

Nena's statement at the Conference on Human Rights

VIENNA, Austria (FSM INFORMATION SERVICE) - The following is the full text of Vice President Jacob Nena's statement at the World Conference on Human Rights held at Vienna, Austria on June 21, 1993.

"MR. PRESIDENT, DISTINGUISHED DELEGATES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I am honored to speak to this historic Conference today, particularly because in doing so, I am making for my country its first public statements relating our position in regard to the international human rights system and the fundamental rights and freedoms addressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Federated States of Micronesia is a relatively new Nation, but having had a long association with the United Nations as a Trust Territory we made at

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NANCY LEFT FSM - From left to right are Vice President Jacob Nena, Nancy Murray, Secretary of Education Catalino Cantero, and Attorney General Camilo Noket, during a farewell get together for Murray held at the Department of Education. Murray was Assistant Attorney General for the Division of Law.



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Banking Board released information on FSM banking system

PALIKIR, Pohnpei (FSM INFORMATION SERVICE) - The Banking Board releases the following information on the FSM banking system based on a review conducted on the financial condition and performance of the three commercial banks as of June 30, 1993.

The consolidated resources of commercial banks operating in the Federated States of Micronesia aggregated \$125.3 million as of June 30, 1993, an increase of \$4.3 million or four percent compared to the December 31, 1992 to \$115.7

million as of June 30, 1993.

Although the growth rate for the last six-month period appears to be very moderate, individual analysis of each bank's financial condition and performance disclosed a major shift of banking activities in favor of the Bank of the FSM. To illustrate, Bank of the FSM (BOFSM) registered a substantial increase of \$14.2 million in total resources and \$13.3 million in deposits while the combined resources and deposits of the foreign banks operating in the FSM

decreased by \$9.8 million and \$9.3 million, respectively.

Somehow this development could be indicative of an increasing patronage and support for the locally chartered commercial bank which may have been triggered by its improved performance in 1992 when it experienced its full year of profitability. It may also be recalled that towards the end of the same year, about \$5.0 million of fresh equity was received from the government sector.

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Banking System

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This improved its capital base to 20 percent of total assets which is twice the FDIC-imposed ratio of 10 percent. As of June 30, 1993, BOFSM's equity to total assets ratio was still above the FDIC required ratio at 16 percent.

The consolidated loan-to-deposit ratio of the three banks was relatively low at 43 percent. Of the three banks, only BOFSM surpassed the 50 percent-loan-to-deposit requirement at 56 percent although this was 14 percent lower than last December's ratio of 71 percent. On the other hand, the combined loan-to-deposit ratio of Bank of Hawaii (BOH) and Bank of Guam (BOG) was calculated 34 percent. The foreign banks' loan portfolio decreased by \$721 thousand or three percent lower than last December level although this is expected to be reverted with the passage of Public Law 7-135 last March. The law was specifically formulated to base commercial lending rates on the prevailing prime rate such that interest rates would decrease by about three percent to four percent to encourage more borrowers.

On a regional basis, the banks operating in Kosrae and Chuuk posted higher ratios at 72 percent and 66 percent respectively, while those in Yap and Pohnpei registered lower ratios of 22 percent and 39 percent, respectively.

The banks were found to have accu-

mulated excess liquidity due to its relatively low loan-to-deposit ratios. In the case of the BOFSM, the increase in volume of lending activities of \$3.0 million was only one/fifth of its deposit growth of \$13.3 million during the last six-month period thereby resulting to lower loan-to-deposit ratio and increased liquidity. As of June 30, 1993, BOFSM's liquid assets aggregated \$27.3 million or 61 percent of deposit liabilities and 51 percent of total assets which are considerably high liquidity ratios.

On the other hand, the combined Due from head office account of BOH and BOG was 64 percent of their combined total deposit liabilities which is a clear indication that bulk of deposits generated are channeled to their respective head offices.

