

**Marianas History Conference III
Sept 1-2, 2017**

Historic Conference Presenters and Bios by Category

KEYNOTES

Julian Aguon

Wronging the Rights: A Meditation on Legal Mischief in the Marianas

There is legal mischief afoot in the Marianas. In both Guam and the NMI, lawsuits purportedly filed to vindicate the civil rights of non-native claimants are effectively obliterating fundamental rights of the long-colonized peoples of these islands. These cases are wolves in sheep's clothing. Though styled as reverse discrimination cases, these lawsuits have little to do with preventing race discrimination or safeguarding civil rights. Instead, they seek to deny multi-racial, multi-ethnic groups of people, namely, the pre-1950 residents of Guam and the NMI and their descendants, from effectively exercising their right to express their desires regarding their future political relationship with the United States and their right to control their ancestral lands and resources, respectively. Attempting to disguise such an injustice beneath the cloak of civil rights is as shameful as it is transparent. This talk will address particularly troubling aspects of the cases of *Davis v. Commonwealth Election Commission* and *Davis v. Guam*, focusing on the layered meanings and ramifications of invoking the civil rights legal framework to confound longstanding political struggle in these islands to throw off the colonial yoke.

Julian Aguon is the founder and visionary behind Blue Ocean Law, a boutique international law firm that services clients throughout Oceania. A native son of Guam, Aguon is a UN-recognized expert on the international law of self-determination who is devoted to breaking new ground in the areas of human and indigenous rights law. Licensed to practice law in the Marshall Islands, Palau, and Guam, Aguon has served as an attorney and advisor to the Governments of Guam and the Marshall Islands, the Association of Pacific Island Legislatures, the Pacific Island Health Officers Association, the NMD Corporation of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the Federated States of Micronesia-based Micronesian Shipping Commission, the Fiji-based Pacific Network on Globalization, and other civil society organizations in Oceania and Europe. A lecturer of Pacific Islands Legal Systems and International Law at the William S. Richardson School of Law (University of Hawai'i) and the University of Guam, Aguon has published numerous books and law articles reframing the self-determination struggles of indigenous and non-self-governing peoples as international human rights issues whose remedies lie beyond the borders of enclosing and administering states. He has lectured extensively at academic and civic institutions around the world, and, in 2011, was named a "human rights hero" by the Petra Foundation for his work toward advancing the rights of indigenous peoples in the Pacific region.

Carlos Madrid

A Figure of National Dimension: Don Luis de Torres

A close look at the figure of Chamorro-Spanish Luis de Torres, second in command in the government of the Mariana Islands, can serve not only as an overview on how Chamorros of 200 years ago saw themselves, but also about what were Don Luis' priorities as colonial leader: to reconnect the peoples of the Caroline Islands with the Marianas, to establish trade at a regional level, and to deepen the knowledge of Ancient Chamorro culture without losing the perspective of present-day needs. The dimension of the

relevance of figures such as Luis de Torres is presented in a comparative overview with other territories with similar colonial experiences.

Carlos Madrid Álvarez-Piñer (1976), Director of Instituto Cervantes de Manila, holds a PhD *Cum Laude* in Contemporary History from Universidad Complutense de Madrid. He has conducted research projects about the Philippines and the Pacific since 1996 and has given lectures at the University of the Philippines, Keio University of Japan, University of Guam, and in the Diplomatic School of Madrid. He has authored the books *Flames Over Baler* (UPI Press, 2012), *Seráfico* (NCCA, 2012), *Beyond Distances* (Northern Mariana Islands, 2006), and *Belau na Sebangiol* (Instituto Cervantes de Manila, 2005). He was co-founder and editor-in-chief of *Filipiniana.net*, a division of Vibal Publishing House (2005-2006) and was Academic Coordinator of the Spanish Program for Cultural Cooperation at Instituto Cervantes (2006-2007). He worked in the International Cultural Cooperation at the Ministry of Culture of Spain for two years (2009-2010). In the Northern Mariana Islands, he has collaborated with the Museum of Culture, and on Guam with the Historic Preservation Office (2000-2002).

Laura M. Torres Souder
CHamorro Revision

Who has the right and responsibility to challenge conventional/colonial historiography? Indigenous historians do! For too long, the only written accounts of Marianas history were offered by those who toed the line of “great men, great deeds.” This so-called official documentation of indigenous lived experience marginalized indigenous people to the point that history became the story of what other people did in their own homeland. It is time indigenous people bring the invisible out of hiding by becoming their own storytellers. This presentation aims to share lessons from Souder’s own journey as a Chamorro historian. It draws on current manifestations of how indigenous people of the Marianas have begun to reconstruct social reality in writing and creative works. Ultimately, the goal of Indigenous Revisionism is to redirect indigenous historical narrative and place indigenous ancestors as the primary actors in a collective historical experience.

Dr. Laura M. Torres Souder is President and CEO of Souder, Betances and Associates, Inc. in Chicago. Through her visionary leadership, she leads a competent team of professionals to provide cutting edge training services in the areas of leadership development, educational transformation, bridging the student achievement gap, organizational change management, diversity and inclusion for mission and bottom-line success. Dr. Souder earned her BA at Emanuel College in Boston and her MA and PhD in American Studies from the University of Hawaii as a Joint Doctoral Intern at the East West Center. She served as Curator of the Guam Museum and also taught at the University of Guam for over a decade. She is the author of *Daughters of the Island: Contemporary Chamorro Organizers of Guam*, was co-editor of *Chamorro Self-Determination*, as well as numerous research papers and technical reports. Finally, she is spiritually grounded, is gifted with a sense of humor and a greater sense of purpose.

ANCIENT CHAMORRO HISTORY

Judy Flores
Marianas Sinahi

The crescent-shaped, carved and polished *Tridacna* shell object suggests greatness and power by its dense weight, sensuous shape, and cultural connotations associated with the moon. Contemporary Chamorro artists take pride in the skills necessary to carve this dense but brittle material and command high prices

for their work. The object is worn, primarily by men, of all ages and levels of island society – from daily wear by artists and activists to stunning, inlaid pieces which often replace the necktie in island formal wear. This paper outlines the history of this object in contemporary times, from its revival from obscurity in the 1970s to its role in the development of Chamorro nationhood and identity. Yet, this object is rarely noted in any historical document known to this author, and archaeologists have not reported finding it associated with burials. What was its function in ancient Chamorro society?

Judy Flores, PhD, has lived in Inalahan since 1957 when her parents moved the family to Guam to take teaching jobs. She attended Guam public schools and the University of Guam, earning BA and MA degree, before completing her PhD in Arts of Oceania from the University of East Anglia in Norwich, UK. She speaks fluent Chamorro and is married to Juan Naputi Flores (familian Apu) of Inalahan. She taught in Guam public schools for ten years, then served as Folk Arts Coordinator for the Guam arts council for another ten years, helping to establish Gef Pa'go Chamorro Cultural Village in Inalahan over a 20-year period. She retired from the University of Guam in 2005 and currently is helping revitalize the Inalahan historic district through her G. Flores History Center and Hotnu Bakery, located in a 100-year-old former retail store. She has been a professional Batik artist since 1972, depicting the landscape and culture of Guam.

Kelly Marsh and Jolie Liston
Recognizing Latte as Foundations of Our Future

Latte are unique to the Chamorro people. I Manaotao Mo'na (Chamorro ancestors) quarried, crafted, and lived upon latte for over 700 years. Remarkably, latte have stood the test of time, continuing to be part of our village and cultural landscapes centuries after their construction and use. They attest to I Manaotao Mo'na skill and ability and inform us of ancestral beliefs, social structure, and lifeways. Owing to this, latte have become iconic, serving as constants in these times of rapid change. In many ways, they are the foundation of island cultural life. In recognition of this, this paper discusses salient lessons learned over the years by cultural practitioners, University of Guam's Chamorro Studies Program special studies courses, archaeologists, historians, and others. This information is being compiled in a book meant for the general public—written by and for our island communities.

Kelly G Marsh (Taitano) holds a doctorate in cultural heritage studies from Charles Sturt University, Australia, building on her BA in history and anthropology and an MA in Micronesian studies from the University of Guam (UOG). She authored the political review of Guam for the *Contemporary Pacific: A Journal of Island Affairs* for 11 years and remains active in local cultural and historical efforts. Some of this activity includes serving as the Chair for the History Subcommittee of the 12th Festival of Pacific Arts 2016 which Guam hosted; conducting applied research within the Mariana Islands; and teaching History of Guam and special studies courses at UOG such as the first latte carving and quarrying course offered by the university's Chamorro Studies Program, co-instructed with latte carver Joe Vilorio and Moñeka De Oro.

Jolie Liston has conducted cultural resource management projects and academic research in Hawai'i and Micronesia for over 27 years, including such projects as the multi-disciplinary The Legacy of Tarague Embayment and Its Inhabitants and the Palau Compact Road. She earned a doctorate in archaeology from the Australian National University with her work on Palau's monumental earthwork landscape. In 2009, Dr. Liston served as chairperson for the community oriented Pacific Island Archaeology Conference in Palau. As Cultural Component Project Manager, Liston was instrumental in the 2012 successful nomination of Palau's Rock Islands Southern Lagoon as a mixed natural and cultural World Heritage Site.

Cherie Walth
Naton Beach Site: A Look Back in Time

Excavation at Naton Beach Site on Guam resulted in the recovery of the largest sample of Pre-Latte burials, as well as a large sample of Latte period burials. Today's talk will discuss key elements regarding the social, cultural, and genetic aspects of the two groups. Genetic information is suggested from the characteristics on the dentition. Social and cultural aspects of the two groups are indicated by characteristics of the dentition and by mortuary patterns. Similarities in the positioning and placement of the individuals suggests a similar world view. Horizontal social positioning indicates that both groups are primarily kin based with the Latte having some residence based groups. Vertical social positioning, or status, suggests some individuals had a higher status. There is much yet to learn from these data including a better idea of their relatedness on a local and regional scale.

Cherie Walth works out of SWCA's Albuquerque office as a Cultural Resources Program Director. From Fall 2009 to Spring 2011, she worked in SWCA's Guam Office as the Human Osteologist at the Naton Beach site as well as excavating and analyzing WWII remains. Walth returned from June 2013 to April 2014 as the principal investigator for the cultural resources program for the Guam office. During that time she also completed the analysis of human remains recovered from the San Antonio Village site during the Hagåtña Bridge project. Her experience includes human osteology (physical anthropology) and non-human faunal analysis; this expertise contributes to her overall skills in prehistoric and historic archaeological investigations. Her graduate project was an analysis of human remains from her fieldwork in Tunisia, North Africa. In her 30+ years of experience in cultural resources management, Walth has worked in such diverse regions as the US Southwest, the Pacific West, Micronesia, and North Africa.

Judith Amesbury
***Who Wears the Beads? 2,000 Years of Ornaments
from an Archaeological Site on Guam***

In 1989, Micronesian Archaeological Research Services (MARS) conducted an excavation at Chalan Piao, Saipan, which is one of the earliest sites in the Mariana Islands. At Chalan Piao, the MARS archaeologists found more than 400 cone shell beads, as well as fragments of cone shell bracelets. However, no human remains were recovered. The archaeologists could not line up the ornaments with the people who would have worn them. Were the ornaments found in archaeological sites in the Marianas worn by men or women? Only by the older respected people or also young people? Only by the Pre-Latte people or also the Latte people? Now an excavation has been completed on Guam that allows us to answer those questions. At the Naton Beach Site, more than 1,700 shell and shark teeth ornaments were found on the human remains. The ornaments were created over a 2,000 year period. The earliest ornaments date to approximately 500 BC, and the most recent are post-Contact. This paper examines the temporal, spatial and personal distribution of the ornaments.

Judith R. Amesbury earned her degree in Anthropology from the University of Arizona. She has worked with Micronesian Archaeological Research Services for more than 25 years. Her area of expertise is Marine Resource Use. Amesbury has authored numerous reports and publications about fishing and invertebrate collecting, as well as the shell artifacts in the Mariana Islands.

Michael Clement Sr.
Following the Spirit Canoe

In 1596, Padre De Angeles spent enough time in Guam to observe a Chamorro funeral chant and he described it in a letter to his superiors. It wasn't until 2001, in the thesis entitled, "The Ancient origins of Chamorro music" (Clement, 2001), that it was connected to oral history that identified it as a soul voyage in a spirit canoe. Now, over 400 years after De Angeles' observation, it appears that there is a connection between the lyrics of this ancient chant, the creation myth, and a funeral song currently sung by Chamorro Catholics at the moment of burial. This paper will discuss various factors that bring these three "songs" together. In common are some supporting archeological specimens, as well as ancestral mythology, oral history and the words of the ancient chant. In these sources, the soul is described as reaching the heavens in a spirit canoe, and this corresponds with other Micronesian funeral practices of voyages to heal the soul. There is also the common element of the bat as a navigator of the soul in Micronesia, in Guam, Chu'uk and Central Sulawesi. Rock art in Saipan supports the existence of soul voyages.

Michael Clement, Sr. began research into ancient Chamorro music in 1996 while enrolled in the Micronesian Studies master's program at the University of Guam. He is a life time member of the International Council of Traditional Music (ICTM) and has devoted his research to distinguishing ancient versus colonial elements in Chamorro music. His goal has been to create a curriculum of Chamorro music for youth; to that end, he teaches music in the Guam public schools.

Miguel Vilar
***A Reassessment of Ancient and Recent Chamorro History
using Bi-Parental Genetic Data***

Here we present a new study on the settlement of the Marianas, Chamorro origins, and recent Chamorro history through analyses of genomic data. Earlier work on the maternally-inherited mitochondrial DNA suggested that people first reached the Marianas islands some 3,500 years ago, and that modern day Chamorros were likely descendants of the archipelago's earliest settlers. The new research supports a mid-Holocene settlement of the Marianas' Islands from Island Southeast Asia, but suggests limited mixing took place from neighboring and distant groups, both prehistorically and historically, introducing new lineages to the Chamorro gene pool.

Miguel Vilar is a Molecular Anthropologist, whose research focuses on early settlement patterns and genetic diversity in the Pacific and Caribbean regions. In the Pacific, he focuses his fieldwork in Melanesia and Western Micronesia, including the archipelagos of Vanuatu, Palau, and the Marianas islands. His work has been published in multiple journals including the American Journal of Human Biology, Journal of Human Genetics, Proceedings from the National Academy of Sciences, and the American Journal of Physical Anthropology. He also studies the genetic diversity of domestic animals (Pigs, Chickens, Horses, and Dogs) in order to infer settlement patterns and understand the impact of human culture on other species. In 2013 he joined the National Geographic Society (NGS) and since 2015 has led the Genographic Project for NGS. Genographic is a worldwide research project that aims to better understand the genetic diversity of human populations from throughout the world.

Rosalind Hunter-Anderson
Two Approaches to Marianas Rock Art: Culture History and Anthropology

Within Micronesia, the southern Mariana archipelago stands out for the quantity and variety of its rock art, painted and incised on the dark walls of caves and rock shelters. The small images colored red, brown, black and white have attracted scholarly and popular attention for decades. Most accounts of these sites take the historical narrative form, about events in the Chamorro past. This approach to the archaeological record serves an important function, affirming the legitimacy of Chamorro identity. Anthropological archaeologists have a different purpose and “identity”: explaining cultural variability, locally and globally, as scientists. Both approaches generate stories but the anthropological framework involves stories that are subject to empirical test, while the structure of culture histories precludes direct falsification and encourages ad hoc accommodation, or ignoring, of contrary facts. Both approaches can co-exist but have different implications for understanding prehistoric rock art in small scale, non-literate societies generally.

Rosalind Hunter-Anderson earned a BA and an MA in anthropology from the University of California Los Angeles in 1969 and 1971, respectively. In 1980 she was awarded a PhD in anthropology, with an archaeology specialty, by the University of New Mexico. Hunter-Anderson began her fieldwork in 1980 in the Yap Islands and has practiced archaeology in the Carolines, the Southwest Islands of Palau, and the Marianas for over thirty years. She is the author of numerous technical reports and scholarly publications, as well as papers presented at local and international conferences. Formerly a resident of Guam and a founder of Micronesian Archaeological Research Services, Hunter-Anderson now lives in Albuquerque, New Mexico, where she continues to research and write about Pacific Islands archaeology. Recent projects include documentation of Yapese “stone money banks,” chemical and dating analyses of Guam pictographs, and ancient DNA analysis of human remains from the oldest cemetery in the Marianas.

Michael Dega
Garapan and San Roque: Case Studies from Saipan, CNMI

This paper takes site data from two recently excavated locales on Saipan and discusses the archaeology, physical anthropology, and bio-archaeology of the sites. The goal is to frame these within larger questions of origins and changes in the island’s demography through time, and to assess several migration models for the settlement of Saipan and the Northern Marianas.

Dr. Michael Dega has 25 years of archaeological experience in the Pacific and Asia and currently serves as Principal Investigator for Scientific Consultants Services, Inc. based in Honolulu, Hawaii. In this capacity he is responsible for overseeing archaeological projects in Hawaii and the CNMI. Dega earned a PhD in Archaeology from the University of Hawaii in 2011. His dissertation research “Prehistoric Circular Earthworks in Cambodia” focused on archaeological methods, human-environmental interactions, soil and human dynamics and historical ecology. Dega first worked in the CNMI in 1997 and recently oversaw archaeological surveys in San Roque and Koblerville as well as a major data recovery project in Garapan Village.

Boyd Dixon
Archaeological Data Recovery of Parcel 004-1-52, San Antonio, Saipan

During 2014 and 2015, the remains of the former US Coast Guard Loran station at San Antonio in southern Saipan were recorded and excavated by Cardno archaeologists for N15 Architects and Honest Profit International. On June 15, 1944, the location was called Yellow Beach 2 and 3 by the US Marines and Army

infantry, braving Japanese artillery to establish a beach head. Even much earlier, before the arrival of Spanish missionaries in 1668, Afetna Point was one of many Latte Period hamlets and villages scattered up and down the western lagoon, from Agingan Point to Marpi. Archaeological lab work conducted on-site in 2017 yielded a complex record of this long history, from Latte Period cooking features and stone or shell artifacts, to Japanese war casualties and a concrete munitions magazine, to American combat weapons and UXO, to post-war US Coast Guard buildings, and to a modern boxing ring and a fruit stand. An overview of the Latte Period burial population will be presented by Kathy Mowrer under separate title.

Boyd Dixon is a Senior Archaeologist for the Cardno office in Guam and the CNMI. With over 40 years of archaeological experience in North America, Latin America, Western Europe, and the Pacific Basin, his interests are equally varied. They embrace prehistoric and historic patterns of settlement, subsistence, interaction, power, and conflict. Boyd holds a BA from the University of Alabama, with MA and PhD in Anthropology from the University of Connecticut. He has worked on Guam, Saipan, Tinian, Rota, and Pagan, and is also a research associate at the Micronesian Area Research Center at the University of Guam.

Fiona Petchey (to be read by Cacile Craft)
Radiocarbon Dating in the Mariana Islands

One of the most enigmatic human dispersals into the Pacific is the colonization of the Mariana Islands. The interpretation of radiocarbon (^{14}C) dates from early settlement sites in the Marianas are hotly debated. This colonization event is thought to represent possibly the longest ocean voyage of its time (over 2000 km from Taiwan to the Marianas) – a significant technological achievement originally considered to have occurred around 3500 years ago. This old age is especially problematic in that these early colonists subsequently remained in isolation for more than 2000 years. The age of one of the earliest Mariana sites; Bapot-1 on Saipan, has recently been revised down to ~3200-3080 cal. BP following research by Petchey et al. (2016) which demonstrated that ^{14}C depleted waters (hardwaters) had been incorporated into the estuarine *Anadara antiquata* shells used to date the site. This research has demonstrated the importance of integrating radiocarbon, environmental, and zoological information when building island chronologies, and highlights the potential domino effect such evaluations can have because of the need to re-evaluate established ideas, not just for the island under study but for the entire archipelago.

Dr Fiona Petchey is a Senior Research Fellow at the Waikato Radiocarbon Dating laboratory in New Zealand. Her research involves the application of radiocarbon techniques to the improvement of archaeological chronologies by the joint investigation of site taphonomy and sample specific ^{14}C effects, specifically the impact of estuarine environments on shell ^{14}C ages. Failure to recognize the importance of these issues has in the past contributed to controversy over the timing of colonization, settlement and cultural development. This work underpins many recent revisions to the prehistory of the region starting with the age of first settlement (Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea), as well as subsequent culture transformations as people moved through Oceania (Vanuatu, New Caledonia, Samoa, Fiji) and beyond to New Zealand.

Mike T. Carson and Hsiao-chun Hung
A large-scale view of ancient history of the Mariana Islands

Taking a large scale perspective, the ancient history of the Mariana Islands can open windows into more than 3500 years of continuously changing natural and cultural history. Presenting a unified narrative of this grand sweep of natural-cultural history, we can pursue new ways of thinking about how our inhabited world has evolved, how it continues to do so, and how our actions might affect the future. We can learn from the past records of how people adapted successfully versus unsuccessfully to the changing conditions of climate, sea level, population dynamics, and more.

Mike T. Carson (Ph.D. in Anthropology, University of Hawaii, 2002) investigates archaeological landscapes throughout the Asia-Pacific region, with special emphasis in the Mariana Islands. He authored "First Settlement of Remote Oceania: Earliest Sites in the Mariana Islands" (Springer, 2014) and "Archaeological Landscape Evolution: The Mariana Islands in the Asia-Pacific Region" (Springer, 2016). He currently is Associate Professor of Archaeology at the Richard F. Taitano Micronesia Area Research Center (MARC), University of Guam, and he is co-editor of "Asian Perspectives: The Journal of Archaeology for Asia and the Pacific."

Hsiao-chun Hung (Ph.D. in Archaeology, the Australian National University, 2008) concentrates on human migrations and trading networks in southern China, Taiwan, Mainland and Island Southeast Asia, and the Mariana Islands. Her cross-regional research has supported substantive comparisons of the archaeological materials from multiple sites, for instance toward tracing the ancient movements of people across the region. She currently is Research Fellow in the Department of Archaeology and Natural History at the Australian National University.

EARLY AND LATE COLONIAL

James Pruitt
HMS Centurion's Anchors and Tinian Harbor

HMS *Centurion* conducted a 24-day layover at Tinian starting 28 August 1742. During this time, Commodore George Anson's men found a lush, garden-like island that provided ample fresh water and an abundance of food, including the badly-needed fruits and vegetables used to fight scurvy. Anson's account of his four-year voyage around the world featured a detailed description of the island, including its resources, anchorage, and lack of enemy presence. This opened up the Tinian anchorage to future English-speaking sailors, including explorers, traders, and whalers. While at Tinian, a typhoon parted both anchor cables and blew *Centurion* out to sea. Recent archaeological survey has located two large anchors in Tinian harbor, believed to be those from HMS *Centurion*. This paper covers the results of the archaeological survey of those anchors, and then discusses the broader topic of the use of Tinian Harbor as an anchorage during historical times.

James R. Pruitt is the Staff Archaeologist at the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands Division of Historic Preservation. Pruitt holds a Master's degree in Maritime Studies from East Carolina University. Pruitt's interests include both prehistoric and colonial-era maritime culture, shipping, trade and exploration, the formation of underwater archaeological sites, World War II in the Pacific, and heritage tourism issues. His recent work has concentrated on the archival research, archaeology, and management of submerged WWII sites in Saipan, Tinian, and Rota. Pruitt is especially interested in the use-history of

bays and harbors from prehistoric to modern times as told through historical, archival, and archaeological research, and is currently preparing his next project to address those topics.

Jane Mack

***The 1856 Smallpox Epidemic and Depopulation in Guam:
How to Create the Marianas Narrative***

1856 was a milestone year in Marianas History because a smallpox epidemic killed roughly half of Guam's Chamorro population. The accounts of mid-19th century life in the Marianas are in Spanish government and church records, as well as in foreign visitors' logs, memoirs, chronicles and correspondence. This paper examines known facts and shares information learned through participation in the Northern Marianas Humanities Council's 2015 history research workshop. It also examines historiography in the context of absent native voices. It finds that indigenous agency and responses to impacts on daily life, family structure, language, faith, and culture are under-reported or missing from the records of this epidemic. While further research, comparative language study, and genealogy analysis may yield new insights, historical fiction writing could also be useful in creating an inclusive Marianas narrative.

Jane Mack is the Directing Attorney of the Marianas Office of Micronesian Legal Services Corporation. She has lived and worked in Saipan, CNMI for more than 30 years. She has a BA in Sociology from Miami University, Oxford, Ohio and a JD from the University of Kansas. She writes novels in her spare time.

Omaira Brunal-Perry

Commercial Activity in the Marianas in the 1890s

In the 1890s, commercial activity in the Marianas focused around the importation of goods from Manila which were brought in by a few ships that anchored in Apra Harbor, including, among its regulars, two English merchant ships -- the 130-ton "Esmeralda," under the command of Captain John Harrison and holding eight crew members and the schooner "Saipan," whose Captain was J. McGinnes. These two ships were constantly busy loading coconut copra from the Marianas to be sold in China and Japan. In 1892, J. McGinnes died in Yokohama, Japan at the age of 38. In his testament, he named as his only heir a 4 year-old girl whose mother was a native of Saipan, but the girl was in the custody of *don* Felix de Torres y Diaz, a resident of Hagåtña. This paper presents the issue of an inheritance from a foreigner to a minor from Saipan and the commercial activities exercised by a few residents in Hagåtña.

Omaira Brunal-Perry, MA, JD, earned a juris doctorate from Universidad Libre, Bogota, Colombia, and a MA in Library Science from Syracuse University, New York. She also received a certificate from the US National Archives - Modern Archives Institute, 2005. Currently, she is an associate professor at the RFT Micronesian Area Research Center, University of Guam. Brunal-Perry also serves as the Spanish legal historiographer and librarian in charge of the Spanish Documents Collection and Manuscripts Collection at MARC. Her research interest and publications concern documents related to the colonial Spanish administration in the Mariana and Caroline Islands. Brunal-Perry has done extensive archival research in Mexico, the Philippines, Spain, and the US. In addition, she directed the project "The Spanish Language Judicial Records of Guam."

WORLD WAR II

David Lotz

Military Actions Regarding Rota in World War II

While not invaded by the forces of the United States in the summer of 1944, the fourth largest of the Mariana Islands was not ignored by the opposing forces of the Japanese Empire and the United States. Air, sea, and submarine efforts impacted Rota. For instance, while on the island the defending Japanese forces adjusted their defensive strategy to reflect the realities of the failure to previously stop the invaders on the beaches of the other Mariana Islands. Previously, Rota was utilized for the invasion of Guam in December 1941. An examination of archival documents, published books, oral histories, and cultural resource surveys results in this contrasting wartime experience on one of the southern Mariana Islands.

Dave Lotz is presently a historian with the War in the Pacific National Historical Park on Guam and American Memorial Park on Saipan. He is also Vice-Chairman of the Guam Review Board for Historic Preservation and the Guam Preservation Trust Board. Dave has previously presented papers regarding the Mariana Islands at prior Marianas History Conferences and at the 2016 Pacific History Association Conference. He has also extensively explored Rota and conducted archival research on the island.

Yumiko Imaizumi

Mobilization and Perspectives by the Japanese Military on Japanese and Native Civilians during the Pacific War in Saipan and Tinian

How did the Japanese military emerge into a military government operation in Saipan and Tinian prior to the war? What were the perceptions of the Japanese Military about the Japanese and Native civilians and their sense of loyalty to Japan? My presentation will attempt to examine, analyze and interpret some of the actions and rationale of the Japanese Military in terms of these two questions and focus on: 1) wartime conscription of Japanese civilians, 2) compulsory evacuation for Japanese nationals only, in principal, and 3) military requisition of facilities and mobilization of the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushikikaisha (NKK) organization, personnel, farmers and laborers. Based on civilian survivors' recollections and Japanese and US archives, this study shows how the Japanese military and the South Seas government tried to make the Northern Marianas, especially Saipan and Tinian, a logistical base in the 1940's by utilizing civilians' daily lives for the battle.

Yumiko Imaizumi is a professor of International and Cultural Studies, Hosei University. Her research focuses especially on Japanese colonial policies and Micronesia's colonial society. She also researches immigration, wartime labor mobilization and repatriation of Micronesian, Okinawan, mainland Japanese, people from Japanese colonies and occupied areas and foreign citizen She has conducted surveys of archives and interviews for about 30 years and has served as a consultant on several projects such as listing and microfilming the "South Seas Collection" in the US Library of Congress. She is a co-author of Son-Shi Li et al., eds., Iwanami Series: *Japan's History*, vol. 20(2014), Yuichi Sakamoto ed., *The Japanese Military in the Local Society*, vol.7 (2015) and Yumiko Imaizumi et al., eds., *Comparative Studies of Repatriation under the Disintegration of Japanese Empire* (2016).

Elizabeth Ua Ceallaigh Bowman
Famalao'an Minaguem / Women of Peace:
Sexual Violence and Female Agency from Tiempon Chapones

This presentation explores the spaces of silence and vocality regarding sexual violence and intergenerational trauma in postwar and contemporary sociopolitical spheres on Guam. The plight of women forced into sexual slavery by the Japanese military empire during World War II (*Tiempon Chapones*) is a fixture within the national memory of many Asian countries but this scourge extended into the Pacific Islands as well, as Chamorro women were exploited by Japanese troops in the Mariana Islands. Historically, the subject of these "*famalao'an gera*" (women of war"), has too often been dealt with superficially, if at all.

How have Chamorro women have asserted agency in various ways? This presentation includes the testimonies of Nicholasa P. Mendiola, Alfonsina Flores, and members of the Flores family in a postwar US war tribunal. This presentation examines this history as addressed in two contemporary two works: *Ai, Hagã-hu!*, a play by Peter R. Onedera, and "the silhouette dance" performed in the 2014 play Pãgat. Society must provide space to empower and give voice to indigenous colonized people on many levels, including that of sexual exploitation, but also of political self-determination, perpetuating and establishing Chamorro cultural ideals for a sustainable peace.

Elizabeth "Isa" Ua Ceallaigh Bowman is an assistant professor of comparative literature and the director of the Women and Gender Studies program at the University of Guam. She has published articles on the translation politics of Mary Wortley Montagu and contemporary activist interpretations of Chamorro legends. Her current work examines militarized sex slavery in World War II-era Guam, whiteness in contemporary women's lives on Guam, and whiteface in a mid-twentieth-century production of *The Duchess of Malfi*. She is also part of the team behind Hongga Mo'na, an online repository of Chamorro-language oral narratives from Chamorro elders.

Julie Mushynsky and Fred Camacho
The Archaeology of WWII Karst Defenses

During the Japanese Period in the Pacific, the Japanese military, themselves or through forced civilian labor, modified natural caves and excavated tunnels for use during WWII. Little is known about caves and tunnels in Saipan, and most of the archaeological and historical attention has been on Peleliu in the Palau Island group. A study of caves and tunnels in Peleliu by W.C. Phelan USNR in 1945 argues that there are distinct Japanese army and navy tunnels in Peleliu. Using data collected in 2014-2015 on Saipan's caves, tunnels and related artifacts, this talks discusses how closely the tunnels in Saipan resemble those in Peleliu and discusses whether distinct army and navy types also exist in Saipan.

Julie Mushynsky is a PhD candidate in archaeology at Flinders University. Fred Camacho is an Indigenous Chamorro, avid hiker and avocational historian and archaeologist. He has been working on documenting Saipan's caves and tunnels for number of years.

RECENT

Steven Connor

History of the Coca-Cola Company in Saipan and the Northern Mariana Islands

Chinese businessman, Timothy Lee Po Tin, chose to take advantage of economic freedom and potential economic growth offered by the United States to risk starting a beverage bottling business in Saipan. Coca-Cola, Sprite and Fanta bottles which originated in the mainland of the United States had come back to the C.N.M.I. through China. By franchising the iconic USA Coke brand that began in Hong Kong/Macau, this Asian born business was expanded into Saipan in 1975. Typhoon proof signs - concrete soda pop bottles -- were made in Macau, shipped to Saipan, and installed there, along with one in Tinian. Out of the original 20 shipped, only 12 now exist. The original foreign owned business prospered and expanded into Guam, distributing their beverage products into other parts of Micronesia. This paper's focus is to foster awareness, understanding and appreciation of this advertising medium that is unique to the USA.

Steven Connor is retired from 20 years working as an Engineer for the Department of Defense and 20 years prior working internationally in the oil and gas industry. He is founder of the Mariana Stamp and Coin Club and has promoted awareness of stamps and coins as they are related to local history and world geography.

David Atienza

***Indigenous Adaptive Resistance in the Mariana Islands:
Rethinking Historical Eras***

This paper is part of an ongoing research project that seeks to analyze indigenous adaptive resistance and cultural continuity during the Spanish colonial enterprise in the Mariana Islands. In doing so, Atienza will bring out evidence of cultural continuity and transformation, and what might be questioned as a compartmental and externally driven understanding of the history of the archipelago and its islands.

David Atienza has a Bachelor's degree in History and Masters in Anthropology and Linguistics. He received a PhD in Anthropology from the Complutense University of Madrid in 2006. He has taught history, philosophy, anthropology and applied linguistics at different institutions and universities in Spain, prior to teaching on Guam. Dr. Atienza's research interests are focused on Cultural Identity, Ethnohistory, and Linguistic Anthropology. He has authored several publications and participated in local and international conferences. Currently, he is an associate professor of Anthropology at UOG.

Dean Papadopoulos

***The Contextual Reality of the Present Time for
the People of the Marianas: Chamorros and Carolinians***

The threats to culture are almost always gradual and, therefore, imperceptible. Understanding the variables that impact the present time for the people of the Marianas is an important task for thinkers and practitioners alike. The most difficult task for an educated person is to understand the variables that impact our life at the present moment. This is not about an analysis of the past, nor a vision of the future. Instead, this discussion presents several macro- and micro-variables that impact our life today in the CNMI. Three macro-variables (global shifts) and three micro-variables (local shifts) are discussed. The author offers 3 concrete solutions for dealing with these major- and minor-variables with the intended

purpose of preserving the two indigenous cultures found on Saipan: that of the Chamorros and the Carolinians.

Dean Papadopoulos, PhD, has worked in the CNMI as an educator for 25 years. He has taught at the primary, middle, and high school level. Along with his teaching duties, he organized accreditation reports while at William S. Reyes Elementary School, Gregorio T. Camacho Elementary School and Dandan Elementary School. He has been nominated as Teacher of the Year 4 times and once as a Board of Regents Teacher Representative. He has been with Northern Marianas College for the past 15 years. He began as the Director of Institutional Effectiveness (Quality Control) and directed the research for the college. He has spoken at the Rotary Club, has published two articles with PREL Magazine, and is finalizing a book for students and teachers called *Four Foundational Skills*. He has several articles that have been published by the local newspapers, Saipan Tribune and the Marianas Variety, concerning the subject of culture. He is an Associate Professor of Education at Northern Marianas College.

Anne Hattori

From Erotica to Exotica:

Historical Fiction in Mariana Islands Novels, 2012-2017

While Pacific Islanders in Polynesia and Melanesia have produced many fictional works over the past 40 years, the same could not be said of Micronesia. Since 2012, however, more than 10 novels have been published that feature the Mariana Islands, the Chamorro people, and our indigenous culture, including four written by natives and five by authors who have at one time resided in the Marianas. These novels make heavy use of island landscapes, Chamorro legends, and Marianas history, sometimes as mere backdrops in their storylines but other times as key ingredients in their plot's unfolding. This presentation, firstly, provides short summaries of some these novels, in the hopes that readers might be inspired to seek them out and read what others are writing about our islands and culture. Secondly, this paper analyzes some of the ways in which these novels represent Chamorro culture and history -- at times exotically, sometimes erotically, and often times erroneously.

Anne Perez Hattori, PhD, Familian Titang, teaches in the History and Chamorro Studies programs at the University of Guam. Her research interests include the Guam in the US Naval era, Chamorro gender histories, and health related issues such as leprosy, midwifery, and betel nut. Hattori currently serves as president of the Pacific History Association, an international organization of scholars dedicated to research about Oceania.

Kenneth Gofigan Kuper

Ni Ngai'an U Ma Funas Hit: The Logics of Chamorro Erasure in Guåhan

In March 2017, Federal Judge Francis Tydingco-Gatewood ruled in favor of Arnold "Dave" Davis in Davis v. Guam, who argued that his constitutional rights were being violated when he attempted to register for the Decolonization Registry and was turned away due to his failure to meet the criteria of "Native Inhabitant." Her ruling has a large impact on the future of Guåhan as she positions Chamorros or "Native Inhabitants" as simply another ethnicity or race, rather than acknowledging Chamorros as the indigenous people of Guåhan in a meaningful manner. This presentation argues that the Davis v. Guam ruling is not unprecedented, but rather another in a long, malevolent genealogy of attempts to erase the Chamorro people. Through analyzing tourism ads, "local" identity, militarization, and World War II, it will be shown

how “liberation,” “civil rights,” and “multiculturalism” have all been weaponized to disenfranchise the Chamorro people of land, self-determination, and human rights.

Kenneth Gofigan Kuper is a Chamorro from the Mariana Island of Guåhan. He received his BA in Psychology from the University of Guam and his MA in Pacific Islands Studies from UH Mānoa. He is currently a PhD student in Political Science at UH Mānoa where his research focuses on small state defense strategies, militarization and base politics, Oceania, independence movements, and language revitalization. He is the Co-chair of the Educational Development and Research committee for Independent Guåhan and is an avid decolonization and Chamorro language revitalization activist. He has a two-year old daughter with whom he speaks exclusively in Chamorro and is a devoted fan of hardcore music.

Galvin S. Deleon Guerrero

Mechanistic vs Organic Models of Education in the Northern Marianas

Since the Trust Territory administration, the history of education in the Northern Marianas has been characterized by the steady Anglo-Americanization of formal schooling in the islands. This trend is rooted in the industrial model of American education that arose at the turn of the 20th century to meet the workforce needs of the country’s growing industrial economy. That mechanistic model of education persists in the 21st century, despite new models of more organic learning that have emerged in the new millennium. As opposed to mechanistic models of education that are standardized, hierarchical, and competitive, organic models are more personalized, engaging, and collaborative. Sharing some preliminary research towards a doctoral dissertation, the presenter will discuss the steady mechanization of education in the Northern Marianas, contrasting that mechanistic model with organic models of education that are not only emerging in 21st century pedagogy, but are also embedded in indigenous cultures.

Galvin Deleon Guerrero has a BA in English from the University of Puget Sound, an MA in School Administration from the University of San Francisco, and is currently enrolled in the University of Southern California Rossier School of Education’s Doctor of Education in Organizational Change and Leadership program. He was a Director of Development, Vice Principal, and Principal for Mount Carmel School, where he is now the president, and has also been the Director of Institutional Effectiveness and Accreditation Liaison Officer at Northern Marianas College. He also served on the college’s Board of Regents from 2000 through 2005, as well as a member of the CNMI Board of Education from 2008 through 2013, where he now represents private schools. Over the years, Galvin has kept his foot in the classroom, teaching speech, history, government, and English at Mount Carmel School and Northern Marianas College, in addition to coaching speech, debate, and drama at Mount Carmel School.

Dean Palacios

Sources of Sovereignty in the CNMI

Contrary to what people of the territories frequently hear from federal officials, the establishment of the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands was an exercise of sovereignty by the people of the Northern Mariana Islands. In fact it was perhaps the first true exercise of sovereignty within the Marianas over the last few centuries. As a matter of international law, modern-day CNMI sovereignty has its roots in the Trusteeship System established by the UN Charter. But even after termination of the Trusteeship Agreement in 1986 (and concurrent entrance into US sovereignty), certain aspects of CNMI sovereignty remain intact. These aspects of sovereignty trace back not only to the Trusteeship System but they are

also recognized as a matter of US domestic law. Applying the 1901 Insular Case of *Neely v. Henkel*, this paper demonstrates that the “dual-sovereignty doctrine,” although recently denied to Puerto Rico, fully applies in the CNMI.

Dean Palacios is the current Laboratory Manager at the CNMI Bureau of Environmental and Coastal Quality. His primary interest is the intersection of Marianas history and the law, particularly in the 20th century and modern day. Palacios graduated from Stanford University in 2008 with a BS in Biology. Although not a lawyer, he also attended the University of New Mexico School of Law and stays current with recent developments in constitutional law.

Moñeka De Oro and Vera Santos De Oro
With Hair Woven Nets - The Work of Women in Safeguarding the Marianas

This presentation draws inspiration from the legend of “The Maidens That Saved Guahan” which was adapted into *Maisa*, the first animated film in the Chamorro language. There are several parallels in the story and the world we currently navigate. Today, much like the time of the legend, our communities are facing uncertain changes brought upon by big and powerful outside forces (development and militarization). Similar to the story, the women are at the forefront of the fight to preserve cultural heritage and protect environmental resources. This presentation highlights the organizing efforts of many women throughout the Marianas from 2010 to present in safeguarding our islands for the future. The photo essay will capture strong and smart Marianas' women, spanning different generations and ethnicities. It hopes to inspire others to use their energy and talent to add to the collective net to save our islands and our ways.

Moñeka De Oro is a proud daughter of the Marianas, a high school teacher and mother to a rambunctious eight year old boy. She has a passion for promoting peace, interdependence and sustainability throughout the Pacific. Her academic endeavors focus on indigenous epistemology, cultural preservation and traditional Chamorro healing arts. She is involved in several community organizations throughout the Marianas that seek to uplift and unite our peoples.

Vera Santos De Oro has dedicated her life to teaching. She has taught in Texas, Indiana, Korea and Guam. For the last 21 years she has been teaching a variety of subjects at Guam Community College. She is an active facilitator for the Guahan Humanities' Mother Read Program, where really enjoys spreading the love of reading to Inmates at the Guam Correction facility and with Guam Family Court clients. Isabel Borja Santos and the late Senator Francisco R. Santos are her parents and they hail from the village of Sinajana. She is married to Art Calvo De Oro and together they have 5 daughters and 6 great grandchildren.

Reo Nagashima
How Do the People of Guam Understand Historical Injustice?:
The Beginning of the Commission on Decolonization and Color-Blind Ideology

In Guam, the Chamorro indigenous rights movement developed in the 1970s, raising concerns about reverse discrimination against non-Chamorros. Some people have claimed that Chamorro rights might be unconstitutional because of the violation of the principle of color-blindness which seems to be anti-discriminatory. The backlash against Chamorro rights has been growing since the *Rice v. Cayetano* decision in 2000 which made the Hawaiians-only voting restriction for trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) unconstitutional. There have been conflicting views about historical injustices due to American

colonialism in Pacific Islands such as Guam and Hawaii. This paper will examine how the color-blind ideology has affected the people of Guam and has made some people forget about the historical injustices perpetrated on the Chamorro people, focusing on the political status plebiscite from 1997 to the early 2000s—from the establishment of the Guam Commission on Decolonization for the Implementation and Exercise of Chamorro Self-Determination to a few years later after the Rice decision.

Reo Nagashima is a postdoctoral research fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), and a lecturer in the Faculty of Law at Hosei University, Japan. His book, *America and Guam: Colonialism, Racism, and Indigeneity*, was awarded the Japanese Society for Oceanic Studies Prize. Nagashima received his PhD in sociology from Hosei University.

Zita Pangelinan and Tricia Atoigue Lizama

Integrity and Ingenuity: Advancing Traditional Knowledge Systems through Principled Partnerships

While there have been global gains towards recognizing the intersectionality of indigenous peoples and their traditional knowledge systems on the one hand, and sustainable environmental protection and stewardship on the other, far more progress is needed at the various levels of implementation, as legal and regulatory frameworks for traditional knowledge are wanting. In sum, indigenous peoples are still in dire need of on-the-ground support to ensure the continued vitality of traditional knowledge systems. That said, indigenous communities are devising ways to advance this intersectionality. This presentation submits that one way to formalize and institutionalize respect for traditional knowledge systems lies in improving partnerships between two sets of non-state actors -- cultural practitioners and allied non-governmental organizations. Today, on Guam, this theory is tried and true as the alliance between traditional Chamorro healers and the Håya Cultural Preservation Foundation has made record strides toward fuller protection of both indigenous peoples and natural resources. This determined coalition has devised practical solutions aimed at protecting both the place and people of Guam.

Dr. Tricia Atoigue Lizama is an associate professor of Social Work at the University of Guam (UOG) since 2011. She earned her Doctorate in Human Services from Capella University in 2011. Dr. Lizama's dissertation focused on the traditional healing practices of the *surhanu* and *suruhana* and was titled "How are Traditional Chamoru healing practices being preserved and perpetuated in modern Guam". She earned her Master's in Social Work from the University of Hawaii, Manoa in 1999, and her Bachelor's degree with a double major in Social Work and Psychology from UOG in 1997. Prior to her work at UOG, Dr. Lizama was a team leader/social worker for the Department of Veterans Affairs from 2008 to 2011. Dr. Lizama currently is providing behavioral health services on a part-time basis with American Medical Center (AMC).

Zita Pangelinan is co-founder of Håya Cultural Development Foundation and has served as President since 2005 to present. She served as Chair of the 12th Festival of Pacific Arts Traditional Healing Committee and as well as the *Åmot* Conferences, workshops and events. Her primary focus is to achieve the objectives outlined in the Resolutions adopted at the First *Åmot* Conference in 2012. She continues to work with traditional healers and coordinates workshops, community outreach, developing the apprenticeship program and curriculum for the offering of courses in traditional healing. She has presented in numerous conferences and workshops with traditional healers, apprentices and Dr. Tricia Lizama throughout the Marianas in efforts to revitalize traditional healing.

Sylvia Frain
Fan'tachu Fama'lauan: Women's Resistance to Militarization
in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

This paper highlights contemporary demilitarization efforts occurring in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) since the release of the Draft/Overseas Environmental Impact Statement in 2015, The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Joint Military Training (hereafter CJMT) document. This paper focuses on three examples of Chamorro and Refalawasch women-led contemporary resistance to US militarization in the CNMI. Digital, legal, political, and spiritual resistance is currently unfolding across the archipelago by online petitions, in solidarity videos, and through federal lawsuits. Women-led organizations based in the CNMI are involved in the resistance and combine matriarchal societal structures, Indigenous cultural knowledge(s), and new media technologies.

Sylvia C. Frain recently submitted her doctoral thesis with Te Tari Kōrero Nehe me te Mahi Toi Onamata/The Department of History & Art History and Te Ao O Rongomaraeroa/The National Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies at The Te Whare Wānanga Otāgo/University of Otago, Aotearoa New Zealand. She is also a Research Associate at the Richard Flores Taitano Micronesia Area Research Center, Unibetsedât Guåhan.

Joe Quinata and LaVonne Guerrero-Meno
Guam History Day: Writing Guam's History

Guam History Day, a Guam Preservation Trust and University of Guam Micronesian Area Research Center (MARC) annual project, was initiated by education stakeholders of historic preservation as a strategic element in the development of a community action to protect and preserve Guam's historic sites, culture, and perspectives for the benefit of Guam's people and future. The Guam History Day competition is much more than just one day. It's a year-long program that involves middle and high students and their teachers as they work to creatively develop their perspectives of Guam's history through research and reading, presentations in writing, visual projects, and performance. This presentation will involve students showing their projects as they explain the process to achieve a winning project.

Joe Quinata is the Chief Program Officer of the Guam Preservation Trust and for the last ten years, was the National History Day State Coordinator. Mr. Quinata was appointed and served as the National History Day Executive Council Member representing Asia and Pacific Region since 2014. Mr. Quinata's passion and commitment to Guam's history is also evident in his work with the Humatak Heritage Youth, transforming village youth to become docents to share their village history. In 2014, Joe Quinata was presented the Pioneer in Preservation Award by the Asian and Pacific Islanders American for Historic Preservation Forum in Washington D.C.

LaVonne Guerrero-Meno is the Administrative Officer for the Micronesian Area Research Center. She has a bachelor's degree in Business, specializing in Marketing and has completed postgraduate studies in Management obtaining a master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Guam. She has been actively involved with the Publication program, the MARC Seminars, the Project Manager for the University of Guam's ANA Grant, *Adahi I Fino CHamoru gi Kolehu* project and for the past five years coordinated the Guam History Day program. Facilitating our people to research, explore and embrace their history and share the uniqueness of our island people to a global audience is quite rewarding.

Humåtak Heritage Youth
Teach, Prepare, & Inspire: A Community-Based Directed Archaeology

Umatac, Guam's Humåtak Heritage Youth will present their experience and journey in learning about their village history through archaeology this year. The first community-based archaeology on Guam was conducted in the village of Humåtak, creating some amazing transformations with Humåtak youth as they embraced archaeology in their village. Humåtak Heritage Youth is a project of the Humåtak Community Foundation.

ORAL HISTORICAL/GENEALOGICAL

Jillette Leon Guerrero
***Finding Apolonia: A Case Study in Assembling Direct, Indirect and
Negative Evidence in the Search for her Ancestry***

In Guam, many families do not know much about their ancestors who lived in the early 1800s. One significant event that may have contributed to this situation was the worldwide influenza pandemic in 1918-19. Brought to Guam on board the military transport ship the USS Logan, the "Spanish Flu" killed over 6% of the island population. The very young and the elderly were especially vulnerable. Because of the high rate of mortality in the elderly, it has been said that over 80% of those who spoke Spanish perished because of the epidemic. For today's elderly, it is not uncommon for Guam residents to not know who their great grandparents were. For those who do, they know very little about their lives. This was the case with Apolonia Ada. This paper explores the challenges of researching elusive ancestors.

Jillette Leon-Guerrero has a BA in Anthropology from the University of Guam, an MA in Human Relations from the University of Oklahoma, and a certificate in Genealogical Research from Boston University. She currently is the President of Guamology Inc., a Guam-based publishing company, and also provides historical consulting services for Guampedia.com, the War in the Pacific National Historical Park and various other Guam organizations. Active in community service organizations, Leon-Guerrero currently serves on the Board of Regents of the University of Guam; is the Registrar of the Mariana Islands Chapter of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and is a past-President of the Guam Women's Club and its current historian. She is an active genealogist, recently completing a television documentary on the search for "John Paris", a resident of Guam who left the island in the late 1800s and settled in Kauai, Hawai'i, viewable online at www.acrossthewaterintime.com.

Jennifer Ada Furey Maratita
***Intergenerational Historical Trauma and Post-traumatic Growth in
an Indigenous Pacific Island Community***

The present study seeks to address the need to understand the impacts of historical trauma and intergenerational consequences and to influence current interventions towards increased cultural competence and sensitivity in order to address the health disparities of indigenous ethnic minority groups of the CNMI. The present study explores a project that compiled oral narratives of historical traumatic events as told by survivors to subsequent generations, published in a book titled *We Drank Our Tears: Memories of the Battles for Saipan and Tinian as Told by Our Elders* (Tuten-Puckett, 2004). Elderly family

members shared with school aged students their experiences of survival during the capture of their islands during WWII. The students then transcribed and illustrated those stories. The present study was a follow up study that explored the impact of posttraumatic growth experienced by these students due to their intergenerational historical trauma.

Jennifer Ada Furey Maratita has worked in the behavioral health field in the CNMI for over 11 years and is currently a Licensed Mental Health Counselor and Psychological Associate in private practice. She is a doctoral candidate in Clinical Psychology with her dissertation research titled: Intergenerational Historical Trauma and Posttraumatic Growth in an Indigenous Pacific Island Community.