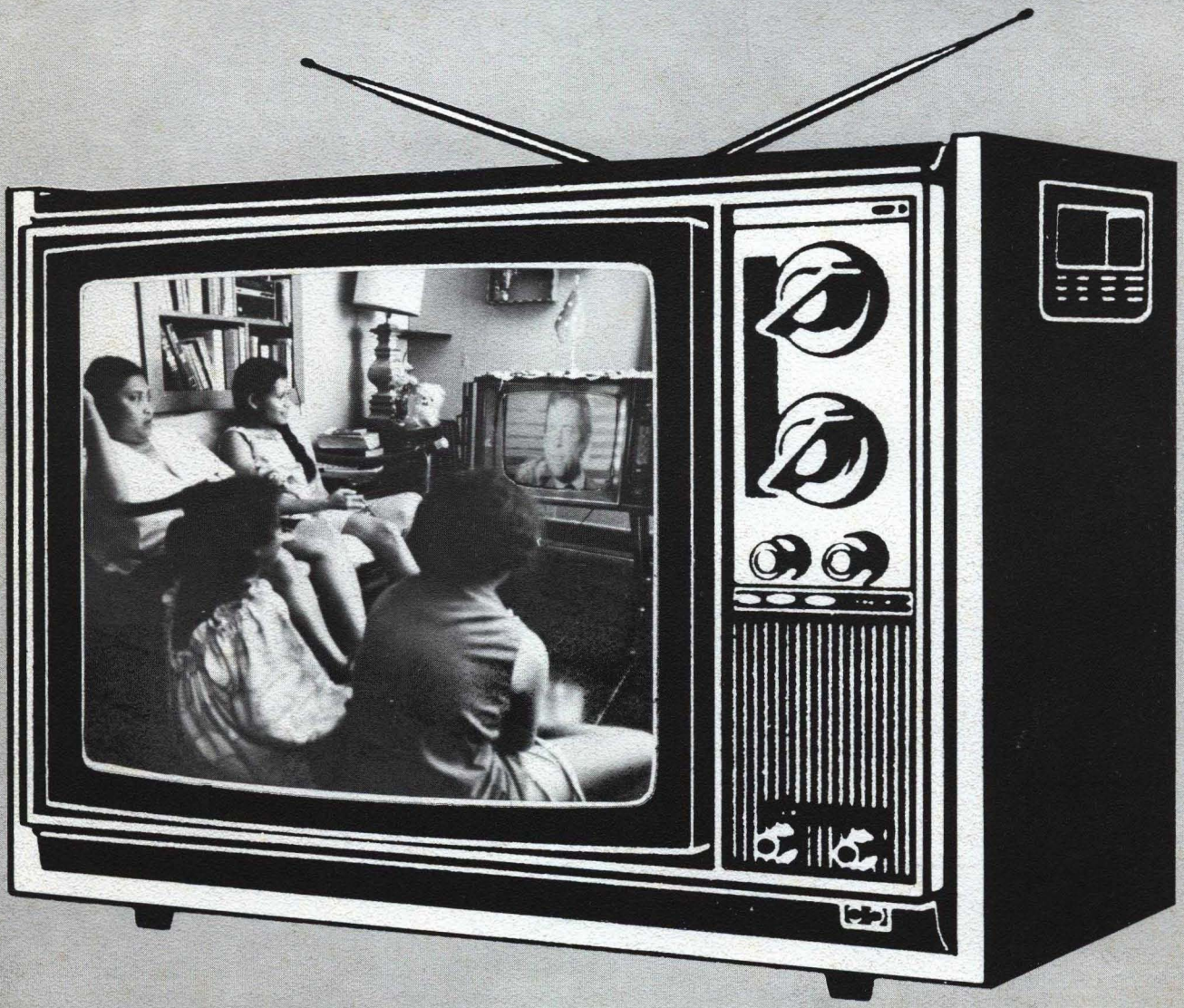
Micronesian Reporter

FIRST QUARTER 1974

TELEVISION IN THE MARIANAS



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This Quarter's Worth

The Television Business

Two incidental notes on television:

At a regular meeting of the High Commissioner's Department heads and immediate staff officers at the Headquarters conference room during the height of the fuel shortage, there was a discussion of the latest power-rotation schedules being imposed to save diesel fuel at the generating plant. As the rationing was discussed, an early comment was somewhat along the line: "That means if this schedule goes into effect we'll only be able to see the first fifteen minutes of *Hawaii Five-0* this week." It was said only half in jest.

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When the applications of Holmes Management and Pacific Communications to begin operating a cable television system in Truk were brought before the District Economic Development Board, they were carefully considered and then rejected. The Board's memorandum said basically that monthly subscription fees as proposed were too high, and that considering the present "cost of living standard," Truk is not ready for cable TV. It said further that only a few people in the district—principally those on Moen in the district center—would be able to subscribe to the system regardless of the price. And it said that should cable TV be allowed into Truk, "... the juvenile delinquency of the young will be tremendously high."

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While cable TV has been turned down in Truk, a proposal to wire Majuro for pictures and sound has been approval. Applications for cable systems in the other districts are pending. In the Marianas, on-the-air or broadcast television has been in operation on Saipan for more than four years, offering entertainment and some educational programs for roughly six or seven hours each afternoon and evening on a single channel. A cable system has been approved recently for Saipan so that sometime within the next few months there will be a choice of programming on several channels.

It is obvious from the remark made by that member of the High Commissioner's Cabinet that television—as entertainment or escape or as a source of information—is important to the people of Saipan. It is also obvious from the reasoning of the Truk District Economic Development Board that even among those who have had relatively little exposure to the medium it is viewed as a powerful influence.

Television in the Marianas—the habits of viewers, their attitudes toward the medium, and what TV is and ought to be—are explored in our cover article this quarter. —— *J.M.*

Who's Who

...in this issue of the Reporter

Dan Smith Served as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Micronesia several years ago, and has returned to the islands many times since then. Last summer, he conducted a study of the effects of four years of television on the people of Saipan, and he reports his findings in our cover article.

Jon Anderson is Bureau Chief for the Micronesian News Service, and traveled to Washington last fall in that capacity to cover the last round of status talks there. While in the Capitol City, he also found out what makes the Office of Territorial Affairs tick at the Interior Department, and he reports on that in this issue.

Frank Rosario is a veteran of three regular and one special sessions of the Congress of Micronesia. He's covered the activities of the House of Representatives while the Congress has been in session, and just about everything else under the sun during the remainder of his nearly two years with Micronesian News Service.

James M. Vincent is a social studies specialist at Community College of Micronesia. Together with photographer **Carlos Viti,** he assembled materials for the book *Micronesia's Yesterday* for use in Trust Territory schools. Excerpts from the book are published this quarter.

John Oakes is Marine Resources Coordinator at Headquarters on Saipan. He writes here of another of those out-of-the-ordinary diving experiences that add to the tales told about the Truk Lagoon.

Daniel J. Peacock is Library Services Supervisor for the Education Department. Over the many years of his association with the Trust Territory, he's made a hobby of finding out all he can about the experiences of Captain Wilson and his men in Palau and about the way that story continued in faraway England. Footnotes to the story this issue.

Bermin Weilbacher is Chief of Agriculture at Headquarters, and has become a regular contributor to the *Reporter,* talking about farming as a profession of considerable importance to the present and future of the Territory.

INTERVIEW:

Peter Tali Coleman

At about the time this magazine is being circulated to Micronesian readers, Peter T. Coleman will be coming to the end of his thirteenth year of association with the Trust Territory. Our own observation, and Coleman's, is that it has been a happy association, extending over the several years during which our subject served as District Administrator at opposite ends of the Territory and on into the time in which he has been Deputy High Commissioner in the present administration.

As an American—a native of the U.S. Territory of American Samoa—Coleman is one of those "expatriates" so often referred to these days. And yet as an islander—one who understands island living and his fellow islanders in the most basic respects—he has a special affinity for the Micronesian and his aspirations, concerns, and frustrations. Coleman has been an especially popular administrator and an effective "trouble shooter" for the government when necessary.

Because of his long involvement in Trust Territory affairs, the Deputy High Commissioner is able to view development here from a unique perspective. His tenure spans nearly half of the entire period of American administration under the Trusteeship Agreement, and he talks this quarter about some of the tremendous changes he has seen not only in Micronesia, but also in the larger Pacific world.

COLEMAN: I was born in Pago Pago, American Samoa, fifty-four years ago. I went to grade school there in Samoa, and then I went to high school in Hawaii. When I went away to high school, in fact, that was the first time I had worn shoes. That was quite an experience for me, since I had grown up in the traditional Samoan-Polynesian culture—having to adjust to the environment in Hawaii, it took some time for me to get used to it. Also, when I went to Hawaii, I could not speak English as readily as I can now. I was particularly well-founded in the Samoan language, but I did not have the opportunity to use my own Samoan language. After high school in Honolulu I worked for a while in the Territorial government of Hawaii. And then I went into the service, in October 1940. I served in the Army during World War Two, until January 1946. A lot of my experience at this time, moving so quickly from my home, to Hawaii and into the military, had a lot of bearing on my future. In the Army I went from the rank of Private all the way up to when I was separated at the rank of Captain. During this time I felt it was going to be necessary for me to acquire a college education, especially a law degree; I always wanted to be a lawyer, ever since I was a young boy in Samoa. So after the Army I went on to Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., and got my degree in economics, and then to law school.

REPORTER: Did you have any scholarship support for these studies from the Samoan government?

COLEMAN: No, when I left the service, I was already married and had three children. We'd been able to save a little money in the service, so I went on my own. I did have the GI Bill benefits which were very helpful. But then when you're raising a family of three, which increased as time went on, I had to get a job. I worked my way through college at a job from four to midnight, going to school in the morning from about 8 to 2:30, then going to work. But in spite of that, if you figure the normal college and law school course to take seven years, I took all that together with my full time job in five years. I had no scholarship help until my last year in law school when I acquired a $1,500 fellowship from the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

REPORTER: In your generation, were there other young people from Samoa going away to college?

COLEMAN: There were some who started out to, but I was the first Samoan who had gone through college and gone on to law school. In fact I was the only Samoan lawyer for quite a few years; I think one or two of them have returned from law school now.

REPORTER: Did you have the feeling while you were away that the people back home had their eyes on you and were expecting you to come back and make a contribution to your islands?

COLEMAN: Yes, my mother especially was always saying that I should go on and get an education and come back and help the people—work with the people and help them. That was pretty strong motivation. When I started out to go to college I was already 26 years old, and some people were quite pessimistic when they also heard that I wanted to be a lawyer—in fact they all said it was impossible. But I did have this strong motivation of someday going back to Samoa and helping the people if I could. So I went through law school, took the bar examination and passed it, then went in with the Interior Department and they sent me back to Samoa with my family and I went to work with the government of American Samoa.

REPORTER: What was it like to go back to Samoa after so many years away and to become involved again in Samoan affairs?

COLEMAN: Well, when I went back it was at the time that the Navy had just closed its Naval Station, and that was the backbone of the economy for the islands. So Samoa was in very bad economic straits. Consequently, there was a lot of political turmoil. Being a young lawyer and being involved in the affairs of the government, I got a lot of urging from people who wanted to fight the government. But I felt that the government of Samoa was worth working *for* and *with,* especially at this time of turmoil. So in my role as Public Defender I was able to represent the interests of some of my own people concerning matters with the administration or with one another, and also continue to work for the harmony of the community so that the administration would have a chance to devote as much time as possible to building the economy of American Samoa, rather than just being involved in all kinds of squabbles.

REPORTER: What kind of "political turmoil" was this you mentioned? And where does this come in time in relation to Samoa's Organic Act and constitutional development?

COLEMAN: When I went back to Samoa, we were in a period where we had five governors in three years, so you can imagine that there was no leadership at all. My immediate predecessor, however, Governor Lowe, who later became Governor of Guam, was the first one to start taking hold of the situation. My main work was to assist them as much as possible in trying to solve some of these problems. There were, of course, the Chiefs, who were unhappy with certain things that were happening in the government, and there were power plays among the Chiefs and between the Chiefs and the government. But everyone was searching—the Samoan people were all searching for an answer to their own aspirations to have their own government. Well, as time went on, I was appointed Governor, and we began at that point to complete work on our own constitution. The question at that time was whether we should have an Organic Act to organize the Territory or go ahead and draw up a constitution first. Our feeling was that we should go ahead with our constitution, and this was concurred in by the Secretary of the Interior as well as the members of the U.S. Congress. We had our constitutional convention and subsequently adopted the constitution to establish for the first time the Government of American Samoa. So with this big step in the area of political development, with the constitution giving authority to elected legislators, the adoption and raising of the official flag and so on, we moved on to concentrate more on social and economic development. I think one of the major boosts to development of the economy in Samoa came with the building of our jet runway there. It was built so that American Samoa could be tied in with the air routes between Australia and Hawaii and between Australia and South America. It's always especially gratifying to me to go back and see the runway in operation at that beautiful airport. And you know the thing about that runway is that it was built in the days before Federal assistance—it was started with local revenues. We were able to fund it with a million dollars from our local revenues. This gave the Samoan people a lot of pride—this project was theirs. There was a lot of volunteer labor; a lot of the Chiefs and the local leaders were able to round up their young men to help out in the development of several of the projects associated with building that airport. Federal assistance came later to complete the project.

REPORTER: The Governorship in American Samoa is an appointive position, and you were appointed to that position relatively soon after you returned to the islands, weren't you?

COLEMAN: Yes, I got out of law school in 1951, and I went back in '52 as Public Defender and in private practice. Then I served as Attorney General for one year and was appointed Governor in 1956. So it was actually just four years after I went back that I was appointed Governor. In 1960 there was a change in administrations in Washington. At that time I was asked by Washington whether I would accept an assignment in the Marshalls, and I gladly did so. The Kennedy administration had just come into being, and in May 1961, I left American Samoa and went to the Marshalls, where we arrived in June of '61.

REPORTER: What did you know about Micronesia before you came here?

COLEMAN: I knew some things about Micronesia, but not too much. Most of what I knew had come from my contacts with High Commissioner Del Nucker, who was a very close friend of mine. We used to get together in Washington at the budget hearings. I used to listen in to his presentation about the Trust Territory and he would listen in to my presentation about American Samoa—both of us were striving for the same things, trying to get as big a budget as we could for the people we served. And I knew something about the Marshalls—I knew, for instance, that some Samoans had travelled to the Marshalls, and some to the Marianas, many years ago. But my knowledge of Micronesia at that time was fairly limited.

REPORTER: You came in as District Administrator in the Marshalls, then, in 1961. What was it like?

COLEMAN: Well, when I first got to the Marshalls, it was clear right away that there were many dedicated people there, and there was a need to pull the administration and the local leadership together. So that was one of the first things we worked on, and as a result of this we were able to do several worthwhile things for the people of the Marshalls.

REPORTER: What were some of these things?

COLEMAN: Well, perhaps the most memorable was at Majuro, at the district center atoll. Majuro, or at least the central part of the district center area, was fairly isolated from Laura village at the opposite side of the atoll. The people got together and had a meeting at which they decided to put a priority on building a road out to Laura. Of course, this meant a lot of hard work, a lot of volunteer labor. We made several visits to the proposed route for the road, and, as you know, there were several small islands where causeways had to be built to join them all together. This required bold and decisive action on the part of the leadership; but the local leaders were very determined to see this particular project through and because of this I had no doubt that it could be done. As a result of the excellent cooperation of the leadership and the hard work and other contributions of the people, we built the first road that ran all the way to Laura. Then, when we finished that project, we went on over to Arno and built more roads, about ten miles of road there, and then we later went down to Jaluit and built a road there. So in all, through community effort, we were able to build about fifty miles of roads in the Marshalls—this was done with volunteer labor and government assistance in the form of equipment. I think this was a very great thing, being able to harness this energy of the people, to channel it into productive work. We had no budget for this work in those years, aside from some money from the Marshall Islands District Legislature. It was mainly the hard work of the people in those communities which was responsible for construction of fifty miles of roads in a year or so. I think this is one of the most memorable things from my years in the Marshalls, and I think it is a tremendous source of pride for those people, too.

REPORTER: The community development people here tell us that there seems to be a move away from this kind of in-kind labor contribution to community projects such as those in the grant-in-aid program, and that the people often would rather contribute cash to a project than volunteer labor. Why do you think that is?

COLEMAN: Well, I think it depends on the kind of community we're talking about. For instance, in a community like Saipan, where the wage economy has become so well-established, I think it would be very hard to rely on community labor of a volunteer sort, although I do hear about some of the community associations here doing this kind of work on a small scale with volunteer labor. But as you get out into the outer islands, where there is more of a subsistence economy and where the people identify more closely with their needs and want to help fill those needs, then even in the grant-in-aid projects you will find volunteer labor contributions. It's hard to make a generalization about it, though, because you have to recognize that there are some communities which, for example, could not take thirty men who are normally out gathering food for their families and put them to work on a project of volunteer labor—maybe the government could, in this case, assist the project by providing the food for the families while the men worked on a project. This is just an example, but I think the point is that there is a tremendous amount of energy among the people and that the people are willing to use it when the need arises.

REPORTER: Just out of curiosity, have you driven down that road to Laura now that it has been paved?

COLEMAN: Well, no, actually. The last time I was in Majuro the paving was down to a point just past the new airfield, but I understand now that it has been paved all the way to the end. I can remember, though, when we first built that road there were some people at headquarters who had some reservations—they said that the road would have to be properly engineered and that the proper budget projections should be made, and so forth, but we said, "Let's not worry about that now; the road is here and in use, and it's okay." We had expected that one day it would be paved, and our expectations proved to be right.

REPORTER: Your next assignment in the Trust Territory was in the Marianas, where you were also District Administrator. Was the transition from the Marshalls to the very different conditions in the Marianas a hard change to make?

COLEMAN: Well, it's always difficult to leave a place where you have become established, but the High Commissioner felt that I should come to the Marianas. Naturally, we did not know too many people when we first got here, and as time went on my wife and I decided that the only way to get to know the people better was to live with them. So we were one of the first families to move off Capitol Hill and went to live down in Chalan Kanoa where we stayed for three and a half or four years. As a result, we got to know the people very well and I think it was very beneficial for them to get to know us, and I think that it was a good thing as far as the administration was concerned.

REPORTER: Thinking of the years during which you were DistAd here, one of the major events that comes to mind is the big typhoon—Typhoon Jean—which was almost six years ago now. What was that like?

COLEMAN: Fortunately there was no loss of life as a result of that typhoon and really only one serious injury. The typhoon was through here so fast, of course, that it is more the recovery program that we were concerned with than the actual typhoon itself. That involved a lot of hard work, to say the least. I think one of the most challenging assignments we were handed at that time was to put up 500 typhoon shelters within a certain period of time. I think we had about 90 days to build these 500 shelters, and when I look back on that I consider that one of the greatest feats the people of Saipan have ever accomplished. The people of Saipan and of Tinian and the people of the northern islands really worked hard on that, and we met our 90-day deadline. In fact, the people from the Federal Office of Emergency Preparedness said they had never seen anything like it. They said that it was the first time that they had set a deadline and had seen that deadline met. And let me tell you that when you try to put up 500 buildings in 90 days, including everything from locating sites for the structures, checking on land ownership, making sure that the occupants of that house really should get a house—because we had a need for about 2,000 houses—it's a tremendous task. The work fell heavily on the district public works people, like Tony Tenorio, and Frank Ada and Dan Akimoto who were on the staff at the time, and our land management staff and Peace Corps Volunteers, too—this was one of those community projects which produced one of the finest moments of my own work here in the Marianas. It was a good demonstration of harnessing community energy that I talked about earlier. I really feel that when the chips are down, the people will really produce.

