

~~THE NEWETAK~~ Kwang
G.H. BALAZS



RESEARCH
MID-PACIFIC ~~MARINE~~ LABORATORY
ENEWETAK ATOLL, MARSHALL ISLANDS

Supported by
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

January 31, 1980

The following newsletter is an attempt to dispense information about the reorganized MPRL program at Enewetak Atoll, Marshall Islands. Additional inquiries and other future correspondence concerning MPRL should be sent to our Kaneohe address.

New Director and Principal Investigator - John Caperon

John is also the Director of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology at Coconut Island, a position he has held since October, 1978. His additional assumption of the MPRL directorship indicates a closer affiliation between MPRL and its parental organization within the University of Hawaii. Maximal use of the HIMB facility will be made for such things as secretarial/administrative support, data processing and analysis, and scientific expertise relative to program guidance.

Since John's responsibilities are already considerable, he intends to minimize his participation in day to day MPRL matters. He will retain, however, the ultimate responsibility for long-range planning and success of the MPRL program.

New Senior Researcher - Patrick Colin

Pat will be delegated, through John, the major responsibility for organizing and implementing the specific MPRL research program. Pat's qualifications for this responsibility include broad practical experience in field research. Pat's past research has centered in ecology, systematics, and behavior of coral reef fishes, but his interests and aspirations are broad. His graduate work was done at the University of Miami. He leaves a position of Associate Professor

of Marine Sciences at the University of Puerto Rico, where he has been for the past five years, to join MPRL.

Funding Prospects

The DOE has promised continued funding at or near the present level through September of 1981. Continuation of the University of Hawaii contract past September 1981 will depend on the demonstrated excellence of our program between now and then. The implication is that there will be a research facility at Enewetak past 1981, but that the contract to operate that research facility will continue to be between the DOE and the UH only if a product of specific interest to the DOE can be delivered. Essentially this understanding is no different than has existed with AEC/ERDA/DOE since 1955. The contract has always been renewable yearly, and there have been several other periods of distinct uncertainty.

The Enewetak Scene

Final return of the atoll to the Marshallese people will soon be a reality. The military/civilian contractor pullout from Enewetak is still scheduled for mid-April 1980. Some Marshallese are already living on Japtan, and housing has been constructed for additional people on Enewetak and Medren. It appears likely additional housing will be constructed on one or more of the northern islands of the atoll.

Existing support facilities on Enewetak being dismantled in conjunction with the withdrawal, include the power plant, desalinization plant, mess hall and food storage facilities, not to mention the Trade Winds Bar.

At MPRL a major construction effort is in progress to insure the lab a complete "stand alone capacity." Support buildings will include the existing

dormitory, air conditioned laboratory, shop and maintenance facility, a large storage building, and several variously equipped trailers. The lab will have its own electric generation system, kitchen and food storage facility, fresh water catchment system, sewage system, and communications hookup by both teletype and radio phone patch to the U.H. Institute of Geophysics. The research capability should if anything be improved by the considerable inventory of on-island equipment being made available to MPRL. On island life-style, however, will obviously not be as plush.

The lab expects to maintain several outboard engine powered Boston Whalers in addition to our present 27-foot diesel powered workboat, Rahntak. We will, of course, maintain our own salt water lanai and diving compressed air system. It appears unlikely at this time that there will be a decompression chamber at Enewetak.

The University of Hawaii Research Program

The U.H. research program will center on biological and physical mechanisms of material exchange in the lagoon, with particular emphasis on the soft-bottom communities. The lagoon soft-bottoms comprise the major components of the lagoon in terms of area but are the most poorly known of the major environments at Enewetak. Research will emphasize sediment-water exchanges, perturbation of the sediments by both physical and biological factors, production of the lagoon bottom, and community structure of the lagoon. Due to the average depth of the lagoon of near 60 m, remote techniques will be developed for carrying out work in these areas.

Visiting Investigators

Research proposals from visiting investigators are encouraged. Screening and approval will continue to be through a proposal review committee. Consideration should be given to the following factors.

1. The U.H. is anxious to make rapid progress with its own Enewetak research program. Thus, the most welcome proposals are those which directly complement the goals of that program. Unrelated projects, especially those which place a heavy demand on lab space and/or staff support, will be viewed less favorably.

The MPRL staff has been reorganized from a managerial/support staff to a research staff. Visiting scientists will have to be self-sufficient for manpower, and in fact will be expected to share in the non-scientific obligations of operating the lab while they are at Enewetak.

2. The logistics of getting to/from the atoll will probably become more complicated after April, 1980. Most likely, travel will be by military aircraft to Kwajalein or commercial carrier to Ponape, then by chartered aircraft to Enewetak. Short visits of 2-3 weeks, which many investigators have preferred in the past may not be feasible. Longer term visits, accompanied by family members if desired, will be encouraged. Some of our own staff will probably have family on site.

3. Financial support, at least in the near term, will be the visitor's responsibility. Our own budget will be absorbed completely by the increased costs of stand alone operation and in support of the U.H. research program. This may change at a future date.

Round trip costs between Honolulu and Kwajalein are estimated at \$318/person, the same fare we currently pay for round trip Enewetak travel. No firm estimate is available yet for Kwajalein/Enewetak. On island charges for subsistence and quarters are estimated at \$12/day/person. Freight and excess baggage costs are highly variable dependent on mode of shipment and identity of cargo. The military allows 66 pounds/person cost free. It is also possible visitors will be charged for use of lab space and/or equipment, but to date no specific fee schedule has been formulated.

MPML Contributions - Volume IV

Volume IV, a collection of previously published papers (1975-1979) with reference work done at Enewetak or on Enewetak materials has gone to press. The volume will be over 700 pages and includes 73 articles. Final copies should be received in Spring, 1980, and will be distributed to all organizations on the mailing list for Volume I-III. If you did not receive Volumes I-III, and wish to receive Volume IV, please write to our HIMB address. The supply will be limited.

Photocopies of the Table of Contents only for Volume IV, and also for Volumes I-III (150 articles, 1955-1975), are available on request.

We would appreciate continuing to receive copies of all publications that reference work done at Enewetak.

VICTOR R. JOHNSON, JR.
Scientific Project Coordinator

VRJ:ec



RESEARCH
MID-PACIFIC ~~MARINE~~ LABORATORY
ENEWETAK ATOLL, MARSHALL ISLANDS

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February 1, 1980

It is possible that MPRL may be advertising for one or more Research Assistants to be hired for a minimum commitment of one year, beginning spring or early summer of 1980. One such individual has already been hired. Following is a general description of duties.

To assist the resident scientist(s) in a research program involving study of benthic primary productivity, bioturbation, and sediment water chemistry (see newsletter). Possible additional participation in the research programs of various visiting investigators. Employment would be half-time, with half-time free to work on own research program towards an advanced degree. Desirable qualifications include:

- 1) Masters degree in biological or marine science field.
- 2) SCUBA certification and experience.
- 3) Small boat operations experience.
- 4) Field research experience in semi-isolated environments.
- 5) Aptitude in mechanics or electronics.
- 6) Administrative experience of any type.
- 7) CPR and/or first aid training.

Salary would be \$6,000.00 per year, plus one round trip return to Honolulu, plus living expenses while at Enewetak.

If you have, or know of, any advanced degree candidates who might be interested in such an arrangement, please have them contact:

Vic Johnson
c/o Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

VJ:ec

Kwajalein



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Cable Address: UNIHAW

24 April 1978

MARAGOS

Dear Jim:

Enclosed are the turtle tags which I mentioned today during our telephone conversation about the release of two hawksbill turtles. Normally they are applied with specially designed pliers, however a sharp-pointed knife and regular pliers will do the job. I have also enclosed a diagram showing the locations to place the tags. Note that when completed the tags should fit freely and not be pinching the flesh in an irritating manner.

Hope it all goes well.

Best regards

George H. Balazs

size 49 Morel - 1326 - 1327

size 681 Morel - 1894 - 1895



NR 136
HIMB DE HIG
R 212004Z MAR 73
FROM MCSHANE MPML ENEWETAK
TO BALAZS, HIMB COCONUT ISLAND, MPML LIST A
BT

OUT OF TURTLE SIGHTING FORMS. PLEASE SEND SOME TO MIKE DEGRUY, MPML
EITHER IN U.S. MAIL OR GIVE TO VIC JOHNSON TO SEND TO MIKE. THANKS.
WE HAVE SEEN A FEW WHILE OUT IN THE LAGOON.
BT



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY SUPPORT COMMAND, HAWAII
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96558

AFZV-SG-EC

14 December 1976

Mr. George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

In response to your letter of 4 December 1976, the name and mailing address of the Commanding Officer at Kwajalein Atoll is provided:

COL E. Van Netta, Commander
Kwajalein Missile Range
BMD Systems Command, Box 26
APO 96555

Sincerely,

LEE C. HERWIG, JR.
Colonel, MSC
Chairman, Environmental Working Committee



ROI NAMAU

EBADON

GAGEN

KWASALEN ABOL

NLEU

ILEGINNI

BIEGX

LEGMA

MANN

CHUDUSAN

LAGOON PINNACLE

PASS INTO LAGOON

OMELLE

MECK

BIGEST

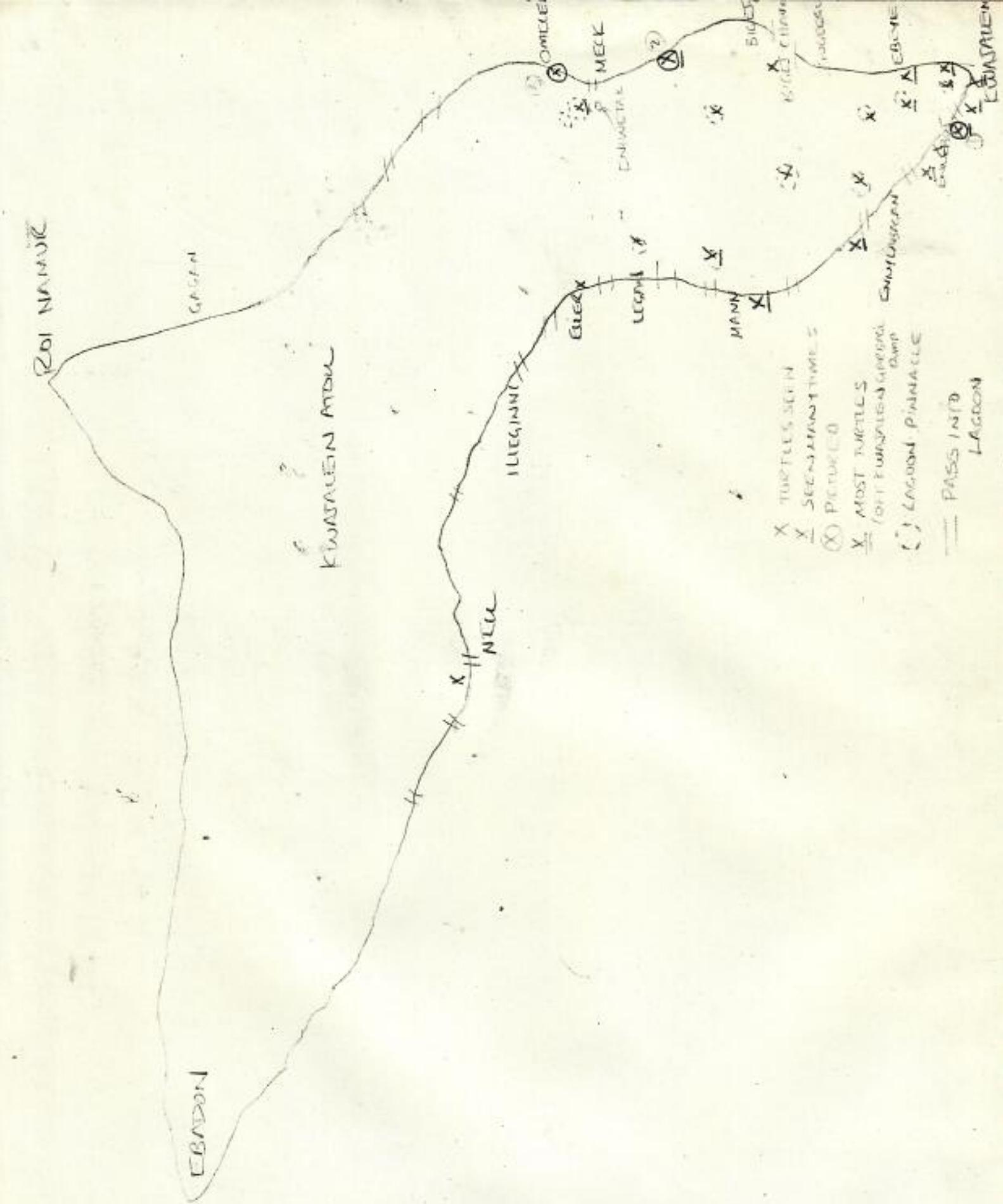
KINGS CHAM

EBONE

KWASALEN

- X TURTLES SEEN
- X SEEN MANY TIMES
- (X) PICTURED
- X MOST TURTLES (OFF KWASALEN CAMP)
- () LAGOON PINNACLE
- == PASS INTO LAGOON

From
4/1/50
C. J. L. S.
T. J. S.



MAJURO - "Significant" doses of plutonium have been discovered in urine samples of construction workers who were employed on the rehabilitation project of Bikini Atoll according to a Peace Corps Volunteer named Glenn Alcalay who has been on Utirik Atoll for the past year and one half.

Alcalay supports his statement by claiming to

be a personal friend of Dr. Konrad P. Kotrady, a physician formerly employed at Kwajalein Missile Range who had occasion to work with the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) team-which has been performing annual physical examinations on Marshall-ese people exposed to hydrogen bomb radiation in the mid-1950's.

According to Alcalay, Kotrady will be coming out in a formal report on the plutonium issue in the near future.

It is generally known in the Marshalls that Kotrady and the ERDA team, headed by Brookhaven National Laboratory scientist Dr. Robert Conard, were at odds over various issues concerning treatment and

CONT. P. 13

HIGH LEVELS OF PLUTONIUM ALLEGED IN BIKINI WORKERS

THE NEWS OF 1976 MIGRONESIA



Radiation...

FROM P. 1

study of the radiation victims.

It is also worth reporting in this context that this paper received earlier information supporting the statements made by PCV Alcalay but was restrained from reporting as much by a condition asked by the information source that an official report from Kotrady be given a chance to come out.

A Peace Corps Volunteer, stationed on Bikini, is also alleged to have sought and obtained re-assignment to Ujae Atoll according to Alcalay.

Alcalay said that Kotrady told him that by "significant level" he meant plutonium was present in doses large enough to be dangerous to humans.

open letter
from the people of Utirik
to ERDA's Roger Ray

from - The News of
MICKONESI A
V7 N30
Sept 3, 1976

Mr. Roger Ray, AM/E&S
U.S. Energy Research and Development Adminis-
tration (ERDA)
Nevada Operations Office
Las Vegas, Nevada 89114

Dear Mr. Ray:

This letter is from the chiefs and all of the people in Utirik Atoll. It has now been twenty-two years since the radioactive fall-out from the bomb, which has disturbed the peace and welfare from 1954 until the present.

The doctors from ERDA have told us that there were 14 rads in Utirik and 175 rads in Rongelap, therefore, we are very surprised, because in Utirik we have ten cases of thyroid nodules, three of which were malignant. But in Rongelap they have thirty cases of thyroid nodules, and also three cases of malignancy. Perhaps you can tell us if there is some explanation for the same number of malignant thyroid cases in Rongelap and Utirik, who received very different levels of radiation?

Additionally, we have many more things to ask, because at present we are not happy with the way things are:

1. Why is there not a control group in Utirik?
 - a) The people of Utirik are different from the people of Rongelap-- they are a different gene pool and breeding population.
 - b) The people of Utirik were exposed to different levels of radiation than the people of Rongelap--Utirik had 14 rads, and Rongelap had 175 rads.
 - c) There were different return times for the Utirik people and the Rongelap people from Kwajalein (following their evacuation) in 1954--the people of Utirik returned to their atoll after three months, and the people of Rongelap returned to their atoll after three years.
 - d) Would it be correct to say that perhaps the the Utirik people received more than only 14 rads in light of their quick return time to Utirik?
 - e) Would it be correct to say that we can expect many more cases of thyroid problems in the future?
2. How come the ERDA doctors told us that there was just a little bit of radiation in Utirik and

a lot in Rongelap? That is, why are there the same number of malignant thyroid glands in Utirik as there are in Rongelap?

3. Why is it that the ERDA doctors do not examine the children of the exposed Utirik group?
4. Why is it that the ERDA doctors give different treatment to the people of Utirik than the people of Rongelap? They do not give full examinations to the people of Utirik every year, as they do in Rongelap. Why not?
5. The people of Utirik should be able to choose their own doctors:
 - a) The people of Utirik do not like Dr. Knudson because he does not examine all of the Utirik people, and looks at the people of Utirik as if they are merely animals in a scientific experiment, and further, he does not provide a "sick call" for the people.
 - b) The people of Utirik do not like Dr. Conrad because he lies to the people, and has not helped the people to understand the problems that they confront in regards to the radiation and its effects.
6. Some years ago, the ERDA doctors discovered that a number of the Utirik people had adult-onset diabetes, and said that 25% of the people had the disease.
 - a) Why haven't the ERDA doctors given medicine to the people who have the disease in Utirik (medicine: Diabinase)?
 - b) Dr. Konrad Kotrady had asked the Trust Territory Gov't. (in Majuro) for the medicine (Diabinase), and they refused to give him any for the people of Utirik, and therefore, the people with this disease have not been properly treated.
7. At present, the people of Utirik have much fear of the radiation that came from the bomb:
 - a) Therefore the people of Utirik feel the need to have someone come out and do a study of Utirik for possible lingering radiation.
 - b) The people of Utirik feel that their arrow-root stalks measure one foot, whereas before the radiation they measured five feet.

As you can see, the people of Utirik are very distressed and angry as a result of the radiation. The people feel that the ERDA Program is in need of vast changes.

/s/ Joanej Peter, Magistrate
Atijo Alee, Scribe
Aplon Kios, Iroij

Here & Now

PUBLISHED FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN
OF HOLMES & NARVER, INC.
AND THEIR FAMILIES

HOLMES &
NARVER, INC.

A RESOURCE SCIENTISTS COMPANY

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA

SEPTEMBER, 1976

New Officers and Managers Named To Meet Expanding Business Needs

In a business climate of continuing growth and rapidly changing client requirements, Holmes & Narver has again made major changes in corporate management structure.

Two new Vice Presidencies have been established and filled, one by a new member of the H&N family and one by a returning former H&Ner.

Additionally, two management-level positions have been created to head new organizational elements. One is a new division under Senior Vice President Rube Alvy; the other incorporates various administrative activities of the Company.

Bickers Back as V.P., Marketing



MICHAEL S. BICKERS has returned to H&N to serve as Vice President, Marketing. In this post he will operate from London and be responsible for developing new business in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

After a three-year tenure as our Vice President, Business Development, Mike went to London to perform similar functions for Fluor Utah, Inc., in these same areas. His service to H&N dates back to 1958 and includes a number of assignments in engineering and project management as well as those efforts in marketing.

Mike's 25 years of experience includes ten years on projects at overseas sites, and seven years with Holmes & Narver.

Smith New V.P., Projects



E. BRIAN SMITH joined the firm late last month as Vice President, Projects. His responsibilities will encompass all engineer-procure-construct projects assigned to Operations in the Home Office.

Brian has extensive experience on total responsibility projects in such locations as Canada, Zaire, Australia, and Thailand. He has held high-level positions with Fluor Utah and Bechtel Corporation, and served as an officer in the Navy's Civil Engineer Corps.

Some projects under his influence have included coal development, copper and uranium processing, and construction of military facilities.

He holds a BS degree in Electrical Engineering from Purdue as

(Continued on Page Two)

H&N to Help Islanders Have Modern Homes

If Holmes & Narver has anything to do with it — and it appears we will — a number of Micronesians will enjoy a considerable improvement in living conditions.

This will come about through availability of modern, well-built houses which can be paid for over an extended period of time.

H&N has contracted with local developers in the Marshall Islands to provide design, procurement, and project management services for 30 "HUD" houses on Majuro, Ponapei, Truk, and Palau, in the Pacific.

These will be residences which qualify for low income rent subsidies by the Department of Housing and Urban Development by virtue of their durability under local conditions. Thus, the developers will be able to get 20-year loans from commercial sources.

Only one construction system — the W-Panel system as used by H&N — has been approved by HUD for rent subsidies. That agency's approval is based on the fact that such houses are not vulnerable to the corrosive atmosphere of the islands or to termites, and they can easily be expected to last for the term of the mortgage loan.

W-Panel construction utilizes patented wire space frame panels in various modular sizes, which are assembled to form the framework for a house. This frame is then covered with concrete on both sides by either gunite application or plastering. The internal wall

(Continued on Page Two)

New Officers and Managers Named

(Continued from First Page)
well as an MS in Financial Management from George Washington University, and he is a Registered Professional Civil Engineer.

Pollet Heads New Division

JOHN E. POLLET has been selected to head a new division under R. R. Alvy, and now has the title Manager, Special Projects Division.

This organizational component now includes the Systems and Communications Departments, transferred from the Engineering Division. Other responsibilities concerning corporate projects and activities will be assigned in the near future.



During his 21 years with H&N John has held a wide variety of job assignments in a number of locations. For the first ten years he was associated predominantly with Atomic Energy Commission activities including nuclear testing programs in the Pacific.

Since early 1966 John has been assigned to the Home Office, where he has served as Project Manager on several major communications projects for government agencies. Prior to his current assignment he served as Manager, Project Engineering.

Islanders' Homes

(Continued from First Page)
cell is filled with foam insulating material.

The result is a residence that is attractive, comfortable, practical, and extremely durable.

H&N anticipates increasing demand for such homes in the islands of the Pacific.

Chamberlain Heads Administration



C.N. "BUD" CHAMBERLAIN is now designated as Manager, Administration, with a number of new responsibilities added to ones he has had.

In this new position Bud reports to the President and is responsible for long-range planning, corporate communications, proposals and publications, business development support, and office services.

Following a career in the U. S. Air Force Bud joined H&N as Assistant Project Manager of Antarctic Support Services, working at Christchurch, New Zealand. Since January of 1975 he has served as Manager, Business Development, in the Home Office.

The transfer of certain functions from the Controller's office is expected to allow Jack Frisch more time for the increasing financial management demands of our continuing business growth.

Gombos New Project Manager

GEORGE J. GOMBOS joined the firm this month as a Project Manager and is expected to be assigned to a major project in the Middle East.

George has many years of experience on large-scale international projects. He has been associated with Fluor Utah and Fluor Australia Pty. Ltd. for 11 years, having positions of responsibility on multimillion dollar iron ore, chemical slurry, salt processing, steel fabrication, and copper processing projects.

George holds a degree in Mechanical Engineering earned in his native Hungary.



Egyptian Students Visit Home Office



Pursuing their interest and studies in architecture, Majdy El-Doghalmy and Mostafa Mokhtar visited the Anaheim Office on September 2nd. The two, students at universities in Cairo, Egypt, got a brief look at the pragmatism of architecture and were eager to learn from the long experience of Chief Architect Barron Sharp and Jack Slough, Manager of the Engineering Division.

Anniversary *This 'n That From Here 'n There*



Doyle Henson NTS 10 years



A small reunion of former J-A men took place at Rahima, Saudi Arabia recently. Left to right, Bill Morrison, Bob Kuretich, Bill Bergin (now with Fluor Corp.), and Ed Okawaki relived a lot of interesting incidents

News From Tulsa

Two subsidiaries of H&N's parent organization, The Resource Sciences Corporation, have been consolidated. The new corporate entity is a combination of Williams Brothers Process Services, Inc., and Williams Brothers Waste Control, Inc., and will operate under the Process Services name.

John P. Schiller has joined RSC as President of the new firm.

Williams Brothers Engineering Company, another RSC subsidiary based in Tulsa, has been given the go-ahead by Dome Pipeline Corporation to prepare for the 1977 construction of the \$140-million, 1167-mile light hydrocarbon pipeline through seven northern states of the U.S., as shown below.

WBEC is engineer-manager for the Dome Pipeline, U.S. portion of Canada's Cochin pipeline project.

Well, it's happened again! Without any warning, Sharon Byrnes, of Home Office Engineering, announced that she no longer is an eligible bachelor girl. She married Gil Centeno on September 18th in Los Angeles.

Guess you just have to expect the unexpected where women are concerned.

The Home Office and OCTD both have new mothers since last issue.

Sue Finlayson and her husband, Larry, now have a new little girl. Nicole Diane made her appearance on September 10th. Sue will return to Home Office Accounting.

Susan Yohanka, of the Las Vegas OCTD office, presented husband, Paul, a new son on August 27th. Young Jesse Christopher has two older sisters.

New grandparents in the Home Office are wearing such wide grins you'd think they were running for some high public office.

Clair Hajek's new grandson is named Russell Louis Hajek III, and arrived August 30th. Since he is "The Third", he's called Trey.

Gene Offenbecher finally has a girl in the family, after all these generations. Erica Lynn was born in Tulare August 28th to Gene and Mary Lou's son Stephen and his wife, Valerie.



Words of Welcome

Anaheim: Phyllis Lewis, Victoria Mason, Lew Bullard, Nena Garcia, Trudy Brunk, Edward Fankhauser, Dennis McBreen, George Gombos, Rao Duriseti, Paul Hemmen, Erik Griesser, Stuart O'Guinn, James Scott, Gregory Plaskett, Richard Woolley, Ed Cleveland, Jong Lim, Jim Chambers, Margaret Stevens.

Las Vegas-Aramco: Charon Toon.

Saudi Arabia: Edward Martin, Ed Dudek, Max Steele, Ed Maddox, Lamar Kennedy, Don Teagarden.

Enewetak: Raymond Okabayashi, Vernon Ranton, James Nakama.

Johnston: Lance Burke, Kenneth Kaai, James Holzbauer.

Antarctic: Garth Brown, Donald Smith, Tim Harbert, Arno Wolf, Bill Ledendecker, Alan King, Bill Trigero, Todd Hansen, Michael Luna, Christopher Lacy, Lester Gale, Dennis Gibbons, John Nein, Jeffrey Uhler, Michael Pavlak, Jim Mathews, Andrew Banks, Sheridan Stone, Daniel Scherrer, Frederick Dorffeld, Daren Laine, Carl Huie, Christopher Dirkers, Steve Watz, David Gaffaney, Lester Hildreth, David Stelling, Michael Coleman, Wayne Haack, Patrick Moriarty, Delbert Harper.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE IS HELPING TO KILL ONE-SEVENTH OF AMERICA'S ADULTS. AND THEY DON'T EVEN KNOW IT.

Every year, hundreds of thousands of Americans die needlessly from heart disease, strokes and kidney failure caused by their High Blood Pressure. And most didn't know they had it.

So see a doctor, or visit a clinic. It's a lot better to know if you have High Blood Pressure, than to die from ignorance.

A
HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.
Treat it...and live.

Birthdays

October 1st through October 31st

1st	ANGELO FILLIOS DENNIS JOHNSON	20th	CHARLES BAYNE ARTHUR COHER REBECCA HUNTLEY DON JAMES HARRY KAMI CHARLES MUNROE
2nd	BOB McCLASKEY GENE O'NEAL	21st	RON SHAMMO FERNANDO TABARES KAREN ZDERKO
4th	DOYLE HENSON LES MIKLOS DAVE VAN BUSKIRK	22nd	TONY ARDIZZONE STAN MIYASATO
5th	MARY CIOFFI GLENN COKER HANK GAYLE RUSS NICHOLSON DEAN YAMAMOTO	23rd	BILL MILEY ALFONZO VELAZQUEZ
6th	DICK BECKLEY ROXIE BROWN BOB NIELSEN LIZ PETERSON	24th	DOROTHY CLAYTON PAUL LANG LYNNETTE LOWRY DONNA NEESE
7th	SAM BIRNBAUM JOHN HELLMAN	25th	FERNANDO AVILA LARRY GABRIEL ART GRUNAU MANNY KAPADIA AMADO SARMIENTO
8th	LOUIS CARROZZI RICHARD GARCIA CLAIRE HAJEK CAROL OSTERMAN BOB WILLIAMSON	26th	DON BROWN
9th	ERNEST BUSKIRK JACK DERHO PABLO PAGADUAN LOUIS PALMARINI CLIFFORD PATRICK	27th	MARTY FISKRATTI EPHRIAM FOARD JULIAN ROUNDS
11th	JIM CHANEY NEWTON WHEAT	28th	LOY WITTHAUS
12th	LARRY CHEEK BILL HOWARD	29th	KATHY JONES
13th	PAT RYAN MARK STAN	30th	BONNIE MATTHIES
14th	JEAN HANGAI JAN LUNZMAN	31st	DEBORAH BERRY
15th	CHRIS FORSTER CAROLYN OSTENSEN BETTY SWEENEY		
16th	SUS MURASHIGE RICHARD SIMONS		
17th	GLORIA PEARSON GRACE TELLSCHOW		
18th	CHRIS BACHA		
19th	RUTH PRESTON JOHN POLLET DON ROSSIER DICK SEVERANCE GEORGE TORASSA		

Here & Now

volume 23 number 9

Published monthly by

HOLMES & HARVER, INC.

