

SOKEHS RIDGE PARK DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Final Draft

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1. INTRODUCTION

Sokehs Ridge (locally called “Pohndollap”) has been an attractive place for both local Pohnpeian people and foreign tourists due to its scenic, environmental and historical values. Thus, Sokehs Ridge was included as one of the tourist attraction sites that needs to be improved in terms of access, safety and interpretive signage (FSM Government 2015:21, 63). The past development of the area, however, was limited, without the overall view and management system. In 2016, the FSM Congress appropriated funds for the current project to develop a historical and recreational park on Sokehs Ridge to attract both local and foreign visitors. This development plan aims in conceptualizing the overall development of the park to guide the subsequent phases, design and construction.

The project area includes the ridge top of Sokehs Ridge and the roads on the ridge slopes (Figure 1). The narrow ridge top (approximately 132,000 m² [32.6 acres]), which runs along the east-west axis, measures 1.1 kilometers (1,225 yards) long and 130 meters (142.2 yards) wide, and the altitude of the flat top is 240 meters (787 feet), with the highest northern peak of 276 meters (905 feet). The Japanese artillery road extends from the circumstance road of Sokehs Island at the bottom of the ridge, near the Sokehs Municipal Office. At the eastern middle of the ridge, the road goes south and around the southern edge of the ridge to the top at the western side, while the current access road keeps going north from the junction with the Japanese artillery road and then turns south to the top at the eastern side.

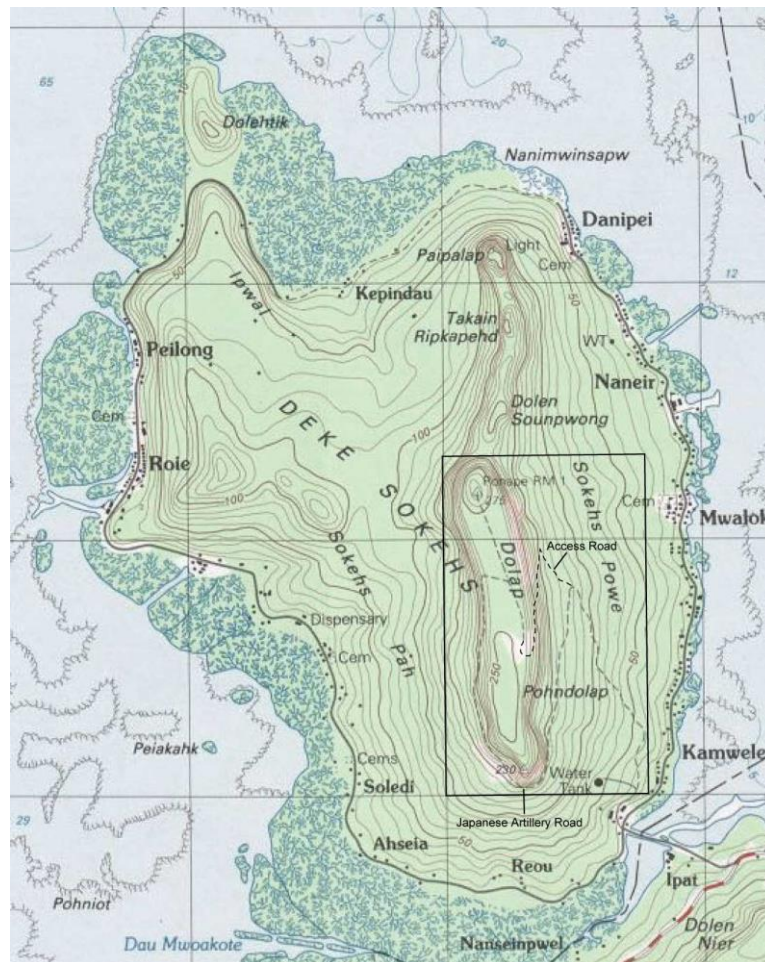


Figure 1. The project area (in rectangular) in Sokehs Island (based on U.S. Geological Survey 1983).

2. PRESENT CONDITIONS

2.1. LAND OWNERSHIP AND USE

The ridge top and the higher elevation part (approximately above 130-180 m altitude) of Sokehs Ridge is situated in public land, while the lower part is located in private land. Thus, the upper parts of the roads to the ridge top are located in public land, while their lower parts are situated in private land (Figure 2). The access road, however, is a public road.

There is no state park system that designates Sokehs Ridge as a state park. The historic sites of both German and Japanese colonial periods on the ridge top and the Japanese artillery road were listed on the U.S. National Register of Historic Places (#76002202), under the name of “The Japanese Artillery Road and Pohndolap Area” in 1976 (Ponape Office of Lands and Surveys 1976, see Appendix B). The historic sites of the latter area include both Pohnpeian and Japanese fortifications. More recently, those sites were also registered under Pohnpei State Registry of Historic Properties in 2007 and are protected under the Pohnpei Historic and Cultural Preservation Act 2002.

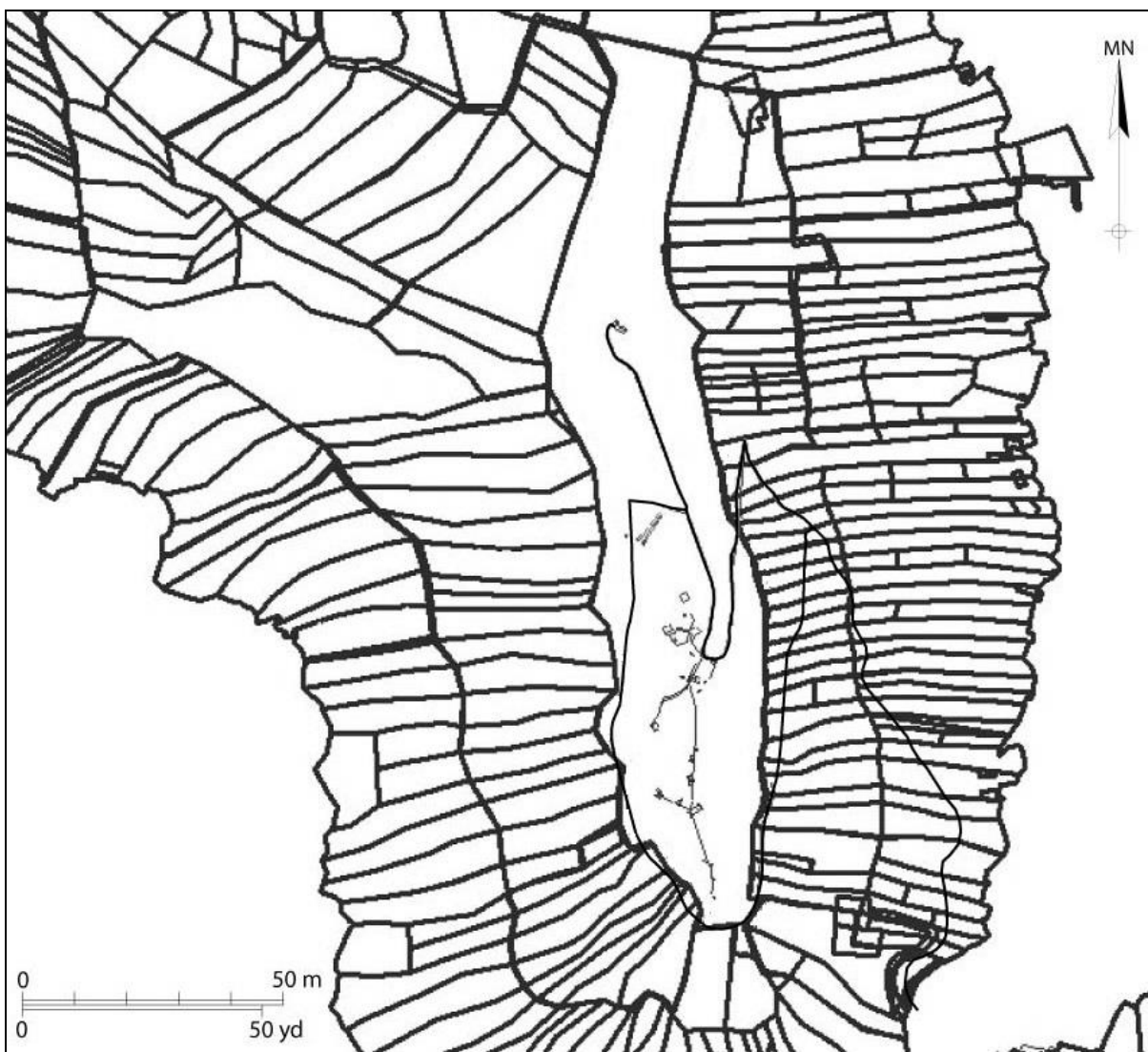


Figure 2. Land holdings of the project area (based on a land holding map created by the Division of Mapping and Survey, Pohnpei State Department of Land).

2.2. FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE (Figure 11)

Access Road

There is currently only one access road from Mwalok to the ridge top, which was originally developed by the Japanese military. There is a directional marker at the junction of the access road and the Sokehs Island circumference road (Figure 3). This road is paved with asphalt up to the lower elevation (around 50 m altitude), where a small parking area is located (Figure 4). From there to another parking area at the bend point (Figure 5), the road is paved by coral but is eroded at many parts. The road from the second parking area to the ridge top is narrow and steep, with rocky surface and therefore is passable only by a four-wheel car (Figure 6). It extends to the northern peak, where the communication facilities are located.



Figure 3. The directional marker at the entrance of the access road.



Figure 4. The first parking area at the end of the paved access road.



Figure 5. The second parking area.



Figure 6. The steep road from the second parking area.

Japanese Artillery Road

The Japanese artillery road has been improved from the junction with the current access road to the western middle part (approximately three-quarters of the road) in 2016-2017, by clearing

vegetation, using the funding from the FSM Congress, and is in a good condition. This work, however, stopped in the western side, where the road is severely damaged by landslides, and therefore the last one quarter part is currently unwalkable. Solar street lights were installed in the improved part of the road recently.

Tourist Facilities

Only limited efforts were made for tourism development on the ridge in the past. A toilet (Figure 7), modern *nahs* (Figure 8) and concrete bench table were constructed at the southern part of the ridge by the Pohnpei Tourism Office (then under the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office, Department of Land and Natural Resources) in 2006, although the toilet has been out of use. There is only one directional marker of Sokehs Ridge at the entrance of the access road. Interpretative signs on WWII were installed at five locations by Sokehs Municipal Government in 2016.



Figure 7. Toilet.



Figure 8. *Nahs*.

Other Facilities

On the northern peak, the Pohnpei Public Safety Department and the Pohnpei Port Authority share a radio tower, which was erected on a Japanese searchlight emplacement, and a concrete equipment storage building (Figure 9). Just southeast of them, the FSM Telecommunications



Figure 9. Radio tower and equipment storage.



Figure 10. Cell tower and equipment shelter.

Corporation more recently built a cell tower and a concrete equipment shelter (Figure 10).

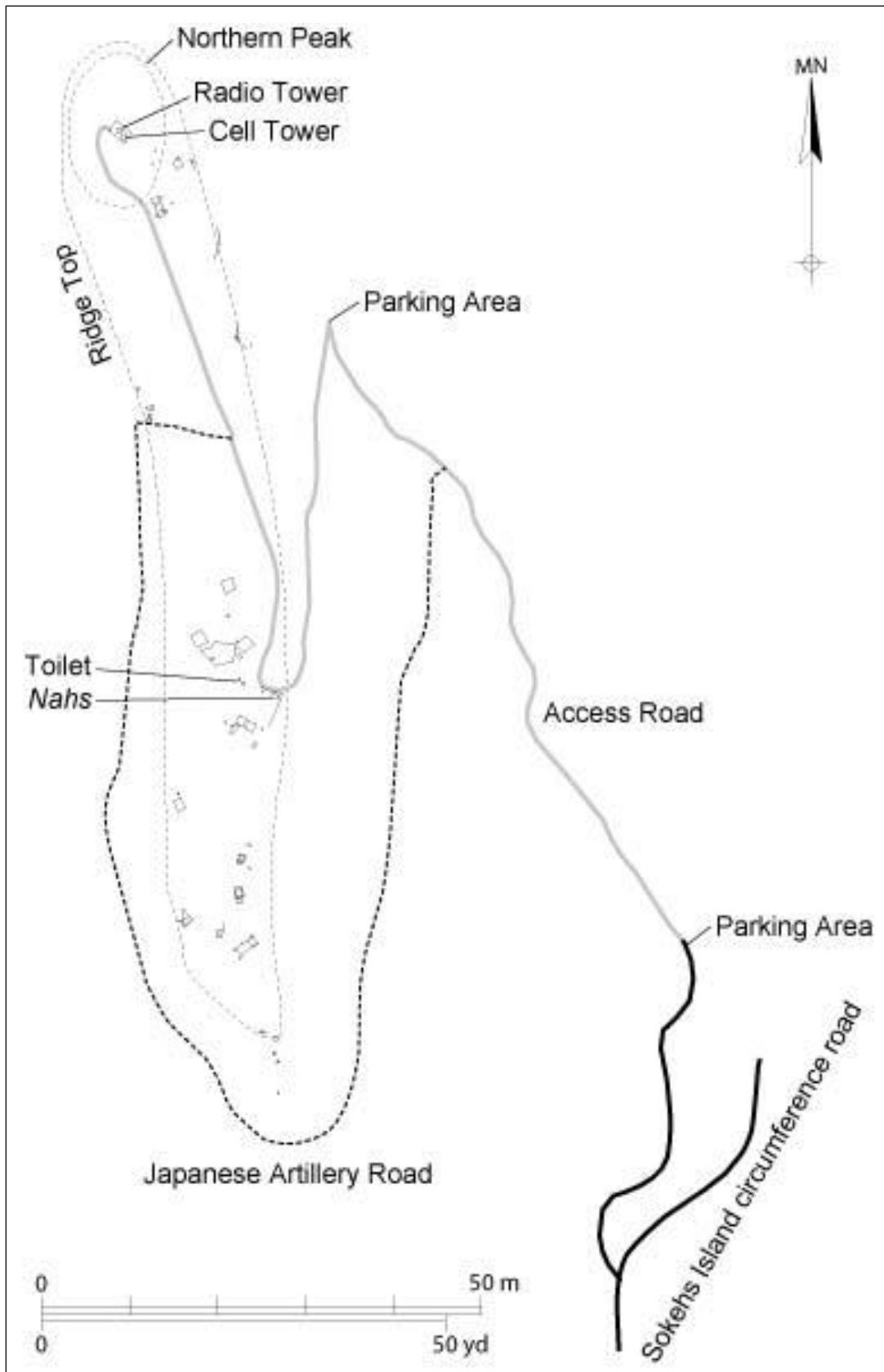


Figure 11. Current facilities in the project area.

2.3. MANAGEMENT

There is no management system on Sokehs Ridge. The relevant offices have been carrying out their duties rather independently with necessary communications with other offices. Both FSM Tourism Unit and the Pohnpei Tourism Office are in charge of promotion of the tourist attractions in Pohnpei. The Tourism Office had done the maintenance and clearing the major sites (e.g., Japanese anti-aircraft gun complex, *nahs*, toilet, coastal gun) on the ridge on weekly basis until 2013 when this task was reassigned to Sokehs Municipal Government. The municipal government infrequently does clearing only when funding is available. The Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office is responsible for monitoring of the historic sites in the project area. The Tourism Office's nine maintenance staff were transferred to the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office this year, although their duty does not include Sokehs Ridge.

2.4. INFORMATION FOR VISITORS

Informational brochures on tourist attractions of Sokehs Ridge were recently produced in English (Zuccarelli 2017a) and Japanese (FSM Tourism Unit 2014a). They are distributed at the Pohnpei Tourism Office and other tourist facilities (e.g., hotels). The English version became the foundation for an accompanying website "Pohnpei Eco-Adventure Map Guide Series" (<http://www.pohnpei-adventure.com/> [Zuccarelli 2017b]). A Japanese language version of a tour guide manual was also produced (FSM Tourism Unit 2014b).

2.5. CURRENT VISITATION

It is difficult to assess current visitor profiles for the ridge because there has been no formal collection of visitor data. Informal observation, however, shows that the majority of visitors are foreign visitors (mainly from USA and Japan) and local exercisers (mainly foreign residents), mostly young adults (ages 18-35 years) and middle-aged adults (ages 36-55 years). Foreign and local visitors generally take their cars and taxis/hotel cars respectively, to one of two parking areas (see above) depending on their purposes (e.g., sightseeing, exercise) and their cars' ability. There are recently car break-in incidents in the car parks reported.

Based on the informational brochures and interpretative signs discussed above, visitors generally visit only key sites, that is, Japanese anti-aircraft gun complex, coastal gun and the viewing deck on the northern peak. Foreigners visit for sightseeing, while more local residents visit for exercising. In addition, neighboring local residents from both Mwalok and Sokehs Pah sides visit the area for other domestic purposes (e.g., hunting birds, planting and harvesting crops and fruits, collecting firewood).

3. OVERVIEW OF THE SOKEHS RIDGE

3.1. NATURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AREA

Sokehs Ridge holds natural significance. The area is predominantly covered with intact forest except for grassland around the Japanese anti-aircraft gun complex area (Figure 12). The area was designated as "areas of biodiversity significance" by The Nature Conservancy (2003) Micronesian Challenge to protect 20% of the land, or of forests or of a representative sample of native habitants by

the year 2020. A critically endangered bird species, the Pohnpei starling's (*Aplonis pelzelni*, locally called *sie*) birdcalls were reported in the area in the 2000s (Eugene Joseph, pers. comm.).

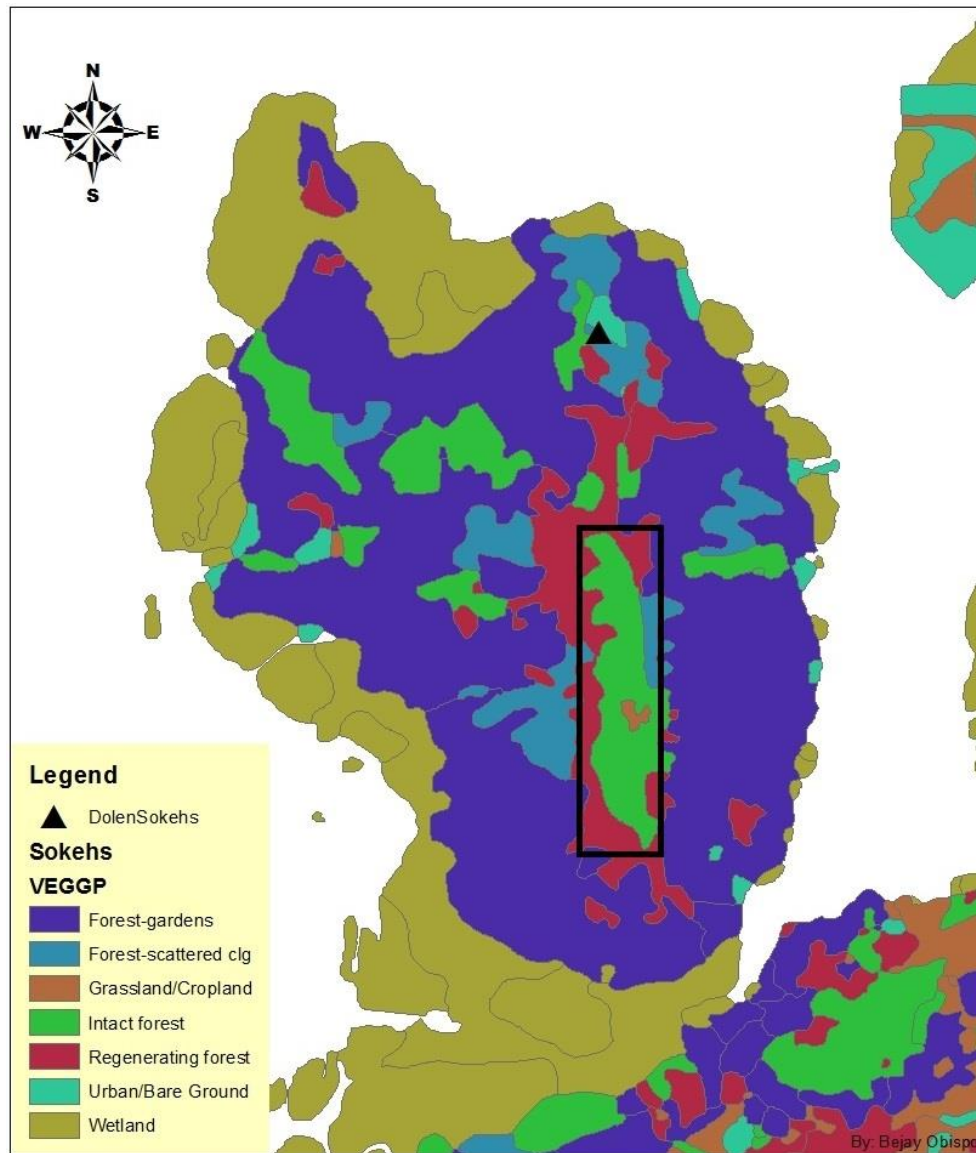


Figure 12. Vegetation map of Sokehs Island (the ridge top in rectangular) (courtesy of the Conservation Society of Pohnpei).

3.2. HISTORY OF THE AREA

Prehistoric Period

Some legends discuss the creation of landscape in Sokehs (e.g., Sokehs Rock). It is also this region that two brothers, who initiated the construction of Nan Madol, landed at first (Hanlon 1988). Although Sokehs presently refers to the region that includes both Sokehs Island and adjoining mainland of Pohnpei, it originally referred only to the island.

The formation of the present Sokehs was originated from Sounkawad clan's overthrowing of the Sokehs and Nett royal lines (*soupeidi's* lines), which were previously ruled by Dipwinmen and

Lasialap clans respectively, after descending from their homeland called Nankawad, interior of Nett in the mid-eighteenth century. The noble line (*serihso's* line) of Sokehs was formerly held by Sounsamaki clan and that of Nett was by Dipwinwai clan (Hanlon 1988:29, Riesenber 1968: 16). This Sounkawad's conquest created the chiefdom of Sokehs, which includes the area of the both present Sokehs and Nett. The sons of two Sounkawad sisters held the political leadership of the two areas in late prehistoric period: the elder sister's son became Wasahi Sokehs, while the younger sister's son became Lepen Nett (Ehrlich 1978:157).