REPORTER: At the time when Mr. Johnston was appointed High Commissioner in May 1969, you were then appointed as Deputy High Commissioner.

COLEMAN: Yes, Mr. Johnston was appointed in the early part of May and I was appointed as Deputy on about May 19. I had met Mr. Johnston in Hawaii and knew him very well in Hawaii and knew of his fine work there when he was Secretary of Hawaii. There were occasions when we called on his office for assistance with Samoan problems.

REPORTER: Since you have been Deputy High Commissioner, the office has taken on certain specific duties in addition to serving as an "alternate" High Commissioner or as the High Commissioner's assistant. Can you tell us some of the things you have been working on?

COLEMAN: Well, actually, I am involved in practically every program that there is. My job is really to serve as a complement to the High Commissioner's office. We work very closely together, so that whenever a problem comes to me and he is not here, I will know what his thinking is regarding that problem. As a result there is always very thorough and complete communication so that the High Commissioner's thoughts are always taken into account as the government acts.

REPORTER: To a certain extent, though, haven't you acted as a liaison or "trouble shooter," if you will, in regard to several of the problems which arise from time to time in the Marshalls with the displaced peoples there?

COLEMAN: Well, I think this may be because of my past experience in the Marshalls, which has certainly been helpful in these situations. When I was in the Marshalls the present District Administrator, Mr. DeBrum, and Senator Amata Kabua, and Dwight Heine and several others were all in the administration, or the District Legislature at the time, so I have worked with them over the course of several years. So I have a very strong empathy for some of the problems of the Marshallese. In fact, in the Bikini program, my concern goes back even further. Way back in 1949 I read an article about the Bikini people, and I remember writing a letter that was published in the *New York Times* which expressed my concern, in my own little way, about the people of Bikini. Of course, I didn't know at the time that twelve years later I would be working in the Marshalls. So at the present time, even though I have been away from the Marshalls for some time, some of these problems are brought to my attention because of my background.

REPORTER: You have also become quite involved recently in working with the Board of Directors of the Bank of Micronesia as it takes shape. Would you tell us about this work?

COLEMAN: When the Congress of Micronesia passed the law last year creating the Bank of Micronesia, the Deputy High Commissioner was designated as one of the members of the Board of Directors. When the Board met, they elected me as Chairman. I consider this Chairmanship and the work of the Board of the Bank one of the most important jobs now going on in the Territory. Our political and social development in Micronesia have moved along quite well, but I think there is much room for work and improvement in the economic area. Having met now with people from the Asian Development Bank and from the World Bank, the Board of Directors of the Bank of Micronesia is convinced that the Development Bank of Micronesia can be one of the major breakthroughs in our effort to assist Micronesians to develop their own economic structure as quickly as possible.

REPORTER: In the years you have been in Micronesia, what events or policy decisions or other significant changes stand out as the most significant ones in the larger perspective of the history of the Territory?

COLEMAN: I think the thing which stands out most is the political development of Micronesia during the American administration. And I have a personal interest in this because, you know, two of my sons are married to Micronesians. Five grandchildren are part Micronesian, so I have a special interest in the future political status issue. I think that right now is a very critical period for Micronesia; I think that it is important for the Micronesian leadership to pull together and work closely in the negotiations. I know that the U.S. is very sympathetic to the aspirations of the Micronesian people, and I am confident that if the Micronesians remain committed to their mission of working for self-government that this goal can be realized in the not too distant future.

REPORTER: You have seen in your years here a great deal more Micronesian involvement in the government and in the private sector as Micronesians assume increasing control over their own affairs. Do you feel that this has progressed at a satisfactory rate, compared, for instance, to the Samoan experience?

COLEMAN: I think there is no question that Micronesia is moving very rapidly in letting Micronesians take over, and I strongly feel that this should be so. I think that in the past four or five years there have been many inroads made by Micronesians in assuming higher positions in the government. It's always good to be optimistic about these things, and I *am* optimistic about this—I have no hesitation in saying that the Micronesians are ready to take over their own government over the course of the next few years.

REPORTER: What about Micronesia's role in the Pacific community? We've seen Micronesians increasingly involved in activities of the South Pacific Commission, in the Pacific Conference of Legislators and so forth. What role do you see for Micronesia in the Pacific world, or in the larger community of nations, for that matter?

COLEMAN: I'm very pleased to see Micronesians moving into closer relationships with their island neighbors in the Pacific, and this is going to be more important as time goes on. This business about harnessing energy and pooling of resources that I talked about earlier can also apply on a larger scale than simply within a small community or on a single island. All of these islands throughout the Pacific are spread out over such tremendous distances and I think a pooling of resources and planning can help to overcome some of the problems such as shipping, which is very much on the minds of people these days. Adequate shipping and transportation services are essential to the Pacific. I think also that a coordinated plan for health services for the area is extremely important. In working with Pacific regional organizations and on a country-to-country basis I'm sure that Micronesia can play a very important role in enhancing the welfare not only of the people of Micronesia but also the people of the islands around us.

REPORTER: Not too long ago you were offered the position of Secretary General of the South Pacific Commission, and your decision at that time was to remain in the Trust Territory. Would you care to discuss the factors which led to that decision?

COLEMAN: I had a "feeler" from our own U.S. Delegation to the Commission asking whether I would be interested in having them nominate me as a candidate for the position of Secretary General. Of course, this was a great temptation for me because it is a very important position. However, I felt at the time that it was a little bit too soon for me to leave in such a short time after I had become Deputy High Commissioner. I felt that I could still be of some help in this critical time for development of Micronesia in the next few years. Mr. Fred Betham of Western Samoa was one of the candidates and Oala Oala Rarua of New Guinea was the other, and eventually Mr. Betham was chosen. Both of these gentlemen are very, very fine gentlemen, and I know that the decision was a very difficult one for the Commissioners to make. My decision for not moving actively for the position at the time was because I felt that I still had to do justice to my own job here as Deputy High Commissioner, and spend a little more time in my present job.

REPORTER: Speaking of the Pacific community and Pacific peoples, you mentioned a while ago that there were groups of Samoans who traveled to the Marshalls and to the Marianas in the early years of this century. Can you tell us more about that?

COLEMAN: Way back in 1908, under the German administration, there were Samoan leaders who were very outspoken—this is in Western Samoa—and who were pushing hard for self-government. Because of the problems they had with the German administrators at the time, some of them were sent off to Jaluit and some of them were sent here to Saipan. They were here until about 1916—eight years later they were sent home. The group that came to Saipan included about 72 people; they had their own village here, with their own canoes, and with their own village life. The people of Saipan were very kind to them, according to all accounts I've heard. The Samoans were given some land so that they could cultivate their own taro; they built Samoan style houses and had their own church services, and they wore the Samoan *lava lava.* The community was located down along the lagoon side of Saipan between Tanapag Village and the lower base area, right where the trailer housing is situated on Saipan. Some of the older citizens of Saipan have pointed out the spot to me.

REPORTER: Did this community stick pretty much to itself, or was there any intermarriage? Do we have descendents of Chamorro-Samoan marriages here?

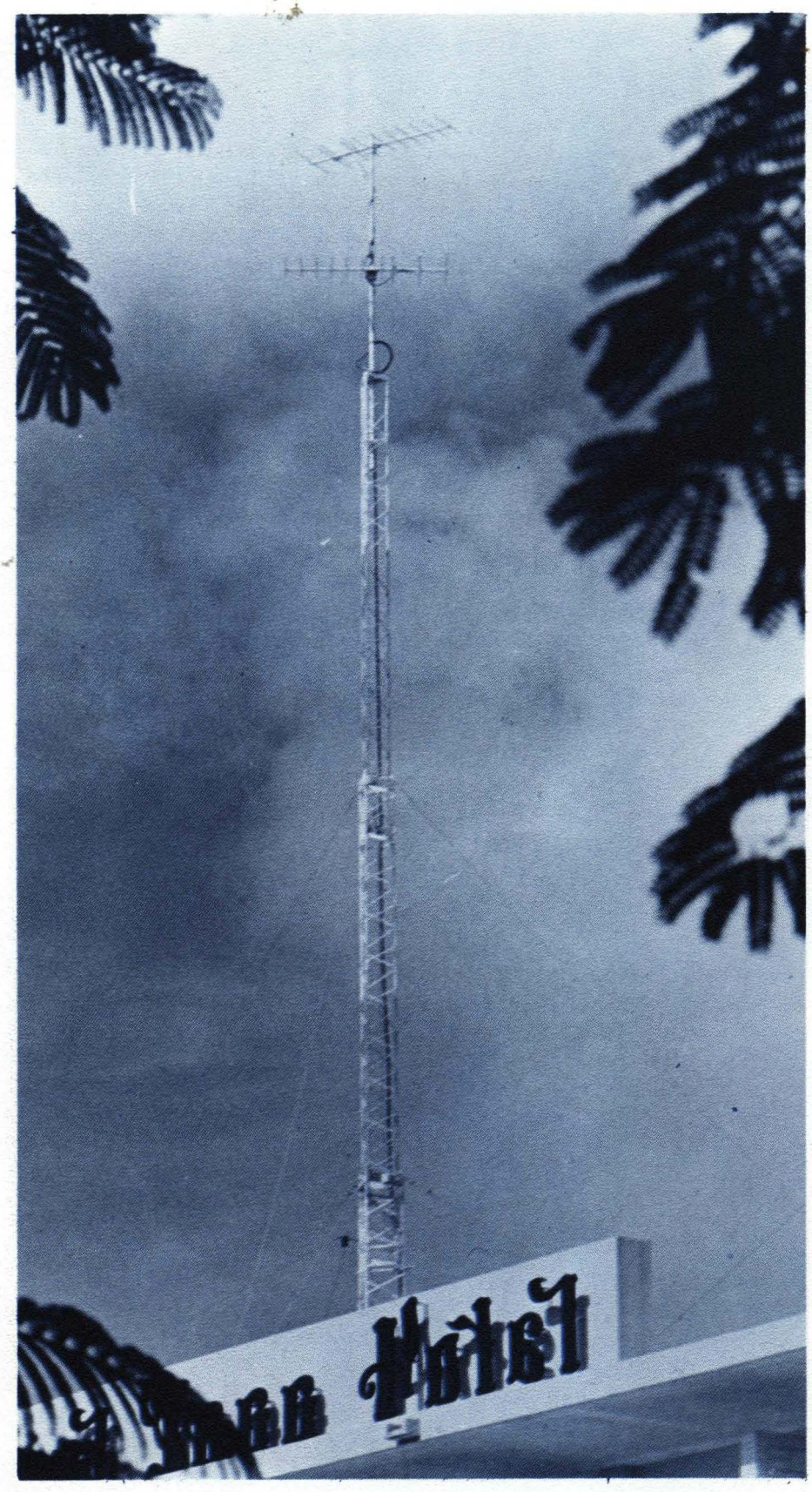
COLEMAN: Not that I have heard about, but I imagine that there was some association with the people of Saipan. As you know, the Samoan is a very outgoing type of person, a naturally happy type of person. From what I know the community here was very kind and hospitable to the Samoans, but I have not heard of any intermarrying. As for the group that was in Jaluit, I know less about them. But when I was in the Marshalls I visited the places where they are supposed to have lived, and I talked to some of the older Marshallese about the Samoans who came. They all remember that event, and, in fact, the Samoans brought with them some different techniques for fishing which they shared with the Marshallese. But there was little else that was as well-remembered as it was here.

REPORTER: I've got just one last question for you, and it is kind of a catch-all question. Let's suppose that you or the government were given some mystical power by which you could successfully solve the major problem facing Micronesia. What would that major problem be in your view, and what might be done about it?

COLEMAN: Well, you know, I think that problems will always be here. As long as you have people, there will be problems. No administration is going to be able to solve all of the problems—this administration inherited problems from the previous administration, and I'm sure that the next administration will inherit problems from us. But my own greatest concern is for a successful and satisfactory outcome to the question of Micronesia's political development. I know transportation is another real problem—there really should be some system where these islands can be tied together with the rest of the world, because this would certainly benefit the economic situation in the Territory. But the political area seems to me to be of more basic concern—how are the people going to govern themselves? How are they going to be able to maintain their unity and maintain some kind of harmony so that Micronesians can work together for the future government? These are great challenges to the leaders of Micronesia today in their search for a political destiny. There are all kinds of stresses that come along in this search, but I feel that the caliber of the leadership in the Territory today has the capability of finding a satisfactory solution to the problem. As I said, I've got a special interest in this because of my Micronesian grandchildren, and I'm sure that the solution to a happy future will come someday. I do know that a lot of very sincerely dedicated people in all branches of the government are working for that right now, and that the hard work will pay benefits in a few years.

TELE IN THE MARI

by Dan Smith



Central transmitting tower for WSZE TV stands high atop Saipan's Royal Taga Hotel—translator stations relay the signal to all parts of the island on channels 8, 10 and 12.

VISION ANAS

Wherever there is a television signal people will go to great lengths to receive it. The Marianas are no different as you can easily see by the tall antennas and "snowy" pictures people are willing to endure in some areas. In Western Samoa, where political and social ideas are quite different from those of its American Samoan neighbor, those located well enough geographically (and financially) point their antennas to the east so as not to miss the latest episode of *Hawaii Five-0.* If you look closely at the ancient buildings in present-day Jerusalem you will see a forest of antennas, usually in pairs with one pointing to the Israeli transmitter and one to the Jordanian. That way you can avoid the propaganda and see *Hawaii Five-0* twice a week. What are the implications of the introduction of such an attractive medium? The question is important both for societies which already have television, like the Marianas, and those which are considering broadcast or cable television.

WSZE operates out of what its owners like to refer to as "the former laundry room" at the Royal Taga Hotel. The cramped quarters are jammed with electronic equipment, film and slide projectors, and videotape playback machines. At left, Technician Steve Kileleman checks the program log and filmed commercials as the station prepares to sign on. To his right, you can see the small news and interview announcing studio through the window. Below, Steve lines up the studio camera as newscaster David Ayuyu checks over his world and local news copy. Smith's survey of viewing habits shows the local news as the most popular program on the air.

Entertainment is the primary function of most of the world's TV systems. However, television becomes part of the social system, and the effects may be gradual over a long time, so that after many people have sets, untangling the effects is difficult. In my study of the role of TV on Saipan and Tinian I cannot prove definitely that TV caused certain attitudes and behavior, but associations can be shown. When the results from the Marianas are combined with information from true experiments and studies in other societies, we can be much more certain of the conclusions. The main effort in my study is not on effects *per se,* but rather on the contribution of TV to the attitudes and knowledge which young people need as they grow up, how they become oriented to the media, and why.

Few of the effects are dramatic either positively or negatively with the exception of the amount of time spent watching television. The average person in the Marianas spends about 20 hours a week in front of the TV set. Of course much of this viewing is done while conversations and other activities are going on in the room. The time variation by age is not large. Fourth and fifth graders watch about 19 hours per week, eighth graders about 22, and twelfth graders about 20. Adults watch somewhat less. Not surprisingly, girls watch a little over an hour more per day than boys because they stay around the house more.

Viewing is fairly constant throughout the week with a slight increase on the weekends. Viewing time in the Marianas is about two thirds that in the United States, but the number of hours of broadcast station operation is much less. It is safe to say that if the number of hours of broadcasting were increased on Saipan, people would spend more time watching, especially on weekends.

The number of families with a working TV set varies greatly from area to area depending mostly on the quality of the signal. The range last year was from less than 10% to over 90%. The overall average for Saipan and Tinian was over 70%. But the *exposure* to TV is higher, because people without sets watch at the homes of friends and relatives.

Why young people watch TV

One guide to the effects of television is to look first at the reasons for watching TV. Beyond watching because they enjoy certain programs, the next most common reasons why teenagers watch are "because I think I can learn something," and "I watch to find out about life in this modern world."

Somewhat less often this group watches "because there is nothing else to do," "to keep me company" or as a background, "so that I can talk later to my friends about the show," to be sociable when others are watching, and "to find out new things to do."

These students rarely admit to watching to escape the problems of the day. Older teenagers occasionally use TV for ideas about how to act with the opposite sex.

How TV compares with other media as a source of information

Another way to look at TV is the way it is used as compared to other media, both mass media and interpersonal communication. In an area such as Micronesia there are two processes going on. One is the increasing importance of the mass media to supply the information people need about life around them, and the other is the general shift from verbal and visual media to printed media as people get older. Children learn to use the media just as they learn other skills such as fishing.

It appears that the present generation of children in the Marianas is learning to be much more dependent on television than the teenagers and adults of today. Since children form general and often stable attitudes and orientations early in life–for instance about the government–this heavy use of TV is a significant social concern.

Eighth graders rely heavily on TV for world news and twelfth graders rely about equally on newspapers, TV and radio. Similarly, younger teens rely more on TV, magazines and friends–in that order–for information about styles whereas older teens use magazines, TV and newspapers.

Despite the entertainment emphasis on the Saipan TV station it now equals the radio station as a source of general information. People do turn to radio for political status and Micronesia news, but for local news the TV station is a primary source.

TV has replaced many of the functions of the movies. With much of the demand for general entertainment met by TV, movie theater owners are free (if not *required* by economic necessity) to show films aimed at adult audiences.

TV and learning in school

One of the most frequent justifications for the introduction of TV is the educational value. There is indeed a lot of learning that takes place, but much of it is incidental. The two regularly scheduled educational programs, *Sesame Street* and *The Electric Company*, are quite effective according to parents and teachers. Teachers in the primary grades find that teaching reading skills is made easier. At this writing, I cannot yet report on the effects of TV on the performance of students on reading tests in the first and second grade where the effects will be strongest. When the data are fully analyzed, it will be very surprising if there is no effect since it has been measured several times in cultures outside the U.S.

However, looking at the fourth grade it is clear that TV as presently broadcast on Saipan came too late; although some could benefit, many of those who should watch *The Electric Company* do not. We see a significant *negative* effect on students who watch a lot of the entertainment programs, especially among girls. This could be for many reasons including being sleepy in class–as some teachers report–and having less time to read on their own.

The effects of TV on attitudes

In many developing countries the mass media are among the most significant modernizing influences. By modern attitudes I mean ones which many sociologists believe are important for productive life and work in the cash and wage economy as opposed to the subsistence economy. This does not necessarily mean abandonment of important traditional values, but increases in belief in the value of technology, ability to control your life, and belief that the government treats all persons equally, for examples.

In the Marianas the unique contribution of TV to attitude and value change is relatively small although the richness of the data has only begun to be explored. Among teenagers, increased television viewing is associated with being more certain about life in the future, being less concerned with preserving "our present way of life" in the face of economic development, and being less satisfied with housing conditions in the Marianas. While the contribution of television to such attitudes is statistically significant, it is small–on the order of a few percent.

Attitudes toward certain public services–such as health services or the police–might be adversely affected in the minds of some individuals. We might expect to find cases where people are dissatisfied with doctors or facilities at hospitals when they see what's available on a program like *Medical Center.* But on the average, there is no such effect; instead what we find are relationships which are much more complicated than a simple "more exposure to TV, more satisfaction (or dissatisfaction) with life."