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400 EAST GRANDTHORPE AVENUE
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An Equal Opportunity Employer

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HOLMES & NARVER, INC./TU 8.5.1

P.O. BOX 29939

HONOLULU, HAWAII 96820

ORDER NO. 2072

DATE SEPTEMBER 21, 1976

TO: INDIVIDUAL(S) LISTED

SUBJECT: TRAVEL ORDERS

1. THE FOLLOWING LISTED PERSONNEL WILL PROCEED ON OR ABOUT OCTOBER 12, 1976 FROM HONOLULU, HAWAII TO ENEWETAK ATOLL TO ACCOMPLISH TASK OF MUTUAL INTEREST TO THE DOD/ ERDA ON TEMPORARY DUTY FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE (1) WEEK AND, UPON COMPLETION THEREOF, WILL RETURN TO HONOLULU, HAWAII.
2. INDIVIDUAL(S) LISTED BELOW HAVE CLEARANCE(S) AS INDICATED:

NAME	S.S. NO.	CLEARANCE	ERDA NO.	DATE GRANTED
BALAZA, GEORGE H. ←				UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

3. ACCOUNT CLASSIFICATION: TRAVEL IS PROPERLY CHARGEABLE TO CIC T116- 31
4. AUTHORIZATION: TRANSPORTATION VIA MAC AIRCRAFT IS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF AFR 76-15 AND FOLLOWING REFERENCES: (a) LTR DTD 6/23/70, DEPT. OF THE AIR FORCE, HQ 6486TH ABW (PACAF), TO DIR., PASO/JTG 8.5, SUBJ: CUSTOMER IDENTIFICATION CODES IN SUPPORT OF JOHNSTON ATOLL AND OTHER LOCATIONS; (b) MSG, 6486 ABW (BCPTB), 040608Z JUN 70, SUBJ: REQUEST FOR CONTRACTOR CIC's; (c) LTR, HQ MAC (MABIFA), 6/9/70, SUBJ: REQUEST FOR CONTRACTOR CIC's; (d) LTR, HQ MAC (MABIF), 9/20/66, SUBJ: MAC TRANSPORTATION CHARGES (AEC LTR, HOA:NSR-1915, 8/12/66).
5. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:
6. ACCESS APPROVAL REQUESTED IN TWX DTD DTG 211330Z SEPTEMBER 76 FROM W. J. STANLEY, DIRECTOR USERDA/PASO HIK AFB HI TO CDR FC DNA ENEWETAK ATOLL. ACCESS COORDINATED BY J. MILLER, USERDA/PASO HIK AFB.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 5 EACH - INDIVIDUAL(S) LISTED (ERDA)
- 2 EACH - INDIVIDUAL(S) LISTED (H&N)
- 3 EACH - H&N PERSONNEL SECTION (HONO)
- 3 EACH - H&N PERSONNEL SECTION (JA)
- 1 COPY - H&N ACCOUNTS PAYABLE (HONO)

James G. Miller

 AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE
 for W. J. STANLEY, DIRECTOR
 USERDA/PASO

AIRLINE PASSENGER TICKET, BAGGAGE CHECK AND MAC BOARDING PASS

MISSION NUMBER	BOARDING TIME DATE	BOARDING NUMBER	ORIGIN/DESTINATION (VIA)	BAGGAGE PIECES POUNDS
0834	TIME	2	ENT/HIK	No.
	DAY MO YEAR 20 10			Lb.

The Following Constitutes A Statement By the Carrier Which Is Hereby Delivered To the Passenger At the Carrier's Request

CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE AND ADVICE TO INTERNATIONAL PASSENGER ON LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Passengers on a journey involving an ultimate destination or a stop in a country other than the country of origin are advised that the provisions of a treaty known as the Warsaw Convention may be applicable to the entire journey, including any portion entirely within the country of origin or destination, that in most cases limits the liability of the carrier for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage. For such passengers, the convention and special contracts of carriage embodied in applicable tariffs provide that the limit of liability for each passenger for death, wounding, or other bodily injury shall be the sum of U.S. \$75,000 inclusive of legal fees and costs, except that, in case of a claim brought in a state where provision is made for separate award of legal fees and costs, the limit shall be the sum of

U.S. \$58,000 exclusive of legal fees and costs. The carrier shall not, with respect to any claim arising out of the death, wounding, or other bodily injury of a passenger, avail itself of any defense under Article 20(1) of said Convention as amended by the Hague Protocol signed September 28, 1955. The names of carriers parties to such special contracts are available at all ticket offices of such carriers and may be examined on request. Additional protection can usually be obtained by purchasing insurance from a private company. Such insurance is not affected by any limitation of the carrier's liability under the Warsaw Convention or such special contracts of carriage. For further information please consult your airline or insurance company representative.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF ARTICLE 3 AND 4 OF THE WARSAW CONVENTION, THE FOLLOWING CONSTITUTES PARTICULARS GIVEN BY THE CARRIER TO THE PASSENGER

A. The place of issue of the passenger ticket and the baggage check is that place designated as "origin" in the "Origin/Destination" block on the front page of this document; the date of said issue is set forth in the "Boarding Time and Date" block on the front page of this document.

B. The place of departure is the place of "origin" as set forth in the "Origin/Destination" block on the front page of this document; the place of destination is in the same block. The agreed stopping places are also in the same block.

C. The letter symbol which is the prefix of the mission number shown in the "Mission Number" block on the front page of this document is the symbol of the carrier for this flight. The name and address of this carrier

is shown opposite the same letters symbol set forth below under the heading "Mission Number Prefix Code".

D. The number of the passenger ticket is set forth in the "Boarding Number" block on the front page of this document. Your name is on the flight manifest for this flight opposite this same number on said manifest.

E. The number and weight of the packages or baggage are shown in the "Baggage/Pounds" block on the front page of this document.

F. Delivery of said baggage will be made to the bearer of the baggage check.

G. This transportation of the passenger and the baggage is subject to the rules relating to liability established by the Convention, but the higher limits of liability as set forth elsewhere on this document apply.

MISSION NUMBER PREFIX CODE

Flight Code

- A** Alaska Airlines, Inc. Seattle-Tacoma Intl Arpt Seattle, Washington
- B** Braniff Airways, Inc. P.O. Box 35001 Dallas, Texas
- C** Capitol International Airways, Inc. Nashville Metropolitan Airport Nashville, Tennessee
- D** Other
- E** Eastern Air Lines, Inc. EAL Bldg 10 Rockefeller Plaza New York, New York
- F** The Flying Tiger Line, Inc. 7401 World Way West Los Angeles Intl Airport Los Angeles, California
- G** Seaboard World Airlines, Inc. 58W Bldg John F. Kennedy Intl Arpt Jamaica, New York
- H** Continental Air Lines, Inc. Los Angeles Intl Airport Los Angeles, California
- J** Trans International Airlines, Inc. P.O. Box 2504, Airport Station, Oakland, California 94614
- K** Trans Caribbean Airways Hangar No. 1, JFK Intl Airport Jamaica, New York
- L** Other
- M** American Airlines, Inc. 633 Third Avenue New York, New York
- N** Northwest Orient Airlines, Inc. Minneapolis/St. Paul Intl Arpt St. Paul, Minnesota
- P** Pan American World Airways, Inc. Pan Am Building New York, New York
- Q** Overseas National Airways John F. Kennedy Intl Arpt Jamaica, New York
- R** Airlift International, Inc. P.O. Box 535 Miami Intl Arpt Miami, Florida
- S** American Flyers Airline, 208 Airport Drive, Middletown, Pa.
- T** Trans World Airlines, Inc. 605 Third Avenue New York, New York
- U** United Air Lines, Inc. P. O. Box 66100, O'Hare Intl Airport, Chicago, Illinois
- V** Southern Air Transport, Inc. P.O. Box 19067 Washington, D. C.
- W** World Airways, Inc. Oakland International Airport Oakland, California
- X** Seturn Airways, Inc. P. O. Box 2426, Oakland International Airport, Oakland, California 94614
- Y** Other
- Z** Universal Airlines, Inc. Hangar No. 2, Willow Run Airport, Ypsilanti, Michigan, 48187

MAC NOTICE TO INTERNATIONAL PASSENGERS TRAVELING ON COMMERCIAL AIRLIFT CATEGORY "B" CONTRACT FLIGHTS

This transportation is being furnished you pursuant to a contract between the carrier and the Government. This contract includes language which provides in part that if a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the Warsaw Convention (49 Stat. 3000) entitles the carrier to limit its liability, then the carrier agrees, in accordance with Article 22(1) of said convention, that the limit of liability for each passenger for death, wounding, or other bodily injury shall be U.S. \$75,000, inclusive of legal fees and costs, except that, in case of a claim brought in a state where provision is made for separate award of legal fees and costs, the limit shall be the sum of U.S. \$58,000, exclusive of legal fees and costs; and that the carrier shall not, with respect to any claim arising out of the death, wounding, or other bodily injury of a passenger, avail itself of any defense under Article 20(1) thereof. Said contract provision applies regardless of places of origin, destination, or stopping. Under this contract, the carrier's liability for checked baggage is limited to the actual value of the item or items lost, damaged, or destroyed, not to exceed \$8.00 per pound times

the weight of the packed outermost carrying case (such as bag or suitcase) containing such item or items. The carrier's liability for unchecked baggage and items of personal property is for the actual value not to exceed \$340.00 per passenger. The carrier's liability for unchecked baggage and items of personal property exists only when the loss or damage was caused by the carrier. The Warsaw Convention requires that a passenger ticket be issued, and that certain matters be stated thereon. This language is set forth above on this ticket. Whether the Warsaw Convention is applicable and whether the carrier can limit its liability to the amounts specified above are matters for resolution by a court of competent jurisdiction. The issuance of this ticket is not to be construed as constituting any opinion of the Government with respect to these questions. Nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the rights and liabilities of the carrier with regard to any claim brought by, on behalf of, or in respect of any person who has willfully caused damage which resulted in death, wounding, or other bodily injury of a passenger.

MEAL RECEIPT

(Applicable Only To Flights By Military Aircraft)

	NUMBER ORDERED	NUMBER PAID	NUMBER RATION	AMOUNT PAID	REFUND FTS CERTIFICATION
FIRST MEAL					
SECOND MEAL					
THIRD MEAL					
OTHER					



NOTE: To secure refund, FTS must annotate applicable space above, indicating number of meals not furnished.

SIGNATURE OF PASSENGER FOR REFUND

Balazs

DEPT. OF ENERGY, MID-PACIFIC MARINE LABORATORY

May 14, 1976

The following document is intended to clarify the
relationships between the roles and responsibilities of the
Mr. William J. Stanley, Director
Pacific Area Support Office
U. S. Energy Research and Development
Administration
P. O. Box 29939
Honolulu, Hawaii 96820
The Mid-Pacific Marine Laboratory
Manager.
MPML makes policy decisions about the
administrative direction of the laboratory.

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is a document which spells out the authorities and roles
of myself (as MPML Director) and Phil Lamberson (as Laboratory Manager).
This document is for you to use and distribute as you consider
appropriate. I am also sending a copy of this document to Phil
Lamberson to post at the laboratory.

I also enclose a document which Phil Lamberson and I prepared
with regard to conservation policy at Enawetak. We have reviewed
Major Spicuzza's draft statement, and we feel that it did leave some
points inadequately covered. In some cases, I think this represented
some misinterpretations of Phil's intended points in discussions with
Major Spicuzza. Phil has read this document; we believe that it at
once spells out our concerns, our philosophical position, and the
interest of personnel morale. We have not attempted to couch the
language of this statement in the format of Major Spicuzza's original
statement -- leaving that for him! Phil will prepare, and keep
up-to-date, a detailed map showing the locations of study sites which
are not to be disturbed. Insofar as the policy statement is con-
cerned, we do not believe that those sites need be enumerated there.
To the extent that experiments are started and completed, such detail
in the policy would merely render it rapidly obsolete.

I recognize that the next few months will be a transition period
with respect to activities at Enawetak. There will be inevitable
problems with any such transition, but I remain optimistic about
the ultimate value of the transition to MPML operations.

Sincerely

Stephen V. Smith
Director

SVS:md
Encls.

Conservation Policy Statement by the MPML Director and
Laboratory Manager

The following suggested conservation policy for personnel at Enewetak Atoll represents a balance between an open collection with no limitations and an absolute ban on all collection. The policy for personnel at the Mid-Pacific Marine Laboratory has been and remains one of no collection of live organisms except for recognized, legitimate scientific purposes and/or for consumption on the atoll.

At the extreme, a prohibition on all collecting could be justified on the basis that the atoll resources are the property of the Enewetak people and should be protected for them. To the extent that many of the atoll resources are renewable and are unlikely to be jeopardized by collection, we recognize that a total collection ban is unnecessarily restrictive. It would also be difficult to enforce, and it could cause significant morale problems. Indeed, scientific collection is already an exception to a total ban and may not be easily justified in the eyes of a non-scientist. With these points in mind, we offer the following policy guidelines.

If the collection of fishes and lobsters is restricted to those quantities which can be consumed by the present island population, the standing crop of these resources is not likely to be jeopardized (although some areas might be "fished out"). Even a substantially larger cleanup crew eating these items as luxury or supplemental food is unlikely to damage the populations. Export for sale or gifts could do damage. We therefore suggest that the collection of fishes and lobsters be restricted to quantities consumed on the atoll. These organisms may be taken anywhere--except in specific reserves or scientific study sites to be designated on an atoll map and kept current by the MPML laboratory manager.

Trophy collection is a popular pastime in many remote locations, yet many popular trophies are long-lived, rare, or otherwise fragile components of the world around us. Rather than prohibiting all trophy collection, we propose to restrict it to a small portion of the atoll--the assumption being that biological reserves for restocking this area, should it be overcollected, remain. We suggest that the main reef between the north tip of Madren and the southwest tip of Enewetak Island, and offshore of that reef (both seaward and lagoonward) a distance of one mile be open to collection. Within this area there will be specific study sites, to be identified by the MPML laboratory manager, which will remain "closed" to all collecting not approved by him. Certain organisms, in particular the hawksbill and green turtles, are protected by law and cannot be collected.

We thus have two "open" groups of organisms (lobsters and fishes) and one "open" area--both conditions being subject to some specific

constraints. Exceptions to the above collection rules will be made on a case-by-case basis by the island commander or his designated deputy. Any exceptions which are made should be spelled out as a "one-time" exception rather than being an exception to an individual or group because of "special status." If the collection is nominally for scientific purposes, the MPML laboratory manager should be the individual who authorizes it.

This statement, up to this point, has spelled out the basis for a policy. As a matter of record, we have discussed a related topic which need not be covered explicitly in an atoll conservation policy (this topic is, in fact, addressed implicitly). In some instances, controlled and monitored collection might at once be used as an effective recreational outlet and legitimate management tool to assess the capacity of a resource to carry exploitation pressure. A case in point might be periodic fishing for lobsters in a specific location, with statistics being kept on fishing effort (number of fisherman x hours per fisherman), and characteristics (size, sex, etc.) of the population caught. The laboratory manager may, on occasion, seek DNA and H&N cooperation in such management evaluation if the island commander is receptive to the idea.

We hope that this statement provides the rational basis for an effective conservation program at Enewetak.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1976

AUG 18 1976



Special Agent Kimberly A. Wright
821 Mililani Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear S.A. Wright:

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
DIVISION OF FISH MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

We have reviewed the problem raised by you during our phone conversation of July 26, 1976. Our conclusion is that, although there is a violation of the Act under the circumstances you described, there are a number of practical difficulties in prosecuting those violations.

Section 1538(a) of Title 16, United States Code (The Endangered Species Act of 1973), provides that:

- "(1) ... with respect to any endangered species of fish or wildlife ... it is unlawful for any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to-
- (B) take any such species within the United States or territorial sea of the United States;
 - (C) take any such species upon the high seas;
 - (D) possess, sell deliver, carry, transport, or ship, by any means whatsoever, any such species taken in violation of subparagraphs (B) and (C);
- ..."

Section 1538(a)(1)(B) of Title 16, would be violated if it was proven that a person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, took an endangered species within the United States or territorial sea of the United States. Similarly, a violation of section 1538(a)(1)(C) of Title 16, would occur if it was proven that a person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States took an endangered species upon the high seas. If either subparagraphs (B) or (C) of Section 1538(a)(1) were violated, a violation of subparagraph (1) by a person subject to United States jurisdiction could be established.

To establish a violation of either subparagraph (B) or (C), the following two elements must be proven: (1) The "taking" must be proven factually, and (2) it must be shown that the taker was subject to the United States jurisdiction at the time of taking. Under (B) of §1538(a)(1), this requires only showing the location of the taking, i.e., that it was within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Under (C) of §1538(a)(1), this requires showing that the taker is a United States citizen. If the taker is a Trust Territory citizen, the occurrence of a violation is legally questionable.



Because of the practical problems involved in proving the necessary elements of section 1538(a)(1)(D), requests for civil penalty proceedings under this section should be submitted only when it is certain that such a violation has occurred. If I may be of further help in this regard, please call.

Ken Thomas
Ken Thomas

8-23-76

Dear George -

Enclosed is a copy of the lengthy rationale / rigamoro of one of the budding young legal minds in D.C. on the subject of tourist-carried turtle products from the Territories.

It's just written confirmation of what I passed on to you before, but I thought it would bring a little sunshine (???) into your day to see it in print.

Jim

ROUTING AND TRANSMITTAL SLIP		ACTION	
1 TO GEORGE BALAZS	INITIALS	CIRCULAR	
	DATE	COORDINATION	
2	INITIALS	FILE	
	DATE	INFORMATION	
3	INITIALS	NOTE AND RETURN	
	DATE	PER CON - VERSATION	
4	INITIALS	SEE ME	
	DATE	SIGNATURE	
REMARKS George: I have made copies of all of the attached for our files and appropriate use. Many thanks for the information, and also the outstanding presentation on Sunday evening.			
Do NOT use this form as a RECORD of approvals, concurrences, disapprovals, clearances, and similar actions			
FROM <i>Bel</i> BILL SPICUZZA		DATE 10/18/76	
		PHONE	

Primary facilities of the Mid-Pacific Marine Laboratory are at Enewetak Atoll, and medical facilities there are limited. There is a small dispensary which can handle routine minor medical problems. That dispensary is run by a trained medic who is not a licensed physician. For medical emergencies which cannot be handled at Enewetak, personnel can be evacuated by air to Kwajalein Atoll, which does have relatively good medical facilities, or to Honolulu. Such air evacuation can be delayed by a day or longer, as determined by airplane availability, weather conditions, or other considerations out of the control of personnel on Enewetak.

Please review these limitations with a physician familiar with your medical history. Your signature on this form indicates that you acknowledge these limitations, and your physician's signature indicates that he does not know of problems imposed by your physical condition which would preclude your going to MPML on Enewetak Atoll under the circumstances outlined above.

George A. Balazs
Visitor's Signature

10/1/76
Date

H. L. Roth, MD.
Physician's signature

10-6-76
Date



MID-PACIFIC MARINE LABORATORY
ENEWETAK ATOLL, MARSHALL ISLANDS

Supported by
UNITED STATES ENERGY RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

11 March 1976

To: Prospective MPML investigators

From: S. V. Smith, Director

We anticipate severe budgetary constraints at MPML next fiscal year in the face of rising travel and subsistence costs. We are therefore serving notice to all prospective investigators that travel and subsistence costs will not be as readily available as in the past. Therefore, you are urged to find (and identify in your proposals) outside funds for these items. Otherwise, the chance that your proposal will be approved greatly diminishes. The laboratory will continue to provide logistic support on the atoll. In fact, that support has greatly improved over the past two years.

The projected costs for next fiscal year are as follows:

Travel: Round trip Hawaii - Enewetak \$300;
Subsistence: \$12/day
Freight: \$0.50/lb.

All of these are subject to change.

We regret the need to issue such a memorandum, but perhaps early notification will make it easier for you to find supplementary funds.

H. A. [unclear] 10-6-76

INFORMATION ABOUT SERVICES ON ENEWETAK ATOLL

CONSERVATION OF WATER - Fresh water at Enewetak is distilled from ocean water. Because distillation is costly and limited in production, fresh water conservation is everybody's business. Do not allow needless flow of water while showering, washing or shaving, or in the washing of gear.

DISPENSARY - The Chief Aid Technician will provide limited medical care during normal working hours Monday through Saturday. The dispensary is located on the first floor of the dormitory. Emergency treatment will be available at any time. Report any injury, however slight, to the MPML laboratory manager.

DINING HALL HOURS AND DRESS REGULATIONS - Dining hall serving line hours are posted on the dining hall door.

Box lunches are available; requests should be made through the MPML lab manager a day in advance.

There are no stringent dress regulations for the dining hall; however, it is prudent to observe the following: clothing shall be clean and consist of shirt, trousers or dress, and shoes or some form of footwear. Tee shirts and shorts are acceptable at all times. Rubber zoris are acceptable, but bare feet and bathing suits or wet clothing are not allowed in the dining hall. Alcoholic beverages are not allowed in the dining hall.

CHARGES FOR MEALS, HOUSING AND LAUNDRY SERVICES - Charges for these services will be in accordance with specific MPML-contract support agreements.

LAUNDRY SERVICE - There is a self-service laundry facility located on the lower floor of the main dormitory building for personal laundry.

Laundry service for linens is Mondays for non-departing personnel, and Wednesdays for departing personnel.

On the assigned laundry pickup day, personnel are requested to place sheets, pillow cases and towels outside the room door. Sheets, pillow cases and towels will be distributed once a week to each room.

JANITORIAL SERVICE - Occupants are responsible for making their own beds and for changing linen at the scheduled time for linen change. Departing personnel are responsible for leaving their quarters in a clean and orderly condition. Waste baskets are to be emptied into trash containers. Janitorial service consists of hallway cleaning, emptying of trash containers and cleaning of the latrines. Bath towels are provided for transient personnel only.

MAC PASSENGER BOOKING - Booking space on departing MAC flights is accomplished by contacting the MPML laboratory manager. Request for space is required the Friday in advance of the scheduled flight, and if possible, a week's notice in advance is desired to permit proper scheduling and coordination. Travel orders are required at the time of booking. Aircraft boarding passes are issued at the Administration Office in the Dormitory building on the day prior to the day of departure.

MAC CARGO BOOKING - Only authorized personnel will be permitted to ship material via MAC aircraft. Prior to preparing any material for shipment, see the MPML lab manager for information. All shipments are subject to U. S. Customs inspection upon arrival in Honolulu.

THEATER - Movies are shown nightly at posted hours at the theater and there is no admission charge. A weekly movie schedule is posted on the bulletin board outside the dining hall. Garbage cans at the entrance should be used for disposing of refuse when leaving the theater.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS AND SERVICE -- Your post office address while at Enewetak is:

YOUR NAME
MID-PACIFIC MARINE LABORATORY
ENEWETAK, MARSHALL ISLANDS
~~APO SAN FRANCISCO 96333~~ 96737

The local post office provides mail, parcel post, money orders, stamp and registry services. The post office is located in the main entrance of the Dormitory building. U. S. postal rates apply to Enewetak.

The mail distribution window will be opened for one hour periods after completion of each sorting of mail which will normally commence about one hour after aircraft arrival. Post office hours of operation and mail closing times for outgoing mail are posted at the post office.

Prior to your departure from Enewetak, it is advisable to complete a forwarding address card in order that your mail will be forwarded as you desire.

Liquor and tobacco cannot be mailed via the U. S. Postal System.

BARBER SHOP - Hours of operation will be posted on the dining hall bulletin board or check with the barber.

RETAIL STORE - Hours of operation are posted on the bulletin board outside the dining hall. Various toiletries, some light clothing and liquors are available. Sometimes film, cameras and watches are also available.

CHECK CASHING FACILITIES AND LIMITATIONS - Upon positive identification of the party requesting check cashing service, the cashier, located in the dormitory, is authorized to cash the following negotiable instruments when the requesting party is designated the "payee" on the face thereof: Postal Money Orders, Bank Money Orders, Cashier's Checks, Certified Checks, Traveler's Checks and Government Checks.

Personal checks of \$100.00 or less will be cashed for those personnel whose parent organization has requested and arranged for such service through the Site Manager. Such checks must bear the home address of the writer. Personal checks in the exact amount of retail store purchases will be accepted.

ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT - Fishing gear, softball equipment, tennis equipment, volleyballs, basketballs, etc., are available for checkout at the Recreation Office. Personnel checking out recreation equipment are responsible for the proper usage, care and the return of the equipment to the recreation office. Fishing equipment will be rinsed in fresh water after each period of use. Recreation equipment is not to be left overnight in vehicles or in outside storage.

AMATEUR RADIO STATION KX6BQ - The local "ham" station is licensed by the High Commissioner, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (TERRPACIS). It is operated by authorized operators holding licenses issued by TERRPACIS. Hours of operation are unscheduled and depend upon the off duty hours that the volunteer operators can devote to it. Telephone patch requests must be submitted to the volunteer operator on duty at the station. No official business may be handled over amateur network frequencies.

The PAU HANA CLUB - The PAU HANA CLUB contains a refreshment bar and various game equipment. The hours of operation are posted.

TENNIS COURTS - Tennis courts are located near the Coast Guard Loran Station. Playing equipment may be obtained from the recreation office.

FISHING TRIPS - Fishing trips are scheduled periodically on weekends. Scheduled trips will be advertised in advance.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - Radiation from the sun at the latitude in which Enewetak is located can cause serious burns. Obtain your sun tan in easy stages. In the event of overexposure, report to the dispensary for treatment. Do not overtax your swimming capabilities. Have all cuts and abrasions treated at the dispensary as soon as possible. Cuts from coral or shells may become infected if left untreated. Do not operate any equipment unless you have proper authorization. Posted MPML water-safety regulations must be strictly adhered to.

UNDERWATER HAZARDS - Potentially dangerous marine fauna in the area include shark, barracuda, stonefish, turkeyfish (zebrafish or lionfish), moray eel, and sting ray. Venomous invertebrates known to be in the area are jellyfish, the Portuguese Man-O'-War, poison cone shells, stinging sea urchins, and fire corals. If you are unfamiliar with the organisms, ask someone who knows them to identify them for you.

GENERAL MID-PACIFIC MARINE LABORATORY REGULATIONS

1. Travel to and from Enewetak is on military aircraft and travelers are subject to military regulations which read, in part: all non-military passengers will be attired in clean civilian clothing. Shoes (not shower thongs or zories) are required.
2. Equipment and supplies are difficult to obtain and to ship to Enewetak, and their proper maintenance is of utmost importance to MPML operations. Proper attention and care without misuse is the responsibility of everyone associated with MPML. The MPML Laboratory Manager has the responsibility and authority over judgement of proper use and care of all MPML properties and operations.
3. Regulations relating to site operations at Enewetak are posted and will be abided by by MPML personnel. The Site Manager has the authority over the regulations related to site operations at Enewetak.
4. Use of radioisotopes at MPML is subject to explicit approval before these materials are taken to or used at Enewetak. The MPML Laboratory Manager is the Radiation Safety Officer at Enewetak.
5. The collection, removal or shipment of materials other than scientific specimens or supplies related to approved research projects is not allowed.
6. In order to use SCUBA equipment while at Enewetak, you must first demonstrate that you have been properly certified for SCUBA diving. The Laboratory Manager or his Assistant must be present when you make your first SCUBA dive at Enewetak. Only qualified personnel (i.e., experienced boat handlers) will be permitted to operate any laboratory boat while at Enewetak, after having been checked out on boat and outboard motor operation by the Laboratory Manager or his Assistant.
7. While diving (skin diving or SCUBA), you must follow the Buddy System at all times. No one, under any circumstances, will be permitted to dive alone. The Buddy System should be employed in all activity below the high tide line, including collecting on the reef flat on Enewetak or other islands.
8. When diving is done from a boat, the boat must be anchored and the motor stopped before divers enter the water. The first pair of divers to enter the water will check the anchor to make certain it is properly set, and will also alert divers who have not yet entered the water to the presence of sharks or any other potentially hazardous conditions in the area.
9. Dives below 100 feet or any dive requiring decompression stops will be permitted only when the recompression chamber is operational and only with prior approval of the Laboratory Manager.
10. No one will be permitted to operate a boat or to dive outside the lagoon or at night without special authorization of the Laboratory Manager.
11. Before leaving the island by boat, you must notify the Laboratory Manager or his Assistant of your destination and expected time of return, and you must sign out at the Marine Department Office (located adjacent to the Marine Pier). You will not go ashore on any other island without permission of the MPML Laboratory Manager.
12. You must carry a radio set when going off island by boat. See the Laboratory Manager in advance for instructions on correct use of the radio, and to establish a radio check-in schedule.
13. Each boat will be equipped with a set of paddles, anchoring gear, personal flotation devices, and an emergency tool kit. These items are not to be removed from the boat and the Laboratory Manager should be notified if any of them are missing.
14. Any injury, however slight, should be reported to the Laboratory Manager as soon as possible.

Revised 14 April 1976

LOGISTIC INFORMATION

Please read carefully and comply

SUPPORT OF RESEARCHERS

MPML agrees to pay for those special services agreed upon in advance. If specifically stated, the support may include some or all of the following items; supplies, on-site subsistence costs, Hawaii-Enewetak shipping costs, Hawaii-Enewetak air fare, point-of-origin-Hawaii economy air fare. Reimbursement for food, lodging, ground transportation, excess baggage, phone calls, telegrams, and other incidental travel expenses are specifically not covered by MPML. MPML facilities and equipment at Enewetak are available to investigators under the supervision of the MPML laboratory manager. Use of any facilities or services which are not part of MPML will be charged to the investigator.

Use of other than MPML boats, construction of special apparatus and other services provided by the prime contractor will be charged to the researcher. Our contract will support charges for your laundry services, supplies on inventory at MPML, and use of laboratory boats and SCUBA while you are on Enewetak. Arrangements for the use of the ERDA research vessel stationed at Kwajalein are made with the Pacific Area Support Office of ERDA through MPML. The lead time on the use of that vessel is ordinarily one year.

RELEASE FORMS

If your proposed research program at Enewetak is approved, each member of your party will be required to complete and return a form spelling out investigator responsibilities to MPML and a medical release form. You may be required to satisfy additional conditions concerning specific regulations which apply to your planned research procedures. The principal investigator is required to complete a brief research report within three months after returning from MPML.

IMPORT PERMITS

State and Federal Agriculture permits are required to import live animal and plant material into the United States. This must be arranged 100 days in

advance through the MPML office in Hawaii if importing into Hawaii; if into the mainland, the investigator may obtain his (her) own permit but must provide a copy of the permit to the Hawaii MPML office prior to departure for Enewetak.

TRAVEL TO HAWAII

If MPML agrees to pay for travel from your point-of-origin to Hawaii, book your reservations directly with an airline and send the information regarding your flight schedule to us immediately. DO NOT BUY YOUR TICKET! Our travel agency will send your ticket to you or an issue wire for your ticket to the airline office in your city. Do not make your booking through a travel agency, as the airlines will not accept bookings from two agencies. You will not be met upon your arrival in Hawaii, and subsequent activities involving picking up your tickets, orders, etc., are your personal responsibility. Please contact Mrs. De Rego or Ms. Maridell Foster upon your arrival; if you have special problems, we will attempt to help you with them.

Reservations can be made for you at the Holiday Inn, Ramada Inn or the International Inn near the airport, or at a Waikiki hotel. Please indicate your preference on the attached form.

TRAVEL TO ENEWETAK FROM HAWAII

You will be traveling between Hawaii and Enewetak on a U.S. Air Force Military Airlift Command (MAC) aircraft. All MPML travel arrangements beyond Honolulu are handled by Holmes & Narver, Inc. at the request of the MPML office. You will require military orders and a ticket to travel from Hawaii to Enewetak. These may be picked up from Mr. James Ford at the Travel Department of Holmes & Narver, Inc., 531 Ohohia Street, Honolulu (near the International Airport), Hawaii, during normal working hours, or at your request, arrangements can be made (by calling 845-7611, extension 141) to have them left with the security guard at Holmes & Narver for pickup during other than working hours. Your flight is scheduled to depart from Hickam Air Force Base (about 3 miles from the Honolulu International Airport) at 0715 on Tuesday, check-in time is 4:15 to 5:15 a.m. Passengers arriving after 5:15 may lose their seats to standby passengers. In order to avoid problems that we have experienced in transporting scientists to Enewetak in the past, the following rules MUST be followed:

1. Be sure to have your travel orders with you at time of check-in. If you are not a U.S. citizen, a passport is necessary.

2. Passengers are subject to military clothing regulations which state that you will be attired in clean civilian clothing. We have also been informed that the wearing of open-toed zoriq ("thongs") or Japanese style casual footwear is not permitted because of safety hazards.

3. Your individual baggage cannot exceed 88 pounds without specific authorization written in advance into your orders. An authorization for excess baggage must be requested of the Director, MPML, at least three weeks in advance of your departure date. Baggage should be in suitcases, foot lockers, cardboard boxes or other normal shipping containers; the Air Force will reject containers with sharp edges or corners. Under no circumstances can an individual piece of excess baggage weigh more than 100 pounds. All baggage (excess included) is to be checked at the MAC terminal within three hours of plane departure (during regular check-in time).

In addition, all cameras and other foreign manufactured equipment should be registered at the U.S. Customs to avoid duty problems upon your return to Hawaii. The Customs Office is in the arrival area at the Hickam terminal.

A cafeteria providing 24-hour meal service is located in the Hickam Terminal and may be used by persons traveling to Enewetak.

SHIPMENT OF CARGO TO MID-PACIFIC MARINE LABORATORY

Freight, including separate items weighing more than 100 lbs., should be sent ahead to minimize excess baggage charges. Notify Mid-Pacific Marine Laboratory, P. O. Box 1346, Kaneohe, Hawaii, 96744 of freight being shipped. To ensure the arrival of cargo to MPML by the date required, it is necessary that these instructions be followed.

Procedure:

A. Cargo destined for the Mid-Pacific Marine Laboratory, Enewetak, shipped to Honolulu via commercial airlines must be shipped PREPAID and marked as follows:

Holmes & Narver, Inc.
Building 3059
Hickam Air Force Base
Honolulu, Hawaii

HOLD UPON ARRIVAL AND NOTIFY:

Jack Livingston, Supervisor Material Control
Telephone: 449-9738/449-9796

FOR TRANS-SHIPMENT TO:

(your name)
Mid-Pacific Marine Laboratory
Enewetak, Marshall Islands 96737

B. It is urged that all shippers obtain, refer to and prepare shipment of hazardous articles in strict accordance with Civil Aeronautics Board Regulation (CAB) 82 and Air Force Manual (AFM) 71-4. It is recommended that shipments arrive in Honolulu within the following time-frames:

1. General Cargo

Arrive Honolulu two (2) weeks prior to date required at Enewetak.

2. Hazardous (Restricted Articles)

Arrive Honolulu four (4) weeks prior to date required at Enewetak. Appropriate Department of Transportation (DOT) labels must be affixed to each shipping container of Hazardous Articles.

C. To ensure prompt handling upon arrival at Honolulu, the H&N Supervisor Material Control, Jack Livingston, must be informed by telephone or priority TWX, cable or night-letter, of the shipment, giving:

1. Name of Carrier
2. Complete Airway Bill Number
3. Pieces shipped
4. Weight
5. Cube
6. Commodity
7. Date of shipment
8. Ultimate destination (Mid-Pacific Marine Laboratory, Enewetak, Marshall Islands)
9. Cargo marked for (Provide name of individual and organization; i.e., your name, MPML)
10. Required date of delivery to ultimate destination (Enewetak)
11. Whether or not shipment consists of hazardous (restricted) articles.

When shipping advice is given by telephone, a routine written message confirmation is requested.

D. Packing List

All cargo shipped should contain a packing list (inventory of material) on each box for identification. DO NOT mix hazardous cargo with general cargo and list as "Scientific Equipment." This is in violation of CAB 82 and legal action could result against the shipper resulting in a fine or imprisonment or both.

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE

Probably the most expeditious way to send items to and from Enewetak is by U.S. mail, except for items restricted by postal regulations. They should be addressed as follows:

(your name)
MID-PACIFIC MARINE LABORATORY
Enewetak, Marshall Islands 96737

HOLD FOR ARRIVAL ON: (date)

The above is also your mailing address at Enewetak. All mail goes by U.S. air-mail from Honolulu to Enewetak.

PROCEDURES AT ENEWETAK

Upon arrival at Enewetak, you will be met by the Laboratory Manager and briefed on the local procedures and regulations. The resident Laboratory Manager represents the MPML Director. All requests for services from the island contractor must be handled through the Laboratory Manager. A communications system having both voice and teletype capabilities is maintained at MPML. Transmissions are of official and non-personal nature and are made through the Laboratory Manager. Teletype messages sent to Hawaii are at no charge to the individual investigators; telegrams and night letters may be sent elsewhere in the world on a collect basis.

Arrangements for radio-telephone communications of a personal nature can often be made through the Enewetak "Ham" Radio station operators.

RETURN FROM ENEWETAK

A. Baggage and Personal Effects

Baggage must be cleared through Customs by each individual. If there is duty due, Customs will write a receipt and collect the amount due prior to releasing the baggage to the individual. ABSOLUTELY NO personal effects should be shipped as cargo. Should it be impossible for the individual to be present for Customs inspection, it is required that he designate an agent, in writing, to represent him.

B. Types of Imported Samples (accompanied baggage or unaccompanied cargo)

1. Soil

a. Returning samples coming through Hickam Customs must carry a VALID PERMIT that has been obtained in advance from the Department of Agriculture, AQI Form 50 indicating the Permit Number. Shipping papers must indicate "Soil Samples-Moving under U.S. Department of Agriculture permit."

b. Packaging must be in accordance with the packing method indicated in block 8 of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) application for permit to move soil (PPQ Form 525).

2. Marine (Non-living)

a. No permit required; however, shipping papers must indicate "Marine Samples - Not for Human Consumption."

b. Packaging requirements - protect against leakage.

3. Terrestrial Biota

a. Dead materials. No permit required; however, shipping papers must indicate: "Plant Samples - This shipment does not contain any plants on the USDA Quarantine List." The Quarantine List consists of the following plants and/or plant parts, fresh or dried, regardless of the intended utilization:

- Citrus and Citrus relatives
- Corn and Corn relatives
- Cotton
- Potato
- Rice
- Sugar Cane
- Sweet Potato

b. Live plants imported into the U.S.A. must carry a VALID PERMIT form the Department of Agriculture (see page 1 under "IMPORT PERMITS").

4. Animal

a. Biological Samples - Live animals imported into the U.S.A. must carry a VALID PERMIT from the Department of Agriculture (see page 1 under "IMPORT PERMITS").

b. Packaging requirements - protect against leakage.

NOTE: All samples should be packed for maximum protection against damage and in case of frozen samples, leakage. Double strength water resistant cartons should be used. Note on carton of samples should read: Contents packed in Dry Ice for ___ hours protection." Apply date and time to this note also.

SHIPMENT OF CARGO FROM ENEWETAK

Cargo being returned to Honolulu from the Marshall Islands MUST be accurately described for clearance through Customs. Permit requirements and special labeling instructions for shipment of samples are as outlined on page 5 Section B (Types of Imported Samples). When cargo is being shipped out of the Islands, H&N Traffic Section must be notified via MPML Laboratory Manager. Give the Laboratory Manager the following information:

1. Date Airlifted
2. TCMD (Transportation Control and Movement Document) number
3. Aircraft
4. Mission
5. Pieces
6. Weight
7. Cube
8. For trans-shipment to (your address)
9. Cargo marked for (supply us with individual's name and organization) also telephone number at port of destination
10. Mode of shipment to U.S. (surface or air)
11. Commodity
12. Insurance value in U.S. dollars

The above listed information is required to alert us to incoming cargo and for tracing purposes in the event the cargo is delayed.

SUPPORT PERSONNEL

Mrs. Mae De Rego is the secretary for MPML and handles travel arrangements and other administrative matters. She is located in the MPML Director's office at Coconut Island in Hawaii. The mailing address is:

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
University of Hawaii
P. O. Box 1346
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Telephone: (808) 247-6631
Cable Address: UNIHAW

Do not hesitate to contact Mrs. De Rego directly if you think she can be helpful in solving a problem. Her normal working hours are 7:30 a.m. to 3:45 p.m. Monday through Friday.

Ms. Maridell Foster is the Assistant Project Coordinator for MPML and is located in the MPML office at Coconut Island in Hawaii (same address and telephone number as above) and may be contacted for further information or assistance.

We hope that you will have a pleasant and productive stay at Enewetak.

STEPHEN V. SMITH, Director
Mid-Pacific Marine Laboratory

CHECKLIST (For investigator's use)

- ___ 1. Return following forms to MPML, Box 1346, Kaneohe, Hawaii, 96744
 - ___ (1) MPML Confirmation/Contact Information Form
 - ___ (2) Investigator Responsibilities Form
 - ___ (3) Medical Release Form
- ___ 2. Obtain necessary Import Permits
- ___ 3. Make Travel Arrangements
- ___ 4. Ship freight, if applicable
- ___ 5. Confirm reservations
- ___ 6. After Honolulu arrival,
 - ___ (1) Notify Mrs. De Rego
 - ___ (2) Pick up travel orders and tickets
 - ___ (3) Check-in at MAC Terminal, Hickam Air Force Base for Enewetak flight at stated check-in time

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII

INTER ISLAND OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL REQUEST

SOC. SEC. NO. (35-43) 564-54-0156	LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, MIDDLE INITIAL Balazs, George H.	DOCUMENT NO. (1-6) T
TRAVELER'S HOME ADDRESS, ZIP CODE	DEPARTMENT, PROGRAM, ETC. Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology	MONTH, DAY, YEAR (7-12) Sept. 29, 1976
	TRAVELER'S TITLE Jr. Marine Biologist	

INSTRUCTIONS TO TREASURY OFFICE:
 FORWARD CHECK TO CALL _____
 TELEPHONE NO.
 247-6631

ESTIMATED OUT-OF-STATE TRAVEL COST	TRAVEL ADVANCE (13-34)		AMOUNT (70-79)	
	PER DIEM RATE	NO. OF DAYS	ACCOUNT CODE	REQUESTED
PER DIEM RATE _____ X NO. OF DAYS _____ \$ _____	25		61 4151	
AIR FARE-P.O. NO. _____				
MILEAGE/TAXI, ETC. _____				
CONFERENCE FEE _____				
OTHER _____				
TOTAL \$ _____				

SOURCE OF FUNDS (CONTRACT/GRANT NO., ACCOUNT NO. (S) AND AMOUNTS)
 RCUH 328

CASH ADV. ISSUED:
 F222 Above A/C
 Check/SWV No. _____

PROP. DEP. DATE 12 October 1976	PROP. RET. DATE 20 October 1976	PROPOSED ITINERARY Honolulu-Enewetak-Honolulu
------------------------------------	------------------------------------	--

PURPOSE/JUSTIFICATION FOR TRAVEL OR INTER-ISLAND TRAVEL ADVANCE
 Routine research travel approved by Mid-Pacific Marine Laboratory staff.

George H. Balazs 09-29-76
 Traveler's Signature and Date

APPROVAL RECOMMENDED (Signature and Dates)

Hummel J. Smith 09-29-76
 Principal Investigator

 Department Chairman

Hummel J. E. Bardach 09-29-76
 Dean/Director

COMMENTS/REASONS FOR DISAPPROVAL

Subsistence and travel will be paid from contract funds directly by provider.

Director of Organized Research Activity

Cara Chai
 Fiscal Officer

Bert L. [Signature]

APPROVED:

J. K. Chave 10/14/76
 Director of Research

[Signature]
 President

OCT 15 1976

January 17, 1977

Colonel E. Van Netta
Commander
Kwajalein Missile Range
BMD Systems Command, Box 26
APO 96555

Dear Colonel Van Netta:

A request to Colonel Herwig, Chairman of the Environmental Working Committee, has resulted in my obtaining your name as the Commander of Kwajalein Atoll. Under a special grant from the State of Hawaii, I am conducting management-oriented studies of sea turtles occurring throughout the Hawaiian Archipelago. My research interests in turtles also encompass other areas of the Pacific. In 1973 I conducted a turtle survey at Canton Island for the Air Force, and last October I carried out an investigation at Enewetak under the auspices of the Mid-Pacific Marine Laboratory. At that time, I had the pleasure of meeting with your associate, Colonel Spicuzza.

My purpose in writing to you is to obtain information on the status of regulations in effect at Kwajalein relating to sea turtles. Your assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist

GRB:md



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

HEADQUARTERS, KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE
BOX 26, APO SAN FRANCISCO 96326

BMDSC-RKE-L

24 JAN 1977

Mr. George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Cocomut Island
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Dear Mr. Balazs:

This is in response to your letter of 17 January 1977 inquiring as to regulations at Kwajalein concerning sea turtles.

Kwajalein Missile Range has no regulations of its own pertaining to sea turtles; this is a matter which is governed and enforced exclusively by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the entire Kwajalein Atoll. I have inclosed a copy of Section 2, Title 45 of the Trust Territory Code, which is a statute limiting the taking or killing of sea turtles. To discover whether there are any administrative regulations implementing this statute or to obtain any further information on this subject, I recommend that you contact the Office of the Chief Conservationist, Director of Resources and Development, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950.

I hope this is of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

ERNEST A. VAN NETTA
Colonel, OD
Commanding

1 Incl
As stated

HEADQUARTERS
KWAJALEIN MISSILE RANGE
BOX 26
APO SAN FRANCISCO 96556

24 JAN 1977

BMDSC-RKE-L

Mr. George H. Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O. Box 1346
Coconut Island
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I hope this is of assistance to you.

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ERNEST A. VAN NETTA
Colonel, OD
Commanding

1 Incl
As stated

any person knowingly possess or
 life caught by means of explosives,
 stances which kill fish or marine
 als", or "substances" include but
 id or any of its salts, including
 rious trade names, such as Clorox
 preparations containing rotenone,
 Barringtonasiatica, Coccus fer-
 erythrina, Tephrosia purpurea,

an Subsection (2) of this Section,
 r cause to be placed, in any waters
 poisons, chemicals, or other sub-
 or other marine life.

tion (1) of this Section shall not
 rator:

permission to use the means pro-

the

ing the fish or other marine life
 ch fish or marine life; and

sale of fish or other marine life
 f which is prohibited in Subsec-
 ous to health and human life.

shall be construed to prevent any
 r other marine life by the use of
 a have the effect of stupefying
 marine life.

any of the provisions of this Sec-
 E, be fined not less than one hun-
 ousand dollars, or imprisoned for
 than two years, or both.

numbered the paragraphs of §§ 1—4
)—(4) of 45 TTC § 1.

§ 1 was repealed by P.L. 4C-35,
 ided by P.L. 4C-35, §§ 1—4. Effec-

§ 2. Limitations on taking of turtles.

(1) No hawksbill turtles or sea turtles shall be taken or in-
 tentionally killed while on shore, nor shall their eggs be taken.

(2) No hawksbill turtle shall be taken or killed except whose
 shell is at least twenty-seven (27) inches when measured over the
 top of the carapace shell lengthwise; no green turtle shall be taken
 or killed except whose shell is at least thirty-four (34) inches
 when measured over the top of the carapace shell lengthwise.

(3) No set turtle of any size shall be taken or killed from the
 first day of June to the thirty-first day of August inclusive, nor
 from the first day of December to the thirty-first day of January
 inclusive.

(4) Notwithstanding any provisions of this Section to the con-
 trary, taking of sea turtles and their eggs shall be allowed for
 scientific purposes when specifically authorized by the High Com-
 missioner.

Editor's Note: Amended by P.L. 4C-57, §§ 1—3. Effective date—April
 13, 1972.

P.C. 4C-57 repealed former subsections (2) and (3) and added the
 present text of subsections (2), (3) and (4).

NOTES

The provisions of the Code relating to the taking of turtles contains
 no specific indication of any territorial limit and is binding upon all
 Trust Territory citizens, residents, and any others subject to Trust
 Territory jurisdiction, regardless of the location of the party or act.
Kodang v Trust Territory, 5 TTR 581 (1971).

**§ 4. Control of pinctada margaritifera (black-lip mother-of-
 pearl oyster shell).** No pinctada margaritifera, commonly known
 as black-lip mother-of-pearl oyster shell, shall be taken from the
 first day of August to the thirty-first day of December inclusive;
 PROVIDED, that no such shell may be taken at any time which is
 less than four inches in minimum diameter as measured across the
 nacre; and PROVIDED FURTHER, that such shells, of any size,
 may be taken at any time for scientific purposes when specifically
 authorized by the High Commissioner.

Editor's Note: Amended by P.L. 4C-57, § 4. Effective date—April 13,
 1972.

The 1972 amendment rewrote the section.

§ 5. Penalties. A person violating any of the provisions of
 this Title for which a different penalty is not otherwise provided



University of Hawaii at Manoa

Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P.O.Box 1346 • Coconut Island • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744
Cable Address: UNIHAW

January 17, 1977

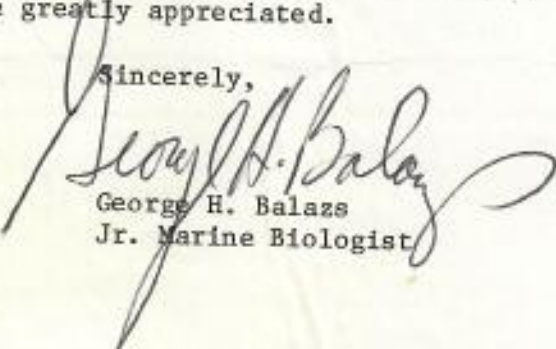
Colonel E. Van Netta
Commander
Kwajalein Missile Range
BMD Systems Command, Box 26
APO 96555

Dear Colonel Van Netta:

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My purpose in writing to you is to obtain information on the status of regulations in effect at Kwajalein relating to sea turtles. Your assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,


George H. Balazs
Jr. Marine Biologist

GHB:md

Smith

October 25, 1976

LTC W. L. Spicuzza
Commanding Officer
Enewetak, Marshall Islands 96737

Dear Colonel Spicuzza:

The purpose of this letter is to clarify and confirm the salient points discussed during our meeting of October 12th relating to the sea turtles of Enewetak Atoll.

With respect to gaining insight on the status and survival outlook of the world's sea turtle populations, the most authoritative source available is a policy statement of "Principles and Recommendations" issued in April, 1975 by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). This document, which also establishes guidelines for the rational utilization of turtles, was formulated at the request of IUCN by an international team of professional sea turtle biologists. Although these "Principles and Recommendations" do not have the force of law, such policy statements issued by the highly respected IUCN frequently form the basis for regulations and legislation. A copy of these "Principles and Regulations" is now on file in your office. The section most relevant to the Enewetak situation appears in item number six and reads:

"As regards primary exploitation (meat, hides, eggs), where it can be demonstrated that local turtle populations can tolerate exploitation, and the desire or necessity is present, this should be done by peoples traditionally dependent on them, with methods ensuring minimal waste for local consumption."

It is my opinion that this guideline is entirely reasonable, proper, and above all, necessary for the conditions soon to exist at Enewetak. The Enewetak natives are the people that have been traditionally dependent on the Atoll's sea turtles, therefore the resource should be reserved

LTC W. L. Spicuzza
Page Two
October 25, 1976

for their sole use. This use should, of course, be at a level that will ensure the turtles' continued perpetuation for the benefit of future generations. In this respect, one of the objectives that I hope to eventually accomplish in my research at Enewetak is to determine what level of exploitation will be suitable. However, as we discussed, the more immediate problem is the forthcoming influx of large numbers of military and civilian personnel for clean-up activities. It is my recommendation that before this project starts, a ban should be placed on the taking of all sea turtles by people who are not natives of Enewetak. I urge you to concur with this recommendation and implement the proper measures at the earliest possible time.

During our discussions I also focused attention on the fact that the hawksbill turtle occurs at Enewetak, and that this species receives full protection in the Trust Territory (as well as other areas under U. S. jurisdiction) under provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-205; 87 Stat. 884). Additionally, the Code of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Supplement 1, Volume 1) lists a number of restrictions which control the taking of green turtles (the second species of sea turtle found at Enewetak). It should be pointed out, however, that the Code was designed principally for Micronesians in order to aid in the perpetuation of their own native resources. At this time in history, it is an unusual event to interject a comparatively large number of non-natives into a small Trust Territory atoll, such as will soon take place at Enewetak. The limited protection afforded to green turtles by the Code cannot be expected to be adequate under such atypical conditions. Without the additional protection I have recommended, it is very likely that the tenure of the clean-up personnel will bring about a significant degradation to Enewetak's sea turtles. This will be a direct loss to both the diet and life style of the Enewetak natives. To a lesser extent, it will also be a loss to the scientific community as potential exists for gaining unique information on sea turtles in the Enewetak Atoll environment.

Since returning to Honolulu I have had the opportunity to review the recommendations for an overall conservation policy at Enewetak which were communicated by Dr. Smith to Mr. William Stanley (ERDA) on May 14, 1976. Although my principal area of expertise and concern is sea turtles, many of the points I have made apply equally to other fauna and flora at Enewetak. I therefore fully endorse Dr. Smith's recommendations. At the same time, I would also like to see protective mechanisms developed to safeguard the nesting seabirds from disturbance during their critical incubation and hatching periods.

LTC W. L. Spicuzza
Page Three
October 25, 1976

I want to thank you once again for your assistance during my recent research visit to Enewetak.

Sincerely,

George H. Balass
Jr. Marine Biologist

mk

cc: S. V. Smith ✓
Director, MPNL

Enc: publication "Green Turtle Migrations in the Hawaiian Archipelago"



RESEARCH
MID-PACIFIC MARINE LABORATORY
ENEWETAK ATOLL, MARSHALL ISLANDS

Supported by
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

May 1, 1980

ENEWETAK "NEWSLETTER"

Reorganization from a support staff to a research staff is for the moment, at least, complete. The staff consists of:

Dr. Patrick L. Colin, Senior Scientist

John Harrison, Research Scientist

Bob Richmond, Research Assistant*

Deborah Zmarzly, Research Assistant*

Vicky Frey, Support Technician*

(* denotes graduate students working half-time with the MPRL research program and half-time on a research program of their own design.)

John Caperon, HIMB Director until July, 1980, is currently the MPRL Principal Investigator as well. John anticipates, however, that his MPRL responsibility will pass to Phil Helfrich, who it appears will succeed John as HIMB Director. Francine Sanchez of HIMB will continue to take responsibility for a considerable amount of MPRL logistics support.

Finally, please be advised that Enewetak no longer has a postal address. Mail to any of the Enewetak staff should be sent c/o HIMB. It will be forwarded to Enewetak by pouch on a MAC flight. We are told MAC will continue to serve Enewetak once a month for at least the next year.

* * * *

University of Hawaii at Manoa

MEMORANDUM

3/22/78

GEORGE,

HERE ARE THE LAT'S AND LONG'S:

TUTUILA: 14*16s 170*45w

TAU 14*15s 169*34w
" " " 27

OFU 14*11s 169*40w

OLOSEGA 14*12s 169*38

BIKAR 12*13N 170*05E

FARALLON DE PAJAROS 20*33N 144*54E

*ULITHI 10*00N 39*40E

NBULU 8*30N 137*30E

OROLUK 7*38N 155*10E

EAST FAYU: NO INFORMATION

*UNABLE TO FIND ANYTHING ON ULITHI
IN OUR DEPT. BESIDES THIS POSSIBLE
(VERY!) ERROR. PACIFIC COLLECTION
SHOULD BE ABLE TO IDENTIFY THE
CORRECT LOCATION.

Source: Times Atlas Gazetteer

Susan

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

JOINT SPC-NMFS WORKSHOP ON MARINE TURTLES
IN THE TROPICAL PACIFIC ISLANDS
(Noumea, New Caledonia, 11 - 14 December 1979)

COUNTRY STATEMENT - TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

SUMMARY

FISHERIES PRODUCTION

The fiscal year 1978 and 1979 production of 1,000 and 1,200 metric tons of fish and shellfish respectively produced by part-time fishermen exploiting the resources of the reef and lagoon areas may represent less than 25% of the actual harvest from these areas. This production represents a value of \$800,000 and \$1.0 million to these fishermen.

The pole and line skipjack fishery in Palau had one of its best years on record in 1978. The landings of 15 vessels, manned primarily by foreign nationals, were 8,302 metric tons during the 1977-78 season. This is 75% above the 13-year average and represents the third highest production since the beginning of the fishery in 1964. There were 3151 mt of tuna transhipped from purse seiners working in the Palau area in 1978. The landing for 1979 by 13 vessels was 5,580 mt, and Transshipment of 1,000 mt. The transshipment activities contributed fish for sale on the local market and a substantial amount of the raw material used by the local arabushi (dried tuna fish) processing operation. The arabushi production in Palau doubled to 66 metric tons in 1978, and 60 mt in 1979.

TUNA INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

The Japanese International Cooperation Agency and the Trust Territory Government are cooperating in a project to demonstrate the most effective strategy for the operation of a pole and line skipjack fishing vessel in Palau. One of the seven skipjack fishing vessels obtained through the Japan-United States war claims agreement has been modified

for effective operations and Japanese technicians are training local residents in the skills required to operate the boat in a technically accurate and business-like manner. The project is also investigating the potential advantages to the fishermen and the local residents of holding bait in net cages to provide a hardier bait and to provide bait for the fishery when it can not ordinarily be obtained.

A half a year-long each program supported by the Pacific Tuna Development Foundation (PTDF) has been implemented in Truk and will continue in Ponape to identify the available baitfish resources in the area and to develop techniques which will allow the local residents to participate more directly in the development of the tuna fishery through the development of a baitfishery. PTDF is also sponsoring an aggregation devices project for Palau in 1979.

SMALL SCALE FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

An outer reef fishing expert from the South Pacific Commission assisted in training Yapese and Kosraean fishermen in the most effective technology for harvesting the resources of the outer reef. The trained fishermen will operate the small alig-type skiff built by the Yap District Fishing Authority to demonstrate the advantages of this craft over the high speed outboard powered craft.

PTDF sponsored a fish-drying project in the Marshalls during 1978 and 1979. The project was very successful. There is a plan to expand the operation for export markets.

The sea cucumber fishery, or beche-de-mer processing training programs in Palau have stimulated interest in developing this cottage industry. A successful small processing operation led to the establishment of a camp on Helen's Reef to produce beche-de-mer and the installation of a modern, 1500-pound per day production facility in Koror.

Trochus fisheries are closely monitored and sanctuary areas are protected year around.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CATCH OF MARINE PRODUCTS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY
BY DISTRICTS IN FY 1979 (WEIGHT IN METRIC TONS AND VALUE IN \$'000'S)

DISTRICTS	TROCHUS		CRAB/LOBSTERS		ALL FISH.		1) OTHER	
	WEIGHT	VALUE	WEIGHT	VALUE	WEIGHT	VALUE	WEIGH	VALUE
Palau	132	58	-	-	5,800 ²⁾	3,028	-	-
Yap	20	10	4	11	12	17	5	14
Truk	45	40	2	4	318	520	9	16
Ponape	110	-	10	-	72	19	-	-
Kosrae	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshalls	-	-	-	-	186	207	-	-
TOTAL	307	108	16	15	6,389	3,791	14	30

1. Includes turtle (2.0 mt), octopus (9.0 mt), clam (2.0 mt) and fresh water shrimp (1.0 mt).
2. Includes 5,582 metric tons landed by Van Camp fleet, and 1,108 mt transshipment in Palau.

Note: Turtle produced in Yap State; no record from other areas. However, we know turtles are fished in all areas in the Trust Territories.

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ATOLL RESEARCH BULLETIN

No. 76

Observations on Puluwat and Gaferut, Caroline Islands

by

William A. Hering

with

Historical and climatic information on Gaferut Island
by Marie-Hélène Sachet

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Observations on Puluwat and Gaferut, Caroline Islands

by

William A. Niering*

Introduction

Observations presented in this paper were made during the summer of 1954 in conjunction with the Kapingamarangi Expedition to the Caroline Islands**. On the return route to Guam, several other island groups were visited for purposes of comparison. Among these were Puluwat and Gaferut.

I. List of plants noted on Puluwat Islet, Puluwat Atoll

The following species were recorded during a one-hour visit to the islet on Sept. 3, 1954.

Allophylus timorensis Bl.

Occasional in undergrowth.

Artocarpus altilis (Park.) Fosb.

Scattered in interior. Coll. no. 765.

Asplenium nidus L.

Women observed carrying leaves, growing plants not seen.

Calophyllum inophyllum L.

Large trees along lagoon shore.

Canavalia sericea Gray

Frequent in forested and semi-open areas. Coll. no. 769.

Carica papaya L.

Frequent around houses.

Cassytha filiformis L.

Occasional on undergrowth

Cocos nucifera L.

Trees scattered forming open plantations, also young plantings.

Colocasia esculenta (L.) Schott

Important food species.

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** Sponsored by the Pacific Science Board, National Academy of Sciences-- National Research Council, and supported by the Office of Naval Research.

Cordia subcordata Lam.

Large specimens along lagoon beach.

Crinum sp.

Profusely flowering along paths.

Cucurbita sp.

Large productive squash in living area.

Eleusine indica (L.) Gaertn.

Frequent in open disturbed sites. Coll. no. 771.

Euphorbia chamissonis Boiss.

Occasional along sandy lagoon beach. Coll. no. 770.

Ficus prolixa Forst.

Coll. no. 767.

F. tinctoria var. neo-ebudarium (Summ.) Fosb.

Coll. no. 766.

Guettarda speciosa L.

Occasional in interior.

Hedyotis biflora (L.) Lam.

Coll. no. 762.

Hibiscus tiliaceus L.

Occasional in understory.

Hymenocallis littoralis (Jacq.) Salisb.

Coll. no. 772.

Ixora sp.

Red flowered ornamental around houses.

Lepturus repens R. Br.

Occasional in disturbed sandy areas.

Messerschmidia argentea (L.f.) Johnst.

Mixed with Scaevola along ocean beach.

Morinda citrifolia L.

Occasional as understory tree.

Musa sp.

Frequent around houses.

Nephrolepis hirsutula (Forst.) Presl

Dominant fern in coconut plantations often forming a dense ground cover 2-3 feet high.

Pandanus tectorius Park.

Frequent, often more common oceanward.

Abund

Paspalum conjugatum Berg.

Occasional in open disturbed areas. Coll. no. 763.

Piper betle L.?

Coll. no. 768.

P. fragile Benth.?

Coll. no. 764.

Flumeria rubra L.

Occasional in living area.

Polypodium scolopendria Burm. f.

Frequent on trees, often associated with Nephrolepis.

Portulaca sp.

Yellow flowering form, frequent along and in paths.

Premna obtusifolia R. Br.

Dominant in undergrowth.

Scaevola sericea Vahl

Frequent as a border along beaches.

Stenotaphrum micranthum (Desv.) Hubb.

Frequent in recently cleared areas planted to coconut.

Thalassia hemprichii (Ehrb.) Aschers.

Frequent in shallow sandy lagoon waters.

Thuarea involuta (Forst.) R. & S.

Frequent in recently cleared areas planted to coconut.

Triumfetta procumbens Forst.

Occasional along ocean beach.

Vernonia cinerea (L.) Less.

Weed of open areas.

Wedelia biflora (L.) DC.

Frequent in undergrowth.

Mangrove

Present along south lagoon cove (genus not determined).

II. Description of Gaferut Island

Gaferut Island, an isolated land mass in the northern Carolines, was observed during a brief stop on the morning of Sept. 4, 1954*. The island is approximately 1,500 feet long and 500 feet wide, situated on a somewhat crescent-shaped reef which extends 500-750 feet outward from mean tide level. Gaferut is at present uninhabited, but the Japanese mined phosphatic rock there around 1935. Remnants of their buildings, clearings and excavations can still be seen. About an acre in the interior, although now overgrown, shows evidence of being cleared. In at least four areas excavations were observed, the most extensive being a trench about 2 feet in depth and of considerable width. The other areas within the clearing were quite small.

Geology and Soils

Geologically the island is composed of three types of material: phosphatic rock, coral rubble and sand. The higher interior portion is underlain by phosphatic rock which gives way to a marginal coral rubble border 100 feet or more in width on the east and southeast sides. Along the western shoreline high step-like beach ridges composed of rubble extend 6 feet or more above mean tide level. The sandy deposits form a conspicuous elongated bar extending in a northwesterly direction. Near the end of the sand bar is a very large coral boulder which was probably perched there during a severe storm. These various areas are readily discernable on the aerial photograph (Fig. 1).

The interior phosphatic rock is either exposed, except for blackish algal or fecal coverings, or overlain with a thin rubble soil or humus layer. Several inches of rubble mixed with organic matter are typical. However, in the largest clearing rubble is absent and the rock is overlain by a dark brown friable acid humus (pH 5) varying from 2 to 3 inches in depth. In one area within but near the edge of the clearing it was found to a depth of 6 to 8 inches. These variations in depth may be correlated with the disturbance. One sample from this area contained large quantities of small gastropod shells. Beneath the humus the underlying rock consisted of cemented coral fragments, sand and foraminiferal tests, whereas those from the trench consisted primarily of larger rubble. In both cases the material was similar in that it exhibited a brownish salt and pepper appearance and was relatively soft so that it could be easily broken with one's fingers. In the trench the rock was exposed for at least 2 feet in depth with no evidence of an unconsolidated layer beneath. The humus layer and underlying phosphatic rock have all the characteristics of the Jemo Series named and described by Fosberg (1954) and observed by other investigators (Hatheway 1953, Niering 1956, McKee 1956). Further discussion concerning the possible origin of the rock will follow in a later section.

* The author wishes to acknowledge the most helpful suggestions of Dr. F. Raymond Fosberg and Miss Marie-Hélène Sachet in preparation of this manuscript.

Vegetation and Associated Animal Life

The general vegetational aspect is that of a low, relatively open forest, 12 to 25 feet in height. The dominant tree which characterizes the island is Tournefortia argentea, rather than the coconut which is so typical of inhabited islands. Only two mature coconut trees (Cocos nucifera) 50 to 60 feet in height, probably planted within the last 10 years, were found. The only other woody plant observed was Caesalpinia sp., and it was unimportant. On the phosphatic rock of the interior which has been least disturbed the trees are relatively large and frequently form a continuous but open canopy, in contrast to the marginal rubble borders where the trees are smaller and more scattered. On this coarse marginal rubble the Tournefortia frequently exhibit a shrubby dome-like appearance with branches extending to the ground. In the rubble areas the trees reach 6 to 10 inches in diameter and in the interior sections attain diameters of 12 to 18 inches. The dominant ground cover is Fleurya ruderalis which forms a continuous layer 12 to 18 inches in height in the openings and decreases slightly in the semi-open situations. Several specimens of a cucurbit (Cucurbita sp.) also occurred locally.

Associated with the Tournefortia community is a large bird population including frigate birds (Fregata minor palmerstoni), red footed boobies (Sula sula rubripes), and white terns (Gygis alba candida). Of these the frigate birds are most abundant. Their nests and immature specimens were conspicuous in the trees. At all times the air was filled with the din of hundreds of birds in constant flight. From a kodachrome taken over the island an estimated 550 birds were counted. While walking through the interior one had to be careful of these large birds since one could easily have been hit as they lost altitude on the take-off. Under those trees with many nests the stench was very pronounced and the absence of Fleurya may be correlated with the concentration of guano. It was truly amazing to see such great numbers of birds but presumably this is not typical of certain uninhabited islands. Pokak, an uninhabited atoll in the Marshalls, is quite similar not only in its large bird population but also in its sparse flora (Fosberg 1957). Here 9 species of vascular plants were found in contrast to 7 on Gaferut.

Associated with the coconut were azure-tailed skinks (Emoia cyanura cyanura) and coconut crabs (Birgus latro). The former were especially abundant in the trees; the latter were found under the fronds on the ground as well as within the nearby herbaceous cover. The largest crabs, one foot or longer, were in the cavities of the rock. Although ten nuts had sprouted under the trees they were partly chewed and the 1 to 2 foot shoots were badly damaged. Whether they will survive is questionable. Other animal life observed included hermit crabs and in the branches of the Tournefortia orb-weaving spiders were common.

In the large clearing toward the south end of the island dense growths of Ipomoea tuba cover most of the opening and are invading the surrounding Tournefortia and forming a complete covering over the trees. Several have already been killed as a result of this invasion. Infesting this viny growth was a caterpillar which develops into a whitish Lepidopteran. Leaves not damaged by this infestation were difficult to find. Another herb found locally in the clearing was Boerhavia diffusa, both the pink and white forms.

At the north end of the island most of the sand bar is devoid of vegetation. However, small Tournefortia are becoming conspicuously established at the south end of the bar. In this sector sea turtle activity was evidenced by the many excavations in the exposed beach sand. Also along the shore a flock of 12 to 15 turnstones (Arenaria interpres interpres) were seen as well as several plovers in flight.

Discussion

The origin of the phosphatic rock is of considerable interest in that it resembles the Jemo Series. The A (humus) and B (rock layer) horizons are comparable but the less consolidated C horizon was not found. Although the greatest depth reported elsewhere for the cemented B layer is $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, from Jemo Island, this may merely indicate that cementation on Gaferut has taken place to a greater depth. To be associated with the Jemo Series infers a dual biotic relationship only one component of which currently exists on Gaferut - namely, a large bird population. The other facet - a Pisonia forest, is wanting. Could there have been a Pisonia forest in the past - the soil forming processes operative for a long period resulting in the formation of the phosphatic rock and then the forest destroyed by a typhoon? (See section on climate below). Denudation of islands resulting from typhoons has also been reported from Ailinginae and Utirik Atolls in the northern Marshalls (Fosberg 1956) and most recently by Blumenstock (1958) and Fosberg (1961) on Jaluit Atoll in the Marshalls. The small very intensive typhoon which hit Jaluit completely removed the vegetation on the narrower parts of certain islets. Many trees were uprooted or snapped off and washed away. Large Pisonia trees were uprooted, and others still standing had many branches blown off and were greatly defoliated. During the height of the storm wave surges 6 feet in height and locally more than 8 feet swept over the islets accompanied by winds approaching 125 knots (Blumenstock 1958). From these observations it is not unreasonable to assume that a Pisonia forest could have been destroyed on Gaferut (see note on p.13). Surely the very soft nature of the wood would lend itself to tremendous storm damage. Although persisting root systems would tend to produce vigorous root suckers prolonged salt water inundation might well have killed any remaining root systems which were not completely washed away. A small isolated island such as this one would be particularly vulnerable to heavy damage since it would get the full impact of the storm regardless of the direction from which it came. That a severe storm has hit Gaferut is evidenced by a large coral boulder off the north end of the island. Wiens (1959) observed large blocks of this type on Jaluit which were washed 100-300 feet during the typhoon. In addition, the extensively developed marginal rubble border along the east and south sides of the island and the high beach ridges on the west may well have been laid down during such a storm. The fact that phosphatic rock formation does not appear to be occurring at present and has never been reported under Tournefortia suggests that it occurred under a different vegetation type presumably Pisonia grandis.

Although the idea that a severe storm may have destroyed the Pisonia forest is most tenable, its removal by man in clearing the land to facilitate the mining of phosphate is another possibility.

Delsterious effects of the existing bird population were not strikingly evident as has been observed by Hatheway (1955) on Canton Island, where he found dead and dying Tournefortia, presumably associated with the concentrated guano deposits; this is probably correlated with the drier climate of Canton Island in contrast to Gaferut. On Gaferut the larger trees heavily used by birds were not as vigorous in appearance as those in other areas but no dead trees were noted resulting from this factor. However, as mentioned above, the sparsity of herbaceous cover and seedling reproduction may be correlated with excessive guano. Periodic visits by natives may also play some role in reducing the bird population, but their present density would suggest that this influence is negligible.

In interpreting future trends within the existing vegetation it appears that Tournefortia will probably persist as the typical vegetation for some time since there are no other competitive species available which might replace it such as Pisonia or Ochrosia oppositifolia. Whether or not adequate reproduction will occur to replace mature trees in the future is questionable at this point. The two coconut palms that were presumably planted do not appear to be spreading. In fact, the poor vigor of the sprouted nuts as a result of coconut crab activity would suggest that the palm will probably not become an important part of the vegetation. This may well be a limiting factor in the establishment of coconut, even if introduced, on uninhabited islands or those where the coconut crab population is not kept in check. Since the crab is considered such a delicacy by the natives it presents no serious threat on inhabited islands. Another species, Ipomoea tuba, must also be considered since it has already engulfed and killed several Tournefortia. It is not impossible to visualize this very aggressive and drought-resistant species as eventually becoming dominant over an increasingly extensive portion of the interior.

Summary

1. Gaferut, an uninhabited island in the northern Carolines, is dominated by a low forest of Tournefortia argentea. Associated with this community is a large bird population, primarily frigate birds and red footed boobies.
2. The underlying phosphatic rock resembles that of the Jemo Series. Its presence suggests that formerly a Pisonia forest existed on the island and has since been destroyed perhaps by a typhoon. A large coral boulder perched on the reef is indicative of a severe storm in the past.
3. Tournefortia will probably persist as the dominant vegetation for some time. The coconut palms, presumably planted, do not appear to be spreading. Ipomoea tuba which has already killed several Tournefortia may become increasingly important in the future.

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Fig. 1 Aerial view of Gaferut Island taken April 1944, 10 years prior to the present observations. Light gray vegetation dominant throughout is Tournefortia argentea. Rubble areas are evident, demarcated by the scattered specimens of Tournefortia, especially on the eastern and southern sides. On the phosphatic rock of the interior, Tournefortia forms a somewhat circular pattern around a uniform darker area which represents the section cleared for phosphate digging. In 1954 the cleared area was dominated by Ipomoea tuba. The sand bar building northwestward is devoid of vegetation. If the coconuts were present at the time the photo was taken, they were too small to be detected. There appears to have been relatively little change in the vegetational pattern in the 10 year period.

Photo courtesy of U. S. Navy.



Historical and climatic information on Gaferut Island

by

Marie-Hélène Sacht

In view of the scarcity of information on Gaferut, it seemed worthwhile to utilize the library resources of Washington in order to supplement the valuable observations made by Dr. Niering.

History

The real native name of Gaferut is Faiau, Fallao (Spanish spelling), or Fayo (which means stone or rock in the Woleai language of nearby islands). The name Gaferut is never included in the old lists of islands of the Carolines, and, according to Smith (1951, p. 30), is never used by local people. Chamisso (1821, p. 115) relates how Carolinians from Woleai, Lamotrek and other atolls went every spring (April) to Guam, stopping on the way for several days at "Fayo, the desert island," and returning in May or June by the same route. Riesenbergs and Kaneshiro (1960, p. 285) identify this stopping place as Gaferut. Chamisso also discusses some of the early descriptions of these central Caroline atolls and includes a chart modified from Cantova (1728), in which our Gaferut is obviously the island called Fauheu.

Of this island, Chamisso says also (p. 124) that it is uninhabited, without fruit trees or fresh water, which only collects in pits after rain, and that the inhabitants of near-by atolls visit it to collect turtles and birds. Farther on (p. 196) he says that the god of the desert island of Fajo is called Lago, and (p. 205) he writes: "On the desert island of Fajo, as at Bygar [Bikar in the Marshalls], fresh water is conjured into the water pits. There is a species of black-bird [probably the frigate-bird, which was sacred on Sorol and Puluwat] which is under divine protection on this island, and not permitted to be eaten." Chamisso had this information from his friend and informant, Kadu, a native of Woleai.

What then was the real Gaferut? It was either an imaginary magic island, or perhaps a former islet of a reef now devoid of dry land (cf. legend of Ngaruagl in Gressitt 1953, p.2). According to Krämer (1937, foot-note p. 346) Gaferudj is a name for Sēpen, a former atoll near Yap; Müller (1917, p. 304) mentions that Sepin is a sunken magic island, culturally linked to Rumung (northernmost island of Yap). All this might explain why Senfft (1906, p. 284) was told that Gaferut was a devil's island and never visited by the Caroline people, who were afraid of it. The report then would apply to the real Gaferut, rather than to the island we now know under that name, and which Senfft visited (see below).

The confusion of names was recently clarified by Smith (1951, p.28) who calls our Gaferut Fayaew (in his own system of phonetic spelling), and adds (p. 29): "'Gaferut' in turn is a bastardization of a Yapese name, even though Yap has only very remote concerns for that island."

Fayaew belongs to the Faraulep people. When the name Gaferut was first applied (or misapplied) to the coral speck in $9^{\circ}14'N$, $145^{\circ}23'E$ has not been ascertained. The island is also called Grimes (Gurimesu-to in Japanese) from Captain Grimes of the ship Jean (Findlay 1870, p. 766), who discovered an island in lat. $9^{\circ}16'N$, long. $145^{\circ}43'E$. He described it as high and well-wooded, of 6 miles in circumference, so there is possibly some confusion with some other island, perhaps Fais. Findlay adds: "It has since been announced as High Island, at lat. $9^{\circ}11'N$, long. $145^{\circ}45'E$" These names are generally considered as synonyms of Gaferut.

One of the few references to Gaferut in the literature is an account of a visit by the German District Administrator of Yap, A. Senfft, in Dec. 1905. He described it (1906) as a flat sand bank, only locally reaching a height of 2 meters. The only vegetation noted was "a species of mangrove." Countless seabirds were nesting in the trees or on the flat ground. Coconut crabs were also observed, and tracks of large sea-turtles. Senfft also noted that a violent storm must have recently hit Gaferut, as most trees had broken branches and some very large ones were completely uprooted. Later, a German expedition exploring for phosphate deposits is said to have discovered phosphate on Gaferut (Aso 1946, p. 117). According to German sources (Sapper 1910) this expedition took place in 1907, not in 1903 as reported in the translation of Aso. As a result of their discoveries, the Germans started exploiting phosphate on Angaur, Peliliu and later Fais, but never on Gaferut. However, the Japanese did mine phosphate there, in spite of great transportation difficulties, starting about 1937.

In addition to the phosphate workers, other Japanese visited Gaferut, among them Yata Haneda, a mycologist interested in luminous fungi, who mentions Gaferut and its phosphate in an account of his 1937 travels in Micronesia (1939). The distinguished geologist Risaburō Tayama apparently also visited Gaferut, and he included a description of it, maps, sections and a photograph in his volumes on coral reefs of Micronesia (1952). He wrote (p. 262): "The table reef of Gaferut is a crude half circle with the convex side facing east. The length of the arc is 1.1 km. Gaferut is the only island on the reef. The shape of the island corresponds roughly to that of the reef. The northern half of the island is chiefly sandy and the southern half primarily gravelly. Recent limestone (Fig. 104) emergent at low tide, is best exposed toward the western end where it strikes northwest and dips 5 to 10 degrees to the southwest. Four recent limestone ridges may be discriminated near the southern coast. The inner ridges are of foraminiferal sandstone and the outer of coral conglomerate; they strike East-West and dip 5 degrees. The central part of the island is flat-topped and rises 5 meters above the reef-flat. The upper surface is level and built of coral limestone (Fig. 105). This limestone is altering to phosphate ore; it conformably overlies a brown clay; and the brown clay, in turn, conformably overlies a foraminiferal sandstone, and the sandstone, the coral gravel and foraminiferal sand bed.

"The reef-flat is extremely wide on the northwest side. The inner zone of the reef-flat is not exposed at low tide, and is dotted with shallow pools about 0.5 meters deep. Seaweeds are growing over the reef floor, and mushroom rocks, 2.5 to 3 meters high, are standing here and there."

Tayama's fig. 103 (p. 116) is a small-scale sketch map with bathymetric contours, and giving 2.7 m as the height of a rock on the NW reef. Fig. 104 (also 146) is a profile of the east coast, from the reef front to the bedded phosphatic rock of the interior, showing a mushroom rock, beach-rock ("recent limestone"), beach sand and gravel between the reef and the phosphate platform. The height of the latter is shown as 5 m above low tide. Fig. 105 is a "Columnar section of beds exposed in pit on Gaferut Island, Gaferut Table Reef," including:

- "a. Surface soil-Blackish brown (20 cm)
- b. Coral limestone-Phosphatic and include abundant Tridacna gigas (35 cm)
- c. Brown clay (25 cm)
- d. Foraminifera limestone-Somewhat phosphatic (65 cm)" lying on
- "e. Foraminifera and coral sand."

An analysis of the "phosphatic reddish brown clay intercalated in the cay sandstone" is given on p. 265:

SiO ₂	CaO	Fe ₂ O ₃	Al ₂ O ₃	P ₂ O ₅
3.28	48.97	3.17	2.50	19.35%

Elsewhere (1942) Tayama had remarked on the amazingly high percentages of silica, iron and aluminum oxides.

In appendix I of the 1952 work is a photo (fig. 48, p. 95) of Gaferut Island. Concerning this F. R. Fosberg says (personal communication): "The presence of bedded phosphate rock on Gaferut suggests that a vegetation of Pisonia grandis may have existed on the island, and the presence of humus on the surface indicates that this must have been in the very recent past. The complete absence of Pisonia now, as indicated by Miering is indeed remarkable. Tayama's photo suggests that Pisonia may possibly have persisted until at least the date of the photo, as the much taller forest on the right side of the picture has the aspect of Pisonia, though the reproduction is so poor that this can be regarded only as an impression rather than a certainty."

There are almost no descriptions of Gaferut in the literature, other than the brief German and Japanese texts. The Sailing Directions (U. S. Hydrographic Office 1938) described it briefly as follows: "low, thickly covered with trees, and encircled by a reef. There are no coconut palms and no inhabitants, but natives from Faraulep Islands visit it to catch birds, which are numerous on it." In a later edition (1952), the information was amended to read: "Gaferut is low and covered with trees. Some of the coconut palms attain a height of 65 feet. There were no permanent inhabitants in 1935, but since that time phosphate mining has been reported. Numerous birds exist on the island, but no food or fresh water."

"The mean high-water interval at the island is 7h. 30m. Mean high-water spring tides rise $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet."

Climate

The climate of Gaferut is a humid tropical one, with little seasonal change. There are no records from the island itself, but in this area of the ocean, temperatures vary little around the year, the mean average air temperature being about 82°F, with daily variations probably not exceeding 15°, and usually less. Atmospheric humidity is always high. It rains throughout the year, with probably higher rainfall in the summer. The total amount of rain must be in the neighborhood of 100 inches (less than Truk to the south and more than Guam to the north). At Lamotrek, somewhat to the south, the rainfall was 104 inches per year, based on 4 years of record.

The wind regime is probably the climatic component most affected by seasonality. The north-east trade winds are rather steady in the winter and spring, and northeast, north and east winds prevail. From June or July to October, the winds are more variable, with often a strong component from southwest, west or south.

Every year some tropical storms or typhoons originate in an area between Gaferut and Truk, and many of them, travelling northwestward toward Guam, must pass near Gaferut. A direct hit is probably not too frequent, but very strong winds and high waves must occur rather often. That Senfft observed the results of the passage of such a storm in 1905 is quite likely. Even Ophelia I, which was so damaging in Jaluit, passed not far from Gaferut toward the end of its destructive career, and so must have Ophelia II (Nov. 30, 1960) which devastated Ulithi. Such storms can occur any month in the year in this part of the Pacific although they are more frequent in the summer and fall.

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15 January 1980
 Mike - Please fill me in on the ~~the~~ "turtle facts" of this event when they become available to you. Best regards - Geoyl

Island Rescue

AGANA, Guam (AP)—The U.S. Trust Territory vessel Micro Dawn was scheduled to reach tiny West Fayu Atoll 300 miles southeast of here today to rescue two dozen stranded islanders.

The identity of the native group is not known, although it is thought they might be Truk islanders, who are known to make long canoe voyages throughout the Caroline Island chain.

The crew of a Navy antisubmarine warfare plane on patrol out of Guam spotted an SOS on the beach Tuesday and upon closer inspection saw a group of natives waving near two wrecked canoes, military officials said. The Navy plane dropped an emergency kit of food, water and medicine.

It was not known how long the natives were stranded on the atoll, which is less than a mile long.

A-16 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Monday, January 14, 1980

GEORGE: Two canoes from Tamatam, about 150 miles E. of Satawal. They were stuck there with the trades blowing strongly. No rescue required, but they wrote SOS in the sand, as they have learned that if you do that, the plane drops food, water (cigarettes especially) & perhaps even a ship shows up (which it did). No big thing; except that it costs the taxpayers \$\$\$. They were there during the winter, e.g. no turtles. So I'm not concerned.

My plans for a summer on Satawal (& W.Fayu) are moving along. Plan on being out there with the family from June to Sept.

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
 Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
 Coconut Island • P. O. Box 1346 • Kaneohe, Hawaii 96741

Not much else to report for now. Leave for Japan (again) on Friday, be back about mid Feb. Its too damn cold up there to appreciate it...

Hi to your family.

Mike

MICRONESIAN MARITIME AUTHORITY

P.O. BOX D: KOLONIA, PONAPE
EASTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS, 96941

May 20, 1980

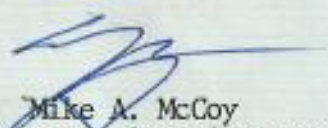
George Balazs
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
PO Box 1346 Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

Sorry for not getting ahold of you during my recent trip to Honolulu. My back just wasn't up to driving around much, and I frankly didn't feel like doing too much after a full day at NMPS when I last saw you. Nevertheless I really would like a few tags to take out to Satawal this summer. No guarantees of course on what we will see, but one can never tell what is just around the bend.

I'm glad you picked up on the ridley captured by Japanese longline on the research vessel SHOYO MARU as I knew you would. I will await the return of my observer for a full de-briefing and send you the results. Meanwhile, send out the tags via air mail and please have them reach here by the 1st few days in June. Send along a receipt for tags & mail and I'll reimburse you. Thanks.

Sincerely,



Mike A. McCoy
Executive Director, MMA



Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Department of Resources & Development
Marine Resources Division

MICRONESIAN MARICULTURE DEMONSTRATION CENTER

September 28, 1976

George H. Balazs
Marine Biologist
Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology
P. O. Box 1346
Coconut Island, Kaneohe Hawaii 96744

Dear George:

Pete Wilson's article referred to our work here. We have tagged several turtles throughout the years trying to get an idea of growth rates. So far we have no returns and therefore no data. We have also discontinued raising turtles from hatchlings because of the lack of manpower. Sorry!

Hope all is going well with your work. Keep me informed of your progress.

Sincerely,

James P. McVey, Ph.D.
Chief M.M.D.C.

JPM:rh -

George Balazs
Assistant Marine Biologist
University of Hawaii at Manoa
PO Box 1346, Coconut Island
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

August 8, 1978

Dear George:

McVey is still selling used cars. He doesn't know if there was an increase in the turtle population because he didn't know how big it was to start with. What they had was a bunch of baby turtles that Conservation confiscated and which they kept in the tanks here at MMDC for about a year on two uncontrolled diets to"study growth..." McVey left Palau before the turtles were released, or atleast most of them were still here when I arrived. The Palau "Turtle Project" ala McVey was third grade science.

I know you love turtles, and I would already have sent you everything in the "turtle file", except that it was empty.

I will, nonthe less, press enquiry with anyone else who might have some opinions or facts on the subject.

Sorry to be so negative.

Best regards,

Bill -

William M. Hamner
Research Zoologist, Marine Sci. Inst.
University California Santa Barbara

Current address :

359 MMDC
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West! Caroline Isl. 96940.

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MMDC, P.O. Box 359
Koror, Palau
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U.S. Trust Terr. Pac. Islands

Nauru Invests in Micronesia

By Leanne McLaughlin
Gannett News Service

AGANA, Guam — A tiny chunk of phosphate south of the equator—with the highest per capita income of any independent republic in the world, according to National Geographic magazine—has been quietly investing in the future of Micronesia.

The Republic of Nauru, jilted by Guam officials in 1975, now is being courted by local governments within the Trust Territory eager to borrow money from the phosphate-rich nation.

Nauru seems a willing investment partner but shy about ballyhooing its business relationship with Micronesians until they are final.

Like a person with lung cancer who keeps on smoking, Nauru knows its resources are terminal but it continues to chip them away anyway.

Most of the island's eight square miles is a pitted coral quarry where 2 million tons of some of the purest phosphate in the world is mined each year and exported at an average \$74 per ton to Australia and other countries for use in fertilizer.

Phosphate is Nauru's only export product and the republic already has been making plans for the time when the supply of bird guano dries up.

Some 60 percent of the proceeds from the phosphate industry is held in Nauru's Phosphate Royalties Trust. The money will not be released until the year 2000 or until the phosphate runs out, whichever comes first.

AT THAT TIME, it is estimated that at least \$3 billion will be in the trust, available for future Nauruan investment.

With only 20 some years left before it mines most of its land mass away, Nauru has started diversifying its investments, building the \$45 million Nauru House, a high-rise office building in Melbourne, Australia, and a scaled down \$6.8 million version on Saipan in the Northern Marianas.

Most of the investments are made through the Nauru Local Government Finance Corp.

Nauru has invested at least \$5 million in the Marshall Islands, Hammer DeRoburt, the republic's president, estimated last year.

On Majuro, the Marshall Islands district center, Nauru has built and rents out 18 two-bedroom houses next to the beach. Half are leased by Hawaiian Dredging and Construction Corp., which is building the Majuro dock complex.

The remainder of the houses are rented to Americans or Marshallese who can afford the \$185 monthly rent, steep for an area where most workers earn less than \$1 an hour and live in tin-roofed, one-room shacks.

Nauru also has announced plans to expand Majuro's 16-room Eastern Gateway Hotel, located down the road.

IN MAY 1978 Nauru's finance corporation signed an agreement with Atlan Aniwn, speaker of the Marshall Islands Legislature, agreeing to loan 600,000 in Australian dollars, to the legislature.

A Nauru-owned airline and shipping service crosses the equator to serve Guam and Micronesia.

Air Nauru operates two Boeing 727s and two Boeing 737s connecting the central Pacific with Asia.

"Before Air Nauru began flying, there was no direct route for persons from Micronesia to get to Nauru, Fiji or Australia without first going through Honolulu or Manila," said David Orlans,

The air service now links Japan, Manila, Hong Kong and Taipei with Guam, Majuro, Ponape, the Gilberts and Solomon Islands, the New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Fiji, Western Samoa and Melbourne, Australia.

On Feb. 9, Air Nauru expects to add Tonga to that list and negotiations are under way to secure landing rights in New Zealand, Orlans said.

Before Air Nauru began service, it cost about \$510 for a one-way budget fare from Guam to Fiji by way of Honolulu, Orlans said. Air Nauru offers the same one-way trip for \$258.

NAURU PACIFIC LINE owns five ships and leases another to offer shipping and passenger service in the same area. The 103-passenger ship Enna G links Micronesia with San Francisco, Orlans said.

Although Nauru has no embassies abroad, it maintains consulates in various countries and appoints representatives on Guam and Saipan.

Leaders of the various island governments in the Western Pacific appear eager to capture Nauru investments as a hedge against cutbacks in U.S. federal aid.

Former Gov. Ricky Bordallo last year invited Nauru to invest on Guam. The Guam Legislature asked DeRoburt to visit Guam and discuss Nauruan investment in a new Guam capitol building.

The Yap District Legislature also passed a resolution inviting Nauruan investment in the Western Caroline Islands, but so far Nauru has seemed most interested in the Northern Mairians and Marshall Islands.

Guam officials have not always courted Nauru. In 1975, Nauru proposed building a seven-story office building on 35,600-square-feet of property.

THE \$3.9 MILLION building project was stymied in 1975 when the Guam Territorial Planning Commission would not grant a height variance to construct the 108-foot high structure on beachfront property.

Guam attorney Robert Shoecraft, who represented Nauru in the matter, said the republic signed a 60-year lease on the land in 1972 and continues to pay an undisclosed annual rent on it even though the building was never built.

Nauru has no plans for the land in the near future, Shoecraft said.

Spurned by Guam, Nauru took its building plans to Saipan where Nauru House, a 127-foot-high structure, opened in April 1978.

Nauru House sports the only revolving restaurant in the Western Pacific and some of the most expensive rental space in the Northern Marianas at about \$1 per square foot.

Although it remains largely unrented and no one has been named to open the restaurant, the Nauruans are not soliciting tenants, the structure's building manager said.

Nauru also appears to be in no hurry to complete the expanded Eastern Gateway Hotel on Majuro.

A temporary restaurant has been built on the beach behind the hotel and the foundation has been laid for six cottages but work on the hotel itself has not begun.

Patrick Mullins, hotel manager, said the Nauru Local Government Council plans to build a 65-room hotel on the existing 16-room site "as soon as possible, Micronesia permitting."

Since taking over the hotel's management last year, the Australia-born Mullins has directed major refurbishing efforts.

"When we arrived here the hotel was really rundown," Mullins said. "Since we're located on the beach, we ripped up the shag carpet, which was full of sand, and replaced it with tile."

In the past, Gateway guests had to take a taxi to other Majuro restaurants since the hotel dining room was closed.

Last year, however, Mullins opened a temporary restaurant near the beach which features a complete meal from soup to dessert for under \$4.

But Results Won't Be in for Three Weeks

Trust Territory Votes on Con

By the Associated Press

The people of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific voted yesterday whether to adopt a constitution establishing a self-governing federation of states, but it may take three weeks for ballots to be collected and counted from the far-flung Pacific islands.

Voters were expected to approve

the creation of the Federated States of Micronesia, an entity that would exist in "free association" with the United States. That is a diplomatic term meaning the United States would control military and foreign affairs, but Micronesians would control most internal affairs.

The Trust Territory consists of hundreds of islands in six districts,

with a total population of about 115,000. They have been administered by the United States under a United Nations trusteeship since World War II.

Four of the six districts must approve the constitution by simple majorities before the Federated States of Micronesia can come into existence.

It's expected that the districts of

stitution for New Federation

Yap, Truk, Ponape and Kosrae will vote yes. Palau is expected to vote no, but in the Marshall Islands district, advocates of both positions are active and well-organized.

All ballots will be collected at district headquarters. District officials, observed by United Nations representatives, will wait to count ballots until all have been brought in by

ship from the islands of that particular district.

For Kosrae, that means one island. But for the Marshalls, about 200 islands must be accounted for, and ballots are expected to be counted by Aug. 1.

Even if the constitution is approved, Micronesia would remain under the trusteeship until the United Nations dissolves the agree-

ment. The year 1981 has been set as a target date for dissolution.

If the constitution is approved, it would become operational in all areas that would not conflict with the United Nations trusteeship agreement, said Peggy Apiki, administrative assistant to the Honolulu liaison officer with the Trust Territory.

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A-16

Wednesday, September 29, 1976

Vote in Palau

Micronesian unity has just suffered another blow. The people of the Palau district have voted overwhelmingly (88 per cent) in a referendum in favor of breaking away from the rest of Micronesia and negotiating separately with the United States on their future political status.

Sen. Ramon Tmetuchl, chairman of the Palau Political Status Commission, declared that the referendum had produced a strong mandate for the commission and said he hoped the United States and the United Nations would "think twice" about trying to force the Palauans to join with the other districts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in a united Micronesian government.

That is exactly what the U.S. and the U.N. have been trying to do. The separation of Palau — and the Marshalls — would shatter their plans to have a united Micronesia emerge from the present trusteeship.

Washington's problem is that it permitted the Marianas district to negotiate separately for U.S. commonwealth status, so it is hard put to deny the Palauans and the Marshallese the same privilege. In the United Nations, the dominant sentiment favors a united Micronesia.

Related to the political status question in Palau is another issue — the proposed development of a port for oil tankers en route from the Middle East to Japan and other Far Eastern points. The project holds out the allure of economic benefits for the Palauans but is opposed by environmentalists. There seems to be a feeling that the port project hinges on a continuing close relationship with the United States, rather than the looser ties that the Congress of Micronesia seeks.

Opponents of the port reportedly opposed separate status talks in the referendum, but were not successful.

There were no official observers from Washington or the United Nations at the referendum, and it carried no legal weight. But the results are sure to make it more difficult to ignore the sentiment for separation. The prospects for a united Micronesia have seldom looked bleaker.

Unity Is Elusive in

By Bob Barr

MAJURO, Marshall Islands (AP) — Can a nation be built from a multitude of tiny, primitive islands scattered over half the Pacific Ocean?

Americans and Micronesians are still trying, but to many islanders the answer is "no."

Dominated successively by Spain, Germany, Japan and the United States, Micronesians have been politically mute for four centuries. Now they are negotiating with the United States to become self-governing. But how?

The U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands — Micronesia's official name — is the sole survivor of 11 United Nations trusteeships created from the empires of Germany, Italy and Japan after World War II. Other trusteeships, such as Somalia, Tanganyika and Western Samoa, have all become independent nations. But that may be the last choice for Micronesia.

"ON ITS OWN, Micronesia is bankrupt," says Fred M. Zeder II, a Texas millionaire who is the director of the U.S. Office of Territories.

American money — \$87.9 million this year — props up an unwieldy government and makes up a 5-to-1 trade deficit, but has not created a self-supporting economy.

In 1947, the United States demanded and received a U.N. "strategic trusteeship," which gave it free rein in the islands but also committed it to promoting self-government and independence.

The United States, the U.N. and the Congress of Micronesia have agreed to end the trusteeship in 1981. The United States wants to retain military control and opposes complete independence. The six Micronesian districts haven't asked for independence either, except perhaps from each other.

"We speak different languages

and think differently," says Amata Kabua, chairman of the Future Status Commission of the Marshall Islands. "If the United States wants us to be disorganized for another hundred years, they will insist on unity."

ZEDER REPLIES, "I don't know what is reality, but we have to take one last crack at unity."

Despite talk of unity, Micronesia does not describe a people, a culture or a language.

It literally means "tiny islands" — 2,141 of them, sprinkled over an area as large as the 48 contiguous states but with less total land than Rhode Island. Micronesia's 115,000 people speak nine distinct languages and dozens of dialects.

At their travel-poster best, the islands are tranquil, palm-shaded, refuges from modern life, peopled by friendly and generous islanders. But the district centers, where nearly half the people live, are uniformly dreary tank towns of concrete and corrugated-metal buildings.

The obvious symbols of unity are American flags, American post offices, American money and the English language.

MODERN AND ANCIENT ways are juxtaposed. Jetliners fly to Truk six days a week, but the pilot has to swoop low over the runway to make sure it is clear. On Ponape, young girls perform traditional dances bare-breasted, but scramble into blouses when the music stops. In Yap, a loin cloth is considered suitable attire for members of the American-inspired legislature.

The six Micronesian districts began negotiating with the United States for a new status in 1967, but the Northern Marianas District broke off in 1972 and won an agreement to make those islands an American commonwealth similar to Puerto Rico. The agreement still must be submitted to the U.N. Security Council for approval.

Negotiations with the other districts, meanwhile, plodded along inconclusively. Both sides tentatively agreed in 1974 on allowing internal self-government and continued American control of military and foreign affairs. The islanders then drafted a constitution which took a more independent tone, and the impasse is unresolved.

AMBASSADOR FRANKLIN Haydon Williams, who had led the American negotiators since 1971, resigned in July. The former ambassador to South Vietnam, Graham Martin, was nominated in August to replace him.

Recently the Marshall and Palau islanders have demanded separate negotiations.

"There has to be some force to glue the districts together. It is lacking now," says Tosiwo Nakayama, president of the Micronesian Senate.

Throughout the talks, the United States has insisted on retaining rights for military bases.

"I think the United States should retain effective control over those islands to preclude their use or occupancy by a third power," said Adm. Noel Gayler shortly before his retirement in August as commander of U.S. Pacific military forces. "There are simply too many opportunities for mischief over there."

Among Micronesian leaders, there is little disagreement with America's military aims, and it is assumed that Uncle Sam will continue to pay the bills.

"OUR RELATIONSHIP is like a child to a father. We need American assistance," says Itor Harris, speaker of the Ponape District Legislature.

American aid pours in to pay wages of Micronesian government workers, and flows right back out to pay for needed imported goods. Micronesia's economy is a study in American mismanagement, says Robert J. Trusk, who led a recent U.N. Development Program planning project for the islands.

American-sponsored government overwhelms the economy, Trusk says. It pays 70 per cent of all wages; its spending accounts for 56 per cent of the gross domestic product. Money doesn't stay in Micronesia long enough to stimulate the economy, so the private sector has stagnated even as American aid has increased.

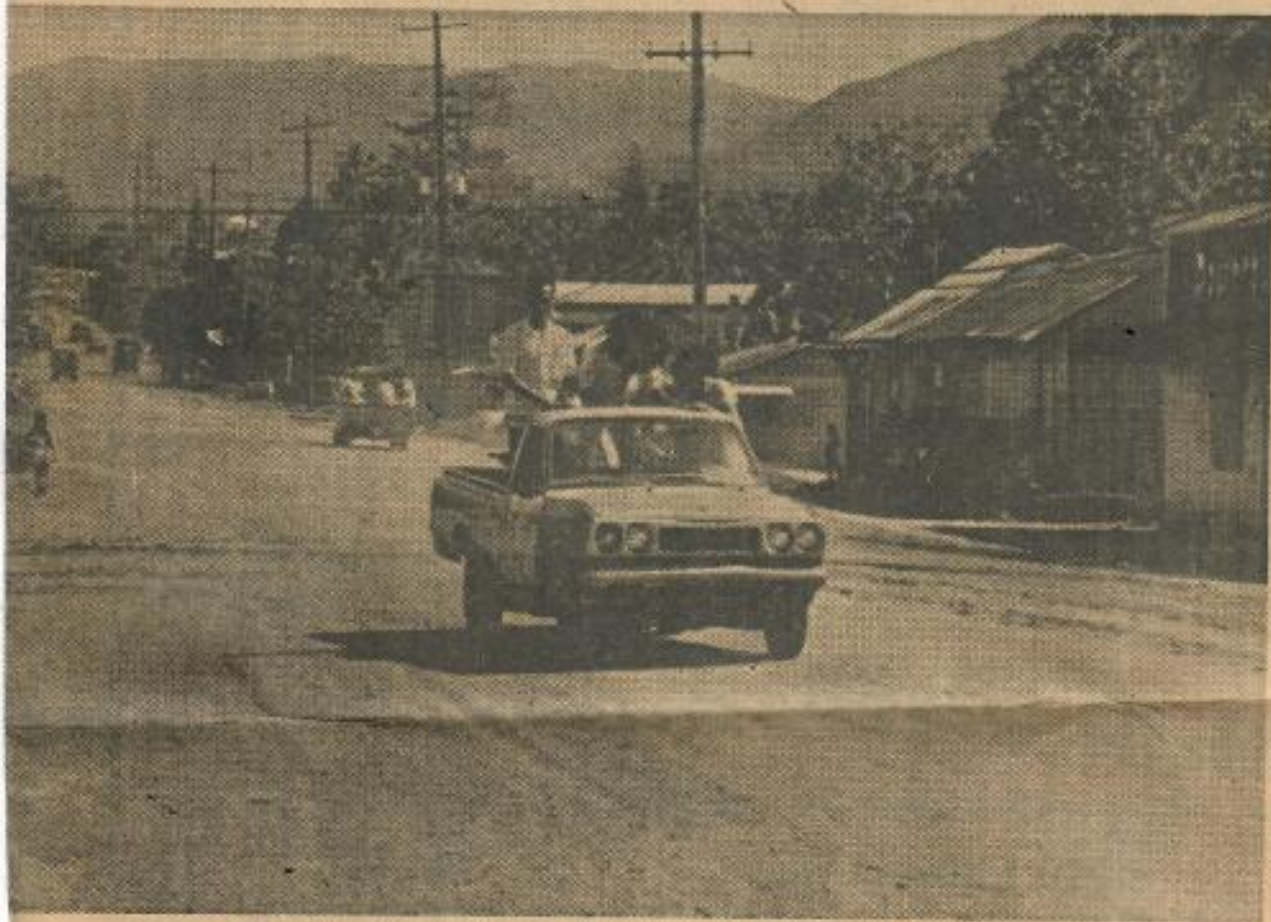
Star-Bulletin



Honolulu

Thursday, December 16, 1976

Micronesian Isles



The main street of Kolonia, the district of Ponape.—AP Photo.

Please Return
G.H. BRAHAES

FORUM

the Readers' Page

Particular Points of View

Kwajalein-Ebeye Situations

Last July the House Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs held hearings on Ebeye in the Marshall Islands. Following this, Reps. Philip Burton and Patsy Mink, with Antonio B. Won Pat of Guam, sent letters to the Secretaries of the Army and the Interior, calling for "fast, strong, corrective action" to end current exclusionary practices on Kwajalein/Ebeye. They also asked the following questions:

"1. Why does the Kwajalein hospital fail to provide services for:

- a) The dependents of employes who work on Kwajalein and live on Ebeye?
- b) Micronesian wives of United States citizens who work on Kwajalein?
- c) The children of Micronesian wives who are married to U.S. citizens who work on Kwajalein?
- d) Laboratory processing of blood specimens of patients hospitalized on Ebeye?
- e) Trust Territory physicians who request patient care privileges at the Kwajalein hospital and pharmacy?

"2. Why are:

- a) Physicians on Kwajalein prevented from volunteering their services on Ebeye?
- b) U.S. residents on Kwajalein prevented from working as non-professional volunteers on Ebeye?
- c) The types of information customarily available from physicians and hospitals concerning family planning and birth control not made available to the people of Ebeye?

"3. Why are shopping facilities on Kwajalein not open to:

- a) The Micronesian wives of U.S. citizens who work on Kwajalein?
- b) The dependents of employes who work on Kwajalein and live on Ebeye?"

We ask Hawaii people to join us in demanding that our new Hawaii congressional delegation — whoever are

elected — take steps immediately toward justice for our Micronesian brothers and sisters.

Rose-Marie Brennan and
Salvadora Katosang
Micronesian Support Committee

* * *

On a September visit to Kwajalein/Ebeye, I was outraged by the conditions of life for the Marshall Islanders. I feel that your article "A U.S. Suburb on a Pacific Isle" understated two of the most disturbing aspects: the system of apartheid and the destructive environment for young people.

Just as in South Africa, the Marshallese workers for the Americans at the Kwajalein Missile Range cannot live where they work, but must return to their "dusty disease-ridden slum island" no later than 9 at night.

The workers are about 500 of the 7,000 people on Ebeye. Their dependents, who are not allowed to use medical or shopping facilities on Kwajalein, must fill out a form and receive a permit from the office of the district administrator on Ebeye to go to Kwajalein — even for purposes acceptable to the authorities — such as trips to the postoffice or the airport.

Most of the dependents are children, but the "top-flight schools" for military dependents on Kwajalein are not for them.

In contrast to the golf course, parks and baseball fields, swimming pools, numerous tennis, basketball, and handball courts on Kwajalein, Ebeye's recreation facilities are 1½ basketball courts and one empty lot for baseball.

The UN Trusteeship Agreement calls for the U.S. to promote the economic, educational and social advancement of the inhabitants and to protect the "rights and fundamental freedoms of all elements of the population without discrimination". I find it totally unacceptable that the Marshallese should be forced into dependence on this degrading source of income with what Sen. Kabua calls

"all of the ills of the ghetto" and offered no alternatives for their economic development. How can they develop toward "self-government or independence" as specified in the agreement if they have no choice of whether or not the military stays at the Kwajalein Missile Range?

Giff Johnson

Micronesia

I don't know whether I am more horrified by the contrast between the lives of Americans on Kwajalein — "A U.S. Suburb on a Pacific Isle" (Sept. 28) and the Micronesians who work there but live on Ebeye, a "dusty, disease-ridden island" with "as many as 20 crammed into a single \$10 a month unit"; or by the American officials quoted as saying this example of apartheid is "no different from any other military base."

In the Marshalls it has been even more blatant, perhaps because it is closer to home and more visible. This does not mean there has been a great outcry against it, however. The removal of the residents from Kwajalein to Ebeye to make room for the Army's Missile Testing Range is one example.

Another is moving the people of Bikini and Enewetak for the U.S. nuclear experiments. The people of Rongelap and Utirik were left as sitting ducks for fallout from the first hydrogen bomb test in 1954.

Nothing can end the suffering of the people of Rongelap and Utirik or bring back 25 years of exile to the people of Kwajalein, Bikini and Enewetak. The Micronesians are finally demanding better treatment, but they have received little help from Americans who for the most part are unwilling to puncture the romantic bubble that makes them think of the islands as paradises where conflict and suffering are unknown.

Terry I. Burton
LaHabra, Calif.

HOND STAR-BULLETIN
NOV 6, 1976

'58 Soviet N-Disaster Reported

LONDON (AP) — An exiled Soviet scientist asserted today that hundreds of people were killed and thousands suffered from radiation sickness when buried atomic waste exploded without warning in the Ural Mountains in 1958.

Zhores Medvedev, a biochemist and geneticist now living in England, also said that dozens of top Soviet space technologists lost their lives when a moon rocket ignited while they were examining it in 1960.

He disclosed details about the Soviet disasters in an article in *New Scientists*, a British scientific weekly.

Medvedev wrote that for many years, atomic reactor waste had been buried in a deserted area a few dozen miles from the town of Blagoveshensk in the Ural Mountains, which form the dividing line between the Soviet Union's European and Asian territory.

THE WASTE OVERHEATED within the shallow burial facility and erupted "like a violent volcano," the scientist said.

Strong winds blew the resulting radioactive clouds hundreds of miles away. Medvedev said that no one was evacuated from the affected area until after symptoms of radiation sickness were evident.

According to Medvedev, many Ural towns where the level of radiation was moderate to high, but not lethal, were never evacuated. The area most seriously affected by the atomic waste mishap is still considered dangerous and is closed to the public, he wrote.

The Ural Mountains region is among several areas of the Soviet Union off-limits to Western correspondents.

Several biological research stations have now been built in the vicinity — the largest area of gamma radiation in the world — to study the damage inflicted on plant and animal life, Medvedev said.

NUCLEAR SAFETY subsequently was the focus of attention in 1974, when a Soviet official denied reports about explosions at the Shevchenko nuclear power station on the Caspian Sea. During the same year a story in *Pravda*, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, sought to assure the public that radioactive wastes are stored safely.

Medvedev wrote that another Soviet disaster occurred in fall 1960 when then Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev ordered that a moon rocket be launched at the same time as his arrival in New York for the United Nations General Assembly session.

The move apparently was intended to score a propaganda victory by demonstrating the superiority of Soviet over U.S. space technology, the exiled scientist said.

When the launch moment came, the ignition button was pushed, but nothing happened. Under normal safety procedures, Medvedev's account said, the rocket's fuel should have been drained before inspection to find the problem, but this would have taken time and would have forced a postponement.

Nov 6 1976 S-B

Object Found in Loch Ness Monster Hunt

BOSTON (AP)—Scientists report that a sonar search for the legendary Loch Ness monster has turned up a fuzzy outline of an object—on the bottom of the deep Scottish lake—which resembles a prehistoric dinosaur.

But Martin Klein, head sonar specialist of this past summer's expedition to the loch sponsored by the *New York Times* and the Academy of Applied Science in Boston, is cautious about his discovery.

Klein said in a telephone interview from Salem, N.H., where his sonar manufacturing firm, Klein Associates, is located, "It certainly bears further investigation."

A picture of what might be a monster carcass—or a shipwreck or something else—appeared in the electronics trade journal *EDN* yesterday.

A carcass would establish Nessie's existence almost as well as a live specimen, but no one has ever found one.

The picture is a side-scan sonar trace of the bottom of Loch Ness. One object is almost certain to be a barge sunk years ago.

Nearby is what *EDN* said Klein described as "an unusual shape with a long neck-like projection and what could possibly be flippers" about 30 feet long.

May 21, 77 S-B
Saturday



Art Carney

Micronesia Talks Turn to Tuna Fishing

By Grace Feliciano
Star-Bulletin Writer

The third day of roundtable discussions between the United States and Micronesia yesterday revolved around the Trust Territory of the Pacific's marine resources.

Control over their surrounding sea has been a thorny question for the Micronesians.

The United States has administered the 2,141 Pacific islands under a United Nations mandate since 1947.

Under the terms of that trusteeship, the United States is responsible for Micronesia's oceans policies on the international scene, according to Morris Busby of the U.S. State Department.

THE PROBLEM, Busby said yesterday, is how to construct a system now—the interim period until the end of the trusteeship, which President Carter has targeted for 1981.

A key question, Busby said, is whether the United States should administer Micronesian ocean resources under the U.S. system.

Charles Dominick, chairman of Micronesia's Law of the Sea delegation, says "no."

U.S. laws which promulgate a 200-mile fisheries limit to other nations exclude tuna from this limitation.

Micronesians are afraid that if anyone and everyone can take tuna from their waters, they will be left with little.

"TUNA IS OF paramount importance to Micronesia," Dominick said. "It is the only resource we can tap today or have the means to in the near future."

"The United States is a distant fishing nation; ours is a coastal state, and we fear that the United States is trying to fish within others' 200-mile jurisdiction," Dominick said.

Amata Kabua, chairman of the Marshall Islands Political Status Commission, said "Marine resources are obviously the key to our economic viability."

Yet, Kabua said, the United States now is constrained by law not to recognize Micronesian control over their most important resource—tuna.

"UNDER OUR PRESENT status, this resource is open to exploitation and even outright depletion by the rest of the world, with no economic benefit guaranteed for our own people," Kabua said.

Andon Amaraich, chairman of the Micronesian Commission on Future Status and Transition, wants enforcement of the 200-mile fisheries limit in Micronesia as a unit.

"If we had six different groups trying to protect its own resources, it would cause problems," Amaraich said.

The roundtable discussions, which have been closed to the public and press, end today at the Princess Kaiulani Hotel.

Dec 17, 77 S-B
**Marshallese
Stage Protest
Over Atoll**

By Lyle Nelson
Star-Bulletin Writer

Twenty Marshallese are staging a demonstration on a tiny islet at the Army's Kwajalein missile test center, the Pacific Daily News of Guam reported today.

Still uncertain is whether missile tests have had to be canceled or delayed because of the confrontation which has been going on for a week.

Adrian Winkel, high commissioner of the Trust Territory, confirmed the incident for the Guam newspaper, the Star-Bulletin was told by telephone yesterday from Guam.

The dispute concerns what Winkel described as a "protracted and prolonged" disagreement about lease agreements between the owners of tiny Omelek atoll and the Army.

OCCUPATION of the atoll near Kwajalein, the major missile test island, was led by Handel Dribo.

George Allen, attorney for Dribo, said the Marshallese were forced to leave Omelek in 1964. They moved to crowded Ebeye where many Marshallese live and commute daily to jobs on Kwajalein.

Winkel said, "The occupation is a symbol of their frustration over negotiations."

Omelek is a one-quarter square mile of sand on which the Army has built facilities related to missile testing, according to Allen.

The matter has been in the federal court in Guam since 1966, the newspaper said.

SOURCES IN Honolulu confirmed that there have been a number of lease disputes in the Marshalls, including one involving Roi-Namur atoll, that have been tied up in the courts for a long time.

Winkel told the Pacific Daily News that the Trust Territory is negotiating with Dribo and his followers, trying to get them to return to Ebeye.

Tests on the Kwajalein range are run by the Army's Ballistic Missile Defense Systems Command of Huntsville, Ala.

Adverse Effect on Environment Feared

Superport at Palau Island Is Opposed

By Phil Meyer
Star-Bulletin Writer

The top official of the Smithsonian Institution said here last night that he thinks the development of a superport at the Micronesian island of Palau would have an adverse effect on Palau's lifestyle and environment.

So S. Dillon Ripley, an ornithologist who now heads America's national museum, questioned the need for such a facility in a prepared speech at the East-West Center.

He is this year's Dillingham lecturer.

The annual talks are financed by the Hawaii-based Dillingham Corp. — which among other things — is a major developer in the Pacific area.

RIPLEY, WHOSE books include "The Trail of the Money Bird" and "The Search for the Spiny Babbler" as well as "The Paradox of the Human Condition," said:

"Palau is perhaps on the brink of an (environmental) disaster.

"A Japanese consortium with the support of American banking interests and Middle East oil companies has proposed a billion dollar oil

transshipment and storage facility at Palau . . . a superport which would result in the creation of a huge industrial complex" where, today, there is no industry at all.

Ripley noted that the population of Palau and its surrounding islands totals 14,000 and that "its coastal waters are perhaps the most ecologically rich and diverse of all the areas under U.S. jurisdiction in Oceania."

HE SAID IF the superport complex brings in 12,000 more workers and their families to the area, the area's population would more than double.

And that growth would break down "the existing Palauan cultural heritage and traditional life."

"The superport," Ripley said, "threatens the very fabric of Palauan society" as well as the continued biological prosperity of the Palau's "thousands of species of plants and animals of which at least 82 are already classed as endangered, threatened or vulnerable."

But Ripley said that "with the end of U.S. trusteeship in 1981, Palau will need to create a viable economic base."

And so the Palauan legislature has

created a special port authority to draw up environmental recommendations and guidelines to be used in deciding whether to go ahead with the project.

BUT THE authority's first report is not backed by adequate scientific documentation, Ripley said, and was prepared by an American consulting firm which has "an engineering bias."

He said the Palauan legislature recently approved a resolution backing the report, despite the fact that the report was "suppressed for several months and was only made public by an attorney for the National Resources Defense Council."

Ripley said officials of the office of Territorial Affairs in Washington, Palau's guardian, "did not even know the report existed."

He said he also feared that when the Palauans vote on whether or not to authorize the superport construction, their leaders "and the United States as trustees for this area" will "allow private consultants who have a vested interest in the construction of the port to dictate the final outcome."

HE SAID, "The port authority

would be well advised to explore all (other) possible sources of revenue including some, like tourism, which might have a far less crippling ecological effect in the future."

But in Hawaii, the problem is similar although "smaller."

Ripley said, "The reluctance of your Department of Lands and Natural Resources to protect native ecosystems may spell disaster for some of the Hawaiian birds, the honeycreepers especially, as well as many plants."

"The species contained in your Islands," Ripley said, "should be considered like your jewels."

And in Hawaii as at Palau, Ripley said private individuals and corporations have "as much responsibility as local, state and national governments."

Ripley said that exercising such responsibility "is the only way to respect the future."

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Tuesday, April 11, 1978

Micronesia accord

The agreement reached in Hilo on the future political status of the Trust Territory in Micronesia is highly significant — "historic" and "major breakthrough" were words used by both sides. (The text is reprinted across this page.)

But, if an eight-point statement of principles is a large step after eight years of negotiations, it is still a ways from the end of the process.

IF THERE will be "free association" with the U.S., still to be determined is the future relationship of Micronesia's six island districts with each other.

One participant yesterday suggested that what appears most likely now is three separate governments, each in free association with the U.S. and related to each other in a loose confederation with a relatively weak central commission.

sides. The U.S. reversed a previous position and agreed that there could be "unilateral termination" of the agreement at any time — in other words, there will be no time limit if Micronesians want to opt for independence.

At the same time, that appears to have been made possible by the separation of defense matters from the future political status. In other words the U.S. will have "full authority" in defense and security matters for 15 years at least, no matter what kind of status the Micronesians have.

That seems possible, since two districts (the Marshalls and Palau) are still bent on being separate and the remaining four (Truk, Ponape, Kosrae and Yap) apparently will want to stay linked under the Congress of Micronesia framework.

But nothing is firm yet, and the situation could change, including with some expressions of interest or pressures from Washington.

More may be known after a July 12 referendum on a proposed constitution for the "federated states" of Micronesia — a document drafted more than two years ago before the separatist movements in Palau and the Marshalls really got going. Votes in one or both districts could reject the constitution, thus putting those islands off on their own for future status talks.

IT IS IMPORTANT what future relationship Micronesia's islands have among themselves, but that does not minimize the Hilo agreement on any future relationship with the U.S.

As it has to, the agreement reflects the prime concern for the U.S. (defense and security needs) and those of the Micronesians (self-government, financial aid, and a political future with options, including ones for complete independence, left open).

Informed officials say it was made possible by concessions on both

IT SEEMS significant the Micronesians will have considerable authority in foreign affairs.

That does not mean signing treaties or sending ambassadors, said one American source. But it can mean trade agreements and having economic representatives in other countries.

Moreover, Micronesian authority will cover marine resources. The Micronesians have differed with the U.S. on some Law of the Sea matters and on the important question of control of tuna fishing within the 200-mile economic zone. This indicates the Micronesian view will prevail in such matters.

IN HARD TERMS, the U.S. will retain major influence in Micronesia for a couple of reasons: Our financial aid remains vital, and the agreement seems to provide considerable latitude in our defining defense and security needs.

But the biggest thing the U.S. has going for it in Micronesia is an element of friendship and trust that has endured despite disagreements and past arrogance and neglect by Washington.

In the past, the best "free association" was the kind of U.S. policies that introduced democratic government, sent the present Micronesian leaders to Hawaii for college and led to a general admiration of the U.S.

There are bound to be more problems before the future status is fully outlined and the United Nations trusteeship terminated. The Hilo agreement will have its critics, but it does indicate an impressive level of understanding and progress.

Details of U.S.-Mic

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States yesterday announced an agreement which would grant full internal self-government to Micronesia.

The agreement, called by a State Department spokesman "a major breakthrough in the long negotiations" between the U.S. and Micronesia, was reached Sunday in Hilo and reported yesterday by The Advertiser.

The Washington announcement con-

firmed The Advertiser story, and supplied the following additional details on the eight-point "Statement of Principles":

- Micronesia would handle its own foreign affairs, but the U.S. would maintain what amounts to a veto power over foreign policy actions not compatible with U.S. security interests.

- Micronesia would remain under the U.S. military umbrella, and the U.S.

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ronesia agreement

An editorial:
"Micronesia accord"
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would have the right to establish military bases there.

- Micronesia is assured of U.S. economic assistance even if the islands later opt for a more independent relationship with the U.S.

The agreement can be renewed after 15 years, and its implementation will be decided by a plebiscite under United Nations observation. It must also be ratified by the U.S. Congress.

However, a plebiscite calling for the unilateral termination of the agreement will not require U.N. observation, and such unilateral termination "is subject to the continuation of the U.S. defense authority and responsibility."

Micronesians Prepare

By Robert Trumbull
© N.Y. Times Service

KOROR, Palau — Micronesia, the vast Pacific island territory ruled by the United States for the last 33 years, is preparing for semi-independence as three separate nations instead of the unified nation envisaged by the United Nations, with the concurrence of Washington, until recently.

Longstanding plans to set up a Micronesian federation with a central government, worked out by American and Micronesian negotiators over eight years, evaporated when two of the six administrative districts, the Palau and Marshall Islands, rejected the proposed federal constitution in a referendum July 12.

As a result, the American negotiators will be working out separate agreements with three aspiring nations — the Palau Islands, the Marshall Islands and a new entity called the Federated States of Micronesia,

comprising the districts of Yap, Truk, Ponape and Kosrae, formerly called Kusaie. Each of the three is expected to accept American authority over defense and foreign affairs in return for financial subsidies, but the three are to exercise full autonomy internally.

ACCORDING TO Micronesian officials, both dissident districts were reluctant to allow the Congress of Micronesia, the elected central legislative body, permanent powers over local financing and governmental functions. The Congress was dissolved following the referendum, to be succeeded by separate legislatures in the three new political entities.

Officials have suggested that the three states establish a council to coordinate their relations with each other and with the United States.

Meanwhile, the Northern Mariana Islands, a group with 16,000 inhabitants who are mostly of the same Chamorro ethnic group as the people

of the nearby American island of Guam, have been self-governing since January as a commonwealth associated with the United States, like Puerto Rico. The new status, endorsed by plebiscite, will not become official until the formal termination of the American trusteeship over all of Micronesia, a step President Carter is seeking in 1981.

ROMAN TMETUCHL (pronounced me-tool), a 51-year-old Koror businessman and chairman of the commission to work out the future political status of Palau, defined the essence of the separatist feeling in an interview. "The question is how anyone ever thought we should be united," he said, alluding to the diversity in culture and other interests among the farflung island peo-

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to Go 3 Separate Ways

ples.

The estimated 130,000 brown-skinned, faintly Oriental-looking Micronesians, thought to be the product of ancient migrations from Southeast Asia, live among more than 2,000 tiny islands — only about 100 of them permanently inhabited — scattered over an area the size of the United States. They speak nine district languages and have developed visible ethnic differences through centuries of isolation.

"Throughout history, the United States has been the only country willing to give internal independence to Micronesia," said Lazarus Salii, the Palauan head of the former Micronesian commission that had negotiated on the political status of the islands as a group.

THE SUNNY, green islands were first colonized by Spain after a visit by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521. Spain sold them to Germany after losing the Spanish-American War. They were seized by Japan during World War I and passed to the United States in World War II. Some of the islands, such as Kwajalein and Enewetak in the Marshalls, Peleliu in Palau and Saipan in the Marianas, figured bloodily in the war against Japan, which defended them ferociously against invading Americans.

In 1948 the United Nations, which had accepted an offer by Washington to hand over Micronesia as a trusteeship, placed the islands under American administration with an agreement that the Micronesians

would eventually decide their own political future.

The area, formally known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, is the last of 11 trusteeships formed after World War II from former colonies, the others having become independent or self-governing by now.

FOR MANY YEARS, United Nations missions and other visitors to the islands, as well as Micronesians themselves, have criticized the American performance in developing the economy of the Trust Territory but have praised advances in education, health and political awareness fostered by the American regime.

Our Micronesian critics

For understandable reasons, the United States can expect to hear continuing criticism from some Micronesian leaders in the new quasi-independent states being created out of the old Trust Territory.

For example, Senator Bailey Olter, representing the new Federated States of Micronesia (Truk, Ponape, Kosrae and Yap) recently spoke to the United Nations Trusteeship Council in New York.

He expressed regret over the U.S. role in the fragmentation of the Trust Territory into four political entities — the Federated States, Palau and the Marshalls, all of which will have "free association" status with the U.S., and the Northern Marianas which is different in becoming a U.S. commonwealth or territory.

And Olter charged the U.S. is attempting "to conclude its trusteeship obligations with inadequate budget allocations and a self-imposed deadline for the termination. . ."

ONE REASON the U.S. can expect such criticism to continue is that it contains an element of truth.

One can have a good argument over whether the Trust Territory with its vast distances and different peoples could have been held together as it moved out of its old colonial status. Some argue that, even if the area had been held together and a new future status reached a decade ago, it would probably have fragmented by now anyway, much as island federations in the Caribbean have done.

But the point remains that Washington might have done more to prevent the breakup into island groups.

On financial support, Washington went from neglect in the 1950s to a 1960s policy that poured money into Micronesia, creating a false economy and standards of living that can't be maintained without considerable outside support. Such things must change in Micronesia over time, but we have a responsibility for what we created and to not make

the change too traumatic.

ANOTHER LIKELY reason for continuing complaints is that negotiations are still under way on the nature of the free association agreement between the U.S. and the three new Micronesian states that will be under it.

A key issue is the level of continuing financial support Washington will provide. Others include what federal programs will still operate in the area and how disputes over interpretation of the agreement can be resolved.

Presumably, agreement on the money and other matters will take away the reason for some of the criticism. The target date for completing the entire process and terminating the U.N. trusteeship (under which we have ruled the islands since 1947) is still 1981. But that will take a lot of doing, and there are those who think it will be 1982 or later.

STILL, THERE ARE other reasons why we can expect occasional strong words from Micronesian leaders about aspects of U.S. policy in the Pacific.

One is that we have been in an adversary relationship for almost a dozen years of future-status negotiations. Not only do old habits sometimes die hard, the new situation **will mean new issues and disputes.**

In addition, the three states to be in free association will have both complete self-government and wide latitude in foreign affairs (except defense matters). They will be seeking to prove their new relative independence among other Pacific islands that are completely independent.

NONE OF THIS is bad. Nor should it overshadow the need for new arrangements and the hopes for new kinds of cooperation later. Basically, Micronesians still look to the U.S. (and Hawaii in some special ways) for both help and friendship.

But we have to be understanding that even what we might see as our generosity can be cause for criticism.

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Exploring Truk's Lagoon

By Russ and Peg Apple

TRUK, Eastern Caroline Islands — Lugging air tanks, wearing black wet suits, gingerly handling valve assemblies, water-tight cameras and face masks, divers from Hawai'i, the Mainland, Japan and Asia leave the hotel dock every morning for sightseeing underwater. Their goal is another day of exploring in and around one or more of the sunken Japanese ships in Truk lagoon.

Less athletic adventurers like us stay dry in a skiff, float over the ships and peer below.

Hawai'i's obvious contemporary ties to Truk lagoon are Hau'oli Smith and lookboxes.

Smith, a former outrigger canoe paddler for the Lanikai, O'ahu, canoe club, manages the Truk Continental Hotel.

SMITH ARRANGES for the professional underwater guides and boatmen who take both athletic and non-athletic tourists out to see the submerged fleet.

Truk lagoon lookboxes — each a hand-held glass-bottom box you hold over the side and peer through — follow the design of those used by fishermen in outrigger canoes off the Kona coast of Hawai'i's Big Island.

It would be interesting to know how Kona's lookboxes got to Truk, for they were unknown in the lagoon eight years ago.

Glass bottom boats also have come. But on the day we floated out, both were out of service with cracked bottom viewing glasses. As usual on Pacific islands far from sources of supply, their out-of-service tenure may be prolonged.

Lookboxes are fine and fun to

work.

We went out to look at some of the ships sunk by bombs and torpedoes which fell from U.S. Navy aircraft in 1944.

TRUK LAGOON was once the great Japanese stronghold in the Pacific — safe from surface attack because U.S. battleships couldn't get close to island bases and fleet anchorages inside the lagoon.

A long, circular barrier reef enclosed the lagoon and kept enemy ships at a distance. Six big, mountainous islands held Japanese air strips and naval installations. Inside anchorages were numerous.

Truk was, however, vulnerable to attack from the air. U.S. forces were

A treasure trove of sunken warships.

too far away to attack from land bases. But America started moving westward toward Truk, island by island.

The Japanese were eliminated from the Marshall Islands (Kwajalein, Eniwetok) by early February 1944. This left Truk as the next Japanese bastion to the west.

U.S. NAVY SCOUT PLANES flew high over Truk's lagoon on February 4 and reported that much of the Japanese fleet was anchored there.

That flight tipped off Japan's Adm. Koga. He sent his warships and carriers off to safety westward to Palau. He himself immediately left for Japan aboard his great battleship *Musashi*.

Still, when Adm. Marc A. Mitscher took his task force of six fleet and four light carriers to raid Truk on Feb. 17 and 18, the lagoon was not empty.

Carrier-based U.S. Navy aircraft in a series of raids sank the auxiliary cruisers *Aikoku Maru* and *Kiyosumi Maru*, the destroyers *Fumizuki* and *Oito*, the submarine I-169, two submarine tenders, an aircraft ferry, six tankers and 17 other ships, mostly armed freighters.

WHILE PLANES BOMBED and strafed the lagoon, America's Adm. Spruance, with the battleships *New Jersey* and *Iowa*, two heavy cruisers, four destroyers and a light carrier to provide air cover, circled outside the lagoon to catch any escaping enemy ships. They sank the light cruiser *Katori* and the destroyer *Maikale*.

About 250 Japanese aircraft were destroyed, along with airfields, hangars, ammunition and supply dumps and naval installations ashore.

Truk was then by-passed by the U.S. fleet. Isolated by U.S. naval blockade, some 35,000 Japanese on Truk and about 10,000 Trukese had little to eat for the rest of World War II.

Air raids by Americans in April, May and June, 1944, finally brought the total of ships sunk in the lagoon to about 60.

WANT A SHIP'S wheel or bell for a souvenir?

Don't try to collect souvenirs from the Truk lagoon. Underwater guides and all divers are licensed by the Truk legislature. Heavy penalties are levied for underwater vandalism.

All the ships and other objects sunk in the Truk lagoon have been recognized as Trukese national treasures and the Trukese plan to preserve them forever.



Measure Would Allow Non-Citizens to Enlist

By John Teare

Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — A bill clearing inadvertent citizenship barriers to enlistment by young native citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands into the U.S. armed forces won easy House subcommittee approval yesterday.

The measure, approved unanimously by the House Armed Serv-

ices military personnel subcommittee, would waive military citizenship requirements specifically for Mariana islanders seeking to enlist during the next year or so while their nationality is unsettled.

The Northern Marianas, a chain of 14 islands north of Guam in the western Pacific Ocean, are slated to become a U.S. commonwealth similar to Puerto Rico. But while island residents, principally on Saipan, Rota and Tinian, have voted for the move, actual transfer from United Nations trusteeship has been held up by protracted U.S. diplomatic negotiations with other political divisions of the far-flung islands of Micronesia.

UNTIL THE dissolution of what is formally known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific, tentatively set for 1981, the nationality of residents of the Marianas remains uncertain.

Islanders formerly could qualify for induction or enlistment by presenting so-called "green cards" given to aliens granted permanent U.S. citizenship rights, said Col. Aguigui, legislative assistant to Rep. A.B. Won Pat, D-Guam.

With full citizenship waiting in the wings with the islands' commonwealth status, islanders apparently are not currently issued residency cards.

Aguigui said the military service waiver, pushed by Edward Pangelinan, the Marianas' non-voting observer-delegate to Congress, has strong Pentagon support.

Kwajalein Protest Continues

By United Press International

More than 200 Marshallese have occupied six islands of the Kwajalein Missile Range, protesting the presence of spent uranium used in missile target practice, and seeking more money for use of their homelands by the United States, the Army confirmed today.

Officials at the Ballistic Missile Defense Systems command at Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Ala., said that so far the protest has not interfered with any "major missions." But the islanders' presence on Omelek prevented Monday's scheduled firing of a meteorological rocket in that direction.

Col. Robert Parsons, director of the KMR directorate, said the weather data was obtained by firing to a different area.

Kwajalein Atoll, 2,440 miles west of Hawaii, is a long loop of islands around a large lagoon that serves as a target for unarmed intercontinental ballistic test missiles fired from California. Depleted uranium simulates the weight the ICBMs would carry if armed. Most of the instrumentation systems are recovered on splashdown at Kwajalein.

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Section

C

Thursday, July 26, 1979

Honolulu

Marshallese Will Continue Protest

Marshallese protesters have vowed to continue their occupation of islands in the Kwajalein missile range until their demands are met, according to one of their leaders.

Ataji Balos, Marshall Island government official and chairman of the Kwajalein Landowners' Committee, called on the United States in a written statement to halt all further use of Kwajalein pending negotiations of new land arrangements.

The Marshallese also are protesting U.S. missile tests at Kwajalein, located 2,440 miles west of Hawaii, involving warheads ballasted with radioactive material.

Balos claims that some of the uranium from the warheads was lost in the waters of the Kwajalein lagoon.

He said that his organization will file suit in Federal Court here to determine where the uranium discharge and the dislocation of the Marshallese at Kwajalein are in compliance with U.S. environmental safeguards.

A-8 Honolulu Star-Bulletin Monday, October 22, 1979

Second Palau Constitutional Bid Tomorrow

By Robert Barr

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The people of the U.S.-administered Palau islands in the Pacific defied the United States last summer and approved their own, ill-fated constitution. Now they are trying for a second draft they hope will win American approval.

Tomorrow, residents of the remote islands will vote on a constitution that still satisfies their determination to ban nuclear weapons, but is intended to assuage U.S. objections.

The United States was not happy with the first constitution, approved last July, but took no direct action against it. It fell apart in a Palauan political struggle that was sparked by the U.S. complaints.

The second constitution was drafted with the "expressed intent" of accommodating U.S. interests, says Stewart Jay Beck, a New York attorney retained by the Palauan legislature.

PALAU IS PART of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 2,141 bits of land wrenched from Japan in World War II. A U.N. trusteeship provides for absolute American control over it, but the United States is negotiating with some island groups to terminate the trusteeship by 1981.

Palau, 1,000 miles east of the Philippines, is the territory's remotest outpost. Its 350 islands — many of them tiny, jungle-topped limestone off the main islands — are inhabited by 14,000 people.

The Palauans have been adamant about keeping nuclear weapons out of their islands. Both versions of the constitution forbid the storage of nuclear weapons in any of Palau's islands. But the second version, unlike the first, would permit nuclear-armed aircraft to land there and nuclear-powered ships to pass through Palauan waters.

THE UNITED STATES has asked for an option on land for a Marine training base, although it says it has no plans to build one. The second constitution permits condemnation of land for such use; the first draft did not.

Last year, islanders agreed to remain in "free association" with the United States for at least 15 years. That means they would govern themselves, but the United States would be responsible for defense and have veto authority in foreign affairs.

Since World War II, the guiding U.S. interest in the islands has been "denial" — keeping any other power out.

Marshallese Protest Ends, Talks Pledged

By Kay Lynch

United Press International

About 700 Marshallese staging a protest occupation of islands in the Kwajalein Missile Range have agreed to withdraw temporarily in return for a promise of a meeting in Washington to discuss getting more money for the use of their land.

Ataji Balos, Marshall Islands congressman from Kwajalein and spokesman for the landowners, said yesterday that Peter Rosenblatt, U.S. special ambassador to the Micronesians status talks, told Marshall Islands leaders in Majuro the meeting would be held Aug 22-23. Rosenblatt said there would be no meeting during any occupation.

Spokesmen for Kwajalein headquarters, the Ballistic Missile Defense System command in Huntsville, Ala., said the occupation had been an inconvenience, but had not interfered with any "major missions."

"We are not trying to make anybody personally angry in the U.S. government but the people have been living a very harsh life for 30 years now," said Balos.

HE SAID ALL participants in the six-island camp-in were members of families that own the land now occupied by test missile monitoring instrumentation.

The large island from which the atoll takes its name has work and recreation facilities to compensate its 3,000 population for being isolated on a dot in the Pacific. Marshallese employed there ride a boat each night to 76-acre Ebeye, where more than 7,000 live under poverty-stricken conditions.

"The electricity doesn't function properly, the sewer lines are leaking, the housing is poor," said Balos.

"In the lease agreement the U.S. agreed to look after these people, but this promise was not kept."

Successful Micronesian Talks

THE MICRONESIAN negotiations last week in Kailua-Kona were "a resounding success" in the view of the chief U.S. negotiator, Peter Rosenblatt.

He went so far as to say the talks virtually completed the process of negotiating the compacts that will govern the relations of the United States with the three Micronesian political entities when the United Nations trusteeship over them is dissolved.

Considering that the negotiations have dragged on for 10 years, that is an achievement. There are some qualifications that must be made. But Rosenblatt says that the goal of ending the U.N. trusteeship by 1981 is now in sight.

Three different entities were represented at the Kailua-Kona talks: the Federated States of Micronesia, consisting of the districts of Kosrae, Ponape, Truk and Yap; the Marshall Islands; and Palau.

Another group, the Northern Mari-



Carl
Zimmerman

anas, decided earlier to become a U.S. commonwealth.

The Marshallese delegation initialled a "compact of free association" with the United States at the Kona meeting.

The Federated States delegation did not initial its compact, explaining that it had to bring the proposal back to the islands for consultation. But the chances that the Federated States will approve the terms seem excellent.

THE PALAUANS were the least committal of the three. Their dele-

*The goal of ending the
U.N. trusteeship is in sight.*

gates were not even authorized to negotiate. But Rosenblatt said their attitude was cooperative and he was optimistic that the problems with Palau could be worked out.

These problems have to do with the Palauan constitution and its conflicts with the terms of "free association." The United States complained last year that the constitution would have to be amended to eliminate these conflicts if the free association arrangement was to be workable. Another stab at solving this problem is expected to be made by the new Palauan leadership in the months ahead.

"Free association" is the term for

the U.S. relationship with all three entities after the trusteeship. Each would be fully responsible for its internal affairs, and foreign affairs as well. The United States would handle defense matters and continue to provide financial support. The agreements extend for 15 years, but could be ended sooner by the Micronesians.

The financial terms would differ among the three. But the Marshalls agreement is for \$19 million per year for the first five years, \$15 million for the second five, and \$12 million for the last five.

THE MARSHALLESE agreed that no less than 40 percent of the U.S. funds will be devoted to infrastructure (public works) and economic development.

Comparable sums are proposed for the Federated States and for Palau, allowing for differences in population size.

One of the questions dealt with at Kailua-Kona was that of adjustments for inflation, a matter of near-universal concern. The agreement provides for a ceiling of 7 percent adjustment annually or a proportion of changes in a standard U.S. government price index.

Rosenblatt said there are some subsidiary agreements yet to be completed on such matters as missile operations at Kwajalein, but foresees no major difficulties there. In addition, the United States has agreed to negotiate the application of federal government programs in health and education to Micronesia.

On the Micronesian side, still pending are action by the Federated States on the compact terms, and resolution of the constitutional problem in Palau. The Palauans may submit for simultaneous voter approval the constitutional changes sought by the United States and the free association compact.

In April 1978 the Micronesian talks convened in Hilo. Out of that session emerged a "Statement of Agreed Principles for Free Association." The latest meeting in Kailua-Kona has taken the process much farther toward completion.



Peter Rosenblatt

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Micronesia progress

After more than a decade of negotiations, the end of America's 33-year-old colonial administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands appears near.

While a 1981 termination date still is questionable, given certain unresolved issues, the results of last week's talks in Kona have moved the United States and the three Micronesian political entities closer toward mutually agreed upon terms of free association.

THE MOST significant event of the Kona round was the initialing by the Marshall Islands and the United States of the latest draft compact of free association. By initialing the document, negotiators indicate they agree to the terms of the compact. Formal signing will bring the compact's provisions into force.

Both Micronesian and American negotiators have characterized the Kona round as "successful" and "significant." Delegates from the Federated States of Micronesia have returned to consult with their leaders about the compact's terms. Palauans, who were at the negotiations as observers, have said they are willing to modify their present constitution to bring it in line with U.S. defense obligation needs.

The willingness to compromise — from the standpoint of all parties — is a change from the previous negotiating atmosphere. Then, the stalemated talks were hampered by revelations of CIA spying on Micronesian negotiators, and the ineffectual leadership of Ambassador Philip Manhard, the chief U.S. negotiator.

THE DRAMATIC change in the talks is reflected in the latest draft compact. It is a 63-page document which outlines American and Micronesian obligations in the areas of governmental relations, economic

relations, and security and defense.

In all three areas, the United States has made considerable concessions. They have given Micronesians nearly total control of their foreign affairs, increased financial aid by agreeing to an inflation index formula and continued federal program assistance, and agreed to give Micronesians access to U.S. courts for resolution of environmental issues, including some nuclear issues.

The compact marks, in some ways, a complete reversal of previous American positions on inflation indexing and federal programs, and on access to American courts.

THE OBSTACLES remaining to formal signing of the compact by all three Micronesian groups are serious.

First, there are still secondary agreements to be worked out which will spell out the understandings in the compact.

Second, the Federated States must still approve the document. This may take from two to six months, according to an FSM official. This delay could affect U.S. hopes to terminate the trusteeship in 1981.

Third, and most significant, Palauans are only now reorganizing their status negotiating team and installing new leaders in their legislature. While the new negotiators are receptive to the compact, they face considerable domestic political problems in assuring Palauan voters they are not controlled by American negotiators.

These factors tend to dampen hopes the Trust Territory will end by 1981. However, it is clear now that at least there is a framework for a new status that all parties are fairly happy with. It means the end of these protracted negotiations is nearing.

Aftershocks continue around San Francisco

LIVERMORE, Calif. (UPI) — Rumbling aftershocks today rattled a nuclear research laboratory where a tank containing radioactive liquid cracked during a frightening earthquake Thursday.

Residents throughout the San Francisco Bay Area felt two sharp aftershocks at dawn after two earlier tremors late Thursday night.

Officials at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, a principal laboratory for nuclear weapons, said a tank of "very, very low-level" tritium cracked in the initial earthquake Thursday morning.

It spilled some radioactive liquid into another container. A spokesman said there

was no threat to public safety.

The quake Thursday injured at least 20 people, swayed skyscrapers in San Francisco and caused widespread minor damage in a 200-mile wide area of northern California. It was centered 12 miles north of Livermore, on the east side of San Francisco Bay.

The University of California Seismographic Center said the quake occurred at 11 a.m. PST Thursday and had a Richter magnitude of 5.5. A second quake, with a magnitude of 4.8, occurred 2 minutes later.

At 9:12 p.m. a third "moderate" shock occurred, with a magnitude of 4.5, and at

9:24 p.m. there was one with a 4.4 magnitude.

Other aftershocks occurred at 5:39 a.m. today, with a magnitude of 3.8, and again at 6:03 a.m., with a magnitude of 3.6.

The tritium leak inside a nuclear disposal facility at the controversial nuclear weapons and energy research facility 40 miles northeast of San Francisco was described as "nonhazardous."

Lab spokesman Jeff Garberson said the lab, evacuated as a precautionary measure, would operate as usual today.

"There's been no off-site release of radioactivity," Garberson said late Thursday.

He said a 30,000-gallon covered tank containing about 6 curies of tritium apparently developed a slow leak, which was dripping at a rate of about four gallons an hour into an impermeable asphalt container. He said workers would simply put a self-sealing cement in the tank to plug the leak.

"That amount of tritium in that amount of water is about half the concentration that can legally be dumped into a sewer system. So we're not talking about a highly radioactive solution," he emphasized.

The earthquake shook the laboratory along the littleknown Antioch Fault, creating a shambles of the facility's cafeteria and offices, damaging the nearby Holiday Inn and forcing some schools to close.

"The real cleanup starts today," said Garberson. "There's a lot of junk around."

Scientists and state emergency officials quickly moved into "earthquake country" to assess damages and to check seismic instruments that may someday predict such occurrences.

Hardest hit was a Livermore trailer park where 133 homes were shaken from their block foundations. A 6-foot-high brick wall surrounding a nearby subdivision collapsed, and two freeway overpasses were closed because the highway sank 8 inches, causing a foot-wide crack. The Hotel Clark was closed in nearby Stockton because of structural damage.

The quake, which hit at 11 a.m. PST, was the largest to shake the area since last August and was a reminder the long-predicted "big one" might be only a few jolts away.

"I would say we were very lucky," said Bill Ward, of the Office of Emergency Services in Concord, located 30 miles north of the epicenter. "You can just imagine what a big one like the 1906 earthquake (an 8.3 magnitude) would be like."

"We got shook real hard here. To think about an 8.3-magnitude quake — that would be something horrendous."

San Francisco schools were emptied as the sharp 30-second quake brought fears of larger shocks.

Forestry Project in Micronesian Islands Is Centered on More Than Just Trees

By Harry Whitten
Star-Bulletin Writer

The coconut palm is the tree most people think about in connection with the islands of the Pacific, and it is an important tree.

But the islands of Micronesia, even though their total area is small, have more than coconut palms.

The Institute of Pacific Islands Forestry, based in Honolulu, is engaged in a multi-faceted project, entitled Pacific Islands (Territories) Forest Research to help the islanders manage or improve their resources.

Craig Whitesell, project leader, says another important objective is to train local foresters. Local governments are giving the project enthusiastic support, he says.

The project also is doing research into the ecology and management of the No. 1 forest product of the Western Caroline islands, which is not a tree but a bat.

THE YAPESE fruit bat is considered such a delicacy by gourmets on Guam and the Northern Marianas that its numbers are way down and it soon may qualify as an endangered species.

The diners who like them will pay as much as \$25 for one bat, Whitesell said. Poachers are trying to satisfy the demand, which means there are fewer and fewer bats.

Whitesell, who admits he has never eaten a bat, says not much is known about the fruit bat's habits or habitat but information is being sought so that the bat can be protected and its population managed.

The project area is wide, stretching from the Marshalls, 2,200 miles southwest of Honolulu, to Palau,

with the U.S. Soil and Conservation Service.

Field work has been completed for maps that will show coconut groves, agro-forest land (coconuts and fruit trees), upland forests, coastal mangroves, and eroded land.

—Compilation of data on trees and shrubs of Micronesia and American Samoa. This is being done by Whitesell, Edwin H. Bryan Jr., a veteran Bishop Museum scientist, and Marjorie Cushing Fallanruw, forest biologist on Yap.

A computerized list will be made, with forest analysis and inventory, that can be easily corrected or enlarged.

—A study of agro-forestry practices on atolls and high islands, drawing on existing subsistence farming practices and incorporating modern forest practices.

The study will include the basic species, such as coconuts, breadfruit and edible pandanus. New tropical fruit trees may be introduced.

—Testing of both native and exotic species for plantation development and suitability for erosion control, timber and fuel wood.

—Considering establishment of natural areas, possibly to protect endangered species and for future research.

WHITESELL HAS been making trips to Micronesia since 1969. He is being assisted in the current project, which is in its third year, by Fallanruw and Tom Cole, a forester stationed on Majuro.

Fallanruw has a background of work with the green turtle, diving to sunken ships in tropical lagoons, and before that as a circus high-wire walker.

Whitesell says native forests on



Craig Whitesell

2,600 miles farther west and only 500 miles from the Philippines.

American Samoa, Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas are in the project area, as well as the Marshalls, Yap, Truk, Pohnpe and Kosrae.

OTHER PROJECT activities include:

—Soil and vegetative survey of Micronesian islands, a joint project

Kosrae could provide timber to replace woods imported from the Pacific Northwest and that some species are superior to anything in Hawaii for forest plantations. The plan is for seed exchanges with these islands, he said.

He said the ecosystem for mangroves, which grow along coasts, is fragile, and that the project will study management for a sustained yield.

Fire is a serious problem in some areas and fire prevention education is planned.

Whitesell, who has been here since 1962, has his master's degree in forestry from Duke University.

U.S. Told to Keep Aiding Micronesia

UNITED NATIONS (AP) The U.N. Trusteeship Council yesterday urged the United States to continue its current multi-million dollar aid to Micronesia even if Washington ends its trusteeship of the Pacific island territory as planned in 1981.

The council cited a variety of economic and developmental shortcomings on the islands in a report adopted at the close of its 1980 session devoted to the U.S.-administered territory. However, the council expressed no objection to U.S. plans to grant the islands self-government and end the trusteeship next year.

Micronesia, composed of 2,100 islands scattered over 3 million square miles of the Pacific Ocean and seized from Japan in World War II, forms the last trust territory under U.N. supervision. The other 10 of an original 11 territories are either independent or neighboring states.

The Soviet Union, in voting against the final report, said it did not reflect the true situation in Micronesia. Ambassador Mikhail A. Kharlamov accused the United States of "unlawful military activity" in the islands and of failing to meet its obligation for their economic and social development.

KHARLAMOV reiterated the long-standing Soviet charge that the United States has encouraged fragmentation of territory into four separate states or groupings of islands in order to maintain more easily post-trusteeship dominance of them.

He said the islands were kept in economic dependence on the United States and in a "colonial or semi-colonial status."

After U.S. Ambassador H. Carl McCall rebutted these statements, Kharlamov quoted a 5-year-old book written by McCall's boss, chief U.S. delegate Donald F. McHenry, to support his arguments.

The book, entitled "Micronesia: Trust Betrayed," was written by McHenry in 1975 after he had resigned from earlier service with the State Department.

The five-nation Trusteeship Council's report was adopted by a vote of 3-1. Those voting in favor were Britain, France and the United States. The council's fifth member, China, has not participated in its meetings since 1972.

THE SOVIET vote against the report does not constitute a veto, since

this power applies only to the Security Council. However, the Soviet delegate has repeatedly stated that any final approval for ending the trusteeship is a matter for the Security Council and not the Trusteeship Council, since the territory is classified as a strategic one and the original trusteeship agreement was concluded with the Security Council.

In denying Kharlamov's charges of illegal military activity on the islands, McCall said while the trust agreement permitted the United States to have military bases there, in fact had none.

The only U.S. facility was a missile testing range at Kwajalein island, he said, and even this was not a military base but a testing facility.

Officials have estimated the U.S. government's cost in aid and administration of Micronesia between \$130 million and \$200 million a year.

McCALL GAVE THE lower figure in reporting that the United States is spending about \$1,000 per capita on the islands, which have a population of 130,000. The U.S. intention to conclude its trusteeship in 1981 was announced in 1977.

Three of the island states — the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau — would become self-governing under agreements of free association with the United States. Under the projected Compact of Free Association, to be voted on next year, the United States would retain responsibility for the islands' defense and security.

The fourth state, the Northern Mariana Islands, already voted to become a commonwealth in political union with the United States. This step was approved by the U.S. Congress in 1976 but does not take full effect until termination of trusteeship.

U.S. Envoy Talks on Micronesia

SUVA, Fiji (AP) — The United States is asking the independent island states of the South Pacific to support its plans for the political future of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific (Micronesia).

President Carter's special ambassador to Micronesia, Peter Rosenblatt, has begun a series of visits to the South Pacific to explain U.S. policy as it would affect the Micronesians and canvass for support for it.

The Micronesian islands would be split up into three units — Ponape, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia — he explained in Suva.

This split is at the choice of the Micronesians themselves. Rosenblatt said all three territories now favor entering a compact of free association with the U.S. under which

they would take full control of their internal government and foreign policy, while letting the U.S. take responsibility for defense.

In return for agreeing to continuing U.S. military control of their region, the islands would get a guarantee of 15 years of U.S. aid and other benefits including free access to the U.S. Mainland for the Micronesia people.

ROSENBALTT SAID the plan needs United Nations approval and the U.S. believes that if it was endorsed by independent countries of the South Pacific forum political group it would have a good chance of being accepted by the U.N. Security Council.

"We are looking for understanding and acceptance in the South Pacific for what we are doing, for we strongly believe that Micronesia has

a part to play in its affairs," he said.

Rosenblatt said that on his tour of the South Pacific: "To date I have had no opposition expressed to the arrangement."

"Maybe they are just being polite, but I've not heard of any opposition being expressed when I'm not around."

He agreed that the "compact of association" plan did not mean full independence for the Micronesian states, but he said they would have full control over their own foreign policy save only that the U.S. would be able to veto anything it thought would not be in its military interests.

The U.S. has no wish to increase its military presence in Micronesia, he said.

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Palau's Referendum on a Constitution

The district of Palau in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is making another stab at preparing itself for its new role as a semi-autonomous nation.

The first attempt collapsed last year, a victim of Palau's domestic political struggles.

At issue was the constitution for the new government that will take over when the U.S. trusteeship ends.

Last year a constitutional convention was held to draft the charter. But some of its provisions aroused objections from the United States.

Washington complained that the constitution's provisions regarding a ban on nuclear materials, land use and territorial waters were incompatible with the prospective "free association" agreement establishing Palau's future relationship with the United States.

The convention delegates rejected the American arguments, but the district legislature was more sympathetic. It disavowed the draft constitution and declared its subsequent ratification by a referendum to be invalid.

Then the legislature formed a commission that redrafted the constitution, satisfying the American objections. But the new version was rejected in a second referendum.

Further complicating the situation, elections were held in which the group that supported the first draft of the constitution was swept into power in the district legislature. The victors resurrected the first draft and called another referendum to approve it.

This referendum was held earlier this month. Incomplete returns indicate that the original draft of the constitution was approved—and this time it should stick.

With a constitution apparently in place although a year behind schedule, the stage is set for election of Palau's new government in November and its installation in January.

Once the government is installed, it will be able to sign a compact of free association—a sort of limited protectorate—with the United States. By that time, Washington may have obtained agreement on a similar compact from the Federated States of Micronesia. A third entity, the Marshall Islands, has already signed its free association compact. A fourth, the Marianas district, has become a U.S. commonwealth.

When all these negotiations are completed and the compacts signed and ratified, the United States will be in a position to end its trusteeship, which has been in effect since 1947.

Palau's constitutional headache and the consequent failure to organize a government have delayed approval of the compact and thus the dissolution of the whole trusteeship.

Still to be resolved are Washington's original objections to the Palau constitution that have resulted in these extraordinary complications. U.S. and Palauan officials have resumed talks aimed at finding a way out of the dilemma.

Once all the loose ends are accounted for—and there always seems to be more—the United States will go before the United Nations Security Council and ask that the trusteeship be terminated.

Even that may not be easy. There is speculation that the Soviet Union, a persistent critic of U.S. policy in the Trust Territory, may veto the move, but the State Department doesn't seem worried about that.

When it came into office, the Carter administration set 1981 as the target year for ending the trusteeship. It has made significant progress toward winding up the negotiations with the Micronesians—after consenting to the demands of the Marshallese and the Palauans for separate status.

The goal of termination in 1981 is now in sight but it will still take some doing. A fundamental reason for the uncertainty—and the decade it has taken to conclude these negotiations—is that the Micronesians are not eager to see the trusteeship end. The Americans have been impatient to dismantle the trusteeship, and the Micronesians have exploited this impatience by employing foot-dragging as a bargaining technique.

Kwajalein in World War II

By Russ and Peg Apple

KWAJALEIN ISLAND, Marshall Islands — Kwajalein atoll of about 90 islands ringed one of the world's largest lagoons is more than 2,000 miles southwest of Hawai'i.

While the U.S. Marines were capturing the Japanese airfield and submarine base at the atoll's northern end, the U.S. Army was taking the island at its southern end. Kwajalein Island had a Japanese airstrip abuilding, a Japanese army headquarters and Japanese communication and supply centers.

This was in World War II, of course, and the simultaneous amphibious landings on the two main islands came on Feb. 1, 1944.

Today those main islands are major parts of the U.S. Army's Kwajalein Missile Range.

Since the U.S. takeover in 1944, Kwajalein atoll has had close ties to Hawai'i. Now many missile range employees come from Hawai'i's families. They are Island people.

Back in 1944, soldiers who took Kwajalein Island staged and trained in Hawai'i before boarding ships for the assault on the atoll.

BEFORE THE U.S. invasion, the atoll was part of the Japanese empire and had been since World War I. Japan took it from Germany, which had bought it, along with the rest of the Marshall Islands, in 1898 from Spain.

Kwajalein was the first part of Japan's pre-war territory the United States captured in World War II.

The Marshallese people were not consulted about the changes in colonial masters from Spain to Germany, to Japan and to the United States. But today they are partners with America on the missile range. Marshallese own many of the range islands and lease them to the U.S. Army.

that time the Japanese troops in the Marshalls had the job of delaying any American advances there while Japan built up a new defensive perimeter further west in the Mariana Islands.

A few of the U.S. Army troops selected for Kwajalein island operations had helped take Attu island in

The pre-war Japanese base is now part of the U.S. Army's missile range.

the Aleutians from Japan in May 1943. The rest of the 7th division had never been in combat. All needed training for warfare on coral atolls.

TRAINING OF THE DIVISION for warfare in the central Pacific was done in Hawai'i.

The whole division spent a week at

a jungle training center at Schofield Barracks. They later trained with tank companies and platoons.

Battalion landing teams were rotated through three-day periods of amphibious training. Offshore, they practiced embarkation, debarkation and formation of boat waves.

Other units practiced landings in rubber boats, amphibious tractors (LVT's) and amphibious trucks (DUKW's) at O'ahu's Waianae and Makua beaches. They stormed ashore on O'ahu to fire live ammunition.

At O'ahu's Waimanalo beach, the 7th division trained its joint signal companies—a training necessary to solve complex communications problems which arise when land, sea and air units must work in harmony.

Final rehearsals for the Kwajalein island landing were made on the beaches of Maui and Kaho'olawe Islands.

Many Marshallese work for army contractors here. They live on Ebeye and Ennubirr islands and commute to work by boat.

Before World War I through 1935, Kwajalein atoll had only a few hundred residents and was of little importance in affairs of Pacific island groups. Private trading interests of Spain, Germany and Japan did little business on the atoll.

BUT REEF-PROTECTED Kwajalein lagoon—about 655 square miles—provided an excellent fleet harbor.

In 1935, Japan closed its Micronesian islands to foreigners and began military preparations on them. The largest naval and supply base in the Marshall group was established on Kwajalein atoll—mostly on the sandbar-connected Roi-Namur islands in the north and Kwajalein island in the south. Ebeye island held a seaplane base.

Minor installations were built on nearby islands to support the main bases.

Japanese submarines which threatened Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, and the Japanese task force which assaulted America's Wake Island departed from Kwajalein bases.

A defense force of Japanese Army troops arrived in the Marshalls in early 1943 and remained to defend the Marshalls until annihilated by American invasion forces in 1944. By

New Talks Aimed at Ending Trusteeship in Micronesia

By David Shapiro
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Top U.S. negotiators will visit Micronesia twice this month for a major new round of talks aimed at ending the American trusteeship that has governed the massive group of Pacific islands since World War II.

The Americans, led by Ambassador Peter Rosenblatt, President Carter's personal representative, will present the Micronesians with a comprehensive new proposal designed to thrust the islands into a status of "free association" with the United States by 1981.

The proposed compact is based on a series of general agreements reached in April during meetings in Hilo, Hawaii.

James Berg, Rosenblatt's political and economic adviser in the Office of Micronesian Status Negotiations, said the Hilo agreement has been submitted to the various federal agencies with interests in Micronesia for translation into a formal compact that will cover all areas of concern in the negotiations.

HE SAID THE American position will be finalized by July 10 and presented separately to three Micronesian factions in a series of two-day meetings beginning July 14.

The American team will return to the Pacific July 31 for 10 days of joint meetings with Micronesian negotiators after the Micronesians have had time to digest and respond to the U.S. proposal.

"We have achieved agreement on the concept and now we have to work out the specifics," Berg said. "We're going to have a very active summer. We should come out of August with at least part of a compact on free association."

The free association concept was enunciated in Hilo after nine years of negotiations on a new political

status for Micronesia, which was placed under American trusteeship by the United Nations after being freed from Japanese control at the end of World War II.

UNDER THE CONCEPT, which is unprecedented in territorial administration, Micronesia would fall somewhere between an American territory and an independent nation.

Micronesians would maintain a political alliance with the United States, but would not be American citizens and would run their own internal affairs.

The Micronesian government would also conduct its own foreign policy, with the stipulation that it be consistent with American military and defense interests in the area.

In exchange for Micronesian recognition of American defense interests, the United States would agree to provide economic assistance to the islands for at least 15 years after the agreement is concluded.

The military-economic agreement would remain in effect even if the political association is ended, which is allowable by either side at any time under the Hilo principles.

THE GENERAL agreement will be negotiated with all six Micronesian districts that will be governed by its terms.

But specific economic and military provisions may have to be decided individually with three factions that have formed in an internal dispute over Micronesian unity.

The districts of Truk, Yap, Ponape and Kosrae, known informally as the "Central Four," are pushing for a united federation of Micronesian states that would govern all districts involved in the negotiations.

But Palau, a group of islands to the west, and the Marshall Islands on the east have objected to the unified concept, feeling it will strap

them economically to the poorer central islands.

THE TWO DISTRICTS are seeking a similar relationship with the United States, but prefer to go it alone rather than be tied to a united Micronesia.

Consequently, the American team has dealt with three separate groups of Micronesian negotiators representing Palau, the Marshalls and the unified "Central Four."

That issue may be decided July 12 by a referendum on a proposed constitution that would unify the six districts.

If voters in Palau and the Marshalls accept the constitution, they will be represented by the united Congress of Micronesia in future negotiations, joining with the "Central Four."

If the constitution is rejected by Palau and the Marshalls, they will continue to negotiate individual issues on their own.

THE UNITED Nations, which has pushed the United States to end its trusteeship of the islands, will have representatives in Micronesia to observe the election and certify that it is conducted properly.

In the meantime, Palau has pushed ahead on its own with a detailed proposal for American economic aid to Palau after the trusteeship has ended.

The proposal was presented to American negotiators in New York in May by Roman Tmetuchl, Palau's chief negotiator, and Stuart Beck, a New York attorney representing Palauans.

Berg refused to specify the amount the Palauans are seeking, but said a reported average of \$1 million a year is a reasonable ballpark figure.

He said Rosenblatt has not yet responded to the proposal, but probably do so during the July meetings.

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A-6

Friday, December 24, 1976

Action Is Needed on Ebeye's Problem

America has an urban slum problem far out in the Pacific on the island of Ebeye in the Marshalls. Ebeye has become choked with 8,000 people — on 73 acres — because of the lure of the money flowing from the U.S. missile testing program on nearby Kwajalein.

The overcrowding has overwhelmed the facilities on Ebeye and created a glaring contrast with the living conditions enjoyed by Americans on Kwajalein. Because residents of Ebeye are restricted in visiting Kwajalein and using its facilities, there have been complaints that the system is discriminatory, like South Africa's apartheid system of racial segregation.

Although Kwajalein is the responsibility of the Defense Department, Ebeye is the problem of the Interior Department and the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This division of jurisdiction has been an extra complication in attempts to address the problems of the two communities.

Peter T. Coleman, acting high commissioner of the Trust Territory, is trying to surmount such difficulties by organizing a high-level committee on Ebeye's problems. The group includes representatives of the Congress of Micronesia, Marshallese traditional leaders, legislators and the district administrator, the Defense and Interior Departments, the joint Pacific Command (CINCPAC), the Trust Territory and other concerned organizations.

Coleman says the committee will explore prospects for reducing Ebeye's population by moving people to other islands. A repatriation program already under way has returned about 500 people to their home islands to date. The high commissioner says the committee also will consider solutions to Ebeye's water, transportation and recreational problems, to mention a few areas of concern.

It would not be feasible to remove all restrictions on the use of Kwajalein's facilities by Ebeye residents, any more than it would be to let Hawaii residents make unrestricted use of all facilities at Pearl Harbor and Schofield Barracks. But in Hawaii there is no great demand to open up military facilities because adequate facilities are generally available to the public elsewhere. That is not the case on Ebeye.

There are three approaches to alleviating the Ebeye-Kwajalein problem: relax some restrictions on Kwajalein as may be feasible; improve facilities on Ebeye so there will be less cause for making unfavorable comparisons with Kwajalein; and reduce Ebeye's population by persuading residents to return to their home islands or go elsewhere.

High Commissioner Coleman is thoroughly familiar with Ebeye's problems; he served as district administrator for the Marshalls for four years. His long experience in dealing with Pacific island problems and his personal concern for the Ebeye situation are important assets in his attempt to organize a more effective response to Ebeye's problems.

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A-18

Wednesday, April 12, 1978

Progress Made in Micronesian Talks

The agreement reached at Hilo over the weekend was far from the final chapter in the story of the Micronesian future status talks. But it was an important step in the process.

Now that a "Statement of Agreed Principles for Free Association" has been issued, the negotiators can proceed with the task of fleshing out a full-fledged agreement. This pact would ultimately be submitted for approval to the people of Micronesia and the U.S. Congress.

Less than two years ago a draft compact of free association was initiated but quickly disavowed by the Micronesians. ("Free association" means a loose political relationship between Micronesia and the United States that could be ended if desired by either side.)

At that point the Micronesian status talks, which are concerned with the political status of Micronesia when the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is ended, went into limbo because of the presidential election and the change of administration in Washington.

About a year ago the Carter administration started to pick up the pieces; that effort produced the success at Hilo.

Peter Rosenblatt, the chief negotiator and President Carter's personal representative at the status talks, points out that the new statement of principles represented a shift of the U.S. position from that of the previous administration on some important points:

— A decision was made to separate future status and military interests. Thus the Micronesians could end free association at any time (instead of after 15 years) and become fully independent. But whatever they decide, U.S. military rights would be assured for 15 years.

— The United States agreed that the Micronesians could conduct their own foreign affairs — including negotiations on marine resources, on which they differ with Washington. This reversed the previous U.S. position. "We felt there was no legitimate reason to keep them locked into U.S. control of foreign policy," Rosenblatt explains.

— Washington gave the Micronesians assurances that it would continue to provide economic assistance even if free association should be ended — even if the termination was initiated by the Micronesians. This, Rosenblatt says, was aimed at putting a continued Micronesian relationship with the United States on a truly voluntary basis.

Another sticky point was the Micronesian draft constitution. The U.S. position has been that the constitution was framed in terms of an independent state and was incompatible with free association. The Micronesians had balked at American suggestions that something needed to be done about this.

The Hilo statement touches on this problem to the extent of saying "Constitutional arrangements for the governance of Micronesia shall be in accord with the political status of free association as set forth in these principles."

But the agreement went farther, Rosenblatt says. The solution was an "undertaking" that the Micronesian government to be formed under the constitution would take action to assign powers to the U.S. government as needed to comply with the free association compact.

As emphasized by the chief American negotiator, the statement of principles is neutral on the question of unity in Micronesia. He says the statement will apply whether or not Palau and the Marshalls break away, whether or not the draft constitution of the Micronesian federation is approved. The Hilo statement, in fact, was signed by representatives of Palau and the Marshalls as well as the Congress of Micronesia.

The crucial day for the unity question is July 12, when the people of the Trust Territory (except for the Marianas, which has dropped out) will vote for or against the draft constitution. Four of the six remaining Trust Territory districts must approve the constitution for it to go into effect. Districts that reject it will not be obligated to join the Micronesian federation.

Under the Carter administration, the United States has acknowledged that strong sentiment for separation from Micronesia exists in Palau and the Marshalls. Washington has accordingly agreed to negotiate with representatives of the rebellious districts, to the dismay of advocates of unity.

How strong that sentiment really is will be definitively answered in the July 12 plebiscite. Whichever way the plebiscite goes, Washington is prepared to carry on. It is no longer committed to Micronesian unity, but is trying to prepare for a relationship with whatever political framework the Micronesians choose for themselves.

Thanks to a more realistic attitude and a willingness to make sensible concessions, those efforts paid off at the Hilo talks.

Kwajalein Will Vote on Missile Test Issue

HSB

April 4-20-82

By Lee Gomes
Star-Bulletin Writer

Residents of Kwajalein Atoll will vote in an Aug. 13 referendum on whether they want the U.S. government to continue using their islands as a missile testing site.

The atoll and its lagoon, 2,400 miles southwest of Honolulu, is the target for tests of nuclear weapons delivery systems such as the MX and Minuteman rockets that are launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

Despite the \$5 million they receive annually for use of their land, many of the 5,000 Kwajalein landowners have decided they don't want to participate any more in the arms race. Imada Kabua, a landowner, told a news conference yesterday.

Kabua is one of Kwajalein's three senators in the parliament of the Marshall Islands, of which Kwajalein is a member.

According to George Allen, attorney for the landowners, a vote in the referendum against continued American testing at Kwajalein could be a crippling blow to certain American weapons systems, such as the MX missile.

Allen said that's because the Pentagon has spent hundreds of millions of dollars on Kwajalein in extremely sophisticated monitoring equipment to measure the accuracy of incoming missiles. It would be difficult to find an alternative test site, he said.

THE MILITARY is able to use the land now because of agreements it has negotiated with the landowners, using the government of the Marshall Islands as an intermediary.

Those agreements have a complicated history going back to the 1940s, but the current agreement expired at the end of last year, Allen said. The landowners will be voting in August on whether they want to negotiate a new agreement, or to no longer give the American government permission to use their land and the waters nearby for testing.

"My people view the United States and the American people as our closest friends," Kabua said.

"But the people of our country, the

Republic of the Marshall Islands, call no other nation our enemy," he said, noting that offensive weapons are being tested at Kwajalein.

Kabua said that because of past American atomic testing at Bikini and Enewetak "our people know, better than most the perils of nuclear weapons."

Kabua said Kwajalein residents are "mindful of the danger of the use of weapons developed at Kwajalein for their intended purpose — deliberate launch by the United States against a hostile target. We are also aware of the ever-increasing dangers of the use of nuclear weapons by accident or in the hands of terrorists.

"TO THE EXTENT that we assist in the development of nuclear weapons delivery systems, we become involved in responsibility for their ultimate use. We are not naive. We cannot prevent a super-power from developing nuclear weapons. But we can assure that our islands will not be used for such purpose," he said.

The American nuclear presence on Kwajalein brings jobs as well as money, and ending it will not be easy, Kabua said.

"The payments we receive from the U.S. government for use of our lands are central to the economy of the Marshall Islands. We understand that if we terminate U.S. operations at Kwajalein, these payments will stop," he said.

Allen said that in the past, Kwajalein landowners have quarreled with the U.S. government over the payment they should receive for use of the atoll. He said the current effort is not a bargaining ploy but a sincere act by many of the atoll's landowners to end their participation in the nuclear arms buildup.

Palau Islands Newest Nation

KOROR, Belau (UPD) — The Palau Islands in the western Pacific, scene of bloody World War II battles, have become the world's newest independent nation.

The new year ushered in the establishment of the Republic of Belau from islands 500 miles east of the Philippines.

For American veterans of the World War II Pacific campaign, the islands hold memories of tough battles against the Japanese.

Formal independence for the new nation paves the way for the removal by mid-1981 of a trusteeship agreement under which the United States has ruled the islands for 30 years.

The United States will continue to provide funds for the islands, with \$250 million over a period ending in 1985.

Belau is the last of the Pacific island groups that had been ruled by the United States under U.N. trusteeship accords to settle its political status.

The United States will still administer the island group's defense, foreign policy and government services such as mail and weather reporting.

Friday, January 2, 1981 Honolulu Star-Bulletin A-13

Ponapean Sights Not Set on Beauty

By David Shapiro
Gannett News Service

PONAPE, Caroline Islands — Ponape is the reason West Virginia can only bill itself as "almost heaven."

The island is a 127-square-mile tropical rain forest, highlighted by misty mountains, sparkling streams and sculptured cliffs that overlook a deep ocean lagoon so clear that you can see the intricate details of its coral reef.

Ponape is carpeted by coconut palms, banana trees, breadfruit, taro, yams, spices and tropical flowers — foliage that is broken only by an occasional patch that has been cleared for a road or village. A tourist could not carry enough film to record this beauty. Every time you turn your head, there is another incredible picture that you simply have to get.

BUT DON'T BOTHER telling this to a Ponapean. He will probably just shrug.

"The people here are tired of nice scenery," one islander said. "They

The Pacific islands of Micronesia comprise one of the most volatile regions of the world with the approaching end next year of the U.S. trusteeship that has governed them since World War II. One of a series of articles.

want to see skyscrapers, ventilated apartments and paved highways."

Despite its beauty, Ponape is a troubled island. It is the capital of the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the largest of the new nations that are emerging from the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The United States, which has ruled the 2,100 islands of Micronesia since the end of World War II, is pressuring the FSM and other states in Micronesia to end the trusteeship by the end of 1981 and set out on their own.

President Carter calls it the "human right" of self-determination, but many on Ponape do not think they are ready. There is a tinge of fear in their eyes as they consider the future.

ly its only source of income. On Ponape, workers are divided about evenly between jobs in the government and private sectors. But 90 percent of all private jobs are dependent on government spending. The story is the same throughout Micronesia.

ONE AMERICAN economist hired by the FSM estimates that about 60 percent of Micronesia's people have become dependent to some degree on the money economy introduced by heavy U.S. spending. The rest still exist in the old subsistence economy based on fishing and harvesting of coconuts and fruits.

"The society is still in limbo," he said. "The problem is that we have to create 20,000 new jobs between now and 1985 just to take care of the people who want to work, much less bring more people into the system. Frankly, I don't know how the hell we're going to do that."

Failure would probably do more damage to Micronesia's collective psyche than to the material well-being of its people.

"If the U.S. cut off aid tomorrow, the people who would be affected most are the government workers, who have become accustomed to sitting at desks in air-conditioned offices and eating food bought in a store," said one Micronesian. "If they had to, the vast majority of people could slide back into the old family subsistence system."

THAT IS THE nub of the problem. Most in Micronesia can forgive the U.S. for the money wasted here. What they find hard to forgive is a feeling that the U.S. has raised hopes that may never be fulfilled.

Many blame the U.S.-imposed education system, which is based on an American system that was designed to serve an entirely different society and culture.

Most children in Micronesia are put through grade school, where they learn English and the three R's. Some go on to high school, finishing with the U.S. equivalent of a sixth-grade education. Promising students end up in the College of Micronesia or in U.S. colleges, where they learn to be teachers or high-level bureaucrats in the government.

THE MAIN STREET of Kolonia, Ponape's only town, looks like a scene out of "Gunsmoke." It is a dusty, unpaved road flanked by dilapidated wooden buildings that house stores, businesses, a shaved-ice stand and a movie theater.

The only thing missing is horses. Instead, Ponapeans gallop down the street in Japanese cars that buck like spooked ponies as they contend with huge potholes. And this is one of Ponape's better roads. Those \$8,000 cars probably will not last a year before they are consigned to the junkyard.

Ponape's "airport" consists of a coral runway and a tiny, weather-beaten thatched hut that serves as a terminal. Its harbor facilities are not much better. At the Community College of Micronesia, students attend classes in World War II quonset huts and live in dormitories with rundown rooms and toilet facilities that would incite a riot in any American prison.

THERE ARE telephones in Kolonia, but they are unreliable. The only communication between Kolonia and the rest of the island, where people still live in thatched huts, is by CB radio. Off-island calls are virtually impossible, leaving the hundreds of outer islands long boat rides away.

"It is like this throughout Micronesia," complained Andon Amaraich, head of FSM negotiations with the U.S. "How do they expect us to survive with facilities like this? We need help from the U.S. in solving these problems before we are cut off."

The U.S. has not been stingy in Micronesia, spending billions of dollars there in the past 40 years. But the money was not spent on paved roads, airports, power systems and communications links that are vital to an economy.

Instead, it financed a huge bureaucracy, troubled education ventures and a wide range of social programs that many consider wasteful and inappropriate for the islands.

THE SIGNS OF waste are all over Micronesia. Expensive audio-visual equipment sits unused in classrooms. Trucks and tractors are idle at the side of the road. Derson Ramon, communications officer for the FSM, has a sophisticated \$8,000 typesetting machine gathering dust.

When the U.S. first started pouring big money into Micronesia in the early 1960s, new government jobs proliferated to absorb these graduates and everyone else who could speak English. The government jobs were prized, since a worker with even a modest salary could support a large extended family. Traditional work like fishing and farming lost its prestige among the educated.

BUT TODAY, government hiring has leveled off. Existing jobs are filled by relatively young Micronesians who will not retire for decades, and the private sector is not expanding to fill the void.

The result is that many young Micronesians who have worked their way through the school system are being left in the cold. Disillusionment among the young has caused a severe alcoholism problem in parts of Micronesia.

"We're on the edge of a tremendous youth problem," said one FSM official. "The kids have nowhere to go. They feel like a promise has been broken. You're going to see more and more of them out on the road getting drunk."

Fred Young, an American who heads the Community College of Micronesia, conceded that there are problems with the system.

"Nobody here or in the states has a clear notion of what the needs are," he said. "Maybe our education is not appropriate for here. But I still think people should be educated. Education for its own sake is worthwhile."

MICRONESIA'S isolation and limited resources have hampered efforts to develop a private economy. As a result, local governments have set a course of selling whatever resources they have to the highest bidder.

The U.S. is buying military rights. Fishing rights are being sold to Japan and Taiwan. Officials hope eventually to sell offshore mineral rights, and are even talking about exploring for oil. These ventures will produce income for the government, but will create few jobs.

Government leaders have also given high priority to reducing imports.

in his office.

"I don't have anybody to operate it," Ramon complained. "Even if I could hire somebody, there would be no place for him to sit because we are very short of office space."

Accounting practices, both by the U.S. Interior Department and by local governments, are so primitive that there is virtually no way to determine how U.S. money is spent. Federal auditors have consistently found the books to be "inauditable."

But what is perhaps the greatest waste has nothing to do with unused videotapes and expensive machinery. It is a waste of resources.

MANY MICRONESIANS have given up harvesting the abundant fish and fruits that have traditionally sustained the islands. Why? They are entitled to free food handouts under federal programs. What they don't get free, they can buy with the U.S. dollars provided by government jobs or direct federal grants.

Micronesia will not be "cut off" by the U.S. when the trusteeship ends. The FSM and the other states will share more than \$1 billion over the next 15 years in exchange for granting the U.S. exclusive military rights in the region. But leaders here feel the \$1 billion will be barely enough to meet operating expenses, leaving little for the massive capital improvements that are needed.

Micronesia's biggest problem is that government spending is virtual-

"There's no reason why we can't grow more of our own food — especially things like chickens, eggs, pork and vegetables," said President Tosiwo Nakayama of the FSM. "We can also produce a lot of our own construction materials, which are very expensive to import."

Gov. Leo Falcom of Ponape wants small-scale enterprise to spur the growth of the private sector. He sees opportunities in aquaculture, spice farming and marketing of coconut products, possibly even fuel from coconut oil.

"WE HAVE ALWAYS tried to do things in too big a way," Falcom said. "We can't start a big fishing industry like the Japanese. Ponapeans are just not commercial fishermen. They are not going to get up at 5 in the morning and go out on a boat for 18 days. But they will fish for their own consumption."

"The same is true in agriculture. They are not going to go out in paddies and plant rice, but they do know how to grow pepper and harvest coconuts. My point is that everything doesn't have to be a big industry that costs millions of dollars. There are small things we can do to help ourselves."

The question is, will it be enough?

One U.S. official, who plans to stay in Micronesia after the trusteeship ends, pondered that point as he gazed at one of the incredible ocean views that mean so little to Micronesians.

"I wouldn't say the situation is hopeless," he said. "It's just grim."

Kwajalein group fears U-238 in dummy missiles

By Robert Hollis
Advertiser Staff Writer

Dummy nuclear warheads from Minuteman missiles fired across the Pacific Ocean into Kwajalein atoll's lagoon sometimes break up when they hit the water at speeds approaching 5,000 mph.

When they do, uranium 238, used to simulate the shape and mass of a real plutonium warhead, spills into the lagoon.

Officials at the U.S.-operated Kwajalein ballistic missile range then send out a small submarine and native Marshallese divers try to collect as much of the warhead and its uranium payload as possible.

The divers recover most but not all the uranium, officials said.

The possibility of "nuclear poisons" in the 20-by-60 mile atoll lagoon, situated about 2,500 miles southwest of Hawaii, is emerging as another issue in the dispute over the future of the missile target range.

Since June 19, several hundred of the native Marshallese landowners of the atoll have been occupying five of the 11 islands that make up the \$1 billion Kwajalein Missile Range.

They are members of the Kwajalein Atoll Corp., which opposes the proposed "Compact of Free Association" signed last month between the government of the Marshall Islands and the United States.

The landowners, who gave up their ancestral homes around the atoll in 1964 and moved to tiny Ebeye island during construction of the missile range, say that the \$9 million now offered by the United States in exchange for use of their land isn't enough.

At a Honolulu press conference this week, Ataji Balos, chairman of the landowners group, maintained that a more important issue than money is the "nuclear poison" in the Kwajalein environment.

Ed Vaughn, spokesman for the Army's Ballistic Missiles Defense Systems Command, told The Advertiser Monday that the so-called depleted uranium poses no hazard to local residents or American technicians on Kwajalein.

Since 1976, Vaughn said, three studies have been done on the lagoon water, sediment and marine life. "All the analyses have supported the conclusion that . . . the total uranium (dropped into Kwajalein lagoon) does not pose a health or safety hazard to local residents," he said.

Asked if U-238 dummy warheads fired at open ocean targets are recovered by divers, Vaughn said no.

Despite Army assurances, George Allen, a Honolulu attorney representing the Kwajalein owners, told the Advertiser Sunday that U-238, while not a serious radiation hazard, is highly toxic to humans who come in contact with or ingest it. The Army, Allen maintained, has not done studies on the Marshallese themselves to discover if any of their health problems are related to U-238.

In another development, an official of the Marshallese government on Kwajalein said that the nation's president, Amata Kabua, had been able to convince 13 landowners to sign documents supporting the proposed U.S. compact.

Kabua — who ironically is a member of the clan that owns about two-thirds of Kwajalein's land — has been negotiating with his fellow chiefs since June 22.

Micronesia Accord Held Basis for Unique Status

By Jake Henshaw
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — The statement of principles recently agreed upon by the United States and Micronesia provides the basis for the Trust Territory of the Pacific to have "an unprecedented status in U.S. history," according to the president's personal representative in the negotiations.

Peter Rosenblatt said the eight-point statement defines the new category of "free association" by which Micronesian residents would exercise full internal self-government and extensive foreign affairs responsibility.

The United States would have responsibility for security and defense matters for 15 years and "thereafter as mutually agreed."

"It (the statement) protects significant American interests in the area while granting to the Micronesians the scope (of relationship) they had been asking for since negotiations began," the president's representative said.

AGREEMENT ON THE STATEMENT of principles is a major breakthrough in negotiations that began in 1969 to end the trust status of the territory covering three million square miles of the central Pacific Ocean.

But the statement is not the final step in terminating the trust arrangement that began for the United States in 1947 under an arrangement with the United Nations.

This latest development in the highly complex negotiations involves 105,000 of the 121,000 residents of Micronesia, but the political fate of all is tied together.

for Micronesia in other areas of foreign affairs when the islanders and United States mutually agree.

THE REMAINING PARTS OF THE statement of principles detail the procedure to establish the free association, which Rosenblatt broadened and outlined as follows:

—A July 12 referendum on a draft constitution that Rosenblatt said was written several years ago.

—Preparation and approval by the constitutionally created governments of an actual agreement on free association based on the statement of principles. (Rosenblatt said he actually expects work on the agreement to proceed between now and the July vote.)

—A plebiscite, observed by the United Nations, on the agreement of free association.

—Approval of the agreement by both houses of Congress. ("It's not a treaty. We're not dealing with a foreign sovereignty," Rosenblatt said in response to a question about why both the Senate and House must to approve the agreement.)

—Final approval by the United Nations and termination of trust status.

IN KEEPING WITH THE complexity of the negotiations, Rosenblatt said defeat of the constitution on July 12 could mean one of several things depending on how it fails.

That is, if four or more of the six administrative districts approve the constitution, then the United States and those four proceed to write an agreement. The United States will then work out separate agreements with the the residents of the other districts.

Earlier negotiations successfully established the Northern Marianas Islands, which have about 16,000 residents, as a U.S. commonwealth. But residents of this group of islands will not receive the rights of full American citizenship that goes with this designation until the status of all the islands is determined.

FOR THE REMAINING ISLANDS, which are divided into six administrative districts, there are still several steps to go before their status is established, including the writing of the actual agreement of free association, two elections in the islands, and action by Congress and the United Nations.

In reviewing the statement of principles, Rosenblatt said its "particular virtue" is the right of the Micronesians to "change the relationship any time they wish." This is necessary, he said, "if free association is to have any meaning."

If the United States terminates the free association, then it must continue to provide economic aid at the initially agreed upon level, according to the statement. If the United States and Micronesia mutually agree to terminate the association, then they come to terms on continued economic aid at that time. But if the agreement is "otherwise" terminated, the United States is not obligated to continue aid.

Whatever the Micronesians do, Rosenblatt said the U.S. security interests are protected for 15 years from the date the agreement goes into effect, which the United States hopes will be no later than 1981.

DURING THAT PERIOD, THE president's representative said that the United States expects to "further cement our relationship" and work out an arrangement to continue a defense role for the United States after the 15 years.

In addition to allowing the Micronesians self-government on internal matters, the statement includes a "rather new concept" on foreign affairs, according to Rosenblatt.

Micronesia will have authority and responsibility for their foreign affairs including marine resources, but they must consult with the United States in exercising this authority.

In effect, Rosenblatt, said the United States will have a veto but only on security and defense issues. The United States also will be able to act

If only three or fewer of the districts approve the constitution, which Rosenblatt said is "almost unimaginable," then the Micronesians would have to write a new constitution.

But Rosenblatt stressed that the statement of principles still would be the basis for the renewed effort.

Actually, the president's representative said that there is a real possibility that at least two of the administrative districts, the Marshall and Palau islands, will defeat the proposed constitution.

HE SAID THESE TWO ISLANDS are "dominated by political elements" that favor separate agreements of free association with the United States. In fact, he said work already is under way in the Marshalls on a different constitution.

Since it came to Washington, Rosenblatt said the Carter administration has recognized these differences by negotiating with three separate commissions representing the Marshalls, Palau and the other four districts.

As the negotiations move into the preparation of the actual agreement of free association, Rosenblatt said a variety of issues will have to be resolved including economic aid and clarification of what constitutes security and defense matters over which the United States will have full control.

On the question of economic aid, the president's representative would not speculate about what might be negotiated, but he said that the United States currently provides the six districts with \$130 million per year.

The final amount negotiated, he said, might be affected by fish, which he called an "unexploited resource." He said there is "some reason to believe" fish may make a significant contribution to the islands' economy.

Micronesia Dispute Flares Anew

By David Shapiro
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — A new dispute has broken out between the United States and Micronesian states over the role of the United Nations in ending the U.S. trusteeship in Micronesia, now scheduled for next year.

The State Department told Micronesian representatives last week that the United States is sticking to its position that an end to the trusteeship must be approved by the U.N. Security Council since it was the U.N. that made Micronesia a U.S. trust territory after World War II.

The U.S. position has angered Micronesians, who believe the Soviet Union would almost certainly veto any attempt to end the U.S. trusteeship if the issue were put to the Security Council.

The Micronesians are particularly upset by the State Department's plan to announce to the U.N. Trusteeship Council next month that it intends to seek a Security Council vote on the trusteeship.

"We are still trying to convince the United States that a Security Council vote is not necessary," one Micronesian spokesman said. "If the United States puts its intentions on the record

now, it will make it difficult for them to change their minds later. We don't see what the rush is. They have months before they have to make a final decision. This has really rubbed us the wrong way."

REPRESENTATIVES of the Northern Mariana Islands, Federated States of Micronesia and Marshall Islands will go to the U.N. this week to seek support for their position among U.S. allies.

The United States claims its decision to take the issue before the Security Council stems in part from a belief that allies would not support a move to bypass the U.N.'s top governing body.

"If we can convince the allies to support our position (to bypass the Security Council), then the U.S. would have to re-evaluate its position on this issue," a Micronesian spokesman said.

The United States is negotiating with four separate Micronesian states for an end to the trusteeship. The Northern Marianas have already agreed to become a U.S. commonwealth. The Federated States, Marshall Islands and Palau are seeking a status called "free association," which would grant them full control of their internal affairs while the United States would retain exclusive military rights in the region.

In a "working paper" presented to the State Department last week, Richard Copaken, an attorney for the Marshall Islands, argued that any move to put the final decision on Micronesia before the Security Council would "give further vent to the growing suspicions that the United States would be quite content to see its termination resolution vetoed in the Security Council in order that its controlling interests (in Micronesia) might be continued.

"THE UNITED States has no obligation whatsoever to place the future status of the Marshallese people in the hands of what is an obviously self-motivated, non-representative collectivity of super powers, each of which is acting for its own political purposes and without any regard for the interests of the people in question."

He said the United States can bypass the Security Council and avoid a showdown with the Soviet Union by either seeking approval of the U.N. Trusteeship Council, where the Soviet Union has no veto, or simply ending the trusteeship with no U.N. action once the Micronesians have approved the agreements with the United States in plebiscites that will be observed by U.N. officials.

The State Department claimed in a position

paper given to the Micronesians last week that a Security Council vote is legally required after the negotiated agreements with Micronesian states are approved by all governments concerned and ratified in local plebiscites.

"THE UNITED States intends to proceed in the conviction that it can obtain the necessary votes for ... termination of the trusteeship in 1981 and that the Soviet Union will find it disadvantageous to cast a veto," the State Department paper said.

"In the event that it does not prove feasible to obtain such approval, we will ... be giving careful consideration to the question of what we might do to implement the negotiated arrangements in any event."

Micronesian representatives were not convinced, claiming that the Soviets are virtually certain to veto the Micronesian agreements because of its growing hostilities with the United States and its objections to the military rights the United States would gain under the agreements.

"This is going to leave us in limbo," one spokesman said. "The United States can say, 'To hell with the Russians.' That's fine for them. But what about us? We're the ones who are going to be left in a bind."

Kwajalein's Chief Says Isle's No Country Club

By Bruce Dunford

KWAJALEIN, Marshall Islands (AP)—This mid-Pacific island seems the ideal American community—free of crime and pollution, unbelievably low prices, no unemployment, extensive recreational facilities, and, for some, no taxes.

But the island is controlled by the Army, and only those who work here, and members of their families, are allowed. It also lies 2,100 miles from a big city—Honolulu to the East, Tokyo to the Northwest.

The crescent-shaped island—three miles long and a quarter-mile wide—is home for 3,300 Americans, including 1,500 contract workers at the Kwajalein Missile Range and their dependents.

KWAJALEIN houses an estimated \$1 billion in equipment related to tracking intercontinental ballistic missile test shots.

The ICBMs are fired at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., 4,200 miles away, and seven minutes later splash down in the 50-mile-long, 15-mile-wide Kwajalein Lagoon, the

world's largest.

"Our job is to track the missile, monitor its re-entry and recover the warhead, if we can find it," said Col. Ernest Van Netta, the commander of this once super-secret facility.

To make this isolated outpost attractive to scientists and technicians needed to operate the tracking equipment, the "rock" has been made as much like "back home" as possible.

THERE'S TELEVISION, radio, a daily newspaper, movies and social and sports clubs. They even have Alcoholics Anonymous and weight-watchers groups.

And the recreational facilities are free to all residents.

Van Netta is sensitive to criticism U.S. taxpayers are funding a country club in the Pacific.

"It's a bum rap; there was no government money involved," Van Netta said of the nine-hole gold course, two swimming pools and well-equipped special services sports locker. "It was all paid for out of the profits from the retail stores."

"You have to offer something to get people to come here to work, although money is the primary inducement," Van Netta said. Pay varies according to job, but is considerably higher than on the mainland, he said.

Although Kwajalein is commanded by Van Netta, the military community includes only 18 officers and two enlisted men. The civilians are employed by various military contractors.

RESIDENTS HAVE complete shopping facilities, including a department store and a supermarket. Instead of sprawling parking lots, local stores are fronted by lines of bicycle racks. For those who don't want to walk or ride a bike, there is a no-fare, radio-dispatched van that serves as both as a taxi and bus system.

Food prices are about 20 percent to 30 percent lower than in Honolulu, and liquor is inexpensive because there are no federal, state or local taxes.

Residents here pay taxes like all other Americans — until they reach the coveted 510-day goal. If a worker is on the island 510 days in an 18-month period, he is no longer required to pay the federal tax on his income. And there are no local taxes.

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'Nuts,' Retort Islanders to Ban on Betels

By Bob Barr
Associated Press Writer

Some South Seas islanders are saying "Nuts" to a U.S. Food and Drug Administration ban on betel nuts.

Chewing the betel as a stimulant is an unmistakable part of life in Palau and Yap — two small island groups in the Carolines, a U.S.-administered trust territory of the United Nations.

And the islanders are not about to change their ways just because the FDA says the betel may produce oral cancer.

"About the only danger involved when you chew betel nut," said Valentine Sengebau, a journalist, "is that you're liable to get your white shirt stained."

Devotees also can be distinguished by their stained teeth and cherry red lips. Islanders sprinkle the nut with lime powder, then wrap the concoction in a pepper leaf before chewing. All the ingredients are usually carried in a bulky basket woven of palm leaves.

EARLY THIS year, the FDA banned selling the nuts, importing them to the U. S., and carrying them across state lines. Because of the islands' trusteeship status, the ban did not apply to chewing the nut in the territory itself. But islanders no longer can bring their betel nuts along on visits to Hawaii, more than 1,500 miles away, and that's enough to outrage many of them.

"Cigarette manufacturers continue to ship their deadly commodities over state lines, but when some sun-crazed officials say that betel nut may be dangerous, the entire department goes on the warpath on an issue they know nothing about and a practice they have never tried," said Thomas O. Remengesau, Palau district administrator.

Betel nuts, which grow in bunches on betel palm trees and are as large as prunes, are not easily concealed.

The betel had been banned before, but the FDA decided to reconsider, urged by Guam's delegate to Congress, Anotonio B. Won Pat. The nut is also chewed in Guam, and Won Pat, who insists that the nut's danger is unproven, also is fighting the new ban.

Protest Continues at Kwajelein Base

Gannett News Service

SAIPAN, Marshall Islands — Angry Marshallese landowners still occupied parts of the important U.S. Army Kwajelein Missile Base yesterday, but the base commander said they were in no danger unless they strayed into "wrong areas."

The protesters, including women and children, are demanding more land rental money from the United States.

John Reeves, commanding officer at the base, said he met Tuesday with the protesters' leader, Micronesian Congressman Ataji Balos. He would not discuss what happened.

REEVES SAID Balos, who organized the first "sail in" protest against the base in 1970, left Kwajelein Tuesday for Saipan to meet with Trust Territory High Commissioner Adrian Winkel. But Balos had not arrived here yesterday.

Winkel, the highest-ranking American civilian official in Micronesia, is responsible for land lease agreements which gave the Army the base and rights to use the islands for missile development.

The protesters traveled Saturday by boat and military aircraft to the three islands. Earlier reports said about 100 persons went to Roi-Namur, but Reeves said yesterday that about 80 people were on the island. He could not say how many were on Omelek and Eniwetak, both of which are in the path of incoming missiles.

Reeves said no missile tests are planned for this week or next.

"If they stay in the areas they are located now, for the activities we have planned now, they should be all right," Reeves said. "But if they got into the wrong areas, there is the possibility of things injuring their health." He would not elaborate.

Ford Asked to Halt CIA 'Spying' on Micronesians

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Micronesia's chief spokesman in Washington has asked President Ford to order an immediate halt to the Central Intelligence Agency's "spying on the people of Micronesia."

And U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye said today that he has assigned one-third of the 50-member staff of his special Senate Intelligence Committee to investigate charges that the CIA has bugged the Micronesian delegation during negotiations on the future status of the United States and its Pacific Trust Territories.

Micronesian liaison officer Leo A. Falcam yesterday sent Ford a cable asking him to act "before further and perhaps irrevocable damage is done to the good relationship currently existing between the Micronesian and the American people," the Associated Press reported today.

A JUSTICE Department spokesman has acknowledged that the department is studying the legality of CIA surveillance activities in Micronesia over the last four years. The Justice Department reportedly is concerned that the CIA was eavesdropping on people who may become U.S. citizens.

Inouye said today that he "should be able to make some sort of a report on our findings about a week from now." He added that some portions of the staff report may be kept secret, however.

Reporter Bob Woodward of the Washington Post on Sunday reported that electronic surveillance of the Micronesian representatives to the status negotiations was "a relatively small CIA operation involving one or two phone taps and room bugs in Micronesia." He reported the most recent buggings took place last May and June.

The status negotiations are currently recessed.

Micronesia is a group of 2,200 Pacific islands governed by the United States under a United Nations trusteeship.

Sorensen Should End Micronesian Bugging

The selection of Theodore Sorensen to head the Central Intelligence Agency in the Carter administration offers hope that at least one unfortunate abuse of the CIA's powers will be halted forthwith.

We refer to the electronic surveillance reportedly conducted by the CIA in the Micronesian future status negotiations.

Micronesia is a U.S.-administered United Nations trusteeship. Bugging and wiretapping the Micronesians would be an abuse of that trust. It would also seem to be unnecessary. Finally, disclosure of these operations has probably done great harm to the negotiations, which faced serious difficulties anyway.

In response to a protest from the Congress of Micronesia, Philip Manhard, deputy U.S. representative to the status talks, has written in reply that "We attach great importance to the continuation of friendship and trust between the United States and Micronesia, not only throughout the duration of the trusteeship but also thereafter...

"We have never conducted our negotiations with Micronesia in an adversary manner ... It is the policy of my government to pursue negotiations on the future status of Micronesia on the basis of complete respect for Micronesian negotiators themselves and their duly authorized responsibility to represent the best interests of all the people of Micronesia..."

That is all very well, but the fact remains that bugging and wiretapping are not gestures of friendship and trust.

The Micronesians are suspicious of our intentions, and not without justification. The enormous power of the United States compared with the small and weak status of Micronesia would present problems for the negotiators under the most favorable circumstances. The mouse has reason to be fearful of the elephant, even a friendly elephant. Bugging the Micronesians smacks of absurd elephantine clumsiness.

Sen. Daniel Inouye's Intelligence Committee will soon hold hearings on the Micronesian bugging reports. If the reports are verified in those hearings, emphatic assurances that such practices have been permanently ended will be needed if there is to be hope of restoring Micronesian confidence in the negotiations.

Sorensen has expressed concern over the need to exert firmer control over CIA activities. Micronesia would be a good place for him to start.

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Robert Trumbull is a former New York Times correspondent and author of "Tin Roofs and Palm Trees: A Report on the New South Seas."

By Robert Trumbull
N.Y. Times News Service

Micronesia consists of three great archipelagoes — the Marshalls, the Carolines and the Marianas.

Lying in a broad belt 2,500 miles long and several hundred miles wide just north of the equator, the 2,000 islands and atolls are spread over a Pacific Ocean area of about 3 million square miles, approximately the size of the U.S. Mainland. But the actual land mass is about half the size of Rhode Island.

The name "Micronesia" comes from the Greek for "tiny islands."

The United States administers Micronesia under a postwar arrangement with the United Nations. The ruins of Spanish walls, German churches and Japanese Buddhist and Shinto shrines recall previous occupations by Spain, Germany and Japan.

U.S. forces ousted the Japanese from some of the islands in World War II and took over the rest at the end of the war.

In negotiations with elected Micronesian leaders over the last several years, the islands have been divided politically into four entities, each more or less self-governing.

Saipan, Tinian and a dozen other islands north of Guam became a Commonwealth of the United States, similar to Puerto Rico.

The Marshall Islands, the Palau group in the western Carolines chain and a new unit called the Federated States of Micronesia, consisting of Ponape, Kosrae, Truk, Yap and satellite islands, set up autonomous governments, with the United States keeping control of military and security affairs.

The political changes take formal effect only when the U.N. trusteeship terminates, an event programmed for next year by the Carter administration.

Today's traveler in Micronesia already has the feeling of passing through four countries, since each group has its own language and culture, along with separate customs and entry procedures.

• **Getting there:**

Air Micronesia, an affiliate of Continental Airlines, has a monopoly on direct service to Micronesia from the United States, operating Boeing 727 jets Mondays and Thursdays from Honolulu direct to Majuro, in the Marshall Islands, and on to Kwajalein, Ponape, Truk, Guam, Tinian and Saipan. At Guam, a connecting "Air Mike" flight goes south to Yap and Palau.

Or one can fly non-stop from Honolulu to Guam by Pan American, and come back by Air Mike in island-hopping stages.

American citizens planning to be in Micronesian territory no longer than 30 days need only produce a passport or some other proof of U.S. citizenship.

Non-citizens and those wishing to stay more than 30 days can obtain an entry permit by writing to: Trust Territory chief of immigration, Saipan C.M. 96950.

• **Dress:**

With temperatures ranging from a minimum of 75 degrees Fahrenheit at night to the high 80s in the daytime, and with humidity high, dress is light and casual at all times. Coats and ties are seldom seen.

Washable slacks or shorts with Hawaiian-style shirts and sandals are standard.

Since it may rain a lot, a raincoat or folding umbrella can be useful.

• **Things to bring:**

Suntan lotion, film, cosmetics, toiletries and pharmaceuticals should be taken along.

Diving gear can be rented in Palau, Truk, Ponape, Saipan and Guam.

If you forget anything when leaving home, you probably can get what you want during the unavoidable passage through Guam, the Micronesian travel hub and commercial entrepot.

Currency used is the U.S. dollar. American banks have branches on the main islands. Major credit cards are accepted by the principal hotels and some shops.

Costs are moderate to cheap by stateside standards. Tipping is not customary except on Guam.

• **Amenities:**

Modern technology has yet to penetrate deeply on many of the more remote islands. Even in the government centers, where Americans have been for 35 years, facilities are still on the primitive side.

Electric power service tends to be undependable because of old equipment, and some island administrations occasionally have to restrict the use of water to certain hours.

• **Getting around:**

Taxis are available on all the main islands and are very cheap, with fixed fares from point to point, but it is wise to inquire at the hotel what the fare for a given distance should be and to come to an agreement with the driver before setting out.

Rental cars are available at \$15 a day.

• **Dining:**

Hotel dining rooms are probably the best restaurants on any of the islands. Local delicacies to sample are coconut crabs, mangrove crabs on Ponape, baked or boiled breadfruit, and island fruits of any kind. The fresh tuna sashimi, a heritage of the Japanese occupation, is especially good.

As for after-dark entertainment, a few bars and discos are good places for meeting Micronesians — and that is about it for night life.

• The Marshalls:

The first stop in flying westward — not counting a pause for refueling at tiny, isolated Johnston Island — is Majuro, capital of the New Republic of the Marshall Islands.

It is worth staying in Majuro for the three days between planes just to experience life on a typical atoll — a ring of narrow, flat coral islands around a lagoon.

The U.S. Navy Construction Battalion, the famed Seabees who landed in 1944, gave Majuro a 30-mile highway, the longest in Micronesia.

Near the eastern end is the main settlement, with a few modern buildings, stores, movie theater, bars, banks and piers and the only stretch of sidewalk on any of the Micronesian atolls.

Rusting, dilapidated wartime structures still stand where the administration was a generation ago.

Also worthwhile is the half-hour drive to Laura for a swim in the warm surf along a lovely white beach by a grove of palms. Fishing trips can be arranged through a local tour agency.

Also outstanding is the daylong boat trip to the nearby Arno atoll, where the neat little thatched villages look as if they were lifted out of the 18th century.

Air Marshalls, a local plane service, offers flights from Majuro to other atolls; there are 34 in the entire group.

The handicraft shop near the Protestant church in Majuro is the best

place to buy Marshallese woven ware, which is said to be the finest in the Pacific.

One item that is particularly popular with visitors is the Kili bag, a special type of square handbag fashioned of tightly woven split pandanus by the residents of Kili Island who were moved there from Bikini when that atoll was chosen for nuclear experiments.

A Kili bag priced at \$25 will bring two to three times that figure in the few Honolulu shops that stock them.

• Ponape:

Rainfall and lush vegetation go together, and Ponape has plenty of both. The capital of the new Federated States of Micronesia is being constructed in simple tropical architecture near Kolonia, the main town.

With nondescript frame buildings and bars lining the rutted main street of reddish mud, Kolonia looks like a set for a cheaply made western movie.

Away from the town, Ponape is sheer beauty, with mountains blanketed by rain forests, and marine vistas embellished with satellite islands.

Besides poking around Kolonia, one can take boat trips to the outer islands and arrange for an excursion to the Nanpil Waterfall, which lies along a jungle trail by a leaping river.

An attraction that should not be missed is the centuries-old deserted stone city of Nan Madol, often called

the Venice of the Pacific because it is built on scores of artificial islands along man-made channels lined with mangroves.

The boat trip from Kolonia takes 40 minutes and can be arranged through hotels for only a few dollars a person.

Side trips to other islands seldom visited by tourists are available from Ponape by the Ponape Air Service, a charter line with headquarters in the Cliff Rainbow Hotel, P.O. Box 96, Kolonia, Ponape 96941.

Trips also are available on the six-cabin motor vessel Micro Glory, run by Ponape Transfer and Storage, P.O. Box 340, Kolonia, Ponape 96941.

Among other nearby destinations, the ship goes to Kosrae, formerly called Kusale, a gem of an island. The round-trip fare is \$42.70 with cabin accommodation. Schedules are irregular, so passengers should write well ahead.

Pacific Mission Aviation, a service run by a German cleric who was once a Luftwaffe pilot, schedules flights from Ponape to Kosrae on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at \$130 a round trip. For reservations, write P.O. Box 88, Kolonia, Yap 96943.

Cottage accommodations with a jungle setting and a sea view are available at the Hotel Pohnpei, P.O. Box 430, Kolonia, Ponape 96941. The rates are \$12 single and \$18 double.

Another hotel, the Village, lies about half a mile by car from the

airport and accommodates guests in individual thatched huts of Ponapean design. Its address is P.O. Box 339, Kolonia, Ponape 96941.

The dining room and bar are in a building overlooking an island-fringed lagoon. Rates are \$30 single, \$35 double and \$5 each for extra persons.

• **Truk:**

Formerly a Japanese naval and air base, Truk is made up of a group of volcanic "high" islands surrounded by a ring of coral islands enclosing a gigantic lagoon with blue and green waters teeming with flying fish.

From the island of Moen, where the hotels and government offices are, visitors can make excursions to the smaller islands where life has proceeded with little change for centuries.

Scuba divers come to Truk from all over the world to explore the barnacle-encrusted hulks of more than 60 Japanese warships sunk in the lagoon by American carrier aircraft in 1944.

The best of half a dozen hotels is the Truk Continental, owned by Continental Airlines. Its rates are \$38 single and \$50 double.

The hotel is on a beach, 20 minutes from the airport. The ride costs \$2 by hotel transport.

Alcoholic beverages are proscribed by local law because of the devastating effect of overindulgence on the Trukese temperament, but

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Prepared by the staff of The Honolulu Advertiser

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islands of Micronesia



travelers have been known to bring in bottles at their own risk.

• **Guam:**

If stopping over, there is a choice of first-class hotels along the island's most popular beach on Tumon Bay.

Rates at the best start from \$23-\$25 single to \$29-\$40 double with kitchen at the Fujita Guam Tumon Beach Hotel, P.O. Box FM, Agana, Guam 96910. The highest rates are \$37-\$47 single and \$45-\$55 double at the Hilton International Guam, G.P.O. Agana, Guam 96910.

A drive around the island could include stops at the black sand beach at Talofofo, excellent for body-surfing, and to the village of Umatac, where Magellan landed in 1521.

Several agencies offer full-day bus tours of Guam for \$24 or a half-day tour of Agana, the capital, and environs for \$8.

Agana, a duty-free port, is packed with shops offering a wide range of imported perfumes and other goods, especially Japanese photographic, electronic and optical wares at bargain prices.

American citizens returning home through Guam can take advantage of the special customs exemption allowing duty-free import of \$300 in merchandise from Guam per person.

• **Northern Marianas:**

Saipan and the companion island of Tinian were the scene of fierce World War II battles.

The main reason for visiting Tinian, which can be done by air taxi from Saipan for \$10 each way, is to view the markers on the abandoned runway showing where the planes took off to drop the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.

Physical reminders of the war abound on Saipan, a pretty island with lovely white beaches and comparatively good roads built by the U.S. Navy.

The village of Susupe, just down the main road from the hotel area, is the capital of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, destined to become a full member of the American community.

The new status, long sought by elected political leaders of the 15,000 Northern Marianas people, was overwhelmingly endorsed in a plebiscite.

A 15-minute drive from the hotels, a cluster of battered and rusting tanks and artillery pieces stand outside a cave where the defeated Japanese maintained their last command post.

Two cliffs where hundreds of Japanese soldiers and civilians leaped to their death to avoid capture by the advancing Americans are visited often by relatives who make the trip from Japan to leave religious offerings at the site. Several tour companies offer bus trips around the island.

Five major hotels along the beach have facilities for tours and water sports. The Saipan Continental and Saipan Inter-Continental are side by side. Rates at the former range upward from \$67 double and \$39 single; at the Inter-Continental, the rates are \$45 double and \$40 single.

The small Royal Taga, also on the beach, is simpler and much cheaper. Single rooms are \$18-\$20 and doubles \$21-\$23. The address is P.O. Box 66, Saipan, Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas 96950.

• **Yap:**

More than any of the Micronesians, the sturdy men and women of Yap cling to their inherited way of life.

Yap is actually a cluster of four small islands so close together that they seem like one. Two are connected by a causeway.

Even in the government and commercial center of Colonia — not to be confused with Colonia on Ponape — many Yapese men wear the thu, which is like a G-string.

Women commonly wear dresses when in town but in the thatched villages the universal garb is a long, thick skirt of dried grass.

Yap is famous for its stone money — huge slabs of hewn rock with a hole in the center for carrying on a pole. The stone money, called rai, still has value in ceremonial exchanges.

There are only two hotels, both decidedly on the plain side. The Rai View, near the center of town, has 10 rooms at \$14 single, \$20 double, including tax.

The Esa Hotel, on the other side of an inlet crossed by a bridge, charges \$15 and \$22, plus 7 percent tax. Both arrange for tours and boat trips.

• **Palau:**

Nowhere in the tropics are marine views more magnificent than among the islands of the Palau chain in the Western Carolines, either above or below the water.

The city that the Japanese built at Koror as a capital, commercial center and adjunct to the major naval base withered away after American forces captured the southern islands, but the rebuilt town is again the administrative center and will be the capital of the new republic of Belau when the U.N. trusteeship ends.

Visits to the Rock Islands, where picnickers or campers experience the sense of having a tropical island all to themselves, can be arranged through hotels or the Palau Travel Agency, P.O. Box 336, Koror, Palau 96940. This agency operates a fleet of motorboats seating six persons each, \$21 to \$16 a head for a cruise of six to eight hours.

For a hotel with a marine view, there is the air-conditioned Palau Continental. It stands high on a hill 2 miles from town overlooking the sea. The rates are \$38-\$44 single and \$44-\$50 double. The hotel charges \$7 for transport from the airport, a half-hour ride.