The ridge was probably utilized by Pohnpeians for different purposes (e.g., subsistence) since the prehistoric period, although the brief survey prior to the project failed to locate any definite sites partly due to dense vegetation and the large scale development during WWII preparation period.

Early Historic Period

In 1855, an American Protestant missionary, Edward Doane, established his station at Sokehs, after obtaining permission from Wasahi Sokehs. He, however, stayed only for two years without any success due to his conflicts with Wasahi and moved to Ebon in the Marshalls in 1857 (Hanlon 1988: 96-98).

The current Nett area was initially a semiautonomous area under the ultimate jurisdiction of the Wasahi Sokehs, but later became independent in the 1874 after the death of Wasahi Sokehs named Keimw Sapwasapw¹ who also held the title Lepen Nett (Hanlon 1988:153).

Spanish Colonial Period

The Spanish selected Mesenieng as their administrative center in 1887 (Hanlon 1988:148). The Spanish Governor, Don Isidro Posadillo, began to construct a fortress, which is currently called "Spanish Wall," to encircle the Spanish colony of Mesenieng, called Santiago or Colonia. Many Nett and Sokehs people were hired for this project. However, since their foremen, three beachcombers, did not properly distribute their payments to Pohnpeian workers, the workers refused to work. When the Spaniards sent a contingent of soldiers to Sokehs to force Sokehs workers to return to work, fighting broke out and resulted in killing many of the Spanish contingent. Sokehs warriors, which were led by a young chief Niue or Soumadau en Sokehs and were joined by a group from Nett and Sehkismwund's (later Nahmwarki of Kitti) group from Kitti, attacked Santiago and killed the Governor and forty soldiers. After this war, a new governor, Don Luis Cadarso, demanded the hand over those individuals directly responsible for Posadillo's killing. Two brothers of Dipwilap clans, Nahmpein Metipw (Sumwinleng) and Kanikhn Metipw (Soarenleng), and a Mortlockese man surrendered themselves to the Spaniards in lieu of Wasahi Sokehs Francisco and Lepen Nett respectively, and were executed in Manila (1988:158-164, Martin 2008).

The Capuchin's work began in Pohnpei in 1887, when the Spaniards started to rule Micronesia. In 1894, upon the Nahmwarki of Sokehs' request, the new mission station was opened at Danipei, Sokehs (Figure 13). Wasahi Sokehs was the first high ranking chief among the others to be baptized in 1896 and the Catholic church gained popularity gradually on the island. The Catholic Sokehs and Nett forces supported Awak people against Protestant Kitti, Madolenihmw and Uh during the religious tension in 1898 (Hezel 2003).

¹ His prowess is shown by an oral account that he had some thirty women in his harem (Riesenber 1968:73). According to Riesenber (1968:49), his honorific death name (*esenpweli*) is Iso Eni, while Martin (2008) considers Iso Eni as the successor of Keimw Sapwasapw. Since this paramount chief of Sokehs, three chiefs are remembered until the German period: Luhk en Pwoud, Francisco (during the Spanish War in 1887) and Louis (during the Sokehs Rebellion in 1910-1911) (Martin 2008).

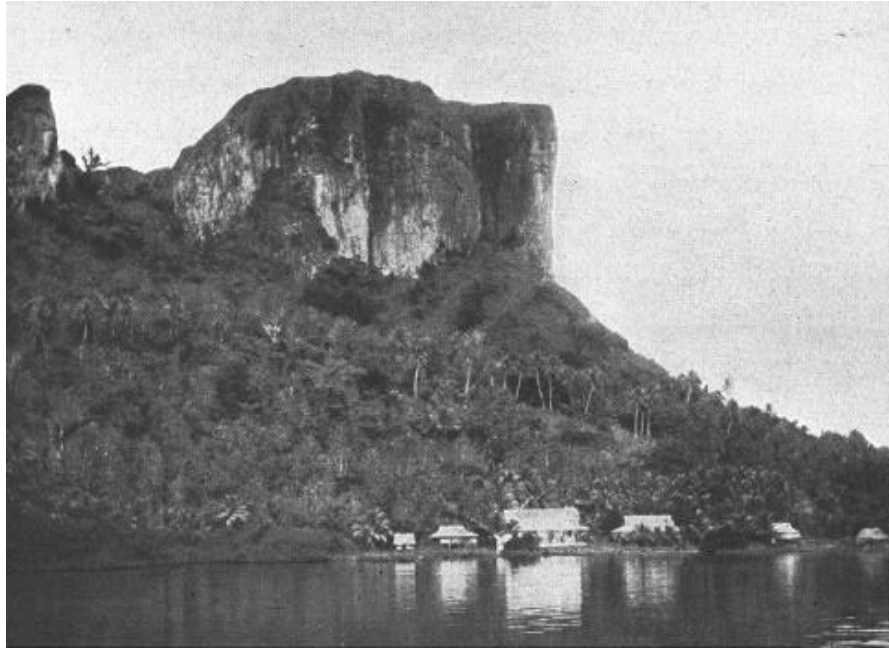


Figure 13. Catholic mission station at Danipei in 1911 (Spiegel 1912, 18).

German Colonial Period

Sokehs ridge became an important stage of Pohnpei's history during the German colonial period. Road construction around Sokehs Island began in April, 1910. Friction between Germans and Sokehs people emerged due to burden of work placed on Sokehs people and the German's disrespectful behaviors. After beating of a Pohnpeian worker in October 17, a meeting was held to discuss the plan of fighting against the Germans. On October 18, the German governor Gustav Boeder, three other German officials and five islanders were killed by the rebels (Ehrlich 1978).

Sokehs people subsequently began to fortify Sokehs Ridge to prepare fighting against the Germans (Figure 15-Figure 19): "the people of Sokehs had built a major fortification at Nan Mweid² which was below the highest point on the mountain, known as Apal. They had also fortified Apal" (Ehrlich 1978:177). According to a sketch map drawn just after the rebellion (Figure 14), pairs of stone walls were built at both sides of paths from the coast to the ridge top to block the approaching German forces. They also fortified the northern peak. Their main residential area was the central flat area (Figure 18).

² This suggests that Nan Mweid is possibly located in mid-eastern edge of the ridge top, where Gartzke's map (Figure 14) records large stone walls and that Apal is the northern peak. According to another elder, however, Nan Mweid is a flat area just below the northern peak of Sokehs Ridge, where the paramount chief Wasahi Sokehs resided in the past. It was difficult to obtain detailed information on historic sites on Sokehs Ridge mainly because the Sokehs population was removed after the rebellion.

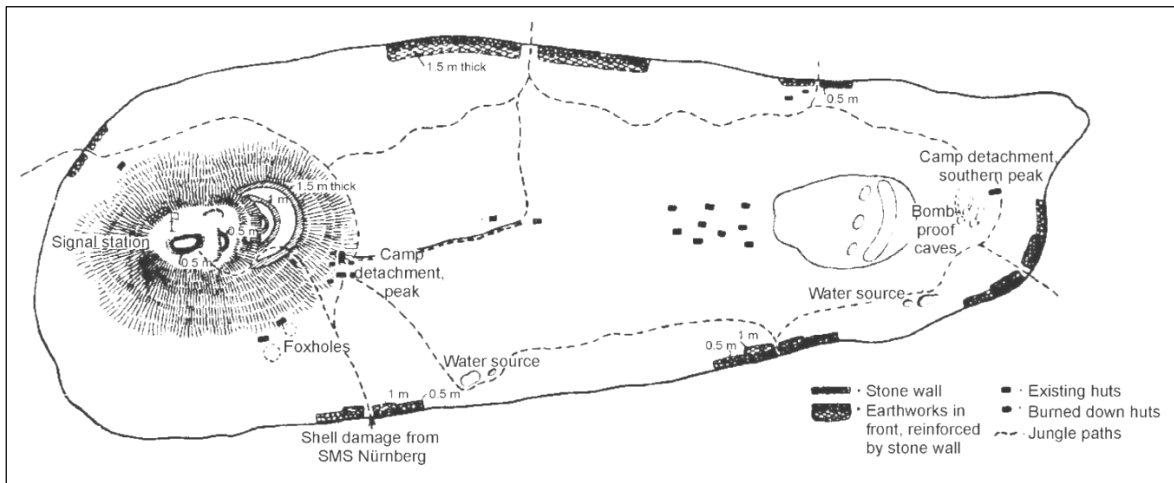


Figure 14. German sketch map on the fortifications built by the Sokehs people during the rebellion (based on Gartzke 1911:717, Sketch 1).



Figure 15. Fortification on the northern peak (courtesy of Siegfried Träger).



Figure 16. Stone walls probably on Sokehs Ridge (courtesy of Siegfried Träger).



Figure 17. Some fortification on the northern peak (courtesy of Siegfried Träger).

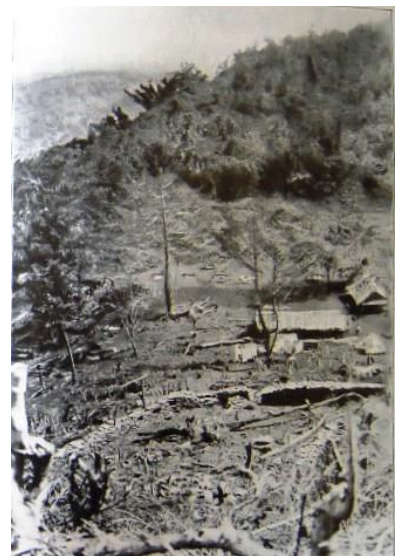


Figure 18. Houses on Sokehs Ridge (courtesy of Siegfried Träger).



Figure 19. Caves on Sokehs Island (courtesy of Siegfried Träger).



Figure 20. Wasahi Sokehs Luihs in 1910 (Hambruch 1932, Plate 11).

Four German warships bombarded Sokehs Ridge on January 13, 1911. On the next day, the German took the ridge top with no resistance and captured only seven men with 14 women and children. Consequently, the battle took place at Palikir from January 19 to 20. Over 150 prisoners were taken. After the battle at Nan Kiop, inland Nett on January 26, Sokehs men ran into the inland of Pohnpei. Soumadau surrendered with five followers on February 13. After a court hearing held Feb 23, fifteen Sokehs men were executed at Komonlaid on February 24. 426 Sokehs people, including Wasahi Sokehs Luihs, were exiled to Palau and could not return to Pohnpei until the Japanese administration period (Ehrlich 1978, Gartzke 1911).

Due to the absence of the paramount chief of Sokehs, the German government elevated Lepen Nett Nicholas to the Nahnmwarki and made him to rule over Nett and Sokehs for convenience of its administration (Riesenberg 1968:20, Yauchi 1935:302). Food shortage on outer islands after the devastating typhoons in 1905 and 1907 made the German government to relocate those from Mwoakilloa, Pingelap and the Mortlock Islands to Sokehs Island. Thus, the current residents of the island are their descendants from those outer islanders (Table 1).

Table 1. Chronology of Sokehs Rebellion (based on Ehrlich 1978, Gartzke 1911, Hambruch 1936).

April 4, 1910	Road construction around Sokehs Island began.
Oct 17, 1910	Beating of a Pohnpeian worker Lahdeleng. Meeting organized by Soumadau at Mwalok to inform his intention of fighting against the Germans.
Oct 18, 1910	Killing of German governor, three other German officials and five islanders
Oct 19, 1910	Nett, Uh and Madolenihmw sent 300 men to guard Kolonia.
Late Nov, 1910	The German ship <i>Germania</i> arrived Pohnpei and sailed to New Guinea to bring reinforcement in.
Jan 13, 1911	Four German warships bombarded Sokehs Ridge. The German eventually took Sokehs Ridge with no resistance and found only women and children.
Late Jan, 1911	Battle at Palikir from Jan 19 to 20. Search for Sokehs people conducted from Sokehs to Palikir. Over 150 prisoners were taken.
Jan 26, 1911	Battle at Nan Kiop, Nett.
Feb 13, 1911	Soumadau surrendered with five followers.
Feb 24, 1911	After a court hearing held on the previous day, 15 Sokehs men were executed at Komwonlaid. 400 Sokehs people were exiled to Palau.

Japanese Colonial Period

After Japan took over German Micronesia in 1914, the Sokehs people returned to Pohnpei between 1917 and 1927 (Ehrlich 1978:191). The Japanese administration installed David Hadley³ (Soulakin Mwudok), a prominent Pohnpeian leader, as Nahmwarki in 1925 (Martin 2008). After his successor, Nahmwarki Diego Rasa, passed away, the Japanese colonial administration held an election to select the general village manager (*sosoncho*), or locally the paramount chief, in 1934. A Kiribati man, Kalio Artui, was elected and his line continues to hold the chieftainship until today.

Sokehs Ridge again appears in the history in the late 1930s when the Japanese navy began to fortify their mandated islands.⁴ Japanese restrictions on the defense in the mandated islands was released in 1937 after she notified the League of Nations of her withdrawal in 1933 (effected in 1935) and renounced Washington Naval Treaty in 1936 (Peattie 1988:243-245), although the ridge may have been utilized for other purposes earlier. Simultaneously, the breakout of war with China in 1937 and improvements in aviation technology, led to the rise of Japanese concern over the defense in Micronesia. The navy took over the South Seas Bureau to construct airfields and other military facilities, in which the Yokosuka Naval Base District Construction Unit⁵ and later the Fourth Naval Construction Unit were in charge in 1937-1940 and after 1940⁶ respectively (BBKS 1970:53-54). These two sections were the main body of construction groups who took the responsibility of building airfields, artillery batteries and other military facilities in Pohnpei, until the later arrival of the 221st Navy Construction Battalion and army engineering units in 1943. Approximately 300 members of the Fourth Naval Construction Unit, of which a half of them were Koreans, worked in Pohnpei in 1943 (BBKS 1966:500).

On Sokehs Ridge, the foundation work probably began in 1940. Military installation such as anti-aircraft guns started in 1941 and was completed before the breakout of the Pacific War in December 1941 (Wakako Higuchi, pers. comm.), although the work continued after that. Initially, the strategic importance of Sokehs Ridge was air defense to protect Kolonia and Nanpohnmal airfield. Two 12.7-cm (5-inch) dual purpose twin mount guns were installed in the southern part by August, 1941 (BBKS 1970:116, Table) (Figure 21-Figure 24). The U.S. landing commander, Captain Albert Momm reports:

The installation of these defenses by the Japanese were prodigious undertakings, heavy weights being carried long distances by shallow water craft over reef-strewn waters hedged by the barrier reefs into the crude landing places, and thence by temporarily constructed paths through the thick underbrush and up steep hills to the high places in the ridges. To put two twin 5-inch mounts on top of JOKAJ [Sokehs], over 900 feet high, a year of work by an average of sixteen men was required. To put 6-inch guns nearby took about two dozen men over seven months (Momm 1945:32).

³ He was a grandson of an English whaler James Headly and was a member of Pwihn en Loalokong, a group of prominent figures in Protestant church, who were educated at the Ohwa mission school (Hanlon 1988:177).

⁴ Denfeld (1979:17-18) discusses earlier military installation in Pohnpei, as suspected in Japanese-mandated Micronesia previously (e.g., Peattie 1988, Chapter 8). However, the actual constructions began later in late 1930s.

⁵ Firstly, one civil engineer from this section was in charge of the whole mandated islands, but later, following the increase of constructions, the number of engineers increased to six, including one for Chuuk and Pohnpei (Kaigun Shisetsukei Gijutsukan no Kiroku Kankō Inkai 1972: 250-251)

⁶ This section, which belonged to the Fourth Fleet, was established in Chuuk in 1940 (BBKS 1970:54).

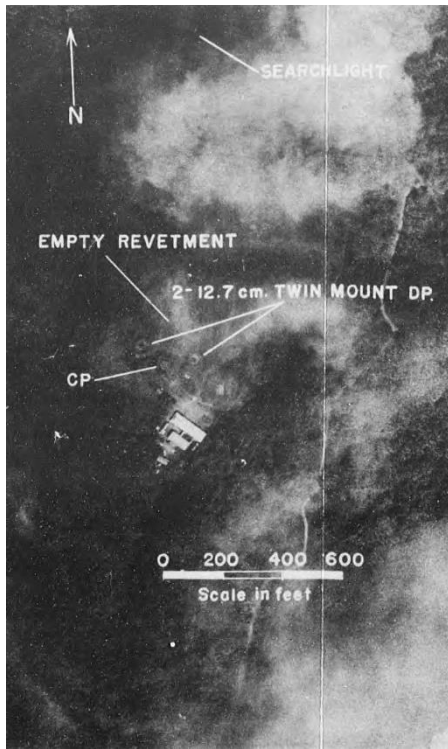


Figure 21. Dual purpose battery from a U.S. intelligence report (JICPOA 1944).

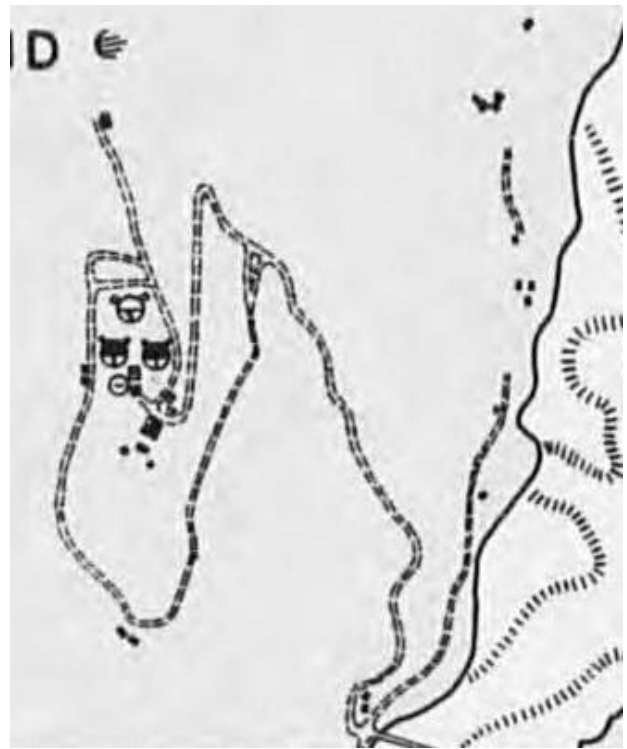


Figure 22. U.S. intelligence map, showing military installations (based on JICPOA 1944c:21).

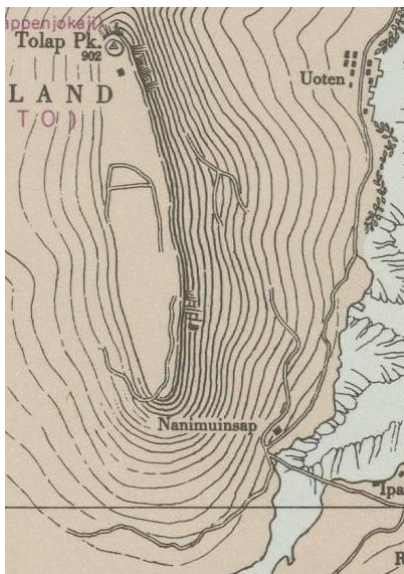


Figure 23. War period map (U.S. Navy Hydrographic Office 1945).



Figure 24. Sokehs Ridge from distance, depicting the barrack complex (courtesy of Micronesia Seminar).

The followings are Pohnpeian elders' accounts on transporting the guns to Sokehs Ridge:

Fuel, ammunition, barracks, and military stores took additional sites. Pohnpeians working on defensive fortifications, barracks, and storage areas “were sworn to secrecy,” according to Pensile Lawrence, with guns carried up to their mountain installations at night (Poyer et al. 2001:47).

Julio Vallazon (Pohnpei) describes the role of patriotism in the incredible task of winching an artillery piece to the top of Sokehs Rock [Ridge]: “The big gun could only be moved two feet per day, using a winch to help pull it straight up the cliff. There was a picture of the emperor on top of the gun crate. When people saw the picture of that great leader, they worked even harder for the Japanese. They kept trying to get it up and keep the crate from being scratched, because of the importance of the picture of the emperor on top (2001:67)”

Tadasy Santos helped haul the big guns to the top of Sokehs Rock on Pohnpei: “It was very hard work, pulling and pushing those big guns up that rocky mountain. We pulled up the guns on the side facing east. They told us that the guns were brought from Germany. They used some kind of winch for pulling and we did the pushing. There were about thirty of us. In a week’s time we moved the guns upward about 60 meters. We were able to move them about 10 meters a day or so. We worked on this from 5:00 in the morning until dark every day. Rail, shovels, and crowbars were the kinds of tools used (2001:94).”

In addition, after the bombing of Kolonia on February 17, 1944, one 15-cm (6-inch) coastal defense gun was transferred from Lenger to Sokehs Ridge (Akita 1981: 54) to target two reef passages, Palikir Passage and probably Sokehs Passage, in case of enemy’s invasion to Nanpohnmal and Palikir airfields.

The island was initially guarded by navy forces from November 1940. From September 1943 to February 1944, a series of army forces advanced to Pohnpei to reinforce the navy troops for the defence of the island (Table 2). The coastal areas of Sokehs Island were guarded by army while the navy force was in charge of air and coastal defense facilities on top of Sokehs Ridge (1981: 118) (Figure 25).

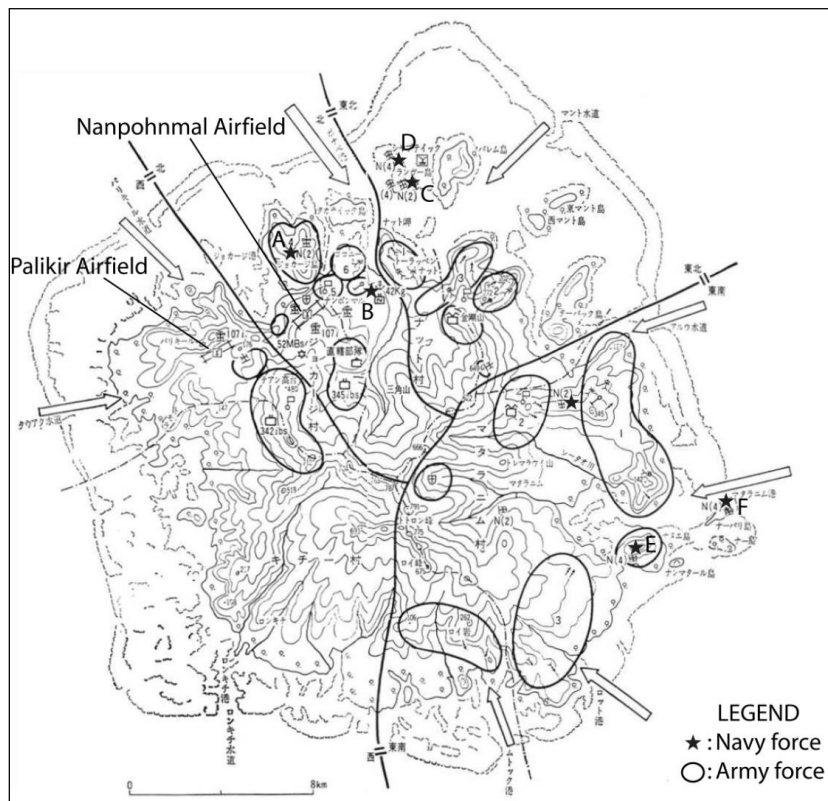


Figure 25. Japanese defense of Pohnpei after August 1944 (based on BBSK 1966, 510-511, Figure 28). Navy forces: A, Sokehs Ridge; B, Iasiring (Naval Headquarter); C, Lenger; D, Sapwtik; E, Temwen; F, Nahpali.