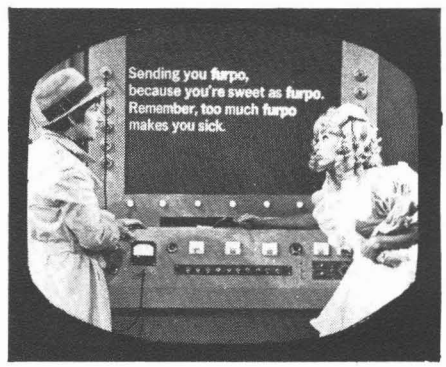
The most worrisome aspect of television for many parents is the violence. About 25% of the parents surveyed reported that their young children learned ways of fighting from TV. Much of this is the very obvious *Kung Fu* imitation, but it goes beyond that. About 80% of the elementary school students report that they often or sometimes imitate the actions they see on TV. However, in terms of attitudes in the Marianas, no statistically significant relationships between level of TV viewing and willingness to use violence have been found in elementary school and junior high aged students. Of course, many people may not be willing to express socially-disapproved attitudes even if the answer is confidential. There is a minimal trend, which may or may not be verified with more data, which suggests that in the fourth grade only, boys may approve more of agression and girls approve less with increased TV exposure.

While a majority of children–and perhaps adults–sees things on TV that they would like to own, there is some evidence that among children with high exposure to TV there is less desire for things seen on TV. The most significant effect in the area of consumer purchases that can provably be ascribed to TV is that businessmen often order products they see advertised on TV.

Social implications

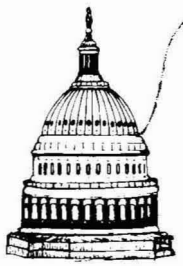
While technical analysis of the Marianas data will be going on for some time, it is important to offer some tentative conclusions since social science for its own sake benefits only the researchers. I believe that an appropriate way to view television is to balance the entertainment and informational improvements against the social and economic costs. For some societies the cost of imported TV sets is significant. What may be more important is whether or not the introduction of TV creates a relative deprivation among those who cannot afford TV, or who cannot receive the signal. To have TV on one island may serve as another attraction to move to the district center.

If there is going to be television, then adequate provision must be made for well-planned local programming; otherwise you will see–as in the Marianas–a decrease, for example, in political knowledge among people who shift their attention from radio to TV. A society which is trying to mobilize itself should plan to spend money to put local programs on TV if there is TV. News programs are not very popular, but the most popular program in the Marianas is the local news. Since TV conveys status on the content, valued local programming should be given the same status as imported programs by good production techniques and prime time.



Sesame Street (left) uses cartoon animation, live characters and hand puppets to teach numbers, letters and observation skills; The Electric Company (above) plays games with words and letters to teach basic reading skills.

Instructional programs for schools are very expensive to produce locally although some things could be done in districts with several high schools. Community education is very feasible, especially when combined with the normal group discussions that take place in and around homes in the evening. In short, invite your friends over to watch *Hawaii Five-0*–and *also* talk about what was in the news!



Washington Calling

by Jon A. Anderson

"Good morning, sir. I'm sorry to wake you, but Washington is calling."

High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston has no doubt lost track of the number of times he's heard that early morning wakeup call. With the 10 hour time difference between Saipan and Washington, D.C., it is not unusual for the HiCom and other top officials of the Trust Territory administration to keep some rather strange hours in order to talk over problems and policy with officials of the Interior Department's Office of Territorial Affairs. Just what they discuss, and how much of TT policy is actually "made" in Washington, are matters of some speculation for many people in Micronesia. Do decisions "come down" from Washington, or are most Trust Territory administrative decisions reached on Saipan?

The relationship between Washington and Saipan is not always clear. Most residents of the Trust Territory have only a vague concept of Washington officialdom, formed from countless "orientation" tours, mostly of the district centers, by a veritable parade of people of various ranks whose jobs in one way or another touch upon Micronesia. Sometimes the connection is pretty remote. Most only visit the islands once, with the next tour often made by the replacement for the person who made the last tour. For many Micronesians, whose traditional leadership is more durable, such shuffling of high officials in Washington is difficult to comprehend. Little wonder that the ambassadors, under-secretaries, congressmen, diplomats, and other assorted bureaucrats tend to blend together.

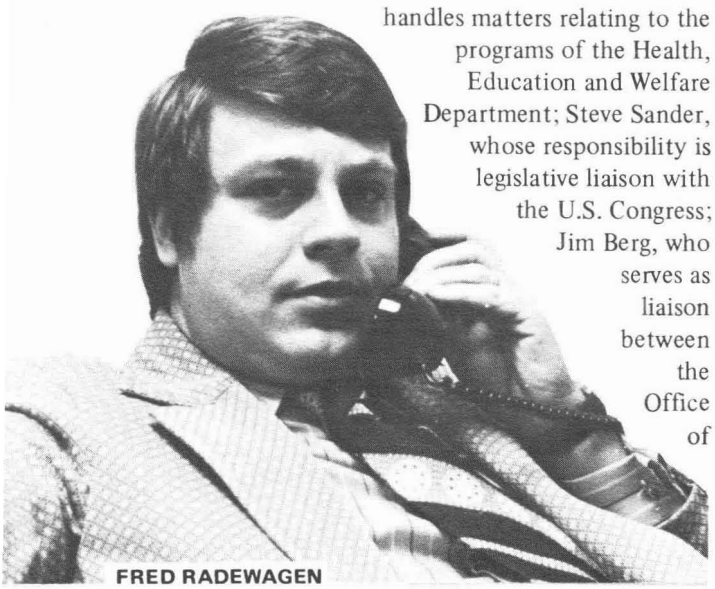
Thus, when people in Micronesia talk of Washington, they could mean many things. Is Washington the U.S. Congress, the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of Territorial Affairs, the State Department, the Defense Department, some lesser official in any of those agencies or somewhere else? The answer is yes, Washington is all of those, for at one time or another they have all played some kind of role in the affairs of the Trust Territory.

Most of the time, though, the Washington with which people in the TT administration deal is the Office of Territorial Affairs, an agency of the Interior Department. The Trust Territory is administered by the U.S. under a United Nations Trusteeship Agreement, and as such it is not altogether in the same category as the other major American territories–Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands. Yet it has been through Interior that Micronesia has been administered since 1951.

High Commissioner Johnston is an appointed official, named by President Richard Nixon in 1969 to the top executive position in the Trust Territory, and confirmed by the U.S. Senate. As a High Commissioner–the only American official to carry that title and the only Presidentially-appointed official in any of the U.S. territories–he holds a position equivalent in rank to that of an Ambassador. Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton is the Nixon Administration cabinet officer to whom he reports. And in the organization of Interior, day-to-day responsibility for territorial affairs is in the hands of a small group of men and women who staff the Office of Territorial Affairs. The Director of the Office, often referred to by the acronym "DOTA," is Stanley S. Carpenter, who also reports directly to Secretary Morton.

There are some definite advantages to this line of authority. Fred Radewagen, Carpenter's administrative assistant, points out that "what we do here has no effect on other agencies of the Interior Department. Thus when we make decisions here, Carpenter can go directly to the Secretary." Instead of climbing up through successive layers of bureacracy, Territorial Affairs is small, separate, and attached directly to the Secretary's Office, giving the problems of Micronesia and the other territories relatively good visibility in the Washington structure and at least the potential for quick problem-solving action.

Working under Carpenter and Radewagen, who acts for the DOTA when he is away from Washington, are a staff of professional specialists in areas which are perceived to be those where Washington can be of most direct help to the territories. They include John DeYoung, Senior Staff Assistant; Richard Miller, economic development specialist; Janice Johnson, who handles matters relating to the programs of the Health, Education and Welfare Department; Steve Sander, whose responsibility is legislative liaison with the U.S. Congress; Jim Berg, who serves as liaison between the Office of Territorial Affairs and the Office of Micronesian Status Negotiations; and Harry U. Brown, adviser and liaison to the Territories in program and budget matters. There are others on the staff, but those are the people who deal most frequently with Micronesian matters.



FRED RADEWAGEN

With two exceptions, all of these staff members have had direct working experience in the Trust Territory. Without exception they have educational and experience backgrounds that make them expert in their particular areas of concern. Only Ms. Johnson and Miller have not worked in Micronesia. Miller came to Territorial Affairs from several years with the U.S. Agency for International Development as a specialist in the economics of developing areas. Ms. Johnson moved over to Territorial Affairs from a position with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, bringing with her the invaluable ability to both understand this massive agency and move projects of concern to Micronesia through it.

Berg and Sander are former Peace Corps Volunteers from Micronesian programs. Berg spent his tour in Truk District, while Sander, an attorney, served on Rota in the Marianas. Sander's background also includes four years as legislative assistant to Congressman Lloyd Meeds of Washington, who is a member of the House Interior Committee, giving Sander considerable insight into work on Capitol Hill.

DeYoung, who is described by Radewagen as the "senior stabilizing force" on what is otherwise a relatively young staff, has an impressive background of government work in the Pacific, including several years in the Trust Territory Administration and, most recently, as a top-level official of the South Pacific Commission in Noumea, New Caledonia. He served for several months as Acting Secretary General of the SPC.

The newest addition to the staff is Harry Brown, who most recently was assigned to Ponape District where he was acting deputy DistAd for a time. During nearly four years on Saipan he was instrumental in establishing the Micronesian Social Security Program.

Stanley Carpenter says of these people: "We have a relatively small staff, but we feel it is a professional staff. I have made great efforts to have in this office people with either recent experience in the territories or great depth of experience in the areas of education and economic development. I'm very happy with the staff. I think it meshes very well."

Carpenter himself is a career Foreign Service Officer with the United States Department of State, on loan to the Interior Department. As such, he represents a substantial change for the territorial affairs office, which in the past has been headed by people described by Carpenter as "semi-political appointees."

"I was appointed primarily because I was Civil Administrator in Okinawa from 1967 to 1969," he says. "That administration is about the closest thing we've ever had to the Trust Territory."

In addition to his Okinawa experience, the present Director of Territorial Affairs has a wide background in other areas of diplomacy, Pacific affairs, and working with foreign peoples. Thus, in addition to being an attempt to de-politicize the job, Carpenter's appointment may also have been a tacit recognition of the overlapping of traditional State and Interior Department roles which occurs in the administration of the territories, particularly Micronesia.

Carpenter sees his role primarily as one of policy guidance. He would agree that the office has become much more actively involved in the administration of all of the territories since he took over the job.

"There is no question that in the last two years we he been playing a much more active role," he says. "Secretary Morton has felt that we should play such a role, but basically it's in the field of policy guidance . . . The High Commissioner has full responsibility for day-to-day operations in the Trust Territory. He and I have a very close and good working relationship. Basically, we try to be helpful."

Asked what percentage of the time of him and his staff is spent dealing with Micronesia, Carpenter replies: "The bulk of our problems are in Micronesia. However, in the two years I've been here serious problems have arisen in all four territories."

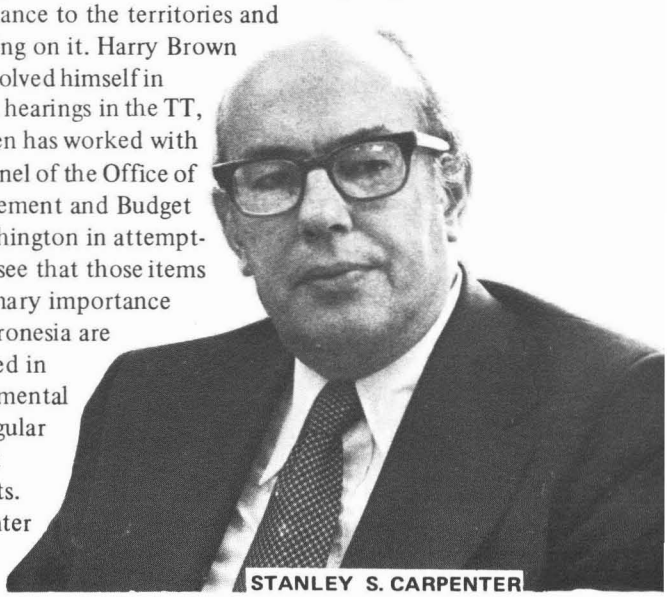
Fred Radewagen discusses why Micronesia seems to occupy the office more than the other areas. "With the President no longer appointing governors in Guam or the Virgin Islands, our effective control over these territories was reduced to almost nothing. Thus, this office is, on a day-to-day basis, largely concerned with American Samoa and the Trust Territory." Most of this work, he adds, is "Micronesia-oriented."

One reason for this is that politically Micronesia is in a state of flux, with status negotiations in progress that require constant monitoring by Washington. Just one floor down from the Office of Territorial Affairs in the huge Interior Department building is the Office of Micronesian Status Negotiations. Here Ambassador Franklin Haydn Williams, President Nixon's Personal Representative for Micronesian Status Negotiations, and his staff work full time on status-related issues. Since it is probably not possible to fully separate the status question from the other issues involved in administration of the Trust Territory, close and continuing liaison between the DOTA and the status office is necessary. Jim Berg is assigned to this task, and sits in on formal status negotiating sessions as a representatives of the Interior Department. And when anything else comes up which may relate to status, the two offices are just a short walk or phone call away.

"Whenever we are dealing with anything that may relate to future political status, we consult very closely with Ambassador Williams and his staff," Carpenter points out. There is nonetheless a clear division between the two offices, and members of the Trust Territory Administration have also steered clear of any involvement with the status negotiations.

The main function of the terrtorial affairs office, as Fred Radewagen sees it, is to respond to "the expressed needs of the territorial leaders." Recently, he says, the United States has been moving "toward putting more technical competence in the territories. So the Director of Territorial Affairs asked, what do the territories really need in the way of services? The answer was obvious: economic development, education and social development, political and legislative development. So we have tried to select people with expertise in these areas, and we try to keep them traveling in the territories as much as possible."

Does it work? The consensus, after nearly two years, seems to be that it does. Miller, Berg, Ms. Johnson and the others have travelled extensively, meeting with Micronesia's leaders at all levels, and not just on Saipan but throughout all six districts. Sander has spent a good deal of his time attending committee hearings on "The Hill," following legislation of importance to the territories and reporting on it. Harry Brown has involved himself in budget hearings in the TT, and then has worked with personnel of the Office of Management and Budget in Washington in attempting to see that those items of primary importance to Micronesia are included in supplemental and regular budget requests. Carpenter and Radewagen also travel frequently, maintaining an intimate familiarity with what is going on in Micronesia.



STANLEY S. CARPENTER

All of this information about what the Office of Territorial Affairs is, what it does, and who the people doing it are may not have answered the basic question posed at the beginning of this article. Insofar as the administration of the Trust Territory is an arm or extension of America's own governmental responsibilities, one must conclude that all TT policy is made in Washington. But as for the specific issues which come up constantly in the administration of any large area such as Micronesia, the High Commissioner and his staff clearly enjoy wide lattitude to administer, interpret and make policy decisions. But consultation with Washington is most certainly a continuing thing, as it undoubtedly must be until Micronesia is on her own, completely in charge of her own `internal government under some form of status other than the Trusteeship Agreement.

Both the Office of Territorial Affairs and the Office of Micronesian Status Negotiations are located in this huge building at the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C.

CONGRESS '74-
The Fragile Unity

A summary and analysis of the problems and accomplishments of the Second Regular Session, Fifth Congress of Micronesia.

by Frank S. Rosario

"You have made up our minds, and we would like to thank you for that," declared Marshalls Congressmen Charles Domnick angrily. He then thanked those delegations who had supported the Marshalls Delegation, and at the same time expressed "gratitude" to those who did not give their support "for making the decision that would have haunted every leader in the Marshalls who is working on the separation movement."

It was an unhappy moment during the recent session of the Congress of Micronesia; a moment fraught with danger to the fragile unity of the Trust Territory. For once again, a district was threatening to seek separate status negotiations, in the belief that the other districts were not sympathetic to its wants and needs. The district, the Marshalls Islands–the issue, revenue sharing. The debate in the final days of the session symbolized the great problems facing Micronesia in an uncertain future.

Congressman Domnick's remarks drew support from his Marshalls colleagues in the House. Ataji Balos stated, "It is very sad to see the Congress turn down the desires and the wishes of our brothers and sisters . . . " John Heine remarked, "I think we have just witnessed a very serious situation today, that might cause the direction which the Marshall Islands is now moving . . . Today is going to be a very bad and sad event in the history of our islands in the Marshalls. I know the direction to which we will be moving to be a very drastic one." Ekpap Silk pointed out, "The Marshallese people have reached the end of the road" and he thanked those delegations which had supported the Marshalls.

The Marshalls Delegation, which for the past three sessions has been fighting for the revenue sharing legislation which would return 50 percent of all income and gross receipts tax revenue collected in the Trust Territory to the district of its origin were denouncing the Congress for its third straight failure to pass the bill. Particularly for Charles Domnick, the author of the bill and Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee that studied the bill and recommended favorable passage, the situation had become intolerable. This session, the House deferred action on the bill for three days. When Domnick tried for the second time to put the bill on the calendar, and was defeated, Ataji Balos read aloud a letter from the Marshalls *Nitijela* (District Legislature) warning that if the Congress fails this session to enact the revenue sharing legislation, they would begin separate status negotiations with the United States. The Marshalls has already taken steps to back up that threat through establishment of a political status commission.

The bill is so controversial that it caused the sessions of the House to be shortened on the forty-eighth and forth-ninth days. Especially on the forty-ninth day, when normally the session would go on late into the night, it ended abruptly when the lawmakers adjourned without reaching the bill calendar in order to avoid dealing with the revenue sharing bill. If and when the bill passes the Congress, the district that would benefit the most is naturally the Marshalls, because taxes collected from the employees at Kwajalein Missile Range generate more than 50 percent of the Territory's total taxes collected in all six districts. The Marianas Delegation was also solidly in favor of its passage, along with some members from the Palau Delegation. The Marianas rank second in total taxes collected. In fact, the author of a smilar bill was Representative Herman Q. Guerrero of Saipan, who proposed it in the 1972 Palau session.

Opposition to the bill comes primarily from the so-called "have-not" districts in terms of tax revenue, namely Truk, Ponape and Yap, along with possibly one or two members of the Palau Delegation. It is difficult to determine exactly where each member of the House stands on the issue, since the bill has never come up for a roll-call vote. This is always avoided by some parliamentary move to avoid dealing directly with the bill, and these moves are always voted on by voice vote, which makes determination of how the individual Congressmen are voting virtually impossible.

At any rate the bill failed again to be passed, and the Marshalls appear serious this time in their determination to seek separate status talks. Shortly after the close of the Congress session, speaking at the opening of the *Nitijela* session in Majuro, Senator Amata Kabua sounded the call, saying the other districts had again "betrayed" the people of the Marshalls, and it is now time for the Marshalls to do what is best for her own people. The split is developing rapidly now, after lying in the background for three years.

Prior to the convening of the session, the Congressional leadership projected that this session was likely to be the busiest, most productive session ever. It never turned out that way. Price control legislation, the bill to provide for the return of public land to the district governments, chartering of district governments, the workmen's compensation act, and even the district funding bills which form a large part of any session's work were not acted upon.

However, some of the things the Congressional leadership suggested be done did get acted upon: the constitutional convention bill; the Kusaie District legislation; a bill to establish a Micronesia Development Bank; and a bill extending the present government salary plan, providing for the advice and consent on appointment of certain division chiefs, and a periodic rotation of district administrators. These all passed the Congress.

