote.

H.B. No. 6-68, SD1: Authorizing an annual contribution to the South Pacific Conference, repealing Public Law 3C-46 and 4C-3 and for other purposes.

Representative Setik moved for adoption of S.D.1 of H.B. No. 6-68; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title. The motion carried by roll call vote of eighteen ayes; Representatives Domnick, Haruo, and Refonopei were excused.

H.B. No. 6-26, HD1, SD1, CD1: ~~PROVIDING THAT~~ Appropriating the balance of money appropriated under P.L. 5-4 to the Copra Stabilization Fund ~~SHALL REVERT TO THE GENERAL FUND OF THE CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA~~, and for other purposes.

Representative Setik moved for passage of C.D.1 of H.B. No. 6-26, H.D.1, S.D.1; Floor Leader Tman seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title. The motion carried by roll call vote of eighteen ayes; Representatives Domnick, Haruo, and Refonopei were excused.

H.B. No. 6-7, HD1, SD1, CD1: To appropriate the sum of \$31,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the purpose of defraying the operation and contingent expenses of the administration of the Trust Territory Personnel Board; amending Section 2 of P.L. No. 5-62 relating to the reversion of funds appropriated to the Personnel Board by that law, and for other purposes.

Representative Setik moved for passage of C.D.1 of H.B. No. 6-7, H.D.1, S.D.1; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title. The motion carried by roll call vote of eighteen ayes; Representatives Domnick, Haruo, and Refonopei were excused.

RESOLUTION CALENDAR

S.J.R. No. 6-25: Directing the Senate President and the House Speaker of the Congress of Micronesia to set aside February 15, 16 and 17, 1975, for the commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the creation of the Congress of Micronesia and authorizing them to make necessary arrangements and plans for its observance.

Floor Leader Tman moved for adoption of S.J.R. No. 6-25; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title. The motion carried by voice vote.

S.J.R. No. 6-27: Extending congratulations to district and territory-wide winners of the essay contest held in commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Congress of Micronesia and paying tribute and expressing pride for their achievements.

Floor Leader Tman moved for adoption of S.J.R. No. 6-27; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title. The motion carried by voice vote.

S.J.R. No. 6-28: Expressing sympathy and condolences to the family of the late Dr. Arobati Hicking.

Floor Leader Tman moved for adoption of S.J.R. No. 6-28; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title. The motion carried by voice vote.

H.J.R. No. 6-23: Expressing appreciation to the Honolulu YMCA for assistance with the development of youth recreation in Micronesia.

Floor Leader Tman moved for a short recess; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the Speaker declared the House recessed at 3:32 p.m.

The House reconvened at 3:34 p.m.

Floor Leader Tman moved for adoption of H.J.R. No. 6-23; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title.

Floor Leader Tman moved for the suspension of the rule requiring written committee reports; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the motion carried by voice vote.

Speaker Henry: Is there any discussion.

Rep. Guerrero: Mr. Speaker, since I am the introducer of the measure, I would like to discuss a little bit, for the information of the members, this particular resolution. The YMCA, Mr. Speaker, has, for the past three years, made very important, valuable and voluntary contributions to promoting youth recreational programs in Micronesia. It has also contributed the personnel staffing to train the young people in the field of sports leadership throughout our area, and this program has extended not only to the Marianas District but also to the Marshalls, Ponape, Palau and Yap--and I am sure the rest of the districts will also benefit from this assistance. So, in a nutshell, Mr. Speaker, the YMCA is really doing tremendous voluntary work, as I mentioned, and I would like to see this organization continue to work and develop our youth leadership in Micronesia. Thank you.

Rep. Setik: Point of information. How long has the YMCA been involved in Micronesia?

Rep. Guerrero: Since about three years ago.

Rep. Setik: Are there any reports of their activities for the past few years, up to date?

Rep. Guerrero: I do have a report on the work of the YMCA program in Micronesia, and I can xerox copies of this and present to the members if they so wish.

Rep. Rasa: Mr. Speaker, just a point of information: Is the YMCA getting a federal grant?

Rep. Guerrero: I am not sure, Mr. Speaker, whether they are getting a federal grant, but the information I have is that it is a nonprofit organization, and that it has extended its work to Micronesia free of charge. We are not paying for any of their technical or professional services that are provided us in Micronesia.

The motion carried, and H.J.R. No. 6-23 was adopted by voice vote.

H.J.R. No. 6-24: Commending the Aloha Council, Boy Scouts of America, for service to the youth of Micronesia.

Floor Leader Tman: Before I make the motion, if there is no objection from the House, I request that the rule on written reports be still suspended.

Floor Leader Tman moved for adoption of H.J.R. No. 6-24; Vice Speaker Silk seconded, and the Chief Clerk read the title.

Speaker Henry: Is there any discussion?