All the banks reported net profits during the six-month period aggregating \$870,000 which is only \$97,000 or 10 percent short of the net income of \$967,000 for the whole year of 1992. Based on total asset, the banks operating in Kosrae registered the highest rate of return at 1.5 percent followed by Pohnpei at 0.8 percent, Chuuk at .6 percent and Yap the lowest at 0.1 percent. Somehow the unsatisfactory performance of the banks operating in Yap State in terms of lending activity and profitability could be indicative of the existence of an overbanked situation in that particular service area.

CORRECTIONS

In the story on the Law Day, front page, 2nd column, the name Emily Lawrence should be Emily Flores. On page 2, continuation of the story on FSM Law Day, first column, the third place went to both Yap and Kosrae and not just Yap. On page 2, "President Olter signed appropriation of \$204,500," last paragraph, the appropriation for the two cars for Chuuk, one each for Yap and Kosrae are for the FSM Congress Delegation Offices in the states and not for the Congress members to use during their sessions in Pohnpei. The National Union regret the errors.

Judge Fritz completed Mediation course

PALIKIR, Pohnpei (FSM INFORMATION SERVICE) - Chief Justice Soukichi Fritz of Chuuk State Supreme Court, in Weno, Chuuk State, has completed the Mediation course held May 16-21 at the U.S. National Judicial College (TNJC), according to a TNJC release.

The Mediation course helped judges find viable alternatives for reducing delays in their courts, training to help parties resolve their disputes among themselves, and to offer former and retired judges specialized training in efforts to assist their colleagues now sitting on the bench.

The topics covered during the course were examining why mediation plays the leading role among dispute resolution devices, analyzing which cases can be mediated, determining what makes a good mediator, and developing better mediation skills.

Located on the campus of the University of Nevada, Reno, the Judicial College was featured in 1991 on CBS's "60 Minutes" as the leading national training and education center for trial judges. Founded in 1963, more than 30,000 certificates of completion have been issued to graduates, including U.S. Supreme Court Justices Sandra Day O'Connor and David Souter.

Other FSM State Judges including Kosrae Supreme Court Judge Harry Skilling and a number of Pohnpei Supreme Court Associate Justices have attended various courses at the College over the past years under similar programs, according to the FSM Supreme Court's official.



MICRONESIANS ABROAD - Above is a group of Yapese in Honolulu before performing at a wedding. The organization based in Honolulu is lead by a couple, Anita and JohnTug.

Forum Secretariat announced job opportunity

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced persons, who must be nationals of a member state of the South Pacific Forum*, for the position of Director, Trade and Investment Division, with the Forum Secretariat.

The Forum Secretariat was established in 1973 by the South Pacific Forum to encourage economic and political cooperation between its member states, and between those states and the more industrialized countries. Under the control of a Secretary General, the Secretariat undertakes a number of regional work programmes covering economic development, legal and political services and the civil aviation, energy, maritime, telecommunications and trade sectors. In pursuing these work programmes, the Secretariat works with a range of aid donor countries and organizations.

The Trade and Investment Division aims to assist Forum Island Countries (FICs) through encouraging investment in the FICs and in the promotion of regional and international trade. The work programme of the Division covers all aspects of the marketing and export of Forum Island products although emphasis is placed on developing a regional approach to common issues and problems in promoting trade and industrial development.

The Director will be responsible for the efficient operation of the Division, the forward planning of its work programme and the effective implementation of its projects. This also involves trade representation, attendance at meetings, workshops, etc. and the liaison with trade contacts in all member countries and with the South Pacific Trade Commission, Sydney and the South Pacific Trade Office, Auckland. In the course of these activities, the appointee will be required to undertake periodic duty travel.

Applicants should have appropriate qualifications and extensive experience in trade, especially in the marketing, trade and investment promotion fields. Knowledge of existing regional/International trade agreements, commodity markets, regional projects and development problems is essential.

The appointment will carry an attractive remuneration package, payable in Fiji dollars. For non-Fiji citizens this is tax-free and includes housing or a housing allowance and education and child allowances where eligible. Other benefits include payments in lieu of superannuation, and medical, life and travel insurance coverage. The appointee will be based at the Secretariat's headquarters in Suva. The appointment will be for three years initially, and is renewable by mutual agreement.

