

Micronesian



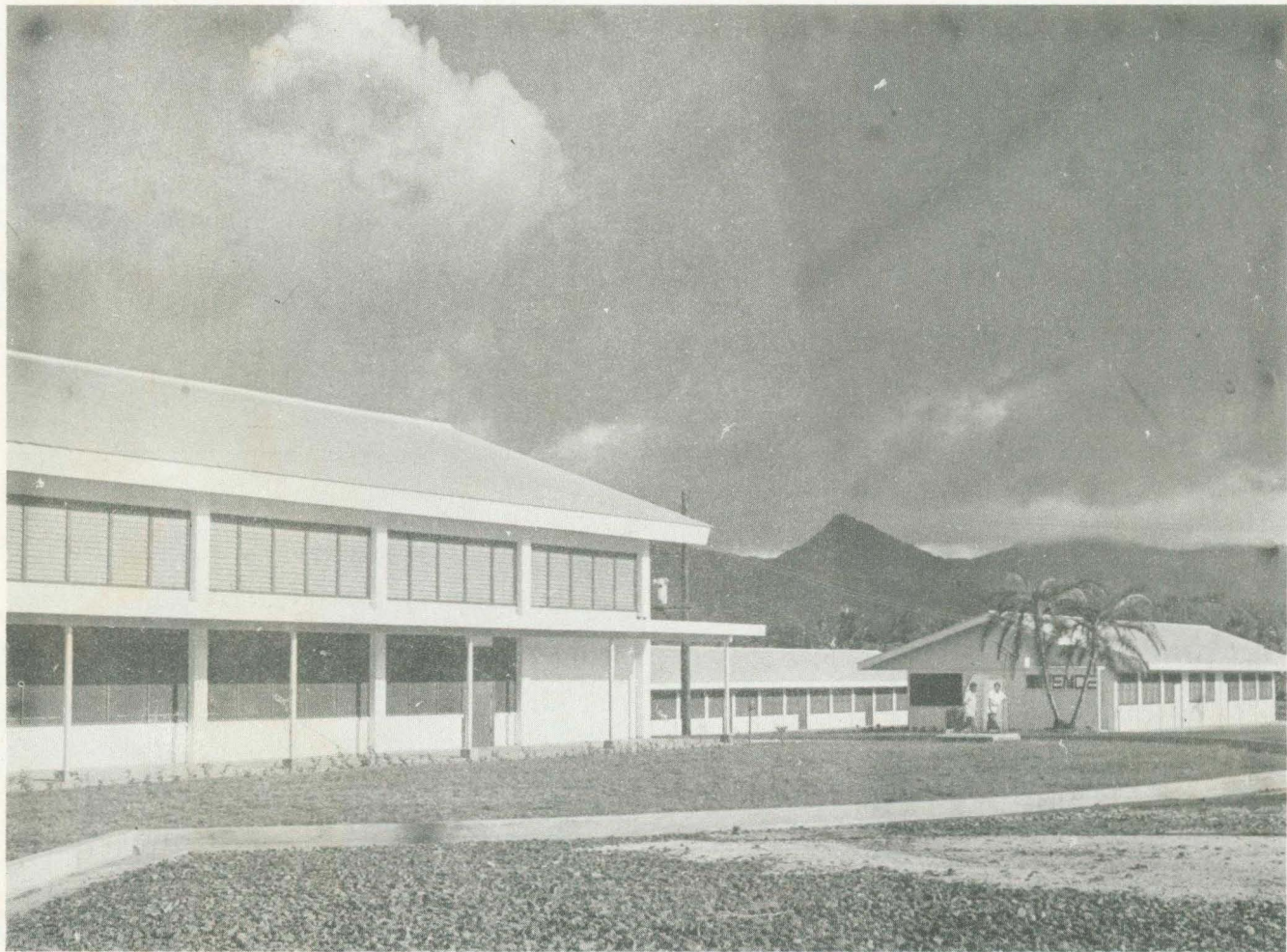
Reporter

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THE NEW PICS - WITH MOUNTAINS OF PONAPE IN DISTANCE



HISTORIC MOMENT—High Commissioner D. H. Nucker signs first passport of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The date was October 7, 1950. Dr. Ngas kansou, medical officer of Truk District, watches as the document is signed. (Story on Page 16.)

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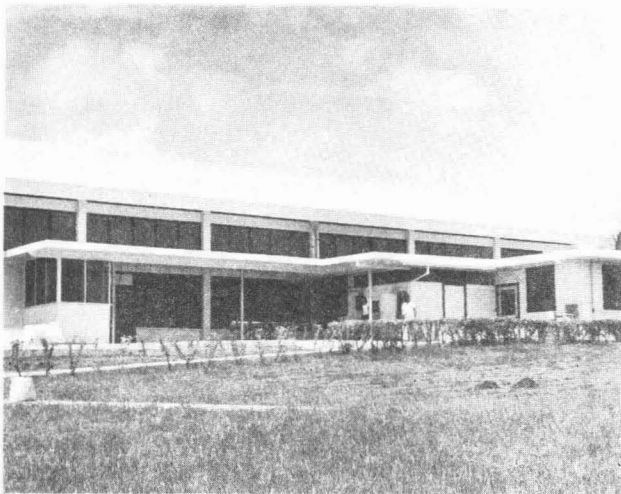
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PICTORIAL

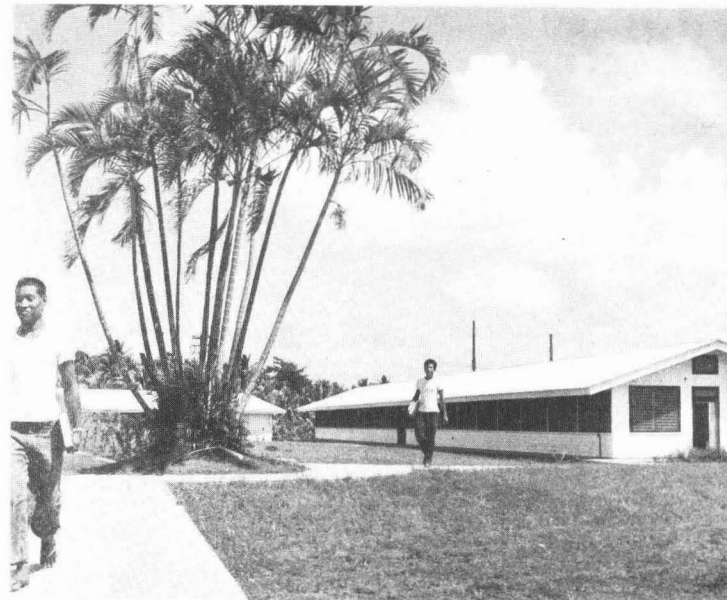
Pacific Islands Central School



PICS STUDENT BODY at dedication.