Table 2. Advance of Japanese force in Pohnpei (based on BBKS 1973, Attached Table 6).

Nov 1940	The Ponape Detachment was organized from the 4 th Defense Force on Chuuk.
Aug 1941	The Ponape Branch Force was transformed from the Ponape Detachment, following the establishment of the 4 th Base Force at Chuuk.
Apr 1942	The 42 nd Naval Guard Unit was newly organized and included 900 of the 42 nd Naval Guard Unit, 36 of Communication Corps Detachment, 300 of Fourth Construction Unit Detachment, 4 of Fourth Munition Detachment, 4 of Tenth Naval Post Office Detachment and 14 Fourth Meteorological Observatory members in September, 1943.
Sep-Oct 1943	Approximately 5600 of the 107 th Infantry Regiment arrived over a period of several occasions, from which its body was moved to Kosrae and some moved to Mile. The main body of its 2 nd Battalion, 5 of 3 rd Mountain Gun Brigade of the 16 th Regiment of the 3 rd Battalion, totalling 1453 remained on Pohnpei and came under the command of the Navy 42 nd Guard Unit.
Jan 10, 1944	1901 of the 3 rd Nanyo Detachment advanced to Pohnpei. Its Commanding Officer directed the remainder of the 107 th Infantry Regiment and others, and the Navy 42 nd Guard Unit came under its direction regarding land defense.
Feb 5, 1944	Following the reorganization of the 107 th Infantry Regiment, 770 of the 1 st , 2 nd , and 3 rd Trench Mortar Companies, Machine Cannon Company was reinforced from Japan and came under the command of the 2 nd Battalion Commanding Officer of the 107 th Infantry Regiment.
Feb 14, 1944	1759 of the 2 nd Battalion, Brigade and other units of the 5 th Independent Mixed Regiment, which were originally reinforced to Wake, were sent to Pohnpei due to some loses caused by American submarine attacks and the fall of the Marshalls. They come under the command of the 3 rd Nanyo Detachment Commanding Officer. Following the revision of the 31 st Division, the Army troops in Pohnpei was organized into the 52 nd Independent Mixed Brigade in May, 1944, and it Commanding Officer directed all the navy (approximately 2000) and army (approximately 5830) troops.

3.3. HISTORIC SITES IN THE AREA

The locals and tourists have visited the historic sites on the ridge for some decades, although they generally visit only the major ones (e.g., Sites E23-9 and E23-11) due to lack of available information. There has also not been any proper archaeological survey conducted in the area except for Denfeld's (1979:90-94) brief survey and report and Zuccarelli's (2017) survey for producing informational brochure. More recently, for the development of the park, a reconnaissance survey was conducted by the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office in October-November 2016 to identify archaeological sites on the ridge. Additional survey was carried out by Nagaoka in assistance with Pohnpei State Department of Resources and Development and Department of Public Safety, to identify German period sites in March 2017.

Historic sites in the area are of possible prehistoric period, Spanish-German colonial period, and Japanese colonial period (Figure 26). Site numbers in this report follow the system suggested by Ayres and Mauricio (1997:95, 96). Site E23-1, for instance, indicates Sokehs Municipality (E), Sokehs Ridge (23),⁷ and individual site designation (1). Site number begins at northern part and goes from north to south on the ridge top.

⁷ Since Sokehs Ridge does not belong to particular sections, new section number was created for the project.

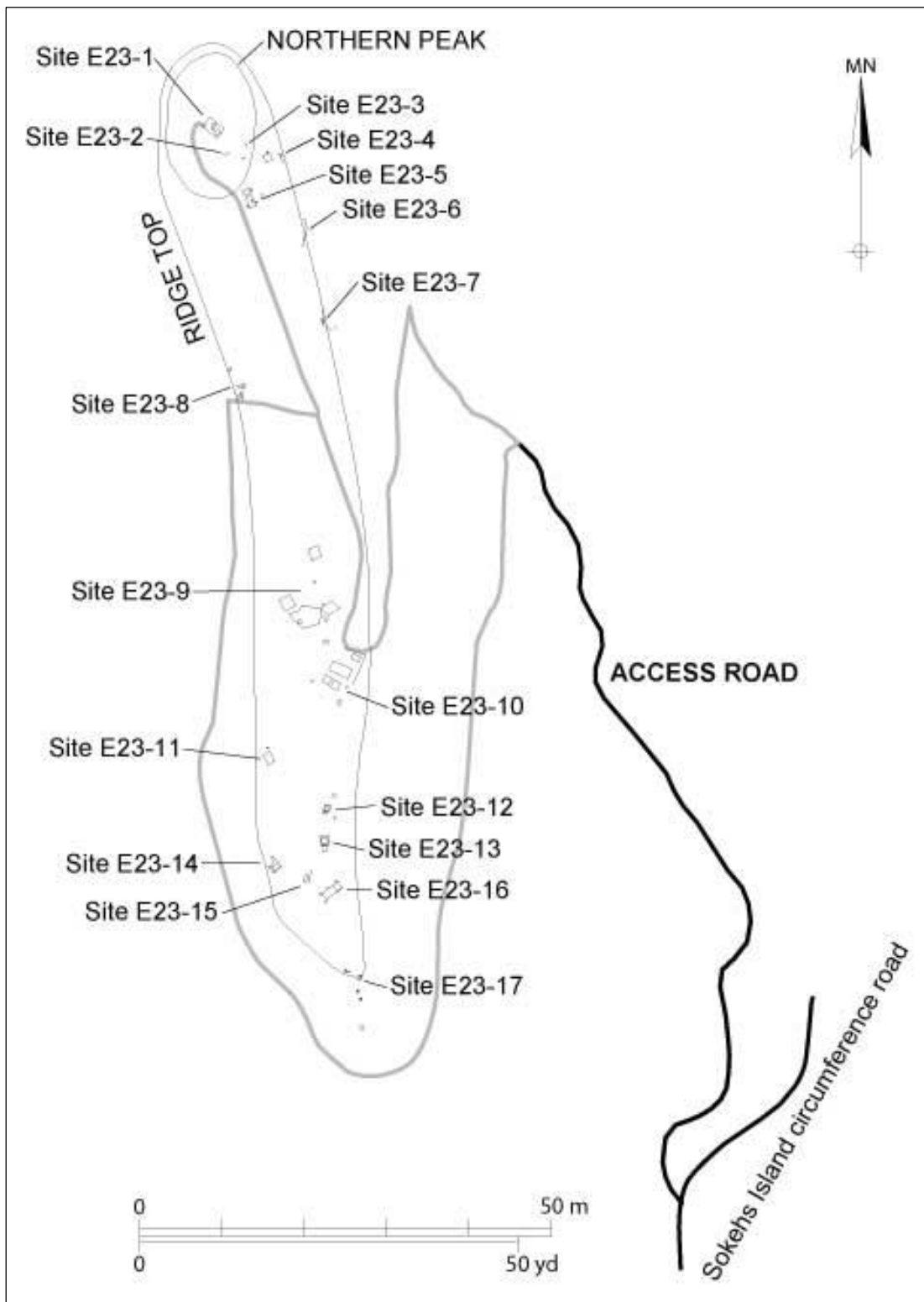


Figure 26. Distribution of historic site on Sokehs Ridge.

Site E23-1

This Japanese period site is a searchlight complex. The searchlight platform (Figure 27) consists of steel plate and steel frame support, on which a concrete mount is situated. Denfeld

(1979:93) records the presence of a traverse ring in the center of the searchlight platform and attached wiring conduit for the searchlight, although they were probably removed during the construction of the Pohnpei Public Safety Department and the Pohnpei Port Authority's radio tower on the concrete mount. The drum of the searchlight, which was dismantled during the post-war disarmament, is found on the eastern slope of this site (Figure 28).⁸ Since the caliber of the drum is 166 cm, the original parabolic mirror was 150 cm. Based on its morphology, it is Naval Model 96 150-cm searchlight. In addition, an air raid shelter (Figure 29) and pillbox built of stones (Figure 30) were constructed in the area.

This area had been used at least since the German period, as German map and photographs (Figure 14, Figure 15 Figure 17) depict stone fortifications during the Sokehs rebellion. The area, however, was largely modified by the Japanese military and post-war constructions and no German period sites remain.



Figure 27. Searchlight platform.



Figure 28. Searchlight drum.



Figure 29. Air raid shelter.



Figure 30. Pillbox built of stones and Japanese war monument.

⁸ This drum will be brought back to the vicinity of an interpretive sign of the site for display during the construction phase of the project.

Site E23-2

This Sokehs rebellion period site is U-shaped stone walls of a defensive fighting position (Figure 31). This was built in front of a large basalt outcrop and is documented in a German sketch map (Figure 14).



Figure 31. Defensive fighting position.

Site E23-3

This Japanese period site consists of two round stone-aligned foxholes, which connect to a trench system.

Site E23-4

This complex site consists of two stone platforms, stone wall and a water source dug into basalt bedrock. The larger platform (Figure 32) is possibly either residential or religious (possibly *lolong* tomb) and may go back to the prehistoric period, although new stone wall built on it seems to be later addition during the Japanese or German period. A smaller platform (Figure 33) is possibly an infant grave of the early historic period. The stone wall seems to be of the Japanese period.



Figure 32. Larger stone platform.



Figure 33. Smaller stone platform.

Site E23-5

In this Japanese period site is a power plant, two water tanks and two concrete water-cooling tanks and fuel storage tank. The power plant consists of the engines, generators and some of the transformer equipment (Figure 34). The diesel-powered generators are 60 KVA Yanmar generators, which were powered by two 4-cylinder engines (Figure 35). Due to the presence of steel roof trusses thick roof beams on the ground, the former building was with corrugated roof, which may have been dirt-covered or camouflaged. The two water tanks are located on the both sides of the power plant (Figure 36). The latter is of one foundation with concrete dividers (Figure 37) (Denfeld 1979:92-93).



Figure 34. Power plant.



Figure 35. Diesel-powered generator.



Figure 36. Water tank.



Figure 37. Two concrete water-cooling tanks and fuel storage tank

Site E23-6

This possible German period site is a stone wall (Figure 38), running zigzag along the edge of the ridge top. A shallow ditch or path was created at the landside of the stone wall.



Figure 38. Stone wall.

Site E23-7

This Spanish-German period site consists of a small stone house foundation (Figure 39), stone alignments and two foxholes. The central depression on the platform is a fireplace. There are two lines of low stone alignments extending from the platform.

Glass sherds of clear (Figure 40) and amber bottles were found on the platform. Due to the clear bottle's morphological characteristics and Spanish embossments, "DEPOSITADA" ('deposited') and "(S)ANLUCAR DE BARRAMEDA IH..." (Sanlúcar de Barrameda is a city in southern Spain) on the bottle, it seems to be of the Spanish period. In addition, the stone alignments are probably ones recorded in the German period sketch map (Figure 14). Thus, this site was probably used at least in the Spanish-German periods. Two foxholes were used either during the Sokehs rebellion or World War II.



Figure 39. Stone house foundation.



Figure 40. Clear glass bottle.

Site E23-8

This Japanese period site is a pillbox complex that consists of three pillboxes.

Site E23-9

This Japanese period site is an anti-aircraft gun battery complex (Figure 47) that consists of two 12.7-cm (5-inch) dual purpose twin mount gun batteries (Figure 41) and associated facilities such as command post (Figure 42), lookout/searchlight tower (Figure 43), air raid shelter (Figure 44), unidentified shaft (Figure 45), and pillbox (Figure 46). On the edge of the command post wall is a unidentified tower possibly for target-bearing azimuth (Denfeld 1979:92) (Figure 42). A 12-inch range finder base (Figure 52), which is currently located near Site E23-10, was probably situated in this complex.

This type of anti-aircraft gun (12.7-cm/40 Type 89 naval gun) was adopted from 1932⁹ and was mainly used on major warships. The total weight excepting the shield is 20 tons (44,000 pounds). It was electrically-powered and required 11 personnel to operate it (Kaigun Hojutsushi Kankokai 1975:29-36). The following was accounted by a former American resident of Pohnpei in the early 1970s:

This gun [the western gun] reportedly shot down lots of Allied planes, it was said. I was shown where one had crashed on mountain side... They tried bombing the length of mountain top-no good, too narrow. So, they then tried bombing from side to side. Still no good, too small. I saw bomb craters from attempts on one side of Sokehs at the base. Rumor has it, they finally got it by having a fighter (Japanese word is “sentoki”) drop a small bomb which penetrated the cab and exploded inside. The hole was about 12” diameter if I recall (Pacific Wrecks Inc. 2017).

According to Japanese sources (Akita 1981, Shinohara *et al.* 1996:116), a Type 1 Mark 1 radar (Figure 48) was set up at the anti-aircraft battery in April 1944, although its exact location is unclear. In addition, a smaller searchlight found at Site E23-15 was possibly installed at this site, possibly on the lookout/searchlight tower.



Figure 41. 12.7-cm dual purpose twin mount gun.



Figure 42. Command post foundation and unidentified tower.

⁹ According to Akita (1981:161), an army officer stationed at Sokehs Pah, the anti-aircraft guns were “antiques” of 1924 and were useless, although they threatened enemy’s airplanes at least. It was probably manufactured in 1932-39 when many were produced before the war (Kaigun Hojutsushi Kankokai 1975:34, Table 1.15).



Figure 43. Lookout/searchlight tower.



Figure 44. Air raid shelter.



Figure 45. Unidentified shaft.



Figure 46. Pillbox.

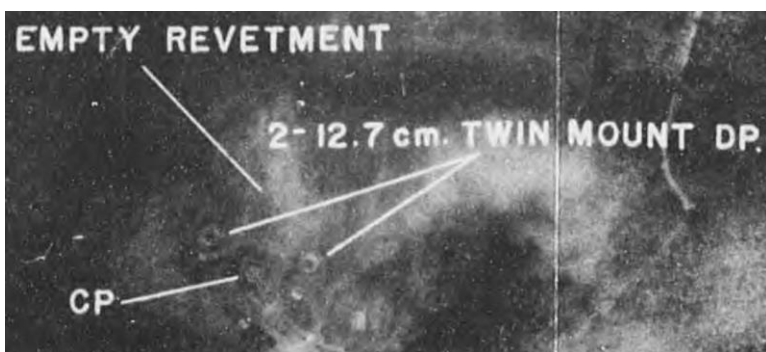


Figure 47. Aerial photo of the site (JICPOA 1944).

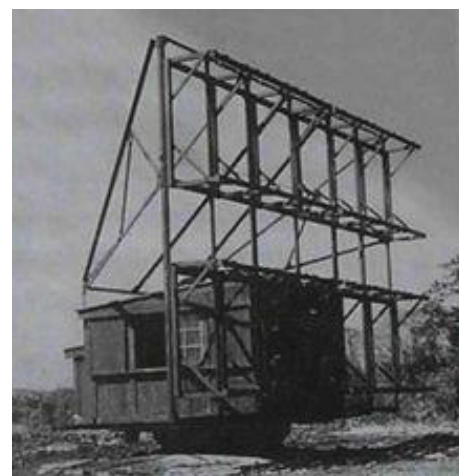


Figure 48. Type 1 Mark 1 radar.¹⁰

¹⁰ Source: <http://home.e01.itscom.net/ikosas/radar/jprdf03.htm>.

Site E23-10

This Japanese period site is a barrack complex that consists of a barrack (Figure 49), kitchen-mess hall (Figure 50 and Figure 51) and latrine (Figure 52) building and two cisterns as well as unknown foundations (Figure 55 and Figure 56). A US intelligence aerial photo shows many structures in the area (Figure 58). The photo shows that the second building is a single building, which connected to the barrack by a corridor with a roof. This was probably the main residential compound for those military personnel who stationed on the ridge.

An iron stove (Figure 53) and refractory bricks (Figure 54) were found near the kitchen. The inscription of “SHINAGAWA” on the latter indicates its manufacturer, Shinagawa Shirorenga Kabushiki Gaisha (Shinagawa Refractories).¹¹ Their simple shape suggests that it is a multipurpose brick of the standard size (230 mm x 140 mm x 65 mm) for building a kiln of relatively low temperature. This style of inscription was used from the Taisho period (1912-1926) to the end of the war (Yukitoshi Kubota, pers. comm.). Those refractory bricks were mixed and used for inner wall of concrete stoves. A 12-inch range finder base (Figure 57) is located south of this site. Although its original location is unknown, it was possibly associated with the anti-aircraft gun battery complex at Site E23-9.



Figure 49. Barrack foundation.



Figure 50. Kitchen-mess hall foundation.



Figure 51. Water tank beside the kitchen.



Figure 52. Latrine foundation.

¹¹ Refractory bricks of this company were also found at a synthetic sake factory of South Sea Development Corporation (Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Gaisha) on Rota Island in the Marianas (Tsujiyama 2002:21n36).



Figure 53. Iron stove.



Figure 54. Refractory brick.



Figure 55. Unknown concrete foundations



Figure 56. Unknown stone foundation.



Figure 57. 12-inch range finder base.



Figure 58. Aerial photo of the site around 1944 (JICPOA 1944).

Site E23-11

This Japanese period site is a 15-cm coastal gun battery (Figure 59) and an air raid shelter located 25 m east of the gun battery (Figure 63). A speaking tube is connected between the two facilities.

A 15-cm (6-inch) 40 caliber quickfiring gun with a breech loading mechanism, which was the most common heavy coastal defense gun in Micronesia (Spennemann 2000), is enclosed in a concrete pillbox. This gun was transferred from Lenger after bombing of Kolonia in 1944 (Akita 1981: 54) to intercept vessels intruding the Sokehs and Palikir passages. The gun platform and the barrel weight 8 and 12 tons respectively (Shinohara *et al.* 1996:127). The breech block of the gun was removed probably during the post-war disarmament.



Figure 59. 15-cm coastal gun.



Figure 60. 15-cm coastal gun in an emplacement.

As an identical coastal gun on Lenger is said to be taken from a Japanese cruiser *Kasuga*, the Sokehs gun is probably of the same origin. The *Kasuga* was built by the Italian shipyard Giovanni Ansaldo & Co. and was armament by its subsidiary company Armstrong–Pozzuoli in 1902 in Italy. Based on the type of shield, these two guns appear to be originally casemate guns emplaced at the sides of the cruiser (Spennemann 2000).¹² Since an inscription on a brass part of the Sokehs gun (Figure 61), “IZQUIERDA” (Figure 62), is a Spanish word, ‘left,’ at least this part or compound was built by the Armstrong-Whiworth’s Spanish subsidiary company, Placencia de las Armas Co. Ltd. Another inscription “734 (in rounded rectangular)” on the same part is probably an inspector’s code (Tony DiGiulian, pers. comm.).

In 1924, the *Kasuga* was disarmed, following the arrangements of the Washington Treaty of Naval Limitations of 1922. Those removed guns were presumably stored in a storage until they were reused for the land-based coastal defense guns on the islands of Micronesia, Melanesia and the Aleutians before and during the World War II (Spennemann 2000). These guns were probably removed from an old warship dismantled under the Naval Tonnage Limitation Treaty in 1922 and were later re-emplaced on a coastal defense battery as a whole set during the war preparation period (Akio Tsutsumi, pers. comm.). The following oral account documents the emplacement of the gun:

¹² Due to a shortage of naval vessels after the Sino-Japanese war in 1895, the Japanese Navy ordered vessels at the shipyards in the United Kingdom and other countries, including Italy, to confront rivaling Russia (Spennemann 2006:114).

The guns were dragged up in pieces and assembled on-site. Took the Japanese months to get them up there, a few feet a day I'm told. They used island labor mainly. And so it was for the various other guns. The shield was removed to make room for the gun traverse and elevation (Pacific Wrecks Inc. 2017).



Figure 61. Position of the brass part with inscriptions (in circle).



Figure 62. Two inscriptions: "IZQUIERDA" in upper part and "734" in lower part.



Figure 63. Air raid shelter

Site E23-12

This Japanese period site consists of a house foundation (Figure 64Figure 65) with a latrine foundation (Figure 66) and possible shower room foundation (Figure 67) and accumulation of unknown canisters and metal objects (Figure 68Figure 69). The house foundation is comprised with concrete posts. The presence of a latrine seems to indicate that it was an officer's residence.



Figure 64. House foundation.



Figure 65. Concrete foundation posts.



Figure 66. Latrine foundation.



Figure 67. Possible shower room foundation.



Figure 68. Unknown canisters.



Figure 69. Unknown metal objects.

Site E23-13

This Japanese period site is a stone-walled, earthen platform, on which concrete foundation posts of a house foundation in north (Figure 70) and a foundation without posts in south (Figure 71)

are located. There are stones placed on the surface of the latter, on which a superstructure was probably placed.



Figure 70. The northern foundation.



Figure 71. The southern foundation.

Site E23-14

This Japanese period site consists of basalt foundation posts for a house (Figure 72) and three cisterns (Figure 73).



Figure 72. Basalt foundation posts.



Figure 73. Two cisterns.

Site E23-15

This Japanese period site is a stone-aligned, earthen platform, on which basalt foundation posts for a house (Figure 74) and accumulation of metal debris (Figure 75) are situated. In addition to various metal debris, including electronic parts, an arm of a searchlight is located in the area (Figure 76). Since the inner width of the arm is 136 cm, the original parabolic mirror of the searchlight was 110 cm. It was possibly brought here during the post-war disarmament.



Figure 74. Basalt foundation posts.



Figure 75. Accumulation of metal debris.



Figure 76. Searchlight arm.

Site E23-16

This Japanese period site consists of concrete foundation posts of a barrack (Figure 77Figure 78) and three cisterns.