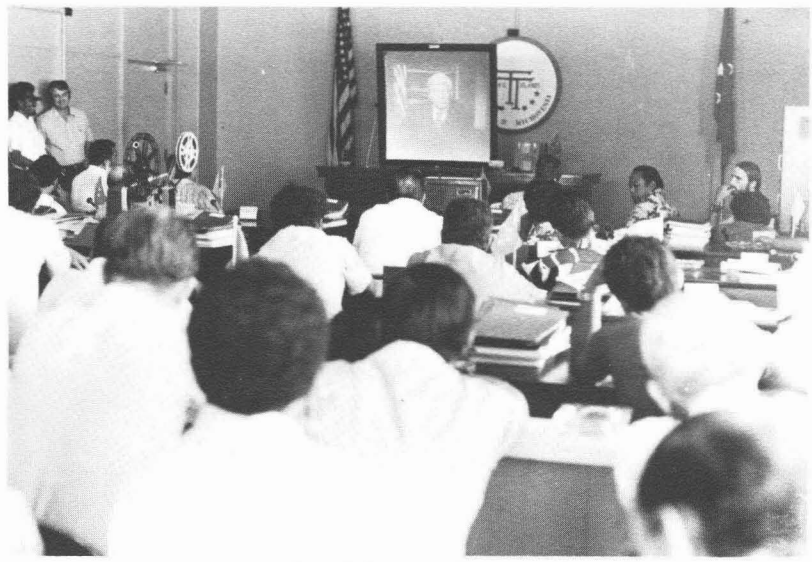
TransPacific Lines' problems were of major concern early in the session. A report critical of the Territory's shipping line was adopted. Senators Borja and Mangefel called for the termination of TransPac's franchise agreement, using the fitting phrase--"sink TransPac." In the House chamber, the same sentiments were echoed.

Resources and Development Committee Chairman Sasauo Haruo sharply criticized recent surcharges effected by TransPac. A tongue-in-cheek resolution offered by Raymond Setik, another TransPac critic, wanted Christmas day to be celebrated in Micronesia on April Fools Day. The resolution stated, among other things, that "whereas, unfortunately, for the people of Micronesia, ocean shipping in the Trust Territory is provided by TransPac Lines . . . and . . . as a result of the alleged service provided by TransPac, goods intended for delivery in Micronesia for the Christmas season have been allowed to remain on docks and in warehouses in diverse places throughout the world until well after that season is but a memory which should have been pleasant in the minds of the people . . . " Christmas Day in Micronesia should be observed on April Fools Day, the resolution added, "so that the people of Micronesia might be able to observe that joyous holiday season in conjunction with the availability of goods shipped to Micronesia via ocean transportation . . . "

In response to the charges laid before TransPac by the Congress, the company's officials asked for and were granted an appearance before the full joint Resources and Development Committees of the Congress. The extended hearings drew anxious observers from the government and the private sector as well as other members of Congress. The sentiment was expressed that the Congress shouldn't be blamed for TransPac's problems. In the first place, they weren't even consulted or had any say in the creation of MILI or TransPac in 1968. But the life of TransPac didn't last long after the hearing. The government declared the shipping line to be in a "state of insolvency" and placed it in receivership as a step towards dissolving the company even before the session ended.

The lifting of the "most favored nation clause" restrictions on foreign investment announced by Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton effective April 1 was received by the Congress and the administration jointly during the session. Although some members of Congress liked the idea, others were a bit cautious and promised to monitor the situation closely. The reaction was varied: Senator John Mangefel urged the High Commissioner and the people of Micronesia to be "very, very careful." Senator Borja said he was "pleased." Senator Pangelinan said he "got a little scared" at the opening of what he called "Pandora's box." Senator Amaraich was "disappointed" that Morton's message didn't include anything about surface transportation, referring to TransPac. Machime O'Sonis suggested that the Congress should consider asking Secretary Morton to postpone lifting the restrictions until a Joint Committee of the Congress and district legislatures form their policies on a district-by-district basis. A resolution to that effect was offered. The "major policy statement," as it was described by Interior Department officials, was

hand carried by an Interior Department official to Saipan. What effect the lifting of the most favored nation clause will have on the economy of Micronesia remains to be seen.



Congressmen and members of the HiCom's staff gathered in the House Chamber on January 23 to view a film of Interior Secretary Morton as he announced the lifting of restrictions on foreign investment in the Trust Territory.

The Congress passed historic legislation which would establish a separate Kusaie District as the seventh district in Micronesia. On the same night a resolution requesting the Interior Secretary to amend Secretarial Order 2918 to that effect was adopted. The Kusaie subject is not a new one in the Congress of Micronesia. The people of Kusaie were no doubt relieved to hear that their long-sought desire to be a separate district finally made it. Their elected and traditional leaders have pressed for the creation of a separate district at the municipal, district and territorial levels. The Ponape District Legislature and the Congress Sub-Committee on Future Status that toured Kusaie last year endorsed the wishes of the people. Several Kusaie leaders were on Saipan when the historic vote came. The bill was endorsed by the administration. Kusaie will become a district on January 1, 1977, if the bill is signed into law.

The session started rather slowly and continued that way until the last two weeks before adjournment. Sensing that some important bills might not be acted upon, Timothy Olkeriil in a critical speech urged the Congress to tackle the issues and stop wasting time debating and arguing over "trivial matters." He warned that his people "may be forced" to take matters into its own hands if the Congress doesn't enact certain bills.

Another Congressman shared his sentiments and succeeded in withdrawing from committee the constitutional convention bill, and having it passed on first reading, all in less than four minutes. Luke Tman succeeded in removing a provision that would not permit members of Congress to run for the Convention. Olkeriil tried to add several proposed amendments fully endorsed by the Palau and Marianas delegations. Several other members objected strongly saying that the amendments were too drastic and might alter the provisions already in the bill. When the amendments were defeated, the Palau and Marianas delegations all voted negatively when the final vote was taken, but the bill passed anyway. There *were* several changes in the bill, however. Among them were the number of delegates and the time and place for the convention. The original bill called for the Convention to be held in Palau, but this was changed to Saipan. A pre-convention committee of seven members will determine the time. A total of sixty delegates, all Trust Territory citizens, will make up the convention, forty-two of them to be chosen in an election; of the remaining eighteen delegates, twelve are to be chosen by recognized paramount and traditional chiefs in each administrative district, and one delegate will be chosen from each of the six Congressional delegations.

The purpose of the convention will be to draft a constitution and establish a framework for the future Government of Micronesia, making it highly significant in terms of the overall future political status of Micronesia. But the question of unity, especially in the hassle over the Marshalls revenue sharing legislation and the on-going status talks between the Marianas Future Political Status Commission and the U.S. may be a problem. The Marianas delegation last year asked that if and when the constitutional convention is held that they be eliminated because of the separate status for which they are opting. Will the Marshalls delegation boycott the convention because of the Congress failure to enact revenue sharing? Sources close to the Marshalls Delegation said they might do that as part of their "drastic" action. This, too, remains to be seen. What good will it do for the Marianas delegation to attend the convention when they are opting for a different political status? Another question that remains to be answered.

"Loose federation" was set forth during the session by the Palau Delegation as the kind of Micronesian government they want. Congressman Polycarp Basilius told the House of Representatives that the people of Palau want a central government to which the states will give money and authority for certain Micronesia-wide services and programs to be carried out. The same sentiment was echoed in the upper chamber by Senator Roman Tmetuchl, who noted that a loose federation of states is "the only feasible and acceptable form of integration of the Micronesian people" as far as Palau district is concerned. He indicated that the present governmental set-up is "unsatisfactory . . . "

Several days later, Senator Lazarus Salii who heads the Joint Committee on Future Status working on the Free Association concept, delivered a major speech proposing that the year 1981 be set as "a target date" for complete self-government in Micronesia. "I believe the time has come for us to get on with the business of setting up the government for our nation," he said. "Regardless of what problems we continue to encounter at the negotiating table, we must not lose sight of our basic goal–that of nation building–and this means getting on with building the foundation of a genuinely self-governing nation, even if it must be at the unfortunate expense of stopping our negotiations indefinitely. If we are ever to become free and self-governing, we cannot afford to postpone our first experiment in real self-government–the constitutional convention. By the same token, if we delay, we cannot afford to suffer the consequences."

Another subject that produced a long debate in the Senate was the government salary schedule. It is a subject of concern for many Congressmen and Senators, but particularly for John Mangefel, who has been a critic of the pay schedule for two years. In one speech he noted that the merit system is too costly and is "perpetuating the widening gap between low-paid Micronesians and the Micronesia elite" who are earning $24,000 annually. He pointed out that the gap between the two is "unjustifiably great." For being a frequent critic of the pay schedule, the Senators adopted a tongue-in-cheek resolution appointing him as the sole consultant to the Senate Committee on Judiciary and Governmental Operations "on all matters relating to government personnel administration." The resolution was adopted with Mangefel, typically, casting the lone dissenting vote. It states in part, " . . . Mangefel has repeatedly and eloquently stated and demonstrated that outside experts know nothing and can comprehend little of Micronesia's problems" . . . and that Mangefel "is a man of enormous perspicacity, tremendous erudition, immense sagacity, prodigious magnanimity and is the very antithesis of pulsillanimity . . . "

Mangefel wasted no time in his official capacity as a "Consultant." In his first official action, he came up with a unique plan for achieving the long sought goal of "equal pay for equal work," or at least a plan which would achieve the first half of that slogan: "equal pay." The Consultant presented a report entitled,"A Plan For All Seasons and Reasons," and made only one copy of his report, "to save money." He traces the long and confusing history of the equal pay for equal work concept, concluding with a recommendation: "The total amount of the annual grant fund appropriations relegated to the payment of salaries of government employees shall be divided by the total number of employees of the government and the dividend thereupon derived shall constitute the annual salary of all employees to be paid in 26 bimonthly installments."

The Mangefel report provided some humor in an otherwise serious discussion of the problems of providing for an equitable salary plan and other provisions of the wages and benefits for government workers. To extend the salary plan presently in effect, and make some other changes in existing personnel procedures, the Congress passed a bill that some people began calling the "Omnibus Salary Bill" because of its far-ranging impact. At the same time they removed many provisions from a less-sweeping administration-proposed salary act.

The Congressional bill included extension of advice and consent over some division chiefs positions, which the administration strongly opposed, the elimination of educational allowances to expatriate employees, and the reduction of salaries of Micronesian department directors, district administrators, and their deputies. The Judiciary and Governmental Operations Committee included the provision which would subject certain division chiefs to congressional approval reasoning that the division chiefs do make policy, or have such a wide latitude in interpreting policy as to be tantamount to having the ability to make policy. The bill passed, but its chances of becoming law were at this writing uncertain.

Looking briefly at some other interesting aspects of the 1974 Congress session, there were a lot of speeches given on the principle of "unity" in Micronesia. The Congress made several moves to promote unity among the districts and overcome what a handful of Congressmen call the U.S. "divide and conquer" tactics. Raymond Setik recommended several ways of

promoting unity such as through the educational system, Territory-wide Micro-Olympics sports competition, participation in the 1975 South Pacific Games to be held on Guam, visits and exchanges of traditional and elected leaders among districts, and holding Congress sessions in districts other than the Marianas. Setik said, "Unity both now and in the future should be our goal. To do otherwise is not to the benefit of all the people of Micronesia. To speak of unity does not create unity; likewise to talk of separation does not create separation."

The Congress this session received the nominations of two department directors, one of them a Micronesian. The Joint Committee on Administrative Appointments held extensive hearings on the nomination of a Micronesian to the position of Director of Resources and Development. Eusebio Rechucher was turned down by the Committee when his name was initially submitted last summer. Fearing that the nomination might not be confirmed this time either, rumors circulated that the Palau delegation would walk out if that happened. Rechucher is a Palauan and was fully endorsed by the Palau delegation. The nomination was eventually approved. The approval of Joseph Beadles, Jr., as Director of Transportation and Communications was also approved by the Congress.

In an unprecedented more, two bills vetoed by the High Commissioner were repassed by the Congress. It has been several years since the Congress last voted to override the High Commissioner's veto. Saying that "The shipping scheme envisioned by this bill would generate substantial revenue for Micronesia," the House Resources and Development Committee urged the Congress to repass the bill that would make Micronesia a port of registry for ships. Last year, the Administration's Transportation Division officials lobbied extensively at the Congress for the passage of the bill only to have it turned down by the High Commissioner. State Department experts disagreed with the Committee's reasoning, noting that the scheme is unlikely to generate substantial revenue and that problems resulting from the enactment of the bill "would outweigh the benefits to be gained." Citing the Trust Territory Transportation officials as "experts" in this regard, the Congress Committee rejected the State Department's own expertise, adding that the Transportation Division people "are likely to have our (Micronesia's) best interest in mind."

The other bill that the lawmakers decided to send back to the HiCom was the one designed to curb the practice of non-citizens using a Micronesian spouse or adopted child as a "front" to avoid compliance with foreign business permit regulations. The HiCom's veto message to the Congressional leadership stated that the measure is "discriminatory against Micronesians who have married or been adopted by non-TT citizens," and if enacted, "could well be set aside by the courts as being illegal." What this bill in effect would do is make a Trust Territory citizen married or adopted by non-citizens a foreigner for the purpose of business permit regulations. A court test of the bill is likely if it becomes a law.

Here are some personal observations on the characteristics of some of our lawmakers. Luke M. Tman is considered a sharp parliamentarian who at times acted as a Floor Leader. Tman is well grounded in the House rules of procedure. At one point during the course of the session, one member moved to withdraw from committee a bill which would provide for the chartering of district governments. The rules provide that a motion must be seconded before it is subject to debate. That member moved to withdraw and without a second, proceeded to give reasons for the chartering of the district government. In the middle of his remarks, Tman yelled out "I second the motion." The maker of the motion stopped in the middle of his statement and thanked Tman which drew laughter among the House members.

Young and resourceful Resio Moses is quick to point out discrepencies among the bills, particularly in measures concerning education.

Andon Amaraich is considered by many to be the hardest working member in either house. As usual, his committee on Judiciary and Governmental Operations was the first to hold meetings and public hearings again this session. He is a tough interrogator who has no fear of any official appearing before his Committee, which produces much of the work to come out of the Congress.

His colleague in the House, who also hails from Truk, Sasauo Haruo, chairman of the House Resources and Development Committee, ranks first in terms of legislation enacted as a result of his Committee's work. His package of bills on fisheries and the construction of a Coconut Processing Plant are examples of Haruo's concern for economic development in Micronesia. He is also known to schedule public hearings and committee meetings at unusual hours.

The "indefatigable" Senator from Yap District, John Mangefel, can be referred to as the "Benjamin Franklin" of the Senate. The colorful and sometimes outspoken Senator replaces former Senator Isaac Lanwi's humorous approach. Mangefel once called for a moment of silent prayer during a heated debate on one of the appropriation bills. By contrast his colleague John Rugulimar is the quietest Congressman; his voice is usually heard only during roll call or voice votes.

It is interesting to note several pieces of legislation introduced during the session which did not pass. One of them was a bill to provide for the disclosure of all travel, correspondence, and other communications on official business of the government under certain circumstances; there were "crab" bills, to provide for the protection and conservation of mangrove and coconut crabs and lobsters; there was a measure to provide for support of children born out of wedlock; another prohibiting making obscene and annoying telephone calls; and a measure to prescribe a minimum hourly wage of $1 in Micronesia and including a penalty of $100 fine or imprisonment of not more than one day for violators.

The reasons why these and other bills did not pass are many, as many as the reasons why they are introduced in the first place. They often reflect particular concerns of individual lawmakers, who realize that the measures have little chance of passage but feel they must introduce them anyway, for effect or for later reporting to their constituents.

On the resolution calendar, some measures are intended as jokes, others are to express the concern of the Congress, and still others are to "direct" or "authorize." Among those adopted this time: one urging the HiCom to study the concept of a temporary three-day work week for TT Government employees; one urging the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity to cease funding the operations of Micronesian Legal Services Corporation office in Truk District; a resolution declaring a moratorium on the deliverance of oratories in the hallowed chambers until the last three minutes of the last day of the session, citing among other things, that "members of the House in expounding and propounding upon their desires, needs, wants, aspirations, likes, dislikes, and other *ob cetera,* utilizing all the rhetorical and oratorical armamentariam at their disposal, consequently expend vast amounts of time, and also great quantities of hot air, thus inducing a strain on the air conditioning system, raising the temperature of the House chamber and consequently rendering many members into a semi-comatose state . . . "; and a resolution extending assistance from Micronesia to the rest of the world to help ease certain crises, and requesting that crises be confined to one date a year.

So to sum up the session and reactions of some Congressmen and Senators, during the Second Regular Session of the Fifth Congress of Micronesia, this writer observes that while Senator Lazarus Salii was delighted with the passage of the constitutional convention bill, Senator Amata Kabua went home disgusted. "Consultant" John Mangefel departed Saipan with "no hard feelings." Freshman Representative Machime O'Sonis who introduced the resolution concerning the Legal Services Corporation in his district, left feeling that the move might have some effect on his bid for re-election. O'Sonis told this writer that he was prompted to introduce the resolution because the Legal Services lawyers sometimes pursuade land owners to file suits against the government or set an inflated price for land the government planned to use, thereby delaying capital improvement projects. Luke Tman went home but assured his colleagues that he will answer the roll call at the First Regular Session of the Sixth Congress, exhibiting great optimism in this fall's general election.

And despite the fact that 50 days are provided for the session, it wasn't quite enough time, as usual. The Micronesian News Service described the last day of the session this way: "Ending with the usual marathon meeting, the Fifth Congress of Micronesia concluded its Second Regular Session on Saipan early Tuesday morning (March 5) fifty days, and a few hours, after it began. Once again it was necessary to "stop the clock" as the 33 lawmakers worked beyond the midnight hour when the session was supposed to end.

" . . . the Senate finally concluded its business shortly after 5 a.m., while the House of Representatives adjourned *sine die* just before 6 a.m., the rising sun greeting the Congressmen as they left the chamber."

It is likely that there will have to be a special session later this year. The Congress left many things undone in that 51st day, including the various "pork barrel" bills that fund vital projects in the districts which are also important politically to most of the members. But beyond that, the Congressmen will probably want to get together again soon just to see whether the bitter revenue-sharing dispute has had any permanent, lasting effects on the fragile unity of Micronesia, a unity of which the Congress of Micronesia is the most visible symbol.

Counting Micronesia's Peoples-- From the Report on the 1973 Census

The first public release of population figures from the September 1973 Census of the Trust Territory came in February of this year as the culmination of about two years of work. The Census was the largest program of its kind ever undertaken in the Trust Territory. A supervisory staff and advisors hired, trained and deployed about 400 district counterparts and field enumerators. Ships were required to deliver enumerators to each of the Territory's 100 or so inhabited islands on precise schedules. Household questionnaires from more than 400 enumeration districts then flowed into Saipan where a corps of enthusiastic and efficient checkers and coders translated residents' responses into numbers, the language of the computers. The computers at the East West Center Population Institute ran out the tally sheets in great stacks in prescribed categories. Deadlines were met, and the results of the Census and the manner in which the program was conducted earned high praise from Trust Territory and East West Center officials alike.