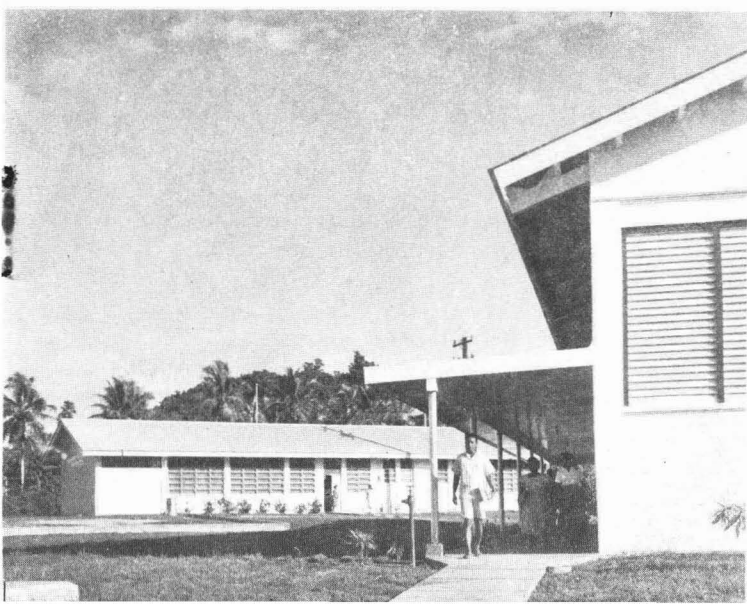
PICS CAFETERIA and auditorium from rear.



SCENE AT PICS - Students walking from boys' dormitory, at right, toward classrooms.



STUDENTS DECORATING PICS auditorium for dedication. "WELCOME" is being formed by palm strands on stage backdrop.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING at rear, left, and front of the cafeteria at right. Students are walking to class.

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PICS - and the Secretary

THE HISTORIC MOMENT has arrived at last when PICS - the Pacific Islands Central School, leading institution of learning within the Trust Territory - has moved into its handsome new quarters in Ponape District. These modern buildings, this unsurpassed site, the comprehensive new curriculum, all attest to the importance which the Trust Territory Government attaches to education for Micronesians.

It was fortunate - and significant of the interest of the United States Government in the welfare of Micronesia, that the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Fred A. Seaton, was able to participate in the dedication of PICS. In these pages will be found various features about PICS past and present, as well as highlights of the Secretary's trip through the Trust Territory.

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOME

Have you a suggestion for a story or picture for the MICRONESIAN REPORTER? Contributions and ideas are welcome. Address yours to the Editor, Box 542, Agana, Guam.

IDENTIFICATION

WANT TO KNOW who's who in the Trust Territory?

If so - know your colors.

That is - the colors of the badges currently being worn by many of the Trust Territory employees.

The badges, which are something new for Trust Territory personnel, have been issued primarily in order that only authorized individuals may enter administration work areas, particularly those where hazards are involved, such as stevedoring and all activities where mechanized heavy equipment is being used.

The round discs have been issued to all employees, civil service as well as Micronesian, but the wearing of them, except for certain specified departments, is optional. It is mandatory for personnel of Public Works, Supply, Public Health in the field, and stevedores and cargo handlers. Although the wearing is optional with other employees, all are encouraged to "display their colors."

In order to simplify identification, the badges are in color combinations which may serve at a glance to identify the wearers' department. If an employee wears a blue badge, this means Administration. A green badge - appropriately - identifies Agriculture, while an all-yellow disc means Education. Other colors are as follows: red top and yellow bottom, Supply; blue top and red bottom, stevedores; red top and blue bottom, cargo handlers; yellow top and blue bottom, Special Projects personnel; green top and yellow bottom, Public Health; blue top and yellow bottom, Public Works. No distinction is made among employees of different districts.

PRAYER - "Almighty God, give us the courage to change the things which can be changed; the patience to endure the things which cannot be changed; and the wisdom to know the one from the other."

-- Reinhold Niebuhr

from July-August issue of "Personnel Administration."

the "ourorou" procession

THROUGHOUT the course of their trip in the Trust Territory, Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton and the members of his official party were given many opportunities to witness and participate in authentic festivities typical of the locale in which they were visiting at the time. None, however, was more colorful than the "Ourorou" welcoming procession in Palau, and the feast given in their honor by the Koror Municipality and the Olbiil era Kelulau (Palau Congress).

With all the formality attendant on great occasions, the distinguished visitors were welcomed in traditional "Ourorou" ceremony, in which they found themselves playing a leading role. At seven-thirty o'clock on Wednesday evening, October 21, members of the official party were met at the "Royal Palauan Hotel" by a group of elderly women of Ibukel hamlet, who escorted them - walking all the way - to the Palau Community Center, the picturesque "abai" with story-board legends adorning its walls. This procession was carried out in strict ceremonial fashion, with songs, chants, and symbolic gestures.

The "klebesei" that followed consisted of a typical and bountiful array of Palauan delicacies, with each hand-woven coconut-frond plate filled with foods sufficient for half a dozen people. After the feast, a series of dances was performed by the Ngaraseseb Women's Club of Ngerechemai hamlet, and by the young men and

women of the same hamlet, also by a group from Ibukel hamlet. Among the presentations were "Nglikel Orrekim" ("Psalm to the Rainbow God"); "Bululab," a Palauan-Yapese dance characterized by Yapese hand movements, and "Palauan Mata-maton," a lively dance combining military commands, choral movements, mixed language and tomfoolery.

In some of the songs, verses were composed especially, carrying messages and felicitations to the visitors. In general, the evening's program on this occasion was the product of a prior celebration opening a newly repaired Community House at Ngerechemai hamlet, Koror. It is largely through funds raised at such celebrations that Palauan communities are able to build and maintain the institution of their abais or community centers. This earlier celebration had involved dance groups from five different hamlets of Koror. Two of these, Ngerechemai and Ibukel, were given the honor of performing their dances for the visitors.

Still another event which glowed with the atmosphere of the islands, was a women's tea given Tuesday, October 20, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Owen in Palau, in honor of Mrs. Seaton, Mrs. Nucker and Miss Tise. Striking flower and leaf arrangements were combined with Pacific shells to form the table decorations upon this occasion.

THE SECRETARIAL GROUP - Left to right are High Commissioner D. H. Nucker; Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton; Mrs. Nucker; Miss Leola Tise; Mrs. Seaton; Mr. Anthony T. Lausi and Dr. Otto Kostal.





SECRETARY SEATON addressing PICS dedication audience.

PICS DEDICATION - SECRETARY SEATON speaking. Seated, left to right, are the Rev. George McGowan, S.J.; the Rev. Dr. Harold Hanlin; Student Hans Wiliander; Acting Principal Leo Migvar; Mrs. Nucker; High Commissioner Nucker; Mrs. Seaton; District Administrator William E. Finale; Mr. Anthony T. Lausi, Director, Office of Territories; Miss Leola Tise, Executive Assistant to the Secretary; and Dr. Otto Kostal.

PICS IS DEDICATED

THE SUN shone brightly. (And that is a feature worthy of note in Ponape where the mean precipitation approximates 185 inches annually.)

At nine o'clock the students were working zealously to decorate the splendid new auditorium in a manner worthy of the occasion. They had been up early gathering the flowers and greenery. A ladder was being moved about on the stage where a message of WELCOME was taking form across the backdrop. Another WELCOME was being outlined in blossoms secured to the front screening. Beautiful floral arrangements were being created on the tables at the rear of the room. A group of girls sat on the floor and made fresh-flower leis for the expected guests of honor. The profusion of color and decoration throughout the large auditorium contributed to the holiday atmosphere and the air of anticipation.

At the hour of 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, October 28, the official guests arrived - as distinguished a group as was likely to visit PICS for a long time to come. In the company were the Honorable Fred A. Seaton, Secretary of the Interior, and Mrs. Seaton; High Commissioner D. H. Nucker and Mrs. Nucker; Mr. Anthony T. Lausi, Director, Office of Territories, Department of the Interior; Miss Leola Tise, Executive Assistant to the Secretary

of the Interior, and Dr. Otto Kostal of Nebraska, a prominent physician.

