

MicronesianReporter

SECOND QUARTER 1979

Federated States of Micronesia President Tosimo Nakayama (Truk) administering the oath of office to Vice-President Petrus Tun (Yap) while Mrs. Tun holds the bible. Looking on are Mrs. Isobel Winkel (left) and Master of Ceremony Santiago Joab. (right)



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When the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was formed some thirty-two years ago, it was anticipated then that the six districts would become a nation of Micronesia. Greater hope emerged when the Congress of Micronesia was created as a forum where Micronesians could express their opinions, views and concerns to the administering authority... unity was the issue during those early days of political negotiation in the late sixties. Political advancement and ideology began to change in the Congress of Micronesia, and finally the Northern Marianas seceded from the union with the blessing of the administering authority to become a commonwealth of the United States. A covenant was signed by the Northern Marianas and

This Quarter's Worth

the United States in the mid-seventies, a precedent was set, and the fragmentation of united Micronesia picked up momentum. The end results of the original dream are four entities: Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, Federated States of

Micronesia, Constitutional Government of the Marshall Islands and the Government of the Republic of Palau which is still in the making. It is indeed most appropriate to call the seventies the years of the emerging island nations in the Pacific, and the theme is "small is beautiful".

With energy crises suffocating the economic development of the third world and new emerging nations, the *Micronesian Reporter* is happy to share with the readers some of the possible and practical energy sources that could be utilized here in Micronesia, especially at the remote villages and islands, which appears in the article, "Solar Energy—Alternative Power Source for the Village and outer islands" by Marcelino Actouka.

Tosiwo Nakayama is the first president of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia. Born in 1931 on Pisaras, Namonuito Atoll in Truk, he attended Pacific Islands Central School from 1951 to 1953, and received his college degree from the University of Hawaii. Nakayama has traveled extensively outside of Micronesia, and has held many important public offices. Most recently Nakayama was president of the Senate of Congress of Micronesia, and the Interim Congress prior to his election as president of the new government of FSM.

Amata Kabua is president of the new Constitutional government of the Marshall Islands, the first of the three political entities to raise its official flag. Born on Jabor, Jaluit in the Marshall Islands on November 17, 1928, Kabua graduated from Maunaolu College in Hawaii, and for a while worked in the Marshalls Education Department as a teacher and also as Superintendent. He was president of the Senate of the Third and Fourth Congress of Micronesia. Kabua also has traveled quite extensively outside of Micronesia.

Who's Who

...in this issue of the Reporter

Mrs. Elizabeth Udoi is Chief of Foreign Investment Branch, Economic Division, Bureau of Resources. Mrs. Udoi has contributed a variety of articles to the Reporter over the past several years, and she is a member of its Editorial Board.

Samuel F. McPhetres is associated with the Division of Political Affairs, Bureau of Public Affairs, as a Political Affairs Coordinator. He was formerly Peace Corps Staff in Ivory Coast, Somalia and Truk; a school teacher in Alaska and at one time worked for the Trust Territory Department of Education. McPhetres is a member of the Editorial Board of the magazine.

Marcelino K. Actouka is the Energy Planner for the Office of Planning and Statistics at Headquarters. Actouka was born in Ponape on November 16, 1948, attended Xavier High School on Truk, and obtained his electrical engineering degree in 1974 from the University of Hawaii. After he finished college,

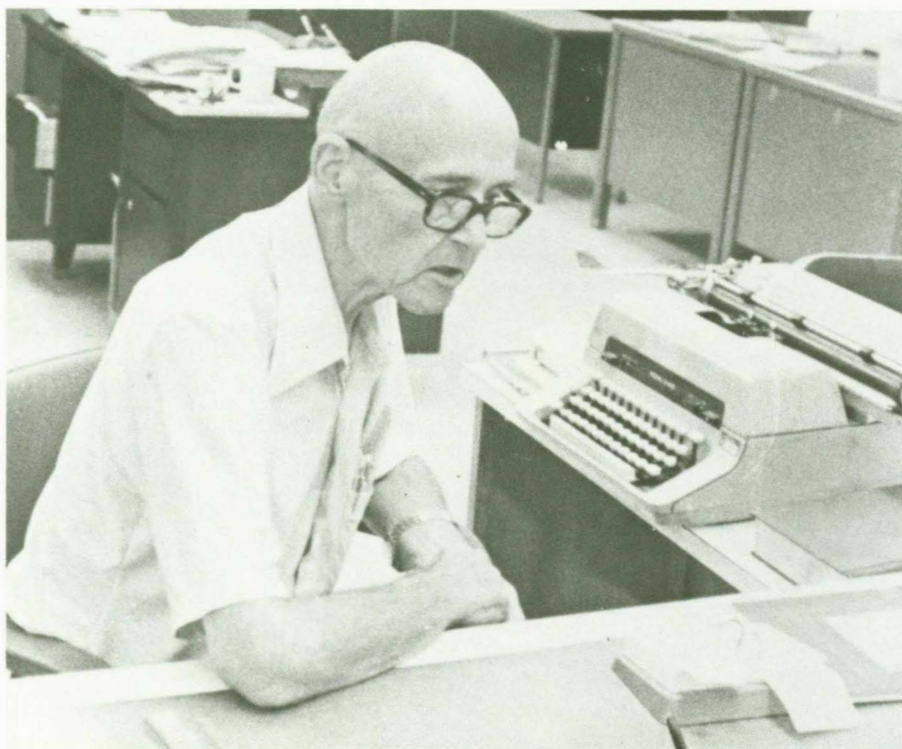
Actouka worked for Ponape District Public Works, and later joined the Bureau of Public Works at headquarters in 1975. He has been involved in the planning, designs, installation and tests of the diesel generators, power distribution, hospitals and other major electrical systems in the government infrastructure of the Trust Territory. As an Energy Planner, Actouka is responsible for the development and implementation of energy programs in the islands.

Dirk Anthony Ballendorf, Ph.D., was former president of the College of Micronesia (formerly Community College of Micronesia) in Ponape. He was the first president of the college, and was instrumental in getting the school accredited. Dr. Ballendorf has contributed many scholarly articles to the *Micronesian Reporter*. He was Peace Corps Director in Palau in the 60's.

Dwight Heine, Special Consultant to the High Commissioner, has become a regular contributor to the magazine. Heine is a member of the Editorial Board. Recently Oakland City College in Indiana awarded Heine an honorary degree in Humanities.

INTERVIEW:

MAYNARD NEAS



Maynard Neas has retired from the Trust Territory government at the age of 73. He first arrived in the T.T. in 1952 and served as Deputy District Administrator of the Marshall Islands. Later the same year he was elevated to be DistAd of the same district. During his years in the Marshalls, Neas witnessed the world's first H-bomb explosion tested at Bikini atoll. He was transferred to Ponape and on to Yap as District Administrator in those districts. Later he moved up to the Headquarters in Saipan first working in the office of the Attorney General conducting research on War Damages Claims for the people of the Trust Territory, and after completing his work at the AG's office, he joined the Land and Surveys Division at Resources and Development Department at the Headquarters serving as Assistant to the Chief, a position he held until his retirement in May this year.

REPORTER: Briefly tell us about your background, i.e. What is your home state, where did you go to school.

NEAS: I was born in Tennessee on November 12, 1906; then we moved to a farm near Tulsa, Oklahoma when I was two years old. I lived there, went to grade school and high school in a little farm town. I went to undergraduate school in Oklahoma, majored in physical sciences and mathematics. My first paid employment was as principal of a high school and also teaching one class of mathematics and a class of physics. I stayed in school administration for approximately ten years from 1930 to 1940. In the meantime, I also had a rather strong inclination to read history. I filled up my undergraduate school with electives in history and some sociology. I became disenchanted with teaching as a profession, and did my graduate work in public administration, and in 1940 I transferred from educational work to a U.S. Civil Service position in Washington, D.C. where I worked for some seven years.

REPORTER: What kind of work did you do in Civil Service?

NEAS: I worked principally with the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Army as a claims examiner; adjudicated first damage claims, and the last five years was the assistant to the Chief of the Claims and Litigation Division in the office of the Judge Advocate General.

REPORTER: What did you do after the war?

NEAS: After World War II, I was intrigued with the idea of traveling, having been with an office where we were worldwide in our work following the armies of the United States and the damage they caused that could be compensated. Our job was with the U.S.-Philippines War Damages Commission in the Philippine Islands as a claims examiner and I had charge of investigation and adjudication of claims arising from the sugar industry during the Japanese occupation and later the liberation of the Philippines.

REPORTER: How did you happen to work in the Trust Territory?

NEAS: When I was working in the Philippines, one day I saw a cable from President Truman which disclosed the transfer of the Trust Territory Administration from the Navy to Interior. I had read a few things about the Trust Territory and I was working with some friends who had also developed an interest in the Territory. They were H.G. Marshall, Jim McConnell and Paul Griffith and their idea was to transfer to the TT Administration. Soon thereafter I returned to the States and later found out that they ended up in the T.T. as the first Attorney General, Deputy High Commissioner and Director of Finance. They wrote me about an opening in 1952 as Deputy DistAd and eventually DistAd. I accepted.

REPORTER: How did you go to the Marshalls?

NEAS: I flew to Honolulu and took an aircraft flown by TransOcean Airline which was on contract with the T.T.

REPORTER: What was Kwaj like at that time?

NEAS: It was all plywood and sheet metal with a Naval Air Station.

REPORTER: What was your first impression upon arriving in Majuro?

NEAS: I was not at all disappointed since I had been to many islands in the Philippines. I knew it was small. I liked it.

REPORTER: Within several months after you arrived you became DistAd. What was it like being DistAd in the early 50's.

NEAS: We had no direct communication except for dit dot telegraph. There was voice communication with ships in the harbor, which was not good. We had "Dallas Hut" precut plywood houses. We had running water, sometimes a number of 50 KW generators, and one operable vehicle on the island.

REPORTER: What happened to all of the Navy vehicles?

NEAS: The Navy was upset with being kicked out in favor of Interior so they wanted to make it as difficult as possible for the new administration to succeed. They cancelled every outstanding requisition, burned their records. Consequently we had little to begin with. It was outright sabotage.

REPORTER: What was the extent of the TT Administration in the Marshalls?

NEAS: There were 15 to 20 Americans in key positions and several hundred Marshallese mainly in Education and Public Works and Public Health.

REPORTER: Did you have the same kind of problems as we experience today with water, power, etc?

NEAS: Yes, but they did not affect as many people since water and power was primarily for expatriates. Marshallese used kerosene and wood.

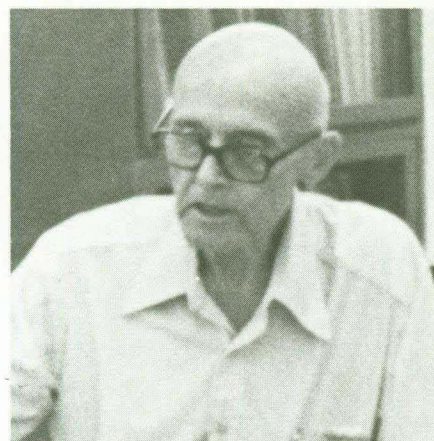
REPORTER: How efficient would you say the government was in the 50's, compared to today?

NEAS: The population has doubled from 55,000 in 1947. There was not the affluence as you see today. There was virtually a hand to mouth existence.

REPORTER: Do you think we could have improved on the efficiency of government during the early years of the administration?

NEAS: Yes, we certainly could have made improvements in planning which is something Washington could never consistently maintain in opinion, policies, etc.

REPORTER: Today we can call Majuro in a matter of seconds. What was it like back then when you wanted to contact Guam or Saipan?



NEAS: We had telegraph but no voice communication. You just had to rely on telegraph. We did have a voice link to Jaluit where Boyd Mackenzie was doing some work in tropical agriculture. We had plans to move the District Center to Jaluit.

REPORTER: What happened to the proposed move to Jaluit?

NEAS: In January 1958 a super typhoon hit Jaluit which washed everything away including 15 people. Jaluit was the Headquarters for the Germans and Japanese. The only reason we were in Majuro was the Navy built an air strip there.

REPORTER: When you had conferences how did you get together in those days?

NEAS: We had a distad conference once a year in Guam. It took all day to get there. We'd leave at first light and arrive about 9 o'clock that evening. On the way back it was a day trip against headwinds with an overnight in Ponape. The plane flew once a week but sometimes there would be delays up to several weeks.

REPORTER: What route did you take?

NEAS: From Guam we would fly to Truk, Ponape and occasionally stop at Ebeye. The Navy would not allow us to land on Kwaj except for a pilot's emergency so we had to make a water landing at Ebeye.

REPORTER: Was Ebeye crowded in those days?