Applications close on 30 September 1993. They should contain full information on education and career backgrounds and should give names, addresses and telephone numbers of at least three referees with whom the applicant has been associated professionally.

Applications should be addressed to: The Secretary General, Forum Secretariat, GPO Box 856, Suva, Fiji, telephone (679) 312-600, telex 2229FJ, fax (679) 302-204.

Further information is available on request from Mr. Tiu Livino, Administration Officer, phone (679)312-600 ext 335.

Human Rights

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our outset a firm commitment to pursue our social and economic development in the context of international cooperation. Thus, United Nations membership was one of our first priorities after self-determination was achieved, and we proudly took our seat in this Body in October, 1991. We quickly learned, however, that international cooperation for development is not simply a marketplace wherein we can easily pick and choose among those issues that bear directly on our immediate goals. We have come to appreciate how almost every great international issue has an inter-relationship with our development goals - and in the case of human rights, the discussions here during this conference clearly show that connection.

We are a country made up of widely-dispersed small islands, above the Equator in the Western Pacific Ocean. Our people, who number just over a hundred thousand, exhibit a wide variety of cultural and ethnic differences. More than ten separate and distinct languages are spoken, with English currently serving as our common link.

Despite the outward appearance of great differences there is one strong force which unites us, namely, our Constitution and the democratic institutions of government it prescribes. For centuries our diverse islands were governed by colonial masters, but when the possibility of self government became real, it was clear that we could only be united by forming our new nation on the traditional democratic principles that our people long have honored and practiced locally, and which evolved in the days when we lived our lives with very little regard or need for what lay beyond the horizon.

A basic example is that our people have lived by the rule of consensus as long as anyone can remember. Even with legal mechanisms in place which include voting processes, our small nation still finds it possible in most instances to achieve consensus on important decisions. You will appreciate then, that this has made our transit into the UN system very comfortable.

A vital feature of our Constitution is Article IV, entitled, "Declaration of Right." Here, and elsewhere in the Constitution, one finds expressed a comprehensive listing of individual rights and freedoms that is in close conformity with international standards.

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Human Rights

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But the Constitution was not written with international standards in mind, rather, it reflects the norms of our traditional culture. Thus, I humbly submit that our society grew up with an appreciation of the value of individual human rights, and charged their government to protect them, as a matter of fundamental legal obligation.

Mr. President,

As Micronesians recently emerged from centuries of relative isolation, it was grim awakening for us to learn how so many of the people on Earth never have been able to exercise the individual rights that we take for granted. We have seen war firsthand, and we have endured domination by foreign powers, but the impulse that would subject so many millions to torture, arbitrary imprisonment, and all the other offenses against human dignity has been, until now, almost beyond our comprehension.

Looking back, a number of factors may have interfered with our forming accurate and timely perceptions. During the Cold War years, we commonly heard references to the "Free World," as contrasted with the Communist World, which presumably, was unfree. We supposed that everyone in the Free World must enjoy the same freedoms we did - a supposition we now know was sadly inaccurate. We supposed that every man, woman and child in the Communist world lived in the darkness of oppression. We certainly would have thought that the fall of Communism would have quickly brought about a Nirvana of human rights. Instead, today the picture seems, if anything, darker than ever and in this hall we can almost hear the cries of women and children, victims of a process grotesquely called "cleansing."

Throughout the times to which I just referred, the very process that has brought us to Vienna was underway. But the splendid work done by so many in the cause of human rights during that period was somehow overshadowed by public utterances from governments everywhere, professing love and respect for human rights. In fact, I doubt that I ever heard a government official denounce human rights. Now, however, we are saddened every day by some new aspect of the reality that what governments say, often is not what they do in observing and protecting the funda-

mental rights of those who are subject to their power.

