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Micronesian Reporter

FOURTH QUARTER 1974

CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA: 1965-1975



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This Quarter's Worth

Ten years ago in 1965 thirty-three elected men from the six districts of Micronesia gathered on Saipan and launched a new political institution called the Congress of Micronesia. It was a time of joy for all Micronesians and an occasion for congratulations and well-wishing for future success. These first congressmen, some of whom still sit in the Congress, thought it was a unique and exhilarating experience, but they did not know that at some time during its first decade the Congress would be burned down by a smoldering fire, that the Congress would hold three special sessions in at least three different districts away from the provisional capitol on Saipan, that the output of its

legislative work would increase to 1,065 measures considered during the Fifth Congress. Today, in sober reflection, one tends to ask: How well did the Congress launch itself? What did it accomplish? Kaleb Udui, Legislative Counsel of the Congress of Micronesia, tackles these questions in this quarter's cover story on the Tenth Anniversary of the Congress of Micronesia.

Among the myriad legislation enacted by the Congress during the past decade was a measure to establish the administrative district of Kusaie in January 1977. "Kusaiens are unique people who want to protect their identity, integrity, culture and even their language," Kusaie Isamu Abraham writes as he offers a glimpse of the island's political aspirations in his first article for the Reporter.

Finally, we have added a new name to the Editorial Staff credits—that of Derson Ramon as Assistant Editor of the Reporter. Derson joined the Public Information Division, which prepares the magazine for publication, several months ago, and has contributed much in putting the Reporter together. —B.B.

Charles Sicard, Cooperative/Credit Union Adviser, who has worked in the economic development program in Micronesia for ten years, has written his third article for the Reporter. He has interest in the next generations of Micronesian children because he and his wife, *Remie*, a Trukese, have four children. Their marriage, according to Sicard, is the "oldest American/Trukese marriage."

Carlos Viti is a former Peace Corps Volunteer now working as a staff photographer for Pre-Vocational Programs in Ponape. Viti, a frequent contributor to the Reporter, is a well-known photographer whose work has appeared in the Reporter and in several Micronesian social studies books.

Ruben S. Dayrit, Ponape District Vocational Agriculture Specialist, came to Ponape in May 1966, as a rice agronomist and was employed by the Ponape Agriculture Department to do rice research on cultural trials, varietal tests, pesticide studies, herbicide tests, and fertilizer trials up until August 1972, when he became the District Vocational Agriculture Specialist, a job which made him responsible for the entire agriculture program in the school system in the district.

Virgil Savage is Dean of Students at the Micronesian Occupational Center in Palau. From his unique perspective within the trade school, he traces the historical background of the school and offers a glimpse on the school's future plans.

George T. Callison has been with the TT Government for over four years. From 1971 to 1973, he was the Chief of the Trust Territory Broadcast Division. He is now a Special Assistant to the Director of Public Affairs. Callison also serves as terminal manager for the TT PEACESAT ground station on Saipan, and his resonant voice is well-known to his colleagues at the University of Hawaii and the PEACESAT terminals in the South Pacific.

Who's Who

...in this issue of the Reporter

Kaleb Udui is the Legislative Counsel of the Congress of Micronesia, the chief legal official of the Legislative Branch of the Trust Territory Government. Readers will recall his interview in the Second Quarter issue, 1974. Udui, who has been with the Congress for nine of the ten years which represent the Congress' Decennial, has personally experienced its growth and maturing during this decade. Initially, his office consisted of himself, a secretary, and a page boy. Today it and the House and Senate Offices number about 30 employees. Similarly, the Congress of Micronesia's revenues have grown from

about \$90,000 to over \$5 million annually; and its legislative activities have grown from consideration of a total of 175 measures in the First Congress to 1,065 measures during the Fifth Congress of Micronesia. From his unique perspective within the Congress, he traces its past and present accomplishments and its future goals for the people of Micronesia.

Isamu Abraham, Trust Territory Health Education Specialist, is from Kusaie, an island many claim could be the "garden" isle of Micronesia. A graduate of the University of Hawaii with a Masters of Arts Degree in Social Welfare, Isamu offers a glimpse of Kusaie's political aspirations, which will eventually make the 42-square-mile island a separate administrative district on January 1, 1977.

INTERVIEW:

Bethwel Henry

This year marks the tenth anniversary of the Congress of Micronesia. Created by an order of the Secretary of the Interior in 1964, the Congress has given the people of Micronesia a forum which has become a focal point for political, economic, and social developments in Micronesia. During the first decade of the Congress, a group of leaders, born in the latter part of the Japanese era and educated under the American Administration, have taken leadership in the administration of Micronesia. One of these young leaders is one of the two subjects of this quarter's interview--Speaker of the House of Representatives Bethwel Henry. Working with the President of the Senate to coordinate the activities of the Congress and doing myriad other jobs that are assigned to him by resolutions and motions of the House, Speaker Henry is a busy man whose time is precious. However, the Reporter was able to chat with him during the second Micronesian traditional leaders' conference held recently in Truk, where the interview took place.

Henry, born on March 3, 1934, on Mokil, an atoll situated 100 miles east of Ponape Island, was educated at the University of Hawaii, where he graduated in 1959. He was a teacher at the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS), then the only public high school in the entire territory, from 1959 to 1968. He was the Micronesian advisor to the United States delegation to the United Nations Trusteeship Council in 1959. He served as President, Vice-Speaker, and Speaker of the Ponape District Legislature during the years 1959 to 1969. He attended Independence ceremonies of the Republic of Nauru in 1969 as a Trust Territory Government official representative. In addition to numerous important responsibilities he has held in his public career, Bethwel Henry (representing Sokehs Municipality and the atolls of Mokil, Ngatik, Nukuoro, and Kapingamarangi in the Congress of Micronesia) has been the Speaker of the House since the Second Session of the First Congress in 1966. In this interview, the Speaker discussed the operations of the Congress, particularly those relating to the major accomplishments of the Congress during its first decade of existence. He began this interview by describing his early jobs prior to joining the Congress in 1965.

HENRY: I worked first as a clerk in the Education Department on Ponape and then later as an interpreter in the Administration. After that I became a teacher at PICS (Pacific Islands Central School). I taught at the high school for ten years. Outside of the Administration I was also a member of the Ponape District Legislature. In that body I served in several capacities; Chairman of the Political Committee, Vice Speaker, and finally as Speaker of the Legislature.

REPORTER: Your membership in the Congress of Micronesia was not the first time you were elected to a public office?

HENRY: That is correct. That was not the first time. In fact when I was elected to the Congress of



Micronesia, I was still serving in the Ponape District Legislature. When I became Speaker of the House of Representatives, I was at that time also the Speaker of the Ponape District Legislature.

REPORTER: When was the first time you were elected to the Congress of Micronesia?

HENRY: I was elected to the Congress in the first election in 1964.

REPORTER: And you have been a member of the Congress ever since?

HENRY: That is correct.

REPORTER: Were you opposed in any of the elections?

HENRY: I was opposed once. I believe it was in the 1970 general election of the Congress. The rest of the time I was not opposed.

REPORTER: What positions did you serve in the Congress before you became Speaker?

HENRY: In the First Congress I worked with the committee of the House when it was called the

House of Assembly. We had that committee to formulate the rules and procedures of the House. I worked in that committee as a representative of Ponape District. When the Congress was organized, I was elected to a position called Legislative Secretary, which was later changed to Floor Leader. So in that first Congress I was the Legislative Secretary of the House.

REPORTER: Let us backtrack a little bit. Did you serve in the Council of Micronesia?

HENRY: No, I did not serve in that body. However, I served in the body that preceded the Council. I served in the Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner for one-term in 1959.

REPORTER: When were you elected Speaker?

HENRY: I was elected Speaker of the House in 1966 in the Second Session of the Congress. As you know, the first Speaker was Dwight Heine of the Marshalls. He served in the First Session. After the First Session, he resigned to become the District Administrator of the Marshall Islands. So in the Second Session of the First Congress, the House had to elect a new speaker, and in that election I was chosen by the Congress as Speaker.

REPORTER: That was in 1966?

HENRY: That is correct.

REPORTER: That's about eight years that you have served as the Speaker of the House. Would you say that this is an indication of trust that your colleagues have in you? Or is it a combination of other factors, and if so what are they?

HENRY: Yes. During all this time that I have served as Speaker, I have tried my best to serve the members of the House.

REPORTER: Would you say that your colleagues from the other districts have placed their trust in your ability as Speaker? And is that why they continue to elect you session after session as Speaker?

HENRY: That is really a hard subject to judge on my part. But I

would hope that they do show that trust in me by electing me. I believe they have some kind of confidence or trust in me.

REPORTER: Would you briefly describe the duties of the Speaker of the House of Representatives?

HENRY: It is mainly presiding in the House. I work with the President of the Senate to coordinate activities of the Congress as a whole. As Speaker, I appoint members of the Standing Committees and do other jobs that are assigned to me by resolutions and motions of the House. I could sit in the committees' hearings as an ex-officio member, but our rules provide that I cannot become a member of any committee. I have a staff that is headed by the Clerk of the House. We also have the Legislative Counsel who serves both the House and the Senate in coordinating the legal and administrative work of the Congress. As Speaker, I sort of head the House.

REPORTER: By the time this interview comes out in print, the Congress will have been in existence for ten years; and you will have served the Congress in its first decade. Would you look at the first ten years and give us what you think were the accomplishments of the Congress during this time?

HENRY: I think the establishment of the Political Status Committee is one of the most important accomplishments of the Congress. It is still trying to find out the best alternative for our future political status. The Committee is also educating the Micronesians on the various alternatives. I consider that a great accomplishment of the Congress. The passing of the Constitutional Convention bill was a great one. We also passed the Social Security measure, Merit System, and the Income Tax Law. I consider the Income Tax an accomplishment because it is not easy to pass an income tax bill. There were many appropriations measures the Congress passed. Health projects and many



other projects were made. We have established fishing authorities in the districts. We have appropriated money for scholarships, and also there are training programs sponsored by the Congress such as the training programs at PATS. Our Congress passed the Advice and Consent bill. I think it was a good bill because it brings more democracy to the government in that more representatives are beginning to express their views as to who should direct the departments of the Micronesian government. We were able to move the Congress to various districts to host sessions, and I think that is an accomplishment because one of our problems is distance. I think during the last Special Session, one of the accomplishments made was the move to appropriate money to see what areas we could emphasize to bring about the spirit of unity among the people of Micronesia. There are some committees that have been established and are working diligently to resolve the problems in their areas of responsibilities. We have the Joint Committee on Program and Budget Planning. The importance of this committee is in influencing the budget that is submitted by the American President to the Congress of the United States. The work that this committee is doing in bringing about the involvement of the people from the districts (district administrators, district

legislators, etc.), is aimed at influencing the budget to reflect Micronesian opinion. We have the Joint Committee on Future Status. We had just established the Joint Committee on Resources and Development, which is an important task area. In the area of economic development, we have participated in some international and regional conferences which are important because we have made known our thinking in Micronesia to other nations. Our participation in the United Nations Trusteeship Council meetings, the South Pacific Conferences, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, are all of major importance. And I guess in addition to the areas I have mentioned, the Congress itself is a place where we have representatives from all the six districts where they sit and talk and put the thinking of the different districts into action. Congress is also the place where small problems or big problems of different people in Micronesia are often resolved.

REPORTER: You mentioned two accomplishments of the Congress: The unity bill and the passing of the Constitutional Convention Act. Here in Truk at this time the traditional leaders from four of six districts are participating in a Conference, trying to get their ideas together and to prepare themselves to participate in the convention. Would you say that the Congress has had an important role in bringing about this conference?

HENRY: First, I think the Conference of traditional chiefs is very important. It is needed. I am happy that they have in this Conference the topic of Micronesian unity. The Conference itself was not planned or initiated by the Congress. The leadership of the Congress was invited to participate in some of the discussions as resource persons. We act as resource persons when we are called upon. In addition to this, the leaders of the host-district (Truk) asked us to formally give



them money to support the Conference. They asked for \$12,000, and we gave them the \$12,000.

REPORTER: You spoke earlier of Micronesian unity. There have been some complaints and some dissatisfactions expressed by leaders of certain districts which are trying to break away from what we call Micronesia. In view of these sentiments do you still believe that Micronesian unity is still possible?

HENRY: Yes, I think that Micronesian unity is possible and desirable. When I talk about unity, I do not mean that we should be united as one exact entity. I remember when I talked to a reception in Tanapag (Saipan) during the first session of the Congress. The people of that village invited the Congress for a welcoming reception. I said then that there are many more similarities among the people of Micronesia that are not being emphasized; and if these similarities are developed, we then will work together more harmoniously. During this traditional leaders conference, I heard in their expressions and stories the fact that in the beginning we were more united than we are now. The stories tell how one district was started by people from another district and these people became traditional leaders there. So it is not something new. My thinking of Micronesian unity is that these districts, as we find ourselves today in this world, have differences. But

these differences are the *beauty* of our effort in trying to unite ourselves. One person described Micronesian unity with all these differences as similar to a rainbow. The beauty of a rainbow is from its different colors. I am thinking of different people from different places. The leaders will try to see and understand the differences in their culture and see that there are many differences among the people of Micronesia. If we can respect these differences, we can come to respect the people. I think we can come to understand each other. Understanding each other, of course, is not the only factor that can make a united people, but it is an important factor. I think that unity in Micronesia is possible, but it is up to the leaders and the people all over Micronesia to make it a reality.

REPORTER: The Congress has been in existence for ten years. Would you say that the Congress has grown in maturity in terms of the type of legislation that Congress has passed? Has it become more sophisticated in its work?

HENRY: Yes. If we were to compare our Congress with legislatures around the world, we will be rated quite high in terms of accomplishments and in terms of functions. Discussions that are made in the Congress are mostly of issue that are very vital to the people of Micronesia. Some of the issues are very hard, but they are tackled in the Congress. I rate the Congress of Micronesia high but I would say that probably there are many areas in the Congress that still need improvement because we are living in an ever-changing world. I rate the Congress high in performance and maturity.

REPORTER: In a government with three branches it is perhaps inevitable that the Congress frequently comes into conflict with the Administration on certain programs and issues. Would you say that the conflicts or disagreements between the Congress and the

Executive Branch have been difficult in a way that makes cooperation between the two branches difficult? Or do you think that these are natural things that are to be expected in a government such as ours?

HENRY: That is a good question. I was going to say that we in the Congress of Micronesia are aware of that. Despite the situation we are in now, where we have different branches of our government accountable not to one source, the Congress alone is accountable to the people of Micronesia. Many disagreements that are seen in the Administration are understood because the employees of the Executive Branch are not just working for the High Commissioner but are also working for Washington and several departments in the U.S. Government.



REPORTER: Looking toward the future, do you envision the Congress of Micronesia as becoming a strong unifying force in the lives of the people of Micronesia?

HENRY: I see the Congress as a place where expression of unity or expression of diversity is made. I see in the future the Congress of Micronesia itself as one of best places to unify Micronesia. Until we have a Micronesian elected by the people to be the leader of this country, the Congress of Micronesia will continue to serve as the best

unifying force. When we sit in the Congress, we try to resolve our problems as Micronesian problems, not as problems of one district. We look at issues from a national perspective. We look at issues from territorial advantages and disadvantages. We become nation-conscious. Our parochial feelings simply disappear. Yes, we are interested in putting money into projects for our particular constituents, but you see this disappear more and more each year. One Congressman, say from Election District 11 (Kusaie), will ask why we should not build a bridge in Election District 10 in Palau. That is the reason why I say the Congress of Micronesia will be a unifying factor. We think of Micronesia as Micronesia and discuss problems as Micronesia's problems and not as district problems.

REPORTER: Kusaie will eventually become a separate administrative district in the near future as a result of the Congress of Micronesia's legislation. Would you consider that one of the great accomplishments of the Congress in its first decade?

HENRY: Yes, I would consider that as one accomplishment. The people of Kusaie would not like my earlier explanations of the Congress accomplishments because I fortuitously did not mention Kusaie's aspiration to become a separate administrative district as an accomplishment, but truly it is an accomplishment especially for Kusaie and those Micronesians who feel that authority should be placed where the problems are.

REPORTER: Do you have any advise to give to young Micronesians who are becoming involved or active in the functions of the Congress?

HENRY: As you know, in the 1974 general election for the Congress, about one-half of the House members will be new. It is inevitable that members of the House are becoming younger and



younger, and you understand the fact that young people are beginning to express more and more ideas on what Micronesian would like to know; why certain things should not be as they are and so on. Micronesia is a changing society like all other societies in the world, and therefore we need young people to run things in Micronesia. On the other hand, young people should learn the history and culture of Micronesia in addition to knowledge of the outside world, and they should try to use the knowledge gained from learning the history and culture of Micronesia to fit into the new Micronesia that we have today. The young people need to know something about our past so they can plan the future of Micronesia wisely without committing mistakes of the past. I would like to see all Micronesian children get an education because Micronesia needs educated people. I would like to see our children receive education in as many fields as possible because there are many many professional areas that we are lacking in Micronesia. If we have our people and our children trained in needed professional areas, then we can adequately develop our limited resources in Micronesia.

Tosiwo Nakayama

The bicameral Congress of Micronesia, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives, was created by Secretarial Order 2882 (now 2918 as amended) issued in 1964 by the Secretary of the Interior. The Congress is composed of 12 senators and 21 representatives elected by the people of Micronesia in the general elections for the Congress held every two years. Heading and coordinating the overall administrative functions of the Senate is Senator Tosiwo Nakayama of Truk District. Nakayama, 43, has been a senator since the inception of the Congress in 1965. He was chosen the first president of the Senate, a position he held simultaneously with the position of Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs in his home district of Truk back in 1965. Nakayama attended the University of Hawaii in 1968 to complete his degree. Prior to joining the Congress in 1965, he was an advisor to the United States delegation to the United Nations Trusteeship Council in 1961. He previously served as president of the Truk District Legislature and was a member of the Council of Micronesia, a body which preceded the Congress of Micronesia. In the Fifth Congress, he again served as President of the Senate, a position he has held up to this time. The senator began this interview with an assessment of his official responsibilities as Senate President.