NEAS: It had about 1000 people which seemed crowded at the time but nothing like it is today. It was a crime then (living conditions) and it is a bigger one today.

REPORTER: In 1954 Bikini was in the news. Where were you at the time of the test?

NEAS: I was in Ebeye on March 1, 1954 when they fired that (in)famous shot. They had fired one previously (Enewetak) in 1952 just after I arrived. According to scientists it was a near dud. In 1954, however, they got the full yield that the physicists had predicted. The effects of radiation spiraled much higher than they had anticipated; got into a crosswind from West to East rather than East to West away from the islands as planned. If the people of Rongelap had been in the North end of their atoll instead of the Southern end they would all have died.

REPORTER: Can you recount the evacuation of the Marshallese before the tests?

NEAS: In 1952 the Enewetak people who were on Ujelang were evacuated to Kwajalein as a precaution. Although they most likely did not see any effects from the blast, the one in 1954 shook the buildings for 30 to 45 seconds. The Bikini people had already been evacuated in 1946 to Kwaj, and later on to Kili.

REPORTER: How did the Marshallese react when they were forced to evacuate their homes?

NEAS: The Enewetak people on Ujelang were not too happy where they were. The people from Bikini on Kili were extremely unhappy. There was no lagoon, no protection from the seas. Anyone who had to live on Kili would be unhappy.

REPORTER: What were the T.T. Government priorities in the 1950's?

NEAS: They were primarily concerned with occupying space. That was an unwritten, unspoken order. Don't let anyone in — show the flag — maintain possession. In spite of this Education and

Public Health did receive quite a bit of attention. We ran a field trip service with a Doctor and a Dentist and also replaced the health aids, picked up patients and met with the Magistrates.

REPORTER: How were you treated as the Marshall's Chief Executive?

NEAS: The people were very polite and considerate. The Marshallese are the mildest of people but they are not cowards. Anyone who can make a living on an Atoll is proof enough you cannot scare them. They're foolproof. Kindness is a Marshallese virtue. In the eight years I was there we did not have one serious crime. Oh, occasionally someone would get drunk on fermented coconut juice and create a little disturbance but as far as mayhem was concerned there was none.

REPORTER: Why do we find more crime today?

NEAS: Because there is more money and booze but the Marshalls still have the least amount of crime. Atoll people just don't fight.

REPORTER: What kind of work did you do when you first came to Headquarters?

NEAS: I first worked at the office of the Attorney General. With my experiences in war damages claims I was assigned a position as War Claims officer in the Attorney General's office to conduct a research of claims the Trust Territory people had out of World War II. This work was completed in about 1970, and 1971 with the passage of the Micronesian Claims Act my work was generally finished and I was ready to retire. However, with the experiences I had in the Philippines in land work to research claims of the sugar industry and adjudicating them, and the work researching claims in the Trust Territory which largely involved damage to land, the people in the Lands and Surveys Division offered me the job of taking charge of establishment of the District Land Commissions. The work intrigued me considerably. The beginning work was to open a Land Commission on Truk which was the first to be

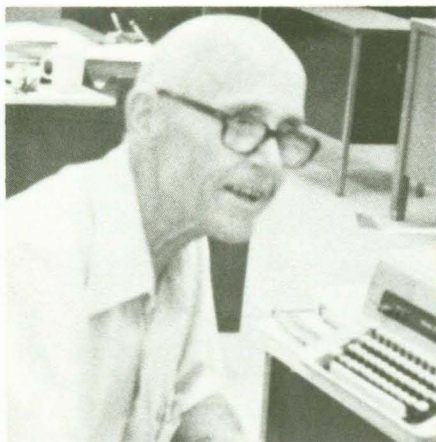
established. I found a Senior Land Commissioner to take over the job, so I came back to Saipan to work at the Lands and Survey Division primarily with the land commission work, and in the last four or five years as Assistant to the Chief of the Lands and Surveys Division which involves the full spread of the work of the division.

REPORTER: Who were some of your fellow colleagues during the early days of the T.T. Administration?

NEAS: When I was District Administrator of the Marshalls, Roy T. Gallimore was DistAd of Truk, Robert Halvorsen was DistAd of Yap, Henry Hedges for Ponape, Donald Heron for Palau, and the HiCom during that time was Nucker. Other notable people were Boyd Mackenzie, Francis B. Mahoney, William Finale, Manuel Godinez and many others.

REPORTER: How would you compare those early days to this present time?

NEAS: It was totally a different world. As of today all the markings and forms of modern state government exist in the hands of Micronesians or will be totally in the hands of Micronesians in a year or two. When I first arrived in the Trust Territory, there was no Micronesian in a position higher than what is now considered the clerical-secretarial type of position. There were some Micronesian elementary school teachers; maybe there were higher levels in the education work than in other fields. In the hospitals there wasn't any Micronesian who could be classed as other than probably a medical aid which was the best you could come up with. A typical example of the times was when I was District Administrator of the Marshalls. The Iroj of Arno atoll during those days was given a court order to cease and desist from having his constituents make copra on a certain tract of land. The Iroj refused to obey the court order; a complaint was made to me about it. At that time there was no District Attorney anywhere except the very top level one in all the Trust Territory, and he was not in the



Marshall's at that time. So I went to court and got a warrant for the Iroj's arrest, sent a deputy sheriff to Arno to arrest him and bring him to Majuro. I went to court as a government lawyer, pleaded the case, obtained a conviction and put the Iroj in jail for approximately two weeks. After serving his term in jail, the Iroj was released and there was no more of his disobedience of the court order. A thing like that is unheard of today. It sounds like something back 200 or 300 years ago. But that actually happened somewhere in 1955 or 1956. The interesting part of it is that some 25 or 30 of the Iroj's followers came to Majuro with him, and when the Iroj was sentenced to jail, his followers insisted that they be sent to jail with him. The jail in Majuro during that time was a plywood structure, and had four bunks in it and probably at most about 200 square feet of floor space. I told his followers that there was not enough space in there for all of them, but if they insisted they could surround the jail and keep him company, which they did at least for the times when it wasn't raining, and this was during the rainy season. However, there was a warehouse closeby where they could get shelter during the rains.

REPORTER: Looking over your twenty some years of public service in the Trust Territory, what would you say gave you the greatest satisfaction, or what do you consider your greatest achievement?

NEAS: My greatest achievement will be shared especially with others, particularly Americans in the early days of the administration. We were all imbued with the idea that we were here (in the T.T.) to develop the capabilities of the local people, to inform, and administer the Micronesian governments. The results today speak for themselves. The Micronesians, themselves, are doing that, and I feel the greatest sense of accomplishment along with my fellow District Administrators, and department heads of those early days in that we accomplished the things we were employed to do. I do not like to brag about it, but they are easily measured; they speak for themselves.

REPORTER: How about the accomplishments or failures of the Trust Territory Government as a whole?

NEAS: The Trust Territory administration has achieved the basic goal of training people for self-government. They are administering the government, and as a person who has spent some fifty years in public administration in one form or another, I think they are doing a very creditable job. The failures or weaknesses I think are more attributable to a lack of assistance from the administration at the Washington level. The United States government, being a government of four-year duration and at best eight years, is not really fit, in my opinion, to carry out an undertaking such as the Trusteeship. However in the words of one of the writers who visited the Trust Territory representing the "New York Times", Robert Trumbull, who said it something like this, "I do not believe there is another government in the world that could have done a better job except the United States government itself." That fits my evaluation pretty well that in spite of the constant turnover of administrators at the Washington level, policy makers in the Congress of the United States, and the decisions of the courts of the United States which have direct bearing and

influence on the judicial process in the Trust Territory, still it is a lot better than done by the European powers in Africa. Consider the horrible condition of the former colonies of Africa, for example. Rhodesia, South Africa, Uganda, to name a few, and we are certainly free of that in the Trust Territory.

REPORTER: If you were to do things all over again, what would you do?

NEAS: I would have arrived in the Trust Territory earlier.

REPORTER: How would you sum up your entire career in Micronesia?

NEAS: It's the most fortunate thing that ever happened to me in my life, and I still have to pinch myself to make sure I'm not dreaming... that anything like this could happen to a country boy like Maynard Neas.

REPORTER: Any unforgettable moments you wish to relate?

NEAS: I remember an incident in Yap when a man took a Government vehicle, somehow got it started and while driving away ran over a six year old child. Now this called for mob violence to kill him. Soon I received a call from the police and was told that a group of people had already begun to form. I immediately went down to the jail and got the police to put all the guns away and the machetes, saws, hammers and anything which could be used as a weapon. About that time a crowd of around fifty people arrived and were ready to tear the prisoner from limb to limb. I said, "No, I'm sorry but you can't do this." I was very low keyed and scared, unlike the incident in the Marshalls, where I was apprehensive. Anyway, I guess they thought I was sincere, because I carried it off.

REPORTER: As you look back on your career in the Trust Territory, what would you have done differently?

NEAS: Complained louder and more vociferously that Washington give us clear and simple instructions and get on with constructive work. This concept to start something and never carry it through was frustrating. There was a

Secretary of Interior, Seaton, who came out to the Marshalls. We had a community meeting at which time some of the Americans, who felt like I did, got up and said in so many words, "Mr. Secretary, please, why can't we have some decent and clear instructions and plans, get some money out here and do something or give it back to the Japanese?"

REPORTER: What do you think the Islands would be like today if the Japanese had administered the Islands these last 30 years?

NEAS: Well, they will be here eventually. They are just waiting their time. But if they had stayed here it would have been Japan (developed and modern). They will do it democratically.

REPORTER: Today, a lot of money has been poured into the Trust Territory but the results are few. What went wrong?

NEAS: Washington still has not come up with a coherent policy of what they want to do. We continue to throw money after problems and still have not made any constructive progress.

REPORTER: Micronesia is on the verge of breaking up into three political entities (in addition to NMI). Was this inevitable?

NEAS: Yes, we came out here and could see this eventually happening. The Trusteeship agreement meant what it said, self government. If I hadn't been motivated by believing in that concept I wouldn't have stayed.

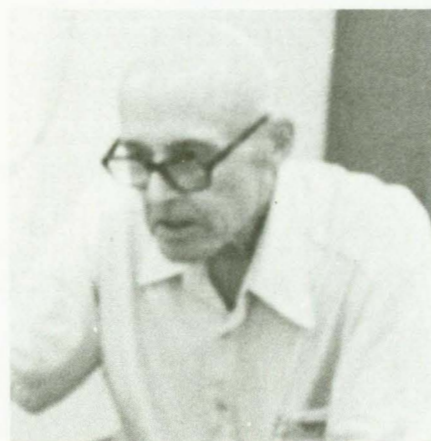
REPORTER: Could a unified Micronesia have been possible?

NEAS: It doesn't have to be unified. What we needed was a clear economic development policy and we still don't have one. We can't expect to make progress if people like those from Enewetak, Kwaj, and Bikini have to go back to their Islands and make copra or catch fish with bamboo poles and call it economic development. It has to be a multi-million dollar effort with 20th century techniques turning an entire

atoll into a marine farm. We need to come out of this stone age concept and get people involved and demand performance.

REPORTER: What kind of advice would you give to the three emerging nations in Micronesia, and also to the young educated people of this area?

NEAS: Have faith in themselves, and rely on their own good judgements calmly and deliberately. Do not take anything for granted. Pick up the problems, tear them up, put them back together again, and move on with confidence that well—if I'm wrong somebody is going to tell me about it. I don't have to worry about the things I do right because they take care of themselves. Let me have peace and quiet, and confidence. I'll listen and I'll know where I did things right or wrong, and I will find a way to mend my ways.



REPORTER: Who do you think has contributed most to Micronesia's destiny?

NEAS: People in Public Health and Education have done their part. We do have people today capable of running a Government. They are here, in jobs, but they are not in productive work.

REPORTER: How do we get them to achieve productive work?

NEAS: Let's tackle an atoll as an entity out to the full limits of its boundaries, especially where there are ruins such as you find in the lagoons of Truk and Palau. They are naturals for an

economic development project. You already have a massive laboratory (sunken ships) for a marine farm in place. The Japanese will do it. They will live in high rise apartments around the edge of the lagoon and farm the whole damn thing. Here's another concept. Tunnel the atoll with tubes, install generators and catch the ebb and flow of the tides. Put in windmills generating electricity around the clock, 365 days a year. Separate the sea water by hydrolysis into its components. Hydrogen is the safest, best, purest fuel there is. Also culture pearls in the lagoon.

REPORTER: Do you think Micronesian culture can be preserved in face of progress?