Figure 77. Concrete post of a barrack.



Figure 78. Similar Japanese barrack at the naval headquarter at Iasiring, Nett, which was used as US Naval Administration Building in 1945 (courtesy of Micronesian Seminar, Naval Historical Center Collection, NHC04109).¹³

Site E23-17

This Japanese period site consists of four bunkers. Each bunker faces in the opposite direction to each other.

4. PUBLIC OPINIONS

An online survey was conducted from the late July to the early August 2016 to discover the opinions of stakeholders and other interested individuals in order to determine objectives, directions and development principles of the proposed park. It was advertised in Facebook and 80 responses were received. The results are included in Appendix A.

¹³ It is the same building as the one documented by Denfeld (1979:78, Figure 14).

5. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives outlined below represent the desired outcomes for park management and interpretation. Goals are general statements about desired outcomes, while objectives are more specific and are designed as steps to accomplish those desired outcomes.

CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE GOAL:

Preserve and interpret Pohnpei's cultural and natural heritage.

Objectives:

- Preserve and display historic sites and natural environment.
- Provide on-site interpretation of Pohnpei's history and nature.
- Foster people's identity and public appreciation for the park's cultural and natural resources through interpretive materials.

EDUCATIONAL GOAL:

Enhance learning opportunities for visitors of different origins and ages.

Objectives:

- Incorporate historical, natural and educational values of the park into interpretive programs and materials to develop appreciation and understanding of the past and nature.
- Experience Pohnpei's natural environment and historical heritage.

TOURISM GOAL:

Provide support to Pohnpei's tourism industry.

Objectives:

- Exhibit an iconic tourism site in Pohnpei.
- Contribute to local economy by generating employment and revenue through tourism activities taken place in the park.

MANAGEMENT GOAL:

Manage the park to preserve and maintain its resources and enhance the visitors' experiences.

Objectives:

- Maintain park facilities and infrastructure.
- Secure funding and staffing necessary to implement the recommendations presented by this plan.

6. BASIC DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

To fulfill the goals and objectives discussed in the previous section, the following basic principles will be set up for the development of the park.

1. To avoid detracting from the historical and natural quality of the park as an ecotourism site.

In maintaining the concept of ecotourism, development of the park will need to be limited to the minimum necessary infrastructure and facilities. They will be constructed with certain distances from historic sites to avoid the destruction of underground and surface structures. The Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office staff will monitor such cases to examine the presence of underground features. Accidental discovery of underground structures and artifacts will be reported to this office. Uncovered artifacts will also be delivered to this office for cataloging and housing. Large trees around the historic sites will be cut down to avoid damaging the sites during their falling. Historic structural remains and artifacts will remain as found. The searchlight drum found on the slope of Site E23-1 (Figure 28) due to the post-war disarmament will, however, be relocated to the original location for display purpose (see above). A collapsed part of the northeastern corner of the Japanese stone wall at the Gathering Area will also be reconstructed to avoid further destruction.

In case of trail constructions, large trees will be preserved.

2. To make the impact on the landscape minimum.

New infrastructure and facilities will need to be well designed to be natural looking with the smallest impact on the historical and natural landscape. Locally available materials such as stones and wood will be preferably used.

3. To consider the economically efficient operation and maintenance.

Durable, economically efficient materials will need to be selected. New infrastructure and facilities will need to operate efficiently and be easily and continually maintained for long term sustainability.

7. ZONING

The park will be comprised of the ridge top and two trails (Harbor View Trail and Artillery Road Trail) on the ridge slopes, which extend from the Entrance Area to the ridge top. Based on the distribution of various site components, site characteristics and present land use patterns, zones are set up to determine development principles of individual zones. First, the project area is to be divided into two areas, (A) the access road and trails on the ridge slopes and (B) the ridge top, and next the two areas are to be further subdivided into smaller sections (Figure 79).

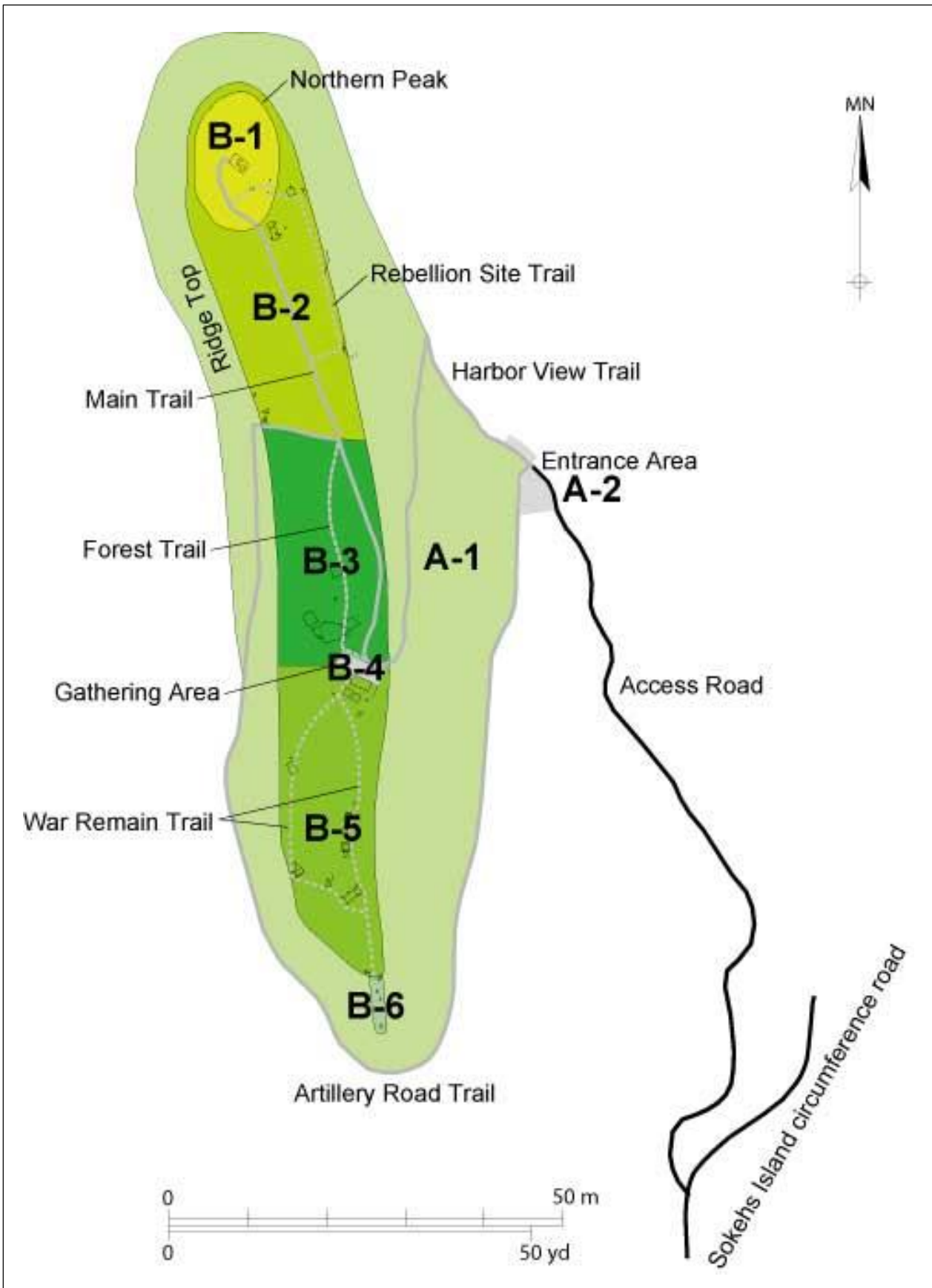


Figure 79. Zones in the park.

A. THE RIDGE SLOPES

This area largely consists of steep slopes of Sokehs Ridge, covered with forest and rocky cliff. The higher part of the slopes is public land, while the lower part is private land (Figure 2). The facilities and infrastructure planned in this area are the access road, trails, and the parking and business areas in the Entrance Area.

A-1. THE RIDGE SLOPES

Except for two existing roads, this area are largely steep slopes, often with very rocky cliffs, and will be protected to maintain the natural integrity of the ridge.

A-2. THE ENTRANCE AREA

The junction of the access road and two trails, Harbor View Trail and Artillery Road Trail, will be developed into the Entrance Area of the park, where the parking and business areas will be constructed. In the parking area, the ranger¹⁴ office, toilet, shelter, general information sign, large garbage container, water place and benches will be set up. The business area will be leased to a private business to carry out commercial activities (e.g., restaurant, souvenir shop) due to the magnificent view (e.g., the harbor, Dekehtik, Lenger, Kolonia, Nett Peninsula) (Figure 80). This will enhance tourist attraction in the park (see “Utilization Plan” section below).



Figure 80. View from a vicinity of the proposed business area.

B. THE RIDGE TOP

This area is public land and is conserved for ecotourism activities due to its historical and natural significance. Only necessary facilities will be constructed in this area to protect the cultural and natural integrity of the area.

B-1. THE NORTHERN PEAK TOP

The northern peak is the highest place, a small hillock on the flat ridge top (40 m higher than the ridge top). Some WWII sites, most importantly a searchlight mount, and modern facilities (two communication towers and two concrete equipment sheds) are located in this area.

¹⁴ The Tourism Office will hire one Park Ranger to be assigned to Sokehs Ridge from this year to protect and preserve the parkland.

Due to its magnificent view (e.g., Kolonia, Dekehtik, Sokehs Rock, the ocean, Palikir) (Figure 81), a viewing deck will be constructed by utilizing the existing Department of Safety's equipment shed, which is currently used for this purpose. Due to the existing structures in a limited area, only limited development is possible in this area.



Figure 81. View from the proposed viewing deck on the northern peak.

B-2. THE NORTHERN AREA

Stone walls of the Sokehs rebellion period and war period sites (e.g., power station, pillbox complex) are situated in this area. To visit the rebellion period sites, a trail (Rebellion Site Trail) will be built.

B-3. THE CENTRAL AREA

The anti-aircraft gun complex is located in this area. The north of the complex is intact forest (Figure 82). To protect and experience this forest area, only a trail (Forest Trail) will be constructed through the area.



Figure 82. Intact forest in the Central Area.

B-4. THE GATHERING AREA

A toilet, *nahs* and concrete bench table were constructed in this area in the past. Since the area is grassland and is the focal point in the middle of the northern and southern parts, it will be used for the Gathering Area. Visitors reach this area first to rest, have orientation and gather general

information on the park. The open space, local style hut, park ranger office, toilet, general information sign, benches, and rubbish bins will be set up in this area.

B-5. THE SOUTHERN PART

There are both defensive sites (especially a coastal gun) and residential sites (e.g., barracks, officer houses) of the war period in this area. A loop trail (War Remain Trail) will be built to visit those sites.

B-6. THE SOUTHERN END

Due to its magnificent view (e.g., Nanpohnmal, mountainous areas in Nett and Sokehs) (Figure 83), a viewing deck will be constructed.



Figure 83. View from the proposed viewing deck at the southern end.

8. TRAFFIC LINE

Visitors will park their cars at the parking area in the Entrance Area, located at the end of the access road. Only official cars for maintenance works in the park and at those facilities on the northern peak will be able to pass beyond that point (Figure 84). Disable persons' vehicles will also be able to obtain permission to visit the viewing deck on the northern peak (see below).

There will be two trails to the ridge top from the entrance of the park: Harbor View Trail and Arterially Road Trail. The latter trail is longer than the former, but the latter's slope is very gentle and easier to walk. Since those two trails offer visitors different views, taking different trails during ascending and descending will be recommended.

On the ridge top, a loop trail, War Remain Trail, runs in the southern part from the Gathering Area, while, in the northern part, the Main Trail, which continues from the Harbor View Trail, extends to the northern peak and the Forest Trail and the Rebellion Site Trail branch off from it. These options will give visitors to choose their preference depending on their time availability, physical conditions and interests.

Short trip to the park will take about one to two hours, by visiting only major sites (e.g., the northern peak, Sites E23-9 and E23-11). The average length of a trip to visit all the sites will take around two to four hours.

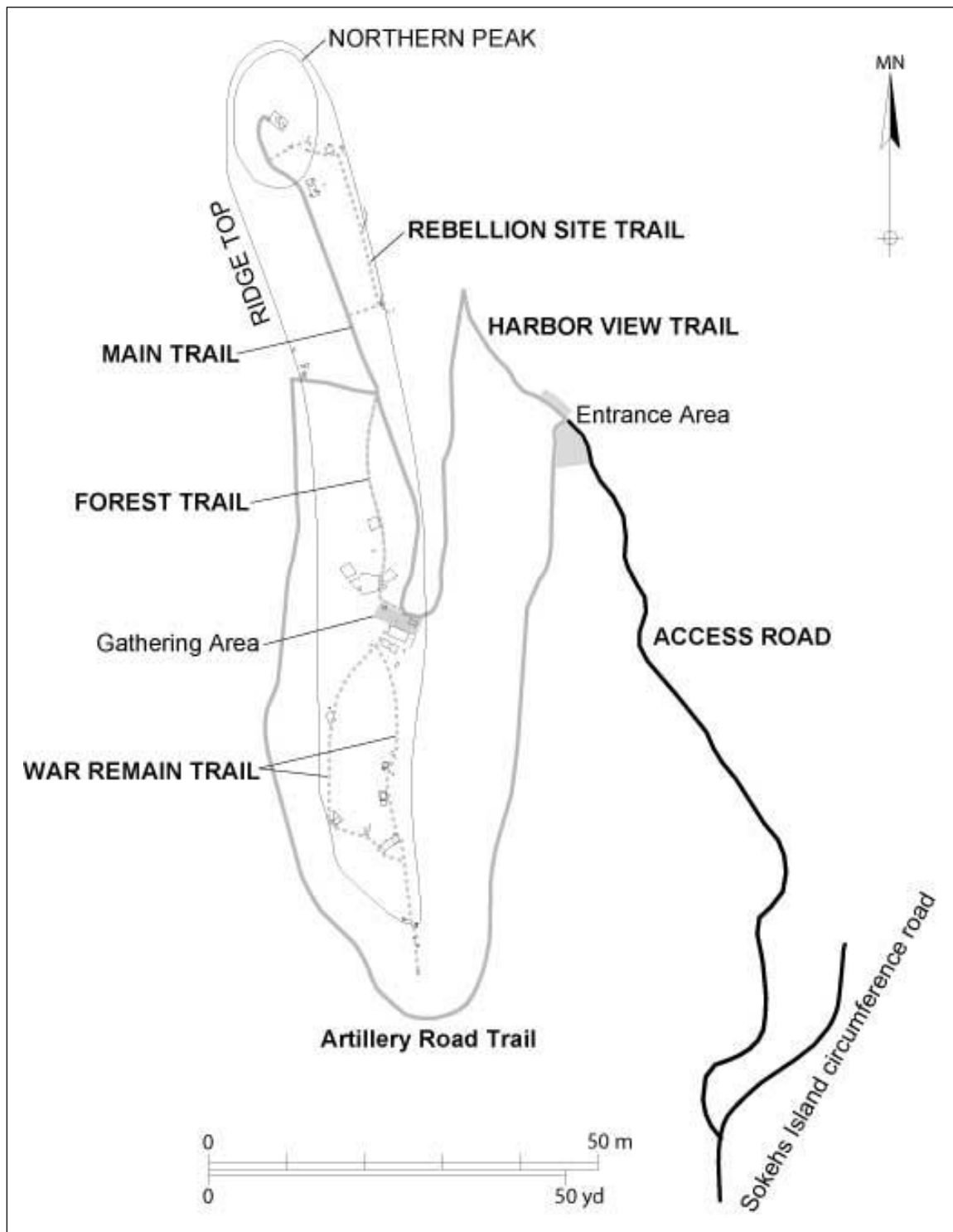


Figure 84. Traffic line in the park.

9. FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The facilities and infrastructure built during the project are divided into multi-purpose areas, access road and trails, learning facilities, resting facilities, convenience facilities and other facilities

(Figure 85). To construct facilities and infrastructure in the park, the basic development principles discussed in Section 6 will be taken into consideration.

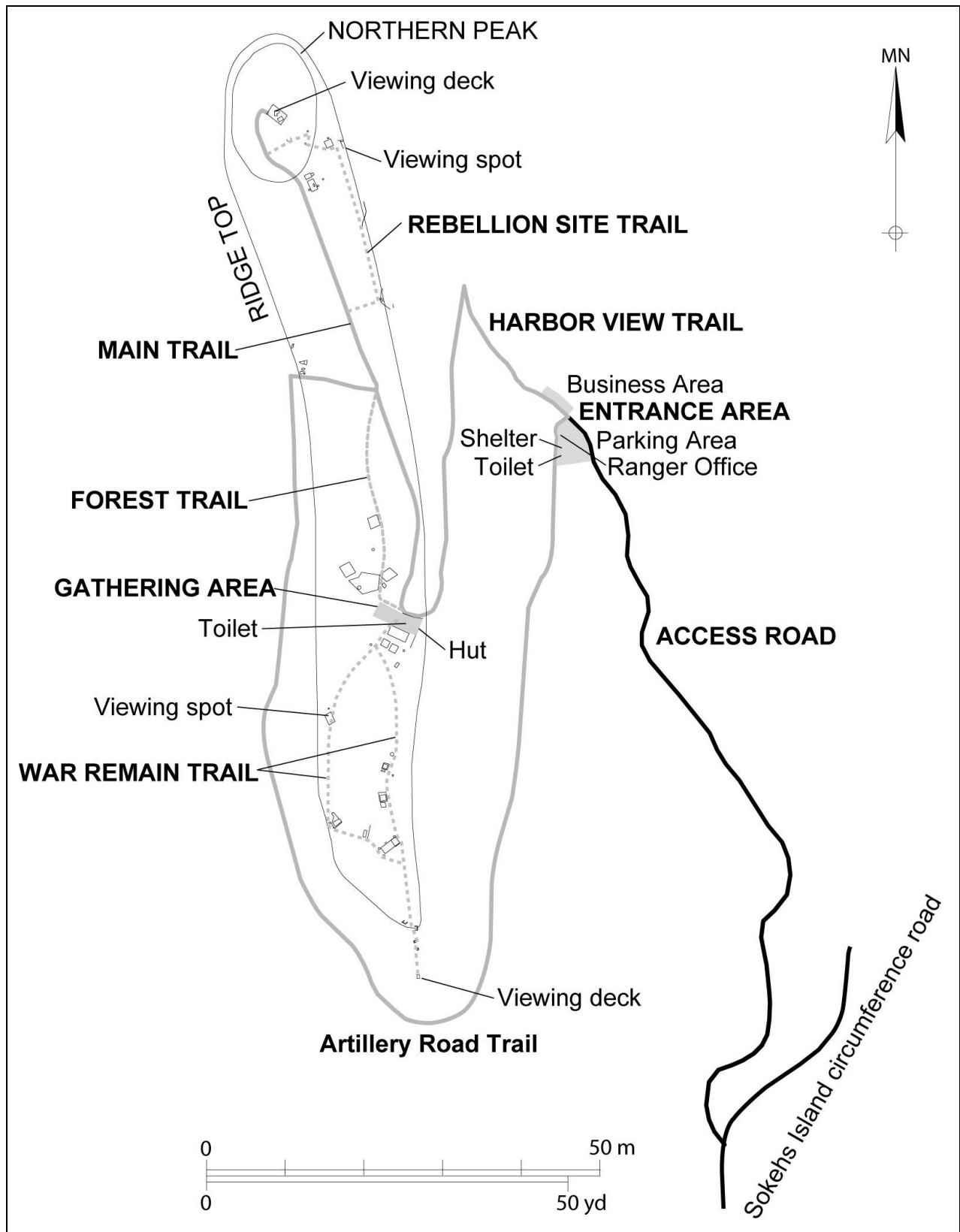


Figure 85. Planned major facilities.

Entrance Area

In the Entrance Area, the business area and parking area will be built at the entrance of the park. The parking area will be constructed at the end of the access road. It will be paved with asphalt concrete to facilitate two minibuses and 12 passenger cars and locate other facilities: ranger office, toilets, shelter, general information sign, water places, benches, and large garbage cans (Figure 86). Visitors will learn the general information on the park here. Both park ranger and private business will manage this area and this will reduce a possibility of car break-in incidents reported previously in the area.

The business area (approximately 47 m x 15 m, 705 m²) will be developed at northern side of the parking area. See “Utilization Plan” section for the details.

Since both the business area (Lot No. 062-A-03) and the parking area (Lot Nos. 062-A-02 and 062-A-03) are located in private land (Figure 87), agreements among the Pohnpei State Government, the licensed business and the landowners will need to made.

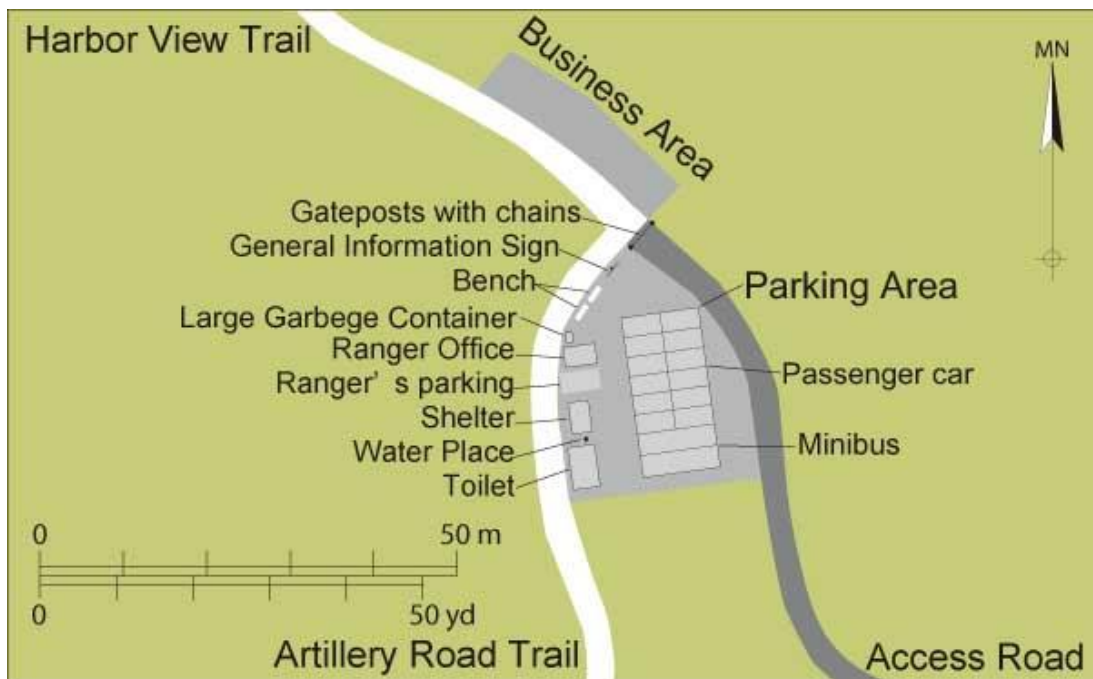


Figure 86. Plan of the Entrance Area.

