
National Consultation on the Underwater Cultural Heritage in the FSM

Weno, Chuuk State, Federated States of Micronesia - March 6-8, 2018



Photography credit: Ashley Meredith

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	2
Abbreviations	3
Summary of Workshop Proceedings	4
Day 1	5
Day 2	6
Day 3	8
Annex	10
1. List of participants	10
2. Programme	12
3. Final report of FSM National Consultation on UCH.	13
4. Chuuk State, Federated States of Micronesia, 6-8 March, 2018, Final Report.	13
5. FSM National UCH Action Plan 2018-2023 (New)	14
6. General Information on FSM National UCH Consultation Participation	17
7. Presentations	23

Abbreviations

FSM – Federated States of Micronesia
ICOMOS – International Council of Monuments and Sites
SC – Steering Committee
SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals
UCH – Underwater Cultural Heritage
UNESCO – United Nations Education Scientific and Culture Organisation
UoG – University of Guam

Summary of Workshop Proceedings

1. The three-day Workshop was organized jointly by UNESCO, Chuuk State, and the National Archives of Culture and History in the Federated States of Micronesia. It brought together stakeholders from all FSM Historic Preservation Offices, professionals of underwater cultural heritage, and heritage tourism operators. The objectives of this workshop were to discuss, promote, and create an action plan for safeguarding underwater cultural heritage (UCH) in the FSM.

Day 1



2. The opening of the Workshop was attended by high officials from the main government agencies of Chuuk State, the National Historic Preservation Officer Mr. Augustine Kohler, and the State Historic Preservation Officers of Kosrae (Mr. Standon Andrew), Yap (Mr. Francis Reg), and Mr. Tracy Meter.

3. In his opening remarks, Mr. Augustine Kohler expressed his gratitude for the attendance of all the stakeholders and stressed the importance of their roles and the UCH National Consultation and FSM's ratification of the UCH Convention of 2001.

4. In her opening remarks, Ms. Akatsuki Takahashi, expressed her gratitude for everyone's attendance on this important subject, congratulated FSM for being the first in the region to ratify the convention of 2001, and pointed out the Workshop was an opportunity for discussion of what is UCH and how to plan for its safeguarding.

5. Yap State UCH includes fish weirs (which are at times partially or fully submerged), traditional knowledge in the transportation of stone money from Palau to Yap, and trading certain marine resources as demonstrations of respect and to promote peaceful relationships between the villages of Yap. The trading of marine-based resources such as fish and shells or even fishing rights by other villages in the waters of other villages is another form of a reciprocative system in Yapese traditional culture. The village giving the right of access/harvest of the resource to another village always gets something in return from the receiving village such as betel nuts (buw) and pepper leaves (gabuy) or small pieces of stone money called "gan ne fitaa" and food items. However, the right of another village to fish in the water of another village or other villages is normally as payment for the village granted the right for something done to the village or villages granting the right. Sometimes such a right was given by a traditional chief having traditional authority over the concerned villages.

In certain instances, a family with certain level of traditional authority over a village or having a low-level cultural or familial relationship with another family in another village may be entitled to a string or basket of fish or certain types of shells. Usually, such a relationship is tied with and viewed as

payment for certain right to use a resource of the receiving family. These are certain aspects of Yapese traditional UCH practice in both tangible and intangible forms.

6. For Kosrae, UCH refers to the tangible and intangible aspects of culture. Therefore, lagoon trails, women's fishing subsistence practices in the lagoons, men's subsistence fishing practices outside the reef, canoe channels, and ship and plane wrecks stand out as Kosrae's UCH. Kosrae State HPO presented on its ship and plane wrecks, partially submerged canoe channels located at Lelu Ruins and up to Menka Ruins, traditional routes in the lagoons, the importance of the lagoons for subsistence and cultural practices, especially for women's roles in society, and ethnozoology. The shipwrecks are from different periods—World War II and whaling ships. The airplanes are from World War II. Kosrae emphasized the natural health of the island contributed directly to sociocultural sustainability given the relationship between the ridge and the reef. When the rivers flow into the ocean, there is a natural amount of sediment that comes with the river flow out onto the reef. If there is an increase in sedimentation on the reef, this stresses the reef, making it less attractive to fish which make it their home and subsequently alter Kosraean fishing and subsistence practices because there are less fish on the reef. Kosraeans will inevitably have to consider alternatives to food resources.

Day 2



7. Dr. Bill Jeffery, University of Guam presented on Risk Management of World War II Underwater Cultural Heritage. He was asked to speak about the risk management of World War II (WWII) Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH), and I used the Chuuk Lagoon WWII UCH as a case study. I provided some general background on the Chuuk Lagoon WWII UCH, how as ships and aircraft they were intentional sunk in a violent manner and how their integrity and condition can vary greatly, with many sites now being impacted by typhoons, diver interference and dive-boat mooring practices. He spoke of the conflicts in the site management in Chuuk, based on the different values between the Chuukese, Japanese and Americans, and how this plays a role in the ongoing integrity of the sites. I identified a number of hazards in regard to effective management, including the fact that all the ships are made of iron and will corrode and collapse—of which some are starting to do now in a significant manner. Other hazards include leaking oil, unexploded ordnance (UXO), dynamite fishing, dive tourism and natural deterioration. Ways of addressing these hazards—the risk management—was presented and discussed, and a Risk Reduction Strategy was put forward. The strategy has a number of [FSM NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON UCH 2018](#)
[CHUUK STATE, FSM](#)

strings to it, with some of the main points being: to work collaboratively between the FSM, Chuuk, Japan, USA, dive tourism operators, NGOs, universities and the general public; to build the UCH management capacity in Chuuk and FSM; to conduct site research and investigations in a holistic manner and employing corrosion studies; to consider the social, cultural, economic and political issues; and to develop Strategic Management Plans.

8. Kiyoshi Inoue representing JMAS was honored to be able to cooperate in protecting UCH of the Truk lagoon as a Japanese NGO. JMAS will investigate the situation of oil leakage from WRECKS and remove the oil we found as much as possible. At the same time we cope with ERW also. I believe that our activities contribute to the friendship between FSM and Japan.

9. Courtney “Corky” Stinnett Benito, Truk Lagoon Dive Center Office Manager spoke about the role of UCH in the heritage tourism industry of Chuuk State.

Truk Lagoon is considered the World’s Greatest Wreck Diving Destination as we get divers annually from all over the world. There are 3 Land based dive operators and 3 live-a-boards permanently here. We are truly a World Class destination for the sport and recreational diver and a very, very significant economic asset to our State.

Speaking on the subject of Preservation of our Wrecks, on developing policies that safeguard the wrecks, that ensure the safety of our diving guests, ensuring that there is a appropriate legislation to protect our underwater monument and museum, and promoting our destination at Trade shows, in Dive Publications, and other media.

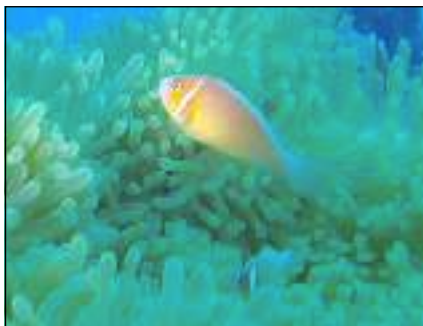
The wrecks are roughly 74 years old and there needs to be appropriate enforcement and penalties to put an end to dynamite fishing for example. No divers should dive the wrecks without a certified guide from a licensed shop to ensure that divers don’t touch the wrecks, coral, or remove an artifacts. There should be appropriate/professional buoys on ALL the wrecks that allow dive boats to tie up to buoys rather than anchor on the wrecks and risk damage.

Certified guide should be required to accompany all divers, and legislation should require all guides have at least 1 dive computer, an octopus, flashlight, knife, and a spare air or hang tank. All boats should have an oxygen kit on board in case of accidents. All diving accidents should be properly documented and reported and sent out to all dive operators to help prevent further accidents.

The Chuuk State requires all visiting divers to pay \$50 for a permit that’s valid for one year. Rather than going to the general fund some of this money should go to buoys on the wrecks, and also to help dive operators who travel to promote Truk Lagoon. Hotels & Dive Operators spend significant income on promoting Truk Lagoon as a dive destination and it’s only fair the state help, assist in any way possible.

Chuuk State government should recognize Hotel & Dive Operators and include them in any effort to seek to create a strategy, policy, or legislation designed to safeguard the UCH in Chuuk, and that promotes our underwater monument/museum.

Day 3



10. Dr. Jun Kimura, Tokai University, ICOMOS-ICUCH, presented on ICUCH (INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE): “Role of ICOMOS for international cooperation.”

Dr. Kimura is a member of the ICUCH (International Committee on the Underwater Cultural Heritage) under ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) and explained the structure of the organization and its mission as an advisory body for UNESCO. ICUCH was formally formed in 1991 as a sub-committee of ICOMOS specialized for the safeguarding of UCH. The organization consists of fifty-six members represented from more than forty countries as of 2017.

At the Consultation meeting, it was explained that one of the most important early works by ICUCH includes contribution to the draft of the *ICOMOS Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage* and was adopted by the 11th ICOMOS General Assembly in Sofia, Bulgaria, 5-9 October in 1996. Notably, the Charter forms the basis of the Rules in the Annex to the *2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage*. ICUCH’s current priority includes the recruitment of the Committee members from Asia and Pacific, Africa, and the Arab States regions. ICUCH advocates

- For the ratification of the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage
- For courses aimed at increasing professional capacity Against the commercial exploitation of UCH
- For the inclusion of UCH located in the Buffer Zone of World Heritage properties in these properties Conservation Management Plans

It was introduced that ICUCH’s records about the involvement in professional training to build or enhance the capacity of UCH survey, protection, protection and preservation. In the Asia-Pacific regions, both UNESCO foundation and short courses for practitioners and mid-career experts were carried out before.

The latter part of the presentation focused on the use and protection of UCH in relation to the idea of SDGs. The historical and archaeological value of the sunken WWII in the small island nations in the Pacific Oceans is outstanding but there is a need to address and solve various issues related to such war heritage, including pillage activities, human body remains, oil spilling, unexploded ordnance (UXO) and toxic weaponry.

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11. Stakeholders met at the Blue Lagoon Museum to learn about Chuuk's UCH.
 12. Augustine Kohler, Peter Eten, and Ashley Meredith met each day to write an action plan based on the input from stakeholders. On the third day, the action plan was reviewed with all stakeholders and received further input to the point of agreement for a National action plan.
 13. A Resolution of gratitude was signed by participants.
 14. Dr. Bill Jeffery began the two-day field school on underwater archaeology.

Annex

1. List of participants

National Consultation on the Underwater Cultural Heritage Safeguarding in FSM

(Chuuk, FSM, 6-8 March 2018)

	Name	Title	Email
1	Augustin Kohler	Secretary-General, FSM National Commission for UNESCO	kusgoose@hotmail.com
2	Peter Aten	Director of Commerce and Industry, Responsible for Historic Preservation Office (HPO) of the Chuuk State	peteraten@yahoo.com
3	Ismael H. Mikel	Executive Director, Chuuk Environmental Protection Agency	Ismael.h.mikel@gmail.com
4	Frances Reg	Yap HPO	yaphpo@mail.fm
5	Standon Andrew	Kosrae HPO	ksahpo@mail.fm , andrewstandon@gmail.com
6	Ashley Meredith	Kosrae HPO	meredith.ashley@gmail.com
7	Kiki Stinnett	Chuuk Women Council Community, NGO representative	kikistinnettcwc@gmail.com
8	Corky Stinnett Benito	Office Manager and Dive Instructor Truk Stop, Diving industry in Chuuk	diveshop@dive-truklagoon.com
9	Amber-Rose Malone	YOUTH rep - Local community/NGO	

Resource persons

10	Bill Jeffery	Assistant Professor, Archaeology Division of Humanities, College of Liberal arts and Social Sciences, University of Guam	Billjeffery@gmail.com
11	Jun Kimura	ICOMOS UCH Committee	junkimura@tsc.u-tokai.ac.jp

12	Kiyoshi Inoue	Japan Mine Action Service: Japanese NPO (JMAS)	inoue@jmas-ngo.jp
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UNESCO

13	Akatsuki Takahashi	Programme Specialist for Culture	a.takahashi@unesco.org
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FSM Secretariat

14	Chuuk HPO	Ranger Walter	
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2. Programme

Time	Day 1 Tuesday 6 March 2018	Day 2 Wednesday 7 March 2018	Day 3 Thursday 8 March 2018	Day 4 Friday 9 March 2018
8:30	Registration	Recap	Recap	
9:00-10:00	Opening Session Opening remarks (FSM National Government, (Governor of Chuuk) Opening remarks (UNESCO)	Session 3: Risk Management of WW II-related UCH Dr Bill Jeffery, University of Guam Dr. Kiyoshy Inoue, JMAS	Session 6: Role of ICOMOS for international cooperation Dr Jun Kimura, ICOMOS Scientific Committee for UCH	One day course on Marine Archeology for Non-Divers Dr. Bill Jeffery
10:00-10:30	Group photo – Morning Tea			
10:30-11:30	Session 1: Introduction UNESCO	Session 4: UCH, tourism, and sustainable development. Mrs. Corky Stinnett Benito, Office Manager & Instructor Truk Stop, Diving industry in Chuuk	Session 7: Preparation of an action plan	
11:30-12:30	Session 2: Presentation by participants Chuuk HPO, Kosrae HPO, Yap HPO, Pohnpei HPO	Session 5: Community engagement for UCH management Mrs. Kiki Stinnett, NGO/Community in Chuuk	Session 8: A Way Forward	
12:30-1:30	Lunch			
13:30-14:30	Chuuk Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Field visit (Museums, UCH site) On-site Presentation on education and awareness raising on UCH	Closing	
14:30-15:30	Afternoon tea			
15:30-17:00				
Evening	Drafting Group Meeting	Drafting Group Meeting	Drafting Group Meeting	

3. Final report of FSM National Consultation on UCH.

Mr. Kohler presented on behalf of the FSM HPO and informed the participants that the FSM recently ratified the UNESCO Convention of UCH and that we were the first in the region to do so. He briefly touched on the Convention and explained some of the benefits of ratification. Also, he explained that the FSM waters contain a wealth of unique heritage sites and that with the ratification of the Convention the FSM considerably increases the legal protection of its heritage sites - using the Chuuk shipwrecks as an example.

4. Chuuk State, Federated States of Micronesia, 6-8 March, 2018, Final Report.

An FSM National Consultation on UCH took place in Chuuk State on 6-8 March, 2018. Chuuk State, as the host FSM State, chaired the Meeting. The Chair of the meeting, Mr. Peter Aten who is the Chief of the Division of Commerce and Industry under the Department of Administrative Services, informed the absence of the Chuuk State Historic Preservation Officer, the Chuuk State Governor, and the EPA in this Meeting. The Meeting had to start without these representatives due to a sudden funeral.

5. FSM National UCH Action Plan 2018-2023 (New)

Results/Outcomes	Actions/Activities	By whom With whom (stakeholders)	Resources (Funding/ Partnerships)
<u>Raise/Enhance Awareness across FSM</u>	<p>Work out what each State is going to do. Each FSM State gets back to National within 3 months with feedback defining UCH for each FSM State, how this program relevant/beneficial to FSM. Elicit categories for UCH (ICH and TCH). In 6 months, FSM National has a draft of what is UCH in FSM and plan of attack for 5 year strategic plan (hats going to be driving the plan). Return to FSM States in 6 months. After 6 months, publish something—posters, online, etc. Define nature of what it is, address responsible public access to fish weirs/wrecks, resorts/hotels, etc.</p> <p>Each State/National will do its own awareness through its own methods. Goal: within one year have something can publicize widely. Continuous awareness—education, community center, museum, how to enter UCH into conversations, NGOs, social media, short video on UCH (various types of involvement). Youthactionable level of involvement.</p>	<p>FSM National and States.... awareness raising (open to the States to create on their own) What works in each state for general public, tourism operators, fishing industry, potential sponsors, government authorities, relevant NGOs, conservation entities National-NACH,</p>	<p>FSM National Government, State Government, UNESCO, NPS, Tourism Partners</p>

<p><u>Capacity Building:</u> Training in documentation and protection of UCH</p>	<p>Employ an implementer (perhaps NPS anthropologist/archaeologist). Coordinator of training programs, dive charter operators, community groups, international orgs/universities to assist in implementing strategic plan, develop MoU with university (including UoG)</p>		
<p><u>Cultural Sustainability:</u> National Database Designed, Developed, and Populated with all data to date from past, current, on-going, and/or approved projects</p>	<p>After one year, National Government completed consultations with each State to learn database categories important to them for National UCH Database and database template designed for each State and National. Template(s) distributed to each State for review. After two years, each State created its own database (States manage their own database). State database connected to National Database for upload of data. In three years, data identified for entry into database. After five years, database populated with data at State level and uploaded to National Database. Database completed after FIVE YEARS.</p>	<p>State HPOs, NGPs (State and National level), communities</p>	<p>FSM National Government, State Government, UNESCO, NPS</p>
<p><u>Improved Protection and Management of UCH:</u> National State Legislation Passed to include ICH and TCH UCH</p>	<p>Iterative process. Identify current legislation and make recommendations for a way forward in sustainable UCH protection. Surveillance. Ex. coordinates in database but not open to everyone/not exact coordinates; identify sites with red flag. Permissions incorporated into data/database</p>	<p>State and National governments</p>	<p>FSM National Government, State Governments, UNESCO, NPS, Tourism Partners</p>

Develop National/State database	What does each State want to do for the database? Create new one, develop (National) /improve/expand existing, etc? Identify categories for database; seek input on categories from variety; tool for safeguarding; continuously updating. Possible training on database creation/development/management?		
<u>Five year National implementation plan sorted w states</u>	<p>processes from States on how to go about that. Themes? Projects? Funding? International partners/ collaboration</p> <p>in situ preservation included preservation plan included (see convention book p.96, article 2(5) and (10), and (9))</p> <p>developing multinational/ bilateral agreements, ex FSM Japan USA</p>	State and National governments	FSM National Government, State Governments, UNESCO, NPS, Tourism Partners

6. General Information on FSM National UCH Consultation Participation



National Consultation on the Underwater Cultural Heritage Safeguarding in FSM (L5 Hotel, Chuuk, 6 – 8 March 2018)

General Information

Title: National Consultation on the Underwater Cultural Heritage Safeguarding in FSM

Organizers: FSM Government in cooperation with the State of Chuuk

Date: 6 – 8 March 2018

Venue: L5 Hotel, Chuuk

Background:

The Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UCH) (Hereinafter the UCH Convention) was adopted in 2001 by UNESCO to fight against the extensive pillage, commercial exploitation and illicit traffic or unethical recovery of UCH. The UCH Convention considerably increases the legal protection of underwater heritage sites and artefacts. It also responds to the need for scientific guidance and facilitates inter-state cooperation. The UCH Convention is becoming more and more relevant at a time when the destruction, pillage and commercial exploitation of UCH as well as the industrialization of the seabed are increasing.

The waters of the Pacific Ocean contain a wealth of unique heritage sites, encompassing the human history from the Stone Age to the Atomic Era. These sites include ancient sunken villages, ancient fish traps and historical shipwrecks and aircrafts. An especially large number of shipwrecks and aircraft sites dates from WWII times, when the Pacific Ocean became the theatre of some of the fiercest battles of that time. Some of these sites are the final resting place of many lives lost during WWII and all of them are an important testimony of past events. Many of them are also today very attractive tourism sites.

Over the years, Pacific member states have actively engaged in the heritage safeguarding. At present, 12 member states out of 16 member states in the Pacific are signatories to the World Heritage Convention and there exist over ten World Heritage sites among Pacific island states.

As for the UCH Convention, the first regional workshop was held in the Solomon Islands in 2009. And UNESCO published a book “UCH in Oceania”. Since then, several capacity building workshops were carried out notably in Palau. The University of Guam became a member of the UNITWIN network for underwater cultural heritage in 2016. In November 2017, UNESCO published a book “Safeguarding UCH in the Pacific: Report on Good Practice in the Protection and Management of World War II-related UCH” in partnership with Pacific UCH Partnership (PUCHP). In terms of ratification, however, there is no state party to the ICH Convention among Pacific island states.

With this as background, the 2017 Pacific Heritage Workshop held in Koror included a session dedicated to the UCH Convention. The Workshop delegates discussed issues over the UCH protection in Pacific islands. The Workshop recommended to;

- i) formulate knowledge about the different types of UCH and commence work on a UCH database for the Pacific,
- ii) integrate ICH and UCH programme activities,
- iii) work cooperatively in training programmes including USP and University of Guam and other institutions toward a Pacific-wide UCH Capacity Building Programme,
- iv) initiate an NGO to develop a UCH Network to coordinate and implement UCH projects through the Pacific UCH Partnership (PUCHP) formed at the SIDS Conference in Samoa,
- v) raise awareness about UCH in the Pacific and specifically considering the development of a short video for public consumption.

The FSM National Government has drafted a resolution recommending that the FSM ratify the UCH Convention. The resolution was submitted to the FSM Congress during its November 2017 session. Congress is recommending that public hearings on the proposed resolution be conducted first before proceeding further.

Objectives:

The objectives of the Consultation are;

- i) To share information on progress in the UCH safeguarding in FSM;
- ii) To foster the understanding of the UCH Convention in terms of its benefits and obligations of states parties;
- iii) To develop an action plan for enhanced UCH protection and management in FSM.

Outcomes:

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- i) Around 20 stakeholders attended the consultation;
 - ii) Action Plan developed;
 - iii) Final report (including presentations, pictures and videos on UCH in Chuuk) produced.

Description:

A National Consultation on the UCH Safeguarding in FSM will be held in Chuuk from 6 August to 8 March 2018 in cooperation with the Chuuk State Government and UNESCO assistance.

The Consultation will bring together Historic Preservation Office (HPO) in the four states of the FSM, and stakeholders in the UCH safeguarding in the FSM so that it can serve as public hearings on the FSM's ratification of the UCH Convention. International resource persons specializing the UCH protection and management will also be attended to share their expertise with the FSM stakeholders on the UCH safeguarding, the UCH Convention and the related regional and international cooperation.

The participants will make presentations on updates on the UCH safeguarding including related policy, safeguarding measures and other activities, challenges and opportunities and gain a better understanding of the UCH Convention through presentations, field visits and discussions.

The key outcomes of the Consultations are an action plan towards enhanced UCH safeguarding and ratification as well as a final report containing presentations, pictures/videos on the UCH in Chuuk.

Guidelines for presentation:

Delegates are requested to prepare a PowerPoint presentation focusing on progress in the UCH safeguarding;

Slide 1: Name of country and presenter

Slide 2: Examples of UCH

Slide 2: Ongoing UCH safeguarding measures and activities, including;

- cultural strategy, policy and legislation and their linkage to National Development Plan,
- National Heritage Register and Database

-
- Input to SDG Indicator 11.4.1 - Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage.

Slide 3: Challenges

Slide 4: Opportunities

Slide 5: A Way Forwards towards enhanced UCH safeguarding and ratification of the UCH Convention

Information for participants:

A Prepaid Ticket Advice (PTA) for confirmed travel will be arranged for the FSM Government and forwarded to them. A return economy class excursion airfare to Chuuk by the most direct route for the nominated participants will be provided.

Participants who choose to travel by a route other than that proposed by the Organisers shall bear responsibility for all additional costs.

Single rooms at L5 Hotel (Moen, Chuuk 96942, Tel: +691 330-7048/7049) are booked and accommodation fee will be directly paid by the Organizer.

Morning/afternoon tea and lunch will be covered by the Organizer.

Stipend **USD 50** per day (for dinner and other incidental expenses) will be provided upon registration on the first day of the consultation.

Instead of a field trip on 9 March 2018, a one-day course on Marine Archeology (for non-divers) will be conducted by Dr. Bill Jerrery.

Contact information:

Augustin Kohler

Secretary-General

FSM National Commission for UNESCO

Email: kusgoose@hotmail.com

ANNEX A: REGISTRATION FORM

Country:
First Name: (Write name exactly as it appears on your passport)
Surname/Family Name: (Write name exactly as it appears on your passport)
Mr./Mrs./Ms.:
Title:
Organisation:

Work place address:
Telephone: (country code + Area code + Phone number)
Mobile Phone: (country code + Area code + Phone number)
Email:

Emergency Contact Person

Name:
Relationship:
Telephone:
Mobile Phone:
Email:

Please kindly indicate any special needs/requests you may have in order to participate fully in this consultation (food, hotel access, etc):

Privacy Statement

All information you will provide on this registration form will be encrypted and will be collected for the purpose of enabling consultation organizers to register you as a participant to the consultation. This information will be safeguarded for your protection.

7. Presentations



Federated States of Micronesia

AUGUSTINE KOHLER, NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

6 MARCH, 2018

DO NOT REPRODUCE WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT OF FSM NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF CULTURE AND HISTORY.

What is UCH in FSM?

- ▶ UCH = Underwater Cultural Heritage
- ▶ UCH is holistic for FSM, includes BOTH Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) and Tangible Cultural Heritage (TCH)
- ▶ Examples include wrecks, fish weirs (aech), marine life, and fringing reef lagoons

Examples of UCH: FSM

- ▶ Navigation
- ▶ Inter-island relationships facilitated by the sea (Kachau system of mutual exchange)



Photography credit: Ashley Meredith



Photography credit:
Ashley Meredith

Examples of UCH: Pohnpei State

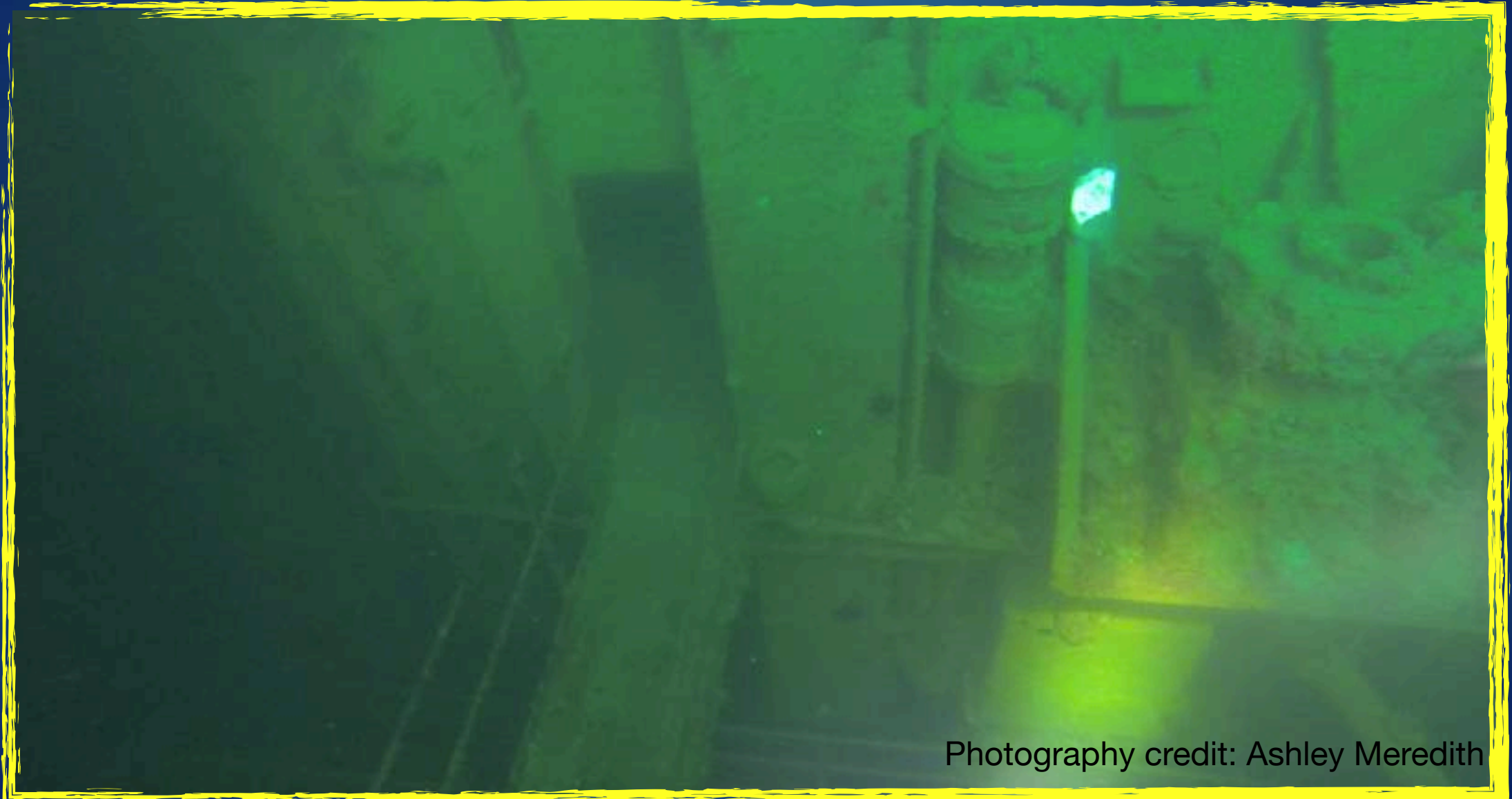
“Nohno”



Examples of UCH: Kosrae State



Examples of UCH: Chuuk State



Photography credit: Ashley Meredith

Examples of UCH: Yap State



UCH Safeguarding Measures & Activities

- ▶ History of UCH in FSM
 - ▶ Ratification of ICH in FSM in 2011
 - ▶ Recently ratified UCH February 2018
 - ▶ This is the first National consultation on UCH in FSM
- ▶ FSM hosts one million square miles of ocean
- ▶ 14th largest EEZ
- ▶ FSM in context of resource exploitation and illicit traffic in FSM waters

Challenges

- ▶ Nationally: capacity and awareness limited for UCH ICH and TCH
- ▶ Similar challenges in the FSM States
- ▶ Limited resources for partnerships between the states for holistic approach
- ▶ Outside policies influencing treatment of heritage resources
- ▶ Opposition to UCH because of economic potential by resource extraction



Photography credit: Ashley Meredith

Opportunities

- ▶ Consultation allows us to share and promote UCH significance to FSM and State economies and cultural sustainability
- ▶ Conference facilitates FSM to develop an action plan for UCH protection and management in FSM
- ▶ Cultural sustainability
- ▶ Knowledge for science
- ▶ Increased knowledge exchanges between FSM citizens and scientists
- ▶ Tourism industry and economic development
- ▶ National Unity

A Way Forward: enhanced UCH Safeguarding

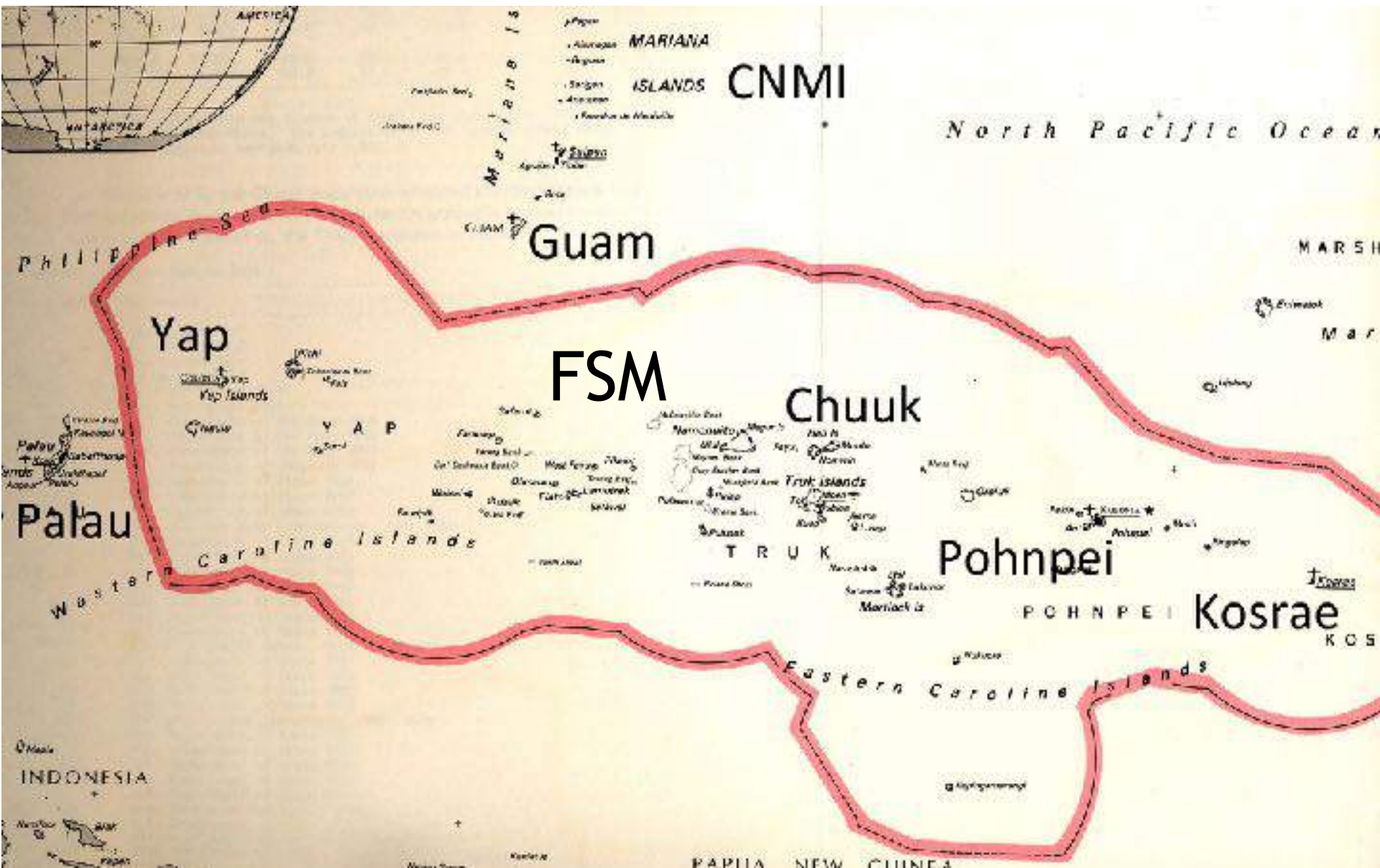
- ▶ Improved, enhanced, and frequent partnerships between the States and National are needed to build capacity and awareness of importance of UCH in our economy
- ▶ Update Cultural Policy at National level to include UCH
- ▶ Develop actionable holistic cultural strategy, policy, and legislation
- ▶ National database with access and data entry by State



Kinisoou Chapur!

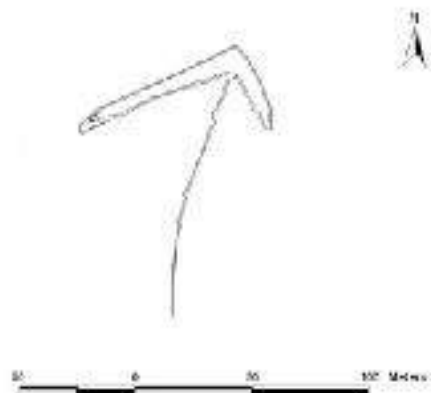
Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)

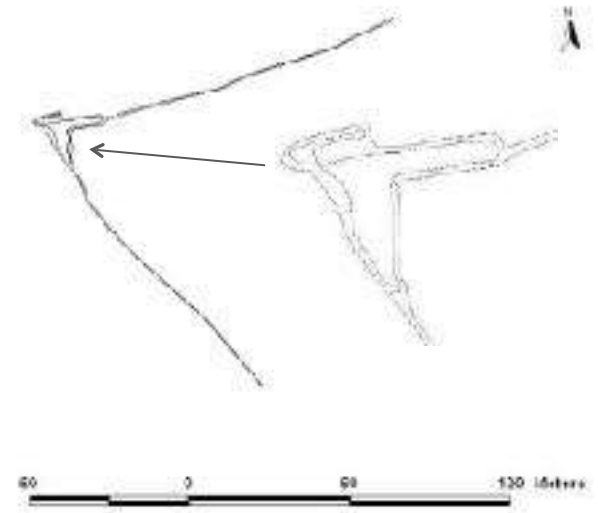
607 islands, 705 sq km of land; 191st in UN (Oahu 1,545 sq km)
> 3,000,000 sq km water; 6,112 km coastline; 21st in UN by length of coastline



Types of UCH: Stone money from Palau to Yap







Built adjacent to, or incorporating holes in the reef and in a way to withstand effects of tide, waves...





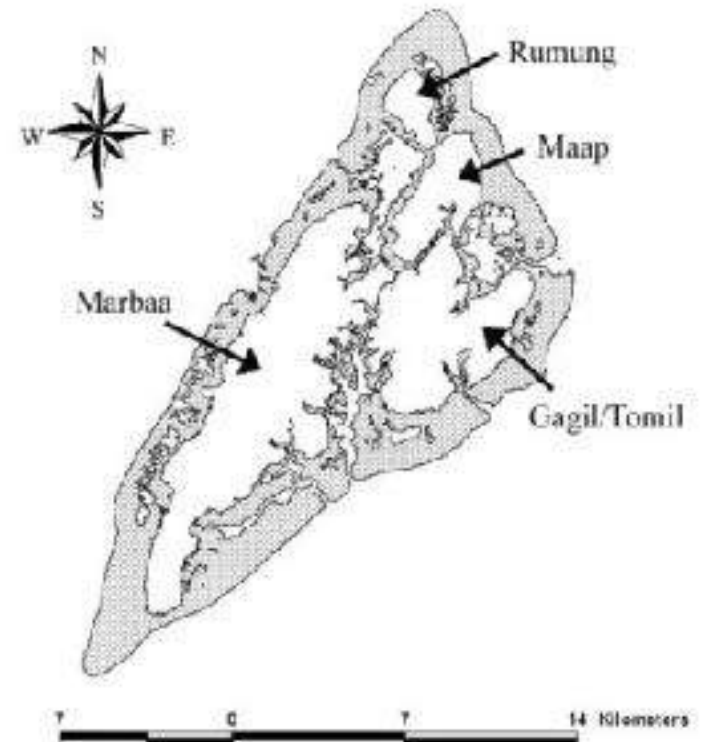
Yap has 700-800 fish weirs (*aech*) on its reef flat

Yap State Historic Preservation Office directed a project to record the fish weirs, recorded 450 and surveyed 45

Aims: to provide a stimulus in re-building and using fish weirs and reviving the associated cultural practices

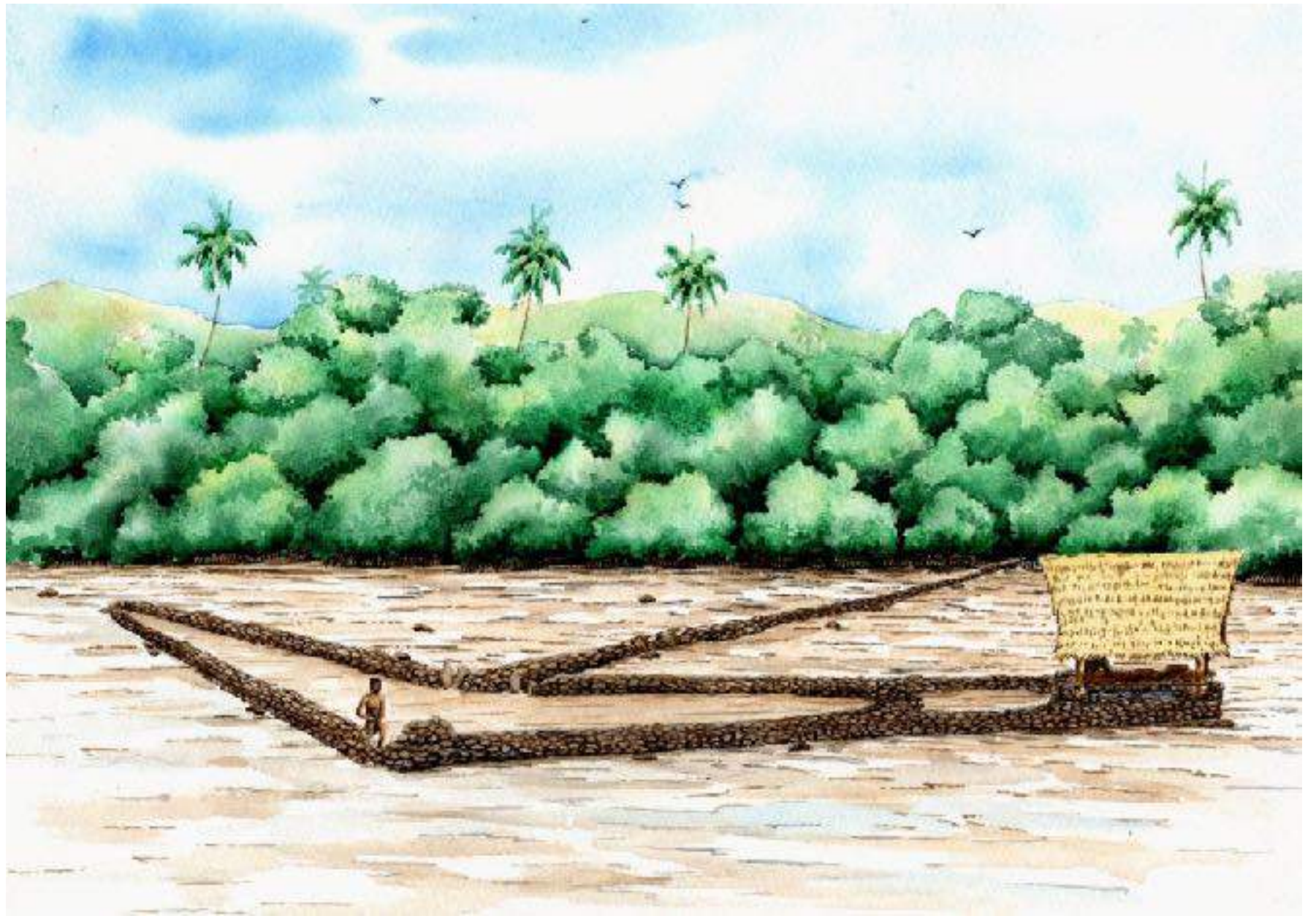
Project to include:

- Community engagement
- Training of personnel in recording and documenting tangible and intangible heritage—master builders
- Site surveys

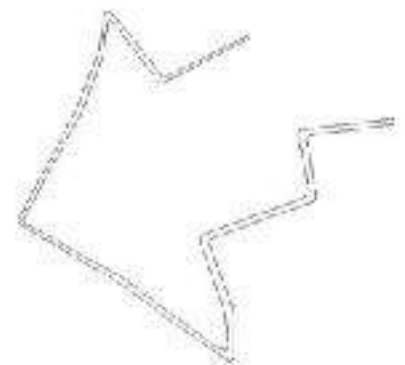
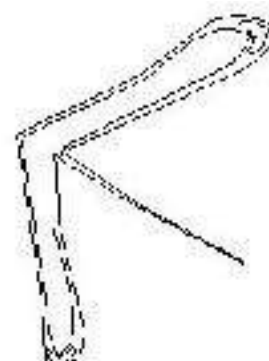
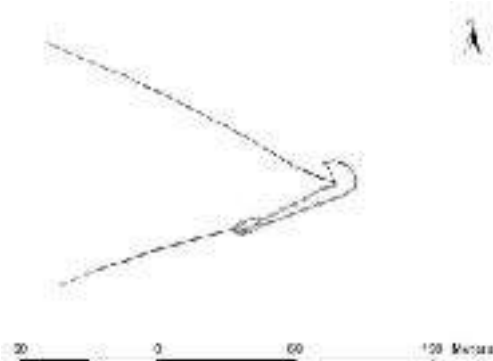
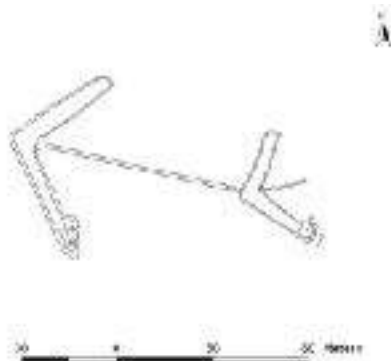
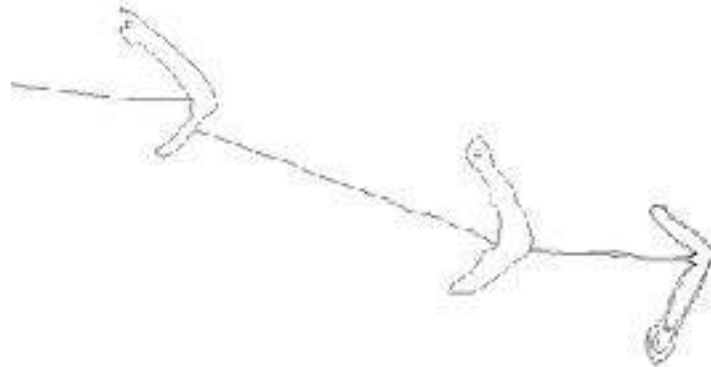
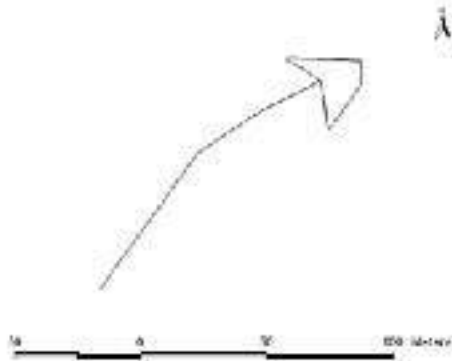
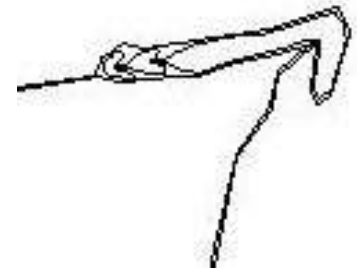
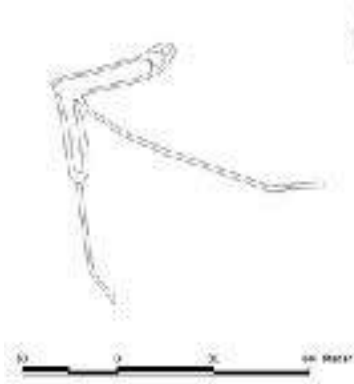
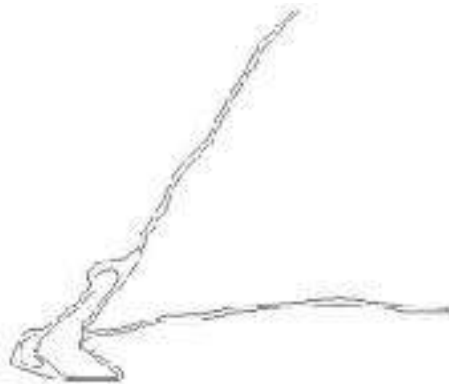
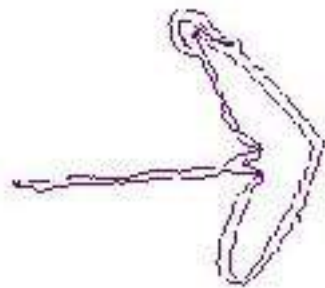


- Traditional practices





12 different styles



ICH related to
UCH/'maritime'
activities, e.g.
Voyaging from Palau to
Yap





Outer islands of Yap,
highly regarded
throughout the Pacific
as great seafarers and
boat-builders

World War II impact

- As in all of Micronesia, Yap was impacted by World War II
- Not a major Japanese base as in Chuuk and Palau, coastal areas not destroyed as much as in Chuuk and Palau
- Biggest impact was in their population decline, from 40,000 pre-European contact (1528) to 2,500 immediately post World War II



USS *Mississinewa* in Yap

- Sunk with over c. 4 million gallons of oil aboard—2001, 2 million gallons pumped out and sold



Yap State

- **Ongoing UCH safeguarding measures and activities**
 - Collaboration with UOG: MOU and field school 2016...
- **Challenges**
- **Opportunities**
- **Way Forward**

KOSRAE STATE

FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

Standon Andrew & Ashley Meredith

Kosrae State Historic Preservation Office (Kosrae HPO)
Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority (KIRMA)

6 March, 2018

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WHAT IS UCH IN KOSRAE?

- ▶ UCH refers to underwater cultural heritage
- ▶ Intangible and Tangible heritage

EXAMPLES OF UCH IN KOSRAE

- ▶ Lagoons & subsistence
- ▶ Traditional routes
- ▶ Japanese carrier
- ▶ World War II planes

UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

EXAMPLES OF UCH: LAGOONS, SUBSISTENCE, AND WOMEN'S ROLE IN SOCIETY

Photography credit: Ashley Meredith



Photography credit: Ashley Meredith



Photography credit: Ashley Meredith

EXAMPLES OF UCH: TRADITIONAL ROUTES



EXAMPLES OF UCH IN KOSRAE: TRADITIONAL ROUTES



Photography credit: Ashley Meredith

- ▶ Sailed from Kosrae to Pohnpei
October 2018
- ▶ Oral histories on currents and
navigation



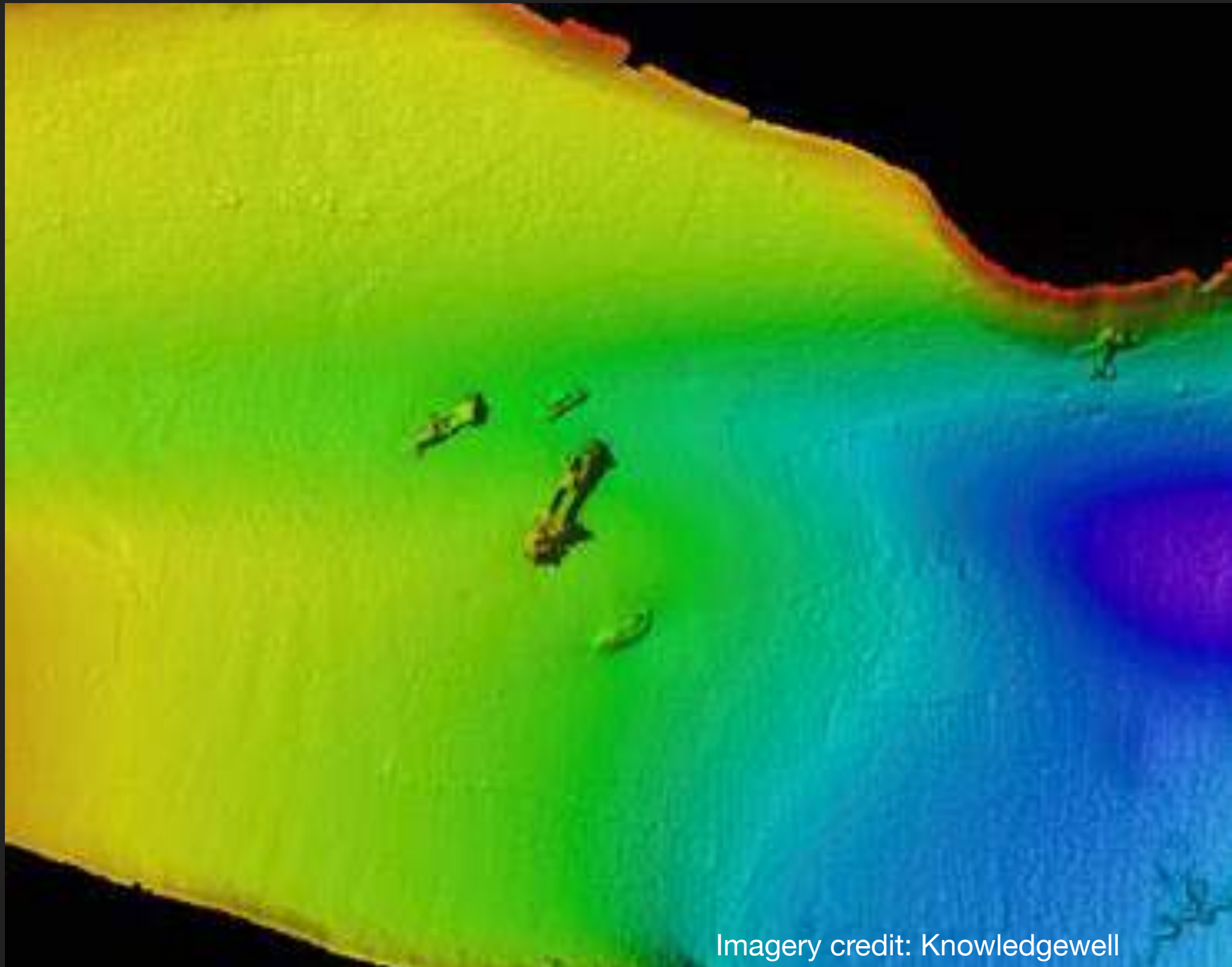
Photography credit: Ashley Meredith

UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

EXAMPLES OF UCH: TRADITIONAL ROUTES



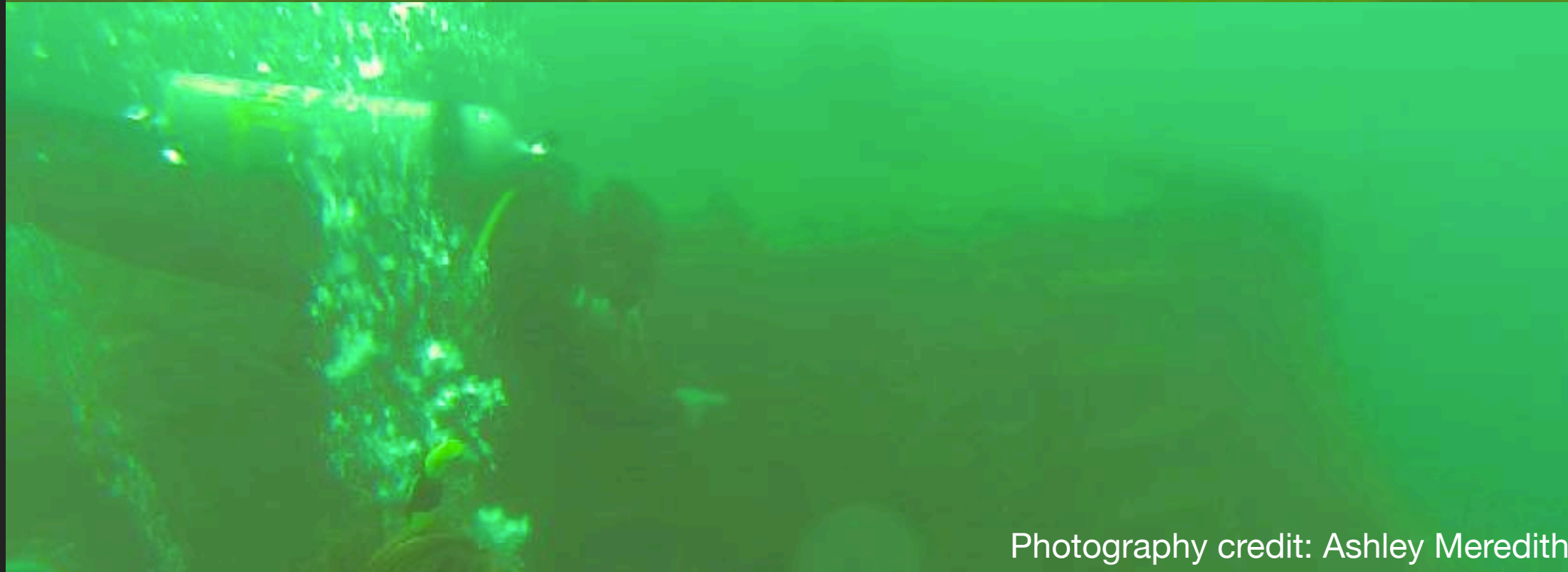
EXAMPLES OF UCH: WHALING, WORLD WAR II



EXAMPLES OF UCH: WHALING, WORLD WAR II



Photography credit: Ashley Meredith



Photography credit: Ashley Meredith

EXAMPLES OF UCH: WHALING, WORLD WAR II

The PBM (Patrol Bomber, Martin) Mariner is one of the least known patrol aircraft of World War Two, yet it was also one of the most successful.

Photography credit: Ashley Meredith



UCH SAFEGUARDING IN KOSRAE

- ▶ Measures: Title 7 (chapter 4), 13, and 19

TITLE 19. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Section 19.101. Kosrae Island Resource Management Authority Purpose. To protect the environment, human health, welfare and safety and to abate, control and prevent pollution or contamination of air, land and water in accordance with Title 7, Chapter 4, Title 13 and this Title, by balancing the needs of economic and social development with those of environmental quality and adopting regulations and pursuing policies which, to the maximum extent possible, ensure that economic and social development is environmentally sustainable.

UCH SAFEGUARDING IN KOSRAE

► Kosrae State Constitution Article XI: LAND and the ENVIRONMENT

Section 3. The use of real property shall in the public interest be regulated by law to assure public health, community well-being, the orderly and economical use of land, preservation of places of cultural or historic value, and island beauty.

UCH SAFEGUARDING ACTIVITIES IN KOSRAE

- ▶ Marine Protected Areas
- ▶ Conservation Areas



Photography credit: Ashley Meredith

CHALLENGES

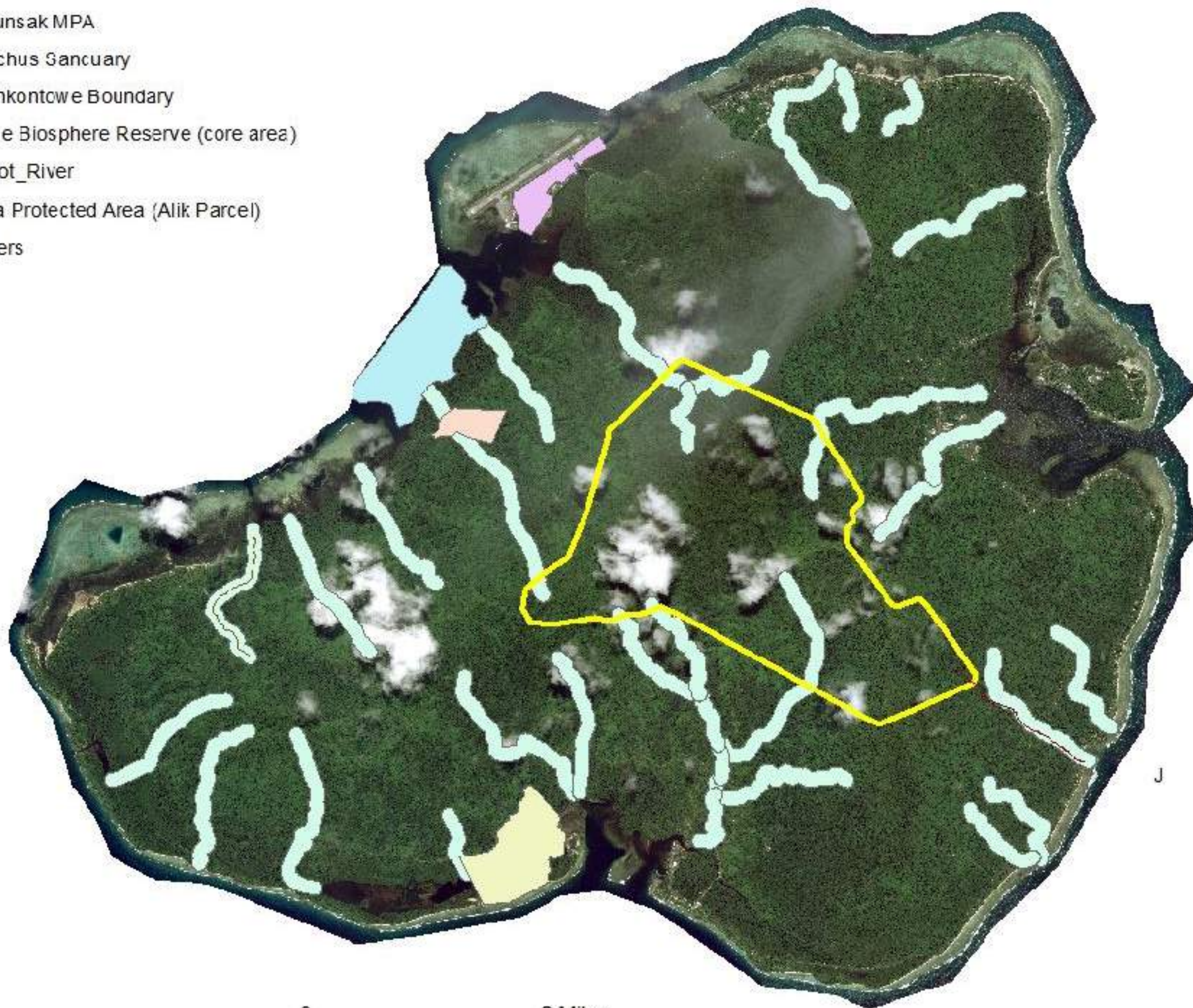
- ▶ Awareness of UCH, both ICH and TCH for community support
- ▶ Implementation & Enforcement: Pahkoten "to feel sorry for"
- ▶ Generalizations in policy & Need for ACTIONABLE policies
- ▶ The push to participate in "economic development" and threat of 2023
- ▶ commercial exploitation/industrialization of seabed
- ▶ movement away from traditional practices and commoditization of resources

OPPORTUNITIES

- ▶ Awareness of Kosrae's UCH
- ▶ Cultural sustainability
- ▶ Knowledge exchange
- ▶ Mahkontowe Conservation Area (MCA)

Legend

- Tafunsak MPA
- Trochus Sancuary
- Mahkontowe Boundary
- Utw e Biosphere Reserve (core area)
- Mwot_River
- Yela Protected Area (Alik Parcel)
- Rivers



Imagery credit: Betwin Tilfas, KIRMA

A WAY FORWARD

- ▶ Enhanced UCH safeguarding through creation of ACTIONABLE policy implementation
- ▶ ORGANIZATION of documentation
- ▶ Document, organize, and store UCH data
- ▶ Consultation meeting in Kosrae
- ▶ <https://kosraehpo.wordpress.com>

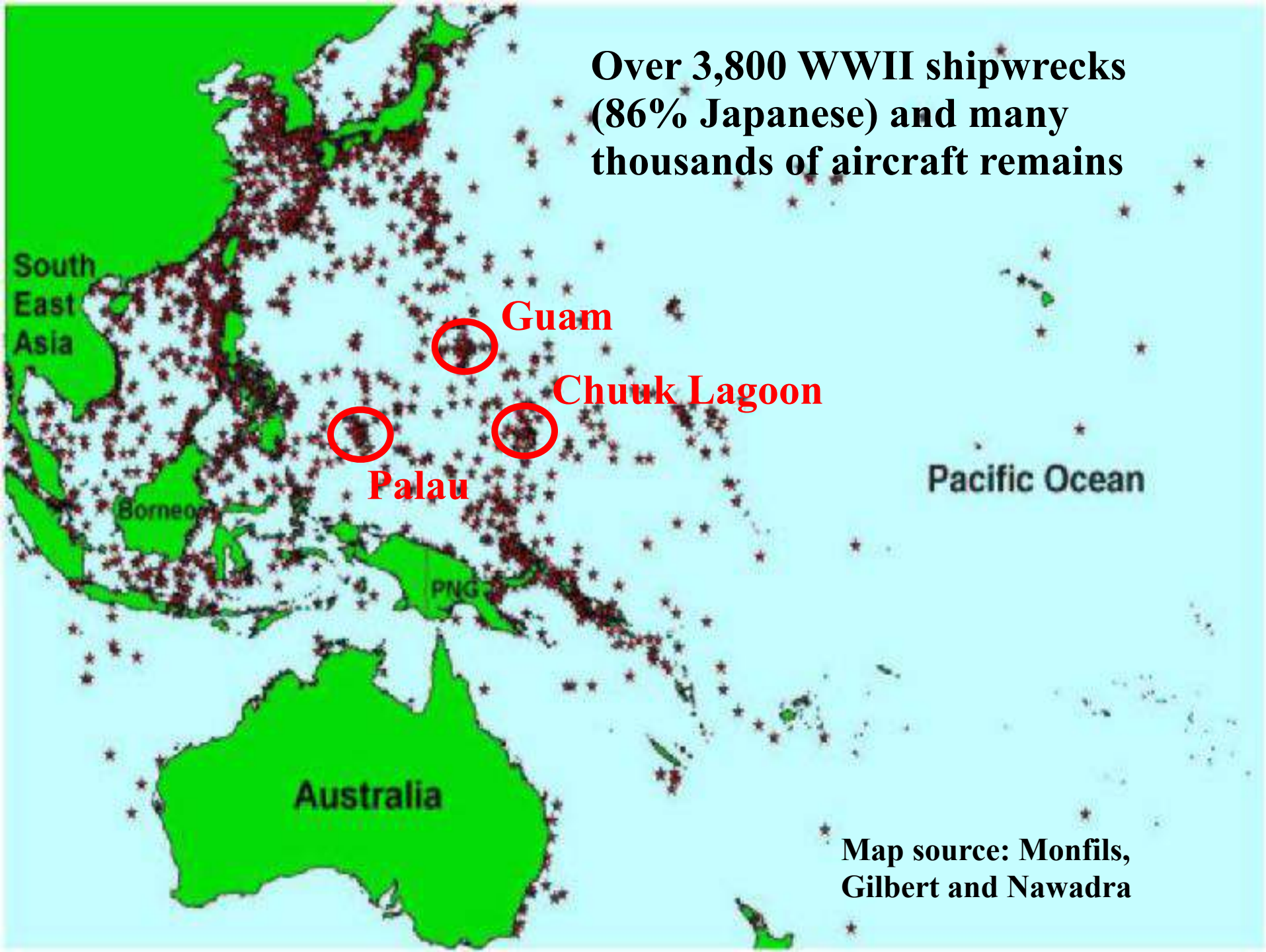
KINISOU CHAPUR!

World War II Underwater Cultural Heritage Risk Management

Bill Jeffery
Assistant Professor Anthropology
University of Guam



**Over 3,800 WWII shipwrecks
(86% Japanese) and many
thousands of aircraft remains**



World War II ships sunk
in a violent manner



Resulting in sites with
many different states of
integrity



Fujikawa Maru

Photo: Mark Hardy

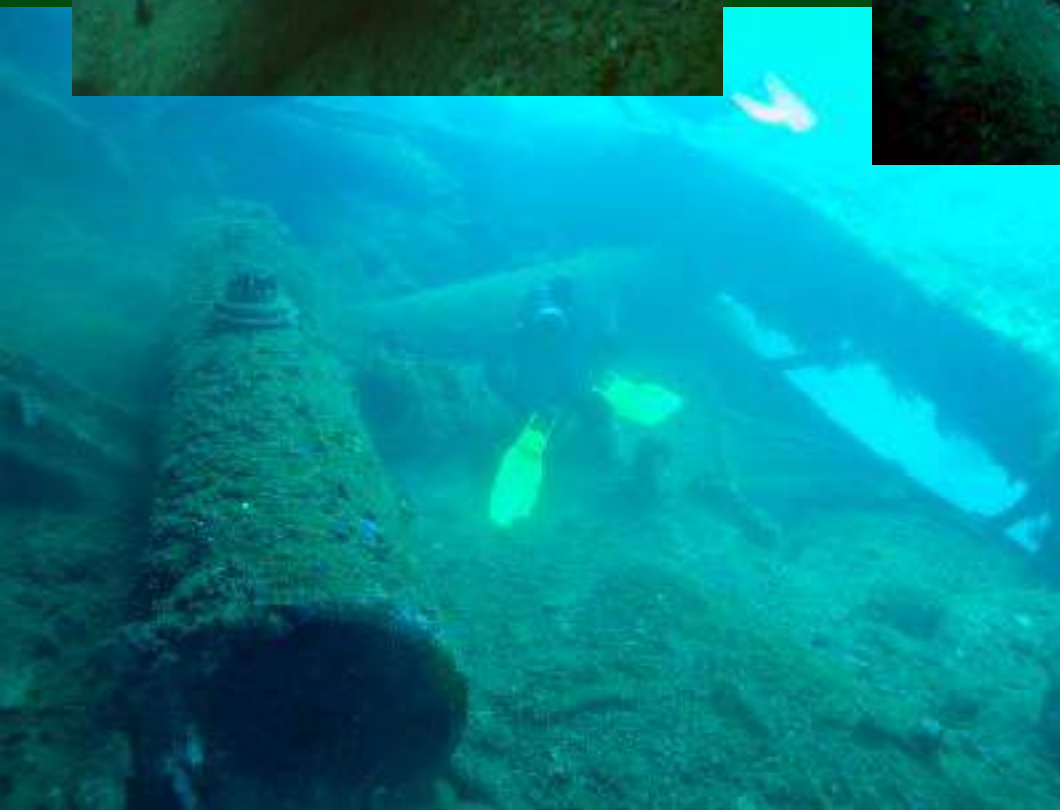




Kansho Maru

Gosei Maru





Gosei Maru

Heian Maru





Heian Maru



AIKOKU MARU

TRUK LAGOON / CHUK LAGOON

GPS: 07° 22.39 N 151° 54.72 E



This map is for informational and recreational purposes only. Any marked buoy's number or position is subject to change. Sizes and depths are approximated. The publisher assumes no responsibility for discrepancies and/or omissions, nor does he assume any liability for the use of this map. The suggested diving plan is optional.

Online Store © 2014 ART TO MEDIA 1 Waterproof Dive Map
Art Director Otto Wagner, Production Director Raymond Poudrier

Made in USA

Date _____

Depth _____

Time _____



210ft
62m

155ft / 27m

0ft 0m
5m
10m
15m
20m
25m

100ft
33m

AA Guns

138ft
45m

Wingpost

Deck Guns

150ft
52m

Air Mast

5.5-inch
1A Stern Gun

146ft
48m

Hold No.4

Hold No.5

Hold No.6

190ft
62m

210ft / 69m



FUMITSUKI
TRUK LAGOON / CHUK LAGOON
 GPS: 7°24.525' N 151°44.568' E



Caution: No Penetration


Built by Fujiwara Zosen of Osaka and launched February 19, 1939, the Fumitsuki (*Mitsubishi Aichi* in Japanese) was a Matsuda Class destroyer built for the Imperial Japanese Navy. Engaged in the battle for Guadalcanal she was repeatedly damaged and finally sent to Chink for repairs. At the time of the "Halseid" attack she was anchor close to the Hoyu Maru. She was torpedoes around midday by bombers and damaged after the Fumitsuki tried evasive maneuvers. A life boat attempted to tow her to a new anchorage, but she was taking on too much water and sank. She dropped an anchor and sank during the night.



Date _____

Depth _____

Time _____

Access  30 min from Dublon Island
 Current  to 

Torpedo Launcher

No. 1 Main Battery Gun

Triple Mount Torpedo Tubes



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San Francisco Maru

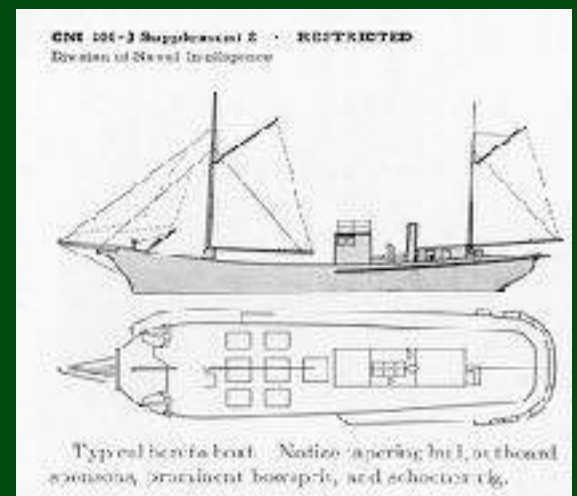


Hoki Maru



Photo: Mark Hardy



Dock boat ex Bonito fishing vessel





Truk Lagoon's Wreck Map

Legend:

-  - with illustration
-  - w/o illustration



Kiyosumi Maru



Movie of
outside and
artefacts

Movie inside
ship

19 Kiyosumi Maru



Kiyosumi Maru - Passenger cargo ship converted to Merchant Cruiser lying on port side with large torpedo holes. AA guns, gun turrets, bicycles, shells and other artifacts.

Depth: 40-110ft/12-33m



Teshio Maru

Palau

(2,800 tons, 98 m in length)



Teshio Maru



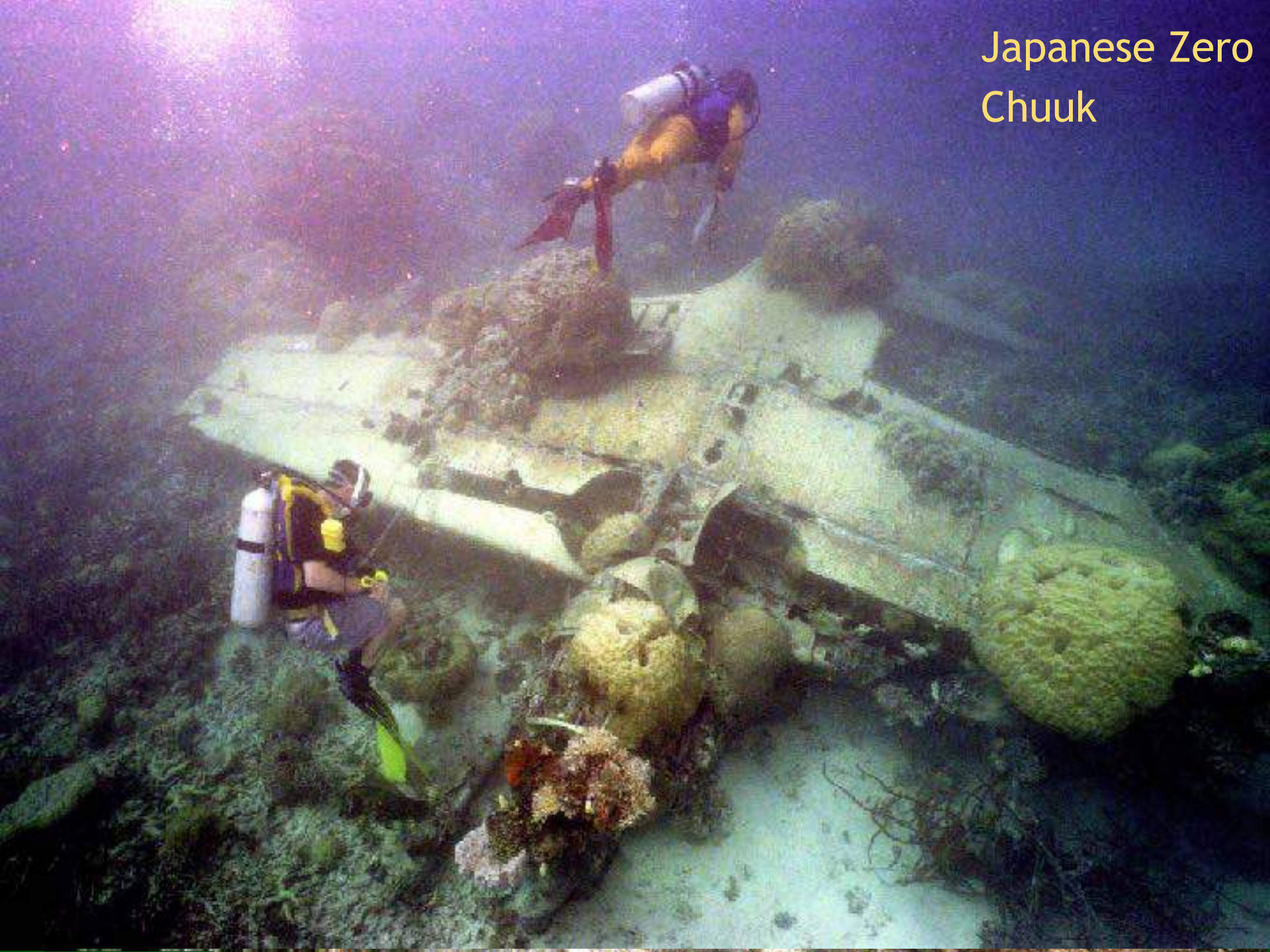
Teshio Maru



Japanese Jake Seaplane, Palau



Japanese Zero Chuuk



US Aircraft, Chuuk



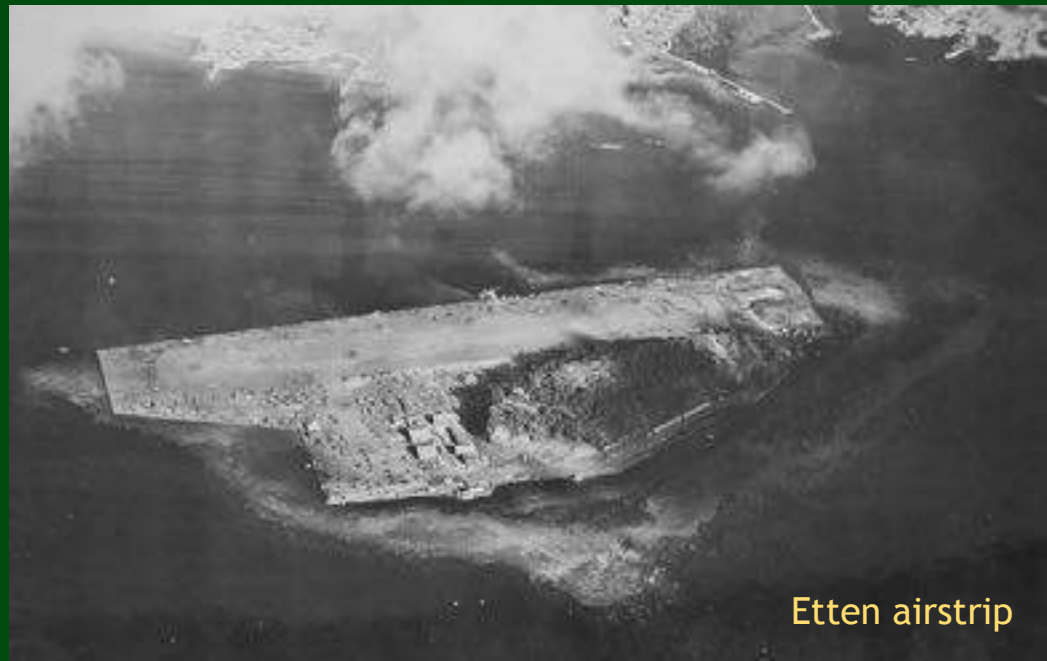


Chuuk Lagoon

Japanese Army—from 1944

- 101 Army guns (75 to 105 mm)
- 85 Navy guns (75 to 200 mm)
- about 302 automatic weapons of smaller calibre

From a 1979 survey of the World War II remains in Chuuk (Colt Denfield)



Etten airstrip



Japanese WWII sites on Tonoas



1 0 1 2 Kilometers

• Tonoas gis sites.dbf



Local values of WWII sites

Terrestrial Sites

Relate to a time of suffering for family, many used as slave labour in building Japanese facilities

Terrestrial Sites provide a 'sense of place' or a 'sense of belonging'

Underwater Sites

A time when the war started in Chuuk, and tourism

No 'sense of belonging'

Legislation, government programs, local enforcement

1971: Chuuk Legislation to curb looting, then fee for Dive Guides...
(J. Cousteau recovered 'tons' of artefacts in 1969 and produced a film)

1976: Placed on the USA National Register of Historic Places (under the National Historic Preservation Act 1966)

1985: Designated a National Historic Landmark (2,540 in total (c. 80,000 above Register) and this 1 of 5 in Micronesia, others Nan Madol and 4 related to WWII)

- nomination focussed on the historic significance of the Japanese shipwrecks and aircraft, their destruction by the U.S. Navy's carrier fleet and aircraft, and how the 'legendary invulnerable Truk' was destroyed, opening a way into the Marianas

2002: Given a 'threatened' status by U.S. NPS because of the 'vandalism and looting' website placed blame on local community

Conflicts

A number of conflicting interests and values

- Conflicts in how these sites are valued:
 - Historic significance, war graves, tourism, dynamite fishing,
 - One researcher called these sites as pleasure grounds for tourism—demeaning their significance?
 - No acknowledgment of Chuukese suffering in National Register Nomination
 - Have attributed blame to Chuukese for poor management and looting
- War compensation, Chuuk sought over \$1 billion, received \$10 million—to buy Japanese products
 - Chuukese not involved in any of the negotiations on compensation

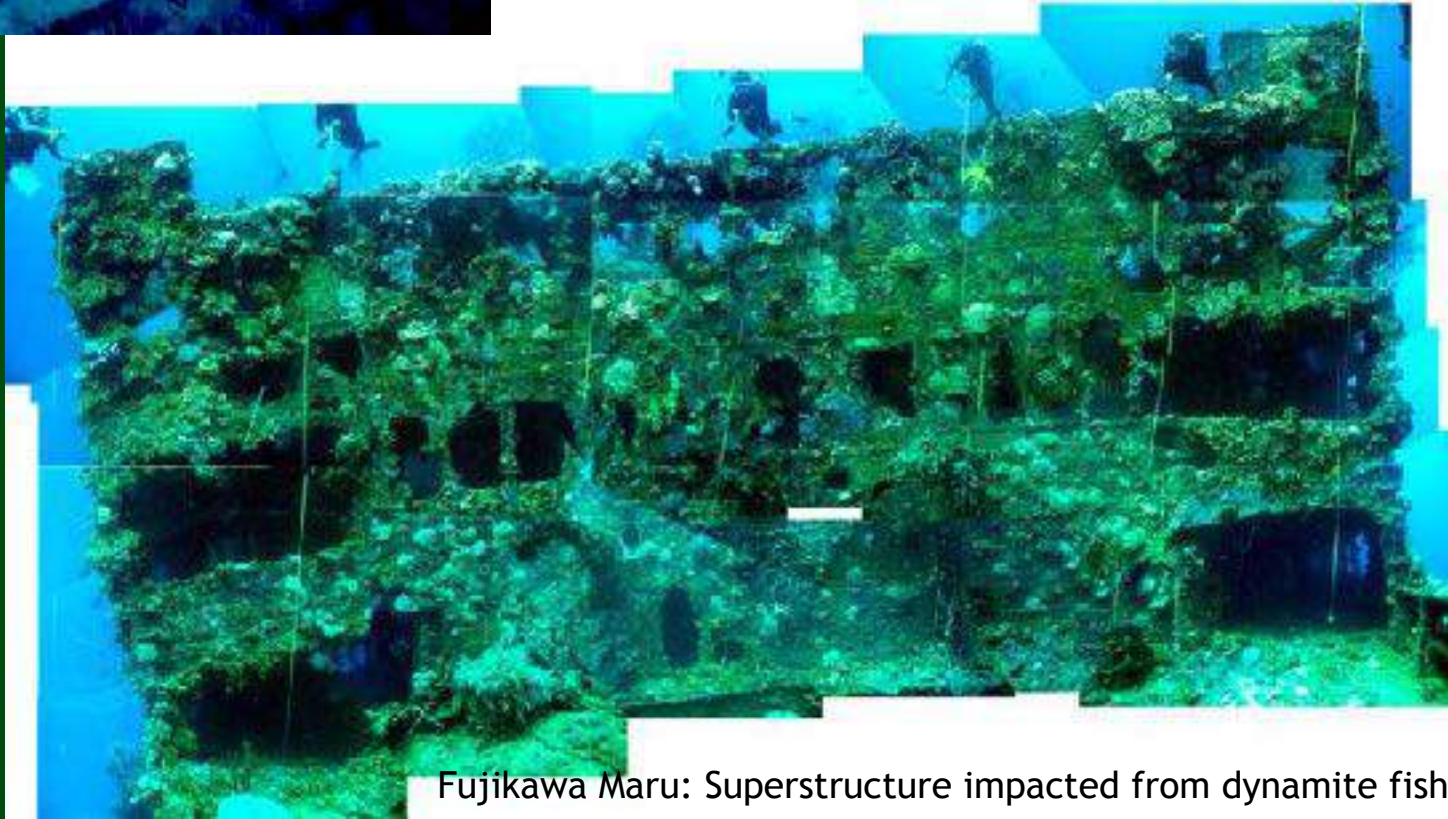
Conflicting values





Dynamite fishing

Sea mines in the hold of
San Francisco Maru



Fujikawa Maru: Superstructure impacted from dynamite fish

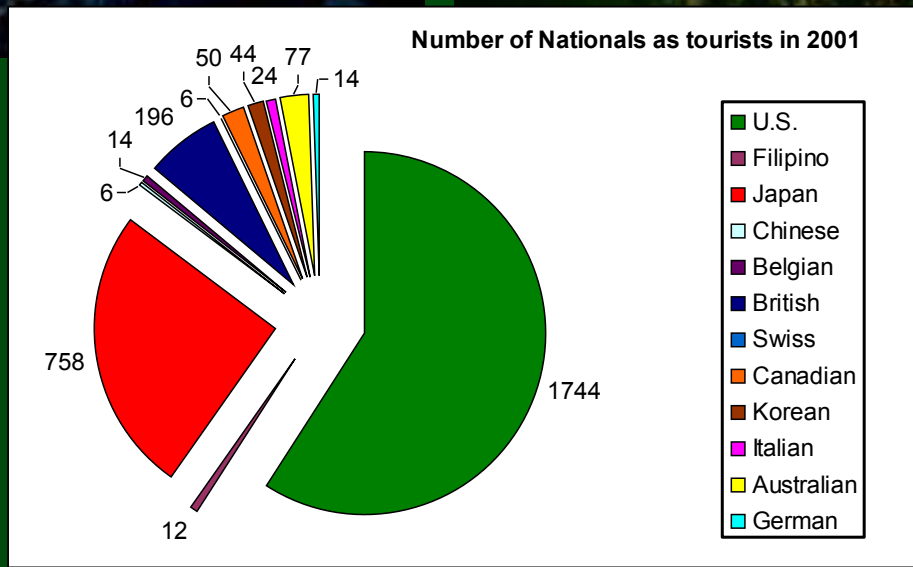
Souveniring

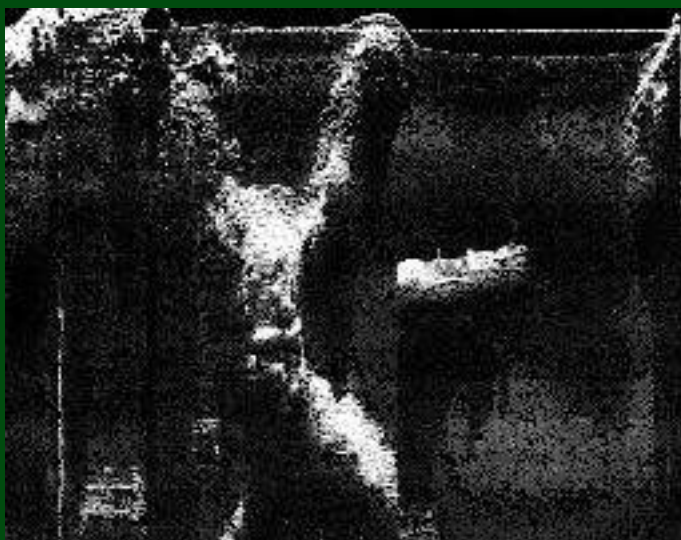


1978



2000



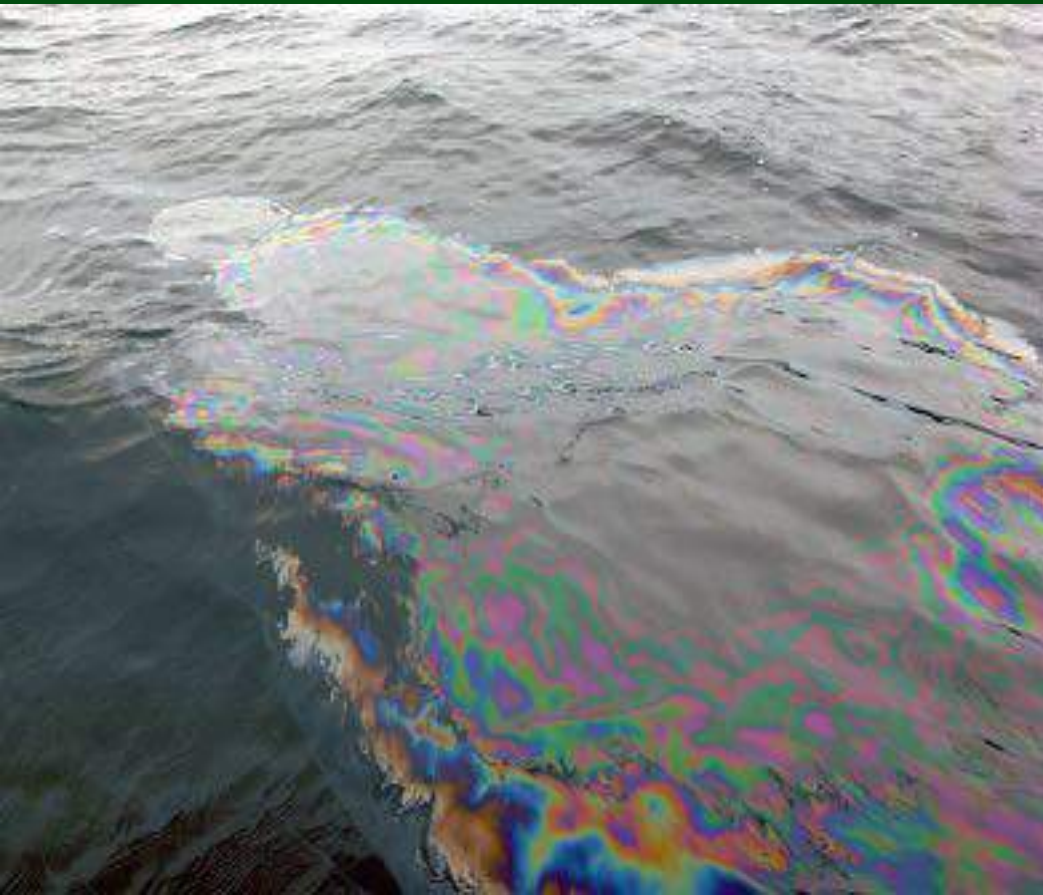


Management

Sapporo Maru

Oil leaking from shipwrecks

- potential for large scale pollution and damage to fragile ecosystems



- In 2002, Conservation specialist predicted that some shipwrecks could start to break-up in 10-15 years time