NAKAYAMA: I have served the Congress since the inception of that body way back in 1965. I was elected the first president of the Senate and served for a few years. I had to go away to school and there was a new president then. I came back from school in 1969 and served as Floor Leader of the Senate. Just recently, in the Fifth Congress, I was elected again President of the Senate. I have held that office up to this moment.

REPORTER: Would you explain the function of the office of the President and its role in the work of the Congress?

NAKAYAMA: The office of the President of the Senate is actually run by a number of staff members with the President, Vice President, and the Floor Leader as the top administrators. Formally, the office works closely with the Speaker of the House of Representatives. During sessions, the President presides over all the sessions of the Senate except when the Senate Committee of the whole meets where the Vice President by rule is required to preside. I am not detailed enough on the specific functions of the office of the presidency but I can



give you one example of what the office does. It approves all the expenditures on the work of Ad Hoc committees; it approves trips to certain areas and sometimes sends people to investigate problems of great concern to the Micronesian people.

REPORTER: Do you also appoint the chairmen of the Senate's Standing Committees?

NAKAYAMA: Yes, the chairman of each standing committee is appointed by the President, but normally we do not adhere to that strict procedure. We discuss among the committee members who they would want to be designated as their chairman and then formalize that selection.

REPORTER: The Congress of Micronesia has two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. Occasionally there have been disagreements between the two houses on certain resolutions or bills. What will be an example of that?

NAKAYAMA: That is one function that I personally want to stay away from. I rely on the Floor Leader to get in touch with the House and see where the disagreement lies. And if the disagreement is on a particular bill amended by the Senate and then sent to the House and the House disapproves the amendments, we appoint a conference committee to take care of the differences. Other than that, the Senate President has very little to do with the resolution of the differences in such circumstances.

REPORTER: As a member of the Senate since the inception of the Congress of Micronesia in 1965, could you look back at the first decade and briefly give us the Congress' accomplishments?

NAKAYAMA: I must admit that this is a most difficult question. I have to look at the records of

what had happened because this is history in the making. But I can say that one chief accomplishment the Congress has done is in the area of its own internal organization. By that I mean the strengthening of its functions, the clarification of what it should do and what it should not do, and its relations with the Executive Branch. In the past, there was a feeling of separation; executive people were labeled "the other people" and we were the Micronesians. We have made great strides in ameliorating this situation. We are now able to invite the members of the High Commissioner's office to accompany us on our own trips, invite them into our committees to help us clarify certain issues and to help us to be able to better legislate for the Micronesian people. Another improvement was in the area of funding. Of course, we started out with very little money. Something like \$90,000 for one house, if my memory serves me right. Now we have passed the one-million mark as far as our operational budget is concerned. This shows that the work of the Congress has increased that much, if you use money as yardstick to measure how the Congress has developed. Those are the only examples I can give you.

REPORTER: Do you consider the bill that created Kusaie as a separate administrative district a big accomplishment of the Congress?

NAKAYAMA: I would say yes and I would say no when I compare that to certain other legislation. For instance, the creation of the Future Political Status Commission to me was the greatest accomplishment we made. And next to that was the creation of Kusaie as a separate administrative district, which shows that the Congress of Micronesia is responsive to the desire of the people when they say they want a district. Although the Congress is against fragmentation or creating of more political units, it adheres to the expressed desire of the people of Kusaie in legislating for the separate district status.

REPORTER: How do you classify the Income Tax Law?

NAKAYAMA: The Income Tax Law is another accomplishment, depending on what side you look at. From the Congress' point of view, I think it was one of the greatest accomplishments, knowing the problems the members of the Congress were to face with their own constituents.

REPORTER: Would you elaborate more on the Political Status Commission? Would you give a brief history of how it developed into what it is now?

NAKAYAMA: The Future Political Status Commission was the first political commission created by the Congress. After it made its own studies on recommending a certain status for the Congress to pursue with the United States, we changed its name. The second committee made more studies. Several names have been given to the committee, but function-wise it remained the same committee or commission.

REPORTER: What is the present official name of this committee?

NAKAYAMA: It is the Joint Committee on Future Status.

REPORTER: Were you once a member of the Council of Micronesia, a body that preceded the Congress of Micronesia?

NAKAYAMA: Yes, I was a member of that body.

REPORTER: How many years did you serve in that body?

NAKAYAMA: I believe I served in it for two years before the Congress of Micronesia was formed.

REPORTER: Before that, did you ever serve in a body called the Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner?

NAKAYAMA: As I remember, no, but I had in some occasion attended the body as an interpreter or someone to report to that body.

REPORTER: In other words, you have been involved in the political development of these islands from the mid-50's up to now. If you were to look ahead, do you see



the Congress of Micronesia becoming more sophisticated in the type of legislation it enacts and becoming more involved in the problems of the outlying areas?

NAKAYAMA: The function of the Congress is necessarily being limited by the amount of money it has to operate with. There are many things that the Congress would like to do, but because of the shortage of money it is unable to carry out these functions. As our economy develops a stable base or a taxing base, the Congress can generate more money and could operate with a greater budget. There are many things that the Congress can do. We could establish businesses like canneries or certain light industries from which we could sell stock to the Micronesian people. Such enterprises will eventually be turned over to the people.

REPORTER: Would that require a change in the Secretarial Order, which established the Congress?

NAKAYAMA: I do not know. Frankly, I have not looked into it but I do not see any restriction in Congress appropriating money for certain business endeavors.

REPORTER: The Joint Committee on Resources and Development of the Congress of Micronesia has declared that as far as the Congress is concerned, unless the economy of Micronesia is developed, political status question will not be resolved. Do you believe that to be a correct assessment of the situation?



NAKAYAMA: That is a question of what should come first or what should come later. There are those who say that unless you resolve your political status question, you cannot actually develop an economy. There are those who say that you develop your economy first and then worry about your political status question later. Well, if you were to worry about your economic development first, then you ought to have some resources. In our case, where we do not have the money to use to develop our economy, it might be best to first solve our political status question. If under a new political arrangement you want to allow outside investors, the investors will ask themselves whether our political status is stable or unstable. If our political status is unstable, they will stay away. I would say no to answer your question. I say both should go hand in hand. At the same time you are working on your political status question, you should also be designing the kind of economic system that should make that political status function. In other words, we should have an economic plan that should fit a new political status. This is the way in which we need to develop.

REPORTER: What do you call the present economic system in the Trust Territory?

NAKAYAMA: I do not know.

REPORTER: Trust Territory Government is the greatest employer

in the Trust Territory, but in recent months the price of copra has improved, and that is being felt in the private sector. Would you like to see the Congress of Micronesia take active steps to develop the copra industry in Micronesia? If so, what steps would you like to see taken?

NAKAYAMA: The Congress has taken certain steps. It gave certain amount of money to PATS (Ponape Agriculture Trade School) in Ponape to do some experimenting on extracting oil from copra. The Congress is interested in processing copra in the Trust Territory instead of shipping it to other countries, so that we may get more money from selling coconut oil and other by-products here.

REPORTER: What about the fishing industry?

NAKAYAMA: The Congress has created fishing authorities in all the districts and has given limited amount of money from which fishermen can borrow to purchase needed fishing gear and equipment.

REPORTER: Has the Congress taken steps to assist in small-scale farming?

NAKAYAMA: Yes, the Congress also appropriated money to farmers on a small-scale basis.

REPORTER: What about the tourism industry?

NAKAYAMA: Tourism falls within the broad language of resources and development loans, but there is nothing specifically set aside for tourism development.

REPORTER: Once you said that your definition of independence is a situation where somebody does what he thinks is right for himself without somebody telling him what to do or without interference from another person. Could you elaborate more on that statement?

NAKAYAMA: What I said was that independence, to me, is an ability whereby a person should be able to decide for himself without asking permission of another person. In other words, it is independence in all areas of human endeavors.

REPORTER: What should be done in schools, communities, and social groups to bring the government closer to the people?

NAKAYAMA: In schools, perhaps there should be symposiums, debates, essay or speech contests on the duties and functions of the government and the rights of the people in that government. At the community level I think all the people should be informed about the work of the Congress. In other words, give them facts about what the Congress is and its relationship to the people of Micronesia and its importance to them. Furthermore, one way of making the government closer to the people that might be viewed by others as a wild dream would be for the High Commissioner to appoint a mobile team consisting of skilled people in certain needed trades to accompany the ESG people to spend a certain number of days in each community (not district). If there is a project to be done in that community, take that chance to send a team along with the ESG people who will be actually doing work for the community. Hold meetings at night, show movies, discuss anything that the people are interested in. The ESG Task Force should be part of the group and should handle a project for the community. For instance, if a community has a water system project, send them the people who will be helping them with water system project. Along with that group send the ESG Task Force group from Headquarters or from the districts who will be holding meetings at night. During the day they will be going around working on physical projects, but at night they hold community meetings and discussions.

REPORTER: From your comments, you seem to see a close working relationship between the Congress and the Executive Branch. Would you say that despite some disagreements between the two branches, the Congress and the High

Commissioner have been working closely on vital programs for the Trust Territory?

NAKAYAMA: Yes. Although you might have read in the newspapers about certain expressed disagreements which are expected in this type of government, I can tell you that there has never been any high commissioner who has worked and cooperated very closely with the leaders of Micronesia better than the present high commissioner. I think Micronesia is fortunate to have such a person who is genuinely interested and who listens and speaks as though he is an elected head of our government.

REPORTER: What is your personal thinking in regard to the present arrangement whereby the Congress participates in the preparation of the TT budget before it goes to Washington? Would you like to see more power given to the Congress in this respect or are you satisfied with the present arrangement?

NAKAYAMA: My personal feeling is that the Congress of Micronesia should be given the authority to appropriate an "x" amount of U.S. grants, either on 1/9 ratio or 1/3 ratio or some other kind of formula whereby the Congress will gradually have full authority in appropriating 90% if not 100% of the grants.

REPORTER: Let us change the topic a little bit. At this moment in Truk, Micronesian traditional leaders are having their second traditional conference. What do you think about this conference?

NAKAYAMA: I think this conference is great. I think we should know that since the time the Congress of Micronesia was created, we have been trying to inform the traditional leaders on what is happening and involving them in the shaping of Micronesian's future. This traditional leaders' meeting makes people from the different districts to better understand each other. These are people who make decisions while the Congress of Micronesia makes



laws. Without the sanctions of this group of traditional leaders, the people of Micronesia would not move. If the traditional leaders say "stay-put", they follow what their traditional leaders say.

REPORTER: In other words, you want to see the traditional leaders bring their opinion into the process of implementing laws in the Trust Territory?

NAKAYAMA: Not really implementation of laws because they have their own traditional system, but at least putting them up-to-date on what is going on and then involve them in certain areas of decision-making where it does not involve enactment of laws and legislation. You could seek their advice on certain things because of their wealth of knowledge on traditional ways. I would not wish to see them sit in the Congress and by virtue of their status demand that they be heard right there on the floor, although they are welcome to attend the public hearings.

REPORTER: In your own address to the traditional leaders conference here in Truk, you said that they represent one system of government (traditional system) and the other system is that of the elected leadership in the Congress which you yourself represent. And you said that you do not see any conflict in these two systems. Would you explain what you mean by two systems working side by side?

NAKAYAMA: Yes, I said this because there are many people who think that because we have this new system of doing things, we should disregard our own traditional system. We should recognize the existence of the traditional system. We should respect that system in matters relating to land tenure. I am sure that our traditions can be used to resolve our land court cases. Going through another system provided by law in land cases is like creating another problem. Our traditional system has means to keep people friendly, quiet, but yet accomplishes the same goals as provided for by our present laws.

REPORTER: The Congress of Micronesia has called and appropriated money for programs to unify the six districts of Micronesia. The theme of the traditional leaders' conference is unity. One speaker has expressed himself this way: "Although Micronesia has different cultures, different languages, and different social systems, these differences should be viewed as a rainbow whereby the different colors contribute to its beauty." How would you explain this cultural diversity in relation to Micronesian unity?

NAKAYAMA: I am one of those who do not recognize the existence of a multi-culture Micronesia. My personal view is that although many people say that we have different cultures, they actually misconstrue the meaning of culture itself. To me, the only difference we have in Micronesia is language. I do not know whether you classify language as a topic within the meaning of culture or not, but I see it as one different aspect of our life in Micronesia. If language is the main dividing factor in Micronesia, I think it is the easiest to solve. Teach a national language.

REPORTER: And what language will that be?

NAKAYAMA: English, of course. That will bring people together. Food-you can get your food from the same source, the land and the

sea, so that we cannot say that we have different cultures. For instance, one chief eloquently stated the other night that there is no reason why we are not united because food alone is one example of unifying force in Micronesia. We eat the same kind of food, we share, and I can tell you that when you are invited to eat in the Marshalls, they say "idok mwongo", meaning "come and eat." When you are in Ponape, they say "kohdo mwenge." "Mwenge" is food. In Truk, "feito

mwongo." In Palau, it is "mei domengur" --very close. This small aspect of our life in Micronesia can be a unifying force. We cannot argue that we are not united because of our different cultures.

REPORTER: More and more young people are getting very involved in the governmental process, both in the Executive Branch and the Congress of Micronesia and in the district legislatures. What advice would you like to give to these young Micronesians?

NAKAYAMA: First of all I do not consider myself qualified to give advice to young Micronesians. I could share with them my experiences, but I cannot tell them what they should do and what they should not do. But since you asked that I give advice, I would like to say: "Be yourself. Do not forget that you are a Micronesian working for Micronesia and working to build a nation for your fellow Micronesians and that you should work hard wherever you are!"



CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA: 1965-1975

by Kaleb Udui

Writing about the accomplishments of the Congress of Micronesia over the past ten years is a little bit like trying to describe the world, the solar system, and the universe; it is a rather large subject. The difficulty in doing so is due to the fact that the Congress has accomplished so many things over the past decade. Some of the accomplishments have been major, the others, while not so major, have been important. Generally speaking, these accomplishments fall into two categories: legislation and activities on behalf of the people of Micronesia, and the growth and maturing of the Congress itself.

In the area of legislation and activities, some of the major accomplishments not already mentioned by the Speaker and the President in their interviews, are the creation of the Joint Committee on the Law of the Sea, the Development Bank of Micronesia, the Foreign Investors Permit Act, the Protection of Resident Workers Act, and those acts relating to weapons control, environmental protection, low cost housing, the merit system, and the single salary plan. In the area of appropriations, the Congress has appropriated nearly \$2 million for Micronesian scholarships; they have also appropriated several million dollars for TT-wide projects in the area of roads, channels and harbors, and also for such district projects such as construction of water and power facilities, docks, schools, dispensaries, and cultural centers.

A major accomplishment which should also be mentioned here is the passage of revenue sharing legislation. While opinion in the Congress itself has differed as to the usefulness of this measure, and while revenue sharing as practiced in the United States has been reported to be not entirely successful, it is a major accomplishment, since the Congress agreed to this concept at the request of certain districts, even though it meant lessening the Congress' own fiscal authority at a time when the Congress has yet to increase its authority over the U.S. Grant funds.

With regard to activities, the Joint Committees on Future Status, the Law of the Sea, Resources and Development, Administrative Appointments, and Program and Budget Planning all carry out work of major importance to the people of Micronesia. The Joint Committee on Future Status' work is well-known, and despite certain difficulties which arise from time to time, the members of the Congress have great confidence that eventually it will conclude its work by presentation of a future political status arrangement which will be satisfactory to the people of Micronesia.

The Joint Committee on Resources and Development has done, and continues to do important work in the area of our district fishing authorities, and also with regard to ocean transportation and other related areas in Micronesia. The Joint Committee on Administrative Appointments serves an important purpose in carrying out the

intent of the advice and consent law, by approving or rejecting the High Commissioner's nominees to high positions in the Executive Branch; this is a very important part of what is called the system of "checks and balances." The role of the Joint Committee on Program and Budget Planning is also a vital one: it assures that the districts and the Congress have a voice in the process of setting budget limits and in the allocation of money from the U.S. Congress. Before continuing to discuss the Law of the Sea Committee, it should be noted that these Joint Committees were created to consider special problems, and that the regular standing committees of the Congress also do crucially important work in the normal areas of consideration, such as government, health, education, revenues, and resources and development. The Joint Committee on the Law of the Sea is carrying out work which perhaps equals in importance that of the Joint Committee on Future Status: it is representing Micronesia at a series of international conferences on the future use of the sea and its resources by the world community of nations. Since the ocean represents Micronesia's greatest resource, it is vital that Micronesian interests be represented and protected in this area.

Related to this topic is the Congress of Micronesia's participation in many regional and international organizations. Many Micronesian citizens might rightly ask, "Why is my Congressman or Senator spending our tax money going to Bangkok or Washington, when our roads need to be repaired, or our seawalls need fixing?" This is a very valid question; there is also a very valid answer. Basically, there are three main purposes for Congress of Micronesia attendance at such meetings: 1) there is often much technical assistance which can be received, at little expense to the people or government of Micronesia, from such organizations as the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the

United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Asia Development Bank (ADB), and the South Pacific Commission (SPC), 2) it is also important for Micronesian views and interests to be made known at such meetings, and 3) it is very important that Micronesia become acquainted with these organizations now, because in the near future we will become a self-governing nation. It is vital that our government have knowledge of, and relations with, other nations. Micronesia cannot afford to ignore the importance of outside economic and political influences; Micronesia must be able to deal with them and gain benefits and advantages from this knowledge.