Rep. Guerrero: Again, Mr. Speaker, as the introducer of the measure, I would like to explain briefly the Aloha Council of Boy Scouts of America's work in Micronesia. It started its work here ten years ago, and it has helped develop valuable youth organization programs. Again, it is a youth assistance program in Micronesia, and the number of boys participating in the Boy Scouts' activities has exceeded something like over 5,000 people in the last years.

The Aloha Council has hired and trained two full-time district scout organizers and will continue to work to provide whatever services it can towards development of Micronesia's scouting programs. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

The motion carried, and H.J.R. No. 6-24 was adopted by voice vote.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

H.B. No. 6-227:

Introduced by: Rep. Basilius
Assigned to: Judiciary and Governmental Relations

To amend Section 258 of Title 2 of the Trust Territory Code to provide for prosecution of witnesses failing to testify before the Congress of Micronesia, and for other purposes.

H.B. No. 6-228:

Introduced by: Rep. Moses
Assigned to: Appropriations

To appropriate the sum of \$31,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the construction of an office for the Mayor in the town of Kolonia, Ponape District, and for other purposes.

H.B. No. 6-229:

Introduced by: Rep. Nakamura
Assigned to: Appropriations

To appropriate the sum of \$10,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia to purchase and install a generator for Ngardmau Municipality, Palau District, and for other purposes.

H.B. No. 6-230:

Introduced by: Rep. Nakamura
Assigned to: Resources and Development/Appropriations

To appropriate the sum of \$65,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia to construct a reefer facility in Peleliu Municipality, Palau District, and for other purposes.

H.B. No. 6-231:

Introduced by: Rep. Albert
Assigned to: Appropriations

To appropriate the sum of \$20,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia to supplement the amount appropriated under Subsection (2) of Section 1 of Public Law No. 4C-71, for construction and improvement of the roads on Fefan Island, Truk District, and for other purposes.

H.B. No. 6-232:

Introduced by: Rep. Mafnas (and three others)
Assigned to: Education and Social Matters/Appropriations

To appropriate the sum of \$6,000 from the General Fund of the Congress of Micronesia for the Tinian Headstart program, and for other purposes.

H.B. No. 6-233:

Introduced by: Rep. Tman
Assigned to: Judiciary and Governmental Relations

Amending Title 49 of the Trust Territory Code by adding new Chapter 3, to provide for a workmen's compensation system, and for other purposes.

020029

H.J.R. No. 6-62:

Introduced by: Rep. Bigler (and two others)
Assigned to: Education and Social Matters

Directing the House Committee on Education and Social Matters and the Senate Committee on Education and Social Affairs to review the Education for Self Government Program and to report its findings to the Second Regular Session of the Sixth Congress of Micronesia.

H.J.R. No. 6-63:

Introduced by: Rep. Sigrah
Assigned to: Resources and Development

Requesting the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and the Secretary of the United States Department of Interior to cooperate in seeking the assistance of the United States Civil Aeronautics Board to certificate air transportation service into the Island of Kusaie to be provided by Air Micronesia or any other air carrier.

H.J.R. No. 6-64:

Introduced by: Rep. Mafnas and Rep. Haglelgam
Assigned to: Judiciary and Governmental Relations

Respectfully requesting the Office of the Attorney General to investigate insurance premium rates in the Trust Territory.

H.J.R. No. 6-65:

Introduced by: Rep. Balos
Assigned to: Judiciary and Governmental Relations

Requesting the Trust Territory Government to cease using the services of the United States Army Corps of Engineers as consultants on capital improvement projects in the Marshall Islands District.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

Floor Leader Tman: Mr. Speaker, I have the distinct privilege to respectfully request the House to recognize the family of one of our distinguished colleagues, Congressman Edwards--Mrs. Edgar Edwards, and their two children.

Rep. Mafnas: Mr. Speaker, may I have the floor please?

Speaker Henry: You have the floor.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE MAFNAS

Rep. Mafnas: Mr. Speaker, members of this Congress: Today I wish to address this Congress concerning a matter of extreme urgency to the people of my district.

Mr. Speaker, as you may already know, the proposed Covenant for a Marianas Commonwealth is scheduled to be signed tomorrow at 2:00 p.m. at the Mt. Carmel auditorium--the same spot where negotiations began barely two years ago.

And this is precisely my point: Is two years enough time to explore, develop, study, and negotiate a status that will bind future generations of this district forever? Is two years enough time to hastily draft and sign a document that will not only govern, but limit, the scope of the future Marianas Constitution and all laws that are enacted by our future Marianas Legislature?

One important factor not being considered by those who advocate signing this agreement is this: The average age of the Marianas population is very young, Mr. Speaker--only 16

years of age. Yet, it is the uninformed, uneducated, older majority that will determine the permanent political future of our next generation and all generations that will follow.

I submit, Mr. Speaker, who are we to dictate to future generations that our present Administering Authority, the United States, will forever be their masters? Are we negotiating for what is good for today, or are we negotiating what will be good for those that come after us? We will not suffer for our mistakes, but future generations will suffer if we make the wrong move. And, in my opinion, to rush into a permanent agreement today is indeed the wrong move.

