

INTERVIEW OF JOSEPH C. MURPHY

by Howard P. Willens and Deanne C. Siemer

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- Willens: Joseph C. Murphy, editor emeritus of the *Pacific Daily News* and one of the most knowledgeable and sophisticated observers of Micronesia over the last 30 years, has been generous enough to offer us some time talking in a lovely setting overlooking the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Murphy, thank you very much. Could you give us a little background about your journalism career and how you came to end up with the *Pacific Daily News*?
- Murphy: Yes. We were both from Wisconsin. During World War II, I joined the Navy and flew in Navy dive bombers and used to write to my girlfriend, who is now my wife. We got married in 1947. We've been married 47 years. Anyway, I went to the University of Wisconsin journalism school. I ran a few newspapers in Wisconsin. We owned a newspaper in Oregon and ran a few more in California. One day I saw an ad in the *Chronicle* about a Guam paper that wanted an editor. So I accepted and came out here in 1965, not quite thirty years. I was 27 or 28.
- Willens: Had you been in this part of the world during your Navy service?
- Murphy: In the Navy I spent time on Hawaii and I suspect that I got the island bug at that stage. I have always liked islands. I don't really like cold weather. We sort of disagree. But Wisconsin gets too cold for me. But anyway, we came out in 1965 and we have thought occasionally about going back. But we like Guam and I think we will probably stay. We just built a new house and most of the family is here. I've got a good friend like Jon [Anderson]; what more can you ask?
- Willens: Exactly right. For many years the *Pacific Daily News* seemed to be the only publication that covered the Trust Territory to any degree.
- Murphy: I don't think we did a particularly good job, especially in the early years. We didn't have the capital resources from 1965 until Gannett bought the paper in 1971. First, Chin Ho from Hawaii bought the paper, I think that was in 1970, and then our fortune started turning around as far as getting more staff and more money. For years I was the only reporter there, and I only had one typewriter in the *Daily News*, Joe Flores. So I didn't have the resources to travel or send staff out to the islands. So I think our coverage was a little inept for a number of years and I'm certain that it's not that great even now. They just don't want to spend the money to cover the islands.
- Willens: It's such a large expansive territory.
- Murphy: Yes, it is. It's a long distance, plus it's costly to put people up. But I do recall (I think it was 1966) going over to Saipan with the delegation from Guam, which included former Governor Ricardo Bordallo and Manny Jose, who had a little magazine at that time.
- Willens: What was the purpose of the trip?
- Murphy: We were going to convince them to have a joint political status and to reunify the Marianas. That led later to a vote which was accepted by the people of the Northern Marianas but rejected by the people of Guam. I am sure you are aware of this.
- Willens: Yes, and you wrote about that extensively at the time.

- Murphy: Yes, but at the time, there was almost no negative letters to the editor and there weren't any petitions. There seemed to be no opposition. It was a big surprise to me when Guam rejected it. I think that it was rejected on the basis of Joe Flores and some other people not wanting to give Saipan the same opportunity that they had here. In other words, they felt that they would have to spend a lot of money to bring Saipan, Rota and then Tinian up to Guam's standards. I think they just spread that word around, but there was no advertising about it and if you look back in the papers in those days there was very little controversy. The only other explanation, and I think that's probably valid too, is that the Guamanians had experienced the Saipanese interpreters during the Japanese occupation. I think some of them were brutal and harsh, and I think there was some resentment built up over the way that the Japanese used Chamorros from the Northern Marianas to act as their interpreters here. So there were some problems there.
- Willens: Did you personally know any Guamanians who had experienced some abuse at the hands of the Saipanese interpreters?
- Murphy: I mean it's never been brought to my attention, but you still hear this all the time.
- Willens: I have certainly heard about it; there's no doubt that it did influence some people's minds. I've also heard from some of the Marianas political leaders of that age that they didn't feel the Guamanian Legislature made an effective political education effort.
- Murphy: They didn't, not a bit. It was just a total surprise to me. At the time, I thought that it was a very desirable goal for them to get together, but it didn't happen. I suspect that right after that election everybody's thoughts changed.
- Willens: Did you have any contact with the Trust Territory Administration personnel, the high commissioners that served during the years 1965 and forward?
- Murphy: I was particularly good friends with Bill Norwood. And Ed Johnston.
- Willens: What was your judgment about the strengths and the weaknesses of the TTPI administration during the decade say from 1965 to 1975?
- Murphy: I wasn't too happy or too pleased with it, at least when I wrote columns about it. I mean there were some good things about it, but it just seemed very bureaucratic to me. I don't think they had enough money to work with, but it just seemed frustrating to go over there, as I did to Saipan many times, and then I just didn't feel they were all that friendly. I mean, I think they wanted to keep their little empire going and I don't know if they really wanted to break it up. Maybe that's true with all government officials.
- Siemer: When you say bureaucratic, what do you mean?
- Murphy: Well, it seemed like if you wanted information that they would shunt you from here to there, and you would really have a difficult time getting any information. Even when they had an information office, remember his name, the guy who wrote that book, Kluge.
- Willens: Did he run a good operation?
- Murphy: He put out a beautiful magazine. He was a Peace Corps volunteer; he wasn't part of the Trust Territory. During those days they had a beautiful magazine; they did a nice job on that.
- Willens: That was the Micronesian Reporter we've been talking about.
- Murphy: Yes.
- Willens: In terms of the reactions of the Trust Territory government to the political status question,