This was the dedication ceremony of the Pacific Islands Central School, the only public secondary school in the vast area of the Trust Territory encompassing some three million square miles. PICS had been moved from its last location at Truk; the new plant at Ponape was all in readiness - in fact, the semester's classes had begun - and the time had come for the dedication program to start. The students were seated to the left of the room, with the local visitors at the right. The official group took their places on the platform. Seated with them on the flower-decked stage were District Administrator William E. Finale; the Reverend George McGowan, S.J.; the Reverend Dr. Harold Hanlin; Acting Principal Leo Migvar, and Student Body President Hans Wiliander.

All stood as Father McGowan gave the invocation. The student body then sang "The Patriots of Micronesia," and District Administrator Finale introduced the guests, after which young Mr. Wiliander read a message from Dr. Robert E. Gibson, the Trust Territory Director of Education, who was en route to Brisbane, Australia, for an educational seminar.

Commendations for work well done in the construction of PICS were given by

High Commissioner Nucker. This was translated into Ponapean by Gaius Etwin of the District Administration staff. Then Mr. Finale, who had worked closely with PICS in guiding the opening plans and schedules, announced that the High Commissioner would speak.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER SPEAKS

In earnest tone, Mr. Nucker addressed the group before him. He said that educational efforts in the U. S. had passed through many of the problems now being encountered in Micronesia, that the progress in Micronesia was being made easier because of the past experience in the States - that into the fifteen years of American administration in Micronesia had been compressed a degree of educational advancement which originally had taken one hundred years to achieve in the States - reaching the present level in Micronesia by reason of the experience gained from the effort in the States.

"Beginning with our first President, George Washington, through successive presidents, on the highest level in American Government, extreme importance has been attached to the value of education," Mr. Nucker said. "As far back as Thomas Jefferson, this fact has been evident - he was responsible for the school now known as the University of Virginia and all of you know how much importance Abraham Lincoln attached to the value of education by reason of his personal efforts to acquire it - which eventually led to his becoming President.

"With this background, you people well may wonder why Americans consider education to be so important to Micronesians. The answer is very simple. If there is to be government by the Micronesians, then Micronesians must be well enough educated to govern.

"I want each of you students to think of this statement as you are going about your daily tasks of learning. If you fully realize that you must be educated in order to support government by the Micronesians, then your schooling will mean more to you. I repeat, if there is to be government by the Micronesians, then Micronesians must be well enough educated to govern.

"This institution and these facilities," Mr. Nucker continued, "represent the result of four years of planning and construction.

"This Pacific Islands Central School is, we believe, comparable to secondary schools in any country. We wanted it to be as good as we could make it. We cannot provide on a public basis, secondary education for all the students who want to attend this school. We have here approximately 140 students....In the years to come we expect to build this student population to approximately two hundred. I want each of you to remember that you were one chosen out of about seven who wanted to come. You were chosen because of your scholastic record. You were chosen because your people and the administrators in your district thought you were intelligent, honest, trustworthy, and that you were capable of using this education, after you have received it - using it for the betterment of your district and your people.

"I hope that while you are here at PICS you will learn not only from books but also from working with your hands, from working with tools, from working with the land. Thus you will realize the benefits of total education...

"We think we have in this room the best students and the greatest potential leaders of the youth throughout Micronesia. I expect you to prove that we were right in choosing you, and I look forward to seeing you take your place in Micronesia as a result of what you have learned in this school. I know we are going to have an institution of which not only this student body but all future students, will be proud."

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The climax of the program was the address by the Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Seaton began by recalling that he had visited the site of the present PICS while in Micronesia two years before. He described how far from completion it was at that time. There was no landscaping then, only bare walls and a beginning. Subsequently the typhoons had caused a setback in the work. Now PICS had its delightful layout, its beautiful buildings,

its well-equipped laboratories, its splendid library, and its intelligent student body consisting of the finest type of young Micronesian men and women.

He complimented the competent workmen who had done such an excellent job in building PICS. He spoke of the pride with which he viewed the buildings, and the interest of the Department of the Interior in the development of education in the Trust Territory. Then he discussed the significance of the PICS institution, the purpose for which it was built.

"We are building here something stronger than these buildings, because we are building the intellect. We are building minds.

"Just as Father McGowan and Reverend Hanlin would tell you that the only permanent thing about a person is the soul - even when the body is destroyed, the soul lives on - just so, even if some calamity should happen to destroy these fine buildings, this school would continue to live on. So also would live on that quality which is second most important to soul, the intellect. It is what you learn here, the education you acquire here, the development of your intellect that takes place here, that will live on, even if these buildings should no longer be here.

MRS. SEATON ADMIRES embroidery work on a bed in one of the rooms of girls' dormitory at PICS.



"And so I join with the High Commissioner, in hoping that you will learn from working with the land, with your hands and with tools as well as with books. I urge you to make sure when the day comes for you to graduate, that every one who sees you will say, 'There goes the finest kind of Micronesian,' and that each of you will dedicate yourself to the ideals that we have heard in the singing of that magnificent song, 'The Patriots of Micronesia.'

"So I will go away, and I am confident that you will do the things the High Commissioner has asked of you, developing your intellect and using it for the good of yourself, your families and Micronesia, so that this investment in you - these buildings, this equipment, your teachers, the books with which you study - so that this investment the Trust Territory has made in you, will be one of the finest investments the Trust Territory could make."

The deep silence with which those assembled listened to the addresses of the eminent guests testified to the intense interest they felt and the dramatic significance of the event - the dedication of PICS.

Following benediction by Dr. Hanlin, the visitors descended from the stage to the rear of the room, where smiling girl students placed leis on the head and around the neck of each of the guests. An informal "open house" followed, with students, faculty, guests and home folks all participating.

After the dedication, the official party toured the PICS area, going first through the immaculate galley housed in the auditorium building which serves also as the school cafeteria, and then on through each of the dormitories and into the classrooms, laboratories and work shops. They walked on the sidewalks which connect the buildings, and admired the landscaping. With a final look at the encircling haze of mountains which surrounds PICS in Ponape, the visiting party of United States officials which had come to participate in the dedication, drove off the campus and back to their quarters in Kolonia Town.

The sun continued to shine at Ponape all through their visit there.

Trukese, Palauan and Yapese Students' Trip and Arrival at PICS on Ponape

By Hans Wiliander, Tol, Truk District

IT WAS OCTOBER 17, 1959. The Truk's Baker Dock was crowded with three different groups of youngsters, speaking three different languages. They were Trukese, Palauan and Yapese students ready to be sent on the M/V CHICOT to Ponape. At two o'clock the boarding started. Palauans and Yapese took the first trip since the Trukese students were yelling and running here and there, calling and shaking the hands of the beloved fathers and mothers as well as friends. At last the Trukese students were on M/V CHICOT, too. Incidentally, M/V CHICOT was hated by the old Trukese fathers and mothers, since she took away their beloved sons and brothers.

At five o'clock in the evening, M/V CHICOT moved slowly and gently out of the calm lagoon of the Truk District. Standing on the deck were Trukese students waving at the beautiful peaks of Tol and Dublon islands that whisper to the moon. Likewise, the Palauans and Yapese were enjoying the movement of the ship.