Members of the Congress, I wish to inform you that, unlike this Joint Committee on Future Status of the Congress which translated verbatim the many rounds of talks and tentative agreement, not one single document has been translated into any one of the two major languages of the Marianas. Although our 15-member Marianas Status Commission will put their names to an agreement tomorrow, once this is done, no one, and I repeat, no one--not the people of this district or even their legislature, will have the power or authority to change that agreement.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss in my duties and responsibilities if, as a public servant, I did not insist that the people I represent be given a chance to review the status proposal before it is signed--and, as such, this is exactly what I intend to do.

Today, I have filed a suit in the Trust Territory High Court to prevent the signing of the Covenant Agreement. I do this because I believe my people come before the Marianas Status Commonwealth and before Ambassador Williams. I believe they have the right to review the work of the Marianas Status Commission, and I believe they have the right to have the Covenant amended before it is signed by anyone.

Mr. Speaker, if I were negotiating a contract for you, you would expect me to advise you of the conditions in the contract before I proceed to sign on your behalf. This is what I expect from the Marianas Status Commission. But for them to sign the covenant now, and then present the Marianas people with a document that cannot be changed, particularly one that will govern their future, is putting the cart before the horse.

One of the basic principles of American democracy is the right of the public to know. Why are we doing the opposite today? Furthermore, the Trust Territory Code itself explicitly points out that only the Congress of Micronesia (and not the District Legislatures) is empowered to negotiate with anyone concerning future political status. Again, this same principle prohibits the States of the Union from negotiating unilaterally with other nations. California, for example, cannot negotiate with Cuba or China and, in fact, the establishment of this Congress' First Status Commission in 1967 legally preempted the other districts from creating their own status commissions to discuss that same subject.

I cannot help but recall at this time the history of the original 13 American Colonies who fought their "Mother Country" to gain independence. Those leaders, the "founding fathers," fought for what they believed in, and their guiding principle was liberty, freedom, the right to control their own laws and lands, free from outside control, for all future generations of Americans.

Today, Mr. Speaker, the 15 islands of the Marianas are the new 15 colonies, and our Mother Country is the United States. History has repeated itself nearly 200 years after the founding of the United States, except that the 15 Marianas Colonies are giving the so-called Mother Country full powers of eminent domain over our lands. Furthermore, we are also giving the United States power to make laws for the Commonwealth, and opening up our islands for unlimited immigration of American citizens into our islands. By 1985, Mr. Speaker, we will be a minority in our own islands.

Let me also inform this House today that representatives of the Department of Interior have indicated that pending the outcome of a vote on the covenant, a Secretarial Order is now being contemplated to remove the Mariana Islands District from the present six-district

administrative structure of the Trust Territory and, in effect, remove the Marianas Delegation out of this Congress. To do so, Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, would be to ignore the results of the 1974 Congressional elections in this district. In my sincere opinion, our people elected us to represent them and they have given us a mandate. Our people have yet to express their opinions and change that mandate. We were not elected by the Marianas Status Commission nor by the United States negotiators, who, in conjunction with the hired American consultants to our Status Commission, are planning a "shotgun wedding" for the Mariana Islands District and the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, the record shows that candidates who favored a rushed conclusion to our status talks and an immediate change were soundly defeated in the 1974 Congressional elections. The present Chairman of the Marianas Status Commission was likewise defeated and his mandate removed by the people. Yet, through political manipulation, his position has been restored, but I emphasize: His mandate has not been restored, and in the minds of our people, he had no mandate. But the United States has chosen to ignore the freely-expressed wishes of the people of the Marianas. Let me point out to all concerned, Mr. Speaker, that when peaceful means to effect political change fail, the only resort left for political change, to paraphrase one world leader "comes from the barrel of a gun."

Mr. Speaker, we do not want forced change in the Marianas. We want peaceful and gradual change. If we have to go to the courts to stop this "shotgun marriage" between the Mariana Islands and the United States, then we will go to the courts. Thank you.

Rep. Rasa: Mr. Speaker, may I address the House?

Speaker Henry: You have the floor.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE RASA

Rep. Rasa: Mr. Speaker, members of the House: For many years the members of this Congress have spoken concerning the issue of our future political status. Arguments have been given in favor of one status or another, but today I wish to inform this House that, judging from the Voice of America radio broadcasts aired earlier this week, the status negotiations initiated just over two years ago by the Marianas District are now apparently drawing to a close.

It is now becoming very obvious that regardless what this Congress says or believes, or maybe even what some people in the Marianas say or believe, Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams intends to see that the Covenant for the Marianas Commonwealth is approved by the Marianas Status Commission, the Marianas Legislature, and put to a vote within the next few months.

The problem is, Mr. Speaker, the majority of my fellow citizens in the Marianas, and many of their leaders--and I repeat, many of their leaders--as well are simply not prepared to make any decisions that will bind these islands to another nation forever and ever.