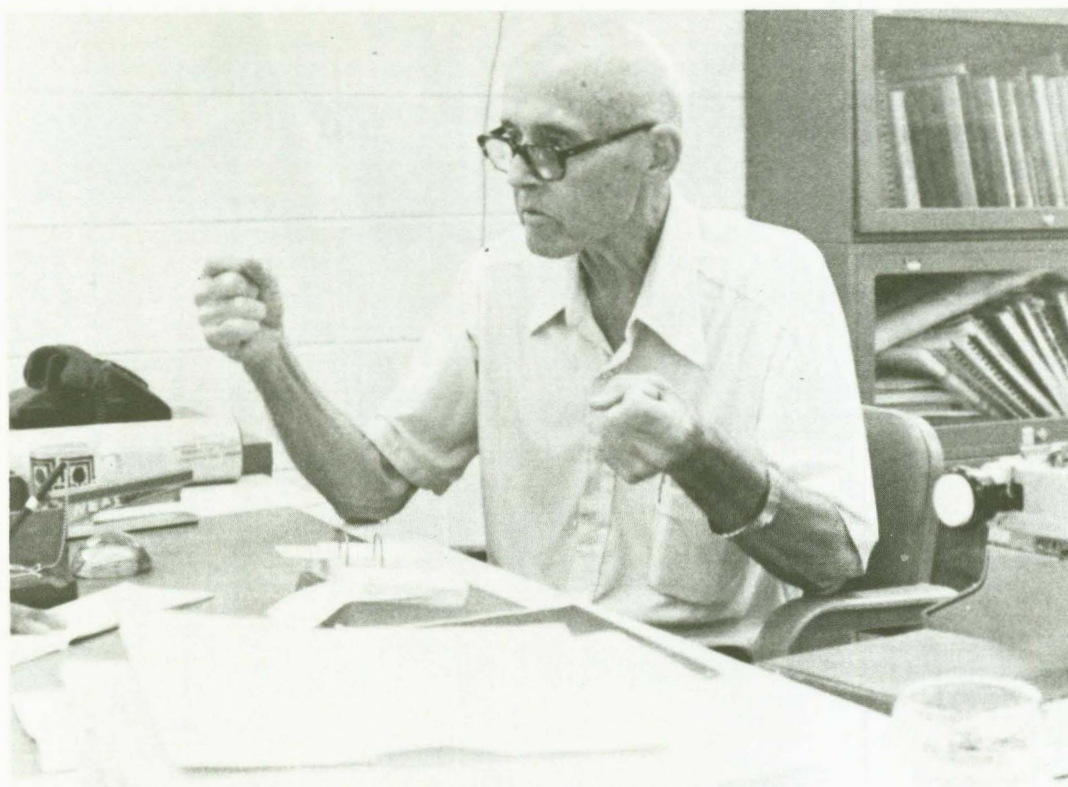
NEAS: No. It will be history just like frontier days in America are to us today. Maybe once a year they will dress up like we sometimes do at Thanksgiving (to honor the pilgrims). It (Micronesian culture) will be jumped over just like it happened to us in North America.

REPORTER: Any happy or sad remarks you would like to say in passing?

NEAS: That the Americans are not going to do it (develop the Islands) and it will be left for the Japanese to do.

REPORTER: Mr. Neas what will you do when you go back to Oklahoma??

NEAS: I already have planned for that since the time I left Oklahoma for the Trust Territory in 1952. When I left Oklahoma in 1940, I sold my interest in land which I inherited from my father which he in turn got from his father, and in 1951 I bought some 80 acres of land in one piece and a few town lots from Muskogee County which is some 48 miles from the place I was raised, and went to school. The total landholdings I have acquired since I came to the Trust Territory is some 350 acres. And I have on one of my vacant lots a three bedroom mobile home, and I'm ready to enlarge the building on my first 80 acres to a more comfortably spaced home, although these new mobile homes are 80-feet long and have three bed rooms, two complete baths,



and are fully furnished with the latest American furnishings. The only thing missing is a TV set, but they are mighty comfortable and well equipped. One switch can either heat it or cool it. My family and I have moved out from one of the trailer homes to a more comfortable home, and Tabeya and the kids are just as happy as they could be there in a small town of 350 population. We are about 20 minutes drive from Muskogee the county seat, and about an hour's drive from International Airport in Tulsa, Oklahoma; four hours from Dallas-Forth Worth, Texas; three hours to Oklahoma City. This is the kind of place I always dreamed of living in. I do not like the big city, and couldn't live in any major city of the world for more than two weeks.

REPORTER: In parting, Mr. Neas, do you have something to share with your friends in Micronesia?

NEAS: Yes, I certainly do. There are many places in the world less desirable to live in than Micronesia. Be confident that hard work and satisfying a thirst for knowledge will make life worth living in Micronesia more so than any other place in the world. I debated long and hard before I left Micronesia, that is, made the final break to leave, and I'm still not sure, because probably I would be just as happy living here for the rest of my life. And I would add this final thought to our many friends in Micronesia. The key to a happy and meaningful life is a thirst for knowledge. If you do not have the thirst for knowledge, and a desire to be able to reach your own decisions, for goodness sake cultivate it.

REPORTER: How about a farewell message to family and friends?

NEAS: I love every one of them. A happier and more satisfied feeling never will take any human being as it has me and is in my heart today. I came out and accomplished what I planned to do but not everything. The ultimate achievement will be by the Japanese. We have developed self-government and democratic ideas and a democratic way of doing things. The Micronesians will survive but it will be the Japanese who get credit for bringing the area into modern times. We are in the space age. Where else can you land a space ship better than right out here. We're brainwashed with the idea that there are no resources here. As compared to the Continental U.S. it does look a little bleak but, goddammit, put the 20th century to work on it, the 21st century. Get out into modern science.

Inaugural Addresses

Tosiwo Nakayama, President of Federated States of Micronesia



Today is an historic day for the Micronesian people of the Federated States of Micronesia. It marks the beginning of a new government, and the ending of an old one.

It is a day on which I believe it is proper and fitting to recall the basis of our new government, the Constitution for the Federated States of Micronesia, and in particular, the preamble to that constitution. In a sense, the words and ideas contained in that preamble can serve as guidelines for the goals of our new government.

The first part of the preamble reads:

"We, the people of Micronesia, exercising our inherent sovereignty, do hereby establish this Constitution of the Federated States of Micronesia."

To me this means that we have declared our intentions of establishing a government the basis of which is the God-given right for all people to be free to govern their own affairs in their own way. I can assure the people of the Federated States of Micronesia that I will do everything in my power to uphold that constitution and to promote recognition of that sovereignty by the community of nations.

Next, the preamble says:

"With this constitution, we affirm our common wish to live together in peace and harmony, to preserve the heritage of the past, and to protect the promise of the future."

This means that the people of the Federated States wish to live and work together as friends and neighbors. It means that we wish to protect our cultures, our human and other natural resources, in order that we will have a prosperous future. Let me say that as your president, I will work to see that the government makes every effort to preserve our beneficial ways, promote the well-being of our people, and protect our human and natural resources for generations to come.

The preamble goes on:

"To make one nation of many islands, we respect the diversity of our cultures. Our differences enrich us. The seas bring us together, they do not separate us. Our islands sustain us, our island nation enlarges us and makes us stronger."

To me this means that the Federated States is like a rainbow, it is a single beautiful thing, yet it is composed of many different colors. Our differences do not divide us, but make us richer through their diversity. The ocean is our common link, it is our heritage, and our greatest natural resource. Our islands form our way of life and our many islands together, our states together make us stronger than our four separate states apart.

I can assure you that your president and your government will attempt not only to preserve the unity and the diversity that we have, but to strengthen that unity as a force for good for all the people of the Federated States of Micronesia.

Next the preamble says:

"Our ancestors, who made their homes on these islands, displaced no other people. We, who remain, wish no other home than this. Having known war, we hope for peace. Having been divided, we wish unity. Having been ruled, we seek freedom."

To me this means that we wish to live in harmony with other island countries. We wish to work cooperatively with them, and wish to establish friendly relations. We have suffered from wars made by outside powers even though we are a peaceful people. We have been arbitrarily separated and grouped for the convenience of these outside powers, but today we seek to rule ourselves, and restore our individual human rights and dignity.

I can assure you that your government will be dedicated to the principle of equal and democratic treatment regardless of national origin, race, religion or sex.

Finally, the preamble concludes:

"Micronesia began in the days when man explored seas in rafts and canoes. The Micronesian nation was born in an age when men voyage among stars; our world itself is an island. We extend to all nations what we seek from each: peace, friendship, cooperation, and

love in our common humanity. With this constitution, we, who have been the wards of other nations, become the proud guardian of our own islands, now and forever."

Let me just say while our islands represent our world, they are part of a much larger picture. The world is one ecological system, and humanity represents one genetic pool. We are all tied together in ways which are at the same time small, and large. We are all brothers and sisters in our common humanity and we wish to be guided by an international "golden rule" of doing unto others as we would have others do unto us.

In closing, let me recall a remark made some years ago by president Hammer DeRoburt of Nauru when he said that "good government is no substitute for self government".

What he meant at that time was that no matter how good a government is which is imposed from outside, it cannot take the place of the people governing themselves through their own government.

For my part, I pledge to you to make that self government into which we begin to enter today, also a good government.



Marshalls Constitutional Government Inaugurated

Amata Kabua, President of the Marshall Islands

CONSTITUTION DAY – May 1, 1979:

Inauguration of the first President of the Marshall Islands was held on May 1, 1979. Although it was a very rainy day, the rain didn't appear to dampen the spirit and determination of those present. Newly elected Nitijela members sat in a light rain throughout the ceremony. They were sworn in by the Honorable Kabua Kabua, Presiding Judge of the Marshall Islands District Court.

High Commissioner Adrian Winkel, feeling compassion for the drenched legislators, cut short his prepared speech and merely extended congratulations and best wishes from the President of the United States, Jimmy Carter; the Secretary of the Interior, Cecil Andrus; Under Secretary of the Interior, James Joseph; the Director of the Office of Territorial Affairs, Ruth Van Cleve; and himself. The text of his prepared speech, that wasn't delivered, is included in this issue. High Commissioner Winkel administered the oath of office to President Amata Kabua.

First Lady Emlain Kabua presented the new Marshall Islands flag, which she designed and made. The Trust Territory flag was lowered and as the Marshall Islands flag was raised, a great silence fell over the crowd. When the flag of the Marshall Islands was hoisted to the top of the staff, the Rita Youth Choir sang the Marshall Islands National Anthem.

President Amata Kabua delivered an inaugural address. Following is the text of the President's speech:

"Mr. High Commissioner, Judge Kabua, Mr. Speaker, My fellow members of the first constitutional Nitijela, distinguished guests, my fellow countrymen:

On this historic day, May 1, 1979, we come together in honor of our country and in celebration of the birth of our own government of these islands.

From this day forward, let no one doubt our full and complete sovereignty over the Marshall Islands. We proudly proclaim our profound thanks to Almighty God, whose blessing we seek today. We give thanks that the Trusteeship of the United States over our islands has succeeded and is drawing toward its conclusion.

Nearly two years ago, our great and good friend, High Commissioner Winkel, met with us in Honolulu to bring us the firm promise of President Jimmy Carter to end the Trusteeship by 1981.

Mr. High Commissioner – my dear friend Adrian, we give you our pledge that the government and our people stand ready, willing and able to assume the full mantle of government of our beloved country.

There were those who said the job of putting a government in place in these islands, which have been torn by war, subjected to 100 years of foreign rule, and lashed by the onslaughts of both man and nature, was beyond the ability of our people in the time between President Carter's Honolulu commitment two years ago and the deadline two years from now.

The fact our government is here in place today is our best evidence of our willingness to live up to our part of that commitment we have made to assume full and rightful sovereignty over our nation, its islands, its waters, its skies and its people.

We know the road ahead is not an easy one.

Our first and greatest task is to overcome the only real obstacle to our ultimate full independence—that our economy is still not adequately developed. We are only too aware that over 1,500 of the jobs in the Marshall Islands today are jobs with the government. While employment and income are welcome, the tendency under trusteeship toward development of employment opportunities primarily in the public sector has been more generous than wise.

The first task of this administration, one we shall complete in the first several months we are in office, is a full and comprehensive review of the government budget and the jobs provided under it.

We are committed to creation of employment opportunities in the private sector. Only by such private sector development can our economy grow strong and self-sufficient.

The goal of this administration is the placement of the maximum number of persons who are unemployed or under-employed in the public service, in useful private sector jobs at the earliest possible date. As the Trusteeship draws to a close, we shall look to you, Mr. High Commissioner, and to your government, for the maximum possible assistance you can give in meeting this goal.

Restrictions on investments to create new jobs must be removed. But we cannot do the entire job here. Under the review powers retained by the High Commissioner during the remaining time under trusteeship, we must ask your maximum cooperation in allowing us to take necessary initiatives to remove the obstacles to private sector economic development.