We spent two nights and one day between Truk and our destination. During the first night, I had no doubt that all the Trukese students would be seasick, since this was their first time traveling such a far distance. Surprisingly, none of them were. During the day we had a hard time. The weather was bad and it was very rainy. Our tents were leaking, so our mats and sheets were all wet. Then when the rain stopped, all the boys swept and tried in many ways to keep the deck dry so that we could have a place to sit and to lay out our mats. Fortunately, the rain, strong wind, and fierce waves disappeared.

The second night which was our last night on the ship was a night of relief and expectation. We were relieved from sea troubles and wholly expected to arrive at Ponape. Actually, it was twelve o'clock, midnight, when Ponape came into sight.



HANS WILIANDER *helps with the moving.*

At this time the happiness arose to its maximum. Everyone was running, yelling and shouting. There was another new thing I saw that night. The Palauan girls were painting the faces of those who were in a condition between life and death. This was new to me, but to the other students it was a custom. When I woke up everybody laughed at me and I almost lost my little temper. They laughed at me because my ugly face was painted with red lipstick so it became more ugly.

Entering the lagoon of Ponape we were surprised and rather nervous because of the following facts: the narrow ranges of mountains; the sharp cliffs of huge rocks; and above all the fog that covered the mountainous island.

By then all the boys were busy packing and piling up mats, suitcases, and handbags. However, the girls were much busier than the boys. When I looked at the girls I was mad at nature. Nature should have given four arms to the females. Two hands were not enough. When I looked at the girls I wished that they could have four arms, so that one would hold the mirror, the one would hold the comb, to comb their hair, the third arm would hold the lipstick to paint the lips, and the last arm would pour the perfumes or lotion, or powder.

When the M/V CHICOT stopped at the dock of Ponape District, the students were transferred to two J-boats and came to the Kolonia dock. There again we were loaded on two old trucks and were carried to the new PICS.



ON TOUR - Members of the Secretarial party are shown above, after being greeted in Yap District. Fresh flower leis have been placed around their necks in greeting. Left to right, are (only partially shown) Anthony T. Lausi; Mrs. Seaton; Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton; Mrs. Nucker; High Commissioner D. H. Nucker.

THE SEATON TOUR

ACCOMPANIED by his wife, friendly, attractive Mrs. Seaton; and by members of his official staff - Mr. Anthony T. Lausi, Director of the Office of Territories, and Miss Leola Tise, Executive Assistant - Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton in October 1959 made his second tour of the Trust Territory, and added a host of new friends to those he already had made during a previous visit in 1957.

High Commissioner and Mrs. D. H. Nucker accompanied the Secretarial party throughout the tour - from Guam through Yap and Palau, and on to Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls. Also in the official party was a long-time friend of Secretary Seaton - Dr. Otto Kostal of Nebraska, a physician of note.

The Secretary seized every opportunity to converse with the Micronesian citizens as he traveled from island to island. Not only did he meet many of the local residents at each stop, but he made a point of becoming acquainted, of learning something of their views, their inter-

ests and their ambitions. It was the overall impression of the Trust Territory and its people that he was seeking - and what he saw pleased him. Addressing several thousand spectators gathered on the Recreation Field at Truk for United Nations Day, the Secretary said he was delighted with the splendid progress made in the two years since his previous visit. Of this, he stated, he would speak to President Eisenhower for, he assured the audience, the President also is interested in the welfare of the Micronesian people.

For High Commissioner Nucker, Mr. Lausi and Miss Tise, as well as for the Secretary himself, the tour provided new insight into the problems, conditions and needs of Micronesia. As for Dr. Kostal, he visited each of the hospitals, talked with medical officers and members of their staffs, and indicated a deep interest in the public health work in the Trust Territory.

Ceremonies of greeting, receptions and various special entertainments were

given jointly by the Americans and Micronesians to welcome the official party as they progressed from district to district. Not only the interest in the welfare of Micronesia which the Secretary, the High Commissioner, and the others demonstrated as they talked with the people of the islands, but also the gracious way in which they expressed appreciation for the hospitality and courtesies received, pleased their island hosts and hostesses, and endeared the visitors to them all along the way.

The preface to the tour was a bit "tempestuous." In Guam before starting out for the districts, the Secretarial group found themselves on the fringe of a brewing typhoon which later put Guam into "Condition One." ("Condition One" means evacuation to storm shelters for many of Guam's inhabitants, and in this instance Trust Territory personnel and their dependents were among those dispatched to safe shelter on military bases.) Although winds of extreme velocity did not actually materialize, the potential danger was there. For the visitors it was a novel and somewhat startling experience to be caught in the "brace for a storm" excitement. A reception planned in their honor by Guam Governor and Mrs. Richard Barrett Lowe on Friday, October 16, was carried through at Government House as planned. Although some of the invited guests, ensconced in evacuation depots, were unable to attend, several hundred braved the brewing storm to greet the official party.

The typhoon, named Dinah, caused a one-day delay in the start of the tour, hence the visitors departed Sunday morning, October 18, instead of the previous day as planned. They arrived in Yap at approximately noon, and that evening attended a reception in the "men's house" of Keng Village. Here a "feast" of Yapese foods was served as guests sat on the floor of the big, open building. Later, on the lawn outside, a program of traditional Yapese dances was presented.

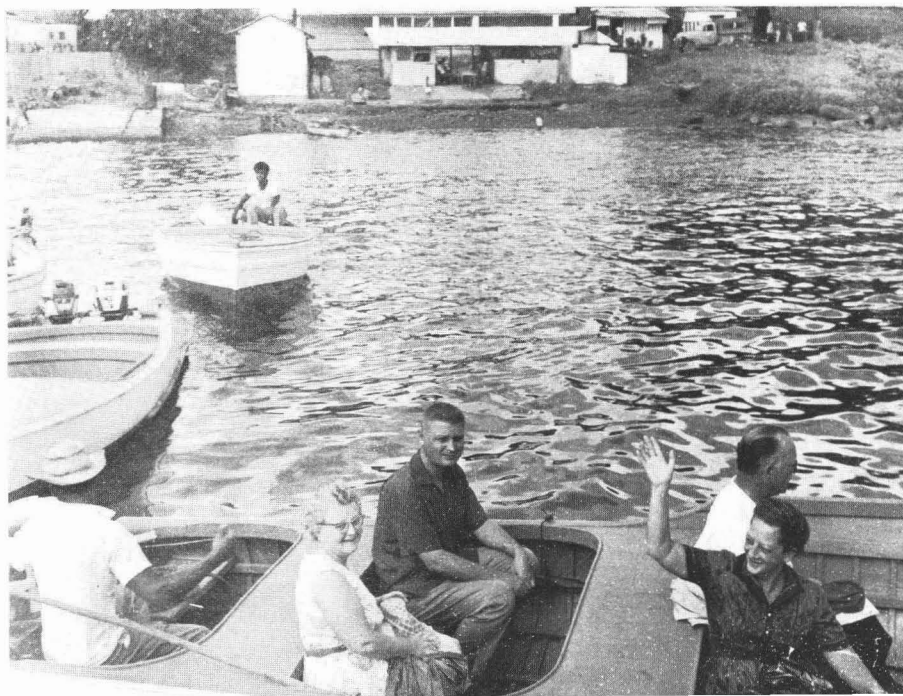
The same typhoon which had caused delay in the departure from Guam, had passed near Yap, bringing in its wake heavy rains and wind. Some of the leftover rain remained on the ground, producing a slosh of mud into which the feet of the dancers squashed at times, as they went through their rhythmic motions - and particularly as they staged their exciting, clashing stick dances, during which the performers jumped off the ground amid shouts and gesticulations. In spite of the muddy dance floor, the participants created an exotic and romantic spectacle as they danced in the light of a full moon.

