

INTERVIEW OF HERMAN M. MANGLONA

by Howard P. Willens and Deanne C. Siemer

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- Willens: Herman M. Manglona, who has served as the mayor of Tinian, is a distinguished political leader of the people of Tinian, and a former member of the Marianas Political Status Commission. Mr. Mayor, thank you very much for making your time available. As we told you, we are involved in research, working toward a book about the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and all of our research materials will be turned over to the Commonwealth Archives. Could we begin by your giving us a little bit of family history as to when you were born and how your family came to Tinian.
- Manglona: Thank you also Mr. and Mrs. Willens. First of all I would like to start with this, and my name is Herman Muna Manglona. I was born on Saipan, September 15, 1946, right after the war. My mother is Concepcion Palacios Muna from Saipan. My father is Lukas Ayuyu Manglona from Rota. I came to Tinian in 1947, when I was one year old. During the Japanese occupation of the island, my father was a police officer in Rota. My mother was sent to Japan to study nursing in a Japanese nursing school. And after that my mother and my father went to Ponape. Before and during the war they were in Ponape. After the war, they migrated to Saipan. Then they came to Tinian in 1947. I started my schooling in the Tinian public school. My mother died when I was nine years old. I went to Saipan to attend a private school, the Mt. Carmel School, at the age of 10. I finished my school, my elementary school, there and I went up all the way up to high school. At that time, high school on Saipan was considered like college now. I finished my high school in Saipan, then I came to Tinian. I worked for the government, starting in Public Works in 1966.
- Willens: So you came back in about 1966 from high school and began work for the Department of Public Works.
- Manglona: Yes, 1966. In 1967 I ran for the Municipal Council. I was elected for two terms in the Municipal Council. We have two year terms, then after two years we have to decide whether to run again. And when I ran for the Municipal Council, I was only 21 years old. Just the legal age to run for any public office in the island of Tinian. After I ran for two terms for Municipal Council, then I decided to run for the Marianas Legislature where I served from 1972 to 1976. Then after that, I ran for another term during the transition government in 1976. In 1978 the Commonwealth government took effect. Our term in the Marianas Legislature was shortened because of the transition of the government from the Marianas Legislature to the Commonwealth government. After my term in the Marianas Legislature ended in 1978, I decided not to run anymore. In 1981, I ran for the Mayor of Tinian. And my term expired in 1985. In 1985, I ran for the Senate for the Commonwealth government, where I served until 1990 when my term expired in the Commonwealth Senate. Then I decided that it's about time for me to take a rest. No more, I give my time to the people of Tinian, it's enough, I'm finished. I want to retire. Then I was asked again to run in 1993 for mayor. So in 1993, I was able to make it back to the politics after four years of resting. Here I am. Now Howard, you can see when you were here in 1973 during the Political Status Commission meetings how Tinian looks at that time and how it looks now. You are the living witness of our development, of our improvement from that time. You see that the island has been changed a lot. There are a lot of improvements, lot of new things happening. It happened because we are

under the flag of the United States of America. And I am very proud that I worked with you, Howard, and very proud to say that we are in the right direction to be part of the United States. And very proud to be part of the American community. And very proud to be part of an American family, because we believe that democracy is the best source of government in any place in the world. You know, what we have now, and what you saw 18 years or 20 years ago, are totally different things. What we have today is because of the assistance from the United States government. Because of a free co-relationship with the United States government we are what we are now today. Your participation on the Marianas Political Status Commission and the other lawyers that helped us through this difficult time was so important. We know that the Marianas Legislature paid a very minimal amount of money for your services in that particular time. And you understood that because, you understood our economy at that time. You went in with your heart. You went in with your belief that you are doing something great for people like us, for islanders like us. You are not thinking about any sort of compensation. You are thinking about what you want to do that will be put down in history that you're part of this negotiation. You're part of our history. I say to you now, I really, really appreciate what you did for us because, in spite of all these difficulties, all these hardships that you encountered in this difficult time that we are negotiating our status with the United States of America, you stand for us. You fight for our rights, you fight for what you believe is good for our islands. And now we are enjoying that dedication, that hard work that you provided to the Marianas Political Status Commission. Now we are on the right track. We are moving toward more a developed community, a more developed island. But for your guidance, but for your legal guidance, but for your love for this small island, I believe that we are not here what we are today.