In my opinion, the proposed Covenant for a Marianas Commonwealth might be a token amount of self-government today in 1975 or 1976. But ten years from now, with the present provisions in that document concerning subjects ranging from War Claims, minimum wages which will not apply to the Marianas, land, immigration and other crucial issues, in ten years from now these islands will not be our own--our lands possibly alienated, and it could very likely be that by 1985 the majority of the people residing on this island will become what we call today "foreigners."

The blame for this situation, Mr. Speaker, is not the fault of the people of the Northern Mariana Islands, nor totally the fault of the Marianas Status Commission. The blame for this, in my opinion, lies squarely in the hands of Ambassador Williams and other American negotiators and the advisors brought to the Marianas by our Commission and its hired legal counsel, who, from the outset of these talks, have rushed the status proceedings along at a pace so frantic and dangerous that no one in this district, except for a very few possessing

a very keen sense of understanding for legal phraseology, could possibly understand the meaning and implications of the Marianas Covenant.

While we do favor, in principle, the concept of attaining a Commonwealth for the Northern Marianas--while we do feel a closer association with the United States would be the most favorable arrangement for our political future--provisions in the Covenant for a Commonwealth for the Northern Marianas, in my opinion, go beyond the point of fair compromise and in the long run will be seriously detrimental to real self-government for my people. As an elected Representative of the Marianas people today, myself and others like me now have uncomfortable choices before us.

Shall we follow the wishes of the majority of our people, who as yet remain uninformed, or shall we follow the questionable advice of our consultants from Washington, D.C., who have more to gain if the "deliver" the Marianas to the United States, or do we speak out as responsible public servants of our people, regardless of the political implications and fight to protect our rights?

The people of the Marianas, Mr. Speaker, have been told repeatedly by American consultants that the provisions contained in the American Commonwealth Covenant--the Commonwealth between the Marianas and the United States of America--were the best that could be obtained "under the circumstances," to quote the Vice-Chairman of our Status Commission.

But I fail to see and I fail to understand how any tentative agreement reached at the negotiating table which has permanent and binding effects and deficiencies too numerous to mention here--I fail to see how this can be begged off and be accepted by anyone who calls himself a leader of our people, or a consultant for that matter who claims to represent our vital interest.

Not too many years ago the people of the Marianas advocated joining Guam. At that time everybody believed this would be the best arrangement and a plebiscite clearly--and I repeat clearly--reflected these sentiments.

Now we have discovered another kind of status called Commonwealth. Now the people of the Marianas have been told again by hired consultants, through our leaders, that this is the best arrangement for our political future. But if we put these facts into perspective, it becomes obvious that our people and our leaders simply desire any kind of change, and are frustrated to the extent that we might grasp the first nice-sounding arrangement that is offered to us.

In the meantime, Mr. Speaker, without as much as informing the Marianas people, the United States Congress has taken it upon itself to consider a one and one-half million dollar appropriation bill for the Marianas transition purposes--a bill which, if approved, will represent the tacit approval of the United States Congress for a separate Marianas--all of which could very likely happen before the Marianas people will have had a chance to cast their votes in a referendum. What does all this mean? To me, Mr. Speaker and fellow colleagues, this means that the alternatives and choices the Marianas people have before them are being manipulated and reduced to a single alternative. Steps are also now being taken by our administering authority to effect this. I wish to inform this Congress today that censorship of materials written by the Administration's Education for Self-Government Program is now being carried out in earnest to instruct the Marianas and Micronesian people that Micronesia is composed of five districts instead of six districts.

I have learned this week that a new Education for Self-Government pamphlet released recently concerning the Draft Compact of Free Association has been recalled and some portions concerning the Marianas will be deleted--and this is being done by the Department of Interior and, I suspect, at the direction of the Office of Micronesian Status Negotiations.

Furthermore, as early as next week, what the United States negotiators call "political education materials" will begin arriving in the Marianas to "educate" our people. But how can we have real and meaningful political education when only one status alternative--Commonwealth--

will be discussed?

Now, I ask: Is censorship and political manipulation before the people have been asked to make a free choice in a free election--I ask, is this self-determination? Is this freedom of choice? Is this liberty? Is this what the writers of the United States Constitution had in mind when they both spoke of the "freely expressed wishes of the people"?

Members of Congress, I tell you that censorship and political manipulation are the weapons of dictators, the tools of deposed Presidents like President Nixon, whose entire administration was washed down the drain by the Watergate affairs. These are the weapons of the CIA, and these are the same weapons being used against us today in Micronesia and particularly in Marianas District. Richard Nixon sent Franklin Haydn Williams to Micronesia as his personal representative. Today tactics previously unheard of in a democratic society are being used against my people in the Marianas to reduce and limit our freedom of choice.

Mr. Speaker, such actions cannot be condoned, and I intend to personally inform the United Nations Trusteeship Council, the Special United Nations Committee of Twenty-Four on Decolonization, and key members of the United States Congress of these actions which I believe are designed to influence the wills and minds of my people. Mr. Speaker, ways and means must be found to insure that my people will be permitted to make a free choice concerning their future political status in a free election--without censorship, without political manipulation, and without propaganda from the so-called political education and from the United States Voice of America broadcasts. These decisions must only be made without outside interference.