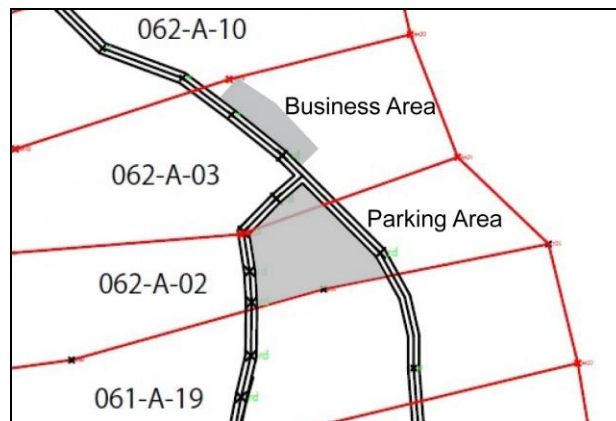


Figure 87. Land holdings of the Entrance Area (based on a land holding map created by the Division of Mapping and Survey, Pohnpei State Department of Land).

Gathering Area

The eastern entrance area to the ridge top through Harbor View Trail will be developed into the Gathering Area (Figure 88), after demolishing the current *nahs* and toilet. In this area, such facilities as the open space, local style hut, toilet and management/emergency vehicle parking will be constructed, in addition to other associated ones (e.g., general information sign, water place, benches, rubbish bins). This is the area where visitors will take a rest from the initial climbing and learn the details of the park. In addition, the open space and local style hut will be used for gathering during events (e.g., school trips, fun runs/walks, memorials).



Figure 88. Plan of the Gathering Area.

ACCESS ROAD AND TRAILS

Access Road

To maximize public access, the access road will be paved with asphalt concrete from the end of the current pavement to the junction with Harbor View Trail and Artillery Road Trail. Iron chains will be put at the gateposts in front of the entrance to those trails to control cars' passing both, during daytime and night-time.

Trails

Trails in the park help regulate traffic patterns and lead visitors to interpretive, historic, and naturally significant features. Trails will be well-developed and well-maintained with benches located at key interpretive sites and, when possible, no more than 30 meters (100 feet) apart.

The existing trails, Harbor View Trail, Artillery Road Trail and Main Trail, will be improved, by paving with coral in the damaged sections. A narrow concrete sidewalk will be constructed on the cliff side of Harbor View Trail and handrails will be set up for safety at the cliff side of the sidewalk

(Figure 89). The Sokehs Pah side of Artillery Road Trail, previously damaged by landslides, will need a large-scale repair work.

In addition, new trails, War Remain Trail, Forest Trail, and Rebellion Site Trail, will be constructed. These trails will be 0.5 meter (1.6 feet) to 1.5 meters (5 feet) wide depending on the vegetation and landform. They will be edged with logs of durable wood (e.g., mangrove trees, *katar* tree ferns) or imitation logs made of concrete and will be surfaced with ballasts. Steps will be constructed on slopes, with the same materials (Figure 90) at War Remain Trail in the southern part and stones (Figure 91) at Rebellion Site Trail on the northern peak, using locally available materials, especially stones. The routes of the trails will be determined in a way to retain large trees.

Since particular areas of some trails (e.g., War Remain Trail around Site E23-10, the northern part on Sokehs Pah side of Artillery Road Trail) are frequently muddy, positive drainage of the trail surface should be maintained, by making drainages and paving with ballast stones.

Rockfall protection nets (Figure 92) will be set up at unstable parts of cliff walls along Harbor View Trail and possibly Artillery Road Trail.



Figure 89. Example of imitation wood handrails made of concrete.¹⁵



Figure 90. Example of log steps.¹⁶



Figure 91. Example of stone steps.¹⁷



Figure 92. Rockfall protection net.¹⁸

¹⁵ Source:

https://img.alicdn.com/imgextra/i1/2792991848/TB27KehiwxlpuFjSszgXXcJdpXa_!!2792991848.gif.

¹⁶ Source: <https://theresagreen.files.wordpress.com/2012/10/2012-10-039.jpg>.

¹⁷ Source: https://d2434a0nr1d7t1.cloudfront.net/p/D256_25_315/D256_25_315_1200.jpg.

¹⁸ Source: https://is.alicdn.com/img/pb/734/069/720/720069734_447.jpg.

LEARNING FACILITIES

Interpretive Signs

Interpretive signs are important aspect of interpretation within the park because they can effectively convey site-specific interpretative messages. Three different sign types, general information signs, explanation signs and identification plates, will be set up at various locations for different purposes.

General information signs will be set up at the parking area and the Gathering Area to show the general information of the park. The one at the parking area will focus on the logistical information, while the ones at the Gathering Area will describe the general history and nature (e.g., trees, birds). The one on the natural environment will be created with the assistance of the Conservation Society of Pohnpei.

Explanation signs will be set up at all the individual sites to explain about the summary and characteristics of the sites.

In case of complex sites (i.e., Sites E23-9 and E23-10), identification plates will be placed at individual features in the site to identify names with minimum explanations. In addition, identification plates for major trees will be prepared with the assistance of the Division of Forestry, Pohnpei State Department of Resources and Development.

The signs will be written in English, Pohnpeian and Japanese languages. The design of all the interpretive signs and trailhead markers (see below) will be standardized for suitable for the park.

RESTING FACILITIES

Local Style Hut

A local style hut will be constructed with local-looking durable modern materials at the Gathering Area to rest, use for meetings (e.g., orientation to visitors) and shelter from rain. A relatively large building is required to accommodate a large group of people (e.g., 30 people). The licensed private business (see “Utilization Plan” section) will be able to have temporary sale area in the hut.

Shelter

A modern shelter will be constructed at the parking area to rest, shelter from rain and wait for vehicles.

Viewing Decks

Two viewing decks will be constructed on the northern peak and the southern end to enable visitors to enjoy the magnificent views. The former will be built on the State Department of Public Safety’s equipment shed, by adding proper handrails and benches, due to the limited space on the area and the other offices’ needs. The area around the deck will be made accessible by disabled persons.

The latter will be a deck of imitation logs made of concrete (Figure 93), which will be constructed on basalt outcrop at the southern end of the ridge top. Wooden steps with railings will be built from the southern end of the ridge top to the deck (Figure 94).

In addition to these two viewing decks, benches will be placed at two view spots toward east and west at Sites E23-4 and E23-11 respectively. The trees around the viewing decks and spots, which interrupt visitors’ views, will be cut down.



Figure 93. Example of a viewing deck.¹⁹



Figure 94. Example of steps with railings.²⁰

Benches

Benches of local woods will be placed at appropriate places (e.g., the Gathering Area, parking area, viewing decks, key interpretive sites, trails) (Figure 95).



Figure 95. Example of wooden bench.²¹

CONVENIENCE FACILITIES

Toilets

Two, two-unit flush toilets will be constructed at the parking area and the Gathering Area. Water for flushing will be supplied by rainwater catchment. In addition, piped water will be used as backup during droughts. A water pump will need to set up near the water tank at Mwalok due to the altitude of the toilet. A visitor will be advised that there is only one toilet on the ridge top, this will be informed to visitors through the general information sign at the Gathering Area and tour guides.

¹⁹ Source: http://www.rvexplorer.co.nz/Wanganui-Manawatu_Wanganui.cfm?NewsID=1862&NewsCatID=154&disp=detail&news.

²⁰ Source: <https://previews.123rf.com/images/andykazie/andykazie0910/andykazie091000023/5790674-Wooden-steps-and-a-railing-help-the-start-of-this-hike-along-marked-trails-in-Cheesequake-Park-in-Mo-Stock-Photo.jpg>.

²¹ Source: <https://dotolearn.files.wordpress.com/2011/08/b0.jpg>.

OTHER FACILITIES

Park Ranger Office

The park ranger office will be constructed in the parking area. It will be a wooden cabin with a porch and will be equipped with a first aid kit, fire extinguisher and informational brochures.

Trailhead Markers

Since many sites are distributed sparsely in the large park site, trailhead markers will be set up at appropriate positions along traffic lines to lead visitors smoothly. In addition, a directional marker will be set up at the junction of the access road and the Sokehs Island circumference road, beside the Sokehs Municipal Office, to guide visitors' cars to the access road.

Rubbish Bins

In addition to a large rubbish container placed in the parking area, fixed rubbish bins (Figure 96) will be set up at appropriate spots beside facilities and historic sites.



Figure 96. Fixed rubbish bin.²²

Street Lights

Solar street lights will be placed at appropriate distance along the access road, Harbor View Trail and Artillery Road Trail. In contrast, they will not be installed on the ridge top, except for particular spots (i.e., toilet and local style hut in the Gathering Area), to facilitate stargazing tours, which is a popular attraction in many tourist places around the world.²³

Planting

Flowerbeds encompassed with stone alignments will be set up around in the grassland around the Gathering Area and Sites E23-9 and E23-10 as well as the northern peak, Harbor View Trail and Artillery Road Trail. Fruit trees and other trees (e.g., *apeltik*, *apel en Pohnpei*, *seiren wai*, *nihn*, *weipwul*, *topwuk*, *pwuhr*, *sehmwida*, *mwehk*, *manterihn en Pohnpei*, guava, mango, papaya) will be planted in the same areas to attract birds and provide foreign visitors with opportunities to taste them.

²² Source: <http://www.fixman.ee/uploads/img.php?img=060103&type=l>.

²³ The private business will make flashlights borrowable at the Entrance Area.

10. UTILIZATION PLAN

Sokehs Ridge is an imperative place of Pohnpei's historical and natural heritage. The relevant government offices need to promote both locals and foreigners' visits to the park.

In the park, the open space and local hut at the Gathering Area will be utilized for events and orientation. Possible events include school visits, historical or natural tours, fun runs/walks, and memorial events for Sokehs Rebellion and World War II. Sokehs Rebellion Day (February 24th), which is organized by the Sokehs Municipal Government, is an especially important opportunity to celebrate Pohnpeian history and will be an excellent occasion to utilize this park.

It is recommended for Pohnpei State Department of Education to include student visit in their Pohnpei Studies curriculum and make sure all students will visit the park. This kind of school visits currently rely on individual schools and teachers' willingness. The Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office and the Conservation Society of Pohnpei staff will be guides for such activities. A PDF version of "Tour guide manual for Sokehs Ridge Park" created in this project can be shared with school teachers, so they can have a preparation class to make the field trip fruitful.

As the base for transmitting tourism information in Pohnpei, the Pohnpei Tourism Office will provide relevant offices (e.g., FSM Tourism Unit), tour companies and hotels in Pohnpei with necessary information (e.g., informational brochures, posters) on the park to spread the information widely. In addition to the existing informational brochures (FSM Tourism Unit 2006, Zuccarelli 2017), the office need to come up with tourism products (e.g., eco tours, sunset tours, stargazing tours) to promote tourists' visits to the park and produce other means (e.g., posters, information flyers) to distribute them in the office and other tourist spots in Pohnpei (e.g., hotels, tour companies).

As discussed in the above "Zoning" section, the business area will be leased to a private business for a certain period (e.g., 10 to 15 years) to conduct commercial activities in order to generate revenue and create employments. The Pohnpei State Government will call for a business proposal to grant a trade right to a successful business. Due to expected long stays in the park (e.g., two to four hours) and magnificent view both during daytime and night-time, the potential main business is a restaurant. Other possible businesses include tour guide service, special tours (e.g., sunset tours, stargazing tours), and souvenir and local product sales both at the Business Area and the local style hut in the Gathering Area. To promote ecotourism and contribute to Sokehs, possible conditions included in the business contract will include: to construct a local style building, serve local foods, and hire certain percentage of the locals from Sokehs for tour guides and other staff. Since the business area is located on private land, an agreement between the business and the landowner will need to be made (see "Facilities and Infrastructure" section). The flat business area will be created during this project, while the business will be responsible for building business facilities. The park ranger will oversee the business' compliance with laws and agreements.

11. MANAGEMENT PLAN

The development of the park will not end with the completion of the facility and infrastructure constructions, since the management and maintenance are very crucial after the initial construction. The management system needs to be enhanced by securing necessary budget and staff.

Communication and coordination among relevant government offices, especially the Pohnpei Tourism Office, the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office and the Sokehs Municipal Government, will be needed to promote appropriate utilization and effective maintenance. The management plan will be detailed in Appendix C.

APPENDIX A. RESULTS OF ONLINE SURVEY

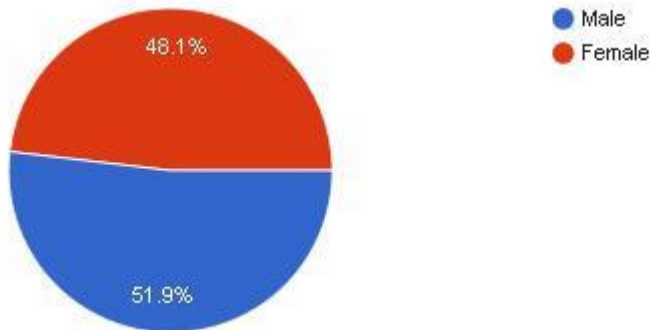
SURVEY CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOKEHS RIDGE PARK

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

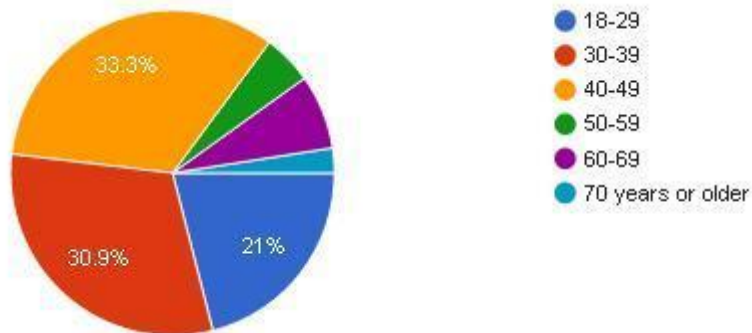
A-1. Please answer the following question, only if you are a stakeholder or a relevant official for the project. (Otherwise please skip this question and go to A-3.) What is your name?

A-2. Please answer the following question, only if you are a stakeholder or a relevant official for the project. (Otherwise please skip this question.) Where do you work?

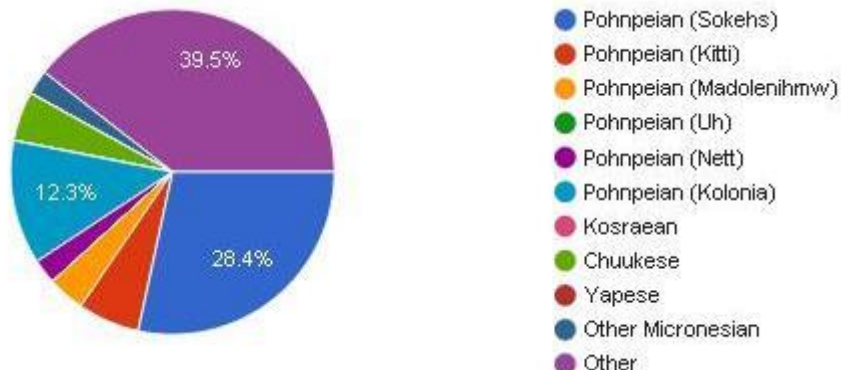
A-3. What is your gender? (81 responses)



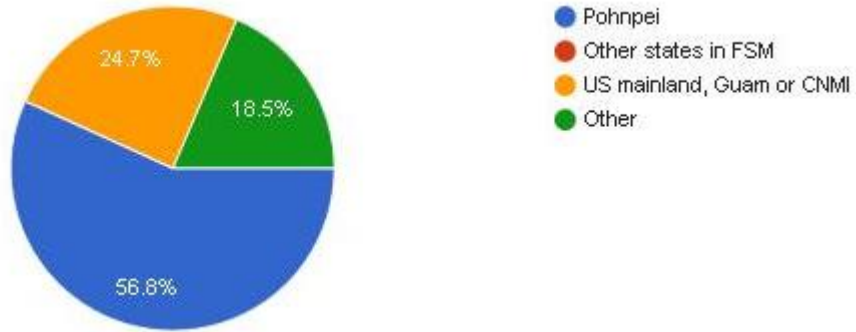
A-4. How old are you? (81 responses)



A-5. What is your ethnicity? (81 responses)

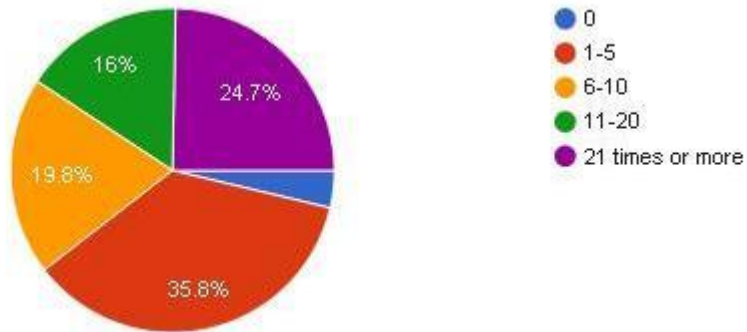


A-6. Where do you live now? (81 responses)

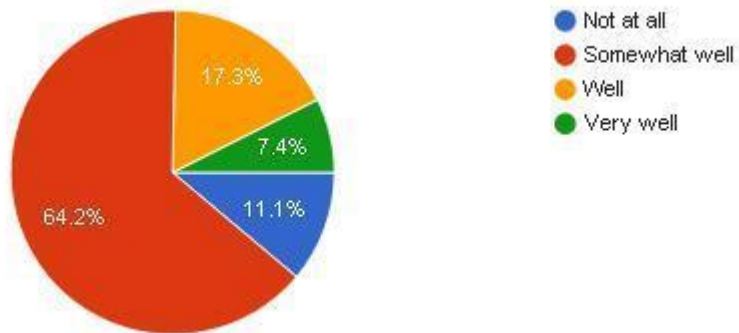


A-7. What is your occupation? (81 responses)

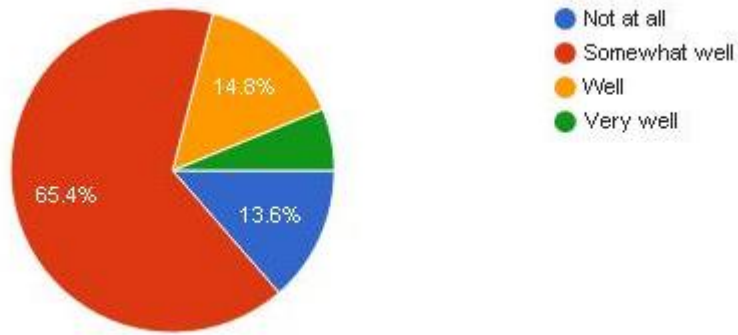
A-8. How many times have you gone up to Sokehs Ridge? (81 responses)



A-9. Can you explain the history of Sokehs Ridge to others? (81 responses)

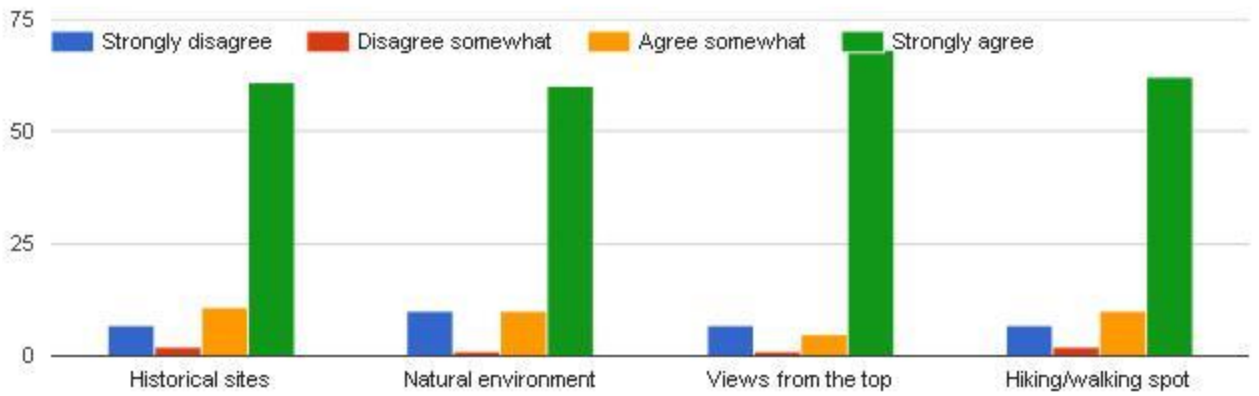


A-10. Can you explain the historical sites on Sokehs Ridge to others? (81 responses)

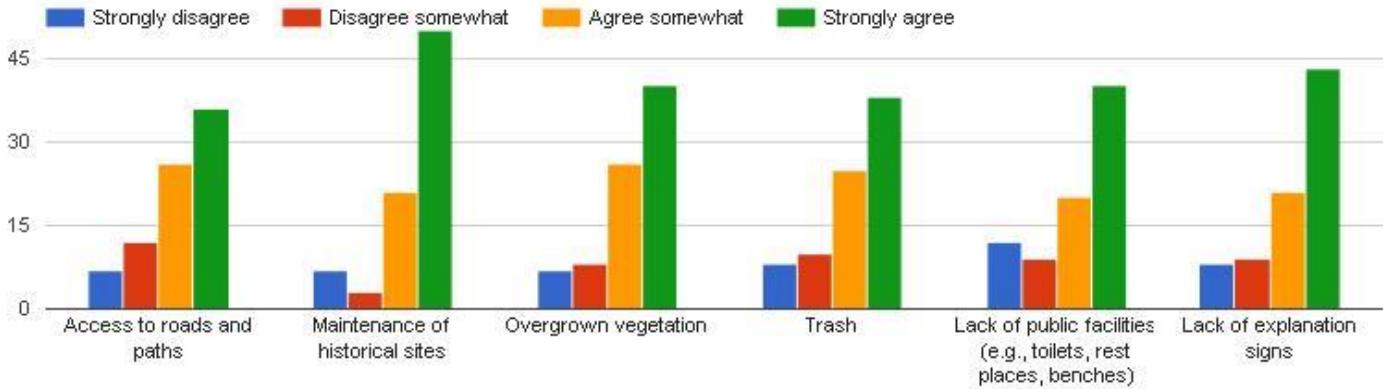


B. CURRENT SITUATION OF SOKEHS RIDGE

B-1. What are the attractions of Sokehs Ridge? (81 responses)