did you feel that they were providing Micronesians with the opportunity to become familiar with the status alternatives and to be in a position to make a decision?

Murphy: I don't think so. But again, it's a matter of communication and there's hardly any way to communicate with all these people. They certainly didn't try to do it through our paper that I know of; and you can't do it through a monthly magazine either. You have a lot of people scattered out over thousands of miles and I don't think that they had a really good campaign. What about the military influence on this whole thing? We talked to people about whether they had the feeling that the American military was really involved in getting the Northern Marianas split off from the rest of the Trust Territory. Well, they needed or thought they needed Saipan or Tinian at the time.

Willens: Certainly the desire for Tinian was one of the high priority objectives of U.S. negotiating policy. The United States made every effort for many years to deal only with the single negotiating unit that the Congress of Micronesia designated. Once that group decided that it wanted to pursue free association, or independence as an alternative, then the United States, over a period of 12 to 18 months decided to agree to the request of the Northern Marianas for separate negotiations. But the documents that we've seen indicate that the preferred position really was to keep Micronesia together and obtain their military requirements through central negotiations. But they also knew there was going to be a fragmentation problem once they agreed to separate Northern Marianas negotiations. You spent time on Saipan, what was your sense of the motivating factors that prompted the Northern Marianas people to want to separate from the rest of the TTPI?

Murphy: Well I always felt that the military had a big role in it. I also think that, because they were Chamorro, they saw what Guam was like and they felt that they could achieve that a lot faster, rather than going through negotiations with the rest of the islands. I think that they felt that they could achieve virtual or immediate success economically by splitting off right now.

Willens: I know you wrote some columns when the negotiations began and the United States disclosed its military desires on Tinian. In fact, you produced an article with the headline at least a foot high, as I recall.

Murphy: But you had the opportunity to see these, you have got to realize that I have written over 15 million words. I was probably 20 years old and I don't even remember what I wrote last week.

Willens: It was interesting because it was a leaked story. Subsequently Ambassador Williams and you had a private conversation and you asked him whether he was angry at you for leaking the story. He said no, it did make his job more difficult but he understood that was your job.

Murphy: He was out here just recently, and I sat on the deck with him right here and talking about these matters. One of the things that bothered me, and I probably wrote about it many times, was the feeling that Guam somehow should have been a part of these status talks. Not from the standpoint that they had anything to gain, maybe even as observers. Because this whole thing was sort of sprung on them by surprise, when the U.S. finally concluded the negotiations and said in effect that all the Micronesians can come and live on Guam or buy land or work there, but the Guamanians can't go there and do this. I mean it seems like somebody should have let the people of Guam know about this. Looking at it now in retrospect and saying, well it's a done deal, you can't change it now. You are a U.S. territory and they can come here if they want. I think it was wrong for them to slide this thing through without consultation.