One EWC spokeman, who worked with the Trust Territory figures, said: "The Census was so beautifully executed for computer analysis that we are still amazed that the tables were completed in such a short time. From these tables it is obvious that the census enumerators did an outstanding job in the field, and that the coders and checkers were able to withstand what is ordinarily a very tedious and boring job to give us data which were virtually error free. In fact, there were fewer than one percent errors in the total data set, which contained 138,000 cards. Not only is the percentage less than would normally be expected, it is also the lowest percentage of errors that we have ever seen for a census of this nature."

The figures themselves, some of which are listed in the tables below, show an average annual population increase of about 3.5 percent since the Peace Corps census of March 1967. If population growth were to continue at that rate, the population of the Trust Territory would reach about 200,000 in 1989 and 300,000 in the year 2001.

The official release from the Census office noted:

"One of the most significant results of the 1973 Census is the indication of a tremendous movement of population during recent years from the outer islands to the district centers.

"In spite of high birth rates in the outer islands of the Marshalls (for example), their combined population actually declined from 10,135 in 1967 to 9,266 in 1973. Between 1967 and 1973 the population of Majuro Atoll increased from 5,250 to 10,290. This is a growth rate of more than 10 percent per year. The population of Ebeye Island grew from 3,540 to 5,124 during this time period. Representing an inhabited land area of about 64 acres, the population density of Ebeye is the equivalent of 51,240 persons per square mile."

Other district center population growth is charted below. Population tables which list resident populations for each island or municipality in the Trust Territory are available from the Public Information Division at Trust Territory Headquarters. In the next issue of the *Micronesian Reporter,* Statistician and Demographer Alan Kay explores some of the other areas covered in the 1973 Census.

ANNUAL GROWTH RATES 1967–1973 BY DISTRICT AND DISTRICT CENTER

District	Resident Populations (All Persons) 1967	1973	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)	District Centers	Resident Populations (All Persons) 1967	1973	Annual Growth Rate (Percent)
Marshalls	18,925	25,044	4.4	Majuro Atoll	5,250	10,290	10.9
Marianas	10,986	14,335	4.2	Moen	5,687	9,562	8.3
Ponape (incl. Kusaie)	18,304	23,251	3.8	Kolonia-Sokehs-Net (Ponape)	6,414	10,369	7.7
Kusaie	3,260	3,989	3.2	Koror	5,667	7,670	4.8
Truk	25,107	31,600	3.6	Ebeye	3,540	5,124	5.9
Yap	6,761	7,869	2.4	Saipan	9,035	12,384	5.0
Palau	11,365	12,674	1.7	Rull-Weloy (Yap)	1,741	2,482	5.6
TT Total	91,448	114,973*	3.6	District Center Total	37,334	57,881	7.0

*Includes 200 "residents" of ships

In 1967, District Center population was 41 percent of total Trust Territory population.
In 1973, 50 percent of the population resided in District Centers.

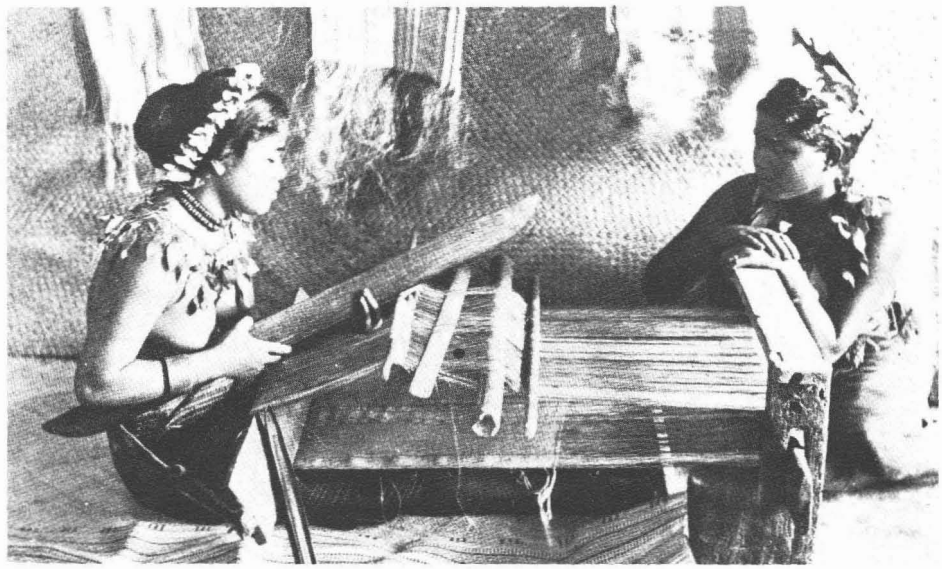
MICRONESIA'S YESTERDAY

Illustrations for an understanding of Micronesia's history
Edited by James A. Vincent with photographic work by Carlos Viti

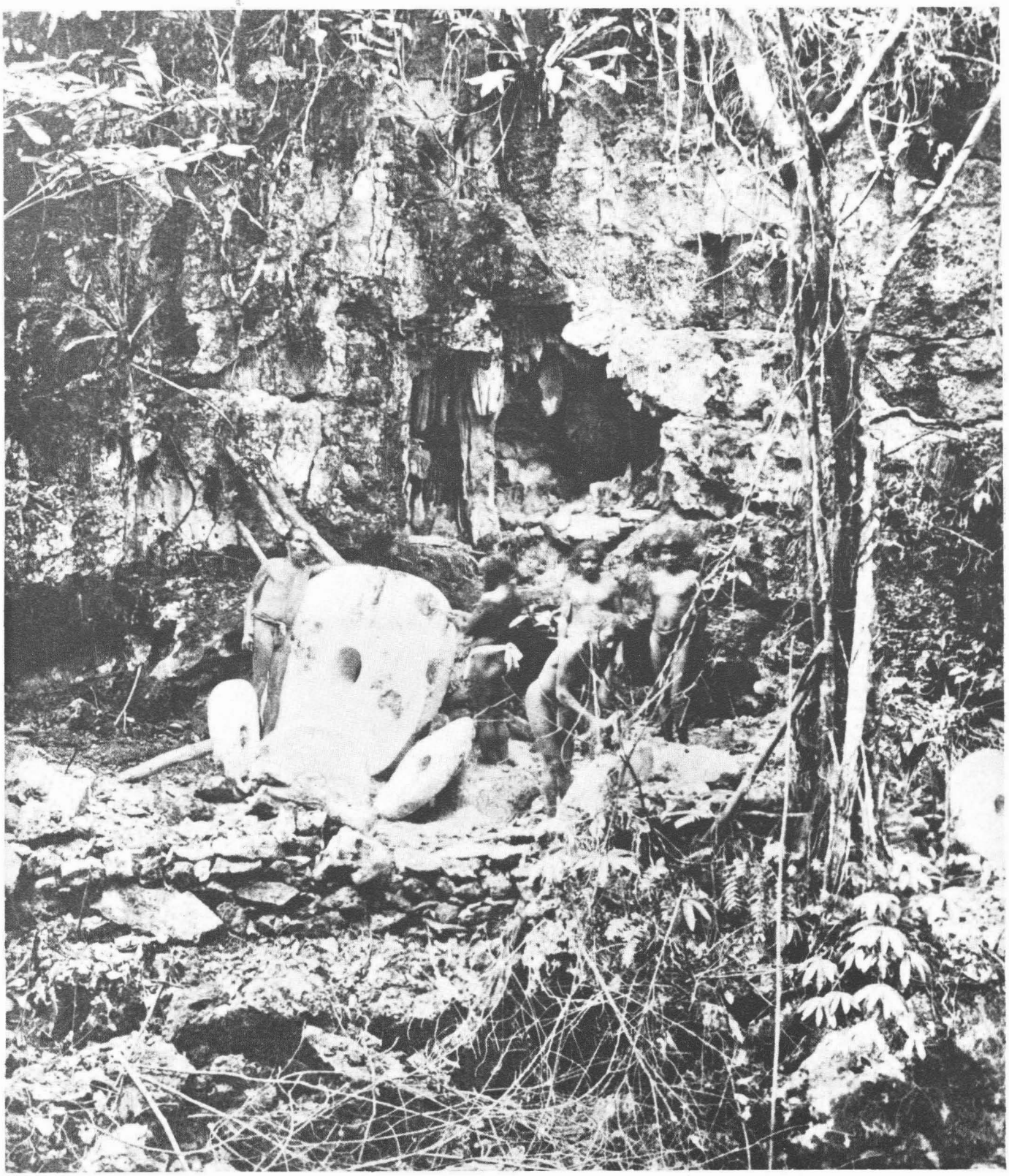
Vincent and Viti compiled their collection of historical Micronesian photographs, traditional songs and chants, legends, and historical documents for the schools and communities of Micronesia. The 170-page book has been distributed to schools for use in the social studies programs, and it promises to be a popular item even among those not in school. Excerpts on the pages which follow depict life in the islands over the last one hundred years.

In the introduction to the book, Vincent writes: "One fact stands out when one thoughtfully looks at these pictures . . . the fact that Micronesia has changed quite rapidly in a short period of time. For centuries the Micronesian peoples lived in relative isolation from the mainlands to their east and west. In the last century, Micronesia has found itself affected by strong nations with overseas empires. Spain, Germany, Japan, and the United States have each in turn set up their own administrations over the islands. These foreign powers have significantly affected the traditional ways of life through the introduction of modern forms of technology, economy, and social and religious institutions."

The photos here—selected from dozens more in the original book—document those monumental changes.

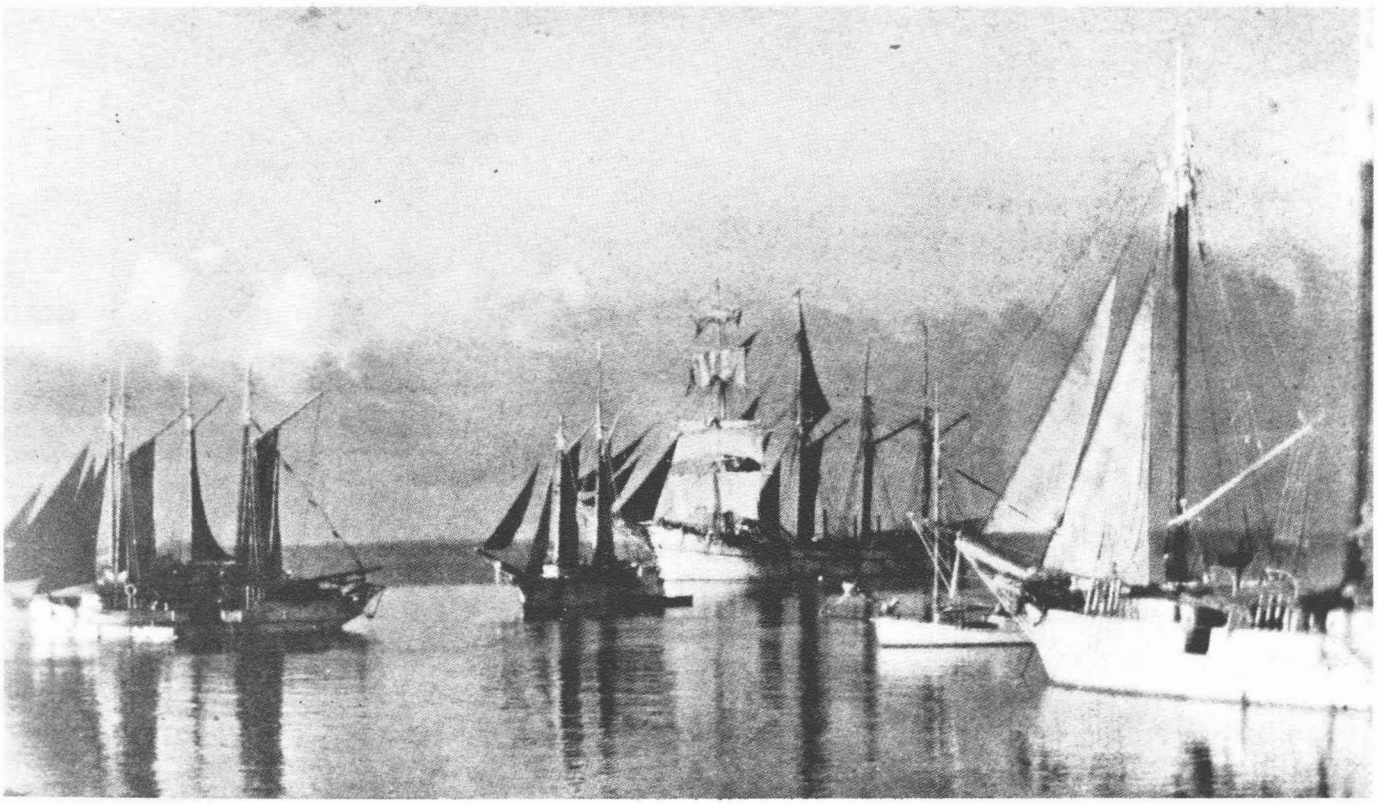


Above, a Chamorro woman of olden days making tortillas of corn meal on her matate; *below, a Carolinian girl at her loom on Saipan about 1925: the Carolinian peoples came north to the Marianas from their homes in the outer islands of the present Yap District after a disasterous typhoon in the 1800's; opposite page, High Chief Takurar of Moen in a canoe house. Takurar is an ancestor of Petrus Mailo who died recently in Truk. The photo is dated 1908.*



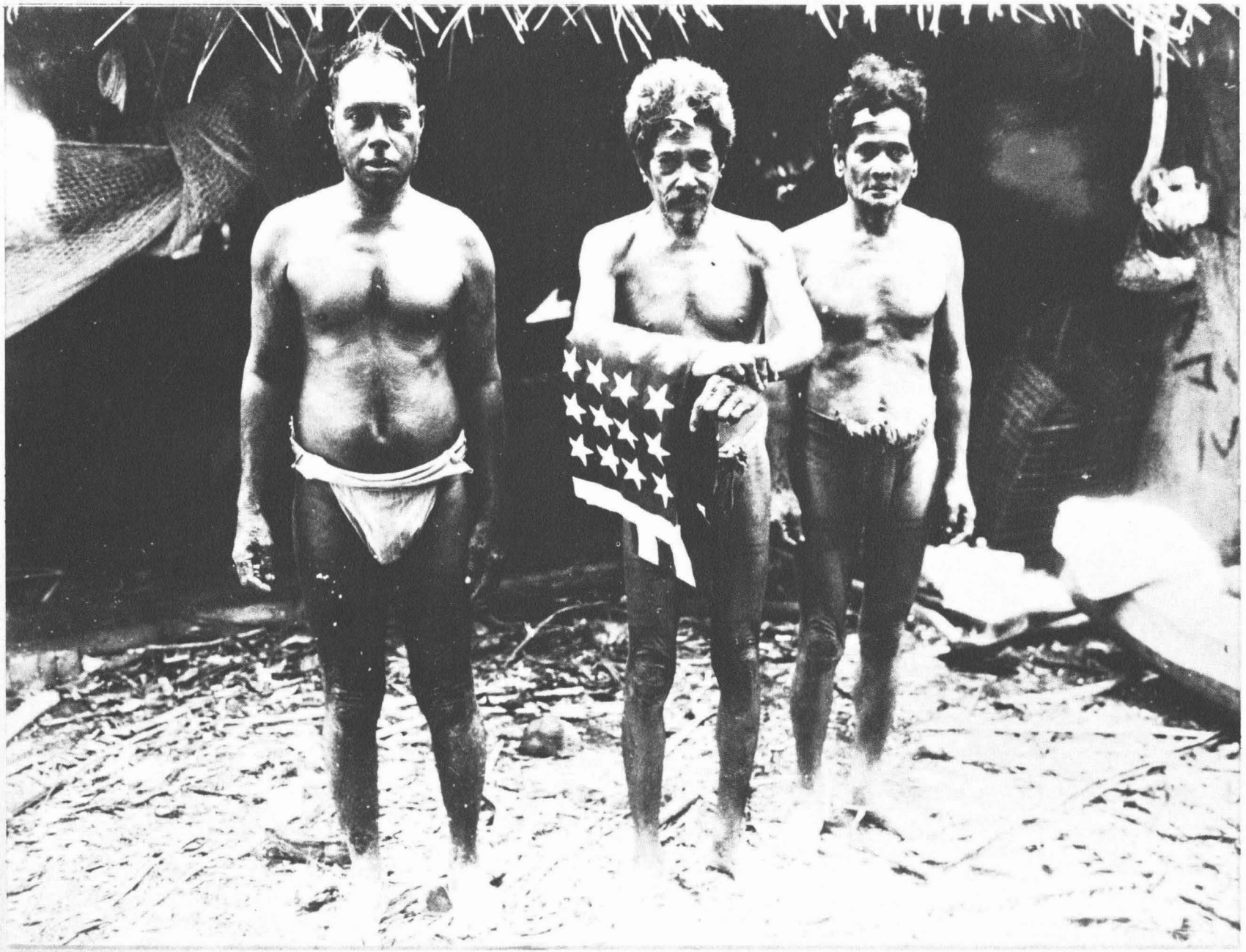
Yapese men mining pieces of stone money or fei *in the rock islands of Palau. The money was transported on rafts and canoes to Yap where* fei *is still valued today.*

Above, King David of Nukuoro and his wife Leka about the year 1908. Nukuoro, in the present Ponape District, and its neighboring atoll of Kapingamarangi, are the only two Polynesian (by culture and language) atolls in Micronesia. Below, the interior of the old Catholic church on Ponape. The church was built during German times and was destroyed except for its bell tower by American bombing raids during the war. This photo is from the days of the Japanese administration; the Japanese generally encouraged the Christianization of Micronesia in the belief that Christianity made people more docile and easy to govern. Micronesians were not encouraged to become followers of the official Japanese religion, Shinto.



Opposite page, Kabua, highest iroij *of the Ralik Islands, arranged many of the copra deals with German companies. As a result, he and other chiefs in the Marshalls often received yearly payments of 50,000 gold marks and enjoyed their own yachts. Above, the harbor at Jaluit during German times. The large number of trading vessels in the harbor is an indication of the great prosperity brought to the Marshalls at this time through the copra trade. Jaluit was the German administrative and commercial center. At right, Dr. Augustin Krämer, a German anthropologist and one of the foremost members of the Tilenius South Seas Expedition of 1908-1910. Krämer is responsible for the preservation of a large body of Trukese and Marshallese folklore.*

Above, a street scene from Koror, Palau, in the 1930's, during the Japanese administration. Below, the raising of the Japanese flag before school classes begin on Ponape in the early 1930's. School discipline was very strict during the Japanese administration, and loyalty to the Emperor and the Japanese Empire were stressed.



Chief Agifaru of Faraulep atoll, Yap District, has just received an American flag from Rear-Admiral Wright in this photograph of 1946, as Micronesians entered into their fourth period of foreign administration within fifty years.

When it comes right down to it, what a professional is, is what a professional can do. Completely beyond the realm of recreational scuba, a professional diver usually finds himself in the muck and haze of hard underwater work. Often boring and repetitious, and only occasionally enlivened by variety and beauty, most underwater jobs call for stamina and mental stability far above the norm. Most simply put, a professional diver is one who takes his trade underwater and applies it. He masters one profession to accomplish the tasks of another, and his welfare demands that he remain forever versatile and knowledgeable in both. As a result of two major projects completed in Truk Lagoon in the summer and fall of 1973, this kind of man is beginning to appear among Micronesians.