The trip around the island of Yap the following morning included a visit to the "money bank," where many round discs of stone money are lined along the road.

On Monday afternoon the group departed for Koror, where they participated in various events including an "Ourorou Procession," as described elsewhere in this issue.

(Continued next page)

LEAVING KOLONIA HARBOR, Ponape, en route to Langer Island. Mrs. Seaton waves to friends as boat departs. Secretary Seaton is seated with her in bow. In center are Mrs. Nucker and District Administrator Finale.



From Palau the visitors returned briefly to Guam, en route to the Eastern Carolines. They arrived at Truk on Saturday afternoon, October 24 - and proceeded almost at once to the Moen Recreation Field where United Nations Day festivities were in progress. Here they were greeted by Magistrate Petrus Mailo, president of the Truk Congress, welcoming them on behalf of the Trukese people. The High Commissioner spoke, and introduced members of the official party. The Secretary then addressed the audience, seated around and on the large baseball field.

On the evening of the twenty-fourth, the Secretarial group were guests of honor at a moonlit reception on the grounds of the Truk Hotel overlooking the ocean. Here palms and other South Sea decorations created a charming setting as Trukese leaders joined with the Americans in greeting the visitors. The Secretary and members of his party met and talked with a majority of the several hundred persons present.

The next morning the visitors went by boat to the island of Dublon where they were welcomed by the residents, some of whom had barely had time to return from their U. N. Day participation at Moen. (Dublon Municipality had scored first place in the community competition.) At Dublon there were welcoming songs and speeches; and food prepared in Trukese style. Later that day the group visited St. Cecilia School, where a tableau depicting the history of the United States was presented. In the evening they were guests of District Administrator and Mrs. Roy T. Gallemore at their home on Telegraph Hill.

The following morning - Monday, October 28 - the visitors departed for Ponape, arriving at Kolonia that afternoon. Here they had a brief opportunity to relax from the official schedule. The next morning they went by boat to the historic ruins of ancient Nan Madol, where huge prism-shaped stone logs are criss-crossed to form the outline of a great walled enclosure, rising at the corners in the shape of a boat's prow. The logs are natural basaltic prisms formed by the cooling of original rock. As long perpendicular strips broke off from tall



THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, the Honorable Fred A. Seaton, examines a piece of stone money in Yap. A smaller disc may be seen in the picture above, at right. Some "owners" keep their stone money in a public "bank" - lined up along sides of a road. Wherever it is located, the money is valuable; it is used in important land transactions, and for gifts at such events as marriages. Some of the money is owned by communities.

ledges of rock, the logs were formed. The mystery of when they were placed at Nan Madol - and by whom - remains unsolved.

The dedication of PICS the following morning was a major event. (This is described elsewhere.)

In the evening the official guests attended a community gathering to which had been invited many of the Ponapeans on the District staff as well as Congressional and judiciary officials, and the American contingent as well. The Secretary and the High Commissioner, and others of their party, had opportunity to meet each of the guests as the visitors were escorted around the spacious "club" lounge which was effectively decorated with palms and tropical flowers. Interpreters were at hand to facilitate conversation.

Majuro was the next stop. Arriving late in the afternoon, they were greeted

at the airport by "Father Hacker's Band" - its young members resplendent in their red jackets and shirts. That evening a joint community reception was given at the Community Club. Again tropical decorations prevailed, and a large company of guests, both Micronesian and American, was present. The next day men of the official party met with a group of Marshallese leaders, and the women of the party were guests of the Marshall Islands Women's Organization at the home of "Distad" and Mrs. Maynard Neas.

An interesting sidelight of the Secretary's tour was his visit to the island of Rongelap. On this island reside the people who were victims of the 1954 nuclear test fallout. (They were removed from Rongelap following the fallout, and were returned in 1957. New houses and community buildings were provided for them.) Secretary Seaton stated that the Rongelapese had made tremendous progress in the rehabilitation of their island since his last visit in August of 1957. The people are in excellent health, with no apparent late effects from the 1954 fallout, he said.

On Saturday, October 31, the company departed for Kwajalein where they attended various functions, and the following morning they departed for another U. S. territory - that of American Samoa.

As the tour progressed, Secretary Seaton continued to make observations of the people and the places.

Comparing his impressions today with those of two years ago, he remarked on the noticeable betterment in the physical appearance of the bases.

"He was pleased," the High Commissioner said, "with the caliber of the American personnel, and had a most favorable impression of the Micronesian attitude toward the Americans, and the evident cooperation between the two in each district.

"He spoke highly of the skills and attitudes of the Micronesian people and of their intelligence, and was pleased to find that we had many more Micronesians serving in important positions in government than formerly."



SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR Seaton at water's edge in Ponape.

Trust Territory QUIZ

1. Where was the capital of the Japanese Mandate located?
2. How many member nations are there in the United Nations?
3. Which atoll in Micronesia was formerly called Mentschikoff Atoll?
4. Are there any archipelagoes in Micronesia?
5. For whom were the Caroline Islands named?
6. For whom were the Mariana Islands named?
7. What was USCC?
8. The Army calls them FS's. What does the Trust Territory call them?
9. What was the Nañyo Cho?
10. What is a condominium?

-- John M. Spivey,
Quizmaster

(ANSWERS ON PAGE 28)

the turtle hunters

Misadventure Overcomes Twenty-five Canoemen from Pulap; Tragedy at Sea.

IT WAS AN innocent hunting party - twenty-five Trukese men in five canoes, five to a canoe - in quest of sea turtles, a delicacy which is much appreciated in Micronesian homes. They sailed from Pulap Island in the Trust Territory of the Pacific sometime in April 1959, bound for the uninhabited island of Pikelot, noted for its good turtle and turtle-egg supply.

After hunting turtles on Pikelot, the party left for Satawal where all canoes arrived without incident. From Satawal they sailed to Pikela, a small uninhabited island between Satawal and Pikelot which also is a hunting ground for sea turtles, sea birds and eggs. All of these islands are fairly close together, Pulap in Truk District, the others in Yap District.

The five canoes arrived safely on Pikela, and after some days of fair luck, the group continued back to Pikelot where they had found the hunting extremely good.

It was on this leg of the cruise that trouble developed. A heavy storm struck (probably the tropical storm which later developed into Typhoon Tilda) and the crews were forced to lash down their masts and sails in order to ride it out. (Most of the larger Micronesian canoes carry sails.) As their crafts tilted wildly in every direction, the men bailed frantically in order to keep afloat, for all were half swamped by the waves and water.

The next day, it was no longer an organized group of twenty-five men in five canoes.

The canoes were scattered, their course lost, their direction unknown. Two were reported to have been found by a ship traveling in the area, and guided to their home island. One canoe with its occupants drifted west and south, and when found was some forty miles east-south-east of Ifalik Atoll, approximately three

hundred miles from Pikelot. The last two canoes drifted northwest in the direction of Ulithi, but only one made it to that far distant atoll - the other broke up in a storm, and two of its crew perished at sea, from exposure, exhaustion and hunger. In the surviving canoe when rescued there were eight - the original crew of five plus the three who managed to stay alive after their craft succumbed to the pounding waves. It was this eight who eventually reached the shore of Ulithi - approximately five hundred miles from home, after drifting westward with the wind and waves.