Mr. Speaker, the mere fact that the members of the Status Commission did not reach an agreement among ourselves earlier this week as manifested by Senator Pete Tenorio's remarks in the Senate this morning only reinforces and serves to demonstrate the need to slow down our negotiations, re-think the provisions in the Covenant, and take the Covenant to the people while there is still time to change it. And let me emphasize to all concerned that, as a member of the Marianas Political Status Commission, I stand to mean what I say, and I will not sign the Covenant tomorrow.

If a public servant has to sacrifice his political career in attempting to see that the people of his particular country will have a free choice in a free election in which all the alternatives and issues are clearly presented to our people, I will not hesitate to make that sacrifice. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Rep. Guerrero: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I wish also to address the House, but before I address the Chamber, I would like the House to recognize the presence of the Rota 12th graders and their teacher, Mr. Frank Calvo, in the gallery.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE GUERRERO

Rep. Guerrero: Mr. Speaker, members of the House. I do have high regard and high respect for the feeling of my two most honorable colleagues from the Marianas, but fortunately when God created man, he made them to think differently, to feel differently, and to choose to lead the type of life that is most suitable for them. So, Mr. Speaker, with your permission I would like to address the House.

I would like to join my colleagues from the Mariana Islands District in the Senate who this morning delivered remarks concerning the historic event which will take place tomorrow on Saipan when a Covenant is signed between the United States of America and the people of the Mariana Islands District.

While the actual negotiations leading up to this signing have taken place over a period of only two years, the signing of this agreement will represent the gratification of the desires of my people since they were liberated by American forces some 30 years ago.

The history of the Marianas Islands has provided the perspective for our people with

which to view the history of the United States of America, a history which is unparalleled in that of mankind's, and one which demonstrated to us that our future security and welfare could only be assured, by a lasting political association with our friends and benefactors, the American people and their government based on democratic principles.

It is perhaps obvious, but worth noting, that except for the ends involved, the means by which the people of the Marianas District and those of the other districts intend to seek a new political status, and approve it through popular vote, are the same for both of our groups.

This to me says that in a sense our differences are not so great, for we both desire association with the same people and same government--and it is only a matter of degree in which we have chosen to take different courses.

I am therefore fully certain that just as the people of the Marianas respect and appreciate your desires for a different kind of association, that the same respect and appreciation will be reciprocated for their needs.

The future of the Pacific Region in general, and in particular this area of the Pacific, has yet to be revealed to us, but I am positive that it holds great promise. Whereas the Pacific Region of 30 years ago was important only insofar as it affected the national military policies of foreign countries, and our islands were simply referred to as "stepping stones," we have recently seen a reawakening of the economic potential of these islands, and a growing awareness of the necessity for and benefits of regional cooperation and political association for the mutual development of not only Pacific island nations, but also those countries on the Pacific's littoral.

Given these facts and trends, it will be inevitable that despite our different status arrangements, the people of the Marianas and the people of the rest of Micronesia will continue to work together and to associate together, not only on the basis of the past history and friendship, but also on the basis of economic realities and mutual interests.

It is therefore with deep sincerity and admiration that I extend the best wishes of the people of my district for the future of the other districts as a body politic, with the honest conviction that you will support in your hearts and minds the aspirations of my people, which will at last be realized. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Rep. Rasa: Mr. Speaker, I have just been informed that the problem of censorship here today is far more serious than I realized. I have just received information that the United States Navy informed the Trust Territory Government on Thursday that no news from Micronesia (meaning our Congress News Service and the Micronesian News Service) would be handled by the Navy Government Communications Network until this Saturday. Mr. Speaker, is it a coincidence that so much controversy is now emanating from Saipan about Commonwealth, and is it a coincidence that Saturday, the day the Covenant will supposedly be signed--that will be the day that the news blackout will be lifted? It is my suspicion, Mr. Speaker, that this is not a coincidence.

Speaker Henry: Do we wish to have a silent prayer?

Vice Speaker Silk: Mr. Speaker, first of all, I would like to have the House recognize the presence of the former District Administrator of the Marshalls and now Liaison Officer in Honolulu, Mr. Robert Law, and Mrs. Law.

Mr. Speaker, I have one communication that I request that it should be part of the official Journal today, Miscellaneous Communication No. 6-44, which I avidly support. I would like to submit it as part of the record.