It began with the *Sankisan* project *(Micronesian Reporter, Third Quarter 1973)* which involved the removal of hazardous World War II explosives from a depth of seventy feet under the worst possible conditions of hard labor and zero visibility. The diving control profiles used on the *Sankisan* were developed to avoid the extremes of time and depth exposure which would bring on the decompression sickness called "the bends." Under such controls, the diver is scheduled for the maximum allowable time underwater, but without having to wait at intervals for the nitrogen gas to be eliminated from his body tissues. Under such a hairline schedule, the urge is always there to stay longer and to accomplish more work, and it takes a great deal of personal knowledge and discipline to avoid the serious physical consequences which that entails. No one was "bent" on the *Sankisan* and the project was completed by divers whose competency had grown greatly in the five weeks involved.

The bubbles and silt had scarcely ceased to rise from the hold of the *Sankisan* before it was apparent that another major project was demanding our attention. The Trukese divers were again asked to perform professional diving services, but this time they would work deeper and be faced with extreme exposures and serious decompression diving.

the rebirth of the shinohara

by John Oakes

U.S. photo team sets lights to film action around the forward hatch.

Paulus Ykelap, Lead Diver for the Micronesian team and for the Truk Marine Resources diving program.

Hiroshi Inengau, veteran Micronesian diver and probably the Micronesian who has undertaken the longest decompression dive and the longest single stay underwater.

Angken Kapura, Diving Conservation Officer for Truk, who served double-duty as diver and translator.

Adolip Lebbys, from the Mortlocks, an early member of the District's Starfish Eradication Program, and now a mainstay of the Truk Marine Resources operation.

The Japanese public had reacted with understandable emotion when they viewed an underwater film of a large Japanese submarine, the *Shinohara.* The *I-169,* as she was designated, had been accidentally sunk through an error made by her crew during an American naval attack on the Japanese naval bastion at Truk in April of 1944. The film, shot and edited by an American, Al Giddings, was shown at the Pacific Area Travel Association Conference in Tokyo, where the Japanese public suddenly found themselves viewing the remains of Japanese war dead as Al panned his camera through the main engine room of the sunken submarine.

The movie, the bones, the public pressure, and finally on Saturday, August 18, a delegation of Japanese Government officials left Tokyo for Guam to meet with a group composed of Truk District Administrator, Juan Sablan, Japanese Graves Commission Liaison, Dan E. Akimoto, Public Affairs Director, Strik Yoma, the Honorary Japanese Consul on Guam, James M. Shintaku, and the author acting as Diving Advisor to the Truk District Administrator.

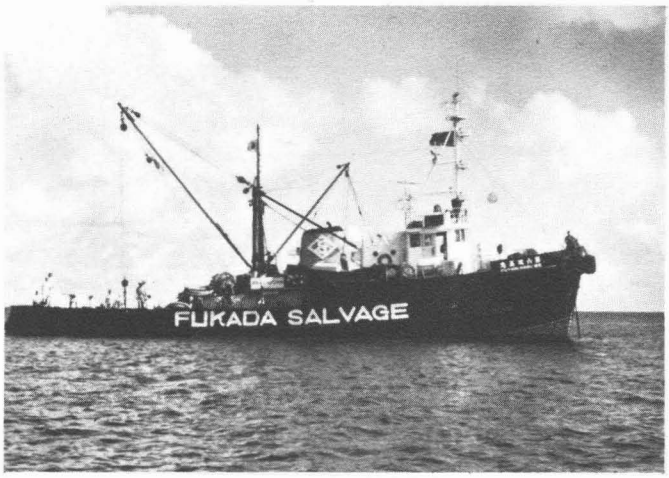
Preliminary conferences had established that a Japanese vessel would be allowed into Truk to carry the tons of equipment needed for dive support and to serve as home base for the Japanese crewmen and divers.

The *Futami Maru No.* **6** of the Fukada Salvage Company departed Tokyo on August 23 for a fast, eight-day crossing to Truk. On August 31, she slipped into the lagoon through Northeast Pass and dropped anchor at her assigned berth just off Moen.

By noon of the following day, the efficient crew of the *Futami* had off-loaded the support equipment onto the same Truk District LCU that had served on the *Sankisan* project, and both had moved out in the Dublon/Moen channel to the site of the sinking of the *I-169.* Four two-ton anchors were splayed out at the corners of the site to firmly anchor the LCU over the submarine, and the *I-169* project became a reality.

The crew of six Japanese commercial divers was a mild surprise to the divers from Truk. Master Diver Takashi Takayashiki, with a dozen years of actual commercial diving behind him, was only thirty years old. The oldest of the divers, "Taka" supervised a talented team of youngsters ranging downward in age to nineteen. They were a knowledgeable crew, and our own divers felt an immediate professional kinship.

Paulus Ykelap, from Fefan, was the only hold-over from the *Sankisan* project crew. In preparation for the *I-169* project, he had helped give advanced training in emergency ascents, deep diving, and decompression schedules to the three other divers from the Marine Resources Division. Adolip Lebbys came from three years of varied experience on the starfish control teams. Eager to be involved, he brought an infectious humor and a courageous, solid diving capability. Hiroshi Inengau, of Dublon, had been among the first Trust Territory divers to be formally certified for basic scuba work and, while short on experience when compared to Paulus or Adolip, he was an outstanding student of diving theory and a relaxed, competent diver. These three were joined by Angken Kapura, known as a tough and dependable marine conservation officer. Like Hiroshi, Angken had received recent certification and had proved himself an able student. In addition, he was to act as our interpreter utilizing his fluent Japanese to facilitate dive support operations.

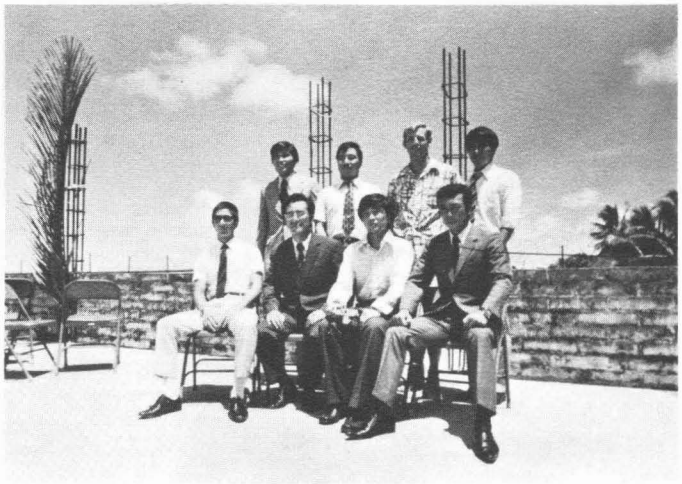


A large air compressor goes aboard the LCU.

Two bamboo pole floats alongside the LCU mark the hatchways of the submarine. Fefan island forms the backdrop.

The sensation of diving to depth is difficult to communicate. The *I-169* lay east to west tilted 15° to her starboard side in 130 feet of water. One hundred and thirty feet is a magic number in diving. It is a critical depth where time and air duration grow short and where nitrogen narcosis, a kind of "rapture of the deep," sets in. The diving profiles of the *I-169* project called for an average of thirty minutes bottom time for each of four divers per day. At such depths, our divers carried double sets of tanks holding 142.4 cubic feet of air compressed to a pressure of 2,250 pounds per square inch. On a routine profile dive of thirty minutes, our divers had to spend a minimum of fourteen minutes decompressing at exactly ten feet on a shot line. When they exceeded the depth or time limits, they had to undergo as much as sixty-one minutes of decompression at depths of thirty, twenty, and ten feet. Our maximum exposure was made on a sunny day by Hiroshi who spent a total of eighty-seven minutes under the bright waters of the lagoon. All of this was done without exposure suits and some of the coldest Trukese who ever shivered came out of the depths from the *I-169*.

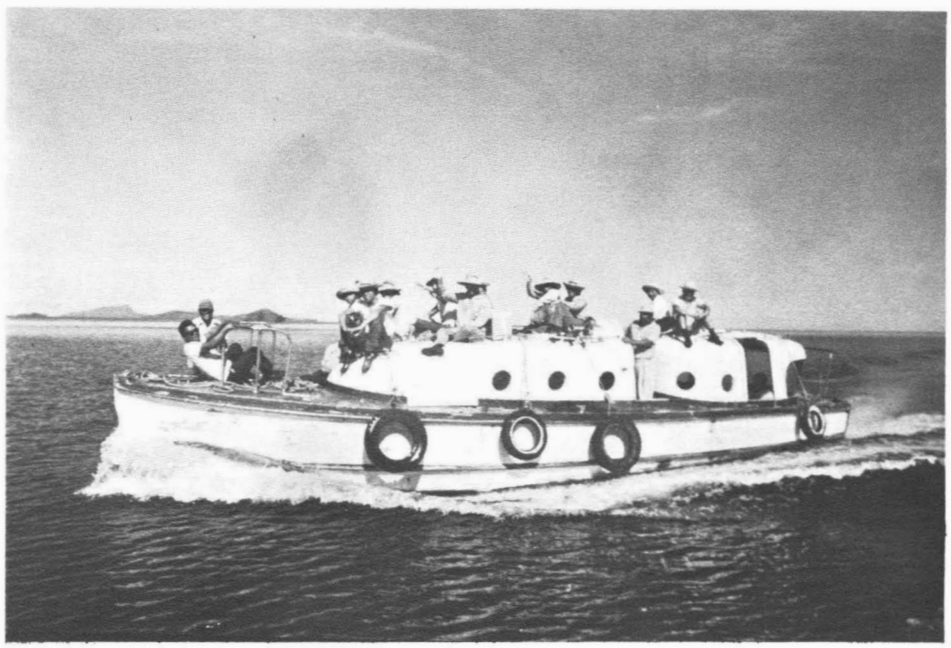
For twenty-two days—September first to twenty-second—four decompression dives a day were made on the submarine. Overhead, a large compressor roared as it pumped air down a two inch high-pressure hose to the nozzel of an eight inch flexible pipe. There it was released and allowed to roar with expanding force back to the surface dragging the silt and debris from the submarine with it. At the surface, the detritus was run through a collecting screen and the remaining debris was sorted out for artifacts and human remains. There was a constant circle of off-duty divers and crewmen standing around the screen, interested in the surprises the airlift might have for them next.



Above, Hirohide Fukada and the six young Japanese divers who worked the I-169, *pictured with the author atop the Bay View Inn, Truk. Below, Master Diver Jun Kinoshita looks over the after superstructure of the submarine during a pre-project survey.*

Even though I had had a considerable exposure to archeological diggings, I was awed by the story of the *Shinohara* as it unfolded scrap by scrap before our eyes. Returning divers unfailingly brought human bones and personal items to the surface with them, and the airlift continued to spew forth the fragments of lives that had ceased mid-stride twenty-nine years before. Crude, hurried attempts had been made to rescue the trapped crew and, upon failing, to rupture the submarine and regain the bodies. Later, charges were placed alongside the forward torpedo room and detonated, probably to explode any live ordnance that might have been aboard. From just aft of where the conning tower once stood, the submarine is still whole. Even there, however, she was terribly shaken by the blasts, and her interior passageways and control rooms are a maze of ruptured pipes and shattered gear. All of this had to be sorted through by divers entering one of the two remaining hatches and working the heavy airlift hose back into the confused interior inch by inch.

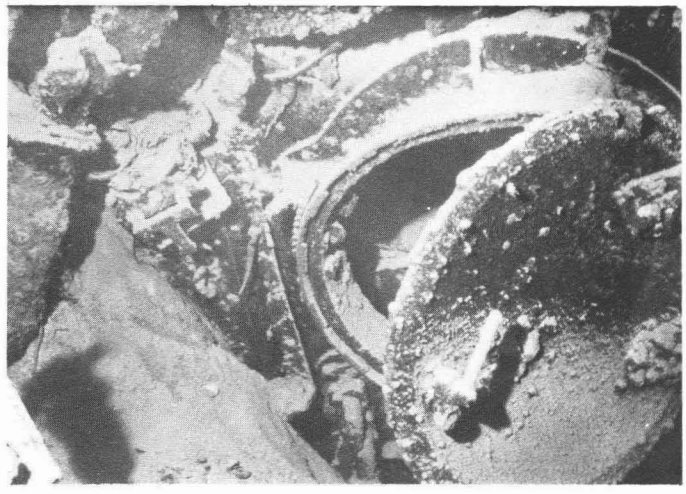
As one dive weaves into another, time is measured by finds and incidents rather than days or weeks. Time on the *I-169* began when two skulls and a number of long bones were brought to the surface and formally sanctified and blessed with rice wine. Another dive, and then another, until a new point in time when a young Japanese diver was trapped by a large pipe falling across the opening of a small niche he was searching. Alone, and with deliberate thought and care, he worked his way backwards out of his dilemma, stopping to secure the pipe to prevent further problems. One most historical event marked the passage of time for us when the Trukese divers saw their first live television. It was underwater television used as a tool by the Fukada Salvage divers as they video-taped their efforts. Angken Kapura saw himself as a stellar performer on the very first television he had ever seen. The next day, a regulator malfunctioned and a diver had to leave his partner who had just wormed his way into the submarine, and make a free ascent to the surface. He was not frightened, only perturbed that he had had to abandon his buddy without letting him know. One tends to remember those times of quiet professionalism. Another step in time was marked by the recovery of the ship's bell, and another by a carved wooden plaque bearing the name and signature of the vessel. That last had been a point which removed all doubt about what we were dealing with. Finally, for all of us, a name, a second class petty officer, his name and address in the Kobe Prefecture written on the end of a fragment of wooden chest in which sailors of that day kept their clothes and personal things. And since the day that a silver-banded bamboo flute surfaced in the hands of an excited diver, I have been surprised in quiet hours by the image of the long-silent instrument and the remembered shock of hearing it played again on the deck of the LCU. It became the whole piece, the theme, the symbol of everything we wanted to achieve. The flute and its musical score were the only life to survive the fate of the *Shinohara.* Now we had it all: our involvement, the life of the flute, a bell, a real personality to trace, the positive proof that the hulk was *Shinohara.* No archaeologist could ask for more.



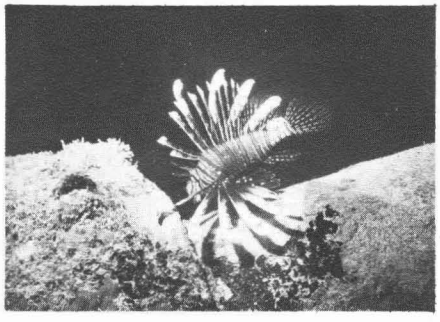
The Truk DistAd Boat became a familiar feature of the Moen-to-project site run. Here, the crew shuttles back to work from the district center. For twenty-two consecutive days the divers worked from the open ramp of the LCU to complete their mission.

Appreciate if you can what it feels like to enter such a place—to squeeze a set of double tanks through a small hatch and to work your way in and around a chaotic mass of machinery for fifty feet or more. Submarines are crowded places, at best, and in the *Shinohara* bulkheads were crumpled, catwalks buckled, and hatches frozen half ajar. Light is from a hand-held lantern, and you are lucky if you are the first man in; only then can you see clearly to pick your way through. The man behind must follow your silhouette and the glow of your lantern through kicked-up silt. Ten minutes later you see light coming through the after hatch. When you get there, a fact you are already aware of hits home: the airlift hose blocks that exit and you have the whole silty traverse to make again before you break out into clean blue water. Nothing goes wrong; it is not expected to. The air sings in through the regulator softly and easily as it should, and your light dims only slightly toward the end. A skull is removed forceably from the rust atop a main engine and your Japanese companion tucks it under his arm and swims on like the headless horseman. Thirty minutes of your life have passed. Thirty minutes to be repeated twice tomorrow and every day thereafter until a far-away public is emotionally appeased and your professional pride is met halfway. Not a big thing, but an intensive one which will make you different from most men and more akin to the ones you labor with.

An underwater TV cameraman enters the hatch to televise salvage activities from the inside of the Shinohara *to the surface.*



Above, a half-ajar hatchway between the main engine room and another small compartment inside the sub. Such openings had to be negotiated by divers wearing bulky double tanks and carrying hand lights to show the way. Below, some of the remains of 22 separately identified individuals brought up from the Shinohara.



A venemous Lion Fish became a regular acquaintance of the divers; below, a Japanese diver and his Micronesian counterpart work on the forward hatch at 120 feet.

At left, two Japanese movie stars of the 1940's with a friendly smile behind the oilcloth cover of a small purse recovered from the depths; below left, rice wine and incense atop an altar during consecration ceremonies as relatives and friends of the crew of the I-169 *make offerings to the memory of the dead. Below, the silver-banded bamboo flute which rose like the Phoenix from the silt of the* Shinohara *and was made to play once more in the sunshine thirty years later.*

Everything about the *I-169* project must be considered a success and a triumph for all concerned. The governments of the Trust Territory and of Truk District protected their soverign prerogatives and controlled the salvage operations in every respect. District Administrator Sablan negotiated capably and Trust Territory officials acted compassionately. The Government of Japan achieved its stated objectives and demonstrated a becoming cooperativeness. American and Japanese film companies worked closely together to record each step and event. To their credit, they managed to avoid undue interference with the operation, and the divers, in turn, were patient and understanding of the photographer's needs. Many times, working teams of three divers found themselves at the vortex of a regular blizzard of lights and cameramen as they worked on, undistracted.

The Japanese and Micronesian crews moved as one body of concerned professionals with a job to do. Nothing at any time changed that, and compassion and understanding were generated to an extent that will be a force in the lives of every man there. All these things were so, but in the final analysis, when all the bones were cremated and all the artifacts enshrined, it was the day of the Micronesian diver.

The Japanese *haiku* does an admirable job of catching instant impressions and frozen moments. When a *haiku* happens, it is virtually impossible to define what was said, but if you are lucky, an honest impression of a segment of time remains with you always.

The snows of Fuji
Deepen as silt falls before
Waiting hollow eyes.

A bamboo flute sings
Through a silver circling band
In eternal sleep.

So was reborn the *Shinohara.*

In August 1783, the *Antelope,* an East India Company packet, was shipwrecked in the Westernmost area of the present Trust Territory along the reef between Koror and Peleliu in Palau. The Captain and crew took refuge on the island of Aulong where, with the help of Palauans, a boat was constructed with which to sail to Macao. With the Englishmen went Lee Boo, a son of the Ibedul or high chief of southern Palau. In an earlier article *(Micronesian Reporter,* Volume X, No. 5, September-October 1962), Dan Peacock wrote about the fate of Lee Boo. Here is more history and the sequel to these events which do honor to Palau and to two outstanding Palauans.

By Footnote to Rupack Street, London, England

by Daniel J. Peacock

How does history honor Micronesian leaders of the past? Are their portraits painted by skilled artists? Are their words recorded and repeated; their accouterments collected and displayed? Are monuments erected, streets named in their honor? More importantly, are their strong traits of character held up as models to school children?

In a few instances, some of these things have been done. More frequently, perhaps, a man of great merit has become legendary in Micronesia as has often happened elsewhere in the world.

But at least one Micronesian, and more accurately, two—a man and his son—have been honored in all of these ways. Ironically, however, not in Micronesia, but in far off London, England.

In London, a Palauan chief is remembered and honored for the statesmanlike qualities of leadership he displayed in prescribing humane treatment to the Captain and crew of the *Antelope.* A street, "Rupack Street", is there in memory of Abba Thule, the Ibedul of his day.