- Willens: For whom to slide it?
- Murphy: Through the negotiations. Williams, for one.
- Willens: There were repeated requests from the Guamanian political leaders to participate at least as observers, and Ambassador Williams said that the Marianas Political Status Commission didn't want to have any observers from Guam or any place else. But once the negotiations began, there was an effort between the Marianas leaders and Senator Luhan and others who were active in Guam's Political Status Commission. There were periodic meetings where the Guamanians were very helpful in supplying information and so forth.
- Murphy: The same thing is happening in Palau and nobody here even gives it a second thought, I guess they don't know that it's happening. Some here have expressed that the same thing is going to happen to Guam with regard to Palau that happened with that FSM. I said I don't think so, because the Palau population is not as large, plus there is considerably more economic opportunity there.
- Willens: Yes, I would think so. During the Northern Marianas negotiations, there was a growing concern here on Guam about the unfairness of those separate negotiations looking toward a commonwealth status. What was your sense of that sentiment? Did you agree with that?
- Murphy: I agreed with that one hundred percent, because I felt then and now, that during the war the Guamanians were very loyal to America. We became, you know, U.S. citizens in 1950, and all of a sudden they are giving these guys who worked with the Japanese a better deal than the people of Guam. It didn't seem to fair to any of the people that I talked to locally.
- Willens: Do you think there was a desire in the Guamanian leadership community to oppose commonwealth status for the Northern Marianas on fairness grounds?
- Murphy: No, I don't think they wanted to oppose it in any way. I just think that they wanted in on it or wanted something similar for themselves.
- Siemer: There wasn't any reintegration movement at the time?
- Murphy: That seemed to have dissipated after that 1969 vote.
- Siemer: It didn't come revive later?
- Murphy: It didn't come again for years. Now I see there are people still talking about it but I don't see any Northern Marianas support for reunification. I have written about that a number of times too. It's just the population. We have so much more population than they have. They can see that, if we joined together, Guam would run the thing because of its larger population.
- Willens: That's exactly right. There was a point when Congressman Won Pat started making speeches in Congress in early 1974 urging that the president appoint a commission and examine Guam's status. There was considerable concern on the U.S. side and on the Marianas side that there would be Guamanian opposition to commonwealth status for the Northern Marianas. I read a report that when the Covenant finally went before Congress for review, the Guamanian leaders were told: do not oppose this, please support it, and you will be offered a comparable status once the Covenant's approved. Did you hear anything along those lines?
- Murphy: I never saw anything written along these lines that I know of. I think that people didn't feel that way. That they're getting a new status, and we're next, and that sort of thing.

- Willens: Why was it in your judgment that in the 1970's the Guamanian leadership could not improve their status as they wanted to?
- Murphy: I think in the early 1970, it was because of the Vietnam War. We were here when President Johnson had his Guam conference with Westmoreland, Lodge and all these people and we were pretty much caught up in that war situation. But at Andersen they had a 120 B52 bombers there at one point. They could not all stay there so they stayed in the hotels. Once Newsweek and Time called me up and asked me to talk to those pilots, because this is a Christmas bombing in 1972. They said that they the pilots were refusing to go because the enemy was knocking them out of the skies. I had to go up. They wouldn't let me out of Andersen, but I could talk to those pilots down at the Continental Hotel. I went down there and bellied up to the bar. And so you know, I got a story. A few years later, by then we had 150 or 170,000 Vietnamese refugees here. The next year was the typhoon. I think political concerns were sort of pushed aside because we were so much involved in this other stuff. It wasn't until maybe Ricky Bordallo was reelected that they started thinking about changing their political status.
- Willens: There seems to have been a whole series of Guamanian political status commissions, consultants from the outside, interest in a constitutional convention, and I have never been able to understand why there was all this activity and no final product.
- Murphy: It wasn't until Luhan met with them in Albuquerque, almost ten years ago, and he seemed to think that it would only take a year or two. That's been going on now for more than ten years.
- Willens: Are you speaking about the Commonwealth Act?
- Murphy: Yes. As for the constitutional conventions, it would be difficult tomorrow to get a constitution on this island. It is true that Saipan has a Carolinian population. But here we have such a very mixed population. The Chamorro Guamanians are probably in the minority in numbers, maybe 50 or 60,000. Then there are about 40,000 Filipinos, 10 to 12,000 mainland U.S. citizens, 5,000 Micronesians, and 2,000 or 3,000 Koreans. I mean it would be very difficult for them to push a constitution through at any point. I think it's going to be very difficult.
- Willens: You wrote about the Covenant's provisions that permitted the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands to have some control over immigration, and some other exceptions from federal laws, that you thought were wise and that Guam should have similar benefits.
- Murphy: Yes, but after seeing what's happened on the Northern Marianas, I'm not so sure anymore. In fact, when we did have the commonwealth election here, I opposed it. I don't know if I did it editorially or in my column. Having local control over immigration because of just what's happened in the Northern Marianas, I mean it sounds good in theory to have control over immigration, but in practice they would bring in everybody, including their brothers and their cousins. Pretty soon the foreigners would outnumber the local people, as they do now in the Northern Marianas. If a farmer here wanted four employees, why he'd go down to his buddy who runs immigration and ask him to bring some in. The U.S. has much stricter standards. You can't bring maids in here, for example. Over there, everybody's got a maid. Policemen have maids. Here nobody has. I think if we have local control of immigration right now, Guam would have the same problem. They would be opening shoe factories and bringing in Chinese to work in them.
- Siemer: Why would they bring in the Chinese?