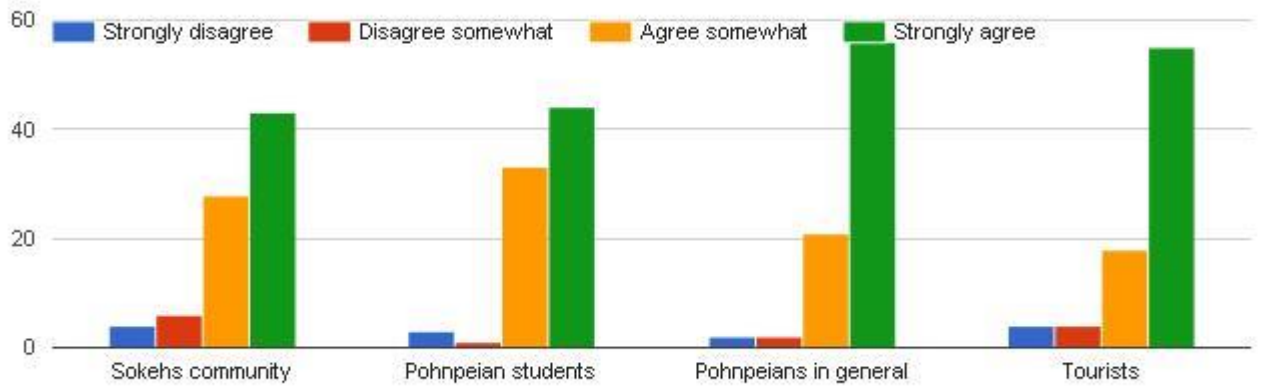


B-2. What are the shortcomings of Sokehs Ridge? (81 responses)

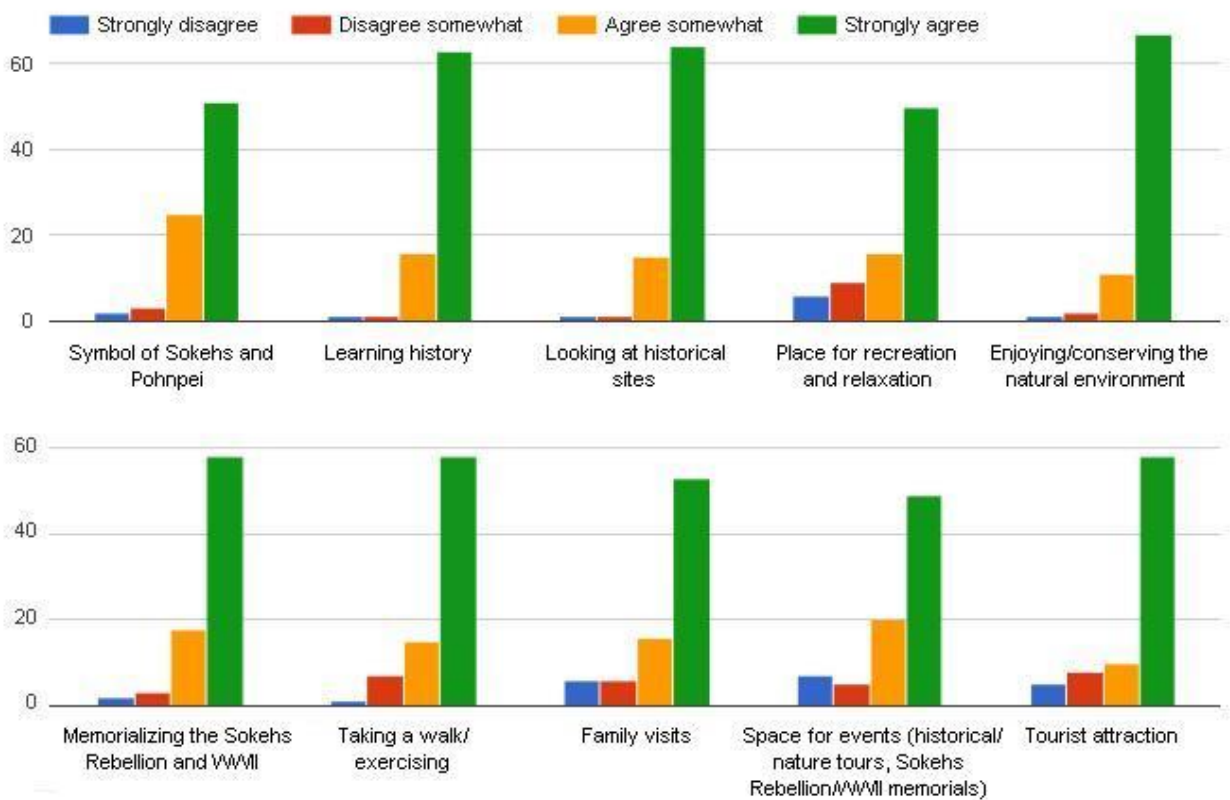


C. DIRECTIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT

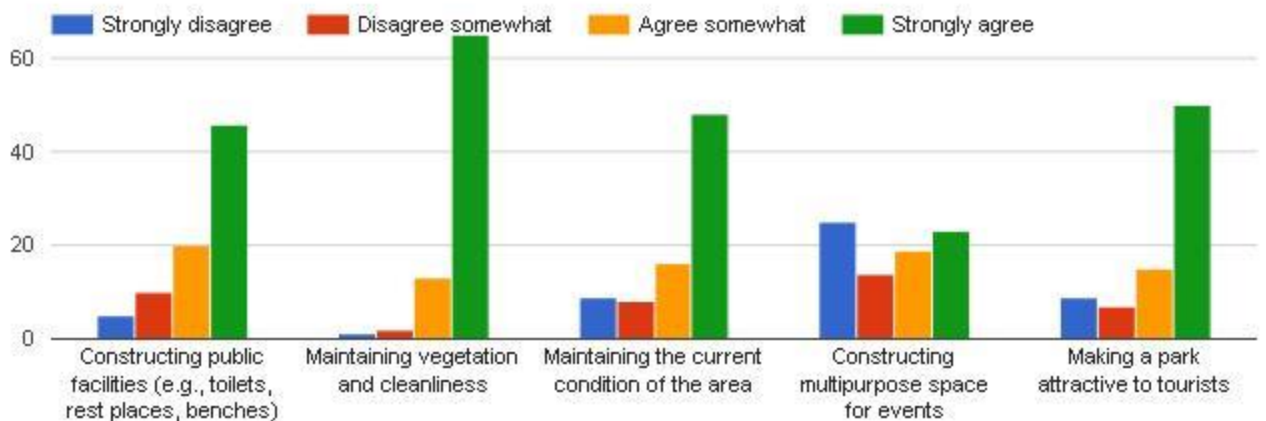
C-1. When we plan to develop Sokehs Ridge Park, who should be considered as the main target? (81 responses)



C-2. What kind of park do you want at Sokehs Ridge? (81 responses)



C-3. What kind of development do you want to be carried out for the park? (81 responses)



C-4. Please write your opinions on the development of Sokehs Ridge Park. (40 responses)

As an outsider who has a long relationship with Pohnpei and has dedicated years to promoting eco-tourism and cultural revitalization on Pohnpei, I would love to see some "development" of the ridge, but at the same time, I'm worried that it could be done without careful consideration and planning and without enough thought about the long-term effects on the integrity of the mountain's natural environment and historical sites. When I think of acceptable eco-development for the mountain, I think of low-impact changes like trailhead markers, some signage at the major sites explaining history and significance, the development of a trained body of permanent professional employees to act as protectors and stewards of the site and enforce regulations like rangers in a state or national park, and perhaps some well-designed public restrooms (but, here, it would be crucial that they be built to operate efficiently in the environment, last over the long term, not detract from the mountain's natural beauty, and be properly and continually maintained). I do not feel that paving roads or trails or adding other large scale structures on the mountain would be advisable or would be in keeping with the concept of eco-tourism, which advocates for the fewest possible modifications to the environment in order to serve tourists. In general, changes should be small and carefully thought out to have the smallest environmental impact. People with a demonstrated record of experience in civic planning and eco-tourism should serve as consultants in the process and brought in from places that have been successful in this regard -- places like Palau, Costa Rica, Norway, Kenya. If the decisions are made by people without experience, the venture is likely to have disappointing and possibly irreversible results. I'd love to be part of the process as much as possible, if that's an option.

Any improvement must be maintained -- either with budget money, or an organized group of volunteers.

Would like to see minimal impact on environment. Developments should not be excessive or intrusive. Minimal and low key signage, minimal facilities. Keep it as a relatively natural space and don't encourage overuse. Certainly don't upgrade road.

Many people know very little of this area of PNI. Development should conserve the site for all to enjoy, not greatly alter it.

As a tourism site, the Ridge is of high value. As a local attraction for families and students to learn/exercise and have a recreational facilities (possibly run by a private investor) is also important. Blending these two together will maximize the usage and value of the investment that the FSM Congress will put into its development.

I think if Pohnpei can't maintain a decent museum in an enclosed space, how can we expect them to be capable of dealing with one outside and exposed to the elements and traffic/actions unmonitored?

This project is involving great participation toward a specific devastating time in our history. I think it can wait until after a decent proper museum is established, exhibiting Pohnpei's culture and history.

Great place to hang out

Long-terms sustainability of the park should be considered. Hence, the constructions should consider using equipments, materials and sources that will be easy to maintain, handle and fix and are cost effective. Sometimes, given our excitements for new projects, we rushed into starting the project and forgot to consider the long-term maintenance and cost of maintaining and sustaining it. It is integral to also draw in the support and involvement of NGO's such as youths, women and other etc, include them into the beautification and maintenance of this project to ensure that keeping the park clean is not an added financial burden. Finally, that it is accessible to everyone including senior citizens and disabled. Thank you.

Great idea.

I think the development should be focused more on maintaining and preserving the history of our islands. It should not be an event space as it will discourage people from walking up there and will limit the times when people can hike up the ridge. Event spaces also decrease the attractiveness of the place. The Ridge is a place that is beautiful and historical area. This project should be focused on preserving the history, creating paths to the guns that are wide and not slippery, and maintaining the beautiful environment. I don't really care to have bathrooms up there, as there were bathrooms there and people just destroyed them. Benches would be nice. If there was a full proof way of making sure no one will destroy the bathrooms and to keep them clean and maintained, I am all for it. If not, then I don't think we need bathrooms up there. Another example is Nett Point, the bathrooms have been destroyed by the people. The parking area at the bottom is great. Just need trash cans or something.

It is about time we do something about the Sokehs Ridge, an eco friendly development.

Sokehs is a natural, historical and cultural gift to the Pohnpei and the world. I would like to see it kept as natural as possible. It is the rugged natural beauty of the landmark along with its views of the ocean and the cultural, historical history elements that makes it so meaningful. To lose these is to lose what makes Sokehs important and a place of wonder. Tourists will appreciate it the most if these elements can be retained. They do not need places to recreate there. It is amazing how it is. There are other places to hold events would be my suggestion.

In developing the Sokehs Ridge Park will help the economy of Sokehs and as well as Pohnpei. Thank you

It would be great to have informative signs, showcasing the history, however I personally would like to see the basics firsts - improved roads/tracks, maintained vegetation and less trash. To get there is problematic - there are limited parking spaces (too many dogs that bite so can't walk from town or park down the hill), and the track on the ridge is very muddy during wet periods (making it slippery and harder to walk on). I don't really go there anymore specifically for these reasons. If I knew I had somewhere to park my car and the track was regularly maintained, I would visit more often.

A must

Part of the charm of Sokehs is the exploration factor. If there was a way to keep this element by very minimal development at the major historical sites only (minimal upkeep and information based signage) and protective railing at treacherous locations this would be ideal. Any community buildings and park buildings should be down below.

It's a beautiful place for me to hike with family and friends. A good parking area and a paved road would be nice. Overall, I'd hike the place daily if I have more time.

Sokehs is beautiful as is but the main problem is increasing amount of trash and education on not littering. The beauty is ruined by the same people that enjoy the ridge.

Natural - just keep cutting the grass and take the damned trash down. Put signs reminding people to take their trash with them.

The development should highlight the history of Pohnpei, especially from the perspective of Pohnpeians. Things should be in English and Pohnpeian. It should focus on engaging the local community first, then tourists. It should also include information on the traditional stories behind the mountain (creation and historical uses) and should not just focus on the Japanese use. The site needs to be decolonized, especially with the symbols of war and colonization from the Japanese period.

It would benefit the community and provide a place for visitors and residents to enjoy outdoors, learn history of Sokehs.

It's a great start. Improving it will cater not only tourist but most importantly, it will preserve the historical significance of the ridge to the world.

I hope and wish to have seen and read any EPA assessment report first before making any constructive opinions because that would be the only finding that would limit my excitement of seeing the ridge being developed for multi-purposes for the future generations...

What I believe that will really great for people of Pohnpei and the future of Pohnpei to clean and Put up more sign history of Sokehs Rebellion and the Story of the Sokehs Rock!!! That will really help all of us...and build more toilet that works well for Male, Female and the Handicaps access...

GET THE YOUTH GROUPS FROM POHNPEI TO PARTICIPATE IN DOING SMALL PROJECTS LIKE CLEANING AND MAINTAINING THE AREAS. ALSO GETTING FUNDS FROM DEFFERENT SPONSORS FROM THE GOVERNMENT TO HELP OUT AS WELL.

Great idea!

keep it natural

I would love if the views from Sokehs Ridge would be easily accessible to everybody.

A historical park with toilet facility, area for benches and BBQ grills, Look out views, coral or aggregated paths and landscaped and cabins like the Japanese garden ideas.

Clear vegetation, put up platform with fence/railing, install binoculars, build simple rest area/toilet, running water, electricity, etc.

Historical and Tourist attraction

Development for tourists, to help the economy, while maintaining nature, should be the goal.

It is a good development because it will teach us how to develop and maintain good public park and serves as model for development of public parks in the future.

It has been a long time since I have been there but would like to be able to take my children one day. I had the chance to abseil down with aramas kapw. I don't think that a tourist park should conflict with other purposes or uses.

Should attract more tourists as well as Pohnpeians in general. Should also be easily accessed with vehicles and be attractive for family picnics.

Maintaining cleanliness and making the park more attractive

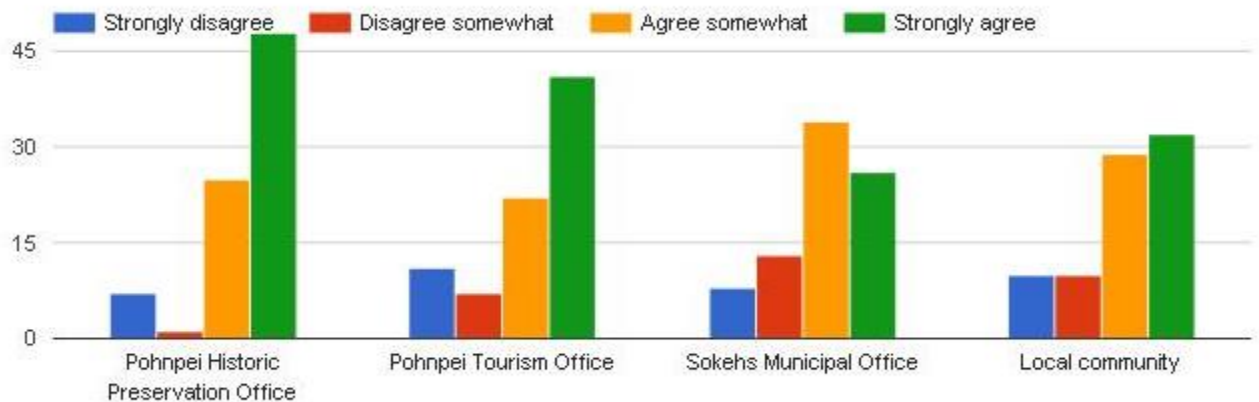
In general, I think it is a good idea, but I am concerned about the effects of a poorly managed plan. Pohnpei has a long history of projects with poor planning and implementation. If this project will be like many state or FSM projects on Pohnpei, then I don't want it, because it would ruin everything. Making a park attractive to tourists? I would like someone to explain to me what is meant by this. It is already attractive to tourists. We do not need to make lots of costly or possibly damaging changes. I am not in favor of building more than the minimum needed. Public restrooms would be a disaster. Look at other attempts on the island like Nett Point. They would not be taken care of. I am also not in favor of other construction on the mountain. We need permanent people to patrol the site and keep people from damaging the sites.

It must be developed but not too much development where it will destroy the surrounding environment Improvement of roads, trails and provision of huts at the top, should be the priorities, as a Phase I development. Phase II is separate trails to historical sites, and markers.

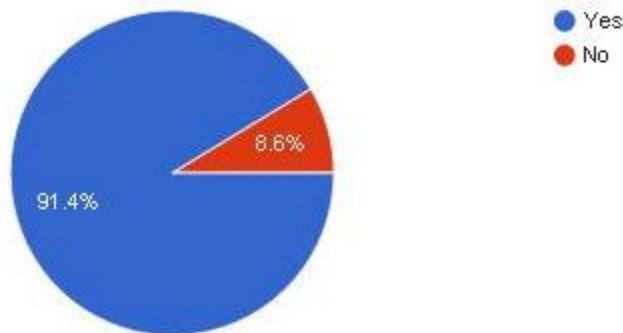
The Sokehs Rebellion against unjust colonial rule, should be celebrated with Pride, not made a point of embarrassment or wrong doing by Pohnpeians. These who were executed and banished should be considered Hero's, and not criminal's.

D. MANAGEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF THE PARK

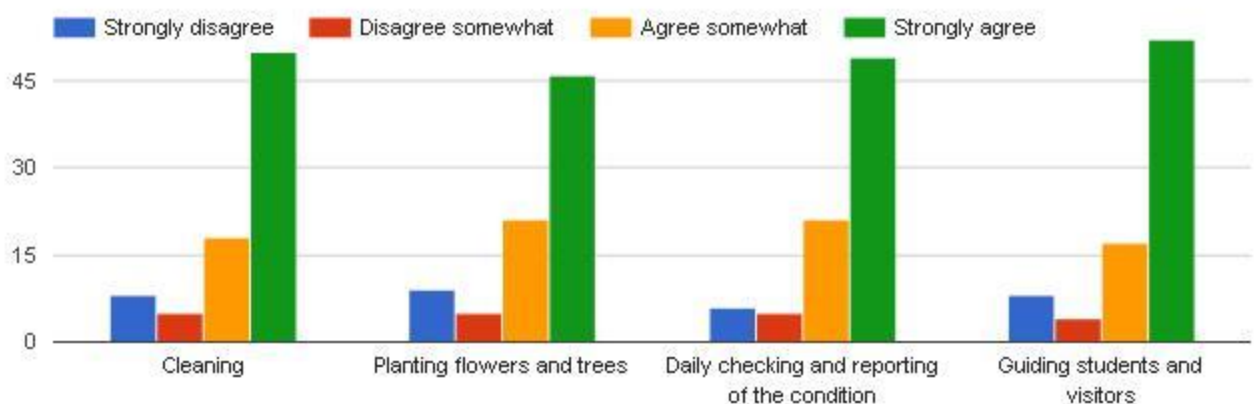
D-1. Who should be in charge of the management of Sokehs Ridge Park? (81 responses)



D-2. Do you think local community should take part in the management of Sokehs Ridge Park? (81 responses)



D-3. If yes, what could be local community's role in the management? (81 responses)



D-4. Please write your opinions on the management of Sokehs Ridge Park? (44 responses)

I feel that a new body needs to be assembled to manage this park and it needs to consist of people who are (1) passionate about the mountain's natural and historical attractions and Pohnpeian history and culture (2) committed to protecting the environmental, historical and cultural integrity of the place (3) knowledgeable about history, historic preservation, environmental conservation, and eco-tourism (4) experienced in park and historical site management (5) fit and inclined to outdoor activity. I believe the community, Sokehs Municipality, and Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office should all be involved in the management, collaborating with the new management body, but I don't believe any one of those groups would be effective on its own. As to Pohnpei Tourism -- it has not shown itself to be effective, to have the resources, the passion, the committed personnel, or the experience to accomplish even its most basic mandate; it needs to be re-created from the ground up, and finding experienced consultants to guide that process is Step 1.

Needs to be a balance between community and experts. Should not be done by anyone who has a primary interest in generating money from the Park.

Someone needs to be in charge and keep all stakeholders accountable.

Government oversight can be done by SMG similar to what KTG does with the Spanish Wall park. Instead of local community, I think its better to find a private investor that will run tourism events on the ridge to handle some of the items in D-3 (#3 and 4) and let the SMG do #1 & 2 as needed. Without a revenue generating mechanism, how will the local community be paid for taking care of the site? Without payment, I don't see a sustainable way to care for the site and develop it further.

It's been proven time and time again that disputes in the community is always present and endless, leading to a project never following through or just dying out. The management of the park should belong to a new State Park Service. That way one office can deal with all state parks and historical sites management and maintenance, void of community disputes but following protocol. Plus, it will be the go-to place for anyone looking for information on these sites. Have you visited the sites you've listed above for management? There's no one ever around and if there is, they don't care to help you or they don't have the answers.

It would be nice if a shop is build there. Someone or 2 can be there taking care of the shop - selling souvenir items and managing the park.

Poor at this point

Youth groups should take charge of clean ups.

I would like to say that the community should be involved, but I know that is not feasible. It really should be Historic Preservation, Tourism and Sokehs Government that should be maintaining and preserving the area. It is everyone's responsibility. HP should have done this a long time ago! It is ashame that they have not done so! HP should be trying to preserve the area.

I believe that the local community should be involved in the management of the Sokehs Ridge Park, so that they can be proud of what they have. And with a sense of ownership, they will be more active in maintaining the area.

It needs to be with people/organization that respects and is invested in the local people's needs and values the natural, cultural and historical elements of the land, not just those wanting to gain profit from tourism.