From those aboard the two Trust Territory logistics vessels which rescued thirteen of the original group of twenty-five, the story has been pieced together, in translation.

The single canoe and its occupants which took the southwesternly drift remained marooned in the open ocean until May 18, 1959, when the crew of the Trust Territory Vessel CHICOT, on regular course to Truk, sighted in the distance a small craft and men in it making distress signals. Captain Alex O'Neill immediately headed his vessel in their direction, and took the men aboard. He reported by radio that he had found five lost Pulap canoemen - all in good health - but "skinny." Upon being rescued, the Pulap "hunters" indicated their preference to proceed to the Truk District center rather than to be dropped at their home island, as they wished to procure cigarettes. Accordingly, their craft was hoisted aboard the CHICOT, and all arrived at Moen the next day. Their Pulap canoe eventually was anchored in Truk Lagoon, and appeared undamaged.

After three weeks spent visiting relatives on Moen, where they recuperated from their ordeal and recounted their experience, the now-less-skinny five departed for Pulap on June 7 - in the same sturdy canoe which had kept them afloat through that first stormy night, and

through the anxious weeks that followed. Still serving as captain and navigator of the canoe was Sernus, age 50. The others were Bailio, 30; Sanwario, 40; Sukelio, 20, and Erman, also 20.

Last to reach Pulap, were the eight who had traveled the farthest - whose craft had taken them to remote Ulithi, and who were picked up on July 18 by the Trust Territory's M/V BAKER which had been diverted back to Ulithi for this purpose. They were deposited at their home island on July 22.

These eight brought with them not only the canoe which had taken them safely albeit uncertainly to Ulithi - but also broken sections of the hull of their companion craft which had been pounded to pieces by the fierce wind and waves. They related their dire experiences, and how two of their members had gone down at sea.

Dewey Huffer, the Master of the BAKER, reported that en route to Pulap from Ulithi, the M/V BAKER had put search parties ashore on Pikelot to look for other canoes of their party which might have taken refuge there - for they knew not the fate of the rest of the men who had set out together in the five canoes.

No trace was found along the way, but when the group of eight finally disembarked at Pulap, they learned that now all the overdue canoes had returned home safely - except the one which was brought back in token, clasped to the breasts of the three who had been its passengers. Its pieces are being preserved on the island in remembrance of the two turtle hunters of Pulap who did not return.

Welcome, Friends!

A REVIVAL of the "Ponape-per," weekly news sheet from Ponape District, has made its appearance, beginning with the November 20, 1959 issue.

It is a lively sheet, full of facts and fancy, and with several features which are expected to be regular. Among these is a page of news from PICS.

Welcome, friends of the PONAPE-PER staff!

Vacation Time for School of Nursing Juniors

GETTING AWAY from papers and pencils, charts and diagrams, and the life-like skeletons and bones which are part of the equipment in the School of Nursing at Koror, Palau Islands, a group of nine would-be nurses took an excursion to the island of Peleliu in the southern part of Palau District for a part of their two-week mid-vacation period in September 1959. All were students of the junior class.

The reception they received from the people of Peleliu, and the enjoyment of their trip, were expressed by some of the students as they returned and wrote about their experience. The following paragraph from the description written by Sabina N. Eang, which appears in the second edition, November 1, 1959, of the school's news sheet, "Golden Guide," tells the story:

"It was 2:10 p.m. (September 19) when we arrived on Peleliu. As we were expected, they provided two jeeps for us.... however, we girls did want to see the beauty of greens along the road, so we preferred to hike to Abai (big building) where we expected to live. On the first night, our dinner was prepared by several friends of Miss Ngeriut (house mother who accompanied the group). They prepared the rice and tuna that we carried. From the following day on until our departure, the friendly people of Peleliu continued feeding us with all kinds of delicious foods at every meal.

"The island of Peleliu is just as beautiful as it can be, especially along the beaches. Furthermore, the people are wonderful in every way. They were so kind to us and we learned that their cooperation runs very actively and smoothly among their communities.... I doubt that any one of us who went to Peleliu will ever lose his memory of the wonderful hospitality and the kindness they offered."

In addition to the school's house mother, Miss Ngeriut, and the house father, Mr. Augustine, the group consisted of five girls and four boys - Rosania Saikemal, Ngedikes Towai, Francesca Uchel, Louisiana Lemei, Sabina N. Eang, Stem Salle, Rithner Gideon, Franz Reksid and Benedict Halens.

PICS IN THE EARLY DAYS

IT WAS ABOUT TWO o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Cicely ("Cy") Pickerill was the principal, and it was the year 1952 - the second year for the embryo high school institution known as PITTS, then located at Truk (now PICS).

One of the boys phoned Mrs. Pickerill and said it was an emergency. There was trouble at the girls' dormitory, and she must come at once. As there was some danger involved, they advised her not to come alone - she should bring the girls' counselor, and also ask as many of the faculty as possible to come with her.

This sort of thing never had happened before, especially in the middle of the night like that. So Mrs. Pickerill quickly donned a dress and pushed her toes into zories for climbing the hill to the girls' dormitory. She rounded up three of the other teachers (in those days, and even today, the principal doubled as teacher) and they raced up the hill to the girls' dormitory, where they could see a cluster of students standing outside. What could this be? If someone were sick or in trouble - why out on the hill, they asked, as they gasped for breath from running.

The puzzle soon was answered. When the four faculty members reached the cluster, the group chorused a great loud "April Fool." It was the early morning of April 1, 1952, and "Cy" hadn't noted the date.

Then there were the fist fights among the boys. In the early days of PITTS, there were no traditions, no "school spirit." Young people from different areas, speaking their own languages, were just beginning to learn the art of getting along together. They were strangers, these youths from the various islands; the group from Palau stood apart from the group from Yap, just as the Trukese boys and girls looked askance at those from Ponape or the Marshalls, and the Saipanese and Rotanese also kept in separate groups. If one boy did something that was "out of bounds" or not in the rules, the entire group from another island was likely to pick a fight - and

"CY" PICKERILL RECALLS INCIDENTS OF 1952

all the students from the first boy's island or district would take up the fight on his side.

This now is changed - and Cy, who has been in Truk District all this time, has seen the changes. Gradually PICS has come to be the primary "melting pot" of the Trust Territory, and today it is not uncommon for a fellow's best friend - girl or boy - to be from a district far from his own home island. No longer do students engage in fist fights on an island basis.

Among the situations "Cy" Pickerill remembers best were the days of the water shortages. Bathing was a problem - and the shortage of water provided the most convenient excuse for being late to morning classes.

"The Student Council," Cy recalls, "was remarkable for the way they talked out their dormitory problems and their gardening problems." (Then as now, some of their own food was raised in the productive soil of the Trust Territory islands.) Among the Student Council presidents during Mrs. Pickerill's principalship at PITTS were Kengi of the Marshalls, "the dreamer"; Jesus Etmol of Yap, killed last year in an auto accident; Kaipat of Saipan, "the clown", and Andon Amaraich, "the student," now Truk District Representative of the Public Defender and Counselor.

It was all new and unexplored educational territory in those early days, Mrs. Pickerill recalls.