- Murphy: Well, we've got different wage standards than they have in Saipan. They have a \$1.25 an hour?
- Willens: Yes, about \$2.00 or something an hour.
- Murphy: Here we are \$4 plus and some want to raise it to \$6.
- Siemer: If they bring in those people, they would have to feed them.
- Murphy: Yes, they'd have to pay them by our standards. I don't know how Saipan got away with that. I mean, how did they escape the federal government's control over hourly wage?
- Willens: They had an exception to that provision. But now the Commonwealth's under considerable pressure from Congressman Miller and others to increase the minimum wage. I think there is a law that's been passed that requires it be done over a five-year period of time or something to that effect. But that may not be fast enough for the Congressional oversight people. What are your other judgments about the way in which the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas has functioned in the last 15 years? You pointed out some of the mistakes and problems that have generated, do you think on the whole that it has been a successful experiment?
- Murphy: Well, I'm not really keen about that land exclusion either. That seems to have opened the doors to a lot of problems. Like you sell some land and then you want it back after it's got a hotel on it. Under our system, I don't see that it really works. But they do it in other countries. In the Philippines, for example, you can't just go over there and buy land. But I think that if you really want economic development, you've got to open the doors to foreign investment, but foreign investors cannot build without bank loans, and banks aren't going to give you loans if they don't own the land or can't get it. That whole business about development and land restrictions doesn't seem to work, though it did in Saipan. I mean you've got to admit it has up to a point until they started the lawsuits. So the land situation is one area, immigration is another. I have some other problems with infrastructure. It just seems that they could have done a better job with it. Especially water and electricity. Telephones seem to be alright because they sold it to a private company. Now I think Guam would have been well off if they would have done that also. They've got a much smaller population, but in some ways they're catching up to Guam and in areas like tourism. In fact, for the first time, was it last month, they had more tourists than Guam and it just seemed very strange to me.
- Siemer: Back in the 1960's when you came out here, how did you cover things in the Northern Marianas?
- Murphy: We usually had somebody over there. It's very difficult throughout Micronesia. We ran into the same problem over and over again, because if somebody is capable of writing a story, then they are working for the government and you cannot have somebody working for the government writing stories. In Pohnpei we had Joan King whose husband was a judge and even that's a little difficult, but at least she personally didn't work for the government. And we have used some Peace Corps people from time to time, but it's very hard to find stringers or reporters. We've always had to send somebody over to Saipan.
- Siemer: How often did you get there yourself?
- Murphy: I used to go over quite often but, in the last few years, I haven't done as much.
- Willens: Is that once or twice a month?
- Murphy: I wouldn't think quite that much. Maybe every other month. I knew all those people over there.

- Siemer: Was there much interest here in news reporting from there?
- Murphy: Not as much as you would like to think. But that might be partly our fault too. Our publisher decided to have this focus. Once a week we would have a section devoted to Saipan, but it did not go in the local paper. So the people here think nothing's happening over there.
- Siemer: When did that start?
- Murphy: Oh, that must be 15 years ago, I suppose. I think that we should have done that a lot differently. I think we should have printed an extra paper, actually gone into a daily paper over there. I pushed for that for years to set up a bureau and fly papers over every day, or have them printed there. I don't know how we could have worked it, because I think that their newspapers there, you know, are all right but you need a daily paper.
- Siemer: When you started to cover the negotiations with the Micronesians, how did you handle that?
- Murphy: Remember we had Cisco for a long time and what was the name of that young American that was over there?
- Siemer: Was that Mr. Uludong?
- Murphy: Yes. We had him working for a number of years. Then Mike Malone worked for us for a number of years.
- Willens: He's on the governor's staff.
- Murphy: Have you talked to Mike?
- Willens: No, he's on our list.
- Siemer: Did you have someone go there during the negotiations for the whole session and report from wherever the negotiations were?
- Murphy: I don't think so. I don't think so, I think what we had is a person over there that . .
- Anderson: But you had me. You used to run stories from MNS. You were always doing that.
- Murphy: You know you could write, Jon.
- Willens: That voice from the distance is Jon Anderson, speaking on behalf of the Micronesian News Service.
- Siemer: When you started to cover the separate negotiations with the Northern Marianas, did you have any particularly useful sources, for example, in the military?
- Murphy: No, I don't think so.
- Siemer: How about in the TT government? Were they informed as to how the negotiations were going?
- Murphy: I don't know. I think maybe probably through the Micronesian News Service; that would be the only way.
- Siemer: How about among the Commission, did you have any sources there?
- Murphy: Not to my knowledge. Our reporter over there might have. It's all sort of vague—when we even set up a branch office. I know it was in Ken Jones's hotel—what was it?
- Anderson: Royal Taga.
- Murphy: Royal Taga Hotel, we had an office there.