It should be noted that the average Micronesian citizen can benefit from these organizations. For example, from the UNDP we can receive expert assistance in planning power and water facilities and we can also receive money to fund them. This money would be in addition to the U.S. grant funds. From ESCAP, we can receive technical assistance in the form of experts who can tell us how to catch more fish, how to better process and market our copra, and how to better improve our ocean

transportation system. Also from our membership in ESCAP, we are eligible for membership in the ADB. Future membership in this body will enable Micronesia, perhaps through the Development Bank of Micronesia, to receive money to be loaned out for large development projects, such as a fishing fleet or a copra processing plant. These loans would be for long periods at very small rates of interest. From the SPC we receive, and will continue to receive, help in the form of training programs and expert advice on such subjects as cooperatives, fisheries, agriculture, animal husbandry, education, health and social problems. The people should know that there are direct benefits being received by them from these organizations and that the money being used to participate in them is being well spent.

The other category of accomplishments, which was mentioned at the beginning of this article, was that of the growth and maturing of the Congress itself.

The Congress has made amazing progress in this area. Originally, we should remember that as late as 1964, there were only two branches of

government at the Territory-wide level, the Judiciary and the Executive Branch. The High Commissioner had the power to both create or promulgate law, and also the responsibility to enforce that law. The creation of the Congress by Departmental Order removed that power from the High Commissioner and gave it to the people of Micronesia through their elected representatives. At first, members of Congress were "part-time" and most of the staff assistance was provided by members of the Executive Branch on a "loan" basis. Today, the Congress is a fully functioning, autonomous branch of our government. Its members are full time, and can therefore address themselves to territory-wide problems on a day-to-day basis. At this point, it is worth mentioning that some people have said that the Congress has become a large bureaucracy. However, if a comparison with the Executive Branch is made, it can be seen that this is not so. The Executive Branch employs approximately 7,000 people. The Congress of Micronesia has 33 members and a staff of approximately 50 people, including those staff members of the district delegations, yet the Congress must deal with all the areas of concern that the Executive Branch does. In fact, it should be noted that other legislative bodies of lesser membership have budgets twice as large as the Congress of Micronesia, and employ more staff per member when compared with the size of the COM.

Today, the Congress has Senate, House, and Legislative Counsel offices which are permanent and full time and whose smooth functioning assists the effectiveness of the Congress in considering and enacting legislation. The Congress has created its own rules and procedures, handles its own administrative requirements, and has a computerized status table to keep track of all major legislation. Over the past 10 years, the quality and quantity of legislation enacted by the Congress has increased, and at the same time, its

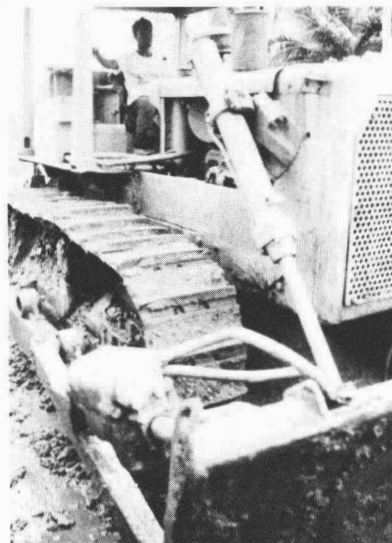
This boys dormitory at the Community College of Micronesia (CCM) in Ponape was renovated with funds provided by the Congress of Micronesia.





Marshall Islands public works foreman Paul Santos stands beside a truck, one of numerous pieces of construction equipment purchased with funds provided by the Congress of Micronesia.

A bulldozer at work on the Ponape circumferential road. Funds for both the road and the dozer were provided by the Congress of Micronesia.



The first ferro-cement boat constructed in a boat building program in Truk which was funded by the Congress of Micronesia.



An experimental farm for the raising of fish in Peleliu, Palau District, funded by the Congress of Micronesia.



A new building which will house a generator for the Peleliu electrical power system in Palau, a project of the Congress of Micronesia.



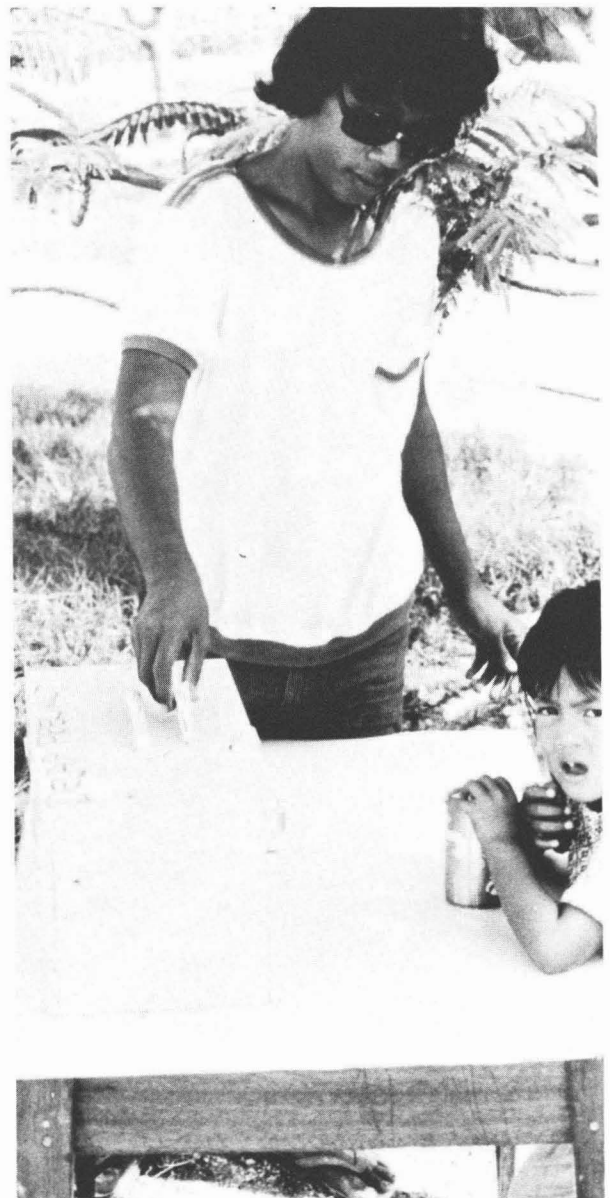
authority and responsibilities have also increased. The Congress now can approve or reject nominees to important Administration positions, it has the authority to regulate pay scales for government employees, it has the power to compel testimony and subpoena documents, it can tax and generate revenues and it plays an important role in determining budget priorities as it deems public interest so demands. It has also expanded its responsibility and its activities in the area of education, health, public works and projects, resources and development, and general governmental operations.

Despite all of these laudable accomplishments, there is much that the Congress has yet to accomplish.

First, the Congress is yet to be made a truly "equal" branch of the government. The Department of the Interior Order which created the Congress, also placed certain restrictions on the Congress, these restrictions make the Congress somewhat "less than equal" in authority than the Executive Branch. The Secretary of the Interior, by the stroke of a pen, can "dissolve" or eliminate the Congress of Micronesia and the Congress has no power to prevent this. However, this would be politically unthinkable, even though it is theoretically possible. Furthermore, the



Casting ballots is the only avenue the common citizens have to express their opinions on how their government should function. If many people do not vote it may mean that the favorite candidates may not garner enough votes to win.



Congress cannot ultimately override the Secretary of the Interior's veto, although it can initially override the High Commissioner's veto. While the Congress can make recommendations with regard to the U.S. grant funds, the Executive Branch is not required to follow them. These and other restrictions were responsible for introduction and adoption of Senate Joint Resolution 115 during the Second Regular Session of the Fifth Congress. This resolution requested the "United States of America to grant greater administrative control and political autonomy to the people and government of Micronesia." The areas of greater control requested were as follows:

- 1) election of the High Commissioner by the people of Micronesia,
- 2) appointment of High Court Justices by advise and consent,
- 3) granting power to the Congress to approve contracts for air and sea transportation services for Micronesia,
- 4) granting the authority to the TT Government to allocate a block grant from the U.S. Congress, and
- 5) elimination of a budget "ceiling" or limit for grant funds for the Trust Territory.

In addition to these, another important goal on which the Congress is working at this time is economic development planning for Micronesia. While the Trust Territory has had 5 year plans for capital improvement projects, it has never had a thorough and comprehensive economic development plan against which funds were to be expended. It will be one of the major areas of effort in the future to develop such a plan, one that is also consistent with the kind of future political status desired by the people of Micronesia.

In short, the ultimate objective of the Congress of Micronesia is to advance the well-being of all Micronesians and to assist them in developing their islands. We should therefore have a system of government that will facilitate this objective. The Congress of Micronesia, now celebrating its 10th anniversary, has played, and will continue to play, its proper role in ensuring that the government is responsive to the needs of the people it is supposed to serve.

Road construction is imperative in Yap as well as in the other districts of Micronesia. The picture below shows a road on Yap Island built by funds appropriated by the Congress of Micronesia.



This market on Saipan was built from an appropriation of the Congress.



Kusaie's Quest for Separate District Status

by Isamu Abraham

In a recent testimony to the Congress of Micronesia about making Kusaie a separate Administrative District, the Kusaie Council representatives emphasized the need for development of administrative programs and services; the need to develop human resources and fuller participation in the Trust Territory Governmental structure; the need for development of potential resources in Kusaie; the need for preservation of identity, integrity, culture, and language of the Kusaie people; the need for more support for the governmental structure of Kusaie, etc.

The history of the repetitive petitions of Kusaie for recognition dates back to 1950 when the United Nations Visiting Mission made its first landing on the island. During the period from 1956 to 1966, numerous petitions were made to administrative officials on their infrequent visits to the island. Later on in the early part of 1960, direct approach of the same request was made to the newly established Distad Representative Office in Kusaie. Early in 1966, Kusaie Council petitioned Mr. William Norwood, the first High Commissioner to visit the island, to establish Kusaie as a separate Administrative District.

In 1966, a resolution was introduced in the newly created Congress of Micronesia, urging that Kusaie be established as a District. Again in 1970 during High Commissioner Johnston's visit to Kusaie, he was again asked by the Kusaie Island Council to create a separate Administrative District. In 1971 during Ambassador Williams tour to Ponape, the Kusaie Island Council conveyed its desire to become a separate Administrative District through the Distad by radio communication.

During the Special Session of the Congress of Micronesia in Ponape in 1972, a Kusaie Delegation approached the members of the Congress of Micronesia on the same issue. On December 21, 1973, an island wide referendum was conducted by the Kusaie Island Council and the results indicated a solid majority favoring the Separate District Status.

Finally, during the 5th Congress, Second Regular Session, 1974, the historic event took place. Senate Bill 298, Draft 1, became Public Law 5-77, an Act establishing the Administrative District of Kusaie, and effectuating certain amendments to existing law for this and other purposes.

The Deputy High Commissioner, Peter T. Coleman, on April 12, 1974,

signed the law. The separate District Status for Kusaie is tentatively set for January, 1977.

What is the meaning of these sentiments? What is behind the Kusaie's aspiration to become a separate district? Is making Kusaie a separate district constructive or will it contribute to political shackles and division in a United Micronesia? Do the people in Kusaie know the sentiments of the leaders? Many more questions could be logically asked.

This short article elects not to negate or defend any particular viewpoints. However, one of the issues at hand is an especially controversial concept: "Kusaieans are unique people who want to protect their identity, integrity, culture and even their language". The discussions will be on the homogenous population of Kusaie, its cultural changes due to the political force of a larger political reality, and the Kusaie's association with cultural values beyond anything their immediate forefathers could envision, and the land and the people's future.

Kusaie, like Ponape, Palau and the main Truk Lagoon islands, is a high island. It is lush and tropical, covering an area of 42.3 square miles and located at the eastern end of the Caroline Islands. The island is almost circular and about eight miles wide at the widest point. Mt. Mutente, which is 1,911 feet, is the second highest point on the island. Mt. Finkol is the highest peak at 2,079 feet.

Kusaie's vegetation consists primarily of coconut, breadfruit, bananas, taro, yams, citrus and vegetables (tapioca, sugarcane, cucumber, etc.). Although copra remains the main export of Kusaie, fresh produce and citrus are probably the next in volume for export. Likewise, there is considerable opportunity for cattle, pigs, and chickens to be raised in enough volume to become an export capability to the neighboring islands of Marshalls and Ponape.

Beautiful as it is, with green, verdant mountains and dramatic scenery, the island is loaded with sandy beaches mixing with handsome coastal mangroves and rocky shorelines; including beautiful protected lagoons,



Kusaie is surrounded by glimmering lagoons—natural sites ideal for recreational sports such as the paddling competition shown in the picture above.

swimming and boating spots as well as diving spots. All these are located in an atmosphere of separation and isolation from the rest of the world.

Kusaie's neighbor island of Ponape is about 300 miles away. Infrequent field trip ships visit the island once or twice a month. Somehow, it will sound a bit naive for an outsider to be told to take on one or two months supply of toothpaste, toiletries, aspirin, cold tablets or other incidentals in making a trip to Kusaie. The people, however, seem hopeful that in two years a modern jet landing field will have been constructed on the island. The people in Kusaie do not want anything less than a 7,500 feet landing strip.

Kusaie Island holds a homogenous population of about 5,000 classified as Micronesians. The Kusaie Language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family although it is completely different from Ponapean or Marshallese or any of the other Micronesian Languages. The average Kusaie household is much larger than an American household. Eight or nine persons living in a single dwelling is not too large by Kusaie standards. Most of the homes or houses are rectangular and are constructed mostly of wood and thatch and are usually elevated on raised platforms.

Traditionally fishing on Kusaie has been largely done on the reef and in the lagoons with somewhat limited off-shore fishing. Both males and females do fishing, but planting,

gardening, pig and cattle raising, copra making, etc., are all done by the males. Most Kusaiens use dug-out small outrigger canoes.

Kusaie Island has had a healthy record of Christianity influence of over 120 years. The church organization is the most influential organization on the island. Competitive sports and active recreation have a long tradition in Kusaie's culture.

Looking at Kusaie's historical development, there have been tremendous changes. During the pre-contact period, the island of Kusaie was unified under a 'Togosa', another term for king on the island. The Tokosra exercised rights and power over the people as well as the land.

The earliest contact of the Kusaiens with the outside world was recorded in 1830. During those times, there was ship burning and fighting between the natives and foreigners to Kusaie. Several waves of foreign visits were made to Kusaie from 1850 to 1945, the whalers and missionaries first, followed by the Spanish Ruling, the German Sovereignty, Japanese Regime and on September 8, 1945, a day still celebrated in Kusaie, the current period of the U.S. Occupation took place.

Modern Kusaie has a history of some 150 years dominated by the Boston Mission Board of New England, America. Within this period, Kusaie has changed her status from that of a monarchy ruling to a small whaling post



The sign, Kusaie Island Cooperative Association, hangs prominently and speaks for itself. This is one of the establishments on the island where one can purchase assorted imported and local commodities at a relatively inexpensive price.

The impact of acculturation is beginning to be felt on Kusaie due to the influx of imported supplies from the outside world. But this does not dampen the Kusaiens' phenomenal spirit to protect their identity by such activities as building an outrigger canoe.



to that of a part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, where it has not been an important center of Administration.

Kusaie today enjoys a very high regard toward education, perhaps because Kusaieans are among the most competitive students in Micronesia. Its young population has developed into becoming an educable group. Rapid growth of the island's economy has been forecast by a very positive potential on agriculture, fisheries, tourism, handicrafts and arts, etc. It is fair to size up the local situation and spell out in specific terms that all these economic potentials are dependent upon provision of terminal facilities and transportation facilities to and from Kusaie. The young government of Kusaie is keen on all these needs and is focussing on providing for terminal facilities such as storage and warehousing as well as sea and air transportation at sufficiently frequent intervals to meet the advancing economic development of Kusaie.

The Government of Kusaie is also quick to spell out certain negative aspects of economic policy and development. Many energetic leaders in Kusaie are now asking: "Is economic development a vital and necessary goal for Kusaie? Does the growth of economy and increase in Kusaie's resources hold the promise of improved conditions of life for its people?" Most Kusaiean leaders are acutely aware that when developments tend to be one sided; when economic policies are pursued without due consideration of their social impact; sub-human conditions will develop; such as housing shortages, poverty, resentment and hostilities among the people.

Social change has been indicated in Kusaie by the number of electric units used by both commercial and government as well as private sectors on the island. In Kusaie, great emphasis is now placed on education especially for the younger groups, as the instrument of social transformation and economic progress. Just a short while ago, the islanders would not allow any of their girls and daughters to leave the island to seek an education. However, having

become a part of a new social order, many Kusaiean youths (both males and females) have left the island in pursuit of a better education and are now attending schools in other countries.

Both community and government projects taking place in Kusaie illustrate clearly the islanders' attempt to carefully plan economic and social advancement. Already the "TOFOL ROAD" which connects the four main villages (Lelu, Malem, Utwe and Tafunsak) has been completed. Moreover, a new water project initiated locally and supported through the government by various grants and capital improvement projects, has been under construction in order to bring insufficient quality water to the villages. Kusaie was second only to Koror in establishing a public library.

Clearly, the idea of 'development' is somewhat similar to the older concepts of 'progress' and 'advancement'. Some leaders in Kusaie are keenly aware that development is a kind of social change during which wealth and income of a society increase, but must systematically be controlled. There is evidence that development is taking place in Kusaie.

Meanwhile, there is an imbalance involving high human costs in the trend of economic and political and social development. It seems that a few private investors dominate land use, small businesses and housing and other forms of constructions in Kusaie. The island itself lacks adequate legislation to exercise restraints on excessive cost of imported commodities and cars per se. Likewise, there is a significant proportion of well-trained and skilled technicians of various types on the island who cannot find satisfying jobs. In the meantime, the largest portion of Kusaie work for the island's government. Less than 1/8 work for private construction firms and businesses, and another small portion own and operate small businesses.

There is an indication of rapid population growth in Kusaie. The impact of attitudes and tradition on social, political and economic development in Kusaie is significant also. Some people still hold close ties with their families and clans. There is general acceptance of a reliance on authority from the foreign administration.

Waterfalls, such as the one below on Kusaie, splash their cool content onto the green leaves of Kusaie's lush, tropical vegetation. 20.