"Most of us were appalled," she says, "at the lack of teaching materials and of a curriculum guide, also at the achievement level of the students when they entered PITTS. However, with the help and encouragement of the Director of Education, Dr. Gibson, we worked with a will to find out what had to be done in both areas, and to provide, within the limits of time available and the small number of staff members, the necessary teaching materials."

(Continued next page)

My Arrival at the New PICS

By Katharine Kesolei, Koror, Palau District

IT WAS OCTOBER 9 and everybody was busy at the ship because it's about to get into the port. This was Ponape and everybody was anxious to get to the land.

As soon as the gangplank was lowered we grabbed our trunks and bags and started to walk down to the boat that was waiting for us. When we got into the boat, I could see in each student's face that there was something which they were expecting.

We got off and they said that the girls will ride on the pickup. So we got in and during our ride nobody was talking. All of us were looking up toward the front of the truck.

Suddenly the truck stops and before our eyes stood a beautiful set of buildings painted in white. And the early sun rays were touching the buildings and when you look it's just terribly great.

We got off and they showed us around and each time we came to another building my mouth stuck and I couldn't say anything.

That night I went to bed and tried to sleep but I just couldn't.

PICS in the Early Days... CONTINUED

"As the years went on, it has been most satisfying to see the improvement in teaching techniques, especially in mathematics, the social studies and agriculture."

Mrs. Pickerill had arrived originally at Truk District in 1951 to do teacher-training work among the outer islands. At that time the Trust Territory was administered by the U. S. Navy. It was decided that this work in the field was "too dangerous" for Mrs. Pickerill and she was transferred to Saipan District. But, she states, later that year, PITTS was without a principal and as no man was available, she was called in for the job. She became acting principal, and later, principal.

Some of the valuable early pioneer education work in the Trust Territory was done by Miss Peg Hill, presently



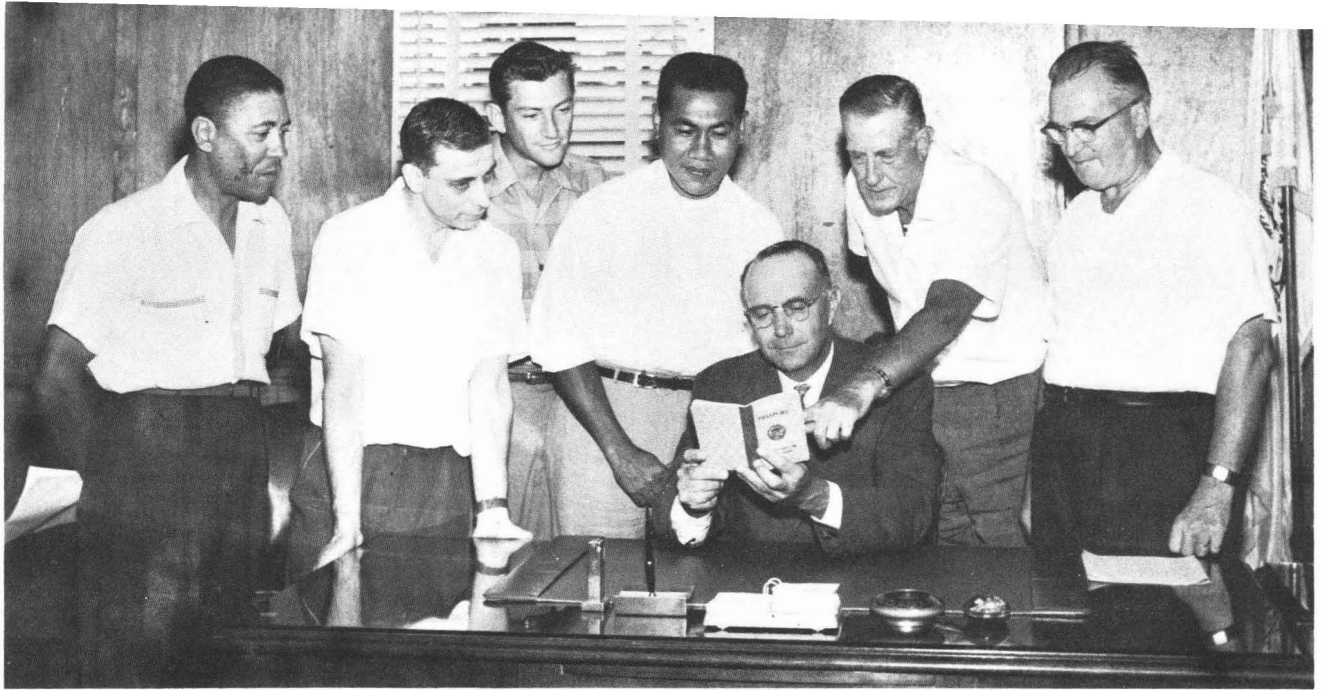
PICS, PONAPE — Girl students arriving.

Early the next morning, I woke up and went through all the buildings by myself because I thought I was dreaming. And when I found out that it's real, I began to think of the former PICS and compare them together.

I came to the conclusion that I was very lucky to come to such a place and to be able to spend some of my few years living in this place and learning things, which I think all the youth of Micronesia are looking forward to some day.

teacher trainer in Ponape, Mrs. Pickerill stated. Miss Hill had been in the Trust Territory for some two years, and as the others at PITTS were new, she was of great help to them all. She became the senior class adviser. Among other teachers in the first days, Mrs. Pickerill recalls Miss Florence Small, now teaching in Hawaii; John and Lola Smith, now farming in Minnesota; Harold Christiansen, presently teaching industrial arts in Guam, and Mrs. Virgil Tudor, now in Crown Point, N. M., where her husband is hospital administrator at the Indian Hospital.

Recently on vacation in Guam, Mrs. Pickerill called upon and reminisced with four of her former students at PITTS, who are attending the Territorial College in Guam on Trust Territory scholarships. These were Daro Weital, Strik Yoma and Ambilos Iehsi, all of Ponape, and Gilnifred Lukubiad of Yap.



AT CEREMONY IN OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER, the first Trust Territory passport was issued. High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, seated, examines the document, showing his pleasure at its appearance. Others participating, shown standing, left to right, are Robert K. Shoecraft, Attorney-Advisor; John E. deYoung, Staff Anthropologist; Lee Shoemaker, Administrative Assistant; Dr. Ngas Kansou, recipient of the passport; Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam, and Henry T. Burnside, Officer in Charge of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Guam.

First Trust Territory Passport Is Issued

A HANDSOME maroon-colored document with pages of lighter shade, the first passport ever to be issued by the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, was presented on October 7, 1959, by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker to Dr. Ngas Kansou, a medical officer on the staff of the Truk District Department of Public Health. Mr. Henry T. Burnside, Officer in Charge of Immigration and Naturalization Service in Guam, was among those witnessing the presentation, which took place in the High Commissioner's office in Guam, in the presence of various officials who had participated in the successive stages of development of the new document, and in its validation for "Dr. Ngas."

In the future, any of the Trust Territory's 73,000 inhabitants contemplating travel abroad will be entitled upon application to receive an official passport in lieu of the folded sheet of paper labeled "Travel Document" which has been issued prior to this time. The new passports, unless limited to a shorter period, are valid for five years from

date of issue, and may be renewed once to permit a total of ten years' validity. They are revocable at any time upon order of the High Commissioner, or by a United States diplomatic or consular officer upon authorization of the Department of State.