- Willens: Do you have any impressions of some of the members of the Marianas Political Status Commission, like the Chairman, Ed Pangelinan? What is your recollection of Pangelinan?
- Murphy: I thought he was a smart, smart young guy. I thought he would be governor by now, but he doesn't want to live there apparently. Ed was a good friend of mine.
- Willens: How about Ben Santos?
- Murphy: Yes, Ben, I knew them all. Every one of them. All the members of the Legislature, I'd stop over there in that little hut on the beach there. Until it blew away, it got blown away in a typhoon or something. But I felt very close to a lot of those guys, but I don't know if I would recognize them now. I guess maybe when we started staffing more over there, I didn't have the need to go over as much as I did before. I did go over for the formal ceremony when they became a Commonwealth.
- Siemer: When they put together the commission in the Northern Marianas, what was your judgment about the collection of people? Did you think they had what it took to succeed at the time when you first saw that collection of people?
- Murphy: I probably was a little negative at the time, because back then they had what we call language problems. I admired the way they communicated back and forth in English and Chamorro or Carolinian, but I thought they would have problems communicating. I thought maybe that they wouldn't be able to put together a good package, but apparently they did.
- Siemer: Once you saw the U.S. delegation, what did you think of the quality of the people from the U.S. side?
- Murphy: Well, I like Williams, is that who you are talking about?
- Siemer: Williams and other of his colleagues.
- Murphy: Yes, I remember, wasn't Crowe a member of that?
- Willens: Admiral Crowe was a member.
- Murphy: He was a bright guy, you can't hardly knock that. They seemed very good.
- Willens: The conventional thought was that the Marianas was going to be at a disadvantage in the status negotiations.
- Murphy: I would think so. I mean you've got an awful big country back there with lots of money and they're sending out some bright people. And here is a little island guy that has probably had no or very little college, very little stateside experience, and maybe no overseas experience. It would seem like it would be very tough for them to negotiate.
- Willens: Did you ever hear any comments one way or the other about the consultants that the Commission used, either their legal counsel or their economic consultant?
- Murphy: No, not that I can recall. Maybe at the time I did, but you guys are putting me back a long number of years.
- Willens: Well, people seem to enjoy this trip down memory lane.
- Murphy: I used to go down to Palau on occasions and argue with them down there.
- Siemer: How important was the Saipan Chamber of Commerce at that time as far as the political sentiment in the islands?