A theme park manager is responsible for every aspect of the day-to-day running of a theme park. This includes key functions, such as: managing the customer experience; strategic planning and development; monitoring health and safety; overseeing the park's finances; staff management. Theme park managers propose and implement strategies to constantly improve customer satisfaction and park development. Additionally, they may oversee or take sole responsibility for the marketing of the park in order to generate business. They are involved in all areas of the park, including rides, retail and food and beverages. Also managing the traffic to eliminate transportations but outsourcing tour buses

To manage the Sokehs Ridge Park is to give the area clean and available every day for tourist and Pohnpeians

The local community needs to be involved so they can take pride in the area and want to preserve it. The Sokehs community especially, play an important role. If they take pride in the area and are responsible or included in maintaining it, I think they will keep a better eye on it and make the ridge a safer and cleaner environment. Historical signs and displays will be pointless if you don't have the basics in place first (you have to get people to want to visit first, and if it's not clean, maintained, easily accessible and safe, then fewer people will want to go).

Poor

All stake holders to meet together and jointly come up with Action plan, and probably set up some kind of management board with reps from all major stakeholders.

My vision of Sokehs is minimal upkeep and minimal signage to preserve the mystery of the site. This is best done by conservationists.

Needs attention to beautify the place.

Safety can be an issue at the ridge, both criminal activity (cars broken into, people followed or hassled by drunks) and injuries by accident to hikers. There needs to be a parking area at the very bottom, and perhaps a sign in sheet with a responsible member of community so if someone isn't back by a certain time people might go help them. The tracks to the guns need to be improved and signage would be a great thing. Regular cleanups of litter would be helpful. The community members or municipal govt need to be empowered to address littering and public nuisance behaviours. Care needs to be taken not to disturb the natural environment that people go up there for. Perhaps road access should not be improved too much beyond the first switch back/look out or people will abuse the easy access and make a mess of it. Any events and memorials should happen at this lower level look out to prevent damage to things like the glowing night mushrooms, the bats, swiftlets, and other habitat for Pohnpeian species. In addition to the historical site aspect there should be traditional legends and signage about different species and their contribution to the ecology of the ridge.

Local community involvement is critical for long term sustainability

We can all work together to ease the financial burden.

you should not somebody "force" to do the management

It should be who wants to do it.

It needs to involve the local community if it is to thrive. It must be for them first. The Pohnpei HPO needs to be involved too.

Locals should take pride in the site and keep it clean and accessible for all to enjoy.

The local community should be involved in order to help them financially and it will instill on them the sense of responsibility.

Again my opinion on the management at this point is meaningless without the EPA assessment report which would provide hopefully complete assessment and evaluation of every natural conditions, erosion rate, volume of rain, mulching and etc.... With this, it would help my opinion as to what offices, agencies and unit would involve in every aspect of managing this park. Of course the park would be a state park, thus every planning, functions, safety, insurances and etc would and should be enacted into state laws, even if the national government would fund it.

I think the role of management largely depends on who you are trying to target with this project. If tourists, then Pohnpei Tourism site. If the target is for education of the history, I'd say the preservation office. With the amount of trash that is on the ridge now, it's clear the local community doesn't attempt to maintain the site now so putting the responsibility on them once more people are brought to the site is setting up unrealistic expectations.

Most important Cleaning!!!

The only problem I have with having the community being involved in management is that they don't have the skills to keep it up to standards, some of them won't even know what it is. the history, like the Sokehs rebellion, is lost on them because they came after the historical events happened (I can say this because I am from Sokehs). unless they are Pohnpeians (not Pingelapese, Mwoakilese or Mortlockese) then they have no affiliation with the history, except WWII history. so the best thing to do is have an outside entity manage it but still have them involved by cleaning or planting trees.

Have the right people to manage

Needs tour guide..

WEEKLY ROUTINES IN CLEANING AND MAINTAINING THE AREAS

It should be someone that won't show favoritism for others

Tourist Office - PSG - local community can manage the Park

The more involvement from the local community the more pride everyone will take in the park

Management should be the both Historic, Tourism and Sokehs Municipal Gov't with the community.

Historic, tourism and Sokehs would work together in the improvement of historic materials, attraction developments and activities, funding the maintenance and cleaning of the park.

The tourism office should manage and maintain this site

Collaboration

HPO could manage the park in partnership with other parties who may have interest in it.

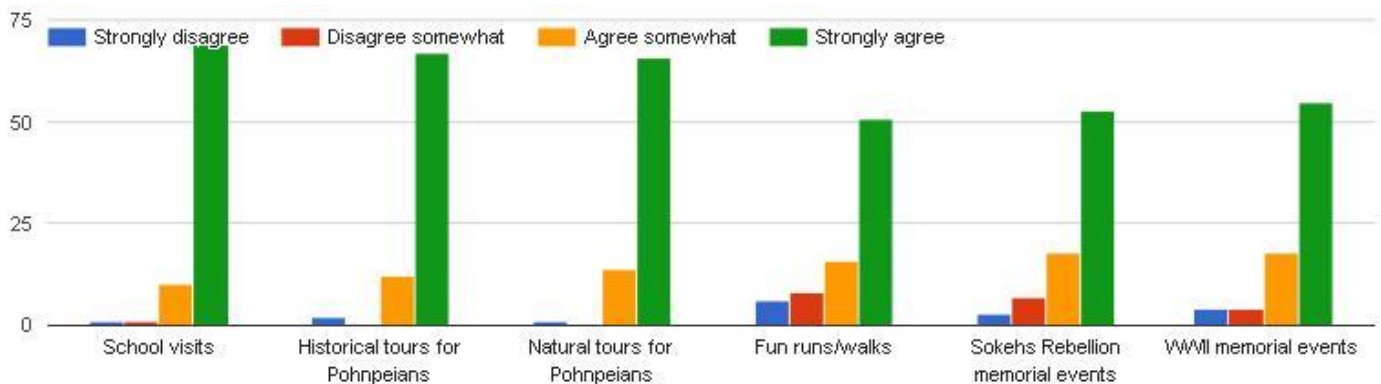
It is a good opportunity for all groups to become engaged.

Local government and local community should manage it with funding through Pohnpei Tourism and Preservation Office.

I don't think any of these people should manage it alone. Maybe a group that has members from each as well as people from CSP and MCT. There should be foreign people also. We need people with training. Pohnpei Tourism is a waste of time.

Must be managed as a park for social welfare and recreation

D-5. What kind of activities you want to take place at Sokehs Ridge Park? (81 responses)



D-5. Please write your opinions on the utilization of Sokehs Ridge Park (33 responses)

Those are all great ideas. Bird watching should be in there as well, as Sokehs Ridge is highly regarded internationally by birders and has one of the healthiest populations of native birds on the island. This is another reason that building a lot of stuff on the mountain and bringing too many people up at once could be negative -- it will harm the bird population. Restraint is a core tenant of eco-tourism.

Limit group activities, so they don't detract from quiet enjoyment of Park or impact on environment.

The peace and quiet obtainable from the space is one of its main attractions.

History should be paramount, not at the expense of pure recreation.

One part missing could be more focused on tourism activities like a zip line or a "ropes course" where people can play and possibly a retreat center or "camp" where people can spend a weekend away, overnight and camp up on the ridge.

It's ahead of it's time. Create a State Park Service office, a museum, then work on the state parks and heritage sites for visits.

Should get Niantic to add park to GPS on pokemon go app. Rare pokemon will lure in more tourists. Lol

What we are using it for now is great. Walks, hikes, but schools should utilize it too.

Since we have it all at the Ridge, why not go for it all.

Help Pohnpeians better know and celebrate their history and who they are. Protect the natural and historical resources and beauty. If you make it too developed it will never be reversible. Whatever is done I would recommend not altering the natural space as much as possible.

Proper management by a trained urban forester is essential for the health of urban trees, due to the adverse growing conditions they face. Unfortunately, many cities do not have the luxury of employing an urban forester for various reasons, which is the case of shortages in resources. This study utilized inventory data of the street trees, park trees, and trees surrounding the municipal complexes Around and in the Park as well as evaluated park visitor satisfaction in the Sokehs parks through the use of a survey to aid in the development of an urban tree management plan. Understanding what plant species are growing within cities and the benefits associated with those trees are only small parts of proper urban tree management. Additionally, assessing citizens' attitudes towards the benefits of vegetation in areas Utilize by parks management is important, due to the fact that the purpose of these areas is public enjoyment. The need for a tree inventory data and survey results will use to aid in the development of a 10-year management plan for the city of Sokehs. This management plan will contains 1) specific guidelines for proper tree care, 2) planting protocols, 3) strategies to manage pest or disease outbreaks, and 4) guidelines for raising public awareness of the urban forest through citizen engagement outreach programs.

Use the Sokehs Ridge Park and take care of it is the first priority for tourist and local Pohnpeian.

I may be biased because I'm more interested in the natural environment than history, but it would be good to see the space turned into an area that everyone can enjoy and access easily - history and nature buffs alike. Most people use it for exercising now, so it would be great to encourage more people to utilise it for this. The only thing that stops people right now (I think) is accessibility and car parks and poorly maintained tracks.

Common

It should be open to all but not as a hang out or it would be spoiled.

It should be promoted that non residents be accompanied by a guide. Maybe these guides could be police checked and issued licenses by the municipal govt? Natural tours for tourists would be very good, as it is a moderately strenuous hike and gives a great overview of Kolonia.

Exercise, education, escape

The park should be involved in local schools. It is a great place to talk about the history of Pohnpei and how Pohnpeians fought outside oppression. It is also a way to reclaim that history.

It plays an important role in Pohnpeian history and should be recognized and maintained. One of the main attractions of Sokehs municipal.

All recreational activities and historical tours are appropriate.

The Sokehs Rebellion isn't exactly taken place on top of the ridge but between the lower ridges which the rebel leader maneuvered them to be, as there were already weapons (rocks) stacked up, hiding bigger boulders and etc... Thus we can only refer to the top item which delineated those type of proposed activities for the ridge park.. Others could be installed later.

I'm not sure what you mean by "events" but if that involves building spaces on the ridge I would say no. That goes against preserving the beautiful ridge. If by "events" you mean reenactments of the rebellion with the space already provided then absolutely!

it should be a historical site just like Nan Madol that is the only way people will respect it. if it is a place to hang out then you'll get all the drunks and hormonal teenage kids hanging around there at night.

Memorialize and functional for both historical and tourism attraction.

I should be accessible to public except intoxicated individuals.

All are eligible to utilize for a minimal fee for maintenance.

I don't think events should happen on the mountain. The large groups of people would harm the place and create trash. It's a bad idea. It should be a place for people who want peace and quiet to learn about history and be respectful.

Must be open for General Public and must be closed at night to avoid vandalism and littering

Primarily hiking/scenic view attraction, for both domestic and international tourists

We need to consider other islands in the Pacific, and take a look at their strategy for developments on their places of Remembrance... Just google o internet to research and find some inspiration to help move us forward with our own plan.

Can't really say, been years so I'm sure you all will succeed.

keep it natural

The can be an attraction to local and tourist. It could provide local and the tourist an activity to do when free to enjoy cool view, fresh air, exercise, history, family BBQ, family or group retreat, business and employment opportunity.

One option would be a small shrine or chapel for on goers to pay their respects

SOKEHS RIDGE PARK MANAGEMENT PLAN

First Draft

Takuya Nagaoka, Ph.D.
NGO Pasifika Renaissance

October 10, 2017

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the past, different governmental agencies acted independently of the others in cleaning Sokehs Ridge, constructing facilities and utilizing the area, and there was no management system. The management and maintenance are very crucial for a long term utilization of the proposed park. This management plan aims in ensuring the effective implementation of the management plan and to promote appropriate utilization through coordination and cooperation among the relevant agencies.

1.1. Ownership

Sokehs Ridge was officially granted to the government as public land following the development of the Trust Territory government in 1986. Land abutting the ridge belongs to a large number of local landowners and access to the ridge is via roads that traverses private land. The responsibilities for decision-making in regard of tourism, financial benefit and conservation of the park area belong to the Pohnpei State and Sokehs Municipal Governments.

1.2. Protective Designation

The historic sites of both German and Japanese colonial periods on the ridge top and the Japanese artillery road were listed on the U.S. National Register of Historic Places (#76002202), under the name of “The Japanese Artillery Road and Pohndolap Area” in 1976 (Ponape Office of Lands and Surveys 1976, see Appendix B). More recently, those sites were also registered under Pohnpei State Registry of Historic Properties in 2007 and are protected under the Pohnpei Historic and Cultural Preservation Act 2002. Relevant section of the Act is:

§1-114. State Registry of Historical Properties. — There is hereby established a State Registry of Historical Properties for the purposes of preserving, protecting, and educating present and future generations about culturally important and significant historic and cultural resources that are important and meaningful in the continuation and maintenance of the traditions and heritage of the people of Pohnpei. The Registry is to be compiled, maintained, and administered by the Chief of the Division of Historic Preservation. The Chairman of the Board, in consultation with members of the Board, shall seek to ensure that historic properties preserved under this chapter fully reflect the historical experience of the state.

Source: S.L. No. 5L-88-02 §14, 1/11/03

1.3. Means of Implementing Protective Measures

The Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office coordinate the protection of cultural heritage in Pohnpei State. The office receives its funding from the Pohnpei State Government as well as grant money and human resources support from the US National Park Service. One expert, an anthropologist, who is funded by the US National Park Service, is stationed at the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office.

The other institution that is involved in the preservation of Sokehs Ridge as a tourism resource is the Pohnpei Department of Resources and Development, particularly Division of Tourism.

1.4. Sources and Levels of Finance

There is currently no regular or ongoing funding for maintenance work at Sokehs Ridge, although nine maintenance positions at the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office are funded by the Pohnpei State Government. The work of these nine workers is to clean important historic sites around

Kolonia, although the Sokehs Ridge Park will be included in their daily duty. This office will manage access fees from visitors; these funds are to be used for park maintenance, by establishing a revolving fund. Further financial and technical resources are needed to manage the park and in particular to maintain the infrastructure and facilities in a long term.

1.5. Sources of Expertise and Training in Management Techniques

The US National Park Service provides financial and human support to the FSM Office of the National Archives, Culture, and Historic Preservation and the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office. Under this scheme, anthropologists and archaeologists have worked at those offices and one anthropologist currently works at the latter office. Tourism experts were dispatched to FSM Tourism Unit by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in the past.

2. THREADS

2.1. Natural Factors

A dense growth of vegetation, particularly root encroaching and large tree falling, is a potential risk for the deterioration of the historic sites. In addition, it poses an impediment to visitors' access to the sites. Large trees near the facilities will also need to be cut down. Various factors caused by climate change also have a negative impact on the properties. Increasing frequency of storms can damage the stone construction of the sites. Rising average temperature encourages overgrowth of vegetation.

2.2. Human Factors

Tourism has a positive impact on the economy of the local community where the property is situated, but it has also a negative impact on the conservation and preservation of the historic sites themselves (e.g., graffiti, removal of artifacts, deterioration of historic sites). In addition, the development undertaken in areas neighboring the park (e.g., urbanization) will possibly have impacts on the state of conservation of the park through exploitation of natural resources (trees, fruits, birds) and planting of crops and food trees.

2.3. Management Factors

Ensuring sufficient funding, staffing and staff's technical level is critical for sustainable management of the park.

3. MANAGEMENT GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

Management goal and objectives outlined below represent the desired outcomes for park management.

Management Goal:

Manage the park to preserve and maintain its resources and enhance the visitors' experiences.

Objectives:

Maintain park facilities and infrastructure.

Secure funding and staffing necessary to implement the recommendations presented by this plan.

4. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

4.1. Staffing Levels of Relevant Governmental Agencies

The FSM Office of the National Archives, Culture, and Historic Preservation, whose main duties are to oversee the state historic preservation offices and to administer the Historic Preservation Fund grants, is currently staffed by six employees: Director, National Historic Preservation Officer, Administrative Officer, Financial Management Specialist, Archival Specialist and Office Secretary. The Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office, under the Pohnpei State Department of Land, is responsible for upgrading all of Pohnpei's historic properties and parks. This involves the daily maintenance and beautification of the important historic sites and properties around Kolonia. The office is currently staffed by 15 employees: Chief, Federal Program Coordinator, FSM Cultural Anthropologist, Field Researcher, Historic Preservation Specialist, Clerk Typist and nine maintenance workers.

The FSM Tourism Unit, in the FSM Department of Resources and Development, is staffed by a program manager. The Pohnpei Tourism Office, under the Pohnpei State Department of Resources and Development, is staffed by three permanent staff (Tourism Officer, Administrative Officer and Marketing Specialist) and three trainers. A JICA volunteer will be recruited later this year to start working at the office from next year. Two Park Rangers will be also hired from this year to be assigned to the Sokehs Ridge Park. They will protect and preserve the parkland and will oversee day-to-day management of the park. They will be transferred to the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office to centralize park management functions in this office (Pohnpei State Department of Resources and Development, Director Nicholson Solomon, pers. comm.).

Sokehs Municipal Government consists of three branches with the following numbers of personnel: Executive (25), Legislative (13) and Judiciary (4). The Executive Branch is comprised of Chief Magistrate, Secretary, Director of Administration, Administrative Assistant, Chief Coordinator, Youth and Social Affairs, Chief Public Works, Public Work Assistant, Custodian, Janitress, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Revenue and Tax Officer, Prosecutor and 12 staff in the Police Department. There are no permanent maintenance workers.

Six tour operators are certified and licensed in Pohnpei, but only two do Sokehs Ridge tours. There is no set tour to Sokehs Ridge from hotels and such tours are organized upon tourists' requests. Some hotels have individual guides. Each operator is generally staffed with one guide. In addition, some local individuals are certified. Tour guides are not trained in the history of Sokehs Ridge and there are no training courses or tourism instructors who can provide "guides" with a knowledge of Sokehs Ridge.

4.2. Management Committee

The Sokehs Ridge Park Management Committee will be organized to coordinate the management tasks among different government agencies of the national, state and municipal levels and other stakeholders. The Committee will be comprised of representatives from the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office, the Pohnpei Tourism Office, and the Sokehs Municipal Government. In addition, depending on the needs, other officials from the Pohnpei State Department of Resources and Development, the Pohnpei State Department of Education, FSM Office of National Archives, Culture and Historic Preservation, FSM Tourism Unit, FSM Department of Resources and Development and other offices (e.g., Pohnpei State Department Public Safety, Pohnpei Environmental Protection Agency, Conservation Society of Pohnpei) as well as local stakeholders (e.g., landowners) will be invited to participate in a Committee meeting to contribute their concerns and opinions and to participate in the management and utilization activities.

The regular Committee meeting will be held annually. Each member will report the results of regular monitoring (Table 1) and other issues. Relevant agencies will be responsible for implementing decisions of the Committee. In addition, one of the Committee members will be able to call an extraordinary meeting to discuss any urgent matters depending on the need. A Memorandum of Understanding will need to be created by the relevant offices.

5. MANAGEMENT TASKS

5.1. Inspection

Park rangers will regularly inspect the facilities for damages and dirtiness and the trails for obstructions, overgrowth, safety hazards, and inadequate drainage. They will count visitors to the park to monitor any negative impacts caused by tourists and utilize the information for future management and utilization planning. Tour guides will also play an important role in monitoring those points and reporting their findings to park rangers. Responsibility for policing the park will fall on the Sokehs Municipal Police. The police will include the parking area in their patrol routine to avoid break-ins to cars, the business area and other misbehaviors. The park rangers will also assist them in this duty.

5.2. Cleaning

The Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office maintenance staff will be responsible for cleaning the huts, toilets, trails, and parking area. In addition, they will be responsible for disposing garbage from rubbish bins in the park, at the garbage dump on Dekehtik.

5.3. Vegetation Maintenance

Vegetation should be managed to avoid overgrown trees and bushes from obscuring historical sites, signage and trails at least once a month for sustainable vegetation control. All vegetation growing or large trees near or on archaeological structures made of stones, concrete and metal, will need to be removed. This will prevent the structures being damaged by root encroachment and fallen trees. In addition, appropriate fruit trees and other trees (e.g., *apeltik*, *apel en Pohnpei*, *seiren wai*, *nihn*, *weipwul*, *topwuk*, *pwuhr*, *sehmwida*, *mwehk*, *manterihn en Pohnpei*, guava, mango, papaya) will be planted in designated areas (see Section 9). These tasks will be carried out by the maintenance staff of the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office. Tree clearance will need to be implemented based on the recommendation of the technical staff of this office after their monitoring. In addition, the Sokehs Municipal Government will also be able to sporadically conduct this depending of the needs and availability of funding (e.g., FSM Congress funds), by hiring local youth groups.

5.4. Conservation Monitoring

The historic sites in the park will be monitored periodically and systematically to measure the conservation of the entire park area. The objective of the monitoring system is to measure this conservation, identify relevant remedial actions, and ensure the implementation of authorized activities while at the same time keeping the system simple and relevant. The key indicators for measuring state of conservation are listed below (Table 1):

Table 1. Summary of monitoring indicators, periodicity and location of records.

Indicator	Periodicity	Location of records
Overgrowth of vegetation	Biannually	All records will be kept at the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office
Stability of structures	Yearly	
Disasters	Yearly	
Visitors and tourism pressure	Yearly	
Land use	Five yearly	

5.5. Management of the Structures and Buildings

The structures (e.g., trails, access roads, parking area, signs, etc.) and buildings (e.g., huts, toilets, ranger office) will be maintained and repaired by the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office as necessary. In the case that a larger amount of money is required, the funding will be requested to the Pohnpei State Legislature and the FSM Congress.

5.6. Risk Management

The park rangers and the Sokehs Municipal Police will be responsible for dealing with break-ins, misbehaviors, accidents and fires. They will need to prepare a communication network with relevant agencies (e.g., Pohnpei State Department of Public Safety, Pohnpei State Department of Public Health) for such emergency cases.

5.7. Promotion

The relevant government offices need to promote both locals and foreigners' visits to the park. In the park, the open space and local hut at the Gathering Area will be utilized for events and orientation. Possible events include school visits, historical or natural tours, fun runs/walks, and memorial events for Sokehs Rebellion and World War II. Sokehs Rebellion Day (February 24th), which is organized by the Sokehs Municipal Government, is an important opportunity to celebrate Pohnpeian history and will be an excellent occasion to utilize this park. In addition, business activities at the Business Area will add a value to the park, which will enhance tourist activities and attract visitors with diverse interests.