These obstacles are many. They include needless delay in the processing of documents for creation of new business organizations, unnecessary restrictions on the importation of skilled and semi-skilled alien labor; lack of adequate competition in the provision of transportation, particularly air service, and, finally, inadequate governmental information to prospective investors and entrepreneurs.



High Commissioner Adrian P. Winkel administering oath of office to president-elect Amata Kabua during the inauguration of the Constitutional government of the Marshall Islands. District Administrator Oscar DeBrum, Master of Ceremonies; Tony DeBrum; and guests look on.

We have already put in place in the Marshall Islands a comprehensive plan for development and restoration of our outer island economy. This plan must go forward. It must have the understanding and support of the trustee administration during the remaining period under trusteeship. Mr. High Commissioner, you have already been the best friend this plan has had. Outer island government has already begun to bear fruit. With the opening of the Tobolar Copra Processing Plant on Majuro last year, the fundamental health of our prime agricultural produce, copra, was assured.

My fellow countrymen, 1979 will see the highest volume of copra production since World War II. I call on each and every one of you to devote your maximum effort to raising these production figures. World market prices are at an alltime high. Effective today, I am happy to announce that the Copra Stabilization Board has raised the price of copra to \$500 at the mill. The time to produce is now in order to gain the maximum possible foreign exchange for the nation. For the remainder of 1979 it is the patriotic duty of every man, woman and child in the Marshall Islands to pursue maximum economic output.

On July 1 of this year our government assumes full control of the resources of its exclusive 200 mile economic zone. Negotiations are now in progress to provide for utilization of this zone for the welfare of all of our people. We have already put in place on Majuro modern and sophisticated refrigeration facilities to provide the infrastructure for a day-boat fishing industry. Much more must be done.

We realize, however, that development of successful licensing of our off-shore fishing resources will require not only our own diligent effort, but also the assistance and cooperation of the administering authority during the remaining years of trusteeship. Mr. Winkel, we call on you to act as our friend in court in working in partnership with the United States, and particularly the United States Coast Guard, to make realization of the full economic potential of the Marshall Islands Marine Resource Jurisdiction Act of 1978 a reality. We submit that with your cooperation and that of your government, we can see in the 1980's the same success for fishing which the efforts of the Marshall Islands Development Authority and Tobolar have already created for copra.

After the government itself, the second largest employer in the Marshall Islands, employing over 800 of our people directly or indirectly, is the Kwajalein Missile Range. When I met with Mathew Nimetz, the Senior Legal Officer of the United States Department of State, in Washington in March 1977, I gave my firm commitment, not only as the Chairman of the Marshall Islands Political Status Commission, but also as a member of the families of Kwajalein Atoll, to meet the national security requirements of the United States, both during and after the trusteeship. As you know better than any preceding High Commissioner, Mr. Winkel, the cost to the people of our country of meeting American security requirements has been and remains high. Nevertheless, we stand prepared to meet the national security requirements of the United States and to lend the maximum support of this government to reaching fair and equitable agreements toward that end.

The most difficult long-term problem, both for this government, and your administration, as well as for the future of the people of this country is meeting the impact of lingering effects of nuclear radiation in the Marshall Islands. I could not allow this day to pass without extending to you, Mr. High Commissioner, the heartfelt thanks of all of our people for your own personal effort to remedy the dislocation and radiation impact of American nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands.

My fellow countrymen, in conclusion, I want to share with you some thoughts of my own. While our ancestors have lived in these islands since all of the time that man can record, longer by far, than most American's ancestors have lived in America, our government of this nation is today the newest of all the world. Our road to the realization of that government has not been easy. There is, said Robert Kennedy in his speech to the students of South Africa in 1966,

nothing more difficult to take in hand, more perilous to conduct, or more uncertain in its success, than to take the lead in the introduction of a new order of things. Yet this is the measure of the task of this generation. We have known rule by Germany, then Japan and, finally, the United States of America.

Sometimes, I believe we are too critical of our present and former administrators. For if our experience has been difficult, and it has, it has also given us strength.

The skills, the discipline, the language, the culture and the wisdom which have come to us from Japan and Germany as well as America, constitute a legacy to our people for all time.

So it is appropriate to give thanks, to our good friends from America, many of whom are with us here today, and also to our many good friends from Japan and Germany, the nations which also shaped our destiny. We also thank the outgoing District Administrator Oscar deBrum who has already accepted appointment as Chief Secretary in our new administration.

The government we have created for these islands is unique, a blend of principles derived from many nations. And we owe debts of gratitude to not only the United States, but also to our friends around the world and to our neighbors in the Pacific.

We thank the people of Nauru. Their friendship, their recognition and their great investment in our country have created a debt which money alone can never repay. We are likewise indebted to our near neighbors, the people of the Gilbert Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia.

When I made my farewell address to the Congress of Micronesia in February 1977, I extended to my brethren in the Senate my profound thanks for everything they taught me. While learning experience with the Congress of Micronesia has not ended in Micronesian political unity, it has led to a basis for friendship and cooperation on the part of the people of the Marshalls with all of the countries and governments which emerge from Micronesia, including not only the Federated States of Micronesia and the sovereign

Republic of Palau, but also the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Also, we would be remiss if we did not extend special thanks to the people of New Zealand and our good friends from New Zealand, particularly Mrs. Alison Quentin-Baxter, the principal legal advisor to our constitutional convention, and to her distinguished husband and colleague, Professor Quentin Quentin-Baxter. In the same vein, thanks should also be given to other advisors to the constitutional convention, including Professor Laurence Tribe of the Harvard University School of Law. And a final tribute must go to the convention delegates and staff under the leadership of Convention President Ruben Zackhras, without whom we would not be here today.

We are pleased to announce today that formal celebration of the undertaking of self-government in the Marshall Islands will be here on Majuro July 25 of this year and at that time we shall invite the world to join with us in celebration of the fact that we have now achieved self-government, and that we shall continue to work in partnership with the United States during the remaining time of trusteeship in the hope that as economic development progresses we shall be associated in mutual effort to achieve in the not too distant future the fullest possible measure of realization of our right to our sovereignty as guaranteed under the Trusteeship Agreement. Thank you."

Oscar deBrum, former District Administrator and now the Chief Secretary of the Government, kept the program moving, as Master of Ceremonies. Members of the Majuro Police Department served as Honor Guard to accompany the President and his party to the ceremonies and stood in formation, at the base of the flag staff, throughout the ceremonies. They were soaked by the ensuing rain. Father Hacker's Band provided music; Christ Ambassador's Choir and Rita Youth Choir did the singing.

A sense of joy and excitement prevailed throughout the day. People shook hands with each other, expressing congratulations, hope and confidence.

The Micronesia Regional Tourism Conference

by Liz Udui



David Sablan, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Marianas Visitors Bureau was the Conference Master of Ceremonies.



John Lee, Chairman of the Board of Guam Visitors Bureau who gave welcoming remarks and Mrs. Liz Udui, Bureau of Resources, Conference Chairperson.

The first Micronesia Regional Tourism Conference came about because of the need felt by those in Government and in various Visitors Bureaus and Tourist Commissions to bring together the emerging governments of the soon to be terminated Trusteeship with the governments of greater Micronesia such as Guam and Nauru to discuss mutual needs in tourism development.

Lazarus Salii, Director of the Department of Development Services of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; David Sablan, Chairman of the Marianas Visitors Bureau, and Martin Pray, Executive Director of the Guam Visitors Bureau met in May 1979 to lay the general guidelines and theme for the conference. Mrs. Elizabeth Udui, Economist on Mr. Salii's staff was selected to organize the Conference. Initial reactions were encouraging and the date was set for June.

"Increased tourism in the Pacific will be good for almost everyone, and the more we work together the more we stand to benefit."

(PDN editorial, June 24, 1979)

The Micronesia Regional Tourism Conference was held June 20 and 21 in the Micronesia Room of the Guam Hilton Hotel. The Conference brought together high government officials and representatives of industry concerned with development of tourism in the Micronesian region. The purpose of the Conference, covered in a preliminary paper which delegates received before the Conference convened, was to "make some basic decisions regarding coordination and promotion of tourism in the Micronesian region." The further purpose was to decide what procedures will meet best the needs of each government and satisfy the needs of the tourism industry and tourists.



Governor Paul Calvo of Guam: "We need to work together as a region in the area of tourism development."



President of the Federated States of Micronesia Tosiwo Nakayama: "We look upon tourism as an important supplement to our economic development."

Lt. Governor of the Northern Mariana Islands Francisco C. Ada: "We must overcome the negative attitude people have toward tourism based on a belief that tourism will destroy culture."



The Conference was noteworthy as it brought together Chief Executives from all over the Micronesian region for a common purpose—regional cooperation. Earlier meetings sponsored by Governor Calvo of Guam had included only Governors. This theme of regional cooperation was enlarged upon by Guam Governor Paul Calvo, Trust Territory High Commissioner Adrian P. Winkel, Nauru President H.E. Hammer DeRoburt, Federated States of Micronesia President Tosiwo Nakayama and Northern Marianas Lt. Governor Francisco C. Ada in their opening remarks.

Lazarus Salii, Administrator of the Trust Territory Department of Development Services, gave the keynote address which stressed regional cooperation in the greater Micronesian region and foretold a significant role for this region to play in the Pacific. As he stated "the recent tide of world events has brought home to us the fact that while we are a part of the larger Pacific Basin Community, we need to work together for the benefit of our particular Micronesian region . . . I do believe that the coming century will be known as the Century of the Pacific . . . The Micronesian region spans more than 3 million square miles of the Northern Pacific and we should begin our preparations now to make our impact in the total development of the Pacific Basin a significant one."

Salii went on to stress the role that tourism plays in stimulating the economy and to outline some of the benefits and problems of tourism. He posed some questions regarding regional cooperation which he hoped would be answered by the Conference and advised that he was hopeful that the Conference would realize the importance of cooperation and would decide upon some sort of organization which would deal with tourism on a regional basis.

Salii concluded by pledging his office to serve as the Secretariat for such an organization if it were decided upon.

Following this, Martin Pray, Executive Director of the Guam Visitors Bureau, spoke on tourism trends in the Pacific. Pray likened the Pacific to a tourism doughnut, with the islands being the hole. This was because he felt that most Pacific islands are being by-passed or overflowed by the long haul, wide bodied, airline carriers. He suggested selling the region as a whole with circle tours which would give the Japanese, North Americans, Australians and others equal access.



*Trust Territory
High Commissioner
Adrian P. Winkel:*

*"It is up to us
to assure the
international
business
community
that the
Micronesian
region is a
desirable area
for tourism
investment."*



*H.E. Hammer DeRoburt, President, Republic of
Nauru: "The Pacific is a gold mine for tourism."*

During the remainder of the first day and part of the second, delegates heard speeches on various aspects of the tourism industry—airlines, marketing and hotels. They also heard how the Japanese view travel to Micronesia. Speakers included Dan Purse, General Manager of Air Micronesia, Dave Orlans of Air Nauru, Capt. John Brandenburg of Island Aviation, William Charlock, Vice President of Continental Hotels, and Peter Christian of the Cliff Rainbow Hotel in Ponape.

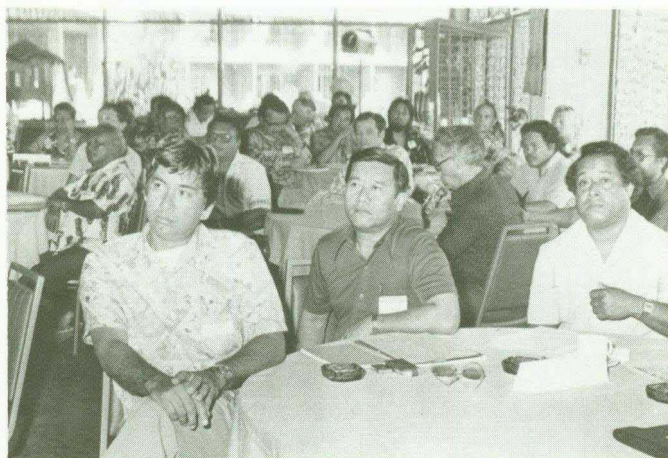
Shiro Hijekata, Sales Manager, Japan, of Continental Airlines, gave a graphic presentation of how the Japanese travel wholesalers and agencies view Micronesia.

Dave Miho, Sales Manager of Air Micronesia began the second day by stressing the need for community acceptance of tourism. He also spoke about the lack of knowledge in other countries about where Micronesia is and what it is and the need to develop symbols which would have an emotional appeal to the traveling public. "Tourism's product is the feeling of a people, the human experience."