- Murphy: I don't think it had that much influence. I don't know, it seemed very small to me. I think the individuals in it like Joeten threw a lot of weight around.
- Willens: Near the middle of the status negotiations, about 1974, you began to write articles about how things seemed to be falling apart and that the unity of Micronesia may be a figment of someone's imagination. This was at a time when in the Congress of Micronesia there were disputes about revenue sharing and the richer districts, Palau and the Marshalls, didn't want to share the burdens. What was your sense then about the feasibility of having a unified Micronesia?
- Murphy: I just couldn't see that it was going to happen. I mean, there is so much difference between these islands. They never had any relationship before the Congress of Micronesia and a few members might have got together during the Congress days. But I couldn't see how they'd all fit together.
- Willens: Was that a thought that you had early on, I mean in the middle 1960s?
- Murphy: Yes. Do you remember, have you talked to Dick Wyttenbach?
- Willens: Yes.
- Murphy: Wyttenbach-Santos now. He's going to be a real Chamorro whether he wants to be or not.
- Willens: Yes, I talked to him also by phone and this morning actually when we hit the island. We did have the chance to interview him and meet Bernice at the time.
- Murphy: He was a liaison officer for Guam when he first came to the island and that was a long time ago. He was only a lieutenant at the time. That's when he got the idea that he really liked Guam and wanted to stay here. He divorced his American wife and married a Guamanian.
- Willens: Was it your sense in the late 1960s, for example, that unity within Micronesia was going to be very difficult to achieve.
- Murphy: Yes, I still feel that way. I think it's going to split up even today.
- Willens: Are you speaking about the Federated States as splitting up in some respect?
- Murphy: I don't see that they have much in common. When you have a small island, you know, 15,000 people like Palau, it's going to be very difficult to put together a country that's going to stand up, I think. Palau may have the best opportunity; they seem to work pretty good together. And I guess the Northern Marianas was a success story of sorts.
- Willens: But they made a very deliberate decision not to pursue free association or independence.
- Murphy: But I can't imagine what Yap has in common with Pohnpei or Chuuk.
- Willens: Was the Congress of Micronesia a vehicle for generating unity?
- Murphy: Well it was, but you are only talking about a few individuals. The vast number of people weren't even aware of what was going on.
- Siemer: When the United States was negotiating with Micronesia, did anyone come to you to try to understand from your point of view what forces were at work?
- Murphy: I think so. I think Williams did and what's his name, Rosenblatt. Was it Jack?
- Anderson: Peter.
- Murphy: Peter Rosenblatt.

- Siemer: How about when Ambassador Williams and his team first came out here, did any of them come down here or talk to you to get your views about what was possible?
- Murphy: I think we talked fairly often.
- Siemer: Did they seem to be well oriented about what could be done and could not be done?
- Murphy: I think so, yes. I think they had a mission and they knew what they wanted to accomplish. I recall what Williams told me the last time he was here; I think it's sort of funny because he said: "I think they outsmarted us." I said: "How do you mean?" He said: "Well you're not going to put this in the paper are you? I said: "No, probably not." And he says: "I go over there now, every one of the negotiators is a millionaire and I'm not. So that must tell you something."
- Willens: Well there was a lot of money made in the real estate business I think. That's certainly true. Any other areas that you would like to pursue?
- Murphy: Just go back and dig out those columns.
- Siemer: We have actually collected all of them, at least all of those that have to do with this. We have every one of them that has to do with this subject.
- Willens: All of them are organized in chronological form. When we do the drafts of the chapters we use the documents that we got from the government, the documents we generated as consultants, and periodicals, principally the PDN.
- Murphy: How much are you going to sell this book for? I'm curious. I want to buy three copies.
- Willens: My view is that the book probably will only be of interest to our relatives and they will get it free.
- Murphy: What about our old friend Arnold Leibowitz?
- Willens: Tell me about Arnold Leibowitz. He and I went to the same law school and I've known him over the years.
- Murphy: We developed a good friendship over the years too. When he wrote his book he wanted me to read it over and I found a couple errors in it. But his book is like a \$150 or something like that, isn't it?
- Willens: Yes, it's a very high price. Well, Arnold's been out here a lot.
- Murphy: How about Bob Rogers? Well, Bob maybe is more interested in just Guam politics but he's written a book.
- Willens: I've never met him. Has he written a book about Guamanian politics?
- Murphy: Yes. He is just having it published at the University of Hawaii Press.
- Willens: Who are some of the other people that you think are most knowledgeable about the Trust Territory during the 1960s and the 1970s?
- Anderson: Dr. Dirk Ballendorf.
- Murphy: Yes.
- Willens: I've seen that name.
- Anderson: He's published a number of times; he's on the staff of the University of Guam. He's very good, he's excellent. He was in the Peace Corps in Pohnpei and then gravitated to Guam.

- Murphy: Gravitated isn't the word; he got in a fist fight.
- Anderson: You know more about the series of incidents than I do.
- Siemer: How do you spell his last name?
- Murphy: Ballendorf.
- Willens: He's at the University of Guam.
- Murphy: In fact he's teaching a course right now in Micronesian studies. Shannon is taking part. It's like two days a week and my daughter is a journalist also.
- Willens: She's a what?
- Murphy: A journalist. In fact we've got three generations. The only newspaper I know of. My grandson has a sports column on the back, and Shannon is in the middle, and then I'm in there someplace.
- Willens: That's great. Well, those are the questions we had, and thanks very much for answering them. We're certainly going to come back.
- Murphy: But you will be out here for quite a while.
- Willens: We have a couple more months. We are taking a little side trip now, but we're going to be here for another month or six weeks. Thank you again for your help.