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATION NO. 6-44

PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE OF THE SIXTH CONGRESS OF
MICRONESIA, FIRST REGULAR SESSION:

"WHEREAS, because private financing available in the Trust Territory is very limited, the policies of the Trust Territory Economic Development Loan Fund are of urgent public importance; and

"WHEREAS, the current category lending limits of the Economic Development Loan Fund are arbitrary and unrealistic restrictions which are not designed to stimulate economic development of the Trust Territory to the maximum extent, there being insufficient loan demand for funds earmarked for agriculture, fishing, and tourism; and

"WHEREAS, to better promote rapid and strong economic development, a greater share of funds available for lending should be allocated to business and commercial loans; and

"WHEREAS, officials of the Economic Development Loan Fund Board have repeatedly expressed agreement that more of their funds should be made available for business and commercial loans, but complain that they are powerless to alter the current category lending limits;

"NOW, THEREFORE, the undersigned representatives of the business community of Majuro, Marshall Islands District, respectfully request the Sixth Congress of Micronesia in its First Regular Session to undertake a general review of Economic Development Loan Fund policies and to urge the immediate amendment of the category lending limits of the Economic Development Loan Fund of the Trust Territory to enable the loan board to adopt a more flexible approach toward its business and commercial lending activities in the Trust Territory, in accordance with the actual economic development needs of each district.

"At Majuro, this 11th day of February, 1975."

(Signed by Fredy Narruhn, Molik Ishiguro, Robert Reimers, Motton Lanwe, Lion Lomak, Jerry Kramer, Toke Sawej, Ajidrik Bien, Donna Milne, Kunar Abner, Andrew Hiseah, Momotaro Lanitulok, Kabinmeto Rusin, Henry Samuel, Karijar Kattil, Doug Shem, Albettar Jamodre, Zakius Jacklik, Enock Libokmeto, Tibiririk Samuel, and Betty J. Reimers.)

Speaker Henry: Is there any more Miscellaneous Business?

Representative Setik: Mr. Speaker, I have a prepared statement that I would like to insert into the record.

REMARKS BY REPRESENTATIVE SETIK

Rep. Setik: Mr. Speaker and members of the House of Representatives:

This afternoon I want to take the opportunity to speak briefly about revenue and, in this regard, I assure the gentle lady and her colleagues from the Marshall Islands District that I am not talking about revenue sharing. Rather, I want to talk about U.S. revenues, used as grant funds for allocation to Trust Territory projects and on-going programs.

As you know, the Congress of Micronesia's Joint Committee on Program and Budget Planning has the task of reviewing annually the High Commissioner's proposed budget for the Trust Territory. Formerly, it also reviewed five-year plans in connection with the annual grant. Once the committee has received the Hicom's proposed budget, we hold hearings either on Saipan or in the districts and receive district input. After this process, we then make recommendations to add, delete, or change allocations according to the sense of the committee based on district input. We also go through a similar process for any special supplementals proposed under current ceilings, and, in addition, members of this Joint Committee also testify in support of authorization hearings on new funding levels as they are put forward in the U.S. Congress.

As I said, we make our recommendations and then submit them to the High Commissioner, who then makes the final determinations on the budget. Often, I suspect, these recommendations end up in the wastebasket, although to be fair, many times the administration accepts parts of some of our recommendations.

A particularly good example of what happens at this level is shown by the Joint Committee's recommendation to decrease administrative salaries and overhead at the Headquarters level in the FY 1976 budget by half a million dollars and to spend the money for capital improvement projects. In one instance we reallocated \$200,000 of this Headquarters cut to road construction in one district. The High Commissioner did not accept this recommendation, and the \$200,000 was restored to Headquarters. Ironically, however, when the Hicom appeared in Washington budget hearings, he supported new budget ceilings by saying that Micronesia still needed implacement of a basic infrastructure, including the construction--of all things--road. All this would be very funny if it were not so pathetic.

Because of such examples, and for other reasons, the Joint Committee on Program and Budget Planning and its members have proposed that a block grant be given to this Congress to then allocate in the ways it sees fit. As was pointed out by Senator Kabua in his speech the other day, this was the practice of the Australian Government with the Trust Territory of Papua-New Guinea. Despite this, and despite support from the High Commissioner on this proposal, the hands of this Congress still remain tied in this as well as other areas.

As a consequence, some of my colleagues in both Houses have expressed their dissatisfaction with Congress of Micronesia participation in the budget process. Senator Tmetuchl has described it, if I recall correctly, as an "exercise in frustration," partly because budgets are submitted in accordance with the U.S. budget cycle which inevitably does not allow us enough time to give full consideration to the budget as we would like.

Despite all these drawbacks, the committee has conscientiously continued to review and recommend and to support programs and projects, ceiling levels and special supplementals before the U.S. Congress because Micronesians have a vital interest in what happens with those funds, and also because if we are not concerned enough to care about this process, except to criticize it, then I doubt whether we are truly ready for that self-government many of us talk about in fine speeches.

Therefore, we have continued with our often frustrating work because the committee is trying to work in the best interests of all of the districts of Micronesia, and all its people.