The lifeline which serves as the island's umbilical cord to the rest of the world is the raft-dock shown here. Field trip ships visit the island once or twice a month. Parenthetically, the island does not have an airplane landing strip, but reportedly "the people on Kusaie do not want anything less than a 7,500-foot landing strip."



Most of the houses of Kusaie are rectangular buildings constructed of wood and thatch and are usually elevated on raised platforms.

Kusaie's potential is so great and varied that only by the Kusaie determined goals for development is it possible to conceive. No matter how government structure develops in Kusaie, the Kusaiens now have an opportunity to lay the basis for mutual benefit to all the people of Kusaie Island. However, the island needs more energetic young people in the relatively new fields of economics, medicine, law, special and vocational education, etc. Technical and expert resources from outside likewise should be utilized.

There are indications that tourism can expand and be an economic potential for Kusaie. For instance, the island has everything a newcomer wants - mountains, the sea, cool weather, white beaches, fruits, vegetables, handicrafts, historical sites, etc. This may reflect a change in social value, but the writer is of the opinion that any

new economic introduction should take place more as a necessary and well planned venture rather than strictly by "chance".

Kusaie has a relatively young government and the future looks good if not spectacular. Probably the biggest asset, greater than money, for the Kusaiens is their enthusiasm to run their own government and their confidence in their future. In a developing society like Kusaie, solutions for problems demand careful consideration of the local situations. What lies ahead for Kusaie is the great enthusiasm of the people to maintain their unique customs and cultures, yet to be actively participating in the overall government policies, programs, budgeting, etc., of the Micronesian Government.

Programs and projects under a new governmental structure in Kusaie ought to be wide enough and comprehensive

enough to include social and human issues. These ought to be spelled out clearly by the Kusaiens.

Many Kusaiens have long looked with envy and wonder at the growth of the neighboring islands of Ponape and Majuro. Today many Kusaiens have come to the conclusion that anything the neighboring islands can do the Kusaie islanders can do as well or even better. Although Kusaie island still faces the confusion of separate districting, the determination of the leaders in all fields (health services, education, church organizations, local municipal government legislatures, etc.,) suggest that Kusaie's future will be comfortable.

The most important element in that future is likely to be a new emphasis on a new governmental structure, open trade with Majuro and Ponape and even Nauru, tourism, increase in production of local fruits and vegetables, and active involvement in the overall governmental operation in the Trust Territory.

Micronesian Children With a Foreign Parent

by Charles Sicard

Legends associated with the paradise islands of the Pacific continue to thrive even in this modern day. And nothing prevails like the tales of love on an island paradise where gentle bare-breasted women with flowers in their long black hair wait on a man's every need. Needless to say, those who still seriously patronize such outdated mythology are probably of the same mentality as those who believe island men and women are children of paradise.

The fact of the matter is that the people of the Micronesian islands are facing a number of very unromantic problems with mature determination. None of these challenges will require a more compassionate solution than that of providing a secure place in Micronesia for the children of mixed marriages (one Micronesian partner) without having the islands subverted to foreign dominance which concerns Micronesian leaders today.

Micronesia, like the South Pacific, had its first foreign contact with adventurous white men who were rough sailors seeking wealth and adventure and in pursuit of a good time and women. Needless to say, old ship logs tell of many unfortunate events about these first encounters of which the cold blooded murder of all men on Ngatik Island in Ponape in 1837 seems the most chilling.

A few years later, a scattering of men did settle in the islands who took wives and had children and conducted themselves in ways which made them fairly acceptable to the existing island societies. Most of their individual stories seem to be forgotten even as their surnames are passed along from generation to generation.

Regardless of the circumstances, children fathered by these newcomers resulted from these foreign contacts. This new breed of a child was being born into a matrilineal social system and

therefore the position of the mother had a far greater influence on their heritage than that of the father. Also, no concept of illegitimacy existed even in those cases where it might have applied in a Western Society, the child was a social equal at birth.

Actually these new children were often favored, for it was thought that the father's foreign contribution would bring a strengthening quality to the individual and the community. This dying belief is not surprising in a closed isolated society where destruction lies just as far away as intermarriage. The taboos on incest were and are so strong that social behavior guards even casual conversations in the presence of brothers and sisters (includes cousins of the opposite sex).

All children, including those born of foreign heritage whether in violence, or foolishness, or love found their accepted place on their home island. Perhaps this wonderful fact contributes to perpetrating the carefree legends of the islands to this day.

When the final curtain fell on the Pacific War theater the Americans repatriated all citizens of Japan. In many cases families were broken and children stayed behind (some of these grown children have re-established contact with these parents or even brought them back to Micronesia). Under American rule, it was established that all those inhabitants remaining then (1947) in the Trust Territory were citizens of the Trust Territory, unless proof to the contrary was established. Therefore, regardless of the accident of any individual's foreign heritage, prior to this time, be it Spanish, German, or Japanese for each of the previous colonial powers, it was generally determined then that all Micronesians remaining did legally belong to the Trust Territory of the Pacific. This applied even



Johann Stanislaus Kubary and his Ponapean wife, Yelirt, in European dress as photographed in 1882. They had two children and their only daughter is said to have died recently in Singapore.



to those of any foreign parentage, for birth certificates establishing any foreign parentage were simply non-existent. Thus, the past was swept aside and all inhabitants of the Trust Territory became Trust Territory citizens.

It was also established that only as a Micronesian citizen did one have the prized right to buy and to hold title to land. This law of the Trust Territory may be one of the finest gifts that the United States has protected for Micronesia, as it may assure their economic future. But Micronesian citizens now have a number of other civil rights such as the right to vote, to run for an office, to travel internationally under United States protection, to invest, to be in business (see Public Law 5085 and comments that follow), to receive scholarships, to serve on a jury, to participate in the Trust Territory social security system, etc. The Trust Territory Code Title 53, Sections 1 and 2 on Nationality and Naturalization defines a Trust Territory citizen as follows:

1. Nationality.

(1) All persons born in the Trust Territory shall be deemed to be citizens of the Trust Territory, except persons, born in the Trust Territory, who at birth or otherwise have acquired another nationality.

(2) A child born outside the Trust Territory of parents who are citizens of the Trust Territory shall be considered a citizen of the Trust Territory while under the age of twenty-one years, and thereafter if he becomes a

permanent resident of the Trust Territory while under the age of twenty-one years.

2. Naturalization. The High Commissioner may grant Trust Territory citizenship to persons who:

- (1) Are eighteen years of age or over;
- (2) Are of good moral character, as certified by the District Administrator and two leading citizens of the community in which they intended to reside;
- (3) Have not acquired, or who renounce, previous citizenship, and renounce allegiance to any and all foreign powers and rulers;
- (4) Have been permanent residents of land legally domiciled continuously in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for at least five years immediately prior to application for citizenship, and
 - (a) have been born of parents one of whom was a citizen of, and maintained his principal residence in the Trust Territory at the time of the birth; or
 - (b) have been born of parents one of whom has been granted Trust Territory citizenship pursuant to this Section.

For all practical purposes this is how a citizen of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is determined ("Citizen" is not used here in its strictest meaning since that usually implies a sovereign country which the Trust Territory is not). One may also become a naturalized Micronesian citizen by law if such is enacted by the Congress of Micronesia.

Based on this information it would appear to be fairly clear who is and who is not a Micronesian but actually considerable confusion exists with the parents of children of mixed-marriages. The issue is so clouded that during the recent Trust Territory wide census it became necessary to simply indicate the citizenship on the Census Forms as stated by the interviewed person rather than have the Census enumerator explain the law. It was the only common sense solution for many people were confused about their children's citizenship when one parent was non-Micronesian or the child was born outside the Trust Territory.

Nowadays, for international travel Micronesian citizens are issued a Trust Territory passport under which they may receive diplomatic and consular protection from the United States as outlined under Article Eleven of the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement. Nevertheless, this same Micronesian is considered an alien as he enters the United States or its possessions.

Passports are basically travel documents and do not necessarily assure citizenship. In the Trust Territory, Trust Territory passports are not to be issued to any person who has one non-Micronesian parent when the needed travel documents can be obtained through that non-Micronesian parent. If the non-Micronesian parent is American then the child is presumed to be a U.S. Citizen for passport purposes. If the non-Micronesian parent is of a third country then the laws of the third country come into play. Only if the child cannot obtain the travel document through the non-Micronesian parent will a Trust Territory passport be issued, but to repeat, it does not guarantee that the child is a citizen of the Trust Territory.

In the particular case of a child born in the Trust Territory with one parent Micronesian and the other American; this child is actually not even assured of U.S. citizenship unless he complies with the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act (upheld in a Supreme Court ruling in a 5 to 4 decision a few years ago) which requires the child to live in the United States for five consecutive years between the ages of 14 and 28 to obtain his U.S. citizenship. If this child does not do this and has been living in the Trust Territory, he could seek naturalization for his Trust Territory citizenship. It is true then that a child could have been born of one Micronesian parent in the Trust Territory, lived and grown up in the Trust Territory, speak a Micronesian language and be ethnically a Micronesian but not legally a Micronesian, unless the child seeks naturalization. Therefore, a Micronesian mother

does have some incentive to refuse to identify a non-Micronesian father to assure the child Micronesian citizenship. On the other hand, a Micronesian woman can give birth to her child in the United States (includes Guam) with both parents being Micronesian and the child is a U.S. citizen and a Micronesian citizen under part two of the nationality section in the Trust Territory Code. This rare dual citizenship privilege is not available to a child born of these mixed-marriages even though these children may have greater ties to both Micronesia and the U.S.A. It remains to be seen how persons who acquire their dual citizenship will be treated under the Trust Territory laws which are meant to restrict the activities of foreigners, such as the local labor laws.

Micronesians who have left the Trust Territory for example to attend school in the United States and have married Americans and are returning with the spouse and children born outside the Trust Territory are in a most difficult situation. If the Micronesian is not a Trust Territory Government employee he must obtain an entry permit on a year to year basis for his family since permission for permanent resident is not being issued to non-Micronesian citizens.

The most complex situation occurs when a Micronesian citizen returns from a third country with a non-Micronesian spouse and children, as then the laws of the third country can complicate the issuance of a passport for the children. One case resulted in having the United Nations issue the needed international travel documents for the family to travel to the Trust Territory. The non-Micronesian members of these families also enter on a year basis, again with the exception of employees of the Trust Territory Government and their dependents.

In every case these families of mixed nationalities have hanging over them a certain insecurity so long as they are making their home in the Trust Territory. The Micronesian member of the family has no means to assure his family a permanent residence in his islands without asking the spouse and children to give up their previous citizenship and seek naturalization from the Congress of Micronesia.

Should the non-Micronesian member of the family need to be gainfully employed the existing labor laws restrict any employment opportunity for them to support or help support his or her family. If the Micronesian member of the family dies, how for example would the



Young women of Micronesia, who caught the attention of the frivolous travelers at the turn of the twentieth century, were not infrequently married by the outsiders. Contact with the West first began in the Marianas with Magellan's visit to Guam on March 6, 1521.



other spouse be able to earn a living and support the children without leaving the Trust Territory?

A few years ago these mixed-marriages were infrequent but they became more common when men from the Kwajalein Missile Range began to marry Marshallese women. Then in 1966 the Peace Corps arrived and more marriages and children followed. Now Micronesians are marrying overseas and returning for the first time with spouses. With the growing exposure of Micronesians to the world, many more marriages are sure to occur which will only bring about more children who will have to cast about for their birth rights. As it now stands, these children are going to be forced into choosing between their parent's citizenships.

Children are subject to what appears on their birth certificate. And apparently what appears on the birth certificate may or may not reflect the facts even when the facts are known. In one case, an unmarried couple, a Micronesian mother and self-proclaimed American father said the hospital would only put under the father's name "Not Stated". The father did adopt his own child later. Needless to say, the factual information that is recorded under the name of the father may seem rather unimportant in a society where every child has a father, but on the other hand the failure to have the correct information may deny the child his choice of birth rights later when one parent is a non-Micronesian. The information on the birth certificate is vital to determining citizenship options.

Now that we have lightly dealt with this complex situation involving the status of children of mixed marriages let's look at recently approved Public Law 5-85 which applies to Micronesian citizens who are married or adopted by non-Micronesians. This law requires these Micronesians to obtain a foreign business permit if they wish to do business in the Trust Territory. It withdraws certain economic rights of some Micronesians to earn a living should the District Economic Development Boards decide against the business permit. If the Micronesian married to a non-Micronesian is a male who seeks his family livelihood by doing business he is at a particular disadvantage.

In a case where a non-Micronesian is cohabiting with a Micronesian (common-law marriage is not legal in the Trust Territory) should they desire to give their relationship the Christian dignity of marriage this law actually acts as a deterrent. Without the legal marriage they are free to do business as they wish in the

name of the Micronesian partner. With a marriage, PL 5-85 applies. This law is bound to be tested in the court of law or never actively enforced. Hopefully a law can be written to protect against foreigners using Micronesians fronts for economic exploitation without distinguishing one Micronesian from another, or by discouraging legal marriages and adoptions between Micronesians and non-Micronesians.

The social security system in the Trust Territory is separate from the U.S. social security system; in fact, only Trust Territory citizens may belong to the Trust Territory social security system. This Trust Territory citizen only requirement creates a new twist for the social security benefits which might be paid from the U.S. social security system to anyone residing in the Trust Territory. Let's look at an example: should an American who has fully qualified under the U.S. social security system die while married to a Micronesian no benefits will be paid to the Micronesian and any children while they reside in the Trust Territory. This U.S. social security policy is apparently a direct result of having Americans excluded from the Trust Territory social security system. An earnest attempt to have this U.S. social security ruling changed has been undertaken by the Trust Territory Social Security Administrators at the time article was written.

In days gone by, Micronesian parents were concerned first about their daughters marrying foreigners for three reasons: first, the daughter

might leave their island home and never return; second, most likely no material benefits would flow back to her family as the foreign husband would not feel bound by local custom; thirdly, he might leave her and any children behind and not provide for them at all. Nowadays these parents can also be concerned that the grandchildren of these marriages will not even be allowed to be Micronesian citizens if the children wish to seek the citizenship of the foreign parent.

The sensitive area of citizenship is a sleeper of a problem. It must be given major consideration as the termination of the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement nears. One can note what confusion will result if the Northern Marianas Commonwealth is established and U.S. citizenship is allowed to residents of the Marianas in some situations. In the case where residents of the Marianas have married Micronesians from another district, those Micronesian marriages may suddenly have an American partner, thus creating a foreign parent where there was none.

As the in depth considerations of political status are discussed, you can be certain that the citizenship question will loom to the surface as a key concern. This is just what has happened in Papua/New Guinea recently. A great deal of wisdom will be needed by the Micronesian leaders who are required to find a humanitarian solution to these problems that affect future generations of Micronesia.



Ponape Island - Impressions

a photo album by Carlos Viti

These girls are from Nett Cultural Center, Nett Municipality, playing a Ponapean traditional dance called "sapei". They won the first prize in the traditional dance competition during the 1974 United Nations Day. The second and third prizes went to the Yapese dancers from the Community College of Micronesia and a group of dancers from Ngatik Atoll respectively.



Yapese dancers from the Community College of Micronesia on Ponape won the second prize in the traditional dance competition during the 1974 United Nations Day festivities in Kolonia, Ponape.





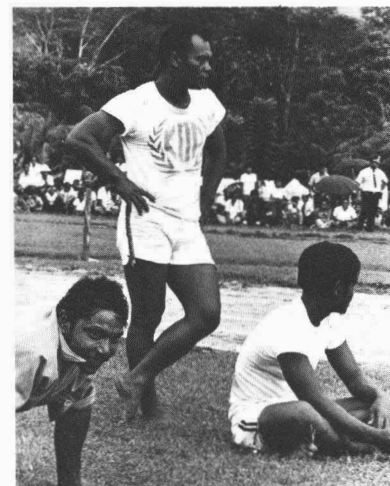
Ponapean women having a nice time.

Lehnora Wilson of Metalanim, one of the five municipalities on Ponape Island, was pictured here in one of the many games of the 1974 United Nations Day on Ponape. She was the fastest woman runner, winning the women's final 100-meter dash in 13.7 seconds, in spite of rainy weather and slippery ground.



These players sat in the field enjoying the joyous atmosphere brought about by the spectacular events of October 24.

Ponape, with its island-wide setting of streams and pools, has always produced good swimmers. These young Ponapeans participated in the water events during the 1974 U.N. Day on Ponape.



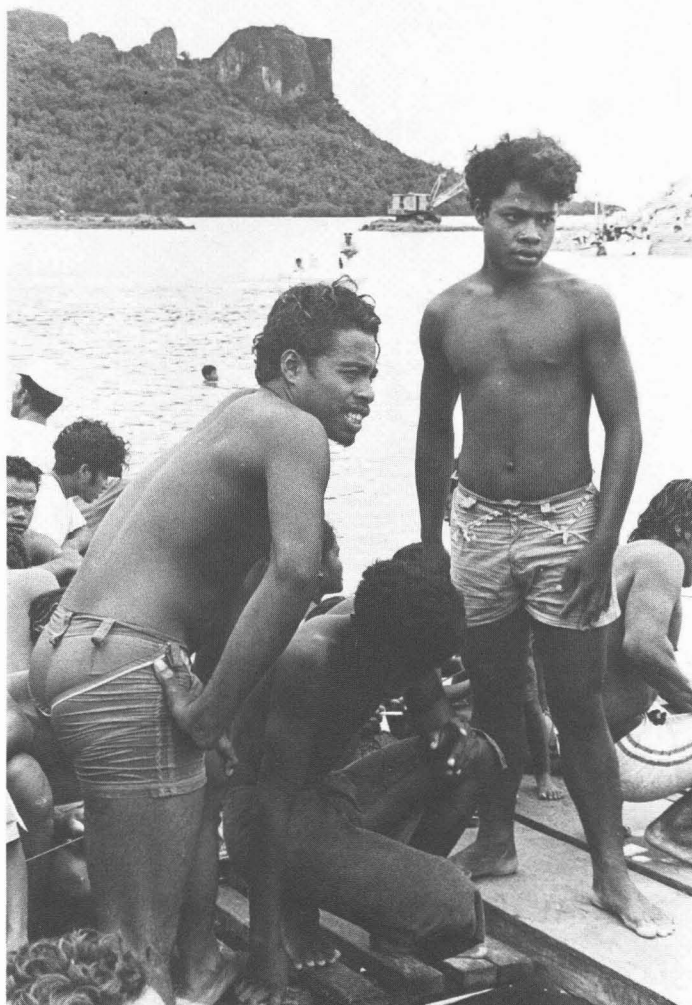
This player, from Nukuoro, won the discus throwing.



Swimmers in competition; shown in the background are cars parked alongside the causeway to the Ponape airport.



A swimmer got a helping hand from a coach.



More swimmers; in the background is the picturesque Sokehs Rock, "Diamond Head" of Micronesia.



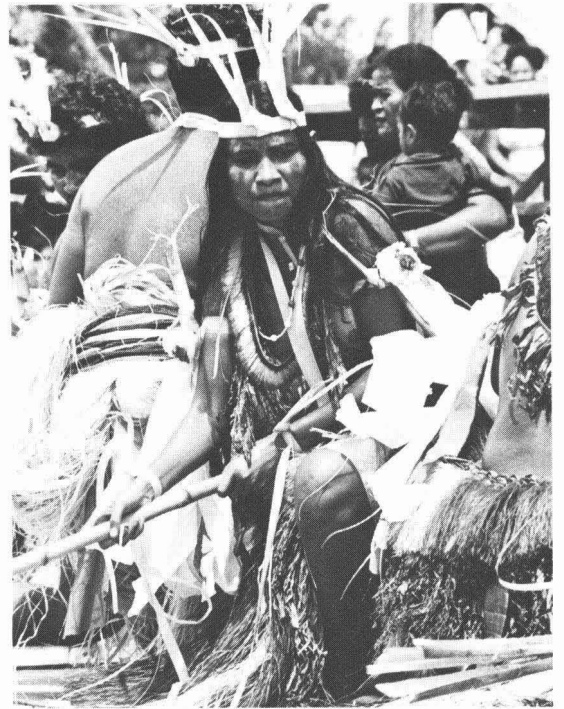
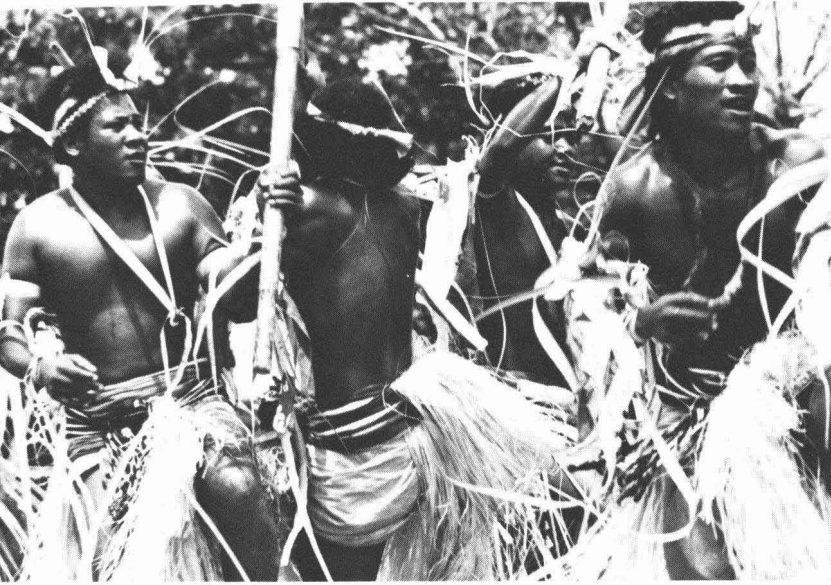
Player in a low hurdle race; Uh Municipality won the 1974 United Nations Day championship with a score of 245, followed by Kiti and Metalanim with 146 points each, Sokehs 96, Nett 49, and Nukuoro 9.



A runner and a coach in one of the events.

Ponape 1974 United Nations Day Queen Rosalina Mendiola presented an award to a winner of a swimming race. The 19-year-old Rosalina, daughter of a Ponape businessman, Lee Mendiola, was selected from the six beauties vying to be queen for the 1974 U.N. festivities.

Yapese dancers from the Community College of Micronesia.



Happy Ponapean women



VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE IN PONAPE

by Ruben S. Dayrit

High School girls in the Vegetable Gardening class out in the school farm applying fertilizer on chinese cabbage plants.



In line with the recommendation from the Trust Territory Education Department and Ponape District Curriculum Council to make the educational system more meaningful, relevant, and responsive to the needs of Micronesians, Ponape District has formally included vocational agriculture as a separate and required subject in the public schools. The general objectives of agriculture education in both the elementary and secondary schools in Ponape District are to develop interest in agriculture among students and to provide practical and technical skills in growing crops and raising domestic animals.

Sensing the need to facilitate accomplishments in agriculture, the Vocational Agriculture Department in the Ponape District Department of Education is conducting efforts to improve skills in both subsistence farming and raising of domestic animals for both home consumption and local markets. The students are being taught to grow crops which their families might grow to improve their diet and to learn about modern agricultural techniques which particularly apply to their situation.

In a developing young nation such as Micronesia, whose imports far exceed exports, and where self-reliance is considerably inadequate, it is vital that the students should be encouraged to grow and eat more vegetables, to appreciate and respect farming as a way of life, and to begin small family gardens at their homes while they are still in school. These objectives can be brought to a successful conclusion if the students are trained to understand the

use of farm tools, how to operate and maintain equipment, and to help in "nation building" by developing both human and natural resources in their environment.

The vocational agriculture program in Ponape District is made up of two separate but closely related divisions: Vocational Agriculture in the Elementary Schools and Vocational Agriculture at Ponape Islands Central School. Under the first division, a relevant recommendation was made by the South Pacific Commission Regional Seminar on Agriculture Curriculum Development, January 10 to 19, 1972, at Noumea, Caledonia, stating in part that "Agriculture should not be taught as a separate subject but should be interegrated in the school curriculum."

Ponape, however, had decided to teach agriculture as a separate subject in grades 7 and 8 in the public schools. This decision was based on the present situation wherein only 20% of the 8th grade graduates are able to go on to high school. Making agricultural instruction

available only in the secondary schools would be depriving 80% of the elementary graduates of basic training in agriculture.

The inclusion of agriculture as a separate subject in the curriculum in a particular school is dependent on the availability of a qualified teacher to teach vocational agriculture, need for the program under the existing situation, available support from school principals and the community, and availability of a suitable garden site.

Ponape is more fortunate than any of the other districts with regard to availability of qualified vocational agriculture teachers. Every elementary school in the district has at least one teacher who has had formal instruction in agriculture in the secondary school. Training of teachers in vocational agriculture starts at Ponape Islands Central School (PICS) and at Kusaie Island High School and continues with in-service training of teachers at Ponape Teacher's Educational Center (PONTEC). Without a qualified teacher to teach vocational agriculture, the program will have a difficult time getting started in school.

Vocational agriculture is emphasized in schools located in the main islands. It is not taught as a separate subject in schools situated on atolls but is integrated with such subjects as science and social studies.

This is an important factor that can determine the fate of the whole program in any school. We need the support of the school principal because of his role in class scheduling. The agriculture class should be scheduled as the last period of the day so that the students can work longer in the garden if they have to and do not have to return to the classroom sweaty and dirty. The community has to be involved because they could do much to discourage stealing from school gardens.

Children learn and retain more of what they are taught by doing actual field work than by listening to classroom lectures. Because of this, the school garden becomes a very important component of the whole program. In Ponape, privately owned lands are sometimes made available if a suitable

area cannot be found in the school ground. Again, the support from the community is required in this case.

The 7th graders are given classroom instruction in basic agriculture. The children are taught the importance of agriculture, plants and plant growth, soils and fertilizer, pests, diseases and their control, and harvesting and marketing of vegetables. In the 8th grade, the children are given lessons in the cultural requirements of different kinds of vegetables that are presently grown for home use and those with proven commercial potential in Ponape. A lesson on a particular kind of vegetable consists of soil requirements, variety, land preparation, fertilization, cultivation, pest and disease control, harvesting marketing. It should be noted that all recommendations on the culture of these crops are based on personal experiences of the different agriculture teachers in the district and from results of replicated trials at PICS farm.

It is important that vegetable crops of proven value that are easy to raise be grown at the beginning of the program so that the students will experience success in their first try in crop production. Crops such as sweet potatoes, cucumbers, sweet corn, Chinese cabbage, and green onions are emphasized in the elementary agriculture program. Plants that require more intensive care are taken up in the later months.

Production requirements like seeds, fertilizers and chemicals are given free to schools. Produce from the school gardens is either sent to the school kitchen or sold to teachers or to the farmer's market. Part of it is given to students to take home. Proceeds from sales ranged from \$35.00 to \$275.00 from each school last year.

The children are also encouraged to have individual home garden projects. There has been lots of enthusiasm for these projects and the comments from the parents and community leaders have been very encouraging. There are 475 boys and girls in 20 elementary schools involved in the vocational agriculture program this school year. Future plans are to include instructions on swine and



Some Chinese cabbage in the Ohmine Elementary School garden (above) is harvested by a group of eight graders (below).





High school boys in the Swine Production class injecting a small pig with anti-biotics.

poultry production, and ornamental horticulture.

We have had problems and setbacks the first year, but they are insignificant in comparison with the progress and success that the program has so far achieved.

Under the Vocational Agriculture Program at Ponape Islands Central School, vocational agriculture consists of classroom lectures and field laboratory period totaling 1,080 hours per year. PICS offers four vocational agriculture courses.

To introduce students to the vocational field, each male student at PICS is required to take a semester of vocational agriculture and a semester of trades and industry. The first year agriculture program includes introduction to the different fields of agriculture and a more advanced discussion of vegetable production.

Vocational agriculture for the sophomore year is divided into two

general courses. The first semester includes principles of animal husbandry and consists of such topics as animal nutrition and animal breeding. The second semester is the study of swine production and includes such practical skills as castration, ear notching, judging, slaughtering, piggery house construction, care and management of swine. PICS farm has a small scale hog house to support the swine production program.

The courses in the junior and senior years are elective courses. Students enrolled in vocational agriculture III take up more advanced discussions of soils and soil nutrients, fertilizers and fertilization, entomology, plant pathology, and crop husbandry. The course also deals with the production, marketing and economics of different commercial crops such as: banana, papaya, rice, black pepper, coconut and tapioca. With construction of the poultry house, poultry production will

be taught in the second semester. Vocational agriculture in the senior year deals with the operation, maintenance and repair of small farm machinery, tools and farm equipment. Construction and maintenance of farm buildings are also studied.

This school year, PICS has a one semester course on vegetable gardening for girls which deals with instructions on production, harvesting, and cooking of vegetable plants. Forty girls are presently enrolled in this course. PICS farm totals seven acres, 1-1/3 acres of which are devoted to vegetable production. The rest of the area is planted with permanent crops such as: coconut, citrus, bananas, papaya, and black pepper. The physical plant also includes a 10-pen hog house, a 300-layer poultry house, compost bins, and farm machinery garage, and a combination classroom and supply room. At present, construction of a two-classroom agriculture building is underway.

Vocational agriculture at Kusaie Island High School is available to all male students from the first to the fourth year in high school. Every male student is required to make a minimum of one quarter of vocational agriculture during his freshman year. Classroom instruction during the first year in vocational agriculture consists of basic theories and concepts of agriculture in general.

The sophomore year is divided into one semester of Introductory Crops Science and one semester of Poultry Science. In the Introductory Crops Science class, the students are given introductory lessons in botany, soils, plant physiology, fertilizers, plant pests, insecticide, plant disease, crop husbandry, and marketing of produce. In the Poultry Science class, the students take lessons in egg and poultry meat production. Emphasis is put on breed selection, parasite and disease control, poultry housing. These classroom discussions in either Introductory Crops Science or Poultry Science are supplemented with laboratory or field practices.

During the third year, vocational agriculture at Kusaie Island High School consists of one full year of Crops Science or one full year of Swine Science. The students who chose Crops Science as their specialty are given more advanced and comprehensive lessons and practice in crop production. Cultural requirements of vegetable crops that are of economic importance to the island of Kusaie are given emphasis in this course. For those students taking Swine Science as their specialty, lessons consist of: swine breeds, stock selections, swine health, feeding, housing, and slaughtering of pigs. Practical skills in this field are learned during laboratory periods at the piggery.

During the senior year in vocational agriculture, the students are given more advanced lessons in their field of specialty. Included also with these lessons are the marketing and economics of different crops and animals. The Kusaie Island High School farm consists of: a one acre field for crops, one piggery, one poultry house, two storage buildings, and one partially finished

machinery shed. At present, all these are located on private land. Better facilities and a larger farm area will be available when the new school site at Tofol will be completed. It is anticipated the new school site will be available about two years from now.

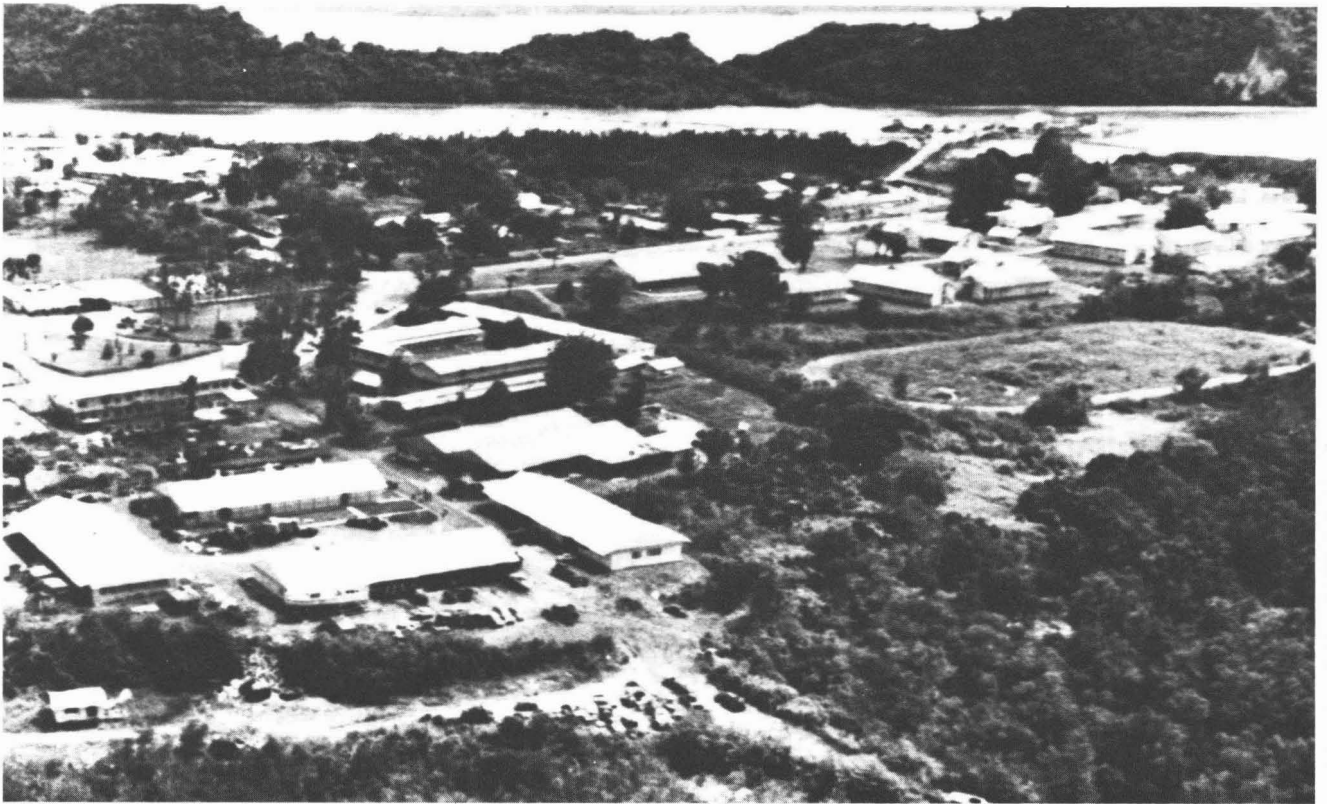
The whole vocational agriculture program in the public schools in Ponape District has been very successful. Children who have had training in agriculture in the elementary grades do better and advance faster in higher agriculture than those children who have not had instruction in agriculture in the elementary schools. High school graduates with agriculture as a major field of study and who are sent to

post-high school training and studies in agriculture and other closely related fields, have been doing very well. Vocational agriculture teachers in the elementary schools who started their training in agriculture during their high school days are doing a very commendable job teaching the subject to grade school children. Recently, we have been getting more academically inclined students enrolling in vocational agriculture in the two high schools of the district. All this could only mean that the vocational agriculture program on Ponape is doing its part in the District Education Department's efforts of trying to give a more relevant and meaningful education for the Ponapean children in the public schools.



Girls at Kolonia Elementary School putting up trellises (above), and high school girls weeding radish plants (below).





Overhead view of the Micronesia Occupational Center with Palau High School on the right of the picture. MOC shops are in the foreground with classrooms, administration building, and living areas in the center of the picture. The Palau Community track is in the right center of the picture.

As Micronesia pursues its relentless drive to become a part of the modern world, strength is added to that drive by the emergence of the Territory wide Micronesia Occupational Center located in Koror, Palau. This school which has received the solid support of educators, politicians and other leaders of Micronesia is becoming one of the corner stones of that new look in this part of the Pacific. Training is being offered which will help provide Micronesia with a skilled work force that can assert itself in building a viable economy with which to compete in the modern world. Founded in 1969, it has grown to the stature of a major educational institution in its five years of existence.

After five years of operation, the Micronesia Occupational Center has undergone an extensive self-evaluation by staff personnel. Several basic changes involving the total school program have taken place. MOC has now assumed a new look which will hopefully meet the needs of Micronesia more adequately. Most apparent in the new look is the change from a twelve-month calendar to a nine-month school year with most vocational courses taking two nine-month school years to complete. The summer between the two segments will offer the opportunities to both the students and the institution to participate in a varied program of activities. Students may select to go home for the summer vacation at their own expense, enroll in special summer classes, or participate in an extensive Work Study Program. For the institution time is available to provide special upgrading courses for both MOC staff and personnel from other districts. It also makes it possible for MOC staff members to attend summer sessions in other schools.

MOC Strives for Identity

by Virgil Savage

These increased opportunities for training will serve one of the major goals of MOC which is to improve the quality of Vocational Education in Micronesia. As the only Post Secondary Vocational School in Micronesia, it is necessary that these efforts to upgrade both course offerings and instructors be intensified in order to provide relevant leadership in these transitional times.

As a part of the self study and evaluation, MOC, through a Steering Committee appointed in June 1973, has produced its first school catalog. For the first time in its brief history, quarter length courses have been instituted within each vocational program. This breakdown into quarter length courses offers more flexibility for both students and school. It is now possible for a student to drop out of MOC in an emergency situation and return the next year and continue his course.

As a result of the calendar change, MOC now has one large enrollment annually and one graduation date each year. This offers a chance for high school graduates to consider MOC as an option for Post Secondary Education during their senior year.



MOC graduates of March 28, 1974. This is the second largest class to graduate from MOC with 93 students.

With the new calendar, all vocational areas will be opened each fall allowing students a full range of courses from which to choose.

Since the first group of students was graduated from MOC in February 1971, there has been a total of 341 more who have completed their training and returned home. MOC graduates can be found in nearly every segment of the Micronesian labor force. Many have continued their education at schools outside of Micronesia. Of those who have graduated, 14 have been hired as MOC staff members.

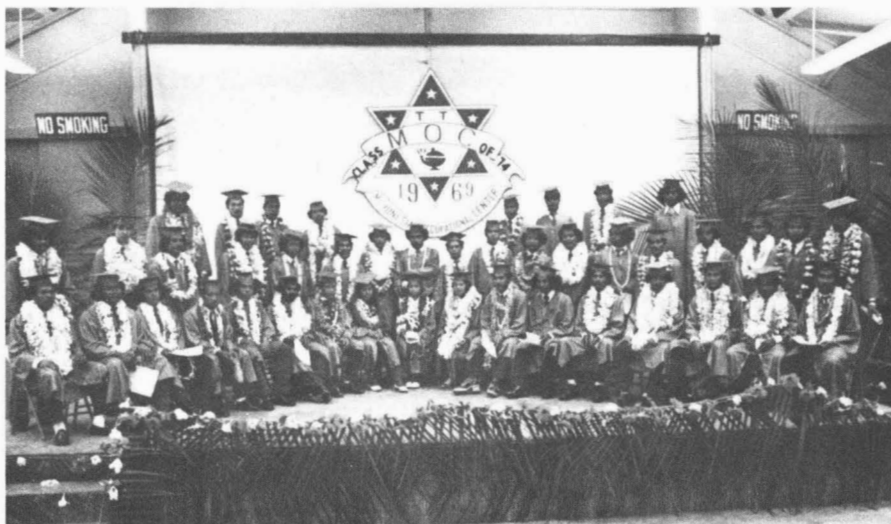
Several other areas of progress can be noted as MOC moves towards the goal of becoming a

Micronesia school for Micronesia youth. One has been the Micronesianization of the staff. From September 1972 to the fall of 1974, there was a decrease of approximately 35% in the Non-Micronesian staff. Several teaching areas have become totally Micronesianized and the trend will doubtlessly continue over the next two years.

One aspect of the new look has been the institution of student fees for the first time in the schools history. As the concept is relatively new in Micronesian educational history, some confusion has resulted. The fees include a student activity fee, book rentals, registration and a fee for special vocational supplies used in the shop areas. These fees which total \$40 per quarter or \$120 for a three quarters school year can be earned by the student through a college work study grant received from the U.S. Department of H.E.W. It is still possible for a student to attend MOC at no cost to the family if the student is willing to work some each week.

In November of 1974, the fourth dormitory was completed and students moved into it. Plans are under way to renovate the two original dormitories in preparation for a possible 450 students in the fall of 1975. At that time MOC will reach its capacity in dormitory space and will be approaching the full utilization of the teaching space available. Preliminary work has been done for the construction of a new

MOC graduates of June 14, 1974



eight-room classroom complex to replace buildings built as temporary facilities for an elementary school following the typhoon of 1967 and subsequently included in the MOC complex.

MOC as a Post Secondary Area Vocational School provides training in nineteen separate trades in ten trade clusters. They are Automotive Repair, Small Engine Repair, Diesel Mechanics, Carpentry, Masonry, Plumbing, Electricity, Air Conditioning, Appliance Repair, Welding, Auto Body Repair, Multi-Media, Agriculture, Clerk/Typist, Secretarial Science, Dental Nursing, Clothing Construction & Design, Waiter/Waitress and Cooking. Though there are some non-high school graduates the great majority of students have completed high school.

At this time, the initial steps have been taken towards accreditation as an Area Vocational

School by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges. The institution is working towards full accreditation in 1976 and is now in the Candidate for Accreditation status.

Students are selected from all districts of Micronesia in members that correspond with the district's ratio of the total Micronesian population. Selection is made by the District Vocational Education Supervisors in each district who advertise the fall openings and process the applications. While the basic selection is made in the districts, final approval of all applicants is made by the

Admissions Board at MOC. Participants in the summer session which are usually geared for vocational teachers are chosen in a somewhat different way though still through the office of the District Vocational Education Supervisor. It is through his office that all information about opening, course offerings and procedures is channeled.

For five years, MOC has been working towards an identity. It is the general feeling of those involved in the school that this goal has been reached and MOC is now an integral and vital part of the future of Micronesia. As more students are trained and merged with the labor force, the impact of the school will be felt in an ever widening circle. As Micronesia moves towards the attainment of its own identity, the contribution of MOC will be a major foundation block in that identity.

MOC graduates of August 23, 1974



PEACESAT: Communication by Satellite for MICRONESIA

by George T. Callison

Micronesia, not all that far removed from primitive methods of communication, today has a modern radio-telephone system that accommodates both voice and teletype messages between Saipan and the other five district centers of the Trust Territory. Each district has its own radio broadcasting station and its own telephone system in the district center. Users can, with reasonable dependability, talk with other persons anywhere in the world. Amateur radio operators can set up ham radio links with almost any other location. Jet aircraft whisk written communications to all districts and around the globe.

But the most dramatic and sophisticated communications system, and surely the one with the greatest potential for far-reaching educational and sociological effects is a satellite system joining Saipan with a dozen other island nations of the Pacific Basin, known as PEACESAT.

What is PEACESAT? First of all, the word itself is an acronym for Pan Pacific Education and Communication Experiments by Satellite. What it really amounts to is this: by means of a satellite in stationary orbit 34,000 miles above the equator in the mid-Pacific, the Trust Territory, through its Saipan terminal, can communicate easily by both voice and Xerox facsimile with twelve other terminals strung out from Hawaii on the east to Wellington, New Zealand on the west. In between these extremities are terminals at Lae, Papua New Guinea, Rarotonga in the Cook Islands, and Noumea, New Caledonia, plus a number of terminals associated with the University of the South Pacific in Suva, Fiji, which includes those in the Kingdom of Tonga, the island of Niue, Honiara in the British Solomon Islands

and Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands, an expansion made possible under a grant from the Carnegie Corporation.

In simple terms, the system works somewhat on the same order as a telephone conference call except that a satellite replaces the telephone company switchboard. An operator in Saipan, or any other terminal, speaks into a microphone. The signal leaves a low cost FM transceiver, is amplified, then travels with the speed of light to the satellite and bounced back at the same incredible speed of 186,000 miles per second to the receiving terminals, all in the matter of a micro second. The total distance travelled by the signal, figuring an average round trip of nearly 90,000 miles between each terminal and the satellite, is an astonishing one million miles! Actually, the satellite covers one third of the earth's surface and anyone in the area bounded by Saipan, the east coast of the United States, Alaska and New Zealand could, with proper equipment, pick up the transmissions.

Another point about PEACESAT should be made clear at the outset. It is an experiment - an experiment in telecommunications by satellite made possible by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). In 1966, NASA launched its first Applications Technology Satellite-ATS-1. It was designed and used for weather control experiments. At the end of its anticipated life span, use of the satellite was offered to educational institutions and other prospective experimenters. The University of Hawaii initiated the PEACESAT Project in 1969 on the premise that reliable, low cost methods of telecommunication could play a major role in the improvement of social services in the Pacific Basin. A pilot satellite

communication system in Hawaii began a demonstration in 1971. The experiment expanded first to New Zealand and, over the past three years, has grown steadily to include today's thirteen terminals.

Despite its age and limitations of design, ATS-1 is ideally suited to the PEACESAT Project objectives. It has the wide area coverage compatible with international communications, as opposed to the spot coverage offered by satellites of different design and use. Regarding the satellite's age, no one can say for sure just how long it will last. But Professor Katashi Nose of the University of Hawaii Department of Physics, who was largely responsible for the design and/or modification of the inexpensive PEACESAT ground terminal equipment, has indicated that the life of a satellite depends, to a great extent, upon the amount of fuel on board to move it about in space. Since ATS-1 is in stationary orbit, very little fuel has been required for the minor location adjustments that have had to be made from time to time to compensate for drift. From this one consideration, then, Professor Nose concludes that ATS-1 conceivably might continue to be useful for several more years.

We have spoken of the "low cost" ground terminal equipment. The FM transceiver, mentioned earlier, is a shelf item such as is commonly used by radio taxicab companies and can be purchased for a few hundred dollars. It, and a hand microphone, can easily be carried in a briefcase. The send and receive antennas, designed by Professor Nose, could be taken apart and carried in a golf bag. This basic equipment, alone, would permit two-way communication with most other terminals via the satellite. But, in the interest of

dependability and clarity of signal, an amplifier is used, boosting the strength of the transceiver signal by up to 100 times. To allow for participation of groups of people, control equipment is required to provide for more than one microphone, for a remote studio and a telephone patch capability. The entire package of equipment at the Saipan terminal, which gives the Trust Territory one of the strongest voices in the system, cost about \$4,000 a far cry from the multi-million dollar figure customarily associated with satellite communication.

Dr. John Bystrom, PEACESAT Project Director at the University of Hawaii, has said that the object of the project is to study the application of communication satellite in meeting the social requirements of remote areas with limited development; more specifically to determine what communications can be utilized to improve health, education and community services in the Pacific with a system such as PEACESAT

In a report on the PEACESAT Project, given at the International Conference on Computer Communication in Stockholm, Sweden in mid-1974, Dr. Bystrom expanded on the educational functions of PEACESAT by breaking them down into several categories. First among them was decision making conferences involving administrators at several locations participating in joint discussion. Specialists in agricultural practices from all parts of the Pacific Basin meet regularly over the system. Bermin Weilbacher, former Chief of Agriculture, and Leo Migvar, Assistant Chief of the division, have participated in a number of exchanges, chairing the discussions in some of them. Others who have taken part in scheduled exchanges are Health Directors, newspaper editors, municipal government representatives, librarians, educational administrators, and a variety of citizen groups. Dr. Masao Kumangai, Director of Health Services

for the Trust Territory, David Ramarui, Director of the Department of Education, and Dan Peacock, Education Department Supervisor of Library Services, have participated in several such exchanges.

A word of explanation about exchanges might be appropriate at this point. They don't just happen. The limited satellite time allotted to PEACESAT by NASA - 18 hours a week - is too valuable to be wasted. So, exchanges come about only after a formal request has been made for one by a terminal and at least one other terminal has found the discussion subject to be of value. A discussion chairman is selected, an agenda developed and, particularly in the case of a proposed series of exchanges, participants engage in at least one preplanning session. Following the exchange, its effectiveness is carefully evaluated by all participants.

Returning to the categories of PEACESAT's educational functions,



PEACESAT equipment can be elaborate, and exchanges formal, as this picture of a group of participants at the Wellington Polytechnic terminal in New Zealand indicate . . .



. . . or the equipment can be simple and spare; the exchanges informal. Here a group of Tongan students at the University of Hawaii take part in an exchange with their home terminal in Nukualofa, Tonga. The portability of PEACESAT equipment is well illustrated in this outdoor setting as one student hand holds an antenna, pointed toward the ATS-1 satellite.

professional and in-service training was expected to be a major function of the system because of the wide differences in educational resources at such metropolitan centers as Wellington, New Zealand and Honolulu, and more sparsely populated areas such as Saipan, Niue, or the Cook Islands, and this expectation has proven out, according to Dr. Bystrom. Trained personnel for health, education and community functions are a prime requirement in many of the terminal locations. The use of long distance telecommunications rather than costly travel has the potential for major social benefit, Dr. Bystrom points out. The system has been used effectively in training exercises involving nurses — among them, some from Dr. Torres Hospital on Saipan — librarians and agriculture extension agents.

Classroom instruction, a third category, has included enrichment activities and complete courses using the PEACESAT system. In June, 1971, the world's first course of instruction for credit taught regularly via satellite was initiated in Hawaii.

Consultation and report arrangements, still another category described by Dr. Bystrom, include such activities as research report, epidemic control, and others requiring quick linking of two or more terminals. This category, Dr. Bystrom told his Stockholm audience, was foreseen as a high benefit one, and there have been many exchanges which demonstrate that it is indeed that. A smoldering epidemic of dengue fever has been followed for over two years as it has worked its way north from New Caledonia. John Hedderick, Public Health Advisor for the TT Health Services Department, conferred regularly via PEACESAT with Drs. Duane Reed and Duane Goebler, medical researchers who still roam the Pacific in search of data to assist in containing the epidemic, when it was feared the disease might spread into the Marshall Islands by way of Nauru. An epidemiologist was sent to Majuro from Suva, Fiji, to assist in the Marshall Islands research, but although a few cases were positively diagnosed as

dengue fever, an epidemic which Dr. Reed predicted the Trust Territory could not avoid, has not materialized.

Diagnostic consulting, test arrangements, and the responsive movement of men and materials has been facilitated by a communication system that linked the National Institute of Health in Washington, the Pacific Research Section in Honolulu, with locations in the South Pacific and the Trust Territory. Experiments are planned to use PEACESAT to coordinate research and extension management efforts of marine and fisheries personnel throughout the Pacific and to investigate oceanographic and meteorological phenomena in the Pacific Basin area.

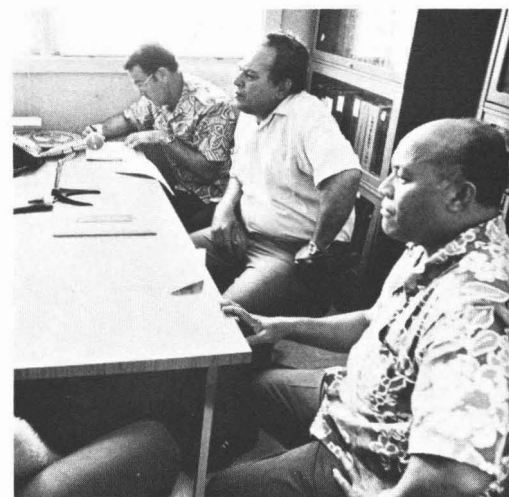
All of these experiments or exchanges are common to almost all of the thirteen PEACESAT terminals. Like all terminals, Saipan has originated exchanges that are unique to the system. One, which has been used two years in succession and is expected to be repeated this spring, was the daily reporting of proceedings at the United Nations Trusteeship Council meeting via satellite. Jim Manke, at that time Chief of the Public Information Division, would prepare his story of the day's activities and telephone the Honolulu PEACESAT terminal in the evening from New York. In Hawaii, Manke's call was patched into the PEACESAT system. The report was tape recorded at Broadcast Center, location of the Saipan terminal, for use both by the Micronesian News Service and for duplication and distribution to the six TT radio stations. The stations in districts other than the Marianas still had to depend on air mail delivery of the tapes, but on several occasions the Saipan radio station, KJQR, used the report on its noon news, giving Saipan listeners an on-the-scene report from the United Nations within an hour of the time the story was voiced in New York.

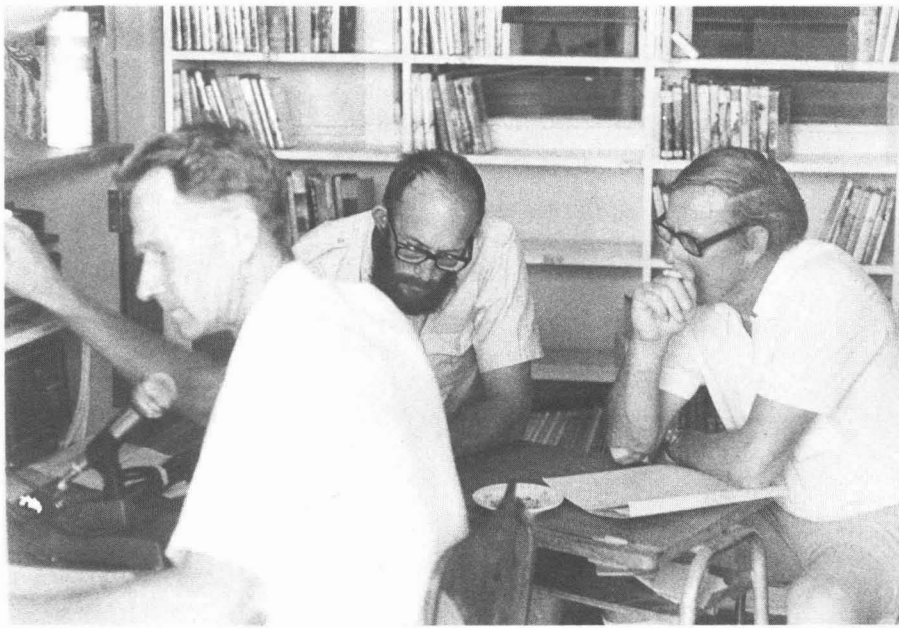
The Task Force on Education for Self-Government (ESG) looked upon PEACESAT as a means of contacting other Pacific nations that had gone through the political change from trusteeship to some other status, and felt an exchange with some of these



There's a strange fascination to conversing by satellite with others thousands of miles away. It is reflected here in the faces of these elementary school students in Hawaii exchanging ideas with their counterparts in Alaska.