This theme was echoed by Michael Yoffe, a UNDP Advisor who pointed out to the Conference the economic impact that tourism can have on the remotest island through a tourist's purchase of handicraft items. Dr. Leonard Mason, a consultant at the University of Guam, described the wealth of cultural materials available in the Micronesia Area Research Center and how they could be used to promote tourism.

Joe Couch, President of Glimpses of Guam, Inc., discussed the role that advertising plays in promoting Micronesia.

During presentations by representatives of the tourist commissions and visitors bureaus present, delegates were delighted by a gift of Ponape Pepper from the Ponape Tourist Commission.



*Left to right—Front row. Tom Perez, TT Liaison Officer,
Guam; Kozo Yamada, Director, Bureau of Resources; and
Lazarus Sali, Administrator, Department of Development
Services, Trust Territory.*

Industry representatives



During the second afternoon, delegates caucussed by region and approved a resolution establishing a new organization which would coordinate and promote tourism on a regional basis and which would be supported by both government and private sectors. All delegates voted on the resolution with the exception of representatives from Nauru and the Marshalls who stated that while they supported the resolution in principle, they would have to contact their governments for concurrence before voting.

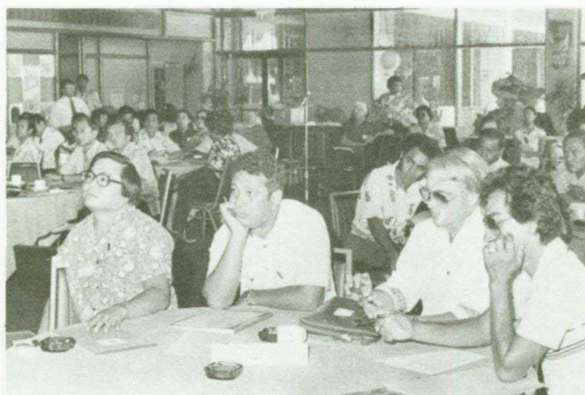
Immediately following the Conference adjournment an organizing committee met for the purposes of deciding how best to carry out the intent of the resolution. This committee, chaired by Salii, agreed to have preliminary organizational structure, staffing and budgeting proposals completed by September 1, 1979 to distribute to the conference participants.

The Micronesia Regional Tourism Conference was outstanding for its spirit of cooperation and singleness of purpose realizing that the economic future of the members of the region is interwoven and that success in tourism for each will depend upon genuine commitments from all.



Northern Marianas delegation.

In front-Sal Ongrung, Palau Tourist Commission; Kim Batcheller, Acting District Administrator, Palau; to rear: Guam Delegation.



Left to right. Dave Miho, Air Micronesia; Bethwel Henry, Speaker of the Congress of the Federated States of Micronesia; Brian Farley, Public Affairs Officer, FSM; Peter Christian, Advisor on Tourism to the FSM government.

Micronesia Regional Tourism Conference June 20 and 21, 1979 Guam Hilton Hotel

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, it has been agreed that a need exists in greater Micronesia for the coordination and promotion of tourism, especially in view of the forthcoming termination of the Trusteeship, and ,

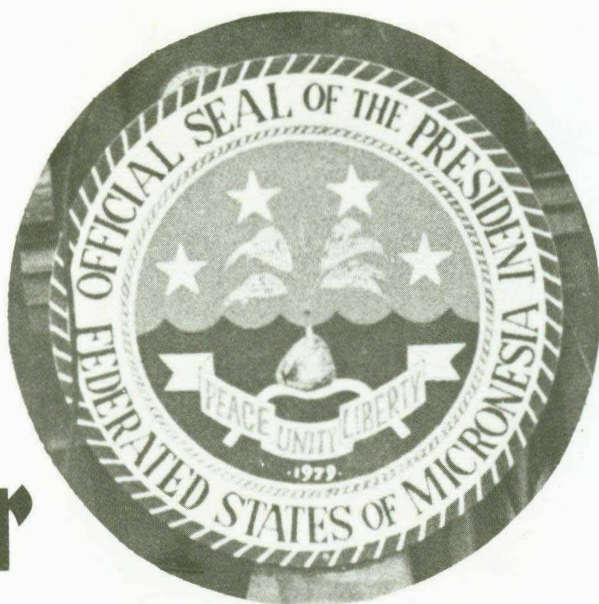
WHEREAS, it has been agreed that a regional organization for the purpose of accomplishing such coordination and promotion should be established, and

WHEREAS, it has been agreed that such an organization should have both governmental and private participation, and

WHEREAS, it has been agreed that the secretariat of such an organization should be initially located in the Office of the Department of Development Services of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, at minimum cost due to contributions of services, equipment, and space,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the delegates to the Micronesia Regional Tourism Conference that an organizing committee be created for the purpose of determining proposals on the structure, scope of operations, staffing, funding and other necessary considerations, consisting of one representative from each prospective member area, and that such organizing committee be convened at the call of the Administrator of the Department of Development Services no later than 1 September 1979.

Adopted this 21st day of June 1979.



four stars over ponape

by Sam McPhetres

American history books tell us that when the British surrendered to George Washington after the American Revolutionary War, they did so to the strains of "The World Turned Upside Down". This represented fairly accurately the situation at the time when the America government came into existence.

Although it lacked the drama and the immediate impact of the American victory over the British, the assumption of constitutional governments in the Marshalls (May 1, 1979) and the Federated States of Micronesia (May 10, 1979) nevertheless turned the world a little on its axis, however imperceptible.

At exactly 10AM on May 10th, the moment that the new Constitution of the FSM took effect for Yap, Truk, Kosrae and Ponape, the symbolic lowering of the six star flag representing what had been the organization of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands since 1947 and the raising of the four star flag representing the four States of the FSM, a new potentially independent Pacific Nation took on the initial trappings of self-government.

The impact of this simple ceremony (along with its corollary in the Marshalls) has yet to be significantly felt in the outside world. There was no international press agency, no major news media, no TV or radio present to record the events. Some efforts were made by the Micronesian News Service and the Guam based Pacific Daily News to provide coverage, but, given the significance of the activities over the long run, the coverage was minimal to say the least.

As the situation stands today, for the first time in hundreds of years, there are Micronesian chief executives with Micronesian legislative bodies beginning to determine the future for the Micronesian islands. There are still some limitations to the exercise of this constitutional government which will be discussed later, but the fact is that there are now Micronesian governments which will be in place when the Trusteeship Agreement is terminated, on or about 1981 and when full self-government is established. At that time, depending on the results of the current political status negotiations, the governments of the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands will have had two years of increasing experience in running the affairs of State and preparation for free association with the United States, independence or something else.



SUMMARY OF INAUGURAL EVENTS

(Since the account of the inauguration of the Marshall Islands government will be carried elsewhere in this issue of REPORTER, the following will deal only with the Federated States.)

Following the adoption of the Constitution of the FSM by the four central states on July 12, 1978, the wheels of progress began their slow but inexorable grind towards the installation of constitutional government in Ponape. Without going into great detail, it is important to note that initially, the effective date of the Constitution was to have been on July 12, 1979, one year after adoption. However, with the issuance of Secretarial Order 3027 in late September 1978, making it necessary to have a government in place no later than May 15, 1979, the Interim Congress of the Federated States, by Joint Resolution, declared May 10th at 10AM to be the date and time when the new government would come into being.

Election laws were passed and preparations made to conduct the first election to the Congress of the FSM on March 27, 1979. This took place as scheduled and 14 Senators were elected, one each representing each State at large and 10 elected from the four states on the basis of Population.

This Congress, inheriting the infrastructure of the former Congress of Micronesia and the Interim Congress of the FSM as defined by Secretarial Order 3027, scheduled its first meeting for just after 10AM on May 10th.

Between the election on 27 March and the big day in May, a great many things were to take place. The Speaker of the Interim Congress, Bethwel Henry, appointed an inaugural committee headed by Congressional Public Affairs Officer Brian Farley and made up primarily of Congressional staffers. Two committee members represented TT headquarters, myself and Dwight Heine.

And while plans were getting under way for a low-key celebration, people were beginning to arrive on Ponape to take their seats in the Congress. Every back room, bar, hotel and home was full of small groups caucusing to determine which of the four Senators elected at large would become President, which one Vice President and how the Congress would be organized. By the time they were ready to officially meet, decisions had been made and agreed to, which, with one exception, were to be held to throughout the organizational process.

Invitations were sent out to Washington DC, Hawaii, the consulates of Japan, Korea and the Philippines on Guam, to the Government of Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Marshalls and Palau as well as the member states of the FSM, PNG, the Solomon Islands, Nauru and others.

While few of the invited guests arrived for the 10th, many of them, especially from Guam and the NMI were to show up for the 15th.

On the morning of the 10th, a simple flag raising ceremony punctuated

by drum rolls provided by a rock musician from one of the local bands and the precision honor guard of Ponape policemen marked the beginning of the new government. The preamble to the constitution was set to music by Sintaro Ezra, a clerk in the Congress, and sung by one of the Ponapean choirs, the Mwalok choir from Sokehs.

The flag raising was followed by the opening session of the unicameral Congress presided over by the youngest senator present, Peter Christian (Ponape). During the first meeting, elections for congressional officers were held. As previously agreed, Bethwel Henry was elected Speaker, Luke Tman Floor leader and Joab Sigrah vice speaker. The first crack in the spirit of consensus occurred during the selection of standing committee chairmen. During the process of nominating, it became clear that some of the members were not quite satisfied with the list and through an unobtrusive signal, the Speaker called for a recess and the whole congress adjourned into committee of the whole and met in closed session for over 45 minutes. Following the recess, the Senators returned to the chambers and carried out the assignment of chairmanships without debate or dissension. Later, sources revealed that there had been a strong debate over one of the committee assignments that was worked out during the recess.

On the following day, May 11, the Congress met in a very short session and elected by acclamation Tosiwo Nakayama (Truk) as President and Petrus Tun (Yap) as Vice President of the FSM. Thus all four States received a major office in the new government: Truk and Yap in the Executive branch and Ponape and Kosrae in the legislative.

On Sunday, May 13, an inter-denominational religious service was held in the Kolonia Catholic Church in honor of the new government. With the exception of President-elect Nakayama who had left immediately

following his election for Truk, the new government officials were given places of distinction in the front of the church and heard both Protestant and Catholic clergy discuss their new roles and ask blessings on them and the citizens of the FSM.

The new government officials and guests were then hosted at the Cliff Rainbow to an informal luncheon.

On Monday, May 14, most of the VIP guests arrived on Ponape for the inauguration ceremonies scheduled for May 15 at 9AM. These included High Commissioner Adrian P. Winkel, the consular corps of Guam, representatives of the NMI legislature and the Governor, and two military representatives from the US Navy. Already on the island were dignitaries, traditional, elected and appointed from Palau, the four FSM states, and the NMI.

Mrs. Nakayama, Mrs. Tun, and Mrs. Winkel opened the inaugural activities on May 15th by presenting the flags of the U.S., FSM and UN to the Police Honor Guard. After the brief flag raising ceremony and again the singing of the preamble, the inaugural ceremonies were launched with Santiago Joab of Ponape as the Master of Ceremonies.

The brief presentations were notable for their simplicity and spirit of cooperation. Speaker Henry administered the oath of office to President Nakayama who in turn swore in his Vice President, Petrus Tun. High Commissioner Winkel's remarks, both extemporaneous and prepared, stressed the importance of the moment and the prospects for the future. President Nakayama's inaugural address, based on the constitutional preamble expressed more the President's vision than a program of action. (full text page 8)

Following the formal ceremonies, traditional dances were presented by the students at CCM from Truk and Kosrae. Dancers from the Nett Culture Center represented Ponape, and the Yapese students, under the direction of their traditional chief Andrew Roboman, made a very impressive presentation of a

piece of very rare stone money to the new government. The 500 plus pound currency is the last of its type on Yap and is notable for its pre-European contact workmanship.

The U.S. Navy band, flown in as a gesture of good will by Admiral Cruden on Guam, delighted the spectators with their lively and melodious presentation following the traditional dance program.

The whole ceremony lasted two and one half hours and was blessed with excellent weather the whole time.

There were receptions, parties and private celebrations throughout the week, but by the time the guests were leaving, on May 17, carrying their gifts from the new government representing the handicrafts of the four states, the dust had settled and the shadow of reality began to make itself felt in Ponape.

New elections had to be held on Truk and Yap to fill the seats left vacant by the elections of Nakayama and Tun, the executive branch had to be organized and staffed, and the Congress had to work out a new strategy to adapt to the smaller unicameral structure established by the Constitution.

Over all of these nitty-gritty items of getting a new governmental structure in place, there hovers the need to get the state governments to unite behind the national government within the

terms established by the constitution. This has not been easy since the state governments themselves have been in existence for up to six months longer than the national government. The governors have reported to the High Commissioner directly. Now they must first pass through the President of the FSM who then deals with the Trust Territory headquarters. This is a whole new ball game and one which has taken and will continue to take time to work out.