Willens: Well, Mr. Mayor, thank you very much. It was an honor to be around to work with the Commission and the first Constitutional Convention. It is affection for the Marianas that brings us back to talk to you and your colleagues over the last 25 years, so that we can understand more about what happened and we can write an accurate history that would be a legacy to the people of the Northern Mariana Islands. You did get into politics very early at the age of 21. What prompted you to run for the Municipal Council in 1967?

Manglona: You know, they say it's in the blood line. I think my family on Rota, they were known for politics. After I finished my high school, I believed that I could utilize what I learned in school. I can do something for my island. I feel that I owe my island something. I went to school; my father paid my way to private school which was very costly. Only a few people could go to private school in that particular time. My father really supported me to go to private school. And I feel that my island needs my services to further assist the direction of a political destiny. And I believe that at least I do something for my island after what my father did for me in putting me through this very expensive school at that time. As I said at that time, I shall return back not only to my family, but to the people of Tinian. And I think I did it since 1967 up to now. I'm in politics still, you know. The people put me back in office several times because I think they were satisfied with what I am doing for the island.

Willens: In your many campaigns for office, were you always affiliated with the Territorial Party which then became the Republican Party?

Manglona: From the time I began to run in politics, I only ran for the Territorial Party which eventually was changed to the Republican Party. Up to now I am a Republican.

Willens: Could you explain the relationship between the Manglona family here on Tinian and the Manglona family on Rota?

- Manglona: The Manglona family on Rota (Prudencio Manglona, the former Mayor, and Ben Manglona, the former Lt. Governor), their father and my father were brothers. We are first cousins. Unfortunately, my father left Rota when he got married to my mother. Then they went to Ponape, and Ponape to Saipan, and then to Tinian. But, like I said that it's in the blood line. On my father's side, on Rota, I think we have been in politics way back. From our generation back, and I think politics is in our blood. I think I inherited that. The Manglonas on Rota and myself here, we are very close relatives. Their father and my father were brothers.
- Willens: In the 1960s when you first ran for office, the Territorial Party disagreed with the Popular Party in terms of what future political status they wanted to accomplish. The Popular Party was emphasizing reintegration with Guam at that time. What was your thinking at that time about the relationship with the United States?
- Manglona: At that time, the Popular Party, their main political objective is to integrate with Guam, while the Republican Party is in favor of direct negotiation with the United States, eventually to end up with what we have now. The philosophy of the Republican Party is that they wanted to go directly to the United States. That would be more beneficial than going to Guam and then Guam going to the United States. If you do that, you're talking to a second person in the politics cycle. But if you go to the United States, you're talking directly to the United States government. You can get what you want, directly for your island. That is better than if you go to Guam and tell Guam what you want and Guam would go to United States and tell United States what they want and also include what you want. I believe that the Republican Party at that time had the right direction, and I think we are now enjoying what we have due to that political view.
- Willens: The Congress of Micronesia was created in 1965. Did you ever considered running for the Congress of Micronesia?
- Manglona: No. Upon the creation of the Marianas Political Status Commission, I was in the Legislature, the Marianas Legislature at that time. When the United States agreed that the Marianas can separately negotiate their political status (at that time I believed that the Marianas already had been given the okay, the green light from the United States government to negotiate), I feel that eventually the Northern Marianas will become part of the United States and be separated from the other Micronesian islands. So let's say that it did not happen, I still believe that maybe I'll run for the House at that time because, at that time Rota and Tinian and part of Saipan, San Antonio village is considered I think, Precinct 1. I forgot what they called it at that time, but they combined Rota, Tinian and part of San Antonio to be a district for a representative for the Congress of Micronesia. But like I said to you Howard, because of this change at that time, I didn't have the opportunity to run for that office.
- Willens: As I recall, Joe Cruz at one point represented Tinian and Rota and that portion of Saipan as Senator in the Congress of Micronesia.
- Manglona: Yes, Joe Cruz was a Senator for the Commonwealth for the Northern Mariana Islands. He represented a district including the Northern Islands, Saipan, Tinian and Rota. He was more or less like—he was elected in the Northern Marianas island-wide.
- Willens: But he did not live here at that time?
- Manglona: No. He lived on Saipan.
- Willens: The Territorial Party in the late 1960s and the early part of the 1970s also seemed to have a view that efforts should be made to keep all of Micronesia together in a relationship with

the United States. The Popular Party leadership seemed to have a very clear view that they wanted to be separate from the rest of Micronesia.