It is to be regretted that in convening here during these days of 1993, almost a half century after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, this conference cannot be a historic occasion to celebrate worldwide acceptance of, and adherence to the fundamental rights of humankind. Instead, this Conference is at grave risk of making history of different kind - of becoming a tragic and historic failure, if the nations of the World coming together in such numbers to focus on one subject, in the end can do little more than congratulate ourselves on the past accomplishments.

What I fear, Mr. President, is that lacking the resolve or the ingenuity to implement more effective approaches to problems that are unquestionably growing, this Conference will be remembered as a giant paintbrush with which a World helpless to do more, simply painted over the agonies of growing numbers of the suffering with a review of achievements to date, and then applied a second coat of resolve to continue old methods with vigor.

Before passing on, let me add that I fully realize it would be inappropriate on my part if, speaking for a new and previously uninvolved Member, I appeared with these remarks to be disparaging the fine record of past achievements. Worse, I would be disrespectful to the memory of so many who have given their very lives in this cause. That is, of course, not my intention at all. But I am confident that those very heroes would be among the first to say, "Let us look into the past only for what we can learn from it. The job is not yet done, and our enemy grows stronger."

Mr. President, We seem to have reached a point where it is painfully obvious that if the UN charter is to have continued relevance to individuals living on this planet, something must be done differently. Even so, this Delegation has watched sadly during the past days here as the debate seems to have reflected an increasing, rather than a decreasing polarization of views along familiar North/South lines. And yet, from our viewpoint as a new entrant, there is a basic validity to what both sides are saying. Permit me a few moments to explain.

Underlying most of the observations of developing countries is a fear of exposing our most precious hope - the

securing of a decent, sustainable lifestyle for our peoples - to a judgmental process established and enforced by other who do not share that hope in the same way, and who are driven by priorities based on different backgrounds. The scope of many situations of human rights violations today is so great, and the level of frustration so high within the United Nations that developing countries fear the search for effective measures could go too far and lead to actions that themselves violate one or more human rights principles or interconnected principles of democracy of sovereignty. Not only are many such actions far more costly than can be afforded, but also we know from lessons of history that, "the end justifies the means" can never serve as a fitting basis for national or international action.

Were the strong to become empowered in the name of moral imperative to carry out unregulated interventions upon the social and economic development of the needy, this obviously would be a very corrosive agent within the UN system. But I speak of extreme perceptions on both sides. Ways must be found to balance these considerations. At the risk of being naive, I dare to hope that ways can be found at this Conference to engage the spirit of international consensus enshrined in the Charter, to which we are all committed, and build upon the undisputable elements recognized by both developed and the developing world - to recognize and embrace our common ground, rather than shrinking from it out of mistrust.

Many speakers here have pointed out correctly that the Right to Development is a critical human right in itself, and that by enabling the underdeveloped to pursue that right with necessary assistance, living conditions and educational levels can be established wherein human rights and fundamental freedoms are more likely to flourish. This should not be dismissed as a form of conditionality on human rights. It is an important and perfectly valid component of our complex effort to deal with the problem.

But neither is the Right to Development a *sine qua non* that supercedes all other considerations. Would anyone seriously defend ethnic cleansing were it to be advanced on the basis of a right to develop? Still, great care must be taken in approaching the placement of

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conditionalities on development assistance tied to someone's idea of compliance with human rights requirements. While extreme human rights atrocities making this approach very tempting, all too often such conditionalities only penalize those in need.

The other danger inherent in any over-empowerment of authority at a supernational level is that international human rights standards must respect the rights of countries and peoples to improve their human rights conditions at a pace appropriate to them, in line with their own values, social environment and cultural traditions. Obnoxious as this sounds to well-meaning people who are evangelistic in their beliefs regarding human rights, there is nevertheless a legitimate place for this principle, properly defined, if we have any hope of truly attaining and maintaining international consensus on what we all came here to discuss.