And for the present up until termination of the Trusteeship Agreement, Secretarial Order No. 3039, issued in April, circumscribes the authorities of the new government and maintains the High Commissioner's responsibilities in the areas of fiscal responsibility, foreign affairs and a few other areas and grants him the power to suspend laws in whole or in part which he believes go beyond the limits established by the Order.

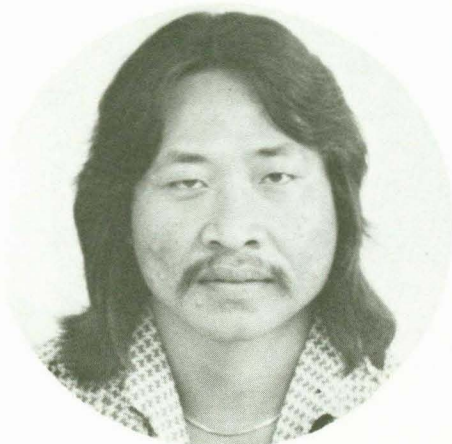
Its limitations notwithstanding, the process of the new government is substantially that established by the Constitution and it can be expected that as the new government becomes organized and staffed, it will take an increasing responsibility for the day to day operation of the Federated States. Conversely, the operations of the Trust Territory headquarters will be diminished accordingly.

President Nakayama, Vice President Tun and four senators elected for four year terms will all still be in office when the new government takes full authority after the Trusteeship ends in 1981 if the present schedule is held.

No one doubts that the road ahead is a rough one. But the simplicity and determination with which the new government began is a good indication of its potential. While international attention was not focused on Ponape for the ceremonies, no wire services carried the word around the world, the quiet start will enable the new leaders to become established and to solidify their structure by 1981 when, it has been suggested, the big celebration will take place, just two short years away. Between now and then, an infrastructure must be laid, national unity promoted, financial resources confirmed and development plans brought into action.

And while the attitude of the U.S. government towards the development of the FSM will have a lot to do with the success or failure of the new nation, at least as much responsibility will lie on the new executive and legislative branches of the FSM to provide the leadership, guidance and cohesion necessary for survival as an emerging political and economic entity in the Pacific basin.

Solar Energy-Alternative Power Source for the



by Marcelino K. Actouka

Village and Outer Islands

This report addresses the power needs of the small community in Micronesia. It presents solar energy as a viable alternative to the conventional diesel generator as a source of electrical power.

The villages and outer islands in Micronesia are by nature isolated and far removed from government and commercial centers. These areas, especially, are separated from the centers by open ocean where government field trip ships and radio transceivers are their only link with the outside world. The populations, the land areas of the villages, and the total land areas of the outer islands are usually small with economic activities, in most instances, limited to copra production and handicraft work. Subsistence farming and fishing are the major preoccupation of the people in these communities. The lack of public electrical power, water, sewer, and telephone systems is characteristic of these small communities.

Indigenous Sources of Energy

Though natural sources of fossil fuel have not been identified in Micronesia, solar, wind, ocean, and bio-fuel are equally distributed and abundant in all the islands. The natural location of the islands in the tropics allows as much as 1800 BTUs per square foot per day of sun energy to reach the land and ocean surfaces. The ocean stores this energy during both day and night year round.

The wind is another indigenous source of energy that has not been harnessed to provide the electrical power needs of the islands. As with wind, bio-fuel, which includes firewood and methane gas from animal wastes and agricultural by-products, is another indigenous energy source that has been identified. Neither source has been adequately surveyed.

Energy Needs

For centuries, energy self-sufficiency existed in the islands. The sun, wind, ocean, firewood, and manpower provided all the energy needed to cook, produce light, communicate, and transport people and goods. Today, though to an extent energy self-sufficiency still exists in the villages and outer islands, kerosene, gasoline, and diesel have slowly replaced the indigenous energy sources for the basic energy needs.

The emphasis on the social and economic developments of the small communities in most cases requires the extension of power lines or construction of diesel power plants to provide power for communication, refrigeration, navigational aids, and light sources for schools and dispensaries. Today, there are only a few villages and outer islands that have refrigerators, but more and more are requesting refrigerators for schools, dispensaries, and community buildings.

Refrigerators are necessary for the storage of drugs and vaccines, the limited food stuffs that are available in the outer islands, and fish, the main protein source for the islands. Some small communities have requested freezer units to promote large scale fishing for export and to provide protein during bad fishing weather. Because of the lack of a power source and, in general, the lack of funds, these requests have not been met. The small capacity diesel generators in these communities are rightly reserved for radio communications. The radios provide a vital link between the government and commercial centers, and the small communities. The various functions of radio communications include emergency medical evacuations, weather reports, natural disaster warnings, and navigational aids.

Presently, diesel generators have been the main source of electrical power for the islands. The continued increase in fossil fuel costs, and the shortages of oil products that are being experienced today, plus the realization that the development of small isolated communities require an electrical power source are some of the reasons that this report recommends solar energy as a practical alternative to diesel generators.

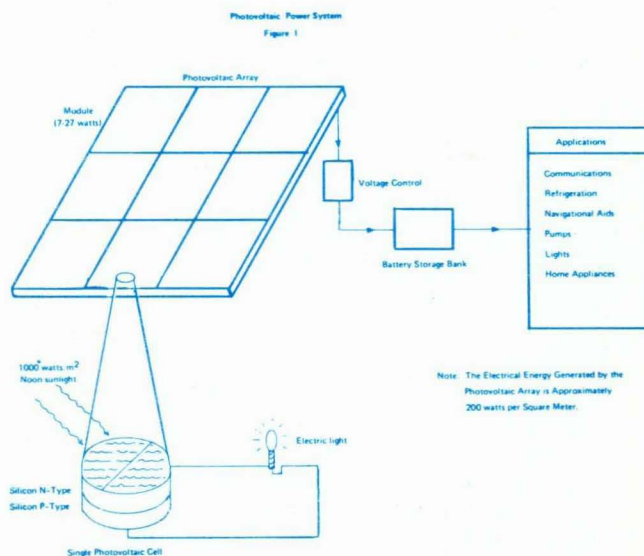
Application of Solar Technology

There is presently great emphasis being placed world-wide on the research, development, and promotion of the maximum utilization of technologies that harness the energy from the sun. Such technologies as solar water heaters, windmills, wind generators, methane digesters, and photovoltaics are already available commercially and are applicable to the small communities in Micronesia. Solar water heaters are suitable for use in outer island schools and dispensaries. Methane digesters, which generate methane gas, could provide fuel for light and cooking. Wind generators and photovoltaic units convert the wind and sun energy respectively to electricity. All of these technologies utilize clean, renewable, and abundant natural sources of energy. The harnessing of these energy sources has a minimum affect on the environment and no harmful by-products are generated from these energy conversion techniques. In using these technologies, the small communities will again be close to energy self-sufficiency with the total dependence upon imported fossil fuel decreased. Most importantly, the source of energy will not be controlled by shipping schedules or price changes.

Photovoltaic Power Systems

Photovoltaic power systems were first developed for the spacecraft industry. Today, they are used as the electrical power source for navigational aids, weather recording instruments, communication units, irrigation systems, and in villages for operating lighting, refrigerators, pumps, washing machines, and sewing machines.

The basic component of photovoltaic power systems consists of photovoltaic cells. These silicon cells are approximately three inches in diameter (see Figure I). Electricity is generated when sun radiation touches the surface of the cell. To increase the power capacity, a number of cells are connected electrically to form a module. Each module is rated between 7 and 27 watts. The capacities vary from manufacturer to manufacturer for large installations. In such a power system, modules are connected, like batteries, to provide the voltage and current desired. This is one of the major advantages of photovoltaic power systems. Modules can be added as the power needs increase. Photovoltaic power systems can be designed to power a single home or a cluster of homes in a village or outer island. The photovoltaic power system consists of: solar modules, where electricity is generated; a bank of batteries to store energy for night operations; and a voltage control which monitors and controls the voltage to the batteries, power lines, and homes.



The advantages of photovoltaic power systems include the harnessing of a clean and renewable energy source from the sun and the lack of any moving parts, which contributes to its quiet and lubrication-free operation. In addition, the system produces no harmful by-products, as is common with present systems.

A community that is already benefitting from this type of electrical system is the village of Schuchuli, on the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona. This community, comprised of 15 households with 96 people, is powered by a 3,500 watt photovoltaic power system. The 15 refrigerators, a water pump, washing machine, sewing machine, and lights for individual homes and the community building are all being supplied power from the photovoltaic power system.

The following tables (Tables I and II) from the "Photovoltaic Power System for Rural Areas of Developing Countries" report, illustrate the various applications of the system, power requirements of the different pieces of basic equipment, and appliances. This same report also projects the cost of the photovoltaic modules and the balance of system cost which includes support structures, site preparation, electrical cables and wiring, batteries, and installation. It is encouraging that in a few years the cost of this type of power system will be economically competitive with small capacity diesel generation systems.

TABLE I
Photovoltaic Application in Rural Areas
of Less Developed Countries

Application Categories	Typical Uses	Photovoltaic System Power Requirements
Water Pumping	Potable Water	0.08 Wp/1 ¹ /day
	Irrigation	85 Wp/Ha-mm ² /day
Refrigeration	Food Preservation	100 Wp/5 cu. ft.
	Drug and Vaccine Storage	refrigerator
Communications	Educational TV (Transceiver Radio)	40 Wp/TV set ³
Lighting	Homes Work Areas	16 Wp/20 watt fluorescent lamp ⁴
Cottage Industry	Metal or Wood Forming	2,000 Wp/1HP motor ⁵

1 - 30 meter total dynamic head.

2 - for 5 meter head; 60% field efficiency.

3 - 32 watt TV set, 4 hours operation/day.

4 - Average use of 2 hours per night.

5 - 8 hours operation/day.

Note: One watt peak (Wp) = 1.6 KWH (electricity)/year

Source: "Photovoltaic Power Systems for Rural Areas of Developing Countries"

TABLE II
Projected Costs of Solar Modules & BOS

Module Cost		Balance of System
(\$/Wp)		(\$/Wp)
1978	13	11 - 17
1979	9	12
1980	5	10
1981	2 & 5	8
1986	.61	5

Based on the energy needs of Schuchuli Village, 1986 figures show that it would cost approximately \$19,000 to provide the basic energy needs for such communities as Walung in Kosrae, Eten in Truk, and Parem on Ponape. Such a figure would provide the entire energy-producing system for such a community. No additional fuel cost, which is the bulk of the expense of a diesel system, would be incurred. The photovoltaic system described above can also be enlarged to meet the needs of more populated communities in the villages and outer islands in Micronesia.

Energy Alternatives

The task of choosing between conventional diesel generators and solar energy for an electrical power source for small remote communities should not be based only on the availability of technologies, fuel, and capital costs, but it should also take into consideration the long range economic, environmental, and social costs and effects. Energy self-sufficiency should be a major factor in recommending the type of energy source for the villages and especially the outer islands. These small communities cannot continue to depend upon imported fossil fuel to power radio transreceivers and other electrical devices. It is not hard to predict that the villages and the outer islands, because of their small sizes and isolation, will be the first to be drastically affected when oil prices become out of their reach, or the supply becomes very scarce. Solar energy, a natural resource that is abundant in Micronesia, should be aggressively developed and utilized in the Micronesian communities so that the islands may strive toward energy self-sufficiency, such as existed in the past.

The Community College of Micronesia:

Without question the Community College of Micronesia is unique among community colleges. Its beginnings can be traced to the post-World War II teacher training programs at Guam; then to the Pacific Islands Teacher Training School (PITTS) at Truk in the early 1950s. After PITTS developed into a comprehensive secondary school—the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS)—at Ponape, the Micronesian Teacher Education Center (MTEC), was established in two classrooms at PICS in 1963—truly a modest beginning. But from this start the present-day Community College of Micronesia grew, and over the years has changed its emphasis from teacher training to a broader community college program in general education, offering associate degrees in education, nursing, business, special education, and liberal arts.

Few developing areas in history have relied as completely on education for the expected solutions to problems and the achievement of modernization as has Micronesia. Journalist David Nevin says that “the people see education as the avenue to the new success...almost angrily they press elementary students to compete for high school positions, and they press American officials and their own political leaders to enlarge high schools so that everyone may go.” Today the enrollments at CCM are higher than ever, and the applicants for next year’s admissions are greater in number than in previous years.

Present Situation and Future Prospects

by Dirk Anthony Ballendorf

While in Hawaii and on the mainland college enrollments are steady or declining due to decreased birth rates, in the islands potential enrollments remain large as the birth rate there continues to grow. In 1977 the Congress of Micronesia passed PL-729, which was signed by Acting High Commissioner J. Boyd Mackenzie, establishing the College of Micronesia. This law joined together the Community College and the Nursing School with the Micronesian Occupational Center (now the Occupational College) under one administration headed by a Chancellor.