Unfortunately, the budget process does not stop at the Territory-wide level, for after our recommendations are submitted, and the High Commissioner prepares the budget, it is then given to the Department of the Interior for review, where additional changes may be made. After that the budget then goes to the President's Office of Management and Budget, where the practice has been to reduce if possible the total, in order to stay within Presidential fiscal guidelines. Finally, the budget gets to the appropriate committees in the U.S. Congress, and often when we appear before them, the final diversion is quite different than what we originally reviewed or what the Hicom recommended. As a result, often the Congress of Micronesia representatives and the High Commissioner present a strong united front in requesting additions and changes to be made in committee. However, actual practice indicates that rarely are these requests granted, as the U.S. Congress is rightly reluctant to change a submission in our case because a Presidential veto would have extremely serious consequences for the Trust Territory, and would result in a lot of time, energy and money being spent to rush through a measure to continue funds for the civil administration of the Trust Territory. After all, as we have pointed out time and time again, the Trust Territory is not simply another agency or branch of the U.S. Government, it is a developing nation, populated by men, women and children who need certain basic human services. Furthermore, Micronesia is a Trust Territory for which the United States Government has special obligations. Therefore, a veto or sudden reduction for Micronesia does not have the same effect as, for example, vetoing a line item in a military appropriation bill. A veto or sharp reduction would have a disastrous effect on all districts and all of our citizens.

My intention in delivering these remarks is not to speak of vetoes, however, or even of the possible effect recent controversy and proposed hearings in Washington, D.C., in connection with the mismanagement of TT funds and programs, but rather to note certain disturbing, new trends in the budget process, about which I believe each and every member of this Congress should be aware.

I think I can sum up this new tendency by saying that, formerly, the bone of contention in the budgetary process was usually between this Congress and the High Commissioner's office. Therefore, in a sense, the final outcome was determined at the appropriate level, meaning at the Territory-wide level, where the money was actually to be spent. More recently, and by this I mean in the past two years, it appears that the Department of the Interior is making both initial and final decisions in budgetary matters, which the High Commissioner is obligated to follow and the Congress of Micronesia is powerless to stop. More particularly, this new direction appears to be coming from Ambassador Franklin Williams' Office of Micronesian Status Negotiations and while Territorial Affairs Representatives disclaim this fact, and while OMSN is a relatively small, special branch within Interior, it is my considered opinion that most of the crucial matters handled by Territorial Affairs are decided upon by OMSN. OMSN is the tail wagging the dog, although the dog claims that he wags his tail when he wants to.

I say this for a number of reasons, some of which you will recall, and others I have yet to present.

With regard to the former, I believe you may have heard members of the Joint Committee on Program and Budget Planning, the Presiding Officers of the Fifth Congress of Micronesia, and others strenuously objected to Department of the Interior moves to supply about \$4 million for Marianas power facilities either out of new field trip vessels in the 1975 budget or from various district projects in the 1976 budget. This change came about not from the Office of the High Commissioner, but through the influence of OMSN. Previously, we had also objected to cutting funds for a new field trip vessel, and an expanded airfield facility in Truk District, and reallocating them to an accelerated land cadastral program. This, too, was requested by OMSN.

It is, therefore, obvious to me that our budget is no longer dictated by what it is that we Micronesians, or our High Commissioner feels is needed in these islands, but by the promises, plans, and personal ambitions of certain highly-placed bureaucrats in the Administration in Washington, D.C.

To further illustrate this point, it is necessary to bring in the relationship between the current suspended status negotiations, and the budget process. During the early spring of 1974, members of the Joint Committee on Future Status met with members of the U.S. Negotiating Team to discuss, among other things, funding levels for the period of transition to a new status, and for the period thereafter as specified in the Draft Compact of Association. This meeting was held due to the inability at an earlier meeting to agree on funding levels. The U.S. side proposed certain levels which appeared to be more acceptable, but no definite agreement or commitment was made by our representatives since such levels would have to be agreed upon by this Congress. Contrary to this understanding, the U.S. Negotiators then proceeded to act as though these figures were agreed upon. As a consequence, a bill was introduced into the U.S. Congress based on these new ceiling figures which are \$75 million for 1975, \$80 million for 1976, and \$85 million for 1977, including a built-in inflation, or "constant dollar" factor.

All of this is by way of providing background and therefore meaning to what follows. I have recently, unofficially acquired a copy of an undated memorandum to Ambassador Franklin Williams from the Acting Director of Territorial Affairs, Emmett M. Rice. This memorandum indicates that:

(1) Senator Henry Jackson has introduced a bill which, instead of raising the ceiling for 1975 and thus providing an additional \$15 million for this fiscal year, authorizes only \$5.65 million for fuel and supplies for power plants and ships, \$1.4 million for the Yap Hospital, and \$166,000 for matching funds for dispensaries. Not included are \$8 million for new field trip ships, \$1 million for Transpac debts, \$200,000 for architecture and engineering, and \$150,000 for development planning.

With regard to this matter, it seems clear that these cuts are not a result of OMSN's doing, or interference by the department. However, undoubtedly Senator Jackson is not willing to restore these amounts until he can be convinced in forthcoming oversight hearings next

month, that the Trust Territory really needs this money for the stated purposes. While I am sure that each and every one of us realize the need for these items, you can be sure that those members of the Congress who do attend the hearing will amply explain the need for them, especially for such vital items as field trip ships, and development planning.