The Pohnpei Tourism Office will provide relevant offices (e.g., FSM Tourism Unit), tour companies and hotels in Pohnpei with necessary information (e.g., informational brochures, posters) on the park to spread the information widely as the base for transmitting tourism information. In addition to the existing informational brochures (FSM Tourism Unit 2006, Zuccarelli 2017), the office needs to come up with tourism products (e.g., eco tours, sunset tours, stargazing tours) to promote tourists' visits to the park and produce other means (e.g., posters, information flyers) to distribute them in the office and other tourist spots in Pohnpei (e.g., hotels, tour companies).

5.8. Education

It is advisable for the Pohnpei State Department of Education to include student visit in their Pohnpei Studies curriculum and make sure all students of certain levels will visit the park. These school visits currently rely on individual schools and teachers' willingness. The Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office and the Conservation Society of Pohnpei staff will be guides for such activities. A PDF version of "Tour guide manual for Sokehs Ridge Park" created in this project can be shared with school teachers, so they can have a preparation class to enhance the field trip experience.

In addition, park rangers will have a vital role in educating visitors not only with information on the park's contents but also the importance of natural and cultural heritage through their daily interactions with both foreign and local visitors.

5.9. Training

The staff of the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office and the Pohnpei Tourism Office will need to take professional development training in heritage and park management, which are often organized by agencies such as Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and U.S. National Park Service.

The Pohnpei Tourism Office will be responsible for organizing workshops to train tour guides (e.g., history, culture, nature, heritage education, monitoring/reporting duty, risk management, first aid, languages, park regulations) with assistance of the Pohnpei Historic Preservation Office. Candidates for tour guides will be encouraged to be recruited from Sokehs residents. The Tour Guide Manual developed during this project (Appendix _) will be utilized in the workshops.

5.10. Revenue Management

Access fees will be collected from visitors by park rangers. A revolving fund will be established to receive the revenues from the fees and to use them for the park management. In contrast, the parking fees for visitors' vehicles at the Parking Area or its portion will be distributed to the landowners (Lot Nos. 062-A-02 and 062-A-03).

5.11. Funding Securement

The management system needs to be enhanced by securing necessary budget and staff. Most running costs of the park's daily maintenance duties will be defrayed by the relevant offices. Larger maintenance costs for repairing the infrastructure and facilities in the medium to long-term will need to be requested the Pohnpei State Government or the FSM Congress. The Sokehs Ridge Park Management Committee will consolidate such requests according to a relevant office's report at annual or extraordinary meetings.

6. PARK REGULATIONS

The Pohnpei Tourism Office will need to prepare a draft bill "Pohnpei State Park Regulations", which applies to all the state parks and should include penalties. Suggested provisional regulations for the Sokehs Ridge Park, some of which will be included in the general explanation signs in the park, are as follows:

- **Interfering with archaeological or historical remains**

A person must not excavate, remove, deface, damage, or otherwise interfere with any archaeological or historical remains or relics in the park.

- **Protection of vegetation**

A person must not cut, fell, pick, remove, take, destroy or damage any flora or other vegetation, whether alive or dead in the park.

- **Interfering with animals**

A person must not disturb, harass, remove, hunt, capture, take, kill or injure or otherwise destroy or interfere with any fauna or destroy, disturb or interfere with any nest, bower, display mound, lair or burrow of any fauna in the park.

- **Interfering with structures etc.**

A person must not remove, cut, displace, deface or interfere with anything constructed or erected in the park.

- **Subsistence activities**

A person must not conduct subsistence activities, including farming, planting, harvesting, collecting firewood or hunting in the park.

- **Vehicles**

All types of vehicles, including bicycles and motor cycles, are not permitted on the trails in the park, unless for the purposes of maintenance, working or for transport for a disabled person under and in accordance with a permit issued by the Sokehs Ridge Park Management Committee.

- **Animals**

A person must not bring a dog, cat or other non-native animal into the park.

- **Overnight stay**

A person must not stay overnight in the park, unless the person obtains a permit issued by the Sokehs Ridge Park Management Committee.

- **Lighting**

A person must not light or maintain any fire, including one combusted from natural materials in the park.

- **Possessing alcohol**

A person must not possess any alcohol in the park. Alcohol consumption is permitted only at designated areas.

- **Organized events**

A person must not, in the park, conduct (a) an organized entertainment or show; or (b) a festival, tour, fete or public meeting; or (c) a demonstration, training class or similar event; or (d) a wedding or other ceremony, unless the person first obtain a permit issued by the Sokehs Ridge Park Management Committee. The permit will contain conditions in any event so the person will regardless need to act in accordance with the conditions set out in the permit

SOKEHS RIDGE PARK TOUR GUIDE MANUAL

First Draft

Takuya Nagaoka, Ph.D.
NGO Pasifika Renaissance

October 10, 2017

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1. TOUR GUIDE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Tour guides play a very important role in FSM and Pohnpei tourism industry, since they directly interact with tourists. This experience and intimate relationship affects tourists' impressions, and understanding of Pohnpei. Guides' teachings and behaviors can generate tourists' respect toward Pohnpeian people, culture, history and nature. In addition, they monitor the status of historic sites and natural environment and report their findings to park rangers. Thus, guides are also guardians to conserve cultural and natural heritage, which is the most vital tourism resources for Pohnpei. Their major roles follow:

- Provide an educational, interesting, fun and safe experience for tourists;
- Ensure that tourists don't cause any damage to historic sites and natural environment;
- Learn Pohnpei's historical, cultural and natural heritage and prepare to answer guests' questions;
- Learn Pohnpei State park regulations to brief tourist on restrictions;
- Check weather conditions before the tour and give proper instructions on what to take (e.g., rain gears, water, food) and brief them on alternate plans;
- Give proper briefings about the tour, including the locations of facilities (e.g., toilets, resting places, watering places), to guests and decide the course of the tour;
- Ensure guests' safety against possible accidents (e.g., rock falling, cliffs);
- Be certified in First Aid and CPR.

2. SOKEHS RIDGE PARK TOUR

Visitors will park their cars at the parking area in the Entrance Area, located at the end of the access road. Only official cars for maintenance works in the park and at those facilities on the northern peak will be able to pass beyond that point. Disable persons' vehicles will also be able to obtain permits to visit the viewing deck on the northern peak with their vehicles.

There will be two trails to the ridge top from the entrance of the park: Harbor View Trail and Arterially Road Trail. The Arterially Road Trail is longer than the Harbor View Trail, but the latter's slope is very gentle and easier to walk. Since both of these trails offer visitors different views, taking different trails during ascending and descending ways will be recommended.

On the ridge top, a loop trail, War Remain Trail, runs in the southern part from the Gathering Area, while, in the northern part, the Main Trail, which continues from Harbor View Trail, extends to the northern peak and Forest Trail and Rebellion Site Trail branch off from it. These options will give visitors the option to choose their preference depending on their available time, the physical conditions and their interests.

Short trip to the park, which visits only the major sites (e.g., the northern peak, anti-aircraft gun battery, coastal gun battery), will take about one to two hours. The average length of a trip to visit all the sites will take around two to four hours (Figure 1).

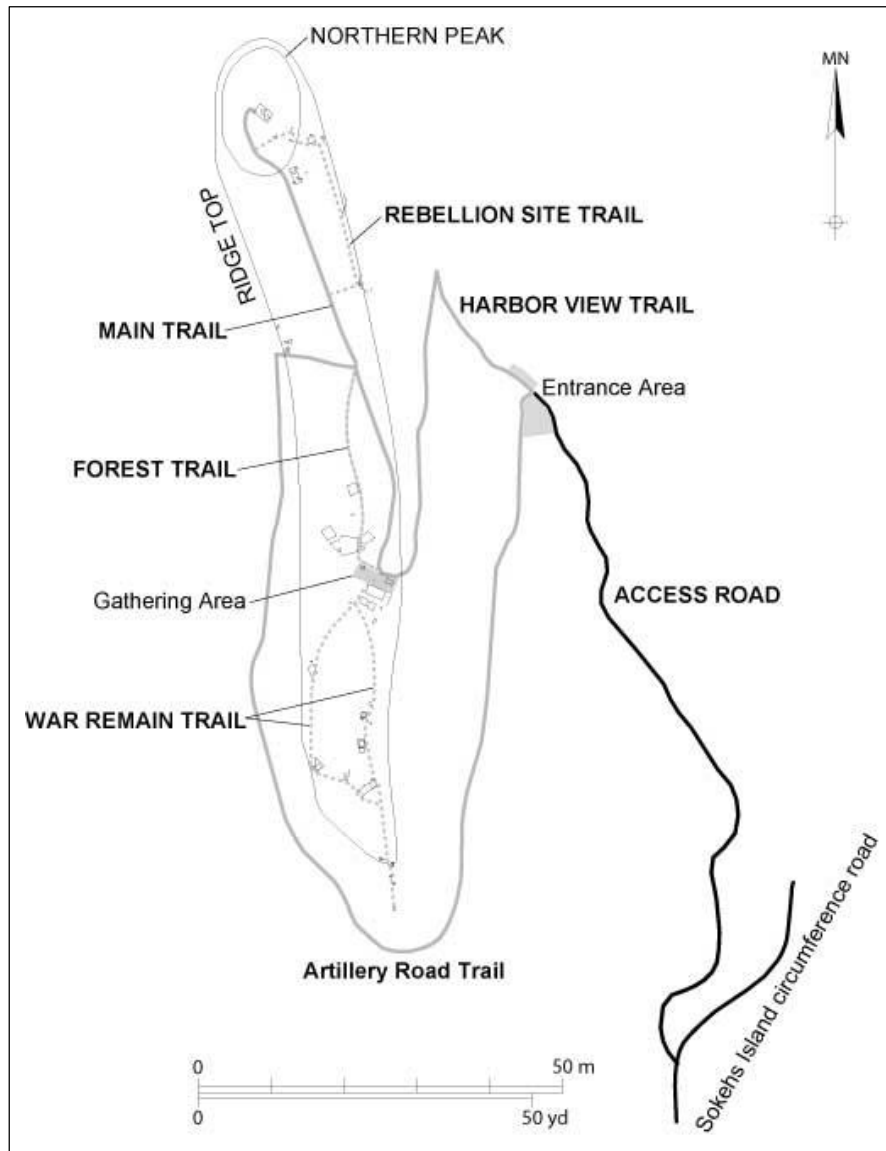


Figure 1. Traffic line in the park.

3. BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

To minimize the impacts of tourists on the natural environment, the following guidelines should be strictly adhered to:

- Remember to take trash home.
- Do not cut, fell, pick, remove, take, destroy or damage any trees, plants or other vegetation.
- Do not disturb, harass, remove, hunt, capture, take, kill or injure or otherwise destroy or interfere with any fauna.
- Do not bring a dog, cat or other non-native animals into the park.

4. BEST PRACTICE GUIDELINES FOR HISTORIC SITES

To retain the integrity of the historic sites in the park, the following instructions need to be given to visitors:

- Do not remove any artifacts or structural remains (e.g., stones, concrete) from the sites or move them at the sites.
- Remember that the sites are associated with culturally sensitive events (i.e., Sokehs Rebellion, World War II) and therefore behavior should always be respectful.
- When visiting the anti-aircraft guns, please ask visitors no to climb the guns, as they are fragile.

5. HISTORY OF POHNPEI ISLAND

Linguistic and archaeological evidence indicates that eastern Micronesia, of which Pohnpei is a part of, was settled around 2500-2000 years ago probably during the late phase of expansion of people into Remote Oceania archaeologically characterized by the presence of post-Lapita pottery, and from an area between the Bismarck archipelago and the Southeast Solomons–Vanuatu region (Kirch 2000).

Much of our knowledge and understanding of Pacific Island societies in the past comes from the rich oral traditions of the region. In Pohnpei, knowledge of the traditional history of the island is conserved through oral transmission of this knowledge. Large amount of oral traditions on Pohnpei history and Nan Madol were also recorded during the early European contact phase (Bernart 1977, Fischer *et al.* 1977, Hadley 1987, Hambruch 1932, Hanlon 1988). The detail and emphasis of the associated oral traditions varies (e.g., Petersen 1990), but there is general agreement on the key elements of the ethno-history of Nan Madol and Pohnpei (Bernart 1977, Hadley 1987). This can be divided into four consecutive periods: the period of people, the period of the Saudeleurs, the period of Nahmwarki, and the period of the foreigners.

The period of people

A series of voyages of immigrants from different origins reached Pohnpei bringing with them new plants, technology, geomorphological features and ideas, enriching the originally-barren island through time. The seventh voyage brought a large group of people from Katau Peidi, or ‘Downwind Katau,’ a mythical land to the west of Pohnpei. This group was headed by two wise and holy brothers, Olosihpa and Olosohpa. After settling at the northern part of the island in the area now known as Sokehs, they built a place of worshiping for a religious belief known as *pwongin sapw* (literally, ‘worship of the land’) (Mauricio 1983:213-214). Subsequently they moved to Nett, U and finally to Madolenihmw, where, gradually gaining assistance from all the people of Pohnpei, they built artificial islets on a reef, which was later became known as Nan Madol, literally ‘between the intervals,’ referring to space between the houses on the artificial islets (1983:208-209).

The period of the Saudeleurs

The period of the Saudeleurs began when the older brother, Olosihpa, died and Olosohpa, his younger brother became the first ruler of the entire island of Pohnpei, taking the title of Saudeleur, literally, ‘Lord of Deleur,’ Deleur being the area immediately surrounding Nan Madol and presumably the primary base of Saudeleur’s power. Nan Madol served as the royal residence for the Saudeleur rulers. The number of the named Saudeleurs, who are said to have belonged to the founders’ clan, the

Dipwilap clan, varies among sources: eight (Bernart 1977:8), nine (Hadley 1987:9-41, Jenks 1970:9), 12 (Mauricio 1993), and 17 (Hambruch 1932:336). The early Saudeleurs were good rulers. The yearly *pwongin sapw* ceremonies were conducted by the Saudeleurs at Nan Madol to worship their chiefly deity Nahnisohnsapw (Mauricio 1983:213-214). The custom of the first fruit tribute to the chief, which has continued until today, was established at that time. However, the oral traditions describe the increasing cruelty and greediness of subsequent Saudeleurs, describing them as tyrants under which people greatly suffered.

The fall of the Saudeleur dynasty began, when the last Saudeleur confined the paramount god, the thunder god Nahn Sapwe, at Nan Madol. Nahn Sapwe escaped to Katau Peidak or 'Upwind Katau' a mythical land in the east, where he impregnated a barren woman of his own Dipwinpahnmei clan by squeezing lime in her eyes. From this union she gave birth to a boy named Isokelekel. The godly boy grew up hearing stories of the Saudeleurs, leading him to sail to Pohnpei with 333 companions to overthrow the Saudeleur. Isokelekel's victory over the Saudeleur after a series of bloody battles introduced a new political system, beginning the period of the Nahmwarki.

The period of Nahmwarki

After negotiating with the prominent chiefs, priests and the gods of Pohnpei, Isokelekel was ordained as the first Nahmwarki, the paramount chief, of the Madolenihmw chiefdom, and established his base at Nan Madol as many of his succeeding Nahmwarkis did. He subsequently failed to maintain the sovereignty over the whole island and Pohnpei split into regional chiefly polities. His son Nahlepenien, became the first Nahnken of Madolenihmw, the highest ranking chief in the second ruling line, thus creating dual sacred-secular chiefly lines headed by Nahmwarki and Nahnken. Nahlepenien later moved north and established the U chiefdom, becoming its first Nahmwarki. The other regions, Kiti, Sokehs and Nett, also subsequently emerged as chiefdoms, establishing the dual chiefly systems similar to that of Madolenihmw and U over time.

On the arrival of the Euro-Americans during the nineteenth century, the island was separated into these five chiefdoms. This is the system of traditional chiefly governance that is still in place on Pohnpei today.

The period of the foreigners

The first confirmed European sighting of Pohnpei was the Spanish explorer Pedro Fernandez de Quiros and his crew in 1595 (Hezel 1979). In the following centuries western contact with Pohnpei, was largely undocumented and likely sporadic until around 1830, when western contact with Pohnpei increased rapidly, with the increase in whaling activities. In 1852, the Honolulu Branch of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (the Boston Mission) began sending Christian missionaries to the island. Detailed reports of Nan Madol were published around the 1850s, and early recordings and scientific studies were later conducted by Kubary in the 1870s and by Christians in 1896.

The mid-1880s saw an intensification of colonization policies by major Euro-American powers, and in 1886 the expansive Caroline Islands were colonized by Spain. In 1899, Spain ceded the Micronesian islands to Germany after its defeat in the Spanish-American War. The islands remained under German rule until 1914, when they were seized by Japan during the First World War. German colonies above the equator were subsequently confiscated under a League of Nations Mandate, and Japan assumed control of the Micronesian islands. After the Second World War, they became part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under U.S. administration in 1947. In 1979 the former Trust Territories became the Federated States of Micronesia and as an independent nation entered into a free association with the United States in 1986.

6. HISTORY OF SOKEHS RIDGE

This section will be copied from the Section 3.2 “History of the Area” of “The Sokehs Ridge Park Development Plan”.

7. HISTORIC SITES ON SOKEHS RIDGE

This section will be copied from the Section 3.3 “Historic Sites in the Area” of “The Sokehs Ridge Park Development Plan”.

8. PARK REGULATIONS

This section will be copied from “The Sokehs Ridge Park Management Plan”.

9. FURTHER READINGS

To have a deeper understanding of the Pohnpeian history, the following materials, available in Pohnpei and on the internet, are recommended to read.

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Appendix A. Koul en kedepwidepw ohng irail sounpei en Sokehs akan.

KEPINA LELEDO OH PEIPEIDEK IAWASA ME NAHNMWARIKI KETIKET IE?

SOULIK AHPW SAPENG “KE MEN KAMAKAMALA? ME KE IDEIDENGKI AHT NAHNMARIKI?”

LEPEN MADAU TE ME SOHTE WIA AH KOAMWURUMWUR PWE E LINGERINGER IH KOHKOHLA

EMEN NAITAIL SERI ME IPWIDI POHN DOLLAP ME IEI LIMWEI DOLLAP ME PWOUDIKIHDA SAKON MWEHI SUED

SE MIHMI POHN DOLLAP OH KILEKILENGDIENG RAIL AHR WIE WIE KARIS

KANIKIN TOMWARA SEISEIKI SELI SOUNKAWAD AKAN AHR PWOPWIER

IEITE OHL EN KANIKIN TOMWARA ME WELIANLA SOUNKAWAD AKAN

SAMUEL AHPW KESIHKERDA OH KOSOI IA LAHNG POKONO “DAHME KUMWAIL TANASANGKI PHN DOLLAP?”

OLUWEN AHPW SAPENG, “NGEHI DAHMEN PWE IEN PELIANKI NAIP KESIK LAPALAP?”

RE IANG TOWEHDA KAUDEK NAN TEHNPAS SARAWIO AH RAHPW WESIHLAHN KAMAKAMALA

KEPINA AHPW PADAHKILAHNG SOUMADAU “ONOPADA PWE RAHN WET RAHN EN OMW KAMAKAMALA

SOUMADAU SAPENG “MWEIDOHNG KIHT SEN KAPWATADA AH SAHPW MEHLA”

LEPERIRIN ERI SAPENG “SOANGEN KAPWATADA ME KEN ALE? PWE IEI KEPWETEN OHL ME KITA WIA”

EMEN KOHLA OH PADAHKIHIENG LIMWEI EN DEHR SENG PWE IEI WELIEPEI EN SEHSEHLENG

ME NEH SUEDO AHPW KESIHKERDA OH KOSOI IA “NEHIET ME KAWEI IEHLA, AHPW SOH, I PAHN SONG EN SIKEL LA MWOWE MWAHU SANG PIRAPIR PENE WESIK DUWEHTE KEHP”

KOMWONLAID WASAHN KOALOKOLOK ME DUWEHTE KALOHPWUALAHN JESUS.

English Translation

1. The Governor came downwind inquiring, “Where is the Nahnmwarki staying?”
2. Soulik then replied, “Do you want to get killed? Is that why you ask about the Nahnmwarki?”

3. Lepen Madau was the only one who failed to bid farewell, for he had left in annoyance.
4. One of our children born on the Great Mountain (Dollap) is Limwei Dollap. She is joined by one named Bad Time of Cruelty.
5. We were on the Great Mountain gazing forth below. In the Colony, for they are on parade.
6. Kanikihn Tomwara paddles about, so the Soukawad has arrived.
7. This is the only royal man Kanikihn Tomwara who represented the Soukawad.
8. Samuel stood up and spoke to the gathering, "Why do you flee from the Great Mountain?"
9. Oluwen then replied crying, "What am I that I should cut heavy artillery [with knife]?"
10. They have attended church in the holy place and they are transported to be executed.
11. The Governor came down notified Soumadau, "Prepare for this is the day of your execution."
12. Soumadau then replied, "Give us permission to put on good clothes and then we will die."
13. Lepereren then replied, "What clothes would you have? These are the clothes of men that we wear."
14. Some go tell her "Limwei, don't cry for here is my replacement (our son) Sehsehleng."
15. The lame one stood up and made a speech: "It is this one leg of mine which has ruined me."
16. "But no, I will try to limp forth rather than be carried tied up like yams."
17. Komwonlaid was the place of punishment. Think about Jesus crucified.

(English translation: Paul Ehrlich, 1978. "The clothes of men": Ponape Island and German colonial rule, 1899-1914. PhD dissertation. State University of New York at Stony Brook)

Appendix B. Sokehs men executed on February 24, 1911 at Komwonlaid.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Clan</u>	<u>Traditional title</u>
NIUE	DIPWINPAHNMEI	SOUMADAU EN SOKEHS
DOKENIAP	DIPWINPAHNMEI	LEPEN RIRIN
SAMUEL	DIPWINPAHNMEI	NAHNAWA EN TOMWARA
ARONLANENSEREK	DIPWINPAHNMEI	
PARAKAP	SOUNKAWAD	KANIKIN TOMWARA
LESKEMI	SOUNKAWAD	NAHMADAU EN PAHNIEP
PAILANG	SOUNKAWAD	OUNDOL EN PAHNIEP
LAPWANSAKARA	SOUNKAWAD	KANIKIN SAPWOHN
LANGINSOR	SOUNKAWAD	NAHNIHD
SEILANG	SOUNKAWAD	LEPEN MADAU EN SOKEHS
APAIU	LEDEK	SOUMAKA EN PIKINIAP
MANINSESER	SOUNKAWAD	LEMPWEI EN ISIPAHU
KOUNOP	DIPWINMEN	
MANINDOKALAHNG	DIPWINMEN	
SARONLENG	NAHNIEK	NANAWAHN LUKAPOS

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