Manglona: Yes.

Willens: How did you feel about the prospects of separating out the Northern Marianas from the other districts?

Manglona: At that time, we had taxation without representation. The Northern Marianas at that time have given the Micronesian government more taxes and in return, we get less than what we put in. For that reason, the people said “Why I am paying a lot of taxes to the government and in return I’m getting a minimal amount for our development in the island.” And I believe also our culture differences really drove us to look to our own identity. We believed that for reasons of cultural identity, we feel that we cannot mingle with them. I am not a racist, but at that particular time we feel that we should not join together with the other districts. We feel that we want to be part of the United States while the other districts were going in the other direction. They want to call it free association with the United States, which we don’t want. The main things were taxation and culture and political desire that really moved the Marianas leaders at that time to look for another alternative, political alternative.

Willens: One of the differences between the Marianas and the other districts was that the Marianas placed a high value on becoming U.S. citizens, whereas the other districts wanted to be sovereign and have their own president and officers of their own country. Did U.S. citizenship play an important role in your thinking at that time?

Manglona: Before I answer that, I want to go back to the previous question. Even if we united with the other districts, we feel that we will be a minority. We would be a minority among the other Micronesian islands. And despite of we’re a minority, we’re paying more taxes from Saipan than what they are paying to the government. So I think this culture difference and political destiny—we have other political desires and also we don’t want to be part of Micronesia—we don’t want to become a minority at that time. And we want to be part of the United States and they don’t want to become part of the United States. I think there are just a lot of things involved in that one. I was very young at that time. I am not sure what really the intent of our leadership was of former congressmen or former senators. I was very young at that time. I was only 19 at that time when they started this political issue. Then I joined the party when I was 21. I was really, really young. What I gathered, like I said, was culture differences, taxation, and we want to become part of the United States. We want to be Americans. After we’ve been occupied through the years our parents knew at that time, our people knew when the Americans came. They saw the German Administration, they saw the Japanese Administration, and they came to the United States Administration. And they see that all of these, all these colonial powers keep our island under their control. The United States give them the freedom like, like a free people. You know that you can say what you want. And you can elect your own representatives to represent what you want. And this kind of freedom, it only happened in the American Administration, never happened in Japanese times, never happened during German times. All these kind of happenings, I think our fathers, our grandfathers, feel that the American government is the best government that we should approach at that time. And I’m proud to say that I agree with them because now I’m very happy to be an American with you, Howard.

Willens: How did it happen that you were appointed to be a member of the Marianas Political Status Commission to represent Tinian?

- Manglona: Because at that time I was a member of the Municipal Council. And I was very active in politics. Despite my age, I was very young and very active and I believe that I have the confidence of the Municipal Council at that time.
- Willens: Was Mayor Borja the mayor at that time?
- Manglona: No, it was Mayor Mendiola.
- Willens: Mayor Mendiola.
- Manglona: I think that Mayor Borja was in office and then he was beaten by Mendiola.
- Willens: As you recall, it was Mayor Mendiola who was in office at the time you were appointed to the Commission?
- Manglona: Yes.
- Willens: And you were the same political affiliation as he was?
- Manglona: Yes. The law said there'll be an appointment from the Council to represent the municipal government, local government. I was appointed to the represent the Municipal Council.
- Willens: And Mr. Hocog, he was also a Council appointment? Did you know him before?
- Manglona: I worked with him. We were colleagues on the Municipal Council.
- Willens: When the Marianas Political Status Commission first met in late 1972 to get organized and prepare for the first round of negotiations, the Commission elected Ed Pangelinan to be chairman and Ben Santos to be vice-chairman. Do you have any recollection on the first meetings of the Commission and what your impression was?
- Manglona: I was only there for a very short time, you know that. I served about maybe less than six months. I decided to step down because I had a lot of things to do. I met you there, and the other attorney from Washington representing our Commission. I do recall that despite our difficulties at that time, our financial difficulties you know that what you're getting here in Saipan cannot be compared from what you're getting back in Washington. So what you did I believe at that time, you're not thinking about compensation. You're thinking about what you can do for these small islands that need your help. And I believe at that time you also believed that what you do would go down in history. You helped a lot, you participated a lot, and you share our political destiny.
- Siemer: Were any of your colleagues on the Commission concerned about having lawyers from United States or from Washington?
- Manglona: Yes, they declared there should be a lawyer from another nation, rather than United States. Like they really mentioned about a lawyer from the United Nations because they said that you're dealing with the American government, and getting American lawyers, of course, those American lawyers have loyalty to the American government. They had been asking that there be another lawyer from Europe, France, England and they've mentioned, like I said, again about getting support from the United Nations, getting a lawyer from the United Nations to help. But, I think the majority of people who know American law systems are American lawyers. The knowledge on American law is with American lawyers, so it is better to do that rather than get somebody from outside and they don't know the system.
- Siemer: What do you recall about the hiring of the economic consultant who work for the commission?
- Manglona: Is that . . .

- Willens: Jim Leonard.
- Manglona: I can't hardly recall that because, like I said to you that I am not very long on the Political Status Commission. I am only few times there.
- Willens: What do you remember about the first round of the negotiation in December 1972? There were ceremonies that took place at the Mt. Carmel auditorium, and then a public session over at the Royal Taga Hotel. What was your personal feeling when you sat down for the first time with your 14 other members of the Commission and you saw Ambassador Williams and his staff and advisors?
- Manglona: When that happened, I said we have a new beginning. New beginning, new direction for our people. I said also that this is what the people of the Northern Mariana Islands want. I said what happened today is the dream of the Northern Mariana Islands people, that they want to become part of the United States.
- Willens: There were some members of the Commission who were concerned at the beginning of the negotiations that they would be taken advantage of by the U.S. delegation. Ambassador Williams and Deputy Representative Wilson were experienced negotiators and trained diplomats. Did you feel that the Commission was able to negotiate on an even playing field with the United States.
- Manglona: You know, I said that it was not even. What you did there was a superb job. It never happened that in any U.S. territory that we run our own immigration law, our labor law. The minimum wage doesn't apply to us. That coast shipping doesn't apply to us. That taxation doesn't apply to us. It never happened to Guam, Virgin Island or Puerto Rico. I think what you did there is something that had never been done before. I think if you can go back now to history, I think the United States at that time, I think they were on the losing side. We're on the winning side.
- Willens: Just before the second round began, which was the real first session of discussion, the *Pacific Daily News* ran a headline, two inches in height, saying that the U.S. plans to take over all of Tinian and lease back one-third to the civilian community. That came as quite a blow to most of the Northern Marianas people and certainly their consultants. What is your recollection of your feelings when you saw what the United States was trying to do?
- Manglona: When we saw that, I said we have to be careful because that only affects Tinian people. The issue is only affecting Tinian people because of the military land needs of the United States government. Saipan is not affected. Rota, nothing at all. Tinian was really affected on that issue. So at that time I stand to oppose the United States government. I was all alone. I opposed it and said that Tinian should not be treated as an Indian reservation. We believed that with that proposal we would be limited to one-third on the southern side of the island and our movement would be restricted. With us limited to land up on the mountain, no beaches for us, no recreation for us, everything under military jurisdiction. And you know, when you are going to a military jurisdiction there is a lot of red taping, lot of complicating process. So I opposed that until such time that the United States government changes its position that they would only get the two-thirds rather than almost all of the island.
- Willens: Do you remember when Ambassador Williams first came over to Tinian with his military aides to explain the proposal to the people of this island and to respond to their questions?
- Manglona: I think I came to that meeting. Ken Jones was there with his attorney Joaquin Arriola and I think they opposed that. Tinian opposed that because they don't want to be relocated.

They are willing to give something for the United States government for national security because we believe that, to be part of the United States family, you have to give something out for the national defense. But not in a way to the extreme that you have to be put more less like in a reservation.

Willens: The United States tried to describe the relocation as involving many important benefits for the people. For example, they had pictures of the newly constructed houses and they outlined the benefits that would flow to the people of Tinian. Some of the older people on the islands seem to be receptive to that appeal.

Manglona: Yes, because you know they're thinking about sanitary buildings, housing, typhoon-resistant buildings. We are hit by typhoons many times. And we have to go to these old Japanese bunkers to hide during the typhoons—you know it causes a lot of hardship for us. At that time, if there's a typhoon coming, we have to vacate our homes and go back to those jungles and those Japanese bunkers to hide there during the typhoon. And I believe the people were tired of that and they want to have more decent houses, typhoon-proof houses. At that time, the standard of living here was very low. We cannot even afford to have a decent and sanitary house. The people believed that with this offer of the United States government, they can avoid all these kinds of hardships that they would be facing in the future. But I think that the young generation saw different things and I think this opposition has been registered. With that opposition, the United States government changed their position. I've said again, Howard, that our destiny and those hard times really, it was guided through your legal advice and to your dedication to the people of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Willens: Was Felipe Mendiola of the same view that you were, that he opposed to the U.S. request?

Manglona: At that time, yes.

Willens: Subsequently, as you recall, the U.S. changed its proposal and announced that there no longer was a need to relocate San Jose village. Did you think that was a positive change that made the U.S. request something you could agree with?

Manglona: Yes. When the United States changed their position so that they no longer were considering San Jose village to be part of the military requirement, at that time I changed my position and was supporting the United States position.

Willens: Even at that point there were many people in Tinian who thought only one-third of the island should be made available for the United States and others were willing to lease two-thirds of the island. Do you remember of debate between those who wanted to restrict the U.S. to only one-third northern most part of the island?

Manglona: Yes, I remember that. But I also remember what Ambassador Williams told us that time on Tinian, I just quote what he said to us, "No land, no commonwealth."

Willens: Do you remember his saying that?

Manglona: Yes.

Willens: That's what he said to you personally or at a public meeting?

Manglona: Public meeting. And I believe that what he was saying at that time is that we have to give something up to be part of the American family. You cannot achieve something free everything is not free. You have to give something to get something. The United States wanted the entire island. Then it cut back to three-fourths, and then cut back to two-thirds. I think the United States was coming to realize the opposition that would be mounted

if they were going to stand on their previous position. But I believe that Ambassador Williams is telling us that if you want to be part of the United States, you need to help the United States. Ambassador Williams when he concludes the negotiations, he has to go to the U.S. Congress to sell the idea. And he has to sell the idea with something that would make the U.S. Congress agree or believe that what they are giving away, also they'll be getting something for the United States government. And I think what they are trying to do here is taking in the Northern Mariana Islands to be part of the United States in return for the Northern Mariana Islands people giving something back that the military needs, which is the land. At that particular time, Tinian was considered to be a strategic location. And without that kind of proposal to the United States Congress, I don't think that we'll be able to get approved what we have today.

Willens: Did you personally ever meet with any members of the U.S. Congress about the proposed relationship?

Manglona: No, I only wrote a letter to them.

Willens: What do you recall about your deciding to leave the Commission and being replaced by Joe Cruz. Why did you decide to do that?

Manglona: I was working for Public Works for the government, and at the same time I'm a member of the Municipal Council. And Joe Cruz has no other civic responsibilities on the island of Tinian at that time. And I believe in his views, his philosophy, and I believe in his loyalty to the people of the Commonwealth. And also I believe he's a friend that will defend the Commonwealth government.

Willens: Did you consider him at that time to have essentially the same views as you have on the subject?

Manglona: I believe that he will guide us to the political destiny and that would be the best for our people.

Willens: Some of the people here have expressed their view that the members of the Marianas Political Status Commission did not keep them fully informed as to the negotiations and what was at stake for the people of Tinian. What is your view?

Manglona: The people making that statement now were not on the island at that time. They were off-island attending school. They were not here, they were off-island. At that time our communications were very limited to be able to fully inform them because of our financial situation, our limited of our resources, and those people making those kind of criticisms were most of them not on the island at that time. They were away from the island.

Willens: You believe that Joe Cruz and Bernard Hofschneider and Commission leadership made an effort to keep people on Tinian informed as to what was going on?

Manglona: We had several public hearings, you know that Howard. I think one of the times you were present there. There are public meetings; they tell the people what would be the benefits, what would be the disadvantages, and what United States wants in return for these benefits. I think we were fully advised by the Commission members and that's why when the referendum took place, that's why the people of Tinian ratify it because they are fully informed. A few of them that are not on the island make all of these problems. Even now, they are still making problems about minor things.

Willens: Did Felipe Mendiola end up favoring the Covenant or was he an opponent?

Manglona: At the end, he favored the Covenant. He was opposed at first. But then he changed his mind. Even mine, after I heard that they wanted to take over the entire island and put

us under a reservation, I was really opposed to that. When the United States changed its position, I changed my mind. I think the United States was very fair and I think what they were offering us in return is to our benefit. What is really hurting me now, Howard, is that if not for Tinian, there is no Commonwealth. And I hope you agree with my position.

Willens: The difficulty was to try to work it out so that the agreement meets the needs of everybody.

Manglona: But if it was not for Tinian at that time, there would be no Commonwealth government. They wanted Tinian in order to sell the package to the United States government. But now there's a lot of times that the central government forgets all about those sacrifices that we made. We have been treated like before. We ask something for our infrastructure development, and they're telling us that you're asking more than what you're paying. But unfortunately, that if not for Tinian, I say again there would be no Commonwealth government.

Willens: After you left the Commission, did you remain in touch with Ben Manglona, for example or others with respect to the work of the Commission?

Manglona: Yes. I tell you Joe Cruz, the late Joe Cruz, was very instrumental in the bicameral legislature provision.

Willens: Did you favor the strategy of Rota and Tinian to require a bicameral legislature in the Covenant before you personally would support it?

Manglona: Yes, I favored that because I believed that Benjamin Manglona being Rotanese, residing on Rota and Joe Cruz residing on Tinian, they know how we are being treated by the central government. So the only way to make sure that there'll be a fair distribution of funding from the United States government is to have a bicameral body and balance the House to the Senate. We have encountered this problem before. We have been treated as second class citizens of the Commonwealth because we are not on Saipan. In order for us to counteract this kind of thing, we must have a bicameral legislature to balance our needs. And I believe through your help and Joe Cruz, the late Joe Cruz, and Benjamin, I think what we are doing now is good for Tinian and Rota. I believe that Saipan is not happy about the bicameral legislature. They still pursue making this unicameral because they feel that Tinian and Rota control the Northern Mariana Islands when comes to the Senate.

Willens: Do you think they do?

Manglona: Yes.

Willens: Do you think the bicameral structure works out well for Tinian?

Manglona: Yes, and for Rota.

Willens: The Covenant also made specific provision for \$500,000 a year for the CIP program for each Tinian and Rota. Was that an important guarantee?

Manglona: Yes. Unfortunately, it was only guaranteed for seven years. Now if you will not get much more money from the Commonwealth government you have to sue. I think, however, that we have leverage in the Senate.

Willens: Were you in the Marianas District Legislature in 1975 and 1976?

Manglona: Yes, I was there.

- Willens: Were you in the District Legislature after the Covenant was signed and the District Legislature approved the Covenant?
- Manglona: Yes, I was there.
- Willens: Did you have any reservations at that time about what had been negotiated?
- Manglona: You have to weigh all the benefits to the Commonwealth as a whole. And you know, because, like I said to you Howard, you have to do something to get something. You never get anything for free without giving something out. And at that time, I feel that what these people did and why you did it, I think it satisfies me at that particular time.
- Siemer: Were you in the District Legislature when the bill to establish the first Constitutional Convention was passed?
- Manglona: Yes.
- Siemer: What do you remember about the debates at that time? The legislature passed a bill several times and was vetoed several times by Erwin Canham. Do you remember anything about those debates?
- Manglona: It's a very long time ago, and I cannot remember.
- Siemer: One of the things that Canham seem to have been concerned about was representation for the Carolinians on Saipan. And that if there was an island-wide election, no Carolinian would be elected. But Saipan delegates seemed to be very firm in their conviction this was not so. And there seem to be debate back and forth. Did you ever meet with Canham?
- Manglona: No, because I think there was a group, a committee being appointed to meet. I think Joe Cruz was on that committee.
- Siemer: When did Joe Cruz first come to live on Tinian?
- Manglona: I think sometime between 1969 and 1970.
- Siemer: And how long did he stay living here?
- Manglona: Up until 1978.
- Siemer: Then where did he go?
- Manglona: To the States.
- Siemer: When did he come back?
- Manglona: He came back many times to visit. And he came back in 1984 to work for me in the office.
- Siemer: How long did he stay that time?
- Manglona: One year with me, then he went back to the States because his wife doesn't like the small island. Again, he came back in 1993 and he worked for me until he died. When he passed away, he was still working for me.
- Willens: I think that concludes our interview, Mr. Mayor and thank you very much for your time and your recollections have been very, very helpful.
- Manglona: Howard, I really want to say thank you very much for what you did for our people and for our island. And just same thing to your wife, Mrs. Willens, and I hope you come again to our island and visit us more frequently. And I hope you can be here on the 50th anniversary in August.
- Willens: I would like to. Thank you very much, sir.