Concentrating on statements being made at another terminal during an exchange on priority needs of the nations of the Pacific Basin are Peter T. Coleman, Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory; David Ramarui, Director, Department of Education (r) and Gerald S. Craddock, Assistant Chief, Community Development Division.





Education and Medical exchanges are those most often scheduled on PEACESAT. Here (r to l) are G. McLaughlan, Principal of Niue High School; D. Pickering, head of the school's Science Department, and the Niue terminal manager, Rod Spooner, participating in a Niue initiated exchange, "Problems of Compulsory Attendance at Secondary Schools."

nations should prove beneficial. Two such exchanges were held; the first involving New Zealand, Fiji and Papua New Guinea, from which the Task Force gained much valuable information. The second exchange offered Task Force members the rare honor and privilege of carrying on a two-hour discussion via satellite, with Sir Albert Henry, Premier of the Cook Islands, an island nation similar in many ways to Micronesia, that is linked with New Zealand in a free association relationship.

How did the Trust Territory become affiliated with the PEACESAT Project? Dr. Bystrom, in addition to being the project director, also is a most persuasive and convincing satellite communication salesman. A group of Broadcast Division trainees were the first to catch the satellite fever. They came back to their stations in Micronesia from the East-West Center at the University of Hawaii, wildly enthusiastic over the possibility of a Pacific Basin news network about which Dr. Bystrom had told them as they witnessed a PEACESAT demonstration. The writer had a similar experience resulting from conversations with Dr. Bystrom at a Communication Seminar sponsored by the East-West Center later that same year. From that point on,

At the Saipan terminal, Dr. Willa A. Fisher (r), Chief, Maternal & Child Health/Crippled Children Services Division, and Ruth Y. Martin, Chief, Nursing Services, take part in a Wellington originated exchange on "Metabolic Diseases."



Broadcast Division of the Public Affairs Department led the way toward Trust Territory participation in the project. On June 11, 1972, High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston received a letter from Dr. Harlan Cleveland, President of the University of Hawaii, inviting the Trust Territory to become affiliated with the PEACESAT Project. The Hicom enthusiastically accepted the invitation. Mr. Johnston has since participated in exchanges from both the Saipan and Honolulu terminals. However, ten months were to pass before licensing was accomplished, a permit to use the system granted by NASA and the terminal equipment received on Saipan. Professor Nose came to Saipan to perform the technical work required to get the terminal "on the air" and, assisted by broadcast technicians Charles Singletary and Jesse Biluk, he finished the job in a day and a half. On April 16, 1973, Saipan's terminal on the Pacific Basin satellite network - KUP-71-PEACESAT - was tested successfully.

Incidentally, the idea of a news network which excited the Broadcast Division trainees three years ago at the East-West Center finally materialized during the summer of 1974, but not quite as it had been planned originally because additional ground terminals in the other five districts of the Trust Territory had not yet been realized. However, the 1974 experiment, originated by Ian Johnstone of the South Pacific Commission, did result in weekly news exchanges among the then

eleven terminals. The Micronesian News Service frequently used items from these exchanges, and tapes of the news programs were broadcast on all six of the Trust Territory radio stations. In Raratonga, Cook Islands, the reports were published in the local newspaper.

About the future of PEACESAT there is good news and there is bad news. The bad news is that NASA has indicated it will not make the ATS-1 satellite available to the project beyond July 1, 1975, a decision that still may be amended, however. The good news is that Dr. Bystrom and others involved in PEACESAT, principal among them Tony Hanley of Wellington Technical Institute, the Wellington terminal manager, are working on plans for a follow-up satellite system to replace the present one and continue experimentation for another five to seven years. Unlike ATS-1, the proposed satellite would permit, in addition to voice, such other communications modes as teletype, computer, slow scan television, facsimile and blackboard by wire. A possible further expansion of the network is being considered to include terminals in such locations as Nauru, the New Hebrides, Western Samoa and Port Moresby as well as in the other five district centers of the Trust Territory. Enough channels would be available so that a Trust Territory medical information, consultation and training network, long a dream of Dr. Kumangai, might be possible, as might

also a Micronesian news network, or the linking of all districts in classroom instruction, Education for Self-Government and other community service programming.

Much more planning, discussion and negotiation will be needed before such a satellite network can become a reality. Meanwhile, the PEACESAT Project has demonstrated incontrovertibly that communication by satellite does have a place in the developing island nations of the Pacific Basin, and that continued experimentation with such a system can reap immeasurable benefits for its users.

As Dr. Bystrom told his audience at the Stockholm Satellite Conference: "The demonstration (PEACESAT), we argue, is an essential step in the process by which more comprehensive solutions to the communication problems of the Pacific and Asia can be determined and agreed upon. The project is producing a condition of awareness that is vital to long term problem solving. To the administrators of health, education and community services with the area, the demonstration places in the here-and-now a solution to (an) existing lack of communication capability. ... To engineers, technical and social, it makes man the measure for future action instead of the machine. Most important, PEACESAT can produce justification for future communication system planning. With experience, it is easier to recognize barriers to growth and to mount the strategies needed to overcome them."

DISTRICT DIGEST

a quarterly review of news and events from the six districts

Headquarters The Congress of Micronesia's Joint Committee on Administrative Appointments confirmed six of the eight nominations submitted by High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston for key positions in the Executive Branch of the TT Government. Approved were the nominations of Juan A. Sablan as TT Executive Officer, Podis Pedrus as Director of the Department of Personnel, William H. Stewart as Deputy Director of the Department of Resources and Development, Bermin F. Weilbacher for Deputy District Administrator of Ponape, Haruo Remeliik as a member of the Territorial Housing Commission, and Felix Rabauliman as a member of the TT Personnel Board. Disapproved were the appointments of Mitaro Danis for DistAd Truk and Elias Okamura for Deputy Director of the Department of Transportation and Communication....High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston officially became the President of the Pacific Islands Development Commission (PIDC). The Governors of Hawaii, Guam, and American Samoa and the High Commissioner formed the PIDC a few years ago to foster economic development among the American island areas of the Pacific. The Commission's presidency rotates among the chief executives on an annual basis....Thomas P. Crossan replaced William D. Oyler as the new Program and Budget Officer for the TT. Oyler resigned to work for the Department of Interior as Director of Program and Budget for Bureau of Mines....Deputy High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman

announced the establishment of the Task Force on Salaries and Rising Cost-of-Living to "find mutually agreeable solutions to the problems concerned with salaries and the rising cost-of-living in the TT"...Headquarters ESG Task Force members visited the six districts of Micronesia in order to answer questions regarding Micronesia's status issue....William Allen, Chief of the Division of Community Development announced that the Office of Aging had been awarded a grant of \$246,500 to implement Title VII Nutrition Program for the elderly under the Older Americans Act....Trust Territory Social Security celebrated its sixth anniversary....The second territory-wide traditional leaders' conference was held in Truk on "Micronesian unity"...Members of the Executive and Legislative branches of the TT Government testified in Washington before Congress on legislation supporting a request of an increase of the present \$60 million ceiling to \$75 million for FY '75 and \$80 million for FY '76....The Pre-Convention Committee of the Micronesian Constitutional Convention toured the six districts and discussed with Micronesians issues facing the people of Micronesia....TT participated in the Law of the Sea Conference held in Caracas, Venezuela....The outcome of the Congress general election in November showed that 13 incumbents were defeated in their bids for re-election....Micronesian Sports Council had agreed to make Micronesia participate in the upcoming South Pacific games scheduled to be held on Guam in August, 1975....Carmen

Milne Bigler of the Marshalls was elected as the first Congresswoman in the history of the Congress of Micronesia....United States Senator Hiram L. Fong of Hawaii visited Micronesia in October and discussed defense matters relating to pullback of American forces from countries of the Pacific rim....Congressman Resio Moses and Palau Deputy District Administrator Remeliik became the first Micronesians to visit Australia under that country's State Department Leaders Grant Tour....Secretary of the Navy J. William Middendorf briefly visited Saipan....TT was saddened by the sudden death of Dr. Abrobati Hicking, TT Deputy Director of the Department of Health Services at the time of his untimely death on Saipan October 23 of an apparent heart attack. He was 53.

Marianas Deputy Secretary of Defense, William P. Clements, visited Saipan and Tinian to review the US Military land needs in the Marianas during the quarter...The Japan-Honolulu Economic Council held a conference in the Saipan Continental Hotel on September 19, with guest speakers from the Trust Territory Government....The first Trust Territory field trip vessel, the M/V Micronesia Princess, which was constructed in Korea, made its maiden voyage to Saipan in September. The ship was opened for public viewing at the Saipan Commercial port....The Office of the District Administrator received 27 acts and 11 resolutions from the 4th Mariana Islands District Legislature's 4th regular session in August. The 25th Saipan Municipal

Council convened its first regular session on September 9, 1974....The month of October was proclaimed Immunization Action Month in the Marianas by the District Administrator....The Congress of Micronesia General Election was held on November 5. All the three incumbent representatives including Senator Pangelinan from the Marianas were unseated in the election. Pedro A. Tenorio defeated incumbent Senator Edward Pangelinan in the Senate race. In the House race, incumbent Felipe Atalig was unseated by Jose Mafnas in the First Representative District, and Herman R. Guerrero edged out incumbent Pedro P. Tenorio in the Second Representative District. Oscar Cruz Rasa grabbed the 3rd Representative District seat from incumbent Herman Q. Guerrero....The 6th Annual Pacific Conference of Legislators was held on Saipan November 19-24 with legislators from Micronesia, Guam, Hawaii and other Pacific nations participating. The opening ceremony of the five-day conference was held in the Continental Hotel at Micro Beach on Saipan.

Marshalls

A delay of nearly two months in the response of the people of Enewetak to plan for the cleanup and rehabilitation of their atoll has been requested by their legal Counsel, the Micronesian Legal Services Corporation in order to enable the people of Enewetak to give their views on a draft environmental statement... Mr. Roger Ray, representative from Atomic and Energy Commission, and two other representatives from Defense Nuclear Agency were in Majuro to discuss matters in connection with the Enewetak rehabilitation program... A new cooperative officer was named for the district. Jim Clark Perth, 54, of Australia, became the new Agriculture Cooperative Officer for the district... Harley J. Earwicher, 44, has become the Marshalls Islands District

Attorney. He replaced Russel W. Walker, who resigned and moved to California... An amount of \$20,000 was deposited at the local branch of the Bank of America for the operation of the Marshall Islands District Housing Authority... Several repayments of both EDLF and PDLF were being transmitted to the District Finance Office... An EDLF guaranteed loan of \$20,000 was approved by the District Loan Review Board... Director of the Defense Nuclear Agency Lt. General Warren D. Johnson, Director of Territorial Affairs Stanley S. Carpenter, Deputy High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman, and other officials visited Enewetak in September... District Administrator Oscar deBrum departed Majuro in mid-November to Honolulu, where he accompanied the Deputy High Commissioner for a meeting in Washington, D.C.... Mr. James Wheeler, TT Director of Public Works, was in the district to negotiate the Atomic & Energy contract with Holmes and Narver, the California company which prepared the Enewetak Impact Statement and the Master Plan, with regards to the design of the Majuro new Port development... Trust Territory ESG Task Force and the Pre-Convention Committee of the Micronesian Constitutional Convention visited the district during the quarter... Honolulu Symphony Orchestra, in its second tour of the TT, made brief stop-over in the Marshalls... Ebeye Gospel Choir visited Saipan in September... Mr. Bruce Hitchcock (FAA) arrived Majuro and inspected the Majuro air/ground facilities.

Yap

District Public Information Officer Wilfred Gorongfel and District Civic Affairs Officer Francisco Luktun spent a month in Woleai Atoll visiting all islands while assisting the District Political Education Task Force. Five political future alternatives were discussed with the people. These alternatives were Independence, Commonwealth, Free Association with

any other independent nation, and Status Quo. Since this was the first time such program was ever brought to these people, very little response was received from them. However, the chiefs showed more interest and insisted that more political education programs should continue on their islands...

Mr. Alfonso Fanechigi became the first Yapese to become District Director of Education of Yap. Fanechigi is also the first Yapese to receive a masters degree. He majored in Educational Administration. Fanechigi succeeded Mr. John Perkins, who was transferred to Headquarters...

Van Camp chartered-vessel, Pine March No. 2, went aground on Ngulu Atoll, about 80 miles southwest of Yap Island. District officials were sent to investigate the incident...

Deputy High Commissioner and Mrs. Peter T. Coleman visited Yap and took a short trip to neighboring Ulithi aboard the Pacific Missionary Aviation's twin-engine plane. Visiting Yap at the same time were members of the Headquarters Education for Self-government Task Force, which held various meetings with the local ESG Task Force, government officials, high school students, and local leaders... People of Yap celebrated United Nations Day on October 24 with both land and water sport activities. Highlights of the celebration were dances from Yap and Palau...

District Personnel Officer, Mrs. Harriet Weinrich, conducted two successful courses on Trust Territory personnel regulations. Thirty-six supervisors received certificates of completion for 12 hours of hard work in the courses...

The late District Legislative Liaison Officer Anthony Yinug Niichig and Public Information Officer Wilfred Gorongfel attended a one-week LLO conference on Saipan. The purpose of the conference was to discuss plans and funding requirements on the efficient management and administration of the recent general election of the Congress

of Micronesia. Amendments to Title 43 (TTC) were also discussed by the participants. . . .

Marshall Islands Deputy District Administrator, Edmund Gilmar, was on a detailed assignment to Yap District. Mr. Gilmar serves as Special Assistant to the District Administrator. . . .

Result of the recent general election of the Congress of Micronesia clearly showed that incumbent Representative John Rugulimar of Mogmog, Ulithi, was defeated by John Haglelgam of Eauripik Atoll. Senator Petrus Tun and Representative Luke Tman ran upopposed. General elections of Yap District Legislature, Yap Islands Council, and Mayor of Rull Municipality were also held on the same day as that of the Congress of Micronesia.

Tropical Storm Gloria unexpectedly paid an unfriendly visit to Yap. But to her dismay, no extensive damage to dwellings and vegetations were inflicted.

Palau The Pre-Convention Committee of the Micronesian Constitutional Convention was in the district for three days and met with the Palau Delegation to the Convention, representatives of the district legislature, Palau traditional leaders, and the people of Palau. The Committee was headed by Vice-Chairman, Honorable Leo Falcam, Ponape District Administrator. . . . The people of Palau celebrated Palau Annual Fair on October 24. Deputy High Commissioner Peter T. Coleman was the guest speaker during the U.N. Day ceremony. The main attraction of the U.N. activities was a series of baseball games between Palau Senior League All Stars and Guam Senior League All Stars in which Palau won two games out of three with the fourth game rained out. . . . The Deputy HiCom, after the U.N. celebration, visited Koror, Peleliu, Ngatpang, Ngardmau, and Ngwal municipalities. He discussed with the people financial

and technical support from the Government with respect to the community projects existing in these municipalities. Accompanying the Deputy HiCom and Mrs. Coleman were District Administrator and Mrs. Remengesau and staff members of the District Administration. . . . The Fifth Palau Legislature 7th Regular Session convened for three weeks. A total of six bills were enacted and were all signed into law by the DistAd, and 26 resolutions were adopted. One of the major legislation adopted was a resolution relative to the return of the public lands and the veto of Senate Bill 296 by the High Commissioner; the resolution reiterated the position of the people of Palau with respect to the return of the public lands. . . . Five members of the TT ESG Task Force visited Palau and met with Palau's counterpart and talked with students and the general public at the MOC cafeteria. The members of the Palau ESG Task Force visited Aimeliik and the southwest islands and discussed with the people a number of issues regarding the four status alternatives. . . . TT Manpower Advisory Council met in Palau. Among major items on the agenda were the selection of new officers for the coming year and the selection of scholarship students for 1975-76 school year. . . . District Administrator Remengesau, in consultation with and upon the recommendation of Dr. Minoru F. Ueki, District Director of Health Services, proclaimed October 1974 as the "Immunization Action Month" with the purpose of instructing the public about the importance and need of immunization and why it is necessary for children to have complete immunization. . . . A new high school, the school of the Pacific, located in Ngatpang Municipality, was built by the members of Palau Modekngei Religion, and opened its classes for the first time with enrollment of approximately 190 students. . . . The general election of the Congress of Micronesia was held and the

result showed that in the 8th election district, Kuniwo Nakamura unseated incumbent Timothy Oikeril; in the 9th district, incumbent Polycarp Basilius, opposed by Dr. Nobuo Swei, was re-elected; while in the 10th district, Isidoro Rudimch unseated incumbent Tarkong Pedro. In the senatorial race, Senator Roman Tmetuchl was re-elected defeating John O. Ngiraked. . . . Palau Deputy District Administrator, Haruo I. Remeliik, was confirmed for the membership in the Trust Territory Housing Commission. In November, he was selected to spend two weeks in Australia as a guest of that Government. . . . High Chief Ibedul and Acting High Chief Reklai Eusebio Termeteet attended the second TT-wide Traditional Leaders Conference in Truk.