Again, this point cannot be a shield for atrocious conduct, but it must also be recognized that the goal of universal adherence to the principles of the Declaration and acceptance of the obligations of the Covenants and related treaties will never be reached if the system operates without sensitivity to the sovereign rights of all parties. This is not said to disagree with our esteemed Secretary-General, Dr. Boutros, Boutros-Ghali where he commented on the limits of sovereignty. In fact, I believe it is consistent with the basic thought that, up to a point, even on the subject of universal human rights, progress is best maintained through an approach of open-minded discussion.

Mr. President,

I hope that the context of my remarks up to this point establishes a receptive framework for what I will now say regarding the position of the Federated States of Micronesia. First, we align ourselves with the Bangkok Declaration, particularly as to the Right to Development and inclusion of a country's background and culture among the considerations to be taken into account in its human rights advancement. We feel that these are essential and workable concepts which should not be shouted down as amounting to shields for repression. They need not be.

Second, were this Conference to leave in question the universality of human rights, we would all have come here in

vain. We support a strong and unconditional expression in that regard, along with new resolves to give meaning and definition to the concept.

I might add that we do not regard the application of this principle as inconsistent with the Bangkok declaration.

Third, we call for a concentration of effort to gain universal accession to existing human rights instruments. For our part, we recently became party to our first such undertaking, the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Anyone familiar with our island cultures knows the special concern which we keep for children, and so we thought appropriate to make this undertaking our first among the human rights instruments. We hope soon to complete an examination of others, particularly, the two Covenants, with a view to freely undertaking the obligations thereunder.

I would like to mention our pleasure at hearing the strong commitment expressed by our partner in Free Association, the United States, to the cause of the rights of women and their protection against discrimination and abuse. We fully support the measures called for by the distinguished Secretary of State, Warren Christopher, and will be giving these matters our own priority attention.

Fourth, as a nation comprised wholly of indigenous people, we hereby state our solidarity with all the indigenous peoples of the World, and particularly with those subjected to any form of discrimination or maltreatment within their homelands. We hope that the draft Declaration on the Rights of indigenous People will emerge during the International Year. The recognition of this cause by the United Nations is most welcome, and it will have our support now and in the future.

Fifth, we recognize the sensitivities surrounding the United States' proposal for the establishment of a High Commissioner for Human Rights. To many of our colleagues in the developing world this proposal embodies and crystallizes all the fears of uncontrolled and unwarranted interference to which I made reference earlier. Nevertheless, in principle, with proper protection against excesses, we approach it with open mind recalling the flood of extreme situations in our world today that simply must be addressed in some way other than business as usual.

Whether or not the idea of a High

Commissioner finds ultimate acceptance, other ideas as well must be seriously considered, such as the establishment of a permanent International Human Rights Tribunal. The independent and juridical character of such a body should place it above the concerns regarding political intervention while denying human rights criminals any refuge from appropriately defined international responsibility.

Sixth, without question, existing human rights mechanisms must be strengthened. Parties must work together to make treaty monitoring and fact-finding bodies more effective and increased funding must be applied. We have been shocked to learn that less than one percent of the United Nations budget is expended for human rights activities. Reporting and information disseminations probably will always be the most effective basic tool in discouraging those who would violate the rights of individuals because they, like all enemies of society, fear most the light of day.

Perhaps the most pressing example of need for immediate increase in funding is the Center for Human Rights, who are to be highly commended for their service to humankind under the most difficult and limiting circumstances. This need cannot be neglected any longer.

Finally, Mr. President, we agree with those who see a need to integrate more fully into the entire human rights process the participation of non-governmental organizations and private parties. Any form of exclusion from the United Nations' effort to advance human rights is simply wrong, deprives us of rich sources of ideas and support and only serves the interests of those who are against us.

In closing, my delegation expresses warm thanks to the Government and people of Austria for hosting this Conference, for the excellent facilities and arrangements, and for the many special courtesies extended to us throughout our stay. The beautiful city of Vienna is a living shrine to the harmony and enrichment of the human spirit, and thus, the work of this Conference can only be inspired by our presence here.

Thank you Mr. President."

The National Union regrets the statement was not included in the last issue as indicated on page 8 of Volume 14, Number 7.