Old travel documents now in possession of Trust Territory residents will be honored until their respective dates of expiration, Mr. Nucker stated. Thus it will not be necessary for all those in travel status to apply for the new passports at the same time. However, he said, anyone now holding the previous travel document and wishing to make application for a new passport may do so.

The official seal of the High Commissioner appears on each page of the 32-page document, which has the customary space for photograph and description of the bearer, for official signatures, and for visas.

In accord with Article Eleven of the Trusteeship Agreement, each passport bearer is entitled to receive diplomatic

Starlets of St. Cecilia Place Stars in U. S. Flag

A NOVEL, unusual and timely playlet was presented by students of the St. Cecilia Parochial School for the benefit of Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton and accompanying party when they visited the Truk District in October 1959.

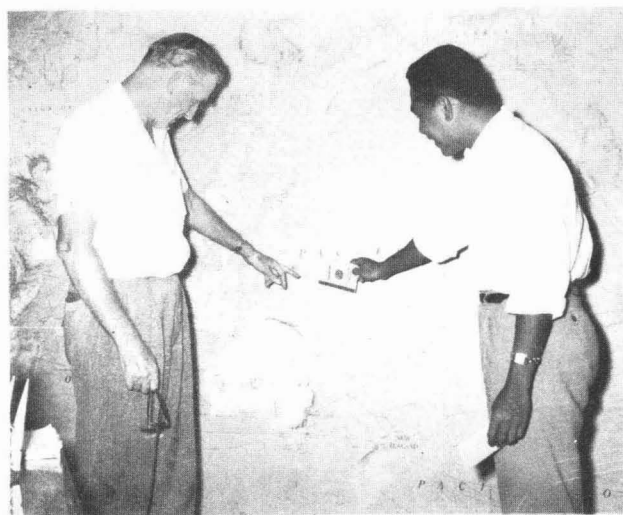
Depicting the history of the United States through the successive stages of the flag, the tableau started by portraying early American settlers arriving in the United States; then came the American Revolutionary War with the flag of thirteen stripes.

As each state, impersonated by a student, came along in proper line, a star was added to the flag - the thirteen stripes always remaining the same. "Uncle Sam" was present in traditional stovepipe hat, keeping time as the states came into the Union. As Nebraska's turn came, the Secretary smiled broadly, for that is his state, and also that of Dr. Kostal. Indiana brought big applause from the High Commissioner, while "Tony" Lausi cheered for New Hampshire, and Distad Gallemore applauded as Florida's star was placed in the flag.

The "laugh" came at the end as a little girl in grass skirt, impersonating Hawaii, made her entry. Little Hawaii was too young to stay in proper line, and was still waiting to get her star, the fiftieth, placed on the flag as the playlet came to an end.



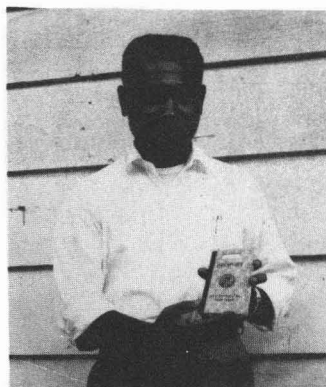
DR. NGAS KANSOU OF TRUK receives Trust Territory Passport No. 1 from High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, right. Immigration Officer Henry T. Burnside (center) is interested spectator.



IN LARGE MAP OF WORLD, Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam and Dr. Ngas Kansou point out area of the Trust Territory, for which the new passports are the official documents of identification.

and consular protection of the United States of America, just as is any citizen of the United States when traveling abroad.

The recipient of Passport Number One is known in his home district as "Dr. Ngas." It is customary in Truk for an adult to be called by his first name only. He was graduated from the Central Medical School in Fiji; has had two years' internship at the Truk Hospital, and one year at the Hilo Memorial Hospital in Hawaii. Prior to coming to Guam for a course in anaesthesia at the Naval Hospital, which he is presently following, he was doing special work in TB control at Truk.



Dr. Ngas Kansou of Truk, who is taking a course in anaesthesia at the Naval Hospital in Guam, became the recipient of the first Trust Territory passport. The document has a distinctive maroon-colored cover.

They Starred At PICS

THE FIRST SCHOOL YEAR has not yet finished. Yet a group of forty-five individuals has starred at PICS.

It is not for academic work in the classroom, but for a remarkable record of initiative, ingenuity and plain hard work, that these men have received recognition.

For his part in the PICS construction, Sachio Murakami was awarded fifty dollars plus a commendation which stated, "You demonstrated superior performance in obtaining a high level and continuous production of work from the men under your supervision, and directed the work so that deadlines were met, work performed within budgetary limitations, and an excellent safety record maintained."

Similarly, Ponapean Frank Henry - who, by the way, is the father of PICS instructor Bethwel Henry - received twenty-five dollars plus a commendation for superior performance of work beyond normal requirements, for displaying initiative and resourcefulness in the construction of PICS, and for obtaining a high level of performance of the men under his supervision.

Another Ponapean, Lorenzo Actouka, also received twenty-five dollars and a commendation for his initiative and resourcefulness in installation of the electrical system, and for his above-average performance in completing the work assigned to him, under difficult conditions wherein he was faced with shortages of materials and equipment.

A third twenty-five dollar award at the same time went to Ngirip Timothy of Ponape for the quality of his work as a mason, and for his above-average performance in accomplishing work beyond normal requirements.

In addition to the four mentioned above, forty-one others were given commendations by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker for their excellent work in the construction of PICS. They are as follows: Public Works "snappers" Gerald G. Benschoter and Frank Germinaro, Jr.; Public Works "snapper" (electricity) Bert S. Pearce; electrical superintendent Benjamin Etse; junior electrician Yagatamag Hand; Public Works "snapper" (plumbing) Tsugio Ihara; plumber foreman Kenilious Ikosia; plumber Alen Epin; junior plumber John Doker.

Antonio Raitong, carpenter foreman; carpenters - Paul Eneri, Pensin Sale (deceased), Apiner Malakai, Perly Philip, Titirik Peter, Nedan Malakai, Pernel Ludwik, Jesi Lepehn, Lorens Lepehn, Anes Jano, Risa Ekas, Samson Lipai and Epel Joel; junior carpenters - Johnson Poll and David Poll; carpenter helpers - Odenis Rofis, Oswalit Jacob, Mauro Moses, Piliem Ringlen, Manuel Doris, Andonio Kilmete, Petrio Saimon and Robis Lipai.

Junior mason-cement finishers - Daniel Dukera and Pedley Andrew; Etson Ru, painter helper; Kanso Phillip, senior clerk; laborers - Marino Amor, Dehedias Soses, Ermis Reytin and Dier Olper.

The commendation and names of all of the above were read during the dedication ceremony of PICS.



SOME OF THOSE who helped build PICS. Left to right are Ngirip Timothy, mason; Kenilious Ikosia, plumber; Frank Henry and Antonio Raitong, carpenters, and Lorenzo Actouka, electrician. They were PICS construction foremen, working under Leadingman Sachio Murakami, not shown.

the faculty

ANGAUR ISLAND in Palau District and Mokil Island in Ponape District have the distinction of contributing the first full-fledged, full-time Micronesians teachers for the Pacific Islands Central School.

Two young men, whose surnames sound like first names to American ears - Augustine H. Moses of Angaur and Bethwel Henry of Mokil - are the Micronesians in point. PICS has had Micronesians on its staff before, but not in the role of full-time teachers, and not with four-year college degrees.

Mr. Moses, