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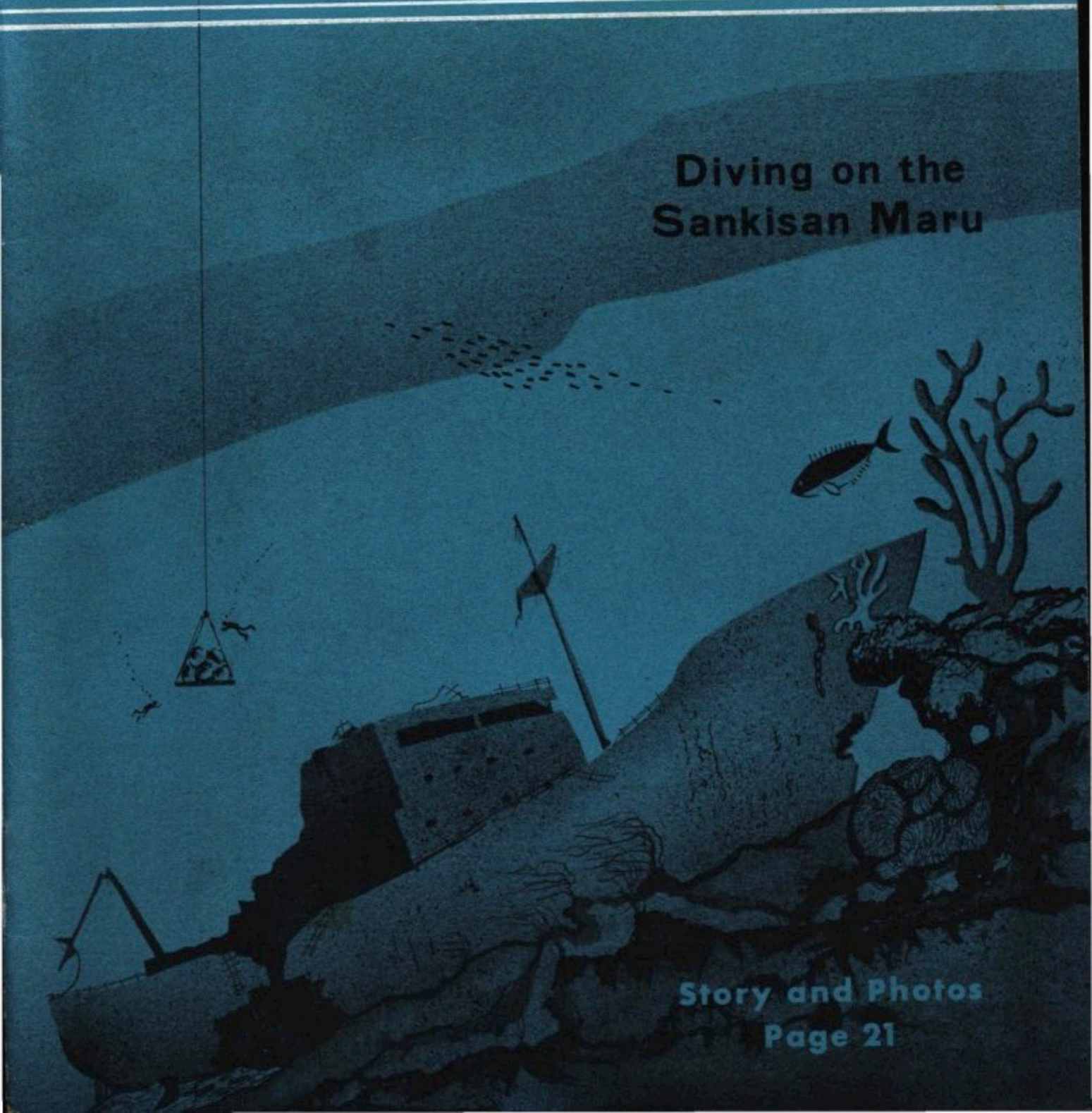
Micronesian Reporter

THIRD QUARTER 1973



Diving on the Sankisan Maru

Story and Photos
Page 21

cover:

articles:

departments:

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Micronesian Reporter

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This Quarter's Worth

The standard map of the Trust Territory includes a little notch between the Marianas and Yap Districts where territorial boundaries detour to exclude the U.S. Territory of Guam from the area of the T.T. The detour is a pronounced one; it is there because of things which happened a long time ago which were beyond the control of residents of either Guam or the present Trust Territory. The political division of the two territories can only be considered an artificial one; nevertheless, it is a real division.

The relationship of Guam to the Trust Territory is discussed in a number of its aspects in most of the first half of this quarter's *Micronesian Reporter.* Guam's Governor, Carlos G. Camacho, talks about the status talks currently underway in the Marianas and what they mean for Guam. An editorial from Guam's *Pacific Daily News* examines alternatives for that territory's own future and how they might relate to the future of the much larger island and ocean area around Guam. Another article urges more coordinated efforts for cooperation between the two territorial neighbors. And a final article adds a pre-war historical prespective to the often strained relations between the Japanese northern Marianas and the American Territory of Guam.

Flora and Fauna

For anyone who has ever wondered how to use that leftover giant clam, or what to add to crocodile meat to make a tasty stew, or how long to boil your bat in preparing fruit bat soup, you're in luck. Hera Owen, who runs the Palau Museum on Koror, has published a new cookbook to answer those questions and many more in 49 pages of fascinating information about the flora and fauna of these islands of the Pacific and how they can be prepared for the human palate.

The book is entitled *Bat Soup,* and there really is a recipe for that delicacy (Mrs. Owen says that it is her husband's favorite) included in the "Other Recipes" section. But it must be counted among the more exotic prepared foods discussed in the book. By far the greater part of the volume tells about more common island staple foods such as the coconut, the breadfruit, several kinds of taro, and even more varieties of vegetable and fish dishes.

Excerpts from *Bat Soup* which we include in this quarter's *Reporter* are only a very small sampling of the total, delightful package. But in case you do find yourself with three bats in the refrigerator and six people for dinner you'll find just what you are looking for in the book's "title dish" on page 31. *Bon appetit!*

A New Year

The way the government calculates time, this issue of the *Reporter* marks the first magazine of the new year—fiscal year 1974—which runs from July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1974. We don't date these magazines according to the fiscal year, but according to the calendar year. Explaining it all would just confuse everyone.

In any case, at the beginning of this "new year" we are adding a new name to the Editorial Staff credits on the inside front cover—that of Bonifacio Basilius, Assistant Chief of the Public Information Division, which prepares the magazine for publication. Bonifacio joined the division several months ago, and has played an increasing part in putting the *Reporter* together. We feel it's time he got some of the credit for that work.—*J.M.*

Who's Who

...in this issue of the Reporter

Patrick B. Mangar of Yap is an Information Specialist with the Public Information Division at Headquarters. He writes this quarter of the possibility and the desirability of Guam and the Trust Territory becoming involved in more cooperative ventures as island neighbors.

Dirk A. Ballendorf works in Washington with ACTION, the Federal agency which coordinates U.S. volunteer services, including the Peace Corps with which he once served in Micronesia. Ballendorf has maintained a scholarly interest in Micronesia, and the results of his research have been published in previous editions of this journal.

John Oakes is Diving Officer and Marine Resources Coordinator for the Department of Resources and Development. This quarter he rather casually relates the true-life adventure in which he and several fellow divers participated during the summer in the underwater museum and munitions storehouse that is the Truk Lagoon.

Hera Ware Owen is Director of the Palau Museum, and a twenty-three year resident of Palau where her husband is Trust Territory Conservation Officer. Excerpts from her newly-published booklet of South Seas recipes are printed here with her permission.

Charles M. Sicard has worked in several areas of the Territory's economic development efforts in the nearly nine years in which he has been in Micronesia. But he says that none of his work has been so rewarding as watching the growth of the dozens of cooperatives and credit unions over the years. Sicard now serves as Co-ops and Credit Union Advisor at Headquarters.

Bermin Weilbacher is from Kusaie, the island many claim could be the "garden" for all of Micronesia. His origins perhaps naturally led him into agriculture, and he is nowthe Chief of Agriculture for the Territory.

INTERVIEW:

Carlos G. Camacho

The steps toward self-determination are often slow in coming, even for a people whose island has been a Territory of the United States of America since 1898. Thus, it was not until 1968 that the U.S. Congress passed legislation permitting the people of Guam to elect their own governor and lieutenant governor, after years of presidentially-appointed chief executives. The long wait for this small measure of additional self-determination made Guam's people particularly appreciative of having a voice in the selection of their governor. They entered into that election campaign, in 1970, with enthusiasm.

The man who became Guam's first elected governor, 48 year-old Carlos G. Camacho, is now approaching the end of his first term. Another campaign will begin next year. The past few years have seen remarkable growth and change on Guam, and Camacho has been at the center of much of it. The change in style, in emphasis, and in approach to government when Camacho was elected was substantial, even though he had also served as an appointed governor. Since 1970, Guam has only nominally been under the wing of the Department of Interior. Officials in Washington no longer dictate policy, or even have much to do with making it. The flow of power is no longer from a far away capital down to the people, but rather from the people upwards to the top positions in Guam's government. It has made a profound difference in Guam's politics, increasing the desire of the people for an even greater measure of self-government—the right to vote for President, greater local control over such things as immigration policy, perhaps eventual statehood. And as her neighboring islands in the Trust Territory discuss their political status with the U.S., Guam has also begun to look at her own future political status, even including discussions of possible independence.

How much is the rest of Micronesia affected by what happens on Guam? The answer is that Guam's role in this part of the Pacific, economically, educationally, and culturally, is dominant. The peoples of Guam and the Trust Territory are linked by many things, not the least of which is the blood relationship that exists between the Guamanians and the people of the northern Mariana Islands. There are substantial communities of Palauans, Trukese and other Micronesians on Guam. Thousands of Micronesians have attended schools on Guam, and several hundred are there now, not only obtaining an education but forming a large part of their outlook on America by what they see and experience there. Virtually all Trust Territory commerce, by sea and by air, goes through Guam. And Guam's function as a major base for U.S. military installations is crucial to the desire of the United States to utilize some of the islands that flank Guam for military purposes. Clearly, the people of Micronesia cannot ignore Guam, and vice-versa.

Governor Camacho, a dentist by training, is a native-born Guamanian—a Micronesian, in other words, although most people on Guam do not think of themselves as Micronesians. Educated in the U.S., he served in the American Army in Japan, served in the Territorial Legislature in the sixties, and was instrumental in the formation of the Republican Party on Guam. His first term in office has often been stormy as he has done political battle with the Democratic Guam Legislature, but by and large party politics does not appear to be as much of a factor on Guam as it would be in the average U.S. state.

The diminutive Camacho, who has recently taken to wearing sporty pin-striped shirts and wide, bright ties, and who has sprouted a bit of a moustache, was candid as he answered our questions during two separate interview sessions this summer.

REPORTER: What do you feel was the real significance to the people of Guam in that first gubernatorial election in which you were the winner?

CAMACHO: I think the real significance is this. Way back as far as 1933, Guam was working toward more autonomy. We were aware of our lack of resources, and we did not then and still do not feel that we want independence from the United States, although we wanted to have more self-government. We asked to become American citizens in 1936, but it wasn't until 1950 that the Organic Act was enacted, granting us citizenship and establishing our Civil government. But we still didn't have the kind of self-government we wanted, because the Department of the Interior was still governing us and the President of the United States continued to appoint the Governor whether we liked it or not. So the real significance of the 1970 gubernatorial election was that the United States finally acknowledged that Guam was mature, that the people of Guam were ready to govern themselves, that the internal structure of the government would be determined by the people of Guam through their votes.

The election I won was an important milestone in the political development of Guam. As I look at our Micronesian neighbors, I believe that rather than seek independence, it would be better at this stage in their development to affiliate themselves with a country that will be helpful to them. I do not say this to interfere with the desires of some Micronesians, but only as a reminder of the experience which Guam has had in achieving its present relationship with the United States. I have some reservations in the current attempts by the Micronesians to cooperate with a sovereign country, and yet insist that Micronesia must be sovereign itself, and at the same time asking for substantial financial support while limiting the giver what is due him.

REPORTER: Do you feel that the people of Guam now have self-determination?

CAMACHO: Yes, but on a limited scale. But we are working to achieve a full measure. If you reread the State of the Territory message I delivered in January, you will realize that Guam is far behind in this area. Where we are able to make laws to suit our purposes, the Organic Act is not the best tool for the people to exercise their right of self-determination. For example, we still have problems with immigration laws which were made for the mainland United States and not for a small Territory like Guam. We don't like the U.S. Labor Department determining who can or cannot come here to work. We don't like the fact that we have to abide with the Jones Act restrictions on foreign shipping. We don't like the application of Federal laws which were not really intended for the purposes and needs of this Territory. We're interested in self-determination to the extent that we want to be a part of the United States, but we want to be part of the decision-making process rather than having Washington telling us what is good for us.

REPORTER: Do you feel that the people of Guam should have this right to self-determination as you define it any more than, say, Alaska, or South Dakota or Rhode Island?

CAMACHO: I feel that one of the factors that should be considered here is the remoteness of the Territory from the U.S. mainland. As you know, Guam is the western-most Territory of the United States. Our needs are not necessarily the same as those of other areas of the United States. Let's take the labor situation, for instance. Why should the United States place limits on the importation of aliens into Guam? Aliens are sorely needed because we don't have adequate local manpower yet. I'm not saying that we're going to have to rely on alien labor for too long, but the need is here right now while we are developing our own labor force. It takes a lot of training and retraining, a lot of education to get our people interested in various skills; our population is small compared to our expanding economy. This is just one area where I think that we should be given more flexibility in the laws that are applicable here.

REPORTER: How do you feel about Guam's position in relation to other Pacific areas such as the Philippines, Hong Kong, Taiwan, or other places? Do you feel that Guam is in an advantageous position or a disadvantageous one?

CAMACHO: Personally, I think that Guam has got more going for it, in view of its geographical location for trade or tourism. In economic development, Guam has great advantages, but we don't have the full potential of some of these places because of our lack of resources. But we have other natural advantages. For example, we're right in the center of the spokes, we're at the hub geographically among Japan, the Philippines, Korea, the Micronesian Islands, and even Australia to the south. If you look back to the times when Guam was a port of call for any navy you can think of that was plying the Pacific, you can see that Guam has been exposed to the rest of the world for a longer time than many of the other Pacific Islands. So geography has had a lot to do with Guam's importance in the past, and that is so even today. The current economic development which is going so fast is based mainly on tourism, and that has to do with our geographic location in relation to other Pacific areas. Tourism is being developed as a primary industry, along with military spending, which is also a result of our strategic location, and light industry, which we would like to become more involved in. This would be a setup where we get the raw materials from other places and assemble products here, using the free port status as a major inducement.

REPORTER: Guam has developed very, very rapidly in the last ten years; some people even say too rapidly. How do you feel about that?

CAMACHO: The development *has* been quite fast; we are now faced with the problem of meeting the demands and needs of the people, and it all hinges on what the government can afford to spend. But we have made quite a lot of improvement and we have been meeting our obligations. What we've tried to do is to put Guam in a position where we can set certain priorities. Everything is done according to a system of program priorities, upon which the expenditure of our limited funds is based. Of course, we cannot afford to neglect something like education for the sake of water or power development, nor are we in a position to reduce or eliminate other vital services for the sake of one or another service. We make master plans and we meld it together in such a way that we are able to develop those areas which will give the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people. As we progress and become more affluent, we can broaden our priorities and meet more of our needs.

REPORTER: You answered that question as a Chief Executive of the Government of Guam, from the standpoint of services and infrastructure, and so forth. Let me ask you about another aspect of that same question. What about the sociological and psychological impact on the people of Guam which has resulted from this rapid development?Do you think that there is some disorientation among Guamanians? For instance, are they losing control of their lands, or do they feel that they are losing control of their island?

CAMACHO: There is definitely a social impact. The people of Guam have been subjected to all kinds of changes in their culture, in economic development, in their religious philosophies. But this has been happening for some time, not just recently, and I would say that we have a tendency, as Guamanians, to "roll with the punches," to use that expression. If there's a catastrophe, we don't fall on our knees and beg; we rise to meet the challenge that has confronted us. Some of our people may have been too quick to sell their property, but the majority are now beginning to recognize the importance of holding their land and making it work for them. Rather than sell, our people are going into lease agreements, they're forming corporations, partnerships and the like. The people are beginning to know how to cope with the sudden changes–cultural, financial and social.

REPORTER: As the changes and adaptations come, do you feel that some of the unique aspects of the Guamanian culture are going to die out? What about the Chamorro language, or native dress, or fiesta celebrations?

CAMACHO: I am very much concerned that with our progress there is the possibility of losing our cultural identity. We are re-introducing cultural studies into the educational system and I am encouraging any and all efforts toward preserving our cultural heritage so that we don't lose our identity as has happened in some other areas.

REPORTER: Does the government make any effort to, for example, present important papers and documents in Chamorro as well as in English, or make any similar efforts to promote the retention of a knowledge of the language?

CAMACHO: English is the official language, but we are offering our children bilingual education programs in some schools so that they will have an opportunity to develop a knowledge of their native language while learning the regular subjects in the school system.

REPORTER: Is Chamorro still the language spoken in most Guamanian homes?

CAMACHO: In a majority, yes. But in many cases, just like in my case, I've got seven children and only three can speak the language. They can *understand* it, and while they may not speak it while they are youngsters, I've seen a tendency for young people to develop the language before they get into their early twenties. They pick it up from their friends, and from the family, you know. English is mostly spoken in our home, but my wife and I speak Chamorro; so there is an opportunity for the children to learn it. It would be unfortunate for the people to stop speaking Chamorro, and I believe that the educational system is one good way to preserve the language.

REPORTER: In addition to whatever influences on Guam and her people which the Americans might have brought, there is also a considerable influx of people from the Philippines, Korea, Taiwan and Japan into Guam. How do you feel this is affecting Guam's social fabric?

CAMACHO: There is not much of a change because as I said before, looking back at history we have had contacts with diverse groups of people for a long time. In books and writings dating back to the 1600's, there is reference to a Chinese being here, and there were Japanese and Mexicans and Filipinos. So you can see that we have experienced outside influences for a long time. Look at our food, for instance. There is a conglomeration of influences from other countries. A fiesta has *kelaguen, sashimi* and local foods such as breadfruit, taro and fish and coconut. Even in our language, in Chamorro, there are English, German, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese and Filipino words.

REPORTER: There has been some concern expressed on Guam and elsewhere in the Pacific, notably in Hawaii, about the extent of Japanese investment in the islands. The Japanese have a lot of money and are becoming more aggressive in seeking out investment opportunities. Are you concerned about that here?

CAMACHO: At one time I *was* worried, but now I can see that our people are beginning to understand the Japanese. Previously, we welcomed them with open arms; today we say, "Hold it! What do you have in mind? If I'm not going to be involved in this, then you're out." The local people are beginning to take more part in this investment from outside and are sharing more in this development. In the past, it was a very difficult situation where, let's suppose, an outside investor comes in and plunks five million dollars in front of a man and says, "I need your property. Here's five million dollars." And then the man starts thinking, "Wow! Five million dollars! I can buy a house, I can go on a trip." And then he thinks: "I'm going to die anyhow, in maybe a few years, so why not take advantage of this. I'll just leave enough land for my children." So he saves a few parcels of land for each of his children, and that's it. He sells the rest and goes on a trip. That has changed!

REPORTER: Tell me briefly about Guam's relationship with the military, one of the other major factors here on Guam. Is the relationship a good one, productive for both sides?

CAMACHO: At the moment, yes, although there is growing resentment because the people have to look through the fences at all of those enclosed areas of the island which the military has. There is a growing feeling that the military shouldn't really have that much land. They own a third of the island. There is criticism, for example, about the Naval Air Station which is utilized about seventy-five percent by the civilians and only twenty-five percent by the military and the Defense Department still won't part with it. And, of course, NAS is in the middle of a growing community, and it has become something of a sore point that to get from Barrigada to Tamuning you have to go all the way around the Base instead of going right through. Basically though, the relationship is a good one. The military is still a good friend to Guam. But at the same time you never can tell what's going to happen because of the fact that with a rapid turnover you may have an Admiral now who is a terrific guy, and the next one may be something else.

REPORTER: As a political leader, do you ever feel dominated by the military?

CAMACHO: Not any more, not since I was elected Governor. Before, I was an employee of the Interior Department and I answered to them as a Federal employee. Now, I am an employee of the people of Guam and I answer to the people. I like it this way.

REPORTER: What are your dealings with the Interior Department?

CAMACHO: Oh, we have some business with them, but not as much as before. You know, that's what I mean by self-determination and the difference which the election made. There have been tremendous gains made politically. I have gone so far as to say that eventually Guam should perhaps become a State of the Union. Whether we achieve that within coming years remains to be seen; but I strongly feel that every citizen of Guam should be participating as a full citizen of the United States by being allowed to vote for the President and Vice-President of the United States.

REPORTER: That's the next step?

CAMACHO: That's the next step, yes, and then we must make further determinations. I have called for a status commission to look into the needs of the island—where do we go from here politically, do we want to be a commonwealth? That's kind of an off-key word, as far as a lot of people in Washington are concerned. They've had quite an experience with Puerto Rico, and I don't think they like it. With the cooperation of the Legislature we will develop some new status that is acceptable to all the people of Guam. We are strongly committed to the United States, in some form of independent political association.

REPORTER: You mentioned independence. Could Guam be independent politically?

CAMACHO: It would be difficult, and I don't think that the people of Guam are considering it seriously. We have limited resources, we don't have anything with which to protect ourselves. Economic independence perhaps, but political independence, no.

REPORTER: I'd like to move now into an area which is uppermost in the minds of most Trust Territory citizens and which I also gather is becoming of more concern to the people of Guam at this point. That is the future political status of the islands of the Trust Territory around you. What is the Executive Branch of the Government of Guam doing in regard to the Trust Territory status issue as it relates to the future of Guam?

CAMACHO: Presently, we are maintaining close observation of the developments. We don't want to interfere in the negotiations involving Saipan and the northern Marianas. That

determination is theirs to make. However, I have made my position known, expressing the desire and belief that Guam and the northern Marianas should be one piece of political fabric. I'm talking now about the link between Guam and the northern Marianas that was only broken by a quirk of history. We all have so much in common, and we should be working in a mutual partnership for the benefit of all the people in these islands.

REPORTER: So reunification is the ultimate goal?

CAMACHO: I believe it would be correct to say that most of the people of Guam feel that this is the direction we should follow. Unfortunately back in the '60's, in the reunification referendum, voter support for such a move was not accurately measured. I attribute the failure to the inability of intelligent leadership to educate the people of Guam on the benefits and the desirability of reunification. The vote on the matter failed then, but it did not fail because the people didn't want reunification; it failed because the people were not adequately informed about the whole proposition. As an indication, the voting was very, very light. Now that the whole issue has been discussed, I suspect that if the vote were to be held today, the result would be different.

REPORTER: How did you react personally as a politician here on Guam to the recent status talks held in May on Saipan?

CAMACHO: I think they're doing a tremendous job. I have had the opportunity to talk with the leaders, even though Guam is not involved in the status talks themselves. Eventually, perhaps we'll talk about what we can do for a Guam reunited with the northern Marianas.

REPORTER: Do you feel that Guam should have been allowed in some way to participate in the talks, perhaps as an observer?

CAMACHO: Well, it was decided that we would not be directly involved, though at the time it was a matter of discussion involving all of Micronesia. So, of course, I didn't pursue the matter; but then the idea of separation came up and the northern Marianas went ahead and asked for separate talks. I talked to both Ambassador Williams and his Liaison Officer on Saipan and I decided to let the negotiators work out their problems, and eventually after some accord had been reached, we would become involved in the discussion.

REPORTER: Has the United States delegation kept you and other Guam leaders informed about the status talks and how they are progressing?

CAMACHO: Yes, to an extent.

REPORTER: Following the talks of May and June this year and the release of the joint communique, there was some discussion and some speculation in the newspapers that the people of the northern Marianas seem to be on their way to negotiating a status which is going to be better than Guam has. Do you think that may happen?

CAMACHO: They are in a better position than we were in 1950, because Guam was not given an opportunity to talk with the United States about political status. Guam has been under the United States flag for seventy-five years—since 1898—and the people of the Territory have never been given an opportunity such as that which the northern Marianas has now, or the whole of Micronesia for that matter. And, of course, this is a matter which we should perhaps support in that it would enhance our own position here on Guam. We're happy that the northern Marianas and all of the people in the Trust Territory are now having that opportunity. But as far as Guam is concerned, we do not intend to sit idly by while Micronesia negotiates itself a political status better than ours. Our status review is underway and when Micronesia presents theirs, we will move to ensure that Guam is treated equally. Our long loyalty to the U.S. entitles us to nothing less.

REPORTER: Does it seem unrealistic to you for the United States to maintain two territorial governments so close together?

CAMACHO: That's part of the argument against separation. But I'm looking at it also in the economic sense. All of these islands are lacking in size and, therefore, in potential resources. Saipan doesn't have a labor force and neither does Guam or Rota or Tinian for that matter. My idea—and I have had occasion to talk to the leadership of the northern Marianas about it—is that it will eventually be more to the benefit of all people concerned if we establish economic ties, whereby we can divide the resources and use them in such a way that Guam could be a financial and education center, Saipan could be possibly a tourist mecca, Tinian, Rota and the other places could be an agricultural base. And this could be extended so that if we were to encompass the whole Trust Territory, for instance, there would be a bread-basket, a fisheries area, and so on down the line, where we could pull all of these resources together as a kind of an economic common market to work to the advantage of everyone. This would be better than splitting everybody up in such a way that the resources are limited— we can't grow our own, but united I think it can be done. Two governments may be necessary for a short while as the

REPORTER: In talking about the reunification question, how do you feel about what seems to be a change of heart among many northern Marianas leaders, in that they now are not so sure they want reunification for fear they may be dominated by Guam?

CAMACHO: I realize that there may be some of this feeling. As they look at Guam and our relatively advanced position, economically and socially speaking, the leaders of the Marianas may suspect that Guam is interested in Saipan for exploitation purposes. But we don't look at it that way. In my thinking, at least, I'm looking at the reunification of the northern Marianas and Guam on the basis of ethnic and cultural considerations, and on the premise that if we join together, then we can pool our resources and become more effective than being two separate governments.

northern Marianas may need time to "catch up" economically, with Guam.

REPORTER: What was your reaction to the United States proposal to take over the island of Tinian for military purposes, which was a major part of the talks?

CAMACHO: Well, my reaction to that is definitely on the negative side. I am pleased that U.S. military forces are leaving Asia, but I don't think that the military should move from Guam to the northern Marianas. The military has been a dominant factor in Guam's economy for so long, and there is no question that we still need the military here. Diluting the size of the military on Guam and moving them somewhere else could have a considerable impact on Guam. Whether this will be the final result of the proposal to create another base area on Tinian remains to be seen. Secondly, I don't think that the military has gotten very far with its proposal to take the whole island and to start moving people away from their homes—it has not been a very popular decision on their part. If they can work it out somehow whereby they can concentrate their operations in one area without displacing the population, it might be more acceptable to the people of Tinian. But *what* they are planning, I really don't know. The military, of course, could just go in there with the present laws of eminent domain and extract what they want. It's possible to talk about rehabilitation and just compensation and so forth, but right now there is a very critical problem facing the people both on Guam and in the northern Marianas, and that is the value of the land in a culture where land becomes a *symbol* and money doesn't amount to anything. I think the average man would rather give Uncle Sam two thousand dollars as a donation than have the Federal Government go in there and say, "Move. I want your property for national defense." If it were during a time of war, that's another matter because the people realize that we have to cooperate to win a war. But you're talking about peace time now.

REPORTER: You started out talking about Tinian, but I sense now that we are talking about Guam and the military land holdings here to some extent.

CAMACHO: Oh, yes, I am, definitely. As Governor of Guam I'm not too happy at the way the military is utilizing the property it is holding. They always say that they have "future plans," but I have heard that comment for ten and twenty years. We've asked the military to advise us about their plans so that we can coordinate them with *our* plans and have better cooperation and understanding as to how we utilize the island's land resources. People are beginning to feel very uncomfortable about the military because now, a long, long time after the Second World War, the Defense Department is still holding on to pieces of property which are not being used. Although we do accept the fact that the military has its mission, we maintain that there is a dual role that they must play—fulfilling that mission, *and* cooperating with and understanding the civilian community. Our relationship with the military has reached a point where we are "comfortable" with each other. But that doesn't necessarily mean that it's going to stay that way.

REPORTER: What do you see as the role of Guam in the next 25 years or so, until the year 2000?

CAMACHO: We are talking now about Guam being in a central area where it could be very influential in the world of international finance. Guam will have an important role both in trade and in the economic plans of other Pacific areas. But a major problem that exists right now is that we want a greater role in creating policies whereby we will not be shackled by regulations handed down from Washington. Rather we want to be able to seek our own role and our own identity so that we can cooperate with other nations of the Pacific basin. The idea of a common market in the Pacific could work to the advantage of all of us. There are a lot of banks on Guam now and international banks have shown some interest in coming here, and there has been some interest in some of the big insurance companies coming here with long-term mortgage money. So it appears to me that there is a possibility that Guam could become the economic or financial center of the Pacific. Right now I am working to explore this concept.

REPORTER: What is going to happen when Guam reaches its limits? Too many cars, too many tourists, not enough power or water.

CAMACHO: That is not about to happen while I am Governor and I'm working on planning concepts that will soon see intelligent, manageable growth guidelines made into law. We have moved ahead with unifying and

centralizing our planning efforts into what we are calling a "superplanning" concept. Right now we're reassessing the role of the Guam Economic Development Authority; we're talking about how far we want to go into tourism. We're more or less taking inventory at this point. We're not pulling in our horns, nor are we pulling in the reins. We are to the point now where we are planning five and ten years ahead of the present time. When I first became Governor there were no plans at all. I think that perhaps the major thing that we are very concerned with now is the possibility of Guam becoming *too* developed to the point that it becomes a concrete jungle. We're very, very interested in avoiding mistakes in our development. Once a year we hold an economic development seminar and bring in people from the outside who bring a different view of the situation and who can help us pinpoint areas of concern so that we can do things in a coordinated manner and not become lost in a shuffle of development.

REPORTER: Do you see any competition developing between Guam and Saipan in this respect, competition for tourists for example?

CAMACHO: Definitely. We agree that Saipan is emerging in this area. As they develop and plan and we develop and plan, I hope there will be a sense of cooperation so that one area doesn't harm the other simply by misguided forms of competition. I feel that Guam and the northern Marianas can exist together; and with the numbers of tourists coming to this area, there are enough for both areas. It is very possible that we could mutually develop a "round-the-islands" tour where you visit several islands. I think we jointly can work for the mutual benefit of everybody, not only in tourism, but in all areas.

Pacific Daily News
A Gannett Newspaper

During the month of September, representatives from seventeen territorial jurisdictions in the Pacific met on Guam for the Thirteenth Annual South Pacific Conference of the South Pacific Commission. While the conference was in progress, Guam's Pacific Daily News undertook an editorial examination of that island's place in the Pacific and its own future political status. An editorial from the paper by Joseph C. Murphy summarizes some of the issues in the Guam status debate and serves to amplify some of the comments of Governor Camacho in this quarter's Interview.

What's Guam's Political Future?

It seems especially appropriate, at a time when representatives from many islands, some of them independent, are on Guam, to discuss anew the political future of Guam itself. Elsewhere on this page is an opinion article by Senator Frank Lujan, Political Status Commission Chairman of the Twelfth Guam Legislature. The Commission was created in April of this year, "in recognition of the fact that Guam currently occupies a political no–man's land."

The Status Commission is charged with coming up with a report by next June, a target date that looks like "Mission Impossible" from this vantage point. However, work is underway. The history of Guam, from Chamorro times, to the Spanish regime, through the American administration is now being prepared. The Commission expects to touch off an island–wide program through the local news media to furnish the public with the essential information necessary. Sen. Lujan makes the point that "political status is, after all, a public issue to be decided by the people." He notes that in the long run "it will be the citizens of Guam themselves, who, ultimately, will decide what kind of world their own children will inherit."

The Commission hopes that the citizenry will take it upon themselves to become informed on the various possibilities, so that they will be able to contribute their views at public hearings which will be scheduled next summer. The unfortunate part of that is that next summer Guam will be in the midst of a full election, electing not only a new legislature, but a Governor and Lt. Governor as well. The truth of the matter is that the issue of the political status could become clouded and ensnared in the midst of party politics. Possibly, this could have merit, inasmuch as the potential candidates would be forced to speak out on their views on political future.

Everybody realizes that no immediate decision is going to be made. Everybody also realizes that while the concept of political future rests with the people of Guam ultimately, there are other people involved. For instance, the people of the rest of the Marianas could conceivably be tied in with Guam's political future. And, too, the United States, and the U.S. Congress has to have some kind of voice in the ultimate decision, because legally, we still are under the U.S. flag.

What are the options that will face the people of Guam?

We think that these options are four, three of which could, or could not include the people of the rest of the Marianas.

1. Status Quo: Financially, this could be the best deal of them all. Economically speaking, there isn't much reason for Guam to think of any other status. In the first place, we've got the best of both worlds, with plentiful financial assistance from the U.S. in many programs, including highways, while all our tax money stays on Guam instead of being sent to Washington for distribution, and consumption. We don't have to worry about defense, foreign relations, postal services, or printing stamps, or money. We have a flag, are full fledged United States citizens, and are proud of it.

Yet, a territorial status is a nothing status. Sen. Lujan calls it "a political no–man's land," and says that we have the "status of a colony." Webster's Dictionary spells it out even more. "A territory", it says, "is a part of the U.S. having its own legislature but without the status of a state," and more, "it is a part of a country or empire that does not have the full status of a principal division."

Forget it. Although it is true that Guam has been moving ahead politically, considering that we received the right to elect our own governor only three years ago, and to elect a non-voting representative to Congress last year. We still lack the status of having genuine congressional representation, and of having a vote for the U.S. president.

We know of no place in the world that considers territorial status as being the end of the road, but only as a temporary status at best. While Guam should not move ahead without a good deal of thought, we feel that someday, perhaps five, perhaps ten years distant, Guam will have to move away from territorial status.

2. Statehood: It seems that Guam's natural progression, following in the footsteps of Hawaii, and Alaska is toward eventual statehood. Yet, when Guam's Organic Act was passed in 1950, Congressional leaders made it very plain that the Act was in no way a step towards eventual statehood, and in fact insisted quite the reverse. California newspapers, editorializing on the possibility, insisted that Guam was too small, too far away to be considered for statehood.

Many Guam leaders, as patriotic Americans, have naturally assumed that we were moving in the general direction of statehood. But we believe that the mood of the U.S. Congress, yes, even the majority of the people of the United States, would at this time reject the concept of Guam becoming the 51st state of the nation.

Feeling a little rejected at this, we believe that the people of Guam will turn to the last two alternatives.

3. Commonwealth: With our strong ties to the U.S., most of us would like to somehow remain close to our mother–country. It's possible that with the right proposal, similar, perhaps, to that of Puerto Rico, Guam could form a Commonwealth with the United States. Again, as with Statehood, it would be better from the standpoint of what Congress would accept, if all of the Marianas were included in the proposal. The Commonwealth could take various forms and shapes, with varying degress of controls. Guam definitely needs to control immigration, however.

The U.S. might listen to any Guam proposal with interest, because it is plain that the U.S. needs Guam as much as Guam needs the U.S. The location of Guam in the Western Pacific makes this island of vital concern to the U.S. and thus, we have a good bargaining point in any negotiations.

4. Independence: Up until a few years ago this was a dirty word. Nobody mentioned it in public, much less in the public press. Somehow it was thought as being revolutionary, or un-American, or unloyal to even consider an alternative other than American. But that is changing.

Until just a few years ago there was no possibility that Guam would ever have the financial resources to consider going it alone. That is, until it was discovered that the U.S. was paying Spain $100 million a year to locate a couple of bases there. And until it was discovered that tourists found Guam a picturesque tropical island, and were willing to spend money to visit here. Now we've figured out that yes, indeed, it would be possible at some future date to be a truly self-sustaining island nation.

Independence could still mean ties to the U.S., where many thousands of Guamanians now live. It could mean that the "statesiders" living here now would be given a choice of either returning to the mainland to continue their U.S. citizenship, or staying here on Guam to accept a role in the proposed new nation of Guam. Again, independence would become a much more viable thing if it included all of the islands of the Marianas.

The point is that all of the various alternatives must be discussed openly and with frankness. Nobody should have to banter the idea of independence around only behind locked doors.

We feel that the U.S. Congress, because of their lack of understanding of the real value of Guam, may be driving Guam away from the arms of the United States, just as they have with the islands of the Trust Territory. "If," the people of Guam reason, "the United States doesn't want us as an integral part of their country, then we'll just have to look for some other alternative." In short, our noses are bent out of joint at the seeming lack of interest that the U.S. shows in the islands of the Pacific.

There just might be another, far–out alternative, not previously discussed in any of the public presses. That would be the inclusion of all of the "American" islands in the Western Pacific into some kind of super-state, super–commonwealth, or super–mini–country. But, if the U.S. hasn't been able to manage all these islands with any degree of success, it would be hard to imagine the islands getting together on such a proposal, and running themselves with efficiency.

At any rate, Guam, and the other Pacific islands face an exciting time ahead, as they begin to learn the various proposals and alternatives, and begin gathering information on them. We look forward to the public hearings, and the open discussion in the media of all the possibilities. We know that many of the other islands of the Pacific, most represented here on Guam today, are also beginning to see self-government in a new light.

Guam and the TT--

Getting Together

by Patrick B. Mangar

Efforts to germinate the seeds of cooperation between Guam and the rest of Micronesia have always seemed to be shrouded in "benign neglect." Why? Because each of these territories has been pursuing its own course, paying little attention to the idea of cooperation between the two. As a base element of growth for the seeds of cooperation, as an idea to be promoted among the peoples who were separated long ago by international forces beyond their control, cooperation should start with that mutual friendship which embraces all areas of concern to both territories.

Such cooperation should not be a new concept to the people of Guam and the Trust Territory. Perhaps it's just lost its meaning in the face of increasing technology and sophistication, and the influx of changes brought about in the modern world.

For example, if one were to look at the backgrounds of many island peoples in this part of the Pacific, one would find that there are more similarities among them than there are differences. The people of Guam and the Trust Territory, as island peoples, thrive on the idea of cooperation within their own communities. Before any foreigner set foot on their shores, island peoples, in their idyllic village settings, always cooperated with each other–be it in setting up a cooperative farm, or in fishing or hunting together. They always shared food and the necessities of life; they looked to each other for help and for comfort. Within their own societies, the peoples of Guam and the Trust Territory still cherish that particular sense of dependence on each other, of helping and sharing.

It is perhaps more evident on an island that "no man is an island," and that everyone is a part of the group. That special sense of being closer to one's fellow man has always been a force of unity for island people.

Culturally it is evident that the people of Guam have more in common with their island neighbors to the north–Saipan, Tinian and Rota–than they do with the other islands around them. Nevertheless, people from the other areas of the Trust Territory live on Guam as representatives of other Micronesian cultures. In a sense, Guam has become a "melting pot" for Micronesians, and amalgamation of every culture in the larger Micronesian island group.

For these reasons–cultural assimilation and the island tradition of coming together for the common good–the idea of cooperation between Guam and the Trust Territory should take on a new meaning and a new impetus. If mutual cooperation between the two territories is to take a more definite shape, it should be fostered to transcend the national, political and cultural boundaries.

In the political area, there appears to be some chance that Guam and at least a part of the Trust Territory may get together. The negotiations involving the Marianas north of Guam are aimed at melding the northern Marianas into the American political family, a change in status from the present one which would only naturally affect Guam, since it is now has been for seventy-five years a member of that family.

One effort to bridge certain gaps between Pacific neighbors in the political area was the creation by Guam of the Pacific Conference of Legislators some years ago. At its inception, the conference solicited membership from the other islands of Micronesia. A few years ago, Saipan hosted the Conference's annual meeting. This occasion gave the legislators of both territories the opportunity to discuss topics of mutual interest, not only in the political area, but also in economic, educational, social and cultural development.

Just last year, the Conference ran into a financial crisis, and the organization's fate is not known at this time. But the Conference could have been an ideal political forum for maintaining a continuing dialogue

between Guam and the Trust Territory. As it is, contacts have been sporadic, and have been based on specific issues rather than being carried out on a continued and routine basis.

In economics, there has been limited discussion about forming a "common market" for the area to benefit both territories. But to date, nothing has materialized on the proposal which is very concrete.

Have efforts in the past to build a bridge of understanding and cooperation between the two territories all been in vain? Is there hope for the future to strive toward more mutually beneficial goals for the two territories? Is there a way to dispel this "aloofness" that seems to keep these two territories apart? The answers to these questions are not easy.

Speaker of the Congress of Micronesia House of Representatives Bethwel Henry looks at the issue from an optimistic view point. In a speech delivered on Guam earlier this year, the Speaker called for cooperation and mutual understanding between the two territories as changes come to the times in which we live.

"After all," he said, "we live in the same part of the same ocean, and, as we all know, in a world that is getting so much smaller. The great ocean swells which touch upon Guam's shores also roll upon the reefs and beaches of Micronesia. There are more similarities than differences between our peoples—our climate, our resources, and our goals."

Henry, an articulate spokesman for the Congress, continued: "In view of continuing technological advances and the pressures of modern international politics and economics, it is incumbent upon us to consider our own particular circumstances as island nations in a broader and less provincial light."

Discussing tourism, Henry said that a mutual exchange of ideas, experiences and information about the growing tourist industry would benefit both territories, adding that tourism generated by the Trust Territory as a destination area in the future will benefit Guam as well.

In the field of education, the Speaker said that Guam and the Trust Territory should study the advantages of mutually-funded and coordinated programs, especially in teacher training and nursing. In that latter area, it should be noted that already the graduates of the Trust Territory School of Nursing earn AA degrees from the University of Guam when they complete their study course on Saipan.

In the area of economic development, Henry suggested a joint effort in exploration and exploitation, especially in marine resources. Regarding agriculture, he pointed out that on Guam there is a known demand for fruits and vegetables, and yet in the Trust Territory there are vast quantities of land that now sits idle, suggesting that closer coordination of production of agricultural products and a better system of marketing for these products would be extremely useful.

The Speaker noted that there is more and more interest in the development of land in Micronesia, adding that Guam and the Trust Territory should get together to study ways and means by which laws and regulations governing the use of land might be made to conform to permit the kind of development best suited for both territories. He said that since Guam is historically and geologically a part of Micronesia, increased investment in Micronesia by individuals and companies on Guam would certainly seem natural and right, and perhaps would be preferred over that by other interests far from our shores. And Henry added that Micronesians looked with interest at the development of the Bank of Guam, hoping to develop a similar banking system in Micronesia with a working relationship between the two.

And there were other things:

—The Speaker said it was ironic that Guam has to import foreign labor, when on her neighboring islands there is a great amount of unemployment, suggesting that a program be developed to train and use skilled Micronesians in the work force on Guam.

—Pollution and environmental preservation are other areas in which both territories should share equal concern.

—On status, Henry said, "While at present we may differ in the ultimate shape and direction, there is certainly a desire for all of us to work diligently toward some sort of final resolution of our respective political statuses so we can bring not only stability but also protection, development and self-satisfaction for our people."

According to a report in the *Pacific Daily News*, the Speaker's remarks were well received on Guam. Perhaps that is a good omen, auguring a move from an era of "benign neglect" to an era of benevolent cooperation.

But it takes more than mere words for the two territories to really get together—to join hands in these changing times. It takes effort and hard work. To get such an effort off to a good start, the leaders of both territories should fully endorse it and not just pay lip service to it. Speaker Henry's remarks could serve as a prelude to a new cooperative era, and to foster the growth of strong roots for the seeds of cooperation it's necessary for the highest echelons of leadership of both Guam and the Trust Territory to initiate positive moves in this direction.

Just to get the ball rolling, wouldn't it be a good idea for the Congress of Micronesia to extend an invitation to the Governor of Guam or the Speaker of the Guam Legislature to address the Congress in a joint session and express themselves on matters pertinent to mutual territorial interests? Such a move could not help but create a feeling of mutual respect and mutual understanding, and such a move could only have the effect of lowering the "coconut curtain" that stands between the two territories.

Of course, when we talk about cooperation between Guam and the Trust Territory, we cannot let pass those areas in which there has been cooperation in the past, or slight that progress which has been made so far. Just this past summer, a special program was designed at the University of Guam to acquaint participants in seminars with the social, political, economic, cultural and other developments in both areas. The seminars were arranged by Dr. William Vitarelli, a long-time Trust Territory employee now associated with the Micronesian Area Research Center (MARC) at the University of Guam.

And speaking of the University, there are several hundred Micronesian students studying not only there but at other campuses of public and private high schools and the Guam Technical School. In an ever increasing though unofficial way these students are contributing to the idea of cooperation just by their presence. Many of them stay with sponsoring families on Guam, participating directly or indirectly in community affairs and activities. The Student Sponsorship Program has received the enthusiastic support of the military and civilian communities on Guam and has enabled many Micronesian students to complete their secondary and college educations on Guam.

The opinions of the students on this cooperation idea vary. "I feel it's a good thing," said one student from Ponape. "When I came here (to Guam) I acquired a keener interest in and some insight into the social conditions on Guam and in Micronesia in general. And at the same time, I also received renewed appreciation of the cultures of both territories."

One student from Yap had different ideas, however. "I think each of us should do his own thing," she said, "because I think Guamanians are looking more to the U.S. and don't want to be with us Micronesians."

A second student from Ponape:"The contrasts and the similarities between Guam and the rest of Micronesia have led me to new appreciation of many things I had taken for granted. I think that cultural understanding is a stepping stone to mutual cooperation for Guam and the Trust Territory."

The University of Guam, where most of these students are in school, has played a major role, not only in training teachers, nurses and other leaders of Micronesia, but also in extending a number of projects and assistance programs into the Trust Territory. Perhaps most notable are the projects in the area of marine resources, especially the important starfish control program. There has also been a special study on prevention of shark attacks in Truk as well as the numerous reports on research which is essential to marine resources development in the Pacific.

Perhaps the most significant milestone with respect to working on mutual goals for the two territories has been the formation of the Pacific Islands Development Commission. The Governors of Guam, Hawaii, and American Samoa and the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory formed the PIDC a few years ago to work toward joint promotion of marine resources and tourism programs for these four U.S. Pacific areas. It was an idea which was carried through to positive programs, probably because it had the full support of the four men at the top. It should serve as a significant example for joint efforts in other areas in the future.

Most people are aware of another area of Guam-TT joint involvement–the medical referral program for TT patients to go to Guam for medical treatment, and the Guam rescue coordination efforts which cover the Trust Territory.

The "official" link between the two territories is the Guam Liaison Office, now headed by Tom Perez, a citizen of Guam, who took over as acting LNO upon the retirement of Captain Gordon Findley. The Liaison Office is located in a rented office adjacent to Agana Cathedral and the bustling headquarters of the Government of Guam. The LNO serves not only a public relations function for the Trust Territory, but also serves to coordinate business and governmental operations relating to Guam and other points in the Pacific. It also provides services for TT students on Guam. Acting LNO Perez says that their relations with the Government of Guam have been most cordial, adding that Guam officials are very cooperative and sensitive to the needs of Micronesia.

The similarities in culture, the common backgrounds as island peoples living in the island cooperative manner, and the geographical "facts of life" that place Guam and the other islands of Micronesia in the same part of the same ocean–these all point toward untold benefits for both territories if a more coordinated program of cooperation at all levels could be implemented. Some good starts have been made; now is the time for more of the same.

FROM: COMOTNAVSTA GUAM
TO : SECNAV
SECRET I-100439

1012 AM IN RECEIPT OF A LETTER WHICH I DESIRE TO SEND REPLY TO BY SCHOONER SAILING TO SAIPAN ON SEPT. 16. THE LETTER, SIGNED BY PROFESSOR MATAGORO KURIMOTO, M.D., IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AT SAIPAN, APPLIES FOR PERMISSION TO VISIT GUAM. HE STATES HE DESIRES TO STUDY AMERICAN METHODS IN COMBATING TROPICAL SICKNESS. I CAN SEE NO LOCAL OBJECTION, BUT REQUEST ADVICE AS TO WHETHER OR NOT I SHALL GIVE HIM DESIRED PERMISSION. MR. HORNBOSTEL, AN AMERICAN WHO RESIDES HERE, HAS JUST RETURNED FROM SAIPAN AND ROTA ON A JAPANESE SCHOONER WHICH HE OFTEN DOES WITH A PERMIT FROM OUR STATE DEPARTMENT.

RECEIVED 9:47 AM 12 SEPTEMBER 1925

There are lots of older folks living on Saipan, Tinian and Rota today who will remember the American, Hans Hornbostel, with an enlightened smile. But in the early 1920s, when he was a frequent visitor to the Marianas, he was regarded by the Micronesians as a great curiosity, and by the Japanese authorities with guarded suspicion. Fifty years ago an American face on Saipan would indeed bring such reactions, for Americans were not welcomed. What was Hans Hornbostel doing there then, and why had he come? It is a long and interesting story which begins with the outbreak of World War One.

The CONFIDENTIAL Micronesian Reporter

by Dirk A. Ballendorf

On August 23, 1914, the Japanese declared war on the Germans, who at that time owned all of Micronesia except Guam. Even though the Germans surrendered Micronesia to the British on September 17th of that year, the Japanese Navy moved in and occupied all of the German administrative centers by the end of October. No one offered any resistance and nobody was hurt.

The Japanese were delighted with their new territorial acquisitions. For some years they had been eager to colonize Micronesia and develop its raw materials. They were quite serious about this when World War One came, and lost no time in beginning to carry out their designs for settlement. Scarcely a year after the signing of the Versailles Treaty, which formally ended the war, there were nearly 4,000 Japanese in Micronesia, with almost 2,000 of them in the Marianas alone.

Japan had not finished the routine work of repatriating the Germans nationals when straightaway there arose cries of alarm from some American quarters that were wont to see a dark and ulterior design in every move of the Japanese people. Some saw the Japanese control of Micronesia as a menace to the U.S. hold on the Philippines. They pointed out that Guam, the American outpost in the Pacific, was being surrounded by a power whose aims were diametrically opposed to those of the United States. The Americans felt that Japan, by her occupation of Micronesia would, in effect, be building a "fence" around China, and thus prevent American trade access to that country. The American Admiral, A.P. Niblack, who was Director of the Office of Naval Intelligence in 1917, wrote:

> (Japan) is (now) practically between us and the Philippines, and our possession of Guam is a mere pleasantry, especially as it has no (improved) harbor, and we have done nothing to make Guam what it might be. (Since) we are doing nothing now to protect our commercial interests (in the Far East), it creates (in us) a desire to restrain possible and actual (Japanese) political possession of (Micronesia).

The Americans had assumed that the British, who were also very interested in maintaining a friendly presence in the Pacific, would support the U.S. position with regard to keeping the Japanese out of Micronesia. But they did not. In 1917 Japan and Great Britian had agreed in the "Secret Treaty of London" to help one another during and after the war. Japan furnished escort patrols for Allied shipping in the Mediterranean and Pacific in return for British support of Japanese post-war claims to Micronesia. Although Australia, New Zealand, and the United States objected to this at the Peace Conference, they could do little to change the promises which had been made between the English and the Japanese. The matter was partially resolved on paper by "mandating" the Micronesian islands to the Japanese under the League of Nations, and this was confirmed on December 17, 1920. But the United States, since it never joined the League, withheld its approval of the mandate arrangement until 1922, after special agreements had been made with Japan at the Washington Naval Conference. In accordance with this Japan completely withdrew her military forces from Micronesia by the end of March, 1922.

But still, in the early 1920's, Japan was in administrative control of Micronesia, and it was her policy to discourage all outsiders from visiting. The Americans did not like this policy, but had to live with it, maintaining always "correct" if not "friendly" relations with her bedfellows in the Mariana Islands. The two administrations were constantly trying to "check" one another over their back fences.

At the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 the Americans did all they could to dissuade continued Japanese occupation in Micronesia. The Japanese of course did not appreciate this American position and spoke out vigorously against it, pointing out that Americans were in fact intruding in the Japanese sphere of influence by virtue of U.S. Pacific possessions. The San Francisco Japanese newspaper, *The New World,* published an editorial on January 30, 1919, which read, in part:

> The acquisition of the Philippines and Hawaii by America was most dangerous to the existence of our Japan. But our Japan then had very little power.... After occupying such a terrritory as the Philippines at the point of Japan's nose, for America now to say that Japan's occupation of (Micronesia) is a menace to herself, is something very difficult for us to understand.

Guam in the 1920's–as it still is today– was an international port. Ships from all countries regularly stopped there to repair and reprovision. Of course many Japanese vessels stopped there and a number of Japanese nationals lived on Guam where they were employed as merchants, tradesmen, and domestics. The Japanese, then, had excellent information sources on Guam.

The Americans, for their part, had no such opportunities in the Northern Marianas, and hence had to resort to other means of finding out what the Japanese were doing on Saipan, Tinian, Rota, and the other islands to the north. One such means was for the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence to enlist the aid of businessmen and other professionals who might have occasion and permission to visit the northern areas.

Hans George Hornbostel was one such person, who, during the early 1920's worked as an informant for the U.S. Office of Naval Intelligence in the Marianas. Born in New York in 1883, he grew up there and in 1899 entered Harvard where he studied horticulture and natural history. After leaving school he joined the Coast Artillery and went to Puerto Rico where he began to develop an interest in tropical flora and fauna. He returned to the States to join the Marine Corps and was sent to the Philippines for a time, and later to Guam where he was at the outbreak of World War One.

Although most of the fighting during World War One occurred in Europe, German possession of the northern Marianas made an attack on Guam a distinct possibility. The U.S. Navy General Board took immediate steps to see to the island's defense. A Joint Army Navy Board was convened on Guam from March 28th to April 6th, 1914. After making a thorough inspection of the island the Board concluded that "the forbidding character of the coast. . . renders it likely that a successful resistance against a (German) landing (could) be made," with the American force at hand on Guam. The Navy, however, began a surveillance of all German nationals on Guam and elsewhere in Micronesia.

When the Joint Board left Guam in May, 1914, one of their members, Captain Earl H. Ellis, USMC, remained behind for a year to make further studies of the military situation on the island. As a Marine Sergeant, Hans Hornbostel served under Captain Ellis from 1914 to 1915. Hornbostel's acquaintance with the island and its natural history proved to be a great help to Ellis, and over the course of the year the two men became close friends as well as colleagues. Ellis, a bachelor, was a frequent visitor at the Hornbostel's home where Hans' wife, Gertrude, often prepared one of Ellis's favorite dishes, fried chicken. Long hours were spent talking about military reconnaissance and intelligence which was Ellis's specialty. When Ellis submitted his final report, "A Military Reconnaissance of the Island of Guam," to the Secretary of the Navy on November 16, 1915, Hornbostel's name appeared at the top of the list of collaborators. When Ellis left Guam in 1915 Hornbostel remained–having been appointed Chief Forester–and continued his studies of the natural history of the island with his new and added sensitivity: military intelligence.

In 1916 the Hornbostels left Guam for San Francisco where Hans worked hard at recruiting Marines during World War One. He was rewarded for his efforts with a commission as Second Lt., USMC. When the war ended Hornbostel returned to Guam to continue his work with the Marines there as Chief Forester.

During Hornbostel's absence from Guam the U.S. Navy stepped up its intelligence-gathering efforts there and added the new dimension of surveillance of the Japanese as well. On September 15, 1917, Admiral Niblack sent a memorandum to the Guam Governor stating that the Navy wanted to "increase the scope of intelligence work. . . now being carried on by the Navy Department in the Pacific Islands." The Admiral asked the Governor, Roy C. Smith, to check up on the "activities of enemy subjects who may be under your jurisdiction." The Admiral, however, went further in his request, and asked that the Japanese also be reported on, "concerning political and commercial activities in the adjacent islands."

When Hornbostel returned to Guam he found that the Japanese population there numbered around 120. Naturally, he got to know many of them personally because of his duties as Chief Forester which constantly took him on travels about the island. He suspected many of these Japanese to be spies. The American Governor's cook was a prime suspect, as was also a palace gardener. One Japanese, named Ooka, who lived in the village of Sumay, worked for the American firm of Atkins-Kroll. In the course of his work he made frequent and regular trips to the Northern Marianas and Carolines. Ooka became so suspected of passing information to the Japanese that he was placed under special surveliance by the Guam Governor's Office.

Although Hornbostel worked diligently in his pursuit of Japanese spies on Guam he was restricted in his efforts by the fact that he was a Marine. As time went on it became clear that he would be more useful and effective if he could work under other auspices and observe Japanese elsewhere on other islands.

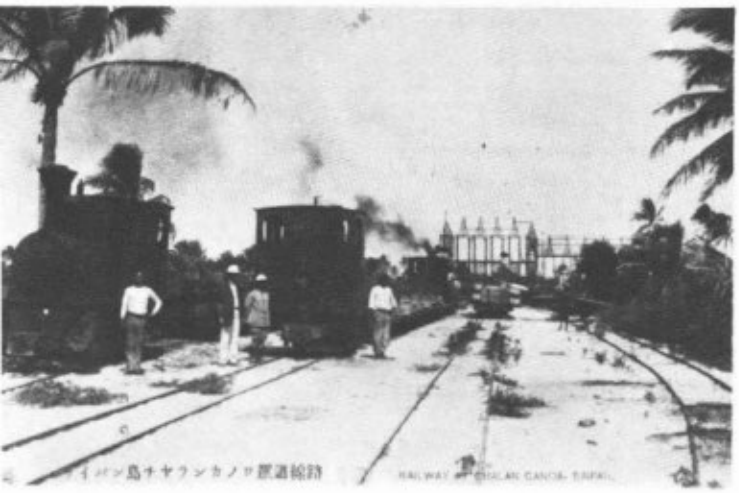
In 1922, Hans G. Hornbostel resigned from the Marine Corps. His formal training in natural history together with his years of experience in this field in Puerto Rico as well as on Guam, had garnered for him a respectable reputation as a naturalist and scientist. He traveled to Hawaii where he very shortly obtained a position as a collector for the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Honolulu. Directly he returned to Guam and established a museum field office.

For some months Hornbostel worked on Guam establishing minor archaeological digs and sending many specimens back to Hawaii. Then he applied for Japanese permission to visit the northern Marianas to collect more specimens. However permission from Saipan was not forthcoming, and so the Bishop Museum officials went directly to the Foreign Ministry in Tokyo. Even with this approach it was two years before Hornbostel got the approval he sought. He made his first trip to Saipan in the summer of 1924.

In the northern Marianas the Japanese authorities' relations with Hornbostel were "correct" but not cordial. Three months were spent collectively on Saipan, Tinian and Rota searching for ancient ruins and remains as well as studying flora, fauna, and terrain. There was much to see and explore. Hornbostel engaged some Chamorros to assist him with his digs. The Japanese also provided him with some helpers of their own, who, Hornbostel noted, seemed more interested in watching him than in helping him work.

Hornbostel was permitted to return again the following year, and again in 1926; all three trips were scientically productive. But by the time of the last visit the Japanese officials became increasingly uncomfortable with Hornbostel's presence. Even though their Foreign Ministry had granted permission, they felt it necessary to regard Hornbostel as an intruder and a possible spy. He had traveled extensively, seen a great deal, and had made friends among the Saipanese.

Hornbostel in his field office on Guam, c. 1923; aboard a Japanese schooner bound for Saipan, c. 1924 (lower left); and gathering skulls of ancient Chamorros on Tinian or Rota, c. 1925 (lower right). The latter photo was taken by Hornbostel, with Japanese Police Chief Tsukamoto standing third from left. Juan Diaz is in the left foreground. He was the brother-in-law of Kilili Sablan, first Mayor of Saipan under the American administration.



Hornbostel observed the construction of the "sugar cane" railway on Saipan and Rota during his visits there in 1924-'26. The railway at Chalan Kanoa is pictured above.

When he left Saipan in early September, 1926, he was not granted permission to return and was also denied application for a similar visit to the Carolines. Directly on returning to Guam Hornbostel embarked for Honolulu aboard the U.S. Navy transport, *Henderson.* On arrival he gave a full report of all three trips to the northern Marianas to military intelligence officers at Fort Shafter. From this report a great deal was learned of Japanese activities in the Marianas. The Saipanese, he said, "were not well pleased with their treatment at the hands of the Japanese. A great many (Korean and Okinawan) laborers were brought to the islands by the Japanese, and they continually caused trouble." Japanese agri-business seemed to prosper in the Marianas, and was focused on the production of "sugar, coffee, pineapples, cotton, castor-oil, papaya, and copra;" all of which were exported to Japan. Fish was also sent to Japan in large quantities. Hornbostel stated that there was

> a twice-a-week schedule of boats to and from Yokohama, and, from Garapan, Saipan, a branch service, one to West Carolines and one to East Carolines, the branch to the West Carolines continuing on to Manado, Celebes. Each ship going to Manado carried a great many Japanese emigrants for Celebes, indicating a colonization attempt in that province of the Dutch East Indies.

Also, the Japanese had "recently completed a concrete wireless station on Saipan," the character of which Hornbostel believed was in violation of the provisions of the Mandates.

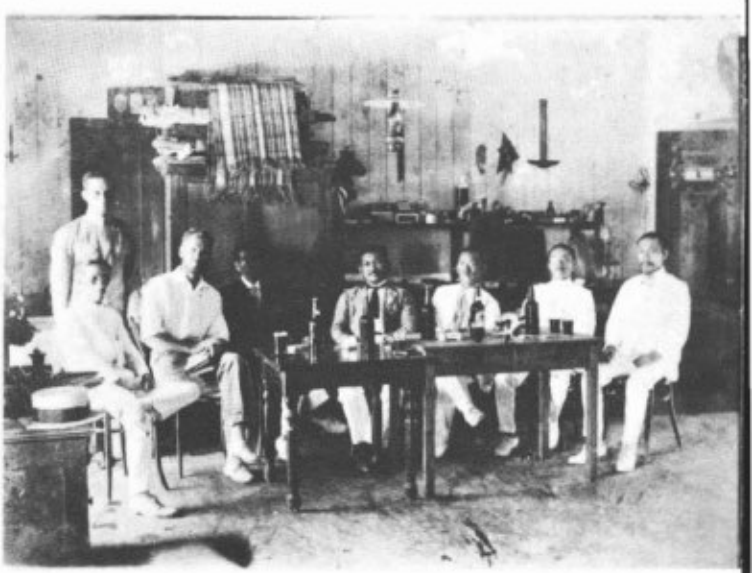
On every vessel coming from Yokohama Hornbostel noticed "quantities of oil and gasoline being unloaded at Saipan." Since there were no plants using such supplies in the Marianas this raised the question: for what purpose were these supplies intended, and where were they going?

The Jesuits whom Hornbostel encountered on his travels told him repeatedly that they had reported to their Bishop in Tokyo violations by the Japanese of the provisions of the Mandate, which, among other things, included "the making of liquor and selling to the natives, and the operation of houses of prostitution."

Hans G. Hornbostel returned to Guam to continue his studies and researches, but never again traveled to the Japanese Mandates. Although he hung up his spy cap for the Office of Naval Intelligence he did not fade into obscurity. Before the Second World War broke out he joined the U.S. Army and went to the Philippines. He rose to the rank of Major, survived the war, and lived in retirement in New York until the ripe old age of seventy-five.

In retrospect Hornbostel's contribution to intellingence-gathering in Micronesia seems small, but was in fact quite significant. From 1923 through 1926 Hornbostel was the only agent to penetrate the northern Marianas on a regular basis. He was also the best trained and most professional, hence the high quality and comprehensiveness of the information he brought out. The people whom he befriended among the Saipanese later became leaders under the American administration.

There are no plaques on Saipan today to commemorate Hans G. Hornbostel, only a few people who remember him. But he would no doubt approve of this relative anonymity, for he was one among the ranks of many pre-war American "confidential Micronesian reporters."



Hornbostel sits with top-ranking Japanese administration officials on Saipan, from left, school inspector, Hornbostel, the Governor, police chief, Vice Governor, postmaster, and judge. Kilili Sablan is standing at left.

Return to Bikini

Preparations are underway...

SAIPAN (MNS) –The Trust Territory Government is finalizing plans to transport forty families from the island of Kili in the Marshall Islands to their former home on Bikini Atoll, in order that they may inspect the houses under construction there for their eventual return.

The trip is planned for late October, according to Marshall Islands District Administrator Oscar DeBrum who was on Saipan to discuss the trip with TT Headquarters officials. He said one of the government's field trip vessels, probably the *M/S Militobi,* will be used for the voyage.

"Two houses have been fully prepared at Bikini," DeBrum said, "and 38 more are nearly finished. The people will determine if the houses are acceptable during this trip. If they like them, we will go ahead and complete the others, and a definite date for the return of the people of Bikini to live will be set."

Deputy High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman added: "If all is acceptable to the people, the Trust Territory is prepared to allow them to return to Bikini permanently by Christmas."

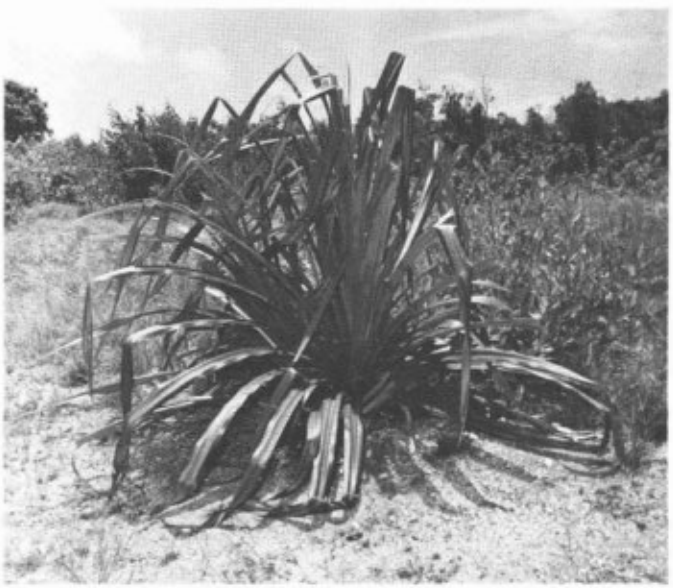
The program to rehabilitate Bikini, devastated by U.S. atomic testing in the late forties and early fifties, has been under way for several years. The people of Bikini have been living on Kili, in the southern Marshalls, since shortly after they were removed from their home islands to make way for the testing program. They have always desired to return, and it looks now as though that desire will be fulfilled before the end of this year.

A tremendous interest in the Bikini story has been expressed by news media from throughout the world, and many news agencies have indicated a desire to cover the return. DeBrum said the trip now planned for late October is only an inspection trip, and it will not be possible to have outside media coverage at that time. He said provisions will be made for full coverage of the story when the people of Bikini return permanently to their homes.

Bikini's new houses are strung out along the roadway on one coast of the main island. Coconut and other plantings cover most of the rest of the island.

The houses are up for inspection in October. Cookhouses and other outbuildings are being constructed.

New life has returned to Bikini. The pandanus is thriving; more care has had to be given to breadfruit seedlings which are now under the watchful eyes of a former Bikini resident who lives on the island as an agriculturist.



Last May, Public Works Demolition Engineer Steve Aiken discovered an unexploded bomb at the bottom of the Truk Lagoon. He was about to detonate it, to get it "out of the way," when he changed his mind and decided to check the coral-encrusted sunken Japanese freighter nearby. Aiken discovered an estimated 300 depth charges in the number one cargo hold, badly rusting and leaking potentially harmful picric acid, but still intact. His discovery marked the beginning of a remarkable salvage project involving district and headquarters personnel from a half-dozen government departments and a cadre of volunteer divers from California.

It wasn't really your average diving job...

by John Oakes

Nothing can be said against any man who decided not to dive on the *Sankisan Maru*, and nothing heroic may be said of those who did. All of the sixteen men who made a significant number of dives on the encrusted little freighter did so for their own reasons. If one excuse was used more than others, it was that "The job has to be done, so we do it." And, of course, that doesn't answer the question very well. Steve Aiken, who first recognized the significance of the cargo of the *Sankisan Maru*, saw it through his years of cleaning up scattered World War Two ordnance as another job with the inevitable twist that he had come to expect. Truk's Lead Divers, Kimiuo Aisek and Paulus Ykelap, may have brought years of diving leadership and the urge to test their great experience and extensive underwater skills. Sometimes, diving can be a financially rewarding field, and some may have come for that; but a more subtle reason that one came to suspect after a few days on the LCU springs from the principle of involvement. It is much like the drivers of a Triumph and a Porsche, who meet for the first time, compares notes, and just happen to go to a sports car rally where hundreds of people are involved in what they do best. Divers are like drivers, and where significant things are happening, they tend to come together.

The *Sankisan Maru* came to a grief off the west fringing reef of the island of Uman in Truk archipelago of the Eastern Carolines. She was bombed or strafed by United States Naval carrier planes in the raids of 1944. We believe she burned first in company with the many other hulks, burning, drifting, and sinking all over the Dublon Island anchorage to the northeast. The smoke of these pyres marked the sky over every island and anchorage in sight. But as the *Sankisan* burned, she burned with a difference; her fore and aft cargo holds were heavy with ordnance, and it takes little imagination to envision the state of mind of her crew. When her time came and her after cargo of aerial bombs blasted her stern apart, she was a thousand yards from Uman and headed directly for the island's western shore. She sank there and came to rest in one hundred ten feet of water with her entire stern aft of her number three cargo hatch opened and petaled back like a great steel flower. Engines and engine beds were strewn about and bent propeller shafts stuck from shaft alleys at odd angles all atangle with boilers and pipes and iron plate. Finally, after some hissing and boiling, came silence that lasted for most of twenty-nine years. As she lay in the coral mud, she came to life again. Algae found her first, followed by hard and soft corals, and species after species of fish began to select new apartment houses of twisted steel. She became a place of safety and productivity as she had never been when she tramped about the Pacific with her cargo of war materiel.

Metal salvors came in the 1950's and raised some of the more valuable metals from her. Among them was a quiet, smiling young diver who worked his hooka rig with the other divers and then went on his way. Years later, Mike Urumai came back again to work the forward hold of the *Sankisan* for a far different reason. The world had changed its collective mind about poisons and environment and the world habitat. This time, it was the cargo of the forward hatch that was of interest to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The EPA had offered to partially fund the removal of the three hundred 400-pound submarine depth charges which Steve Aiken had identified. It was feared that among the chemical products of decomposition of the charge number 98 was picric acid, potentially harmful to the reef life of Uman. Truk District officials saw an additional hazard to the safety and reputation of the burgeoning diver tourist industry, and feared that a curious scuba diver might explode one of the detonators while prodding and prying incautiously with his knife.

TRUK LAGOON

When I first saw the number one cargo hold and came to comprehend the vast tonnage of small arms ammunition and detonation devices which were stacked on and tumbled around the depth charges, I realized that it was easily the greatest concentration of unknown chemicals and ordnance in the Truk Lagoon. The EPA made the salvage of the *Sankisan* an official pilot project because of its unique potential for pollution and catastrophy and proposed that it be made a test to determine whether local effort, expertise, and resources could master the intricate logistics and relatively sophisticated techniques required for the job. That faith exhibited, Truk District Administrator Juan Sablan pledged all necessary local resources. Serious planning began under the direction of the Division of Public Safety.

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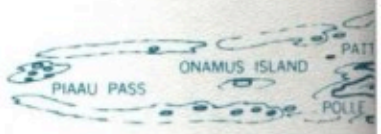

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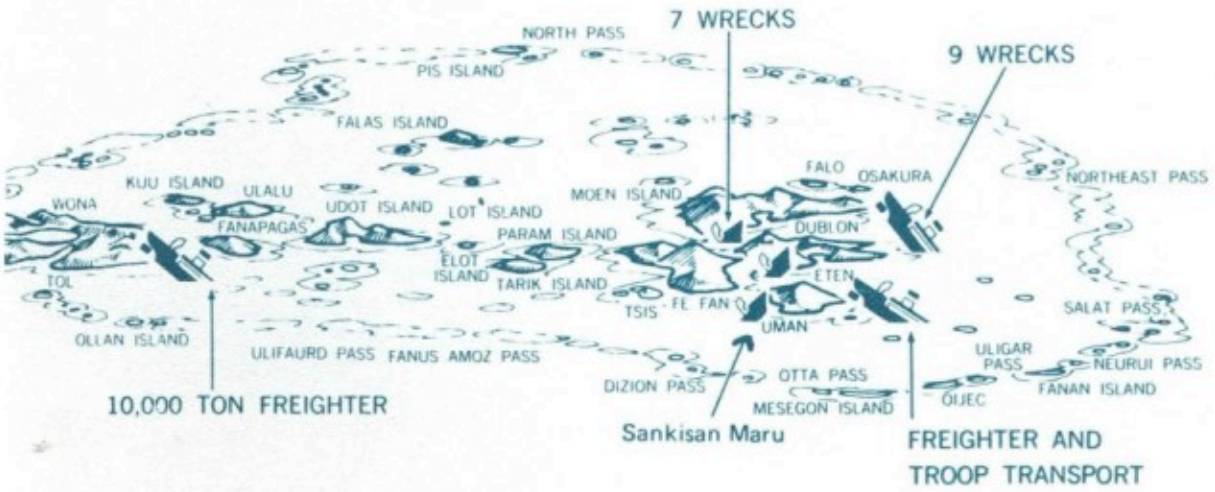
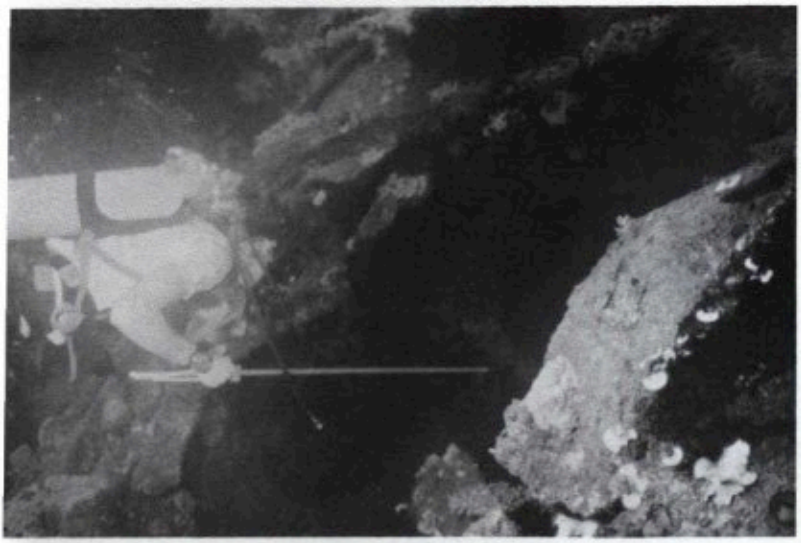
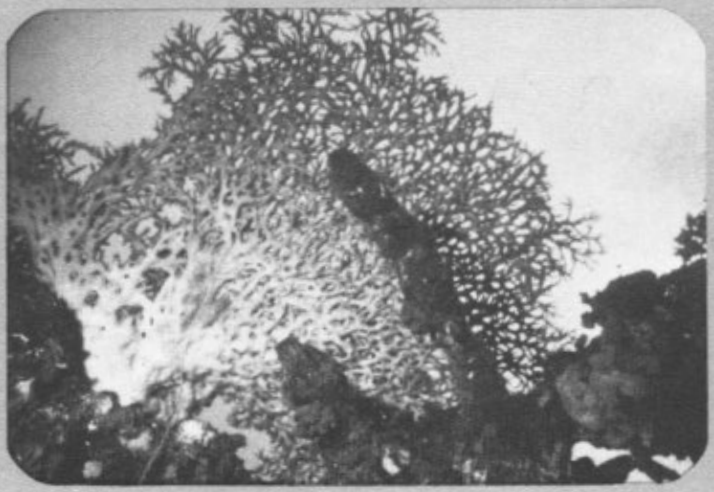


A diver enters the cavernous opening in the hull of the Sankisan Maru.

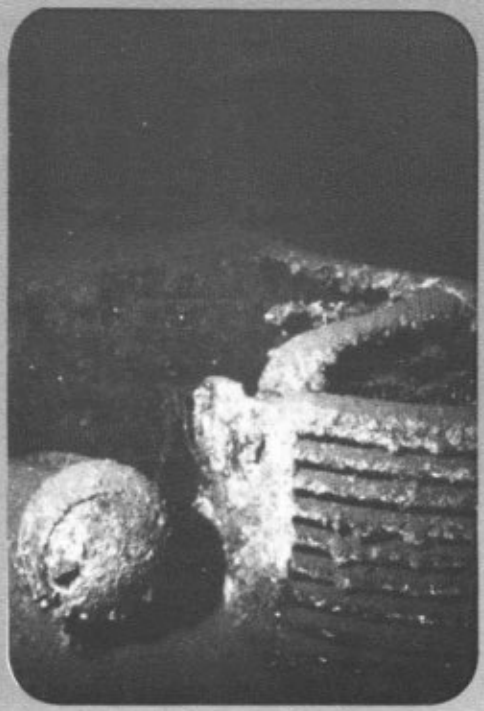


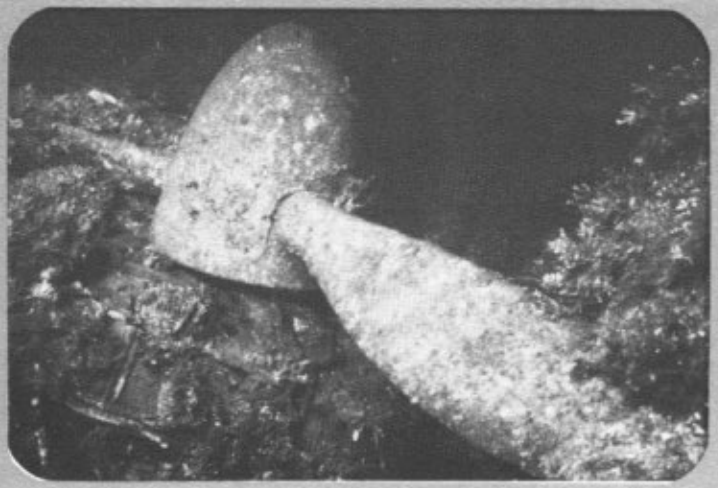
Bill Brewer, a Peace Corps Volunteer Marine Ecologist with the Department of Health Services, and I from the Division of Marine Resources were sent to Truk to make an underwater photographic survey of the *Sankisan* and to identify a proposed location for the underwater storage of the depth charges. We wanted a thorough study of the marvelous colonies of hard and soft corals that all but smothered the silhouette of the little transport with their enthusiastic growth. We set up biological test sites which we could later reidentify and so monitor the environmental effect of project activities. At the expense of one flooded camera and many rolls of film, the survey was completed to our satisfaction. We felt we had the beginnings of what could become an important permanent record.

An incredible diversity of corals and other marine life is found in and on the Sankisan Maru. At left, Paulis Ykelap, Lead Diver with the Truk Marine Resources Division, attaches a section of fluorescent orange tape to one of seven key faunal communities chosen for monitoring during and after the removal project. Bottom photo shows Diving Officer John Oakes photographing samples of marine life during the initial environmental surveys.



At left, machine gun ammunition clips littered large areas of the No. 1 cargo hold, along with (below left) stacks of 4.7–inch artillery ammunition. Below right, some of the estimated 300 depth charges. Many of the depth charges were encrusted with algae and corals. The silt, rusting steel and organic debris lay in a carpet ranging in depth from three to four inches (foreground) to approximately eighteen inches (background center).



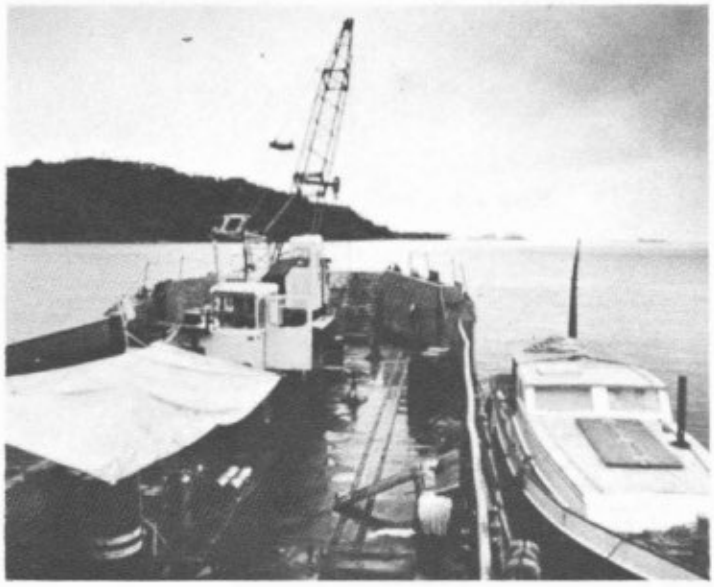


The second cargo hold (aft of the No.1 cargo hold) does not contain ordnance; instead, it is filled with a variety of vehicles, machinery and aircraft parts. The engine and propellor assembly for a Japanese Zero and the engine compartment, grill and headlamp of a heavy duty truck are pictured here.

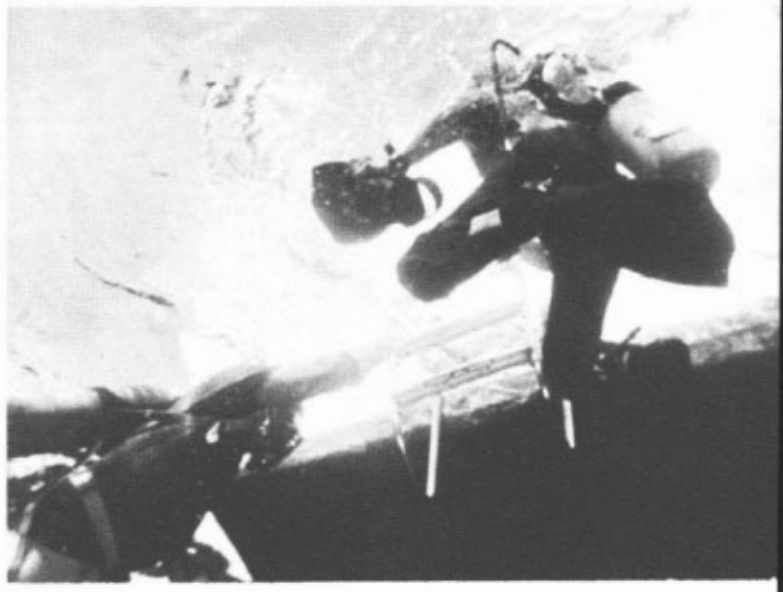
In late May, the ex-U.S. Navy LCU No. 1482 was swung by her stern anchor bow on to the protruding forward mast of the *Sankisan.* Through two days of rain and squall, she was jockied about until her bow ramp was directly over the hatch of number one hold. Sometime during the shifting about of the second day when position was just right the big P&H crane dipped her hook into number two hold and the first team of divers sent up a three-bladed propeller and hub from a Mitsubishi zero. That was too much success, and while we had been instructed to spend a day refining techniques on the truck and airplane parts in the second hold, everything was moved to number one and the next team dived onto the job we had been preparing to do for so many endless weeks.

Before a week on-site was out, fifteen depth charges had been swung aboard the modified LCM, *Dublon,* and transported to the underwater storage site. The shallow reef chosen for the storage phase had been photographed and selected for its considerable distance from land and for the fact that it was primarily dead acropora coral not likely to be further harmed by the leaking picric.

At this stage, with a bit of experience to guide their thinking, three divers quit, leaving the crew short-handed. No more divers in the immediate area were qualified and something had to be done to keep the project and its expensive collection of machinery operating. Dr. Jim McMillan had come to the project from the U.S. on his own time and money to help activate the new portable Galeazzi emergency recompression chamber. Jim and I put our heads together and decided to call on our professional diving instructor organization for volunteers. The National Association of Underwater Instructors is an organization of volunteers to begin with, and when Arthur Ullrich, the NAUI Headquarters Manager, cabled a beautifully succinct "Can do," it was no more than we had expected. Out of one single meeting of diving instructors in Orange County, California, Art got twelve positive replies from people who had the qualifications, the time, the resources, and the inclination to go to Truk. Six eventually came, staggered at different time intervals to work with the three remaining Trukese divers and to begin one of the finest chapters in human cooperation and mutual involvement that can be imagined.



Truk's LCM and the crane in position off Uman; depth charges on the way up during early phases of the removal project; and the LCU Dublon in the lower photo with the first of the charges stowed for transfer to the storage site.



The divers aboard the dive ship, preparing for a day's work, and, above right, a two-man team surfaces after their cycle is complete.

Not everyman would dig into a depth charge with a hammer and chisel--but demolitions expert Steve Aiken did just that. The immediate fears of his colleagues were only slightly dispelled when he explained that he was simply digging away at a wooden plug in the hole where a detonator goes when the charge is readied for use.

Life on the LCU was somewhat less than plush. It was harsh, dirty, and odorous–not like the Orange County living rooms these men had come from, and the diving they faced was the muckiest kind of work diving. All romance and glory rapidly soaked off in clouds of silt and picric acid that totally obscured vision after the first dive of every day. If the job or the living conditions bothered the NAUI people, it did not get in the way of an almost instant admiration for the skill and the steady courage of their Trukese counterparts. The six NAUI men all brought comparatively vast technical knowledge and varied diving experience to the project, and found it matched by the natural watermanship, local experience, and inborn tenacity of Paulus, Mike, and Kimiuo. Enough cannot be said for the adaptability on both sides, or for the great advantage that a shared skill and a deep dedication to diving can produce between widely divergent peoples.

Long, hard work days became weeks, short in retrospect, and by the 27th of June, it seemed that nightfall would see the last of the charges removed. The P&H hook dipped, the crane signal lights flickered "hook up, hook down, boom left, boom right," and by dusk one lonely charge remained, rusted and coral-encrusted into a corner of the bulkhead. No amount of pulling or prying or hauling could break it loose.

With time for only one more series of dives, two teams prepared for a final effort. The first managed to break the charge loose but ran out of time and could not wrestle the charge to the middle of the hold for the P&H. Dusk had turned to dark so three hand-held dive lights were brought out and the last working dive onto the *Sankisan Maru* began with the expected twist.

The last four divers descended into the most beautiful and rewarding dive of the project. Plankton excited by passing fins exploded like hundreds of tiny flash bulbs, and the black silk and velvet of a night dive wrapped each diver in his personal cocoon. Even that last depth charge trailed a perverse kind of beauty as it cleared the hatch combing and flashed through the surface of the water overhead.

A quick last sortie was made over the starboard rail to pick up that original eleven hundred pound bomb which rested alongside the ship and the last of the ordnance was slung aboard the LCM. Grateful divers released the hawsers binding the LCU and the fleet stood off for the boat pool on Moen.

Long, hard, and enervating weeks had passed, and a tough job, become ordinary after all, was safely and gratefully completed. There had been more sprains and abrasions than danger or heroics, and more hard work and physical discomfort than anything else. Time, with her own tendencies, will make it a good story, and perhaps with its passage into history, the event of the *Sankisan* will become a full-pledged partner in the many-layered saga of Truk Lagoon.

The depth charges were stored in shallow water in an area made up largely of dead corals, selected as a place where relatively little environmental damage could be done. Later, at right, some of the charges were readied for their intended use--channel blasting. Below-- the beginnings of a new channel, courtesy of the Sankisan Maru's 29-year-old cargo.

A life-long collection of recipes for cooking the exotic and not-so-exotic foods of the Pacific makes up a delightful new cookbook published this year. The coyprighted material is published here with the permission of Mrs. Owen.

BAT SOUP

South Seas Recipes

by Hera Ware Owen

Island cooking is comparatively simple, yet delicious by any standards. The sea, abounding in fish and shellfish, and the swamps, with their taro patches, are the principal sources of food. My affection for the taro patch and the women who toil there has been the inspiration for this book. The value of taro is manifested on all important occasions – feasts and ceremonies – where it is not only on display in newly woven coconut baskets but is the most valued starch food served.

Division of labor is such that men do no gardening; their part in the food scene is to provide fish and hunt for birds and other edible animals such as the fruit bat. The fruit bat was once a much coveted food; now it is scarely ever seen in the market. At those rare times we are able to boil up a pot of bat soup which compares with no other soup, and is a unique delicacy.

Coconut

The coconut palm is the symbol of the south seas – in its majestic beauty it lines the shores of myriad Pacific Islands. It is undoubtedly the most valuable single tree – root, trunk, leaves, flowers, and nuts are useful. It provides man with an excellent source of building materials and fibers for weaving and cord making, and furnishes quality nourishment.

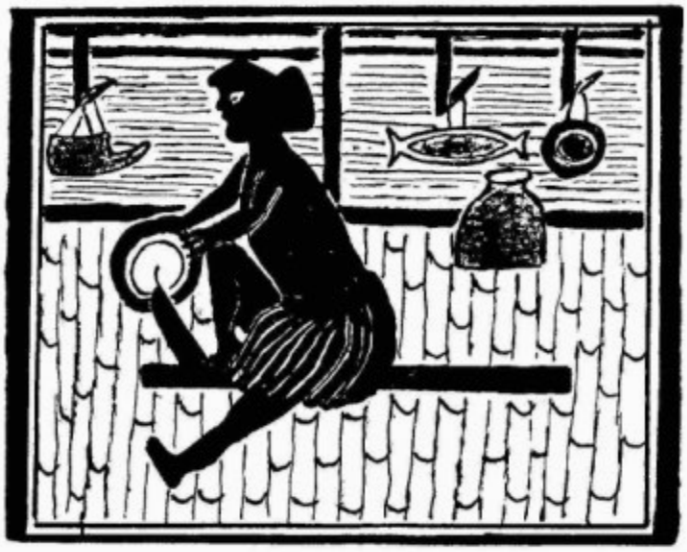
In island cultures where coconut is the staff of life it is fascinating to note the very precise knowledge people have of the nut, its growth stages, and uses. For example, in Palau, the end of the flower in the bud stage is sliced off several times a day, thereby releasing a sweet sap which drips into a suspended coconut cup. This sap can be eaten as is, or boiled down to a molasses-like consistency and used for sweetening foods; or it may be allowed to ferment, producing a wine-like beverage known variously in the Pacific and Southeast Asia as tuba, toddy, or arrack.

Many recipes in this book include the use of coconut cream. Its richness and pleasant flavor contribute to the palatability of foods, especially in the island diets, which are predominantly starchy or dry. Considerable confusion has been created by the synonymous use of the terms "milk" and "cream." To some, "milk" is the liquid of the coconut, to others the extract from the grated nut. To simplify it, in this book, the word "milk" is avoided. The extract from the grated nut is "cream" or if generously sprinkled with water before squeezing, it is called "diluted coconut cream."

To prepare coconut cream take the husked coconut, rotate it slowly in the hand (with the eyes or depressions at one end) and tap the shell with the edge of a heavy knife until the nut has cracked into two. The meat may then be pried out and grated with the conventional metal grater, although there exists the hazard of scraping skin off the fingers. A far superior method, with hands well protected, is that used in the islands. The grater is a board about 18 inches long (sometimes footed) with a serrated metal blade, 1½ inches wide, at one end. (A person sits on one end of the board and runs the half coconut, still in its hard brown shell, over the blade.) To extract the cream, squeeze the grated coconut through a damp, soft, sturdy cloth, as considerable pressure is necessary to produce the cream: usually the gratings are sprinkled rather generously with water. To make diluted coconut cream, squeeze the gratings three or four times, each time sprinkling them generously with water. Although not quite as effective, the potato ricer may be used for extracting cream. The cream sours rapidly, so it must be stored in the refrigerator or slightly heated to delay this action. Also, it tends to curdle in cooking so frequent spooning of coconut cream is suggested for a recipe requiring it.

PALAUAN COCONUT CANDY

Take 1 cup granulated white sugar (coconut-flower molasses used in early times)



Woman removes meat from coconut using traditional grater.

Caramelize sugar in frying pan, being careful not to burn it.

Add 2½ cups grated coconut (usually one nut)
½ teaspoon salt

Cook slowly for about 20 minutes, avoiding over-cooking, which will result in a very hard candy. Cool slightly until comfortable to the touch and shape into balls the size of a golf ball. To store, wrap individually in aluminum foil (originally banana leaves).

Cooked for only 10 minutes to a sauce-like consistency the thick syrup is delicious served over ice cream.

COCONUT–CREAM SAUCE

Caramelize ½ cup sugar in frying pan

Add 1 cup coconut cream (extracted from gratings of one coconut)

Stir constantly until thick

Served most often with cassava which has been boiled, put through a meat grinder and then cut into one inch lengths. If cooked until thick and jam-like it is tasty on French toast, in sandwiches, or over ice cream.

COCONUT CHIPS

Remove meat from mature coconut in large chunks with knife. Slice thin with a potato peeler. Soak slivers in moderately salted water for one hour. Drain, dry, and place on cookie sheet. Bake at 200° F. until slightly brown and crisp, about 30 minutes.
Store in air-tight container. Add more salt if necessary on serving. One coconut will make at least 1½ cups of chips.

Taro

Taro is undoubtedly the most important starch staple of the Pacific Islands. It is the most prestigious food of Palau and is indispensable food for feasts. In early days tubers were displayed, much in the manner of wealth, on special tables, stacked six feet high.

The most popular and commonly grown one is true taro *(Colocasia esculenta)* which grows in swamps (taro patches), in plots separated by earthen banks. This taro has a six month maturation period.

Cultivation of taro is highly developed in the Pacific; it involves the precise knowledge of the soil, fertilization with leaves, and other factors learned by trial and error over the course of time. Cultivation of taro is also arduous. In Palau, where taro gardening is women's work, the women work waist high in black mud preparing the soil for planting. Each woman will have at least four plots in which plants are in varying stages of growth, thus insuring mature, edible taro throughout the year.

The principal edible part of the taros mentioned is the tuber; occasionally, and depending on the variety of taro, leaves and leaf stems are also eaten. The tuber, which may weigh up to ten pounds, has a hairy, brownish covering which is scraped off before boiling. The flesh varies in color from almost white to gray, and gray muted with purple, red, and mustard shades. Texture varies from dry to moist. The flavor is bland with occasional overtones of sweetness.

An important fact to remember is that most types of taro contain microscopic calcium oxalate crystals, which are like fine needles and must be broken up by cooking. Undercooked taro will cause an unpleasant sensation in the mucous membrane of the mouth which may be allayed by taking several spoonsful of butter or oil. If anything, err on the side of overcooking. When cooking is completed, though the tuber is firm, a fork can pierce it without much pressure. A reliable criterion is that it has begun to "crack." When boiling, always use large quantities of water. The boiled taro must be peeled and sliced for serving and seasoned with salt and pepper, if so desired.

TARO WITH COCONUT CREAM

Any of the four kinds of taro mentioned may be prepared in this manner. Some individuals are sensitive to handling raw taro; oiling hands will prevent itchiness. Peel taro and cut into 1½ inch cubes.

4 pounds cubed raw taro
cream of two coconuts diluted so that liquid will cover taro in pot
salt, to taste

Boil for an hour or until fork penetrates taro easily. It is said that the rich coconut cream hastens the breakdown of the oxalic crystals so cooking time is shortened. Serves 8, generously.

Breadfruit

Breadfruit has a distinctive flavor which is pleasing to most people. The unripe but nearly mature fruit–which is firm and hard to the touch, green in color (or sometimes slightly yellowish)–is faintly sweet and serves as a starch vegetable. The ripe fruit, with its brownish rind, will be very sweet and might better serve as a dessert. No matter what its stage of ripeness, the fruit can be cooked whole–steamed, boiled, or baked–or it may be peeled and cut into chunks and boiled. Occasionally the fruit is cut crosswise into thin disks which are fried and served sprinkled with salt. The center core is not eaten.

BAKED BREADFRUIT

Wash the breadfruit, either under-ripe or mature, and place in a pan about an inch of water in it. Bake for one hour at 350° F. When cooked, cut it in half (or smaller appropriate serving sizes) and remove the core. Add butter, salt, and pepper for seasoning.

BREADFRUIT WITH COCONUT CREAM

Take either a ripe or under-ripe fruit, place it on a bed of leaves of the giant swamp taro or banana plant in a pan. Add coconut cream, diluted several times, to just cover the fruit. Then cover with more leaves and simmer for an hour or so. Remove the fruit from the pan, peel and cube it, and season with salt and pepper. This is a traditional preparation, however if leaves are not available, cooking in a steamer is suggested. Since breadfruit is naturally rather dry, the cooking method is important as well as the addition of the rich coconut cream.

Bat

Contrary to the preparation of most whole animals that must be dressed before cooking, the bat is simply wellwashed and it is ready. It need not be skinned, no parts removed and not even eviscerated as this animal feeds exclusively on fruits and its parts are not tainted by unpleasant flavors. Most of the viscera is edible and is better kept intact. To boil the bat, place it in a pan, generously cover it with water, and boil for at least half an hour, depending on the size of the bat, or until fleshly parts are tender. Fur and membrane of the "wings" is edible as well as the meat which is dark and gamey, and tender.

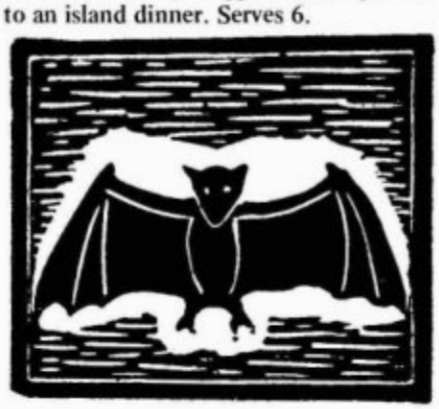
To the newcomer to this part of the Pacific it comes as a shock that this intriguing animal with a wing span of two feet makes a tasty dish, which, properly prepared, measures to gourmet standards of excellence. Be not prejudiced by the cunning appearance of the bat; if fortunate enough to have acquired a bat, try boiling it, or better still, prepare the bat soup.

Preliminary preparation for this soup requires boiling the bat. At this time a characteristic musky odor is noticeable, different but tolerable. This soup is recommended for those who enjoy the exotic-the flavor is exquisite.

Take 3 bats (1 pound each), wash thoroughly, do not eviscerate

Add water to cover
1 tablespoon sliced fresh ginger
1 large onion, quartered
salt, to taste

Boil for 40 minutes; strain broth into another pan. Globules of fat may appear on the surface; do not spoon them off. Skin the bat; pick meat off the bones and return to the broth. If desired, selected parts of the viscera may also be used. Heat the broth and serve, garnished liberally with chopped green onions. Pleasing variations may be attained by adding soy sauce to the broth or coconut cream (from gratings of one coconut). Suggested as a preface to an island dinner. Serves 6.



The Cooperative Ideal

People Working for People

by Charles M. Sicard

On Saturday, July 19, 1961, a doldrum lingered in the morning sun as the SA-16 aircraft began its usual droning approach into the water landing in Palau. The water's surface was like a mirror as Bob Owen (Entomologist) stood talking to Bert Ogata (District Agriculturist for Palau District). While squinting at the low plane on its final approach to the water, Bob said, "You know Bert, on a day like this when the water is flat, it's very difficult for the pilot to judge touchdown." The remark barely spoken, the plane began plowing up the water and someone screamed, "They've crashed!"

Inside the SA-16 passengers were slammed about and water began pouring into the aircraft. Boyd Mackenzie (Assistant District Administrator for the Marshalls) received a serious back injury; "Jim" Zaiger (Assistant District Agriculturist in Ponape) was badly cut on his arm; Reginald Boyan (SPC Cooperative Officer) got cut on the head, but seemed more concerned about everyone else than himself. Amid the shouts and screams as everyone climbed out of the aircraft, Francisco Lizama (Marianas Agricultural Extension Agent) nearly drowned. Somehow, the M-Boat managed to get everyone on board just in time to see the aircraft sink, never to rise again. Speedboats began shunting the worst of the injured to shore, and to the relief of everyone, no lives were lost.

The next day, Sunday, another SA-16 had to make that fateful approach bringing in more passengers, who were, like the others, all converging on Koror to attend the First Trust Territory Cooperative Seminar slated to start on Monday morning, July 21, 1961. The returning plane took Boyd back to Guam for medical attention while the others remained to lick their wounds and formulate the story of their lives.

It was amid such a dramatic background that these people and more sat down to seriously discuss cooperative business development for the Trust Territory. The list of some of the seminar participants, in addition to those already mentioned, reads like Who's Who in Micronesia: Francis Mahoney, Larry Anderson, Bill Allen, Joseph Kasiano, Christy Alex, George Davis, Joe Tmag, Neil Morris, Salvator Ongrung, Ben Orrukem, Tom Remengesau, and Anastasia Ramarui.

The following year, in October, 1962, the second Trust Territory Cooperative Seminar was conducted on Saipan. Then in 1963, Harry H. Jackman completed a comprehensive master plan for economic and social development through the cooperative approach. A real spirit of cooperative enthusiasm prevailed throughout Micronesia as cooperative personnel were placed at Headquarters, and in Ponape, Truk and Palau Districts. The future looked bright, especially in July of 1965, as the new Congress of Micronesia became a reality. Democracy in government and democracy in business through cooperatives was venturing toward giving Micronesians more control over their own destiny than ever before.

Something was amiss by 1967; the Congress of Micronesia was involved in what became known as the long hot summer and Robert R. Nathan Associates had prepared an Economic Report that ignored cooperative development along with Micronesia's most important resource–her people and their hopes for the future. The dynamic economists presumed that cooperative businesses in Micronesia would never attract large amounts of capital and sophisticated management from abroad; they would never participate in high powered economic plans; in fact, they would never build an affluent island society (if such were possible).

The fact that cooperative business development gave Micronesians an opportunity to fully participate in their own businesses and to make their own mistakes and recover, and–above all–to maintain their own identity and dignity in their own land is a point too often missed.

Looking back one can generally summarize the accomplishments of the cooperative program as follows:

1. Consumer cooperatives formed in most district centers contributed significantly to priming the economic pump of the sixties.

2. Many Micronesians were trained in business management and in several cases they confidently went on to help develop the private sector.

3. A number of strong credit unions were created which have caused several million dollars to be saved by putting an emphasis on thrift. Badly needed loans at reasonable interest rates were provided to thousands.

4. Proof was established throughout the Territory that cooperatives *can* and *do* work when given the proper guidance and supervision by government.

Today, the Congress of Micronesia has taken a firm position in regard to the development of fishing cooperatives with the Fisheries Development Act of 1973 (Public Law 5-21) and related enabling legislation. This has permitted the creation of autonomous District Fishing Authorities charged with overseeing development of this vital natural resource.

Certainly this is a brilliant plan if the necessary leadership and cooperative/business skills are mobilized and the revenues from foreign fishing boats are truly realized. But since the responsibility for implementing the program is not mentioned, the program's success flies on the wings of circumstance and the good will of district legislatures in permitting foreign fishing vessels to enter each port.

On the surface, the cooperative/credit union program in Micronesia looks good—cooperatives turn seven million dollars a year in sales, and credit unions loan close to four million a year. But when compared to other Pacific areas such as independent Fiji, with half a million people (five times more population than Micronesia) and its Government cooperative staff numbering more than 130 persons, the Trust Territory Government's meager cooperative staff of two appears insufficient to handle the task at hand. Papua/New Guinea has established the Laioki Co-operative College near Port Moresby, while we here in Micronesia still debate the value of cooperative programs.

A representative from the Truk Co-op (at left in photo above) hands out share certificates to co-op members at Puluwat who purchased them when the field trip ship called weeks earlier. Below, a ship calls at the Western Islands where islanders sell their copra and in turn purchase goods with the cash.

An outer islander brings his copra to the shore where the purchaser aboard the field trip ship will buy what he has produced since the last trip.

Today, most District Governments do not have cooperative technicians, or adequate cooperative program funds, or even specific cooperative objectives to be accomplished within a given time frame. Programs are a day-to-day thing, with some districts having at best, only a "housekeeping" attitude toward their cooperatives and credit unions. The Report of the 1973 United Nations Visiting Mission, under paragraph 229, cites as an example, "Agricultural co-operatives, which the Administration says it wishes to encourage, are left largely to their own devices."

Under the program decentralization policy, the government's cooperative program thrust is in local hands. If a district is convinced that it is the expressed wish of its citizens to have help in promoting, fostering and encouraging cooperatives then a commitment of program funds needs to be made, objectives need to be established and skilled cooperative technicians and staff newly hired to carry on the agreed district program.

Boyd Mackenzie, now Special Assistant to the High Commissioner for District Affairs, when talking recently about cooperative development in Micronesia said, "Cooperatives will now only be as strong as the District Administrators want them to be."

A *cooperative* is a business that is wholly owned and controlled by the persons who patronize it. It is organized to serve residents of a defined area, producers of a product, or to meet the special needs of a particular group of people. These people join together to obtain goods and services at the lowest possible cost, or to market their products of their own best advantage, or to meet a variety of other special needs. They invest their own risk capital, agree to accept the cooperative's legal framework, and elect its directors. A *credit union* is simply a *financial cooperative* providing a place to save and borrow at reasonable interest rates.

The cooperative must be organized on the basic cooperative principles of:

(1) Open and Voluntary Membership––In the cooperative, membership is open to all who qualify under the by-laws.

(2) Democratic Control––One vote per individual member regardless of the number of shares owned; no proxy voting permitted.

(3) Limited Return on Capital––Limited dividend on shares (6% in Trust Territory).

(4) Net Savings Returned to Members–Patronage Refunds are paid to members according to their use of the cooperative after meeting reserve requirements and authorized dividend.

The cooperative is in fact more than just a business; it's not for profit and it's not for charity, but rather it's a service for people who help themselves.

TRUST TERRITORY COOPERATIVES IN 1973

	MARIANAS	MARSHALLS	PALAU	PONAPE	TRUK	YAP	TERRITORY TOTAL
Number of Co-ops	2	10	4	18	7	5	46
Number of Members	394	1,675	472	4,548	3,701	1,934	12,368
Share Capital	$9,203	$144,930	$135,425	$428,356	$111,025	$152,557	$981,496
Total Sales in 1972	$64,416	$1,077,427	$758,314	$2,494,967	$1,708,860	$872,403	$6,976,387
CREDIT UNIONS							
Number of Credit Unions	4	4	20	9	6	2	45
Number of Members	1,761	1,870	930	2,190	3,776	277	10,804
Total Savings	$422,048	$865,622	$368,622	$266,057	$765,421	$78,806	$2,766,385
Amount of Loans in 1972	$365,894	$1,591,704	$374,677	$183,912	$895,235	$68,754	$3,480,176
Value of all Loans made since the commencement of credit unions	$2,194,928	$8,118,797	$2,214,740	$912,385	$2,730,412	$675,161	$16,846,423

Now is the time for vision, for the cooperatives have a major contribution to make to continued development in Micronesia. Consider the following:

1. Rural Micronesia–the remote communities and islands–have not really tasted the benefits of cooperative business. They need the kind of help district centers needed ten years ago.

2. If independence in some form is ever to be a reality in Micronesia, then cooperatives must be better established, especially in the vital areas of resource development (fishing, agriculture, handicraft, etc.). Production oriented cooperatives are a vital means to increasing exports and holding the line on imports.

3. Social benefits of well run cooperatives with full membership participation through the democratic system have not been realized in Micronesia; too many cooperatives are run by tightly-knit small groups when the intent is broad-based involvement.

4. Government's role in cooperative development is too passive; existing cooperatives need aggressive monitoring, new cooperatives need firm guidance, old cooperatives must regain their vitality to provide better services to their members.

Political causes and interests dominate discussions about Micronesia's future today, but one can be certain that discussion of economic self-sufficiency will again become a focal point in the future; cooperatives will play a major role again when the people demand a firmer grip on the economic handle.

Maybe that crash landing in July 1961 in Palau carried with it an omen. The pilot mis-judged his flight path and thought he was higher than he really was before he slammed into the mirror-like surface of the water. And just now we are relaxing on cooperatives programs, thinking we are at a higher level of development than we really are. Let's hope that administrators will listen to the people who are now saying, " We need government help in developing our cooperatives."

Planting rice seedlings, Ponape.

The Chief of the Agriculture Division has agreed to write about his favorite subject for the Reporter from time to time. This quarter we learn that...

agriculture is a dirty word

by Bermin Weilbacher

"What is your definition of Agriculture?"

"Work on soil, animals, plants. . ."

"Export and import. . ."

"Professional, government. . ."

"Plantation. . ."

"Feeding pigs and chickens..."

"Hard work. . ."

"Dirty hands. . ."

"Not interested. . ."

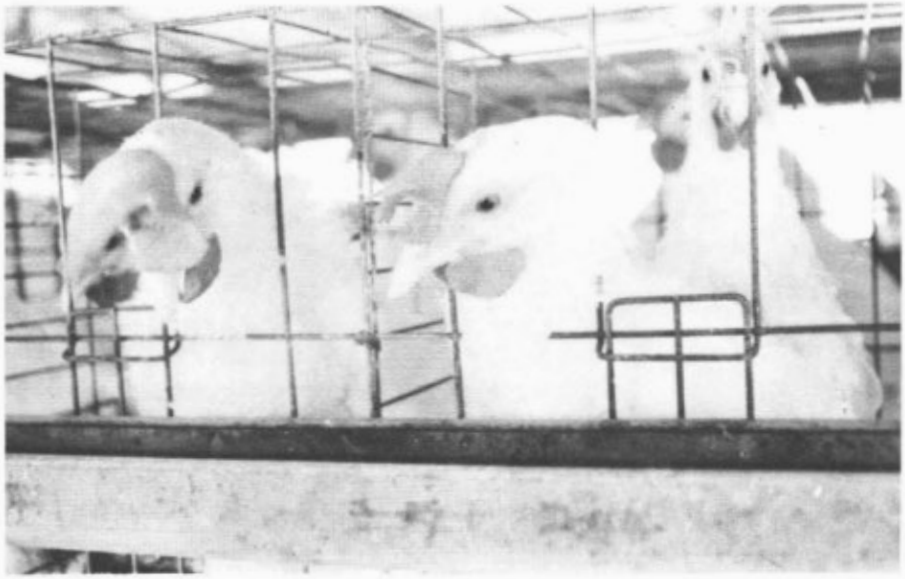
And so goes the litany of responses taken from a sample questionnaire given to high school students in the Marianas. One wonders what high school students in the other districts would say. One wonders even more, what the average layman, lawmakers, teachers or other government officials would say.

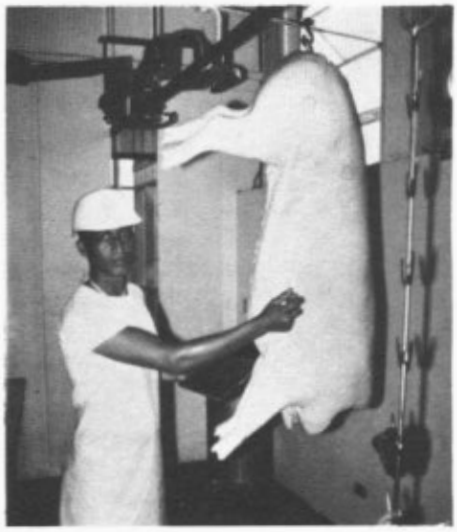
Strangely enough not one respondent associated agriculture with income, industry, economic development or, surprisingly, as a way of life. Against this background, the development of agriculture in Micronesia is decidedly at a disadvantage.

To be sure, agriculture is a biological process –its development an industry which is the product of the society. It is the result of the work of the farmers and agriculturists, the lawmakers and businessmen, the teachers and researchers, etc. In essence, agriculture and its development are social products of every citizen who participates in shaping and changing the lives of the people in the society. These are noble words of experts in the development of agriculture in developing nations in other parts of the world.

White leghorn egg layers, part of an expanding poultry program that has made at least one of the six districts--Ponape--self-sufficient in egg production.

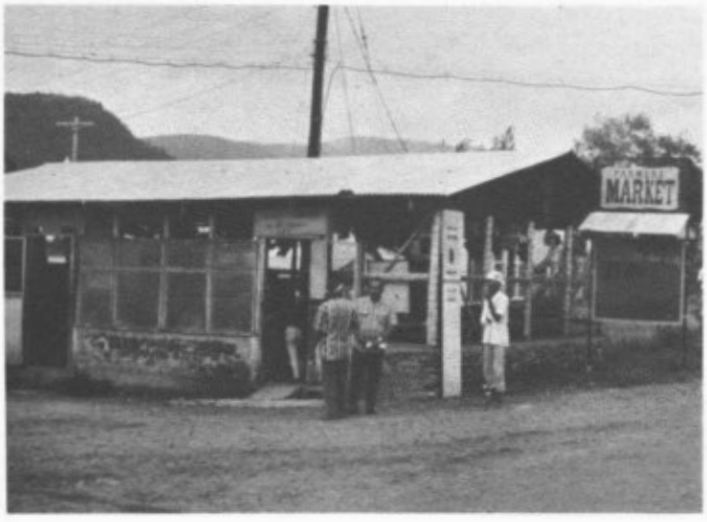
Hogs at rest in a farm area, and slaughtered and inspected at the Saipan slaughterhouse.





At left, marketing produce from distant areas--breadfruit and bananas arrive at the dock.

At left, sakau on the scales; below, a small farmer with her crop of sugarcane at the market; lower photo, the Ponape Producers Cooperative Association market.



The social attitude toward the development of agriculture is extremely important and yet often neglected. At one time in the history of Micronesia, land ownership meant abundant food for the family and the community. Every landowner took pride in having so many coconut trees, bananas or breadfruit trees planted on his property. Today the value on a number of these crops is diminishing. In its place emerges the social value placed on the automobile, family store, or the number of children going to high schools or colleges.

The diets of many Micronesians have changed considerably. Many people will not eat anything but rice—even to the tune of twelve to sixteen dollars for an average fifty pound sack, when breadfruit, sweet potatoes and other starch and carbohydrate substitutes are plentiful.

Corned beef and rice have replaced the foods that have been the traditional diet items for Micronesians— items which to the nutritionist provide more nutritionally valuable elements. Children these days scream if there is no Coke, 7-Up, Tang or Kool-Aid; but they turn away at the sight of papaya, guava or lime juice.

All of these new values build up a strong demand for items that cannot be produced within local capability. The demand created by society regulates the supply --the kind, price, quality and volume.

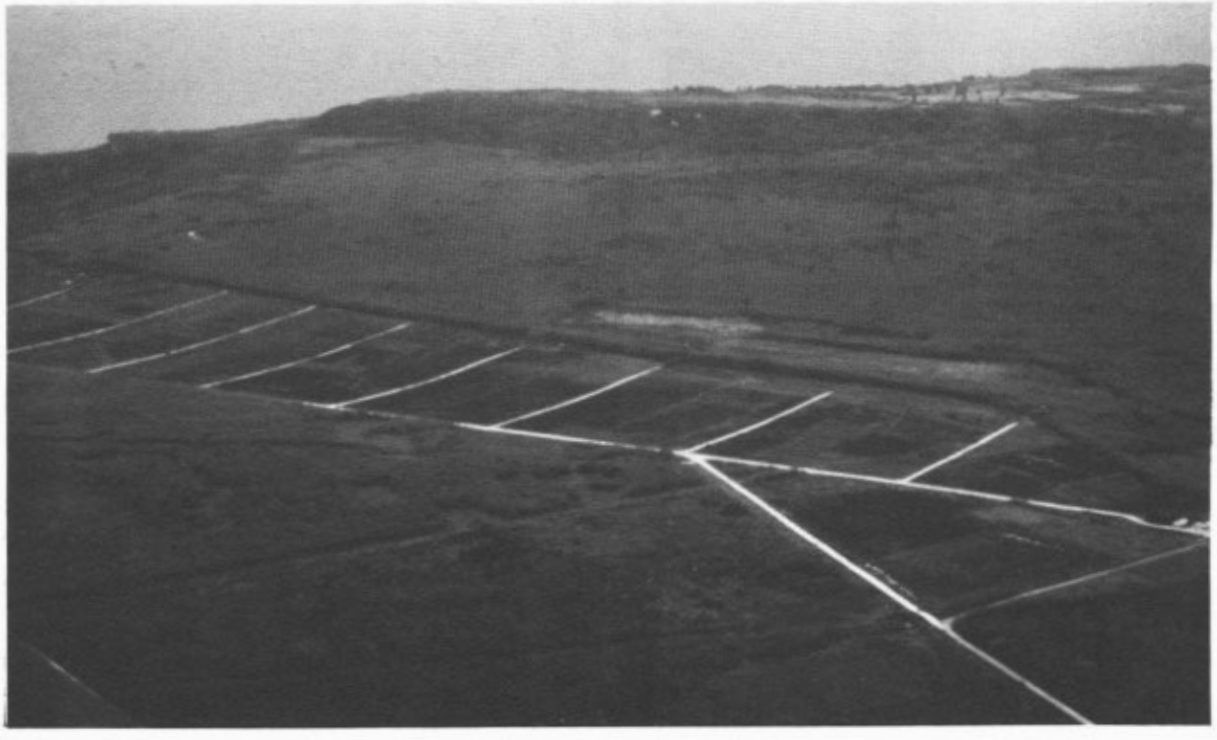
Despite these bleak patterns, an encouraging number of Micronesian leaders and citizens are becoming more cognizant of this social malady.

A very characteristic statement was recently expressed by one Micronesian leader when he said,"If our security is in the land, our wealth and our sustenance, and our economic future are in the sea."

The recognition of this problem was further strengthened when another Micronesian leader remarked that, "Somewhere, we Micronesians goofed in not getting the right attitude toward the development of agriculture. Something happened in the past to make agriculture look like a low and hard job."

If Micronesians are ever going to attain any form of economic independence in the future, they had better realize now that the "dirty hand" they see in agriculture provides them one important role in the total economic development of Micronesia.

Newly-purchased tillers for Palau farmers; vegetables in the greenhouse at Majuro's Ejit Agriculture Station; below, part of the Marianas truck garden project at Tinian's Marpo Valley.



DISTRICT DIGEST

a quarterly review of news and events from the six districts

Truk The Truk Legislature held its 23rd session during the quarter, in the course of which a total of thirty-one bills and sixty-three resolutions were adopted. Truk District Administrator Juan A. Sablan signed all the bills into law with the exception of one which would regulate the length of skirts and dresses the women of Truk should wear. The Truk Distad vetoed that bill... The Eastern Subcommittee of the Joint Committee of the Congress of Micronesia on Future Status held extensive hearings in the district which included field trips to the outer islands of the district... High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston visited Truk during the quarter and participated in ceremonies opening the Polle Municipal Council Building... The Truk Farmers' and Fishermen's Market was scene of a three-day fair in the early part of the quarter. A great variety of farm produce, fish, and handicrafts were sold during the three-day event... The Depth Charges Removal effort on the Sankisan Maru was completed during the quarter. A total of 284 depth charges and assorted small arms ammunition and other ordnance were removed and stockpiled in a safe area to be used at a later date for channel clearing in Truk District... A Japanese fishing boat, Chitose Maru No. 27, illegally entered Truk waters and was fined $500 by the District Court... The first phase of the MEDEX training program was completed during the quarter and the second phase was inititated. The entire program is expected to be completed in December.

Marianas Appollo Seventeen astronauts Eugene Cernan, Harrison Schmitt, and Ronald Evans visited Saipan as part of their world goodwill tour. High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston and Marianas dignitaries met the astronauts in welcoming ceremonies held at Saipan's Kobler Field. Following their visit to the Trust Territory, the astronauts sent a message of appreciation which said in part: "We wish to express our deep appreciation for your warm welcome and courteous attention throughout our stay in the Trust Territory. We extend our sincere thanks for your preparation and assistance, without which our visit could never have been so enjoyable and rewarding."... The second round of the Marianas status talks between the Marianas Political Status Commission headed by Senator Edward DLG. Pangelinan and the United States Delegation headed by Ambassador Franklyn Hadyn Williams was held on Saipan. Following the talks, both sides issued a joint communique which summarized the discussions as having been productive and indicating that future meetings will be continued at the technical level on subjects that have been raised in previous talks... The Marianas District celebrated its traditional Liberation Day on July 4. At about this time, two Saipanese fishermen were lost at sea on a fishing trip and were presumed dead until they were rescued some three hundred fifty miles west of Guam by a Seatrain freighter. The two men had been drifting in the open sea for about forty-eight days... An outbreak of infectious hepatitis was reported on Saipan during the quarter. Children below the age of ten were the most affected, however, there were no deaths resulting from the disease... The Western Subcommittee of the Congress of Micronesia Joint Committee on the Future Status held hearings in the district. The Subcommittee visited Tinian and Rota and also held hearings on Saipan.

Yap A special joint meeting of the Yap Islands Council and the Hold-Over-Committee of the Yap District Legislature was held with 11 Palauan high chiefs who arrived from Saipan after consultations with the High Commissioner and U.S. Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams. Main topics were the question of maintaining closer ties between traditional leaders of both districts in maintaining their political destiny, social and economic development... Political education was fully in swing on the island. With the efforts of the Yap Catholic Mission, Yap Delegation to the Congress of Micronesia and the Public Affairs Division, eight out of the ten municipalities on Yap proper were visited. Most of these meetings were taped by WSZA Radio for daily broadcast. A separate series of pre-taped political programs was also prepared for weekly broadcast over WSZA. The same series has been translated and broadcast in the Outer Islands language... Upgrading the Yap airfield began after the ***M/V Gunners Knot*** arrived on May

5th carrying 20,000 bags of cement and 1,426 drums of asphalt... The First Regular Session of the Third Yap District Legislature was opened on June 11 and concluded on July 10th with 38 bills and 32 resolutions adopted. Joachim Falmog was again elected President of the body... Both the Outer Islands High School and the Yap High School held their graduation exercises. Main speakers at the OIHS graduation were Congress of Micronesia Senator Petrus Tun and Rear Admiral Morrison, COMNAV Marianas and Commander in Chief Pacific Representative for Guam and the Trust Territory. Guests at the Yap High School graduation included Congress of Micronesia Representative Luke M. Tman, District Administrator Leonard Q. Aguigui, and High Chief Andrew J. Roboman... A team from the National Geographic Magazine taking pictures at Lamotrek ran into unexpected trouble when one of its photographers was attacked by a shark. The man was treated at Yap and Guam and is recovering... The Subcommittee on Future Status of the Congress of Micronesia begun their public hearings on Yap Islands Proper in July. The committee held meetings with local leaders, business and private organizations and the general public including Outer Islanders residing in Yap... Alfonso Fanechigiy, Superintendent of Elementary Schools, returned to Yap from the University of Hawaii where he became the first Yapese to earn his Masters in Education Administration... And finally, Yap joined the Marshalls and Ponape in requiring drinking permits in an effort to cut down on underage drinking.

Marshalls The Marshalls District hosted the semi-annual District Administrators Conference during the quarter just past. All six district administrators and certain Headquarters staff members attended the week-long conference. Deputy High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman attended all the sessions of the Conference and High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston was able to attend the last two days of meetings following an official trip to Hawaii. Topics discussed by the Distads centered on problems relating to implementation of capital improvement projects in the districts, budgetary controls, sea transportation and programs relating to economic development in the Trust Territory. Also during the Conference, the Distads heard progress reports on the status negotiations from Ambassador Williams and Senator Salii... Shortly after the Distads met, the six district broadcast Station Managers held a conference on Majuro in which they discussed the role of the stations in the over-all political education program for Micronesia... The President of the Republic of Nauru, the Honorable Hammer DeRoburt, visited the district on official business. Crew members of Apollo XVII Eugene Cernan, Harrison Schmitt, and Ronald Evans stopped in Majuro for a few hours visit following their trip to Saipan. The astronauts were greeted by Distad Oscar DeBrum, officials of the ***Nitijela,*** and hundreds of Majuro children. During their brief stopover, the "moon men" were entertained by a rendition of an old Marshallese stick dance called the ***Jabwa*** led by Iroij Lejelon Kabua. The Astronauts were presented Marshallese gifts by Distad De Brum... Finally, from the Marshalls came a news report during the quarter that a Marshallese woman had been the first Micronesian to receive a successful corneal transplant in the Trust Territory during a surgical operation performed by Dr. Porter.

Ponape Three persons were killed in June when a U.S. Navy HU-16 amphibious plane crashed in Lelu harbor of Kusaie on a "mission of mercy" medical evacuation. The flight was requested to evacuate a seriously ill women from Kusaie for medical treatment on Guam. The plane crash was the worst air tragedy in the Trust Territory in at least twenty five years. Long time employees of the Trust Territory Government could not recall any previous crash in which lives have been lost although a similar type of aircraft owned by the Trust Territory Government was lost in a water crash at Koror over ten years ago. It was the fourth crash of an HU-16 medevac flight at Kusaie... Two fishermen from Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands were washed ashore on Kapingamarangi atoll after many days of drifting in the open sea. One of the men died from extreme starvation but the other, Tebing Kaikau, recovered through good care and regulated feeding by the people of Kapingamarangi. He was taken to the district center at Ponape where repatriation to his island was arranged by District Administrator Leo Falcam... The Catholic Mission sponsored a week-long seminar on Micronesia's future political status which was attended by members of the Congress of Micronesia, officials of the Executive Branch from Headquarters, and officials of the district government. The seminar participants discussed issues ranging from sovereignty to the moral issues affecting human growth of people seeking self-government... Four Ponapeans became Micronesia's first Catholic Deacons during the quarter. According to the traditions of the Catholic Church, the new deacons can now preach the Gospel, administer the sacrament of Baptism, officiate at marriage ceremonies, assist in the church's rites for seriously ill, and distribute Holy Communion. It was estimated that over one thousand people attended the ceremonies.

Palau The most significant event to take place in Palau District during the quarter was the investiture of Yutaka M. Gibbons as High Chief Ibedul of Koror and leader of the Southern Confederation of the Palau archipelago. The investiture ceremony for the new Ibedul began shortly after the late High Chief Ibedul Ngoriakl passed away. Queen Bilung of Koror,

following Palauan tradition, appointed Gibbons as heir to the chieftainship and the Ngaremeketii Elders Council of Koror approved the appointment. Following a thirty-day retreat required by tradition, Yutaka Gibbons was formally announced as the new Ibedul in mid-July in a ceremony held on Peleliu... Also during the quarter, fourteen of Palau's sixteen municipalities held elections for their municipal chief executives. Ten of the incumbents were re-elected along with four new magistrates for municipalities whose former executives were not successful in their bid for re-election. Following the elections, the municipal leaders along with traditional chiefs held a week-long leadership conference on Koror during which a large number of district government officials discussed and explained their programs for the coming year... The rehabilitation of the Airai air field was completed during the quarter. On hand to witness the turn-over ceremony were Commander Naval Forces Marianas Admiral George S. Morrison, Representative of the High Commissioner, Boyd Mackenzie, Distad Thomas Remengesau, and other Palau dignitaries. The Airport project, which was a joint effort of a special Navy Civic Action Team, TT and District Public Works, Department of Transportation and Communications, and the Micronesian Occupational Center, included the paving of the entire runway and other rehabilitation work on the field... A cruise ship, the ***Oriental President***, called in Palau during the quarter with 218 Japanese tourists... The members of the subcommittee of the Congress of Micronesia Joint Committee on the Future Status visited the District and held hearings regarding the future status of Micronesia. Most of the hearings dealt with the problem of U.S. Military land requirements in Palau District... Also on the political scene, the members of the Palau Legislature Select Committee on Development went on an extended tour of the countries and territories of the South Pacific to gather information and study the desirability of initiating separate status talks with the United States... The long awaited Koror-Babelthuap Bridge project was out for bids..Unknown arsonists burned files and other material in a blaze which gutted the Director's Office at MOC.

Headquarters The Trust Territory Broadcast Center was established as the ground station on Saipan for the Pan-Pacific Education and Communication Experiments by Satellite (PEACESAT) program. By using a NASA satellite at off-hours time periods, the TT was linked in a system twice a day with Fiji, New Guinea, Tonga, American Samoa, Australia, New Zealand and Hawaii... Air Micronesia celebrated its fifth birthday in Micronesian air service and shortly afterward announced that Barrie Duggan would take over as General Manager from Don Beck, who moved on to Los Angeles. Air Mike also began serving Tinian twice a week... The Interior Department reorganized to establish an Office of Territorial Affairs reporting directly to Secretary Morton. Stanley S. Carpenter continues as Territorial Affairs Officer... The Micronesian Claims Commission announced that 5,000 claims for compensation for war and post-war losses have been filed with the Commission so far. The Claims period ends in mid-October, and partial payments of some claims are now being made... The TT's first sewage treatment plant opened, and the TT was informed that sewage is now called "wastewater." The plant is located on Saipan, and others are under construction in all districts... The Attorney General's Award for service to the judiciary went to Pablo Ringang, Presiding Judge in the Palau District Court... A program effectiveness survey was undertaken for Peace Corps in Micronesia... Ten hardy sailors from Satawal sailed five hundred miles in five days to Saipan following the course which tradition says their former king, Aghrub, sailed in leading the Carolinian migrations to the Marianas in the early 1800's... Preparations were virtually complete for the 1973 Census of the Territory's population... Some people left the government and others changed jobs: Public Works Director Gordon Bradley resigned, and the HiCom announced his intention to appoint James Wheeler of Huntington Beach, California, as Bradley's successor; long-time public works employees Walter Dupont and Fred Robinson retired from government service. David Ramarui was confirmed as Director of Education and Joseph Oakey, an education administration consultant, was named as his Deputy. Podis Pedrus was named Deputy Director of Personnel and Pedro Harris took over as Chief of Training from Richard Kanost, who left the TT. William Allen was appointed Chairman of the new Territorial Housing Commission. Captain Gordon Findley retired as LNO Guam and Tom Perez was named as his replacement. And Tony DeBrum left his post as Public Affairs Officer in the Marshalls to take up a post as intern at the Interior Department... Finally, Holmes Management of Guam was given permission to set up cable TV operations in all six districts, starting in the Marianas.

District correspondents:

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