6 *PIC held in Tahiti adopted eleven resolutions*

THE NATIONAL UNION, August 1993

PALIKIR, Pohnpei (FSM INFORMATION SERVICE) - The 4th South Pacific Islands Conference of Leaders on Culture and Commercial Business Development (PIC) was held in Tahiti, June this year. Preceding the PIC was an informal meeting of Foreign Affairs Secretaries and Advisors, according to a report by the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs.

The conference was chaired by President Gaston Flosse of Tahiti, with the theme "sustainable development and population" and reports by participating countries and territories were presented stating their existing situations.

Speakers in the conference voiced the need for providing the PIC representative office space in the Tahiti's office in Tokyo, Santiago and Paris.

The report of the Chairman of the Standing Committees concerning the past three years' activities included the following: the availability of more funding for Pacific islanders to study at the University of Hawaii under East-West scholarship; signing of the Memorandum of Understanding with the United States on the Joint Commercial Commission, recommending its first meeting to be held later in the year; and stating that beginning in January of next year financial contributions will be mandatory. The report also pointed out that there is a need for a Memorandum of Understanding to be executed between the PIC and Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP) to improve working relationship.

Dr. Nafis Sadik, Executive Director of United Nations Funding Population Activity (UNFPA) in her keynote address emphasized the importance of governments investing at least 20 percent of their national resources in social sectors, especially in education, health, and family planning programs, as an effective way of promoting development. Dr. Sadik is also the Secretary-General of the upcoming International Conference on Population and Development, scheduled for April 1994, in Cairo, Egypt.

Dr. Sitiveni Halapua, Executive Director of PIDP, suggests an approach that focuses on the intra and inter dependence of seven dimensions, namely, economic growth, population, environment, technology, culture, government and international relations, and recom-

mending the establishment of a National Interdependence Development Council (NIDC) with unifying leadership to develop government strategy and policies aimed towards sustainable development in the country.

The Conference adopted eleven resolutions according to PIDP Dialogue including: PIDP continues its research into the development of the Private Sector in the Pacific with particular emphasis on understanding the nature of successful indigenous business within a cultural context. This research should be country specific; As recommended by the PIDP private sector development report, governments, (with the assistance of PIDP and/or other appropriate agencies) should identify and prepare integrated policies and strategies that will further the development of the Pacific private sector with sensitivity towards social and cultural environment; policy makers should identify areas of the economy suitable to expansion of indigenous enterprises and develop an integrated approach to supporting local entrepreneurs; PIDP is to give high priority to research connected with the study of the interactions between population, environment and development; recognize the advantages of closer regional economic cooperation and the mutual benefits that will arise from an enlarged Pacific Islands market. Creation of a Pacific Island Trade Agreement which will allow freer access to each others markets; formation of a Regional Trade Commission which will integrate and strengthen existing regional trade promotion facilities giving all Pacific Islands access to its services. Develop marketing skills and provide impetus to the creation of sustained exporting from the Pacific Islands; the PIC request the U.S. Administration and U.S. Congress' support in the full development of the Joint Commercial Commission. This provides a regular consultative forum to expand the cooperation between the U.S. and the Pacific Island Nations in their commercial and economic relations; PIC recommend to the South Pacific Forum that the Joint Declaration of Cooperation is to be negotiated with the U.S.A. This should include a commitment by the U.S.A. to grant to the Pacific Island Nations the same special trade concessions and related support measures, which it has

provided for the Island Nations of the Caribbean region under its Caribbean Basin Initiative; The JCC remains within PIDP as its third and newest division; the conference endorsed the Directors Proposed Multi-dimension framework for sustainable development in the Pacific Islands and agreed to its further development; and contribution from each member country to PIDP is now mandatory.