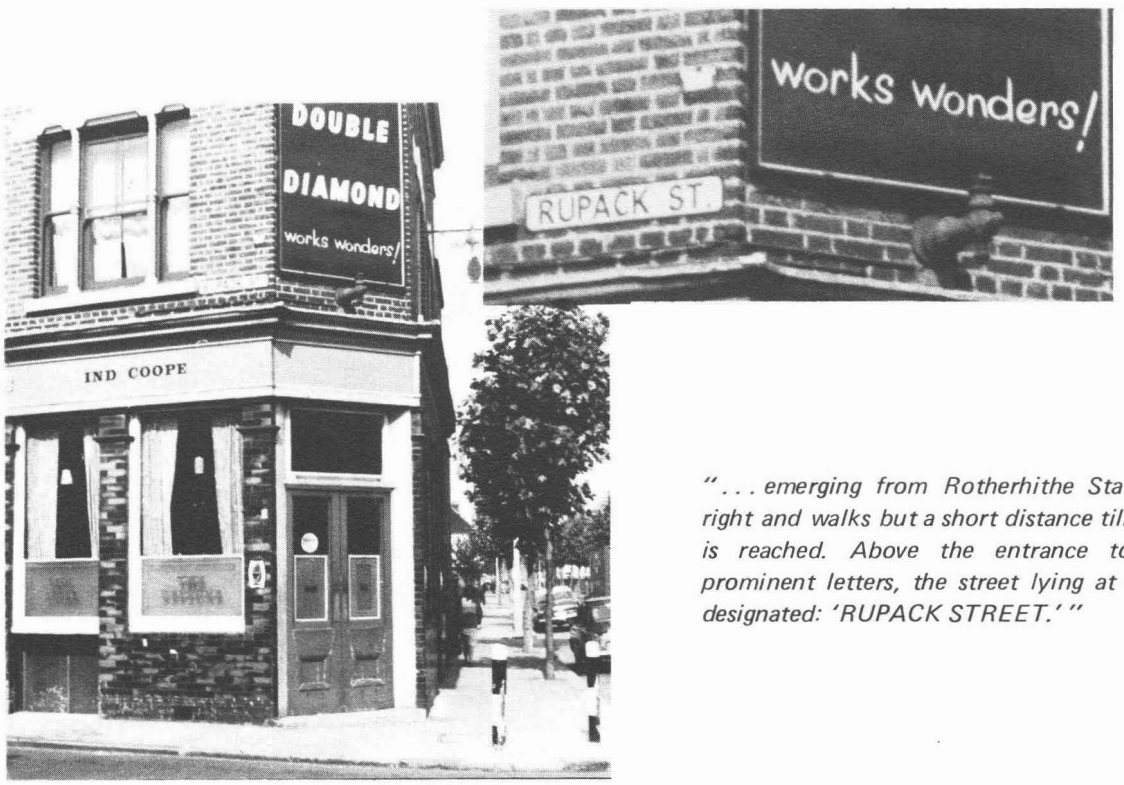
But it was a son of Abba Thulle who traveled to London and ensured for all time that the memory of Palau would not be forgotten. "Prince" Lee Boo, as the English called him, left his splendid isolation in Palau and accompanied Captain Wilson to England. The Captain, in turn, yielded to the wishes of a crew member who asked to be left behind in Palau.

This first in cultural exchange for Palau so intrigued the late great English author E.M. Forster that he wrote an essay entitled "A Letter to Madan Blanchard," Blanchard being the man who remained in Palau. In this "letter" Forster challenges Blanchard to speak up and account for his conduct. Had he behaved himself as would befit an Englishman? Had he dressed properly? Had he observed the Sabbath? Lee Boo, Forster points out, did all of these things while staying with the Wilsons in London. In other words, he had adjusted himself to the pleasure of his hosts. Had Blanchard done as well?

In a footnote to his essay, Forster points out to the unsuspecting reader that his questions to Blanchard were necessarily rhetorical in that Blanchard had been dead for many years. He spares his predominantly English public the knowledge that Blanchard had not lived out his years in peace while in Palau but had brought about his own early demise through willful participation in Machiavellian schemes and village rivalries. He had not behaved himself. He proved the wrong man for island life. He did not enjoy it, much less adapt to it; he expected island life to adjust to him.

In another footnote, Forster says: ". . .see furthermore, Rupack Street, Rotherhithe, London, S.E..." See Rupack Street, indeed, provided one has the opportunity to be in that southeast section of London known as Rotherhithe. Given that opportunity—and several Micronesians including especially those in U.S. military service have had it—Rotherhithe can be reached by subway or "underground" as Londoners describe their marvelous system of tubes and tunnels. It is the first stop after the train passes under the Thames River going southeast. Emerging from Rotherhithe Station, one turns right and walks but a short distance till the corner pub is reached. Above the entrance to this pub, in prominent letters, the street lying at a right angle is designated: "RUPACK STREET." Nothing of the name of this street is to be learned in the pub, incidentally, for owners and patrons alike are, predictably, concerned with their own modern-day province and with serving the sailors and stevedores whose world, unlike earlier days, is limited primarily to the North Atlantic.

In order to establish with certainty that "Rupack Street" does indeed honor Ibedul, official records can be seen and confirm that fact. But it is a fact that should not be stated so simply. Full investigation reveals that the street owes its name to four men, all great in their time. They include, in addition to the Palauan chief, a ship captain, an engineer, and a clergyman. The chief, as stated, was Abba Thulle, who figures most prominently of all *rubaks* in Keate's book concerning the *Antelope* shipwreck. (The same book features an expertly executed portrait of "Abba Thulle, the Rupack of Pelew.") The ship captain was Henry Wilson, master of the *Antelope*. The engineer was Sir Mark Brunnel, a great engineer in his own right, and father of one of the greatest, Isambard Kingdom Brunnel. It was Sir Mark who designed and supervised the construction of the first tunnel under the Thames (and the first underwater tunnel anywhere). While engaged in the project, Brunnel and his son attended worship services at St. Mary's Rothehithe where, in the churchyard, Lee Boo's tomb is now and was then in Brunnel's time.



". . . emerging from Rotherhithe Station, one turns right and walks but a short distance till the corner pub is reached. Above the entrance to this pub, in prominent letters, the street lying at a right angle is designated: 'RUPACK STREET.'"

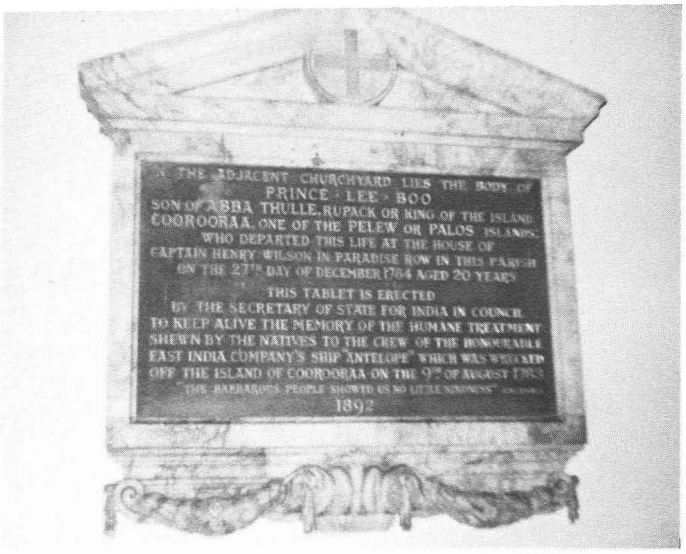
Abba Thulle, the Ibedul of Palau

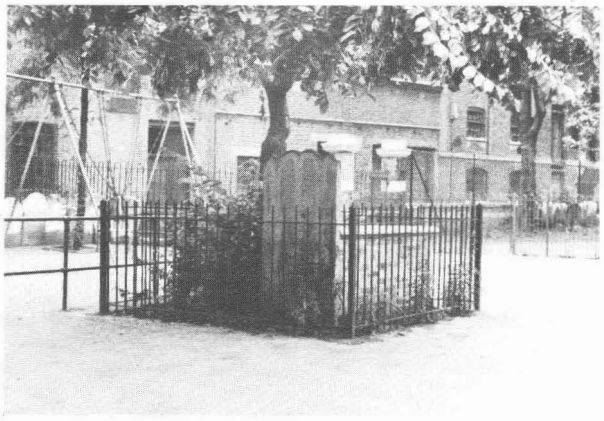
It was because of the work of the Brunnels and their feats of engineering that Rupack Street came to be. The tunnel work they brought about cut off the street that previously led to St. Mary's Rotherhithe, making it two streets instead of one. The one original name, Neptune Street, would not suffice for what was now two streets. Between the time of Neptune Street's bisection and the decision to do something about names, a leading Vicar of St. Mary's, the Reverend Edward Josselyn Beck, painstakingly prepared and published a book on the history of his church and parish. He retold the story of Lee Boo, "son of the Rupack of south Palau or Pelew." Local authorities, fresh from a reading of Reverend Beck's book, decided that the two halves of Neptune Street should be renamed "Rupack" and "Pelew" respectively. For reasons that are not clear (but probably because of provincialism among those who did not want to give up the name of Neptune), "Pelew" was never used. "Rupack Street," however, became the legally designated name of that part of the former Neptune Street closest to St. Mary's. It is so recorded and it so exists. In a relatively isolated section of London and short as a footnote, it is no less important if you are a Palauan, or a Micronesian, or a fellow traveler.

Although most people who visit London know nothing of what is written here, more of them include a trip to Rotherhithe than might be supposed. Many are drawn there by the name of a ship that is almost sacred in American history: the *Mayflower.* But it is a kind of a pilgrimage to a pub, for the "Mayflower" in London is a pub. It takes its name from assorted facts and lore relating to that historical ship's origins, its final disposition and, especially, to the fact that certain of its crew were Rotherhithe men. The Captain himself, it is said, lies buried across the street from the pub in Rotherhithe Churchyard, but no one can find the spot. Lee Boo lies there too and is easily found. His tomb is not more than 50 paces from the entrance to St. Mary's. To the right is the traditional burial ground with tombs, grave stones, and a great deal of history. To the left of the entrance, Lee Boo's tomb stands alone, surrounded by a fence of its own and sheltered by a single weeping elm. But this is not a sad place. Children play here every day in the playground which surrounds Lee Boo's tomb.

Yet Rotherhithe is part of a great port city that has not always been hospitable to children. It is the sort of a place where "mudlarks" lived—the boys who searched in mud at low tide for anything of value dropped by accident or design from ships tied or anchored everywhere there. In those days, before the advent of London's great system of canals and docks,

Lee Boo, the Black Prince





". . . Lee Boo's tomb stands alone, surrounded by a fence of its own and sheltered by a single weeping elm."

the Thames river at Rotherhithe was known as the "pool"–the harbor where hundreds of sailing ships lay at anchor. The chance to sail away from crowded streets was many a boy's dream, a dream which too often came true only to end in a nightmare at sea or death on unfriendly shores. It is understandable, then, that a people who aided and befriended a shipwrecked crew consisting, especially, of a captain, his son and brother who lived in Rotherhithe would not be forgotten by the good people who worshipped with the captain and his family at St. Mary's Rotherhithe.

It was Captain Wilson who brought Lee Boo to London. And it was the Wilsons who took Lee Boo into their home, enrolled him in their school, and buried him in their family plot. (He is buried with the members of the Wilson family whose names appear at the side of the tomb; Lee Boo's famous epitaph appears across the top of the tomb: "Stop reader stop! let nature claim a tear–A prince of mine, Lee Boo, lies buried here.")

A victim of smallpox, Lee Boo's death at the age of 18, and only five months after having arrived in London, saddened many a heart. But the courage with which he faced death and the amiable intelligence he displayed in life became a model of character held up to English youth. The story or "history" of his voyage to London and his stay there was published in at least 20 editions and was recommended and sometimes required reading in English schools for many years. No less a giant of English literature than Samuel Taylor Coleridge was moved by the story and wept at the tomb of Prince Lee Boo. Although that was a long time ago, such things deserve to be remembered. The English have remembered. In addition to a street named Rupack and a cherished tomb for Lee Boo, a plaque inside St. Mary's admonishes the congregation not to forget the people of Palau who helped the men of Rotherhithe. That memorial plaque was placed in the church over a hundred years after the death of Lee Boo.

In Palau, although the Captain and crew of the *Antelope* left a plaque on "their" island of Aulong, it is long since gone, and today there is nothing to commemorate this first recorded visit of English-speaking people to Palau. What is more surprising, there are no monuments in Palau to memorialize the life, the adventures, the admirable comportment of their first student traveler abroad, Lee Boo.

It was some seven years after Lee Boo's death that the English finally got the word back to Palau where, it is reported, Abba Thulle received the news stoically and took comfort in the fact that his son was remembered. Little did he know that he too would be remembered and honored in far off London.

Certainly, Lee Boo and his father are even more warmly remembered in the hearts of their own countrymen. But was Abba Thulle a prophet without honor in his own country? Was his consent and possibly his encouragement given to Lee Boo's voyage no more than a whim of permisiveness? Or did Abba Thulle foresee the day when Palauans would travel the world as so many of them have? In any case, Lee Boo and Abba Thulle are names to be honored. They would do justice to the finest street, avenue or plaza in Palau. In this way they would be made known to even the casual visitor. Consideration should be given to Captain Henry Wilson, a name worthy of honor and a name with which many visitors can feel a kind of kinship. No man is a stranger who, appreciating local history, can find some common bond, some slight, even spiritual link. The human spirit knows no boundaries. Where there is commerce of the spirit, visitors will feel welcome.

Beck, Edward Josselyn. *MEMORIALS TO SERVE FOR A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF ST. MARY, ROTHERHITHE*. . . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1907.

Following Beck's name on the title page of his book, his position is stated as "Rector of Rotherhithe and Honorary Canon of Southwark; late Fellow and Dean of Clare Collge, Cambridge." Although well qualified to write a history of his parish, the Reverend Beck must have had a difficult task in knowing what to leave out, for London is literally encrusted with historical lore.

Rotherhithe hugs very close to the Thames just across the river from the Tower of London. Royalty and wealth resided to the north; sailors and dockworkers to the south. Beck mentions that Rotherhithe provided more than an ample number of pubs. But he finds much in which to take pride, and prominent among his church's achievements he places the story of Lee Boo. This prominence, then, and the poignancy of the story itself, led to the naming of "Rupack Street."

Forster, E.M. *TWO CHEERS FOR DEMOCRACY*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, (1951).

Forster's "A Letter to Madan Blanchard" begins on page 309 as the first of several essays in a group entitled "Places." These are places such as India and South Africa which Forster had visited, but as he explains in his Prefatory Note, ". . .the Pelew Islands. . . I have only visited vicariously. . ." The use of a "letter" is, of course, a literary device. Forster was undoubtedly impressed by the story of Lee Boo, but his "letter" is intended for his fellow Englishmen who, at the time he wrote, were still in control of much of the world. In this context Forster is saying to his fellow-men at home and abroad: behave yourselves, exemplify the best in our traditions; and until you do, democracy does not deserve its full measure of three cheers, but only two.

(It was Ed Quackenbush, a former Trust Territory linquist, who first "found" the "letter", thanks to a thoughtful librarian who had entered a subject card under "Palau" in the University of Michigan's card catalog.)

Hockin, John Pearce. *A SUPPLEMENT TO THE ACCOUNT OF THE PELEW ISLANDS*. . . London, 1803.

In this brief and rare supplement, the Reverend Hockin of Exeter College, Oxford, tells of the East India Company's sad and somewhat belated mission to Palau wherein her ships the *Panther* and the *Endeavour* under the command of Captain McCluer were sent from India to inform Abba Thulle of the death of his son, Lee Boo. It was this mission that learned of the fate of Madan Blanchard for whom Palauans had lost respect although they retained a high regard for Captain Wilson and struck up such a friendship with McCluer that he, too, decided to live for a time in Palau. But that is another story.

Keate, George. *AN ACCOUNT OF THE PELEW ISLANDS. . . COMPOSED FROM THE JOURNALS AND COMMUNICATIONS OF CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, AND SOME OF HIS OFFICERS, WHO, IN AUGUST 1783, WERE THERE SHIPWRECKED IN THE ANTELOPE, A PACKET BELONGING TO THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY*. London, 1788.

Most of the references to the *Antelope,* Captain Wilson, Abba Thulle, Lee Boo, Madan Blanchard, "Englishman's Island," etc., are taken from Keate.

Captain Wilson is often given credit equal to that of Keate for having produced this Account. One can hope that this is indeed the case for Wilson was highly respected by employee and employer alike and his veracity need not be challenged. Keate, because he must have had literary ambitions, might otherwise be considered slightly suspect in that he might yield to the temptation to embellish truth with fiction. Keate was far better known in London than was Wilson, and it was Keate who had the time and the know-how to have the Account published. Were it not for Keate, the full and nearly complete story of the shipwreck and its aftermath might never have been recorded. Although this interesting and well illustrated book was a publishing success, it has not been reprinted in recent times and is, therefore, difficult to obtain. Copies can be seen, however, at the Congress of Micronesia Library, the Palau Museum, and the Education Department Library at Trust Territory Headquarters, Saipan.

THE HISTORY OF PRINCE LEE BOO, A NATIVE OF THE PELEW ISLANDS. Twentieth Edition, London, 1850.

The title page from which this bibliographic note is taken was copied at the British Museum in London as evidence that this little book ran to at least 20 editions, not to mention those several editions that were printed and probably pirated outside of London. No two of these editions are exactly alike. Several have their own "original" illustrations from the pen of an artist who was presumably employed to illustrate by use of his imagination. None of these "histories" makes a clear statement of authorship, but most of them are word for word, rephrasings, or abstracts of the original account of Lee Boo's departure from Palau, his voyage to London, his brief life in London, and his death, as told by Keate. It was normally published in the manner of a small "chapbook" and it was recommended, if not required, reading for many English school boys in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Metropolitan Borough of Bermondsey. *MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL,* 1912-1913.

Dated 17 September 1912, and on page 317 of these proceedings, one finds the following entry:

"Neptune Street - suggested re-naming. . . Letter from the London County Council, dated July 30th, 1912, stating their attention has been drawn to the division of Neptune Street into two separate and distinct streets by the intervention of the Rotherhithe Tunnel Approach, and suggesting that the northern portion be renamed Pelew Street and the southern portion Rupack Street. The suggested names refer to the association of Rotherhithe with Abba Thulle, Rupack or King of one of the Pelew Islands. (See Beck's History of Rotherhithe, chap. xvi)"

We recommend that the London County Council be asked to retain the name "Neptune" for one of the streets and to re-name the other Rupack." (Adopted.)

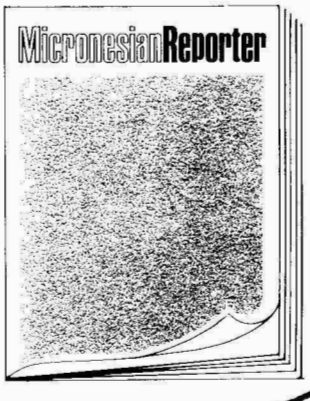
Smith, Bernard. *EUROPEAN VISION AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC 1768-1850, A STUDY IN THE HISTORY OF ART AND IDEAS.* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1960.