Truk The second TT-wide traditional leaders Conference was held in November. HiCom Edward E. Johnston and Congress of Micronesia leaders Tosiwo Nakayama and Bethwel Henry spoke before the chiefs on such topics as Micronesian unity, the Constitutional Convention, return of public lands, education for self-government, and war claims. The Conference was also marked by evening reception given by the people of Truk, who performed traditional dances and told legends of Truk and Micronesia. . . . The 1974 Truk Magistrates Conference was held prior to the Traditional Conference. During that meeting Truk's 38 magistrates heard from Government officials and leaders of the Congress of Micronesia on matters relative to return of public lands, the status negotiations between the U.S. and Micronesia, ESG, and operations of the Government. . . . Truk District Legislature held a two-week special session at the same time. The special session saw the creation of an interim committee to study the transfer of public lands from the TT Government to the people of Truk, and a committee to study what should be incorporated into the Micronesian

Constitution....The Congress of Micronesia general election in November resulted in many new faces to represent Truk in the Congress. New members were Nick Bossy, Chiro Albert, Lambert Aafin, and Kalisto Refonopei. Incumbents Sasauo Haruo and Raymond Setik won re-election. ... Juan A. Sablan, former Truk DistAd, became Executive Officer for the TT and Mitaro Danis became Acting DistAd for Truk. ... The Headquarters ESG Task Force visited the District to show their new "Village Visitation" package and to meet with magistrates and traditional chiefs. During the Task Force's visit, the members interviewed Chief Susumu Aizawa of Truk, Chief Luktun of Yap, and Judge Benavente of the Marianas. ... November 1 was declared Satawan Legal Holiday to "mark the anniversary of the return of the people of Satawan to their island after the hostility of WWII".... The first total hip replacement operation was performed by Dr. Gavin Southerland of Ponape in Truk Hospital. ... A road-paving project was begun for 4½ miles of road on Moen. The actual paving would begin in January, 1975, according to public works personnel. ... A six-week police training program was held in Truk for police from all the districts. ... December 1 marked the effective date for Truk's new drinking permit law. ... U.N. Field Day was held on October 24 for the elementary schools. ... The TT Environmental Protection Board held their meeting in Truk December 2-4.

Ponape

The low cost housing program in Ponape was going fine, according to a report from its new housing commissioner, Dr. Olter Paul. A total of twenty (20) houses were completed on Ponape proper with an additional seven (7) in the outer islands under the new construction and renovation program which was begun in September, 1974. A total of thirty-nine (39) houses of nahs

type of housing with concrete and renovated houses were completed. Twelve (12) houses were incomplete under the 1972-73 loan funds. Twenty-two (22) new houses are under construction in Ponape and Kusaie islands. Types of houses categorized under this construction phase included nahs and concrete houses. The housing report concluded that delinquent rate of twenty-five (25) percent is \$5,074.29....The Ponape District Economic Development Officer Mr. Hugh Ray left Ponape during the quarter for visits to Honolulu and San Francisco where he visited business firms for possible imports of goods to Ponape businessmen....A bi-weekly paper for Ponape was launched for Ponape readers. The paper, in Ponapean, Kapingamarangi, Kusaien, and Nukuoran languages, is part of the Education for Self-Government Task Force's political education program for the people of Ponape. First and second editions of the paper "Ke Ese Da Rohng?" have been issued to the departments, government, municipal offices, churches, and general public.

A committee of six members, appointed by the Task Force chairman Tadao Sigrah, is responsible for printing and distributing the paper....The Ponape District Delegation to the Micronesian Constitutional Convention met in the District Administrator's office and looked into the possibility of recruiting an administrative assistant who will be doing administrative work for the Ponape delegation to the Micronesian Constitutional Convention, which is tentatively scheduled to be held on Saipan in July, 1975. During this same meeting, the Ponape delegates also discussed areas regarding the return of public land. They also heard reports by delegate Daro Weital on a Truk meeting of the Pre-Convention Committee. Finally, the Ponape delegation met again at the end of December, 1974, and finalized its schedule of visits to

the municipalities on Ponape proper as well as the outer islands of Ponape District....Mr. Bermin Weilbacher was sworn in during this period to become the new Deputy District Administrator of Ponape District. Presiding Judge Carl Kohler administered the oath of office during this ceremony with both Trust Territory High Commissioner Edward E. Johnston and District Administrator Leo A. Falcam witnessing. A group of more than fifty government officials, traditional chiefs, and people filled the Ponape court house where the swearing-in was held. Weilbacher was formerly the head of the Agriculture Division at the Trust Territory Headquarters on Saipan....The long awaited "Hotel Nan Madol," owned by Senator Bailey Olter, opened with a gala celebration. The twenty-eight room hotel is located in Nett Municipality with breath-taking views of Ponape harbor, the famous Sokehs Rock, Kolonia harbor, and the Ponape international airport. The ocean-side rooms are fifteen dollars a day each. All fine viewing pleasures could be found at Hotel Nan Madol....Two officials from the Federation of Japan Tuna Cooperative Association and Overseas Fisheries Cooperative Foundation visited Ponape during this quarter. The primary reason for the visit was to consult with the Ponape Fishing Authority about the status of servicing Japanese fishing vessels coming into Ponape ports. The visitors were Mr. D. Nagamine of Federation of Japan Tuna Cooperative Association and Mr. F. Asano from OFCF. Both men were informed of Ponape District Fishing Authority's cordial treatment of Japan fishing vessels....Immunization action report in October, 1974, indicated that more children were immunized during the month of October than in any other months in recent years on Ponape. The public health nurses administered 3,442 doses of polio virus; 2,704 doses of DPT; 3,153 doses of Rubella vaccine and 1,276 doses of measles vaccine.

MICRONESIA – An Unspoiled Paradise

Thousands of cards – at the latest count, 4,000, and many more are expected to come – have been deluging the Office of Tourism on Saipan. The flood of mail is a response to an article on Micronesia in PARADE magazine, a Sunday supplement to newspapers throughout North America. The main theme of the article, written by a travel writer hosted by Continental Airlines who saw a tremendous appeal in the Pacific, wove through the 1940's war in the Pacific, the current political status deliberations, and the operations of Continental Airlines and its hotel subsidiary. Mention was made that Micronesia is "a new, unspoiled, undeveloped vacationland, a land not built around tourists but one in which tourists are welcome to enjoy the simple pleasures of a tropical island vacation – fishing, diving, sunbathing, snorkeling, scuba diving, hiking, swimming, sailing, exploring, and island-hopping." It was then and there that a flood of mail started to deluge the Tourism Office at Headquarters, Saipan. Thousands of reply letters have to be mailed out from Saipan to answer the cards. Printed below is a response to the readers – of the PARADE article – and the others as well.

Dear Pacific Adventurer,

We regret the delay in replying to your request for more information about Micronesia. The thousands and thousands of cards and letters sent in response to Charles Peterson's article in PARADE magazine already has swamped our one-clerk office and mail still is coming in by the sackful.

Your interest in traveling to the Pacific and the islands of Micronesia is sincerely welcome. In this special letter we'll try to cover some of the numerous other specific questions which have been asked.

Our two thousand islands and islets which make up this Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands lie scattered across more than three million square miles of ocean. Still, each year, only a handful of travelers from a world of tourists find their pathways leading them through the rough natural beauty of this undiscovered paradise.

Micronesia offers no stereotype image of the Pacific. Each of our districts, each island, has unique attractions and individual beauty, making Micronesia an outstanding travel destination.

From Honolulu or Guam via Continental/Air Micronesia, visitors can reach such intriguing, captivating, historic places as Saipan, Tinian, Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape, and the Marshalls. Although our accommodations are limited and advance reservations a must, those tourists who have traveled through Micronesia are reporting a memorable adventure.

EMPLOYMENT

A number of letter writers have inquired about employment opportunities and the possibility of real estate and other investments. The letters asking about jobs with the government are being referred to the

Department of Personnel. Those inquiring about private employment are being sent to the Division of Labor which administers the employment offices. We have checked with both job placement offices and have learned that the chances for obtaining a position for non-Micronesians essentially do not exist. This is true not only for tourism but for other forms of economic development as well. A further contact with both offices about six months from now may bring a different picture of job opportunities. The T.T. Government Personnel Department and the T.T. Government Employment Office may be addressed at Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950.

INVESTMENT

Individuals or firms desiring to enter a joint venture with Micronesians for business development may address an inquiry or proposal directly to the Foreign Investment Branch, Department of Resources and Development, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950. It should be noted that land is not for sale to anyone but Micronesian citizens.

AIRLINES AND TOURS

Your nearest Continental Airlines office can provide you with more travel information including air fares and schedules as well as tour packages through all districts. For cross-Pacific travel between North America and the Far East, the Continental/Air Micronesia ticket between Honolulu and Guam allows stopovers at Majuro, Kwajalein (for Ebeye Island only), Ponape, and Truk. There is an additional fare from Guam northward to Saipan, Tinian and Rota, and southward to Yap and Koror (Palau). Check Continental's excursion rates out of Honolulu, offering

substantial reductions for travel in Micronesia when stopping over at two different destinations.

Your local travel agent, while possibly not having specific literature on Micronesia, will have air schedules and fares from your home town to these Pacific island destinations. For your travel agent's assistance, the airports in Micronesia are listed under Majuro and Kwajalein (Marshall Islands), Koror (Palau), Saipan, Tinian and Rota (Mariana Islands), as well as Ponape, Truk, and Yap.

FREIGHTER TRAVEL

Travel by freighter appeals to many writers. For information on cargo/passenger ships on routes through Micronesia you may contact:

Daiwa Navigation Company
c/o MICROL Corp., Gen. Agent
P.O. Box 267
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950

Naura Pacific Line
227 Collins Street
Melbourne 3000
Australia

Tiger Line
UMDA, Gen. Agent
P.O. Box 238
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950

Saipan Shipping Company
P.O. Box 8
Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950

SAILING

Adventurers who want sailing information will find the U.S. Naval Oceanographic Charts to be most useful. Chart H.O. 5500 covers the entire region of Micronesia and seven others are large scale navigation charts for individual island areas. They should be available at America's seaports. Dog and cat tourists must remain aboard the vessels or undergo a 120 day quarantine. There is no rabies in Micronesia (nor are there snakes). Be sure to write in advance to the Chief of Immigration, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950 for an entry permit. You'll be asked for your sailing route and estimated dates of arrival. Writing to the Office of District Administrator in each district will bring information on specific harbors and other mooring locations.

SCUBA DIVING

Scuba diving tanks can be filled in all six district centers and boats are available for charter. The district centers of Truk, Saipan and Koror have complete dive

shops. Recompression chambers are located at Truk and Koror.

MISCELLANEOUS

Briefly on a few other questions... *Land* can be owned only by citizens of Micronesia. Alien entry (including U.S. citizens) for purposes of *retirement* is not permitted. There are no *camping* facilities in Micronesia. *Board surfing* is a disappointment except when the surf's up on a few unpredictable days of the year. *Body surfing* doesn't compare with Hawaii. This is because our island shorelines usually are too calm for much action. An interesting 9-hole *golf* course is located on Saipan. *Tennis* courts are found in Majuro, Ponape, Koror and Saipan. There are other tennis courts but you'll probably have to interrupt a basketball or volleyball game to get on the court.

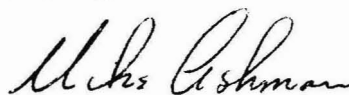
And to those *coin collectors* who would like to add a piece of Yapese stone money to their displays, even if you could afford the air freight cost on a quarter-ton piece of money; you'd first have to get an Act of the Yap District Legislature to approve the removal. Good luck!

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The Trust Territory government's seven departments will entertain specific questions in their fields of responsibility. Located at the mailing address: Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950, they are the departments of Education, Health Services, Personnel, Public Affairs (public information, radio, printing, civic affairs, community development), Public Works, Resources and Development (agriculture, economic development, marine resources, labor, lands and surveys, foreign investment, cooperatives, tourism), and Transportation and Communications.

This, in general, summarizes the variety of special questions asked in the letters from PARADE readers and should provide the sources of additional information. A new OFFICIAL GUIDEBOOK TO MICRONESIA, THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS will be ready for distribution in May of this year. If you'd like a complimentary copy, please write to this Office of Tourism. And please accept the delay in replying to your letter.

Sincerely,



Mike Ashman
Chief of Tourism
Department of Resources & Development

Chief, Public Information Division
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Saipan, Marianas Islands 96950

Dear Editor:

The second quarter 1974 edition of the Micronesian Reporter contains an article entitled "Tuna Fishing: A new Way of Life" written by Mr. F. T. Uludong. Included in this article is a photograph at page 39 containing the following caption:

Guard is deeply involved in the area of maritime laws and Federal regulations. The significant point at issue here, however, is the fact that there are no United States laws or regulations that govern inspection or certification of fishing vessels with regard to maritime safety, particularly with regard to seaworthiness of these vessels. Additionally, except for fishing vessels over 200 gross tons there are no laws or regulations which govern the licensing or certification of the crews.

District Correspondents:

Marianas, Maruel C. Sablan; Palau, David Ngirmidol; Truk, Noha Ruben; Yap, Wilfred Gorongfel; Ponape, Halvorsen Johnny; Headquarters, Derson Ramon; Marshalls compiled from Micronesian News Service and the Micronesian Independent.

"Koror is too old and has a very serious case of leakage. Between hookings the crew changes hands at the manual pump in an effort to keep the boat afloat on the high seas. The Coast Guard has been derelict in carrying out its responsibility."

As Commander, Fourteenth Coast Guard District, I must object to this reference to dereliction on behalf of the Coast Guard. Admittedly, the Coast

If the F/V Koror is having seaworthiness problems, as the article would seem to indicate, then perhaps if anyone is "derelict" it is the owners or operators of the vessel--not the Coast Guard.

Sincerely,

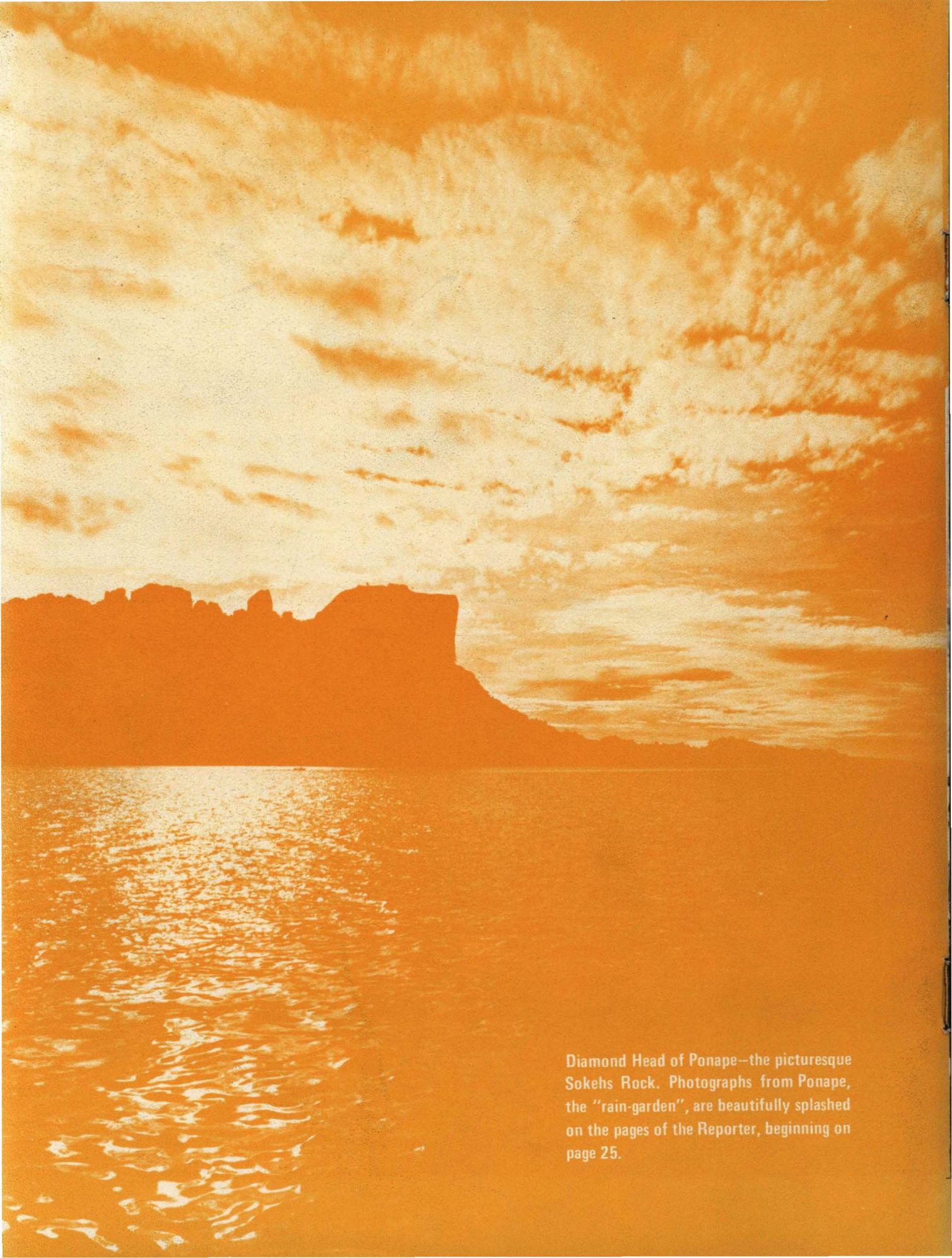
W. L. MORRISON
Rear Admiral, U. S. Coast Guard
Commander, 14th Coast Guard District

in the next quarter

The Jaluit Incident: 1880 . . . An article on events in Jaluit that led to a mini-civil war in the Marshall Islands.

Anatahan . . . A visit to one of the fourteen islands in the Marianas chain, an uninhabited island which has not been corrupted by environmental degradations, a real Micronesian island.

Legislative Origins in Micronesia: Factors and Conditions . . . A noted Micronesian writer vividly describes forces in Micronesia which have helped mold and bring about the present legislative system in Micronesia.



Diamond Head of Ponape—the picturesque Sokehs Rock. Photographs from Ponape, the “rain-garden”, are beautifully splashed on the pages of the Reporter, beginning on page 25.