PIC Members or their representatives who attended the Conference were Prime Minister Bikenibeu Paeniu of Tuvalu, Chairman; Prime Minister Geoffery Henry of the Cook Islands, Vice Chairman; and the Governor of Guam, the Governor of Hawaii, the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs representing the President of FSM, Prime Minister of Fiji; the President of the Republic of Nauru; and the Prime Ministers of Papua New Guinea, Kingdom of Tonga, Western Samoa and Republic of Vanuatu, not present were Wallis and Futuna, Tokelau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

Observers included representatives of the Government of Australia, Japan, France, New Zealand, the People's Republic of China, the United States and Chile. Also present at the Conference were representatives of UNFPA and UNDP.

Copra price in effect

PALIKIR, Pohnpei (FSM INFORMATION SERVICE) - A new set of copra prices for grade one to grade three purchased in the FSM took effect on July 4, 1993, according to Coconut Development Authority General Manager Namio Nanpei.

The new prices are as follows: for grade one, 10 cents per pound or \$200 per ton; for grade two, nine and-a-half cents per pound or \$190 per ton; and for grade three, nine cents per pound or \$180 per ton.

Nanpei explained that the decision to change the copra price was made by the FSM CDA Board of Directors after careful review of the current international prices and available copra stabilization funds.

Nanpei also requested President Olter that information regarding this new set of copra prices be widely disseminated to all copra producers in the Federated States of Micronesia.

Micronesian Maritime Fisheries Academy held 6th commencement

PALIKIR, Pohnpei (FSM INFORMATION SERVICE) - The Micronesian Maritime Fisheries Academy (MMFA) in Yap on June 10, this year, held its 6th graduation commencement. Graduated were 12 students, five from Chuuk, three from Kosrae, and four from Yap. Among the 12 graduates, seven were awarded skipper certificates, five received engineer's certificates and all received certificates in safety training.

Thus far there have been 137 students graduated from MMFA and many of them are engaged in commercial fisheries and related activities, according to Governor Petrus Tun of Yap State. Seventy-four have taken the regular training program, while the other 63 have taken short courses.

Governor of Yap State Petrus Tun, as guest speaker at the graduation told the graduates that he was very much honored to be the main speaker as he has been repeatedly since the inception of the program.

Governor Tun congratulated the graduates and reiterated how significant their education is to the school curricula in Yap as well as the FSM as whole. It is something he views as essential for preparing students to meet and deal effectively with present and future challenges, saying that the academy offers specialized training relevant to the unique economic island situation now and always.

Those who received the skipper's certificate for small fishing vessels were from Kosrae State, Edward Albert and Kennedy N. Nena; from Chuuk State were Bilas A. Aunu, William E. Hamrest and Melsior K. Haritos; and from Yap State were Cypiriano P. Joseph and Paul B. Marlul. Those who received the Engineers certificate for small fishing vessels were Andy M. Depich and Faustino Sikkan from Chuuk State; Kun A. Palsis from Kosrae State; and Justino E. Enailung and Carlos Getal from Yap.

In celebrating the joyous moment for the graduates for their success in completing the prescribed courses, they were treated with traditional Yapese dance and light snacks.

The President on June 28, 1993, wrote

to Governor Johnny David and Speaker Kasiano Joseph, calling their attention to MMFA graduation invitations which were sent to the State and the National Governments.

Olter expressed his concern mainly about the absence of any students from Pohnpei in the MMFA, as it relates to the State's investment in the development of commercial fisheries.

"Our State has invested more than \$30

million in commercial fishery industry. It is only logical that we encourage some of our young ones to be trained professional fishermen to help our development effort. Referring to the list of graduates having no Pohnpeian on it, he asked, "How shall we put our efforts together to encourage our young men?"



MMFA 6TH GRADUATION - Above are the 6th graduating class of the MMFA in a group photo with Governor Petrus Tun, Rev. Edmund Kalau, the Academy's Director and others.

Weilbacher and Hadley attended MSC

PALIKIR, Pohnpei (FSM INFORMATION SERVICE) - The Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Communication Robert Weilbacher and the Administrator for Marine Division Weiner Hadley attended the Annual Conference of Micronesians the Shipping Commission held in Kona, Hawaii.