The information concerning Coleridge and the "many who in their youth had wept like Coleridge over the tomb of Prince Lee Boo. . ." is taken from this source. Smith's book cannot be too highly recommended to those seriously interested in the general theme of this article and to those interested in Pacific lore in general. Smith describes the artists and the work of the artists who visited the Pacific in the period treated. One of these was Devis who made the sketch of Abba Thulle. Unfortunately, the same artist did not sketch Lee Boo or, if he did, such a work is unknown. The one known sketch of Lee Boo was done by Keate's daughter, from memory, after Lee Boo's untimely death. Other sketches of Lee Boo as found in his "history" are presumably the work of artists better acquainted with Keate's book than with Lee Boo himself.

in the next quarter

ESG—— That newest combination of letters promises to become as familiar as MOC, CAA, CCM and AG in the TT, as the Education for Self-Government program proliferates. The winning essay in a contest involving several hundreds of young people in Micronesia in the ESG effort will be published next quarter.

Counting Micronesia's Peoples—— Alan Kay, Statistician and Demographer, is one of those people who is turned on by numbers. Next quarter, he looks beyond the simple population totals compiled in the 1973 Census to reveal some of the stories those numbers tell about Micronesia.



CRIME DOESN'T PAY ...NEITHER DOES FARMING...

by Bermin Weilbacher

During a recent Congress of Micronesia committee hearing on Saipan regarding the copra industry, one of the main topics of discussion was a response to the question: "What is the attitude of the people towards copra making?"

Although the response might be more convincing coming from a qualified sociologist, the writer responded that, "Micronesian people will continue to make copra. They will make more when the price is good. But if the price drops below normal, say, $100 per ton, they will continue to make copra anyway... they have no other alternatives for an income." And, in fact, since December 1973, when the price of copra hit an all-time high of $182 per ton, the copra industry began another spell of busy activity.

Let's see what farming in Micronesia has been like during the past ten years. First, farming has apparently not been fully accepted as a way of life in Micronesia. Gardening or backyard planting for family sustenance, maybe. And yet Micronesia is frequently referred to as basically agriculture oriented. Could it be, then, that the land is held only to fall back on when other income earning opportunities do not exist? If it is, Micronesia is in trouble.

Today, the farmer has to be one of the luckiest persons in Micronesia--he has some 300 persons in the executive branch of the government looking after his interests, and perhaps all 33 lawmakers in the Congress of Micronesia doing the same thing from a different angle.

Yet, this has not attracted any significant migration from the district centers to develop the land suitable for farming; in fact, the reverse has been the case, as can be seen quite clearly from census figures elsewhere in this issue.

Perhaps another view of the life of a farmer might offer a brighter attitude towards farming; that's the intent of this series.

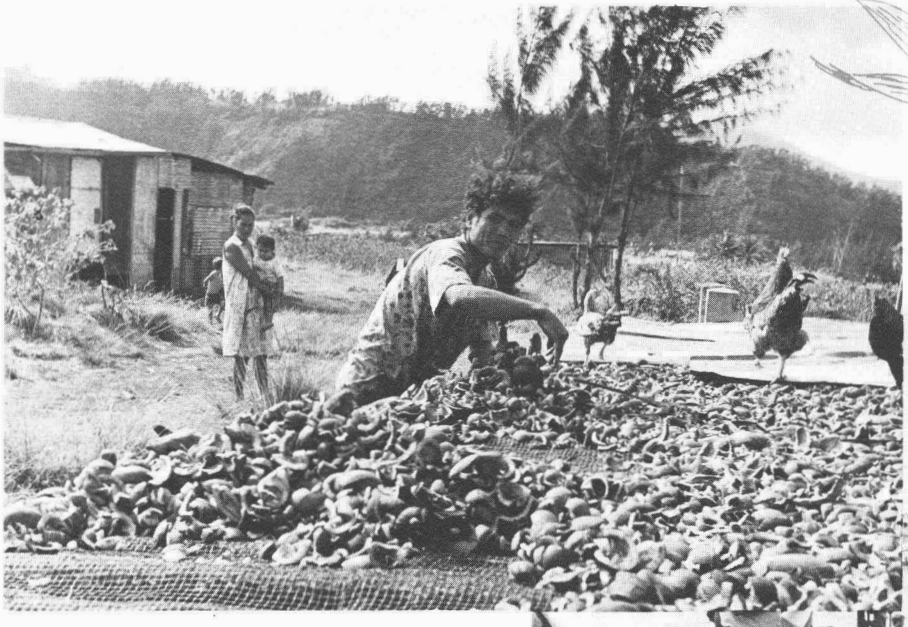
Commercial farming entails a rigid schedule which must include attention to the seasons, time of the day, types of seeds, soil, times to fertilize, spray, etc. The particular farm tasks may not be too physically difficult, but the maintenance of its routine schedules is.

Vegetable farming, for instance, requires land clearing, tilling, fertilizing or composting. Then seeds must be hand planted in nurseries to be transplanted at the right time. Then spraying must be done every 10 to 15 days and perhaps 7 to 10 days before harvest. All these labors and costs involved are spent without knowing if a rainstorm, flood or typhoon is going to hit. Great patience is required and so only the mature person is suited. By and large, the farmers of Micronesia today are the aged, partially literate, physically inferior and those who resist change.

Take copra making as another example. It takes approximately 300 coconuts to make a 100 pound bag of finished copra. The nuts must be gathered into piles, then individually husked, split by hand and knife, the kernel (meat) spread out and sun-dried under a home-made copra drier, bagged and transported (often on the shoulder) to a central point. All this for 3 to 4 cents a pound! Is it worth it? Is it worth it when the fellow next door, by driving a car or signing documents, can earn ten times more in that given time? Yet the copra maker has little other choice—at least out in the outer islands—and remember nearly half the population of the Trust Territory resides in the outer islands.

The difficult tasks and schedules described here, though, do not outweigh the fact that farmers (vegetable growers and copra makers as well) are their own bosses. They may work 8 hours a day, seven days a week or one hour a day, 3 days a week. They can go fishing at their own leisure or travel when they want to if they can afford it—and many can and do. They have no need to change clothes every morning or check in and out at the time clock four times a day, 5 days a week. In other words, they are fully independent to make their own decisions—when or when not to work, how much to spend on the farm or on other necessities.

Independence at a profit. Is farming then such a sub-standard mode of making a living? We say it *does* pay; crime doesn't.



Chickens scurry over drying copra in the Northern Marianas; the copra agent weighs and purchases Micronesia's largest commodity export on the black sand beach at Pagan Island. The field trip ship visits here once every three months.

DISTRICT DIGEST

a quarterly review of news and events from the six districts

Headquarters U.S. Congressman Phillip Burton headed a delegation from the Interior Subcommittee on Territorial Affairs which he chairs as they visited Headquarters and the Marianas Districts. Congressmen Thomas Foley and William Ketchum and Delegates to Congress Ron DeLugo of the Virgin Islands and Antonio Won Pat from Guam were also in the group. It was the first official visit of members of the Subcommittee to the Trust Territory since 1968... Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morton announced that the restrictions on foreign investment in the Trust Territory will be lifted effective April 1. That announcement was included in a statement issued simultaneously in all district centers by radio broadcast (and on television on Saipan) and by special showings of films of the Secretary at public gatherings... The Congress of Micronesia convened the Second Regular Session of the Fifth Congress on Saipan. A review of the session appears elsewhere in this issue... High Commissioner Johnston declared Education for Self-Government Week in January to officially inaugurate the ESG program which had already been in the planning stages for several weeks before that. Bumper stickers, posters, a series of radio programs and several other approaches to the political education program are being used... Last year it was announced that Trust Territory rates at military hospitals where referral patients are sent were being tripled from $42 per day to $126 per day. During the quarter the Department of Defense rolled those rates back somewhat—to $66 per day—through June 30, 1975. Meanwhile, construction is to start soon on the TT's own referral hospital at Ponape... Word was received on Saipan that former Secretary of the Interior Fred Seaton had died. Seaton was the first Interior Secretary to come to Micronesia, visiting all districts in 1957 and in 1959. The latter visit included attendance at the dedication for PICS, then the only public high school in the Territory... The Territory is under study again, this time by people at the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, a privately funded affiliate of the huge Carnegie Foundation. The Carnegie team is studying U.S. foreign policy as it relates to Micronesia with a report coming sometime this summer.

Marianas The Marianas District was host district for the semi-annual conference of District Administrators... Everyone was talking about political education, or as it is now known, Education for Self-Government. Shortly after the establishment of the Headquarters Territory-wide Task Force on ESG, the Marianas formed a counterpart committee. Meanwhile, following the third round of status talks between the Marianas Political Status Commission and the U.S. Delegation, the Marianas Commission took to the road to hold hearings and question and answer sessions in the various villages of Saipan and on Tinian and Rota... Official visitors to the Marianas included members of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Territorial Affairs, headed by Chairman Burton... There was a lot of news from the schools this quarter. A Language Skills Center opened at San Antonio School with 66 students in the program designed to help students in reading comprehension. Rota High School students sponsored a "Chamorro Night," complete with island foods and songs. And a researcher from the University of Hawaii East West Center Culture Learning Center came to Saipan to observe the bilingual classes in session at San Vicente Elementary School... Saipan became the first island in the Trust Territory to implement a program of gasoline distribution designed to cut down on panic buying and, suspected hoarding of gasoline and to put an end to the long lines of cars waiting at the island's eight service stations for gasoline. While fuel allocations for the whole TT were cut back in the last few months, Mobil Micronesia and District Officials assured everyone that there was plenty of gasoline for anyone who wanted it if everyone would be reasonable about conserving fuel. The system put into effect on February 1 requires everyone to have a gasoline card which allows one full tank of gasoline per week. Dealers punch the cards when purchases are made. The system worked—the lines disappeared and everyone seems to be more at ease, knowing that at least one full tank of gasoline is guaranteed once a week. But here on Saipan, and TT-wide, the price of gasoline has jumped from 30-some cents a gallon to more than 55 cents at the pump... Rota's DistAd Representative, Prudencio Manglona, was awarded a U.S. State Department Grant for travel in the U.S.

Truk U.S. Congressman Lloyd Meeds from the state of Washington paid a visit to Truk. He was escorted by Steve Sander, a staff member of the Office of Territorial Affairs at the Interior Department... The Congress of Micronesia House

Committee on Education and Social Matters also visited the District where they conducted several hearings... Police recruits from all six districts came to Truk for a training program under the guidance of the TT Public Safety Academy... ' Electronics Technician Season Poll received a cash incentive award for an idea that saved the government several thousand dollars... Truk's poultry industry has grown in the last several months, and one individual now has 1,300 birds which lay 60 to 70 dozen eggs a day... The fuel shortage struck Truk, as it did the rest of the Trust Territory, with the district's fuel conservation committee headed by Deputy DistAd Mitaro Danis... The Micronesian Maritime Center located at Dublon resumed operations after several months of inactivity. Ten young men from Truk have enrolled in the lastest program at MMC. When they graduate this year they will be fully-qualified able bodied seamen. Meanwhile, the Center's ship, the ***M/V Pugh,*** goes to drydock in March... A great loss to the medical profession in Truk, as well as to the whole Territory, came with the death of Dr. Harunaga Sonis. Dr. Sonis had been ill for some time.

Marshalls U.S. Congressman Lloyd Meeds visited the Marshalls along with the other eastern districts of the TT during the quarter. Congressman Meeds met with DistAd DeBrum and his staff, ***Nitijela*** Speaker Atlan Anien and several other members of the ***Nitijela*** and the District Board of Education. They filled the Congressman in on TT .shipping problems, capital improvement projects, and matters relating to education... Construction on the new two-story, 14-room classroom building at Marshall Islands High School is underway on the campus, though it's going somewhat slower than expected due to the lack of construction materials on the island. The contractor says he's arranging a trip to Fiji to obtain cement. Also, phase one of the Jaluit High School construction project is about 30 percent complete... The DistAd announced that because of additional construction at Bikini requested by the people who will return soon to their home islands at the former atomic test site, that return of the residents has been postponed until at least May of this year... Nauru's President, His Excellency Hammer DeRoburt, visited Majuro briefly on official business. Other visitors included a team from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and Congress of Micronesia Representatives John Heine and Felipe Atalig. The Congressmen were checking on the possibility that Majuro might be the site for a special session of the Congress of Micronesia later this year... The Marshall Islands Fishing Authority has been established with Australian Brian Moore as manager. Work on a small pier to aid the operations of the Majuro Fishermen's Cooperative is underway... The District was saddened by the sudden death of Dr. Tregar Ishoda, medical officer in charge of the health services program on Ebeye, who died on Guam. Dr. Ishoda was 48 years old.

Palau A Korean Contracting firm was chosen to build the Renrak bridge between Koror and Babelthuap at an estimated cost of $4.5-million. Some preliminary work has already begun on the project such as setting up rock crushers and the like... The Japanese fishing vessel ***Koto Maru*** was finally sent on its way after spending several weeks in Malakal harbor under arrest for illegal fishing in Territorial waters. The ship's owners were fined $18,000... David Williams of the Legislative Liaison Office in Palau was temporarily assigned to supervise the 1974 census program for the district. As a result of his good work, Palau was the first district to send in its results and Williams received a cash incentive award for the job well done... The Navy Officers Wives Club on Guam collected and sent to Palau about 1,000 Christmas gifts. With the help of the Palau Civic Action Team and the Education Department staff the gifts were distributed to youngsters at elementary schools on Babelthuap... The Congress of Micronesia Senate Committee on Education and Social Matters was in Palau for hearings, along with its counterpart committee from the House... In the midst of Palau's scheduled power rationing because of the fuel shortages two young men broke into the Palau Post Office and burglarized it... Delegate to Congress Antonio B. Won Pat of Guam visited the district on official business as a member of the House Interior Subcommittee on Territorial Affairs... Judge Pablo Ringang, Presiding Judge for the District Court and a member of the Judiciary since the beginning of the American Administration, died at the age of 62 after a lengthy illness. Judge Ringang had received the Attorney General's Annual Law Day Award for service to the Judiciary only last year.

Ponape Much of the District Legislature's time was taken up with the question of when the legislators would become full time lawmakers and how much money they would make in those positions. Bills were passed, vetoed, overridden, vetoed, repassed, and otherwise shuffled about with the final result that the effective date of the establishment of the full time legislature was postponed by a year—until January 1, 1975. The proposed salary for the legislators—$6,000 annually—was opposed by many people at public hearings... The Catholic church's Micronesian Seminar sponsored another series of meetings at the mission in Kolonia. The week-long seminar focused on education in Micronesia. Officials of the TT government and others participated, including Director of Education David Ramarui... The Ponape delegation to the Congress of Micronesia held meetings throughout Ponape prior to departure for Saipan to attend the Second Regular Session of the Fifth Congress. While travelling in the several municipalities, the delegation explained matters relating to the recent status negotiations, and at the same time

picked up information from their constituents about what they want... A sum of $12,000 has been made available to the Ponape Office of Tourism from the Manpower Development and Training Act to train people for tourism-related jobs. Both the district Tourism Commission and the Ponape Hotel Association feel the training of tour guides should receive the greatest priority at this time... The first Ponape Elementary School Fair included exhibitions of farm produce and handicraft items, track and field event competition, canoe races and traditional dances. There was a similar island-wide fair held on Kusaie... Kusaie got some good news one day when a fisherman, Joseph Tulena, was found alive and in relatively good condition after his fishing boat had drifted in the open sea for several weeks. Tulena, from Utwe village, was spotted by a Japanese fishing boat... And Kusaie also got the word that a team from the Communications Division is undertaking a study of the feasibility of extending radioteletype communications to the island by 1975... More than 600 people gathered at DistAd Falcam's residence for a big feast in honor of the five ***Nahnmwarkis*** of Ponape. The ***Nahnmwarkis*** had conferred the title of ***Luhk Pohnpei*** on the DistAd. The title is one of the highest titles in the lineage of titles in Ponape.

District correspondents:
Marianas, Manuel C. Sablan; Marshalls, Edinal Jorkan; Palau, David Ngirmidol; Ponape, Francis Simeon; Truk, Noha Ruben; Yap, Wilfred Gorongfel; Headquarters, Patrick Mangar.

Yap

Yap joined other districts during the quarter in initiating fuel conservation measures in light of the energy crisis. Government agencies and the private sector were requested to conserve power...Antonio B. Won Pat, Delegate to Congress from Guam, visited Yap on official business as a member of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs. He held meetings with government officials and local leaders...Two foreign fishing vessels were apprehended in the district and taken into custody for illegal fishing and violation of Trust Territory immigration laws. One of the vessels, from Taiwan, was caught inside Elato Atoll and was charged with illegal fishing there and at Lamotrek and Satawal. The ***Chin Chuin Feng*** was escorted to the district center by the ***M/V James Cook*** where her captain stood trial and was fined $3,000. The second boat was apprehended as she stood off the entrance to the harbor at Yap waiting to pick up fish from her long lines. The captain of the ***Sheiei Maru No. 8*** was brought ashore, while the nine tons of fish on board the vessel were sold at public auction. The ship's owners paid a fine of $10,000 and the ship was released...The U.S. Commerce Department, through the National Marine Fisheries Service in Honolulu, donated two motorized whaleboats to the district for use in the fisheries program now being run by Mike McCoy...Pauline Michalk received an incentive award for superior performance. She's a secretary in the Yap Public Works Office.

A Call for Entries

The Education for Self-Government Task Force announces an essay contest for young Micronesians. Prizes totaling $525.00 will be awarded for the best essays written on the general subject of Education for Self-Government.

WHO CAN ENTER

The contest is open to all Micronesian students of both public and private secondary schools in or outside the Trust Territory, as well as to non-students who are of high school age 14 through 19.

DEADLINES AND PRIZES

Entries must reach the District Administrator's office – through their school principal for students; direct for **non-students** – no later than Monday, April 15, 1974. Young Micronesians attending secondary school or living outside the Trust Territory must make their entries through their home district.

District judges will select the two best essays from each district for final judging at Headquarters, Saipan. Essays must reach the office of the Director of Public Affairs, Chairman of the ESG Task Force, no later than Wednesday, May 1, 1974. The best essays from each district will be awarded first prizes of $50 and second prizes of $25 by the Headquarters judges. The one essay the judges consider the best of all entries will be awarded an additional $75 as the Grand Prize. Announcement of the contest winners will be made Wednesday, May 15, 1974.

GUIDELINES

Essays must be 500 words or less; typewritten, if possible; if not, written clearly in ink on one side of the paper only. All essays must be written in English. However, prize winning essays will be translated into all district languages.

EDUCATION FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT
ESG Ballot Box
MICRONESIA

Entrants may choose their own topics, but they must bear directly on the matter of Education for Self-Government. For example, essay topics may include a discussion of future status choices, the economics of future status, and analysis of the present situation, why political education is necessary, etc.

All entries must be accompanied by an official entry form or a facsimile of it. It must be signed by both the entrant and by his school principal in the case of a student, or by a district official in the case of a non-student.

JUDGING

Points on which essays will be judged are, in their order of importance: 1) originality of thought, 2) clarity of expression and logical development of ideas, 3) knowledge of topic discussed, 4) extent and effectiveness of the use of reference material, 5) value of the essay content to the ESG effort, and 6) grammatical structure. Decision of the judges will be final.

All entries become the property of the Education for Self-Government Task Force for such use as it may direct. The Grand Prize winning essay will be printed in the Second Quarter issue of the *Micronesian Reporter,* which is published July 1.

The Washington Connection . . .

In this issue, Jon A. Anderson explores the Department of the Interior's Office of Territorial Affairs to explain what it does, how it works, who works there, and what the relationship is between Washington and the Trust Territory. The article begins on page 13.