(2) It is curious to note, because it is consistent with my belief, that a separate \$1.5 million for Marianas transition on Senator Jackson's desk will not be "a problem," according to the memorandum.

(3) What is perhaps the most galling, the most upsetting of all about this memorandum, is that it indicates that the Interior Department, meaning Territorial Affairs, which means OMSN, is submitting a bill which would provide the above-mentioned amounts for 1975 and 1976, but which would only provide \$79 million for 1977 and not \$85 million as earlier indicated because, as the DOTA put it, of the "delay in reaching agreement with the Joint Committee on the Future Political Status of Micronesia, FY '77 will drop from Stage II into Stage I." Granted, we have not agreed to these funding levels, but despite that, it is obvious that an increase, not a decrease, is needed--not only for the United States of America to discharge its duties under the Trusteeship Agreement and provide a basic infrastructure and services to our people, but also because of runaway inflation which has hit Micronesia harder than Seattle, Washington, or Milwaukee, Wisconsin, or Miami Beach, Florida.

But that is not the main point in question. The main point is that our funding levels are apparently now being based on how quickly status negotiations proceed in favor of the United States, and not according to the real needs of Micronesia. This memorandum reveals that the mentality prevalent in the Interior Department is that spending levels will be reduced unless the Micronesians come around to the U.S. position. The budget now has become a tool, a political lever to be used to force an agreement, rather than as it properly should be, to provide those basic components of infrastructure necessary for Micronesia to decrease its dependence upon the United States. What is most ironic in this matter is that the delays mentioned in the memorandum resulted from U.S. policies and actions. As a consequence, it appears that we are being "punished" for delays caused by someone else. We are being penalized for not rushing into an agreement on terms dictated by certain representatives of the United States Government.

I bring these matters to your attention because I want it made clear to all of us and to our Micronesian citizens that this Congress has never, and does not now have the final say with regard to the Trust Territory budget, and that political appointees 10,000 miles away in Washington are the ones who determine if an island gets a new dispensary or not, or if a new school is built or not. I want all Micronesians to know that if their copra lies rotting on the outer islands today it is because Washington officials consider land surveys more important for political reasons than dependable field trip vessels for our hard-working citizens.

I want to make it clear that the shortest and most dangerous airfield in Micronesia has not been made longer, because a political appointee made a deal to take away those funds for another purpose.

I want everyone to know that if roads, schools, water facilities, or other projects are not constructed, it is from a calculated decision to defer them because of the personal ambitions of people who have no love for Micronesia, but only their own careers.

The only way such problems can ever be settled is when we can control allocations of grant funds, and when we can generate enough revenues to replace those grant funds. Unfortunately, the very people toward whom we look to assist us in such endeavors are the very people who have designs upon Micronesia different from our own.

I would like to believe that the actions of these people do not actually reflect U.S. policy, and I would also like to believe that if they were removed in a general house cleaning, that attitudes and actions would change, and we could conduct our budgetary,

status, and other relations with the U.S. on the basis of mutual respect and friendship, instead of as adversaries on unequal footing.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, recent experiences indicate that the day when we will control these funds, and control our own destiny, seems to be getting farther away--instead of closer.

Despite this, I do not intend to give up, and I urge all of us not to give up. These are our islands, and we and our children will be here long after certain people are long gone.

So let us keep trying to the best of our efforts, despite the fact that the odds are against us. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Floor Leader Tman: I wish to remind the members that tomorrow we will have a reception in the House Chamber. The Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Relations has a hearing scheduled to be held in the House Chamber which will be moved if it is O.K. with the Chairman.

If there are no announcements, have a nice weekend. I would remind you that we just adopted a Joint Resolution to meet in Joint Session on Monday at 1:00 p.m. As we agreed earlier in our closed session, starting Tuesday, we will begin meeting at 10:00 a.m. I now move that the House stand recessed until 1:00 p.m. Monday, when we meet in joint session with the Senate, and then 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, for the regular session.

Vice Speaker Silk seconded the motion.

Rep. Setik: Mr. Speaker I notice a conflict in the Notice of Public Hearings attached to the Order of the Day.

Floor Leader Tman moved for a short recess, and the Speaker declared the House recessed at 4:18 p.m., subject to the call of the Chair.

The House reconvened at 4:20 p.m.


Floor Leader Tman: Mr. Speaker, will the chair restate the motion?

Speaker Henry: The motion was to recess until the Joint Session on Monday at 1:00 in the afternoon and again on Tuesday at 10:00 a.m. for the regular session.

Floor Leader Tman requested a division of the House.

The motion carried on a rising vote. The Speaker declared the House recessed at 4:21 p.m., until 1:00 p.m., on Monday, February 17, 1975, for the joint session, and 10:00 a.m., on Tuesday, February 18, 1975, for the regular session.

Respectfully submitted,


Asterio R. Takesy, Chief Clerk
House of Representatives

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