During the Conference senior officials from the Governments of the FSM, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau meet with representatives of shipping companies to review their previous year's service performances and to recommend to their respective governments to whom Entry

Assurances should be granted in order to provide shipping services into the FSM, Palau, and Marshall Islands.

The Commission, among other things, reviews such issues as the frequency of shipping services to be provided, tonnage of cargos to be moved, freight rates offered by various carriers, employment opportunities for Micronesian citizens on board various company vessels as well as in their local agency offices. Also examined were insurance premium proposals by various insurance carriers in connection with the entry assurance agreements with selected carriers, according to the Department of Transportation and Communication.

Iso Nahnken Hadley resigned from FSM Gov't.

PALIKIR, Pohnpei (FSM INFORMATION SERVICE) - After spending 13 years with the Department of External Affairs, the Honorable Johnny Hadley, Iso Nahnken of Madolenihmw, has resigned as advisor to the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs on customs and traditional matters effective the end of July "to make room for younger people to takeover and carry-on the task of nation building," he told National Union staff, following a farewell luncheon hosted by Secretary Resio Moses and the department's staff in the office in Palikir, the Capital of the Federated States of Micronesia.

His latest post in the department was Advisor to the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs on Custom and Traditional Matters involved liaison between traditional leaders and the Government.

Hadley was recruited as Chief of Micronesian Relations, by Andon Amaraich, the former Secretary of External Affairs during President Tosiwo Nakayama's Administration to help promote understanding of the proposed Compact of Free Association and support for it. In so doing, he accompanied his father, the late Isipahu of Madolenihmw, Samuel Hadley, to village meetings held prior to the plebiscite vote. In accepting that appointment, Hadley had to relinquish his freshly captured seat in the Pohnpei Legislature as representative of Madolenihmw Municipality.

His other assigned duties included coordination among the States and the National Government, Leadership Conferences (SNLC), Chief Executives Conferences, handling elec-



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structuring of the department, and Hadley was reassigned as Protocol Officer, a lower paying position. In this position, he assisted in the hosting for foreign diplomats, and escorting ambassadors to other States and social functions; he also assisted traditional, civic, and church leaders or the general public who were inclined to see the President.

"I was happy to serve the Presidents, and the Secretary and work with the [department's] staff," Hadley said. "I want to thank the first FSM President Tosiwo Nakayama and former Secretary of External Affairs Andon Amaraich for the opportunity to serve," he added.

Hadley noted that he is glad to have been part of the team who successfully accomplished the mission of getting FSM's membership in the United Nations. He would like, in his traditional capacity as Iso Nahnken, study with the elder members of the community those traditional procedures before they fade away with the elders.

Hadley, 56 years old, was born on August 3, 1937. He was elevated to his current traditional position of Nahnken on March 10, 1992 succeeding his late cousin Nahnken Klemens Hadley. He is married to the former Martha Santos, they have five living children, two grown boys and three girls.



BAR EXAM - Those who passed the FSM Bar Exam are above left to right: Attorneys Richard G. Caldwell, Tino Donre and Douglas S. Parkinson.

3 passed Bar Exam

PALIKIR, Pohnpei (FSM INFORMATION SERVICES) - The FSM Supreme Court has announced the admission on July 26, 1993, of Attorneys Richard G. Caldwell, Tino Donre and Douglas S. Parkinson into the FSM Bar following their successfully passing the FSM Bar examination.

Caldwell is an Assistant Attorney General, FSM Attorney General's Office. He is a U.S. citizen and currently residing in Pohnpei. He graduated with honors from Harvard Law School in 1975. He is an active member in good standing of the Colorado State Bar.

Donre is a Trial Counselor at the Micronesian Legal Services Corporation. He is an FSM citizen and permanent resident of Pohnpei. He is admitted to practice before the Pohnpei Supreme Court.

Parkinson is associated with the law office of R. Barrie Michelsen, a U.S. citizen and current resident of Pohnpei. He graduated from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law. He is a member of Alaska State Bar and is admitted to practice before the U.S. District Court of Alaska and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth District.

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