The purposes of postsecondary programs of all kinds are greater now than ever before. Today much more emphasis is being placed on occupational/vocational education and on articulation with outside institutions in the areas of business and liberal arts. The decreasing availability of funds for education abroad is putting more and more pressure on the college to provide training and educational opportunities inside the country. This causes a new look at purpose and a new chance to frame an educational policy for the islands by the islanders themselves. In the past most educational policy has been imposed. There has also always been money in the budget—provided for from public funds—for some students to go outside the area for higher education.

Now, of course, the picture and pattern is changing. The Trusteeship is scheduled to end in 1981, and with it all federal programs except four: the post office, the civil aeronautics board, the weather bureau, and the federal communications commission. The basic educational opportunity grants (BEOGs)—federal college scholarships—which most Micronesians receive, and which we at CCM are dependent upon, are expected to cease.

It is envisioned now that the United States will provide the Micronesians with block grants—for Palau, FSM, and the Marshalls—and they alone will decide how these will be apportioned and allocated. The present costs of operating the entire college system in Micronesia is less than \$2 million, but this figure will have to rise fast if quality is to be maintained. The Chancellor has estimated that over the next fifteen years it will take some \$3.5 million to run the college annually.

In June, 1978 the Community College of Micronesia was fully accredited by the Western States Commission for Community and Junior Colleges in California. The MOC had been accredited the year before, and the Nursing School—a part of CCM—is scheduled for a visitation by a commission team later this year. Accreditation is an important indicator of quality and it is awarded on the basis of quantifiable

standards: education and experience of faculty, size of library holdings, condition of student service programs, facilities, and admission/graduation policies to mention only a few. It takes money to maintain and ensure such standards as have been set and achieved on a consistent and reliable basis. In addition to these accredited US standards, special attention must be given to culturally-tailoring all educational programs, and this also takes money. A country practiced—as Micronesia is—in a wide dispersion of educational opportunity must also pay close attention to effectiveness. Participants who are not learning or gaining from inclusion in the educational program—at whatever level—represent a waste of increasingly scarce resources. In Micronesia the problem of student motivation is greater than the one of intellectual ability. A theory of instruction for Micronesians has never been developed by educators and psychologists and has been studied only scantily by anthropologists. Micronesian secondary and postsecondary students are reticent, retiring, and motivated generally to avoid failing rather than to achieve. In the classroom they will shy away from intellectual engagement in order not to risk failure, embarrassment or both. Yet the western imported models and many of the attending US teachers and administrators who deliver them, continue to assume a western cultural context in Micronesia. Lecturing, open discussion, free debate, outside-assigned readings—all these teaching techniques so common, and even second nature in more developed areas, are non-transferrable in the islands unless adaptations and modifications are made. This is what I mean by culturally-tailoring.

There are also more subtle—more difficult—cultural features to accommodate which although they are not exclusive Micronesian characteristics, nevertheless do not fit the efficiency of the western models. Among these are the idea that knowledge is private, not public property, and the acquiring of education is a privilege which has become a right. This notion comes as a result, largely, of massive amounts of US money for scholarships in recent years which has allowed many people of untested ability to go to college here or on the mainland. Father Hezel of the Micronesian Seminar at Truk has labeled this phenomenon aptly: the education explosion! Another special cultural feature in Micronesia is the scheduling of classes, their length and arrangement. This is an administrative area which has never gotten adequate attention and which could well result in higher productivity for both students and faculty.

On this matter of cultural adaptation I should say that my own understanding of its complexities is slight after almost twenty years experience with it. Each time that I gain what I think is an insight, some contradictory event will occur causing me to reconsider. Still, my experience has tended to confirm that by teaching foreign skills there has been a tendency to inadvertently yet nevertheless really, promote a sense of cultural inferiority among the students. In turn this has tended to cause a certain alienation on their part which often manifests itself in passivity and non-achievement. Too often, however, outsiders—particularly Americans—have used this situation to rationalize their own inability to intellectually and practically deal with the great challenge of cultural-tailoring. Persistent refusal to confront and lead in educational matters can be very unhealthy for the steady advancement of students.

Yet Americans have made tremendous contributions to educational development in the islands and we are capable of understanding and confronting some of these problems together with Micronesians. One of the reasons we don't do this, I think, is that traditionally the Americans have not really invested themselves in Micronesian education and its problems. They have not seen their professional reputations being made there, and hence, haven't tried very hard. Usually they are "short-termers". I often hold them analogous to the whalers of old who came vicariously to refresh and replenish and then move on. The result of all this is that truly organic approaches and techniques have not been developed and practiced widely, nor have they evolved. Many good techniques are introduced but these are not sufficiently professionalized and they die out with those who brought them when those people leave the islands.

The resources and money being spent towards an educational achievement in Micronesia are considerable. Let me give you some statistics. Formal education in Micronesia on all levels now absorbs about 20 *per cent* of the gross territorial product (TNP). The budget of the Congress of Micronesia allotted a full 16 *per cent* to higher education alone in 1977-78 when the new College of Micronesia was funded through PL-729. This reflects the high priority placed on education by the Micronesians, as well as indicating the effects of the American models and value of universal education.

There are currently about three thousand teachers in Micronesia—over 90 percent of them Micronesians—and about 41,000 students at all levels. The daily lives of well over half the Micronesian people are involved in formal education. And beyond

or separate from formal education lies an enormous amount of organized training in the government sector, and in the churches and private sector to some small extent. Incidentally, religious groups established what today have become the finest secondary and vocational schools in Micronesia: Xavier and Emmaus high schools at Truk and Palau respectively, and at Ponape the agricultural and technical school—PATS. These schools, together with the other religious high schools, account for some 15 *per cent* of the territory's secondary enrollment. With the exception of the Palau Modekngei School at Ibobang, few new institutions are being started by religiously-oriented groups. The responsibility has passed to the public sector which is now largely self-governing and elected officials preside. Increasingly public support is being sought, and also funds being supplied for support of institutions essentially religious in their orientation.

The Americans, during the first two decades of their administration, spent a record of \$25 million on education. By 1975 the figure had reached more than \$14 million for that year alone, and this was more than the United States had spent for all educational services in the islands in any single year between 1945 and 1965! In the future, as I have already noted, school enrollments will continue to rise while money available for school budgets will shrink. Education is handicapped in three ways in trying to meet the future challenges. First, it now relies on continued inputs of US money in the form of Trust Territory budget allocations, and federal programs, both of which are scheduled to terminate with the Trusteeship in 1981. Second, the more effective use of funds may require selecting and tracking of students at the secondary level which will call for policy reversing universal education through high school which presently exists. Third, the segment of education in the greatest need of support, proportionally, in the next decade in Micronesia, will be higher education. The cost per student now at the CCM approaches \$4500 per year, and still the quality is low compared to institutions in Hawaii, in the Philippines, and on the US mainland where costs are also lower!

The birth rate in the islands is still on the rise—more than 2 percent per year—and the explosion in higher education demand—from 22 high school graduates in 1951 to 1175 in 1977 in Truk alone—keeps climbing. Graduate and professional study abroad, and its demand by Micronesians, is expanding. Consequently per capita expenditures for postsecondary education will rise more rapidly than will those for primary and secondary education.

The major source of funding for all this must come from the US block grants which will be allocated by the Micronesian governments. But those newly-formed governments have other great demands on their resources; and internal competition for additional expenditures will be against such high priority projects as public works facilities, and agricultural/fisheries development programs.

Now, who are the people involved in making educational decisions? They are politicians. The legislatures of each political entity—Palau, FSM, and the Marshalls—have education committees. The Regents' Board members who are becoming politicized rapidly, now are immediately responsible for the college. Of course the various district directors of education are also very important in decision-making. And with the election of public officials, these positions will now be more political and more influential. Finally, and very importantly, there are many non-Micronesian educators in the islands who are influential, especially among the various missionary ranks. These people and groups which I have mentioned have and do exercise important control over the future course of higher education in Micronesia.

I shall turn now to the new political organization—the three political entities—and their possible implications for the college. All of my comments are speculation since none of what I am about to say is certain. The four central districts—Ponape, Truk, Kosrae and Yap—which form the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), all send students to the college and will continue to do so. Their revenues support the college. Palau and the Marshalls, who are now sending students to the college—at both Palau and Ponape as well as Saipan—it is hoped, will continue to support the college with their revenues and continue also to send students. Just how this support will come, and in what amounts, is still to be decided.

Some of the other questions which can be posed in connection with the new political organization are: will the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas (CNM) send any students to the college, or will their students go to Guam? Or will they start their own college as some have suggested they will? Can other island groups outside the present Trust Territory, such as Nauru and the Gilberts, send students to the college? Will they be accepted? Would they want to come in large numbers?

How much revenue would outside places contribute? Finally, what will the new policies be within the three Micronesian political entities regarding the sending of students abroad? Many of you, I know, are interested in this question.

Most of Micronesia's highly-trained manpower needs today are met through training in outside institutions, and this will have to continue. It's expensive of course. Last year the total cost from all sources to maintain all Micronesians studying in colleges abroad was about \$15 million. Surely this will change. It is already. And it will keep on changing. Yet training and education outside the islands is very necessary and important. All of the new political entities will have to decide how much money to allot for this purpose. These are difficult and highly-politically-charged decisions. It's clear that money spent outside of Micronesia for higher education is money taken away from the institutions inside Micronesia. And growth inside depends largely on money.

In Micronesia college is still a place where instruction is delivered and not a place where people get together to work on problems related to the country and its development. Herein is a part of the college's uniqueness in Micronesia: it must strive to do both.

In these brief remarks I have touched upon a number of large issues, and, I realize, have raised more questions than I have answered. While our optimism for the future must be cautious, for my own part I have been particularly gratified during my service as president because it's been my privilege to work with some really fine people and to preside over the college at the time of its accreditation. For me this has been a great personal as well as professional high point which I shall always remember. There are very few college presidents—even in the states today—who get the chance to lead an institution through its first time accreditation. I'm grateful for the opportunity and mindful of the responsibility this entails.

Although in the future it will be necessary to make adjustments and tighten belts even further than we have already, it is clear that a great deal can be built on the foundations which have been laid. The fact that the Micronesians will do this by themselves will certainly be to their credit.

To Everything *by Dwight Heine*

There Is A Season

What is called winter season in the temperate zones, is the time in the Marshalls' past when foods were scarce and could be obtained only through hard labor. It was a time when people were afflicted with all sorts of maladies including colds, boils and carbuncles. It was also the time when people were sullen and quite lacking in generosity. The explanation was, according to their mythology, that this was the time of the year when Mejele, a demigod, had strung the people like fish and was dragging them in the sea to an unknown destination.

But this will not last forever. When springtime returns, the fish will start on their way back to the lagoons (perhaps to spawn another generation of fish), the trees will begin to bear fruit and in due course food will again be plentiful. People will recover from their ailments; sullenness will cease and be replaced with genuine smiles and echoing laughter; generosity returns and everyone wishes to share his or her foods with neighbors and anyone who happens to come by. Everyone will be on a "kinship term basis"; even those who are considered "distant relatives" will not be addressed by their names but "Uncles", "Aunt", "Brother", "Sister", "Mother", "Father", etc. At this time the people will say, "Mejele's string has snapped (broken)."

Marshalls are not the first — nor the only ones — who ever talked about these changes in times when human travail alternated with times of ease and happiness. This is their version, an allegorical story, which in different ways has been told by many different people. In a book written around 977 B.C. its author expressed the same view in the following lyrical style: "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven: A time to be born and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which is planted; a time to kill, and a time to heal;

a time to break down, and a time to build up; a time to weep and a time to laugh; a time to mourn, and a time to dance; a time to cast away stones, and a time to gather stones together; a time to embrace, and a time to refrain from embracing; a time to get, and a time to lose; a time to keep, and a time to cast away; a time to rend, and a time to sew; a time to keep silence, and a time to speak; a time to love, and a time to hate; a time of war, and a time of peace." (Ecl.3:1-8)." This is the story which relates what is shared by all men throughout their long history, no matter what part of the globe they occupy or have ever occupied or what occupation they have or ever had. It has caused some of them to become optimists and others pessimists; some to save for "a rainy day" and others to "live for the day". It has given rise to such people of ancient time such as Joseph who advised King Pharaoh to save all the excess grains during the seven years of plenty so that the people would not starve during the following seven years of scarcity. It has caused farsighted men to keep written records from day to day to help compare the past with their present. Archives and libraries are places where such records are kept. That is exactly what happened in recent years when the world climate did not follow the familiar pattern; climatologists rushed to the libraries to search through old records to see if similar occurrences had taken place in the past.

"A time of war, and a time of peace". December 8, 1941 the people of Ebon Atoll, Marshall Islands (the writer's home) were roused from their sleeping mats and told to assemble at the site where a Japanese military radio station was located. Everyone was made to stand at attention in two rows, one behind the other. After about fifteen minutes of standing and waiting the head of the Japanese Navy five-man contingent got up on a dais, prepared in advance, and in an animated loud voice he announced that Japan

was in a state of war with the U.S.A. and that the U.S. Navy Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor had been sunk. His talk was concluded by singing the Japanese National Anthem and followed by shouting three, lusty "banzais". A week later a Japanese aerial photograph of the sunken American Navy battleships with a background of the U.S. Naval Base in flames and smoke, displayed on a bulletin board, removed all doubts in anybody's minds that Pearl Harbor's debacle was another wartime propaganda (Micronesians have learned to doubt war news since those distorted propaganda pieces during the long Sino-Japanese war).

It was now clear in everyone's mind that a world-wide war was on and that only luck could save some from becoming casualties of war. More people attended church services which were allowed to be conducted only at night. Later on a complete ban was put on Christian religion and it was hinted that defying this decree would result in severe punishment including death. Christianity was considered an enemy religion. Marshallese did not stop; in small groups they literally worshipped underground, in those bomb shelters. But it is also interesting to note, that many Marshallese Christians used native charms, the same kinds their heathen ancestors used to ward off bad luck. The Japanese did not consider these bad, they had their own and they wore them around their necks. They called them "omamori".

As a prelude to the invasion much bombing and strafing was carried on by big American bombers and just before and during the landings, by carrier based smaller planes. There were many casualties, Japanese and Micronesians. During all this time of anguish, Marshallese composers kept coming up with new songs. Some of these songs were melancholic, expressing helplessness (somewhat like the Negro spirituals), others were exuberant, defiant and full of "gung-ho", Marshallese equivalent of, "—and the rockets red glare, the bomb bursting in air, etc." Singing these songs today makes one feel along with the victims of war; their fears, hungers, thirst, hopes and finally victory and peace. Songs are an effective means of imparting the feelings and the innermost thoughts of a composer and his contemporaries. Or in another way of putting it; music is the expressions in sound of thoughts and emotions for which mere words are inadequate.

By February 1944, all the atolls and islands in the Marshalls were declared, "secure" with the exception of the following; Jaluit, Mille, Maloelap and Wotje which were left to "wither on the vine", an "island hopping" tactic. These atolls continued to receive their allocation of daily bombing, which did not stop until

the Japanese surrendered on August 15, 1945. In the meantime, Marshallese scouts, under the supervision and guidance of American Naval Officers went ashore from time to time on these islands at night to gather information, to get their Marshallese people out and where possible, to capture prisoners for subsequent interrogation by intelligence officers. This group had a very good record, only three casualties; two deaths, one American officer and one Marshallese scout, and one wounded; a Marshallese scout.

About four months after things began to settle and enough tents and other kinds of temporary buildings were erected, the Navy Military Government started a handicraft industry going. Some of the Marshallese women earned up to about \$400.00 a month (\$55.00 a month 1st class interpreter). Most of the Marshallese men did not like the idea of women taking over the role of "bread winner" for the family. They requested the Military Government officers to provide them with jobs. The request was brought to the attention of the "Governor Marshalls-Gilberts Area." The responsibility for finding jobs for the Marshallese males was delegated to a Navy Lieutenant, a member of the Navy Military Government Unit. Through negotiation with the U.S. Army, jobs were found for them on Kwajalein Atoll. (Army was on Kwajalein while the Navy was on Ebeye). Hundreds of Micronesian men came to work on Kwajalein. Later, Roi and Namur Islands opened their doors also for job seekers. Ponapeans were brought to Enewetak, but when the base there was closed they transferred them to join the Marshallese on Kwajalein Islands.

While the Navy Military Government Unit was busy with this sort of detail, the Governor Marshalls-Gilberts Area, a Rear Admiral, decided to pay a visit to Ailinglaplap Atoll where the Marshallese traditional leaders or Iroij were residing at the time. This atoll is about sixty miles south of Kwajalein. He flew to Ailinglaplap on a PBY. Arriving a day ahead were a group of Army men and members of the Navy Military Government Units. Soldiers were needed to protect the Admiral and the other non-combatant personnel; the doctors, administrators, et cetera (stragglers were reported on some of the islets), who were on a regular field trip to carry out the services required of the military government to the civilian population in the occupied areas. The writer went along as interpreter. Included in the Governor's oratorical speech which he gave at Ailinglaplap, were the following promises, "I will give you the best medical services," (he did) "I will educate your children," (schools were immediately opened, even before the Trusteeship Agreement came into being

which spelled out the Administering Authority's obligations toward the people under its care). I will help you to become American citizens as soon as you are ready." That did not happen. Every Micronesian who heard him felt that he was a spokesman appointed by the Almighty. His words were very strong doses of "tranquilizer" for people who have been living for a long time in a state of insecurity and uncertainty under the domination of foreign colonizing powers. Two years after the Governor Marshalls-Gilberts Area made these promises to the Marshallese people, the Bikinians and the Enewetakese people removal from their traditional homes commenced. Perhaps through erroneous translation or maybe the result of wishful thinking on their part, the people of these atolls claimed that they were promised that as soon as the tests were over they would be returned to Bikini and Enewetak, their homes. The writer will never know the truth, because he was not the interpreter at that time. This Enewetakese and Bikinians claim has been repeated to every High Commissioner, every United Nations Visiting Mission, every group of United States visiting congressmen and/or senators and to each team of high ranking visiting officials from Washington. These incidents enumerated above were the causes that started the erosion of Micronesians belief in their "liberators".

After the war, Roi and Namur were returned to the former landowners, who with enthusiasm began to rebuild and to replant their islands. When the coconut trees were about to bear, they were again removed from Roi and Namur and resettled on Ebeye Island. That is the beginning of the congestion there. During the nuclear bomb test of 1954, the Rongelapese people were showered with radioactive dust as were the people of Utrik Atoll to a lesser extent. It was necessary to evacuate the Rongelapese people first to Kwajalein and later to a small islet (Ejit) in Majuro for close observation and treatment of skin burns and other complications resulting from radiation. The District Administrator, Marshalls at that time called together all the so-called "key Marshallese" and warned them that, "whosoever breathed a word of the incident would be shot before sunrise." The leaders were very disturbed and were convinced that their present rulers were no different from the Japanese oppressors. Only one or two Marshallese did not believe that all Americans were that bad; a result of their relatively long association and work with the Americans.

The Bikinians were put on Kili Island and replanting of coconuts and other food crops started. It took the Bikinians some time before they could harvest

the taro the cuttings of which were imported from Kusaie and several years for the coconut trees. It is very rough around the island during certain times of each year and ships cannot load or unload anything during those periods. One time an SA-16 (PBY) was used to drop food for the Kili people. Most of the food, especially the rice landed in the water. That which landed on the beach busted opened; since no parachutes were used the contents mixed with sand so very little was salvaged for use. But the "airlift of mercy" made the front page in the Honolulu papers and created a very favorable impression on the general public. This coincided with the West Berlin airlift which was the city of former enemies of only a few years before. With the examples just mentioned and a few others that are omitted, the residual image of the "Liberators" faded away and the facsimile of "Oppressors" zoomed into prominence.

The writer does not say nor even hint that that was what the Army, Navy or the Department of Interior planned. He only points out that what people saw and experienced had a more profound effect on them than what they heard and they have heard a lot of explanation. Correction is what is called for, not explanation, because explanation in the form of excuse is defensive and that is what most guilty people do.

The Trust Territory as it was formerly known has been liquidated through joint action by both the Micronesian people and the Administering Authority with the United Nations nod of quiet approval. To build something whether it be horizontal or vertical construction, requires manpower, skills, time and money. To dismantle or destroy the same requires very little. It took many people a long time (in the case of many public servants, the better parts of their lives), almost thirty years to transform a dream into reality; namely, a self-governing Micronesia, officially known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The blueprint followed was the "Charter of the *United Nations*, Chapter XI, Article 73" which goes as follows:

"Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose people have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of those territories are paramount, and accept as a *sacred trust* the obligation to promote to the *utmost*, within the system of international peace and security established by the present charter, the well being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- a. to ensure, with due respect the culture of the people concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- b. to develop self-government, etc., etc.;
- c. to further international peace and security;
- d. to promote constructive measures of development, etc.;
- e. to transmit regularly to the Secretary General, etc.

In addition to the United Nations Charter, there were also other documents outlining the sources of the authority under which the Administering Authority governed the Trust Territory. They are as follows:

1. Charter of the United Nations (portions quoted here)
2. Trusteeship Agreement for the Former Japanese Mandated Islands
3. Joint Resolution of Congress
4. Congressional Enabling Act (Title 48, Chapter 14, U.S.C.)
5. Executive Order No. 11021
6. Department of Interior Order No. 2918 (as amended)

"A time to break down, and a time to build up." After the "Congress of Micronesia", the first legislative body ever to embrace the entire Trust Territory was dissolved, there emerged in its place three entities,

fragments of the former Congress. They are:

1. Marshall Islands, Nitijela
2. Federated States of Micronesia (Kosrae, Ponape, Truk and Yap) Congress
3. Palau Legislature

It is the hope of many that fragmentation will stop at this number — three.

The incidents enumerated in this article have been mentioned many times before in the press throughout the world. The latest reiteration appeared in the news media when the Bikinians were taken off Bikini for the second time and when the "Compassionate Compensation-Rongelap/Utirik Payments" were made last year. The population of these atolls was showered with radioactive dust during the test known as "BRAVO" (March 1, 1954), which was the world's first H-Bomb explosion.

"Compassionate Compensation-Rongelap/Utirik Payments 1978" is the title of an article by Charles M. Sicard in the recent issue of the "Micronesian Reporter" (March 1979). It deals with the monetary compensation recently made to the people of Rongelap and Utirik. Compassion is a good word, it means: "Sympathetic consciousness of others' distress together with a desire to alleviate it." Is this an indication that *"a time to weep"* is over and *"a time to laugh"* has begun? Can we now say, "Behold, that demigod Mejlé's string has snapped!"

WORLD WAR II AND TODAY

*Ragnarok was realized
On South Seas Islands
Built by coral or by fire
Fermented forces vital
Vehement volcanoes or
Cautious coral cappings
Statement of the stars.
So years went by as
Islands sparkled on the sea
And Taga built his tower
To be destroyed by time,
And ancient cultures with
Lightning powers evolved,
Until the nights from
Nowhere when men
Fought the long war
For reasons noone knew
Except as obvious abstractions.
And the final triumph
Obvious it seems
Is stated now by statues
On remote Pacific Islands
Statues built for peace
And shrine to still memories.
Now lovers sometimes lie
Under the same stars
On the same cliffs where
Honorable warrior's banzai
Built better foundations.
A monument to man
And the madness he often
Inflicts upon his world.
The spirit's are quiet now
As if the statues and
Lovers in the night
Have sent them home.

by Kathryn Stewart McDonald

** Mythologically, Ragnarok is the last of all wars and the triumph is to show peace to the world. Various interpretations and definitions of the word appear. I use the pre-nordic definition.*

CANOES

I've seen canoes.
I've seen them all,
As they come, the big and small.
From those called galleons to those called tall
I've seen canoes.
I've seen them as they've begun,
From shooting cannons to crashing guns.
I've seen canoes
I've seen them all
Sailing past on the waves of time's call.

by Anne Udui

NGAK

I took my leave from my beloved land
Suffocated with deep emotional turbulence
And not knowing where to land
But my sight was over the horizon
Seeking for intellectual solace
Among strangers in the foreign land.
I left my country
For I was mentally starved in the mute silence
Among my blood brothers, I felt strange.
My life was flooded with contradiction
For I've become victim of my education
Without knowing the burden of its intoxication.
I've become a man with split personality
And the two identities have complexity
That cannot find solace and amnesty.
My heart yearns for its birthrights
Where my umbilical cord is rooted deep in the soil
Lulled by its cultural heritage
For there simple things are joy
And luxuries are necessity
And the sounds of nature are music.
But alas, I've drunk deep from the Pierian spring
And now the thirst for knowledge is ever consuming
Demanding far wider and deeper understanding
Of man, nature, world, universe and cosmos.
Yet knowledge is fathomless
And my search is no less
To touch the shore of my reach
Where my heart and head can live in peace.

by Val Sengebau

President-elect of the Marshall Islands, Amata Kabua, delivering his inaugural address on May 1, 1979 while High Commissioner Adrian P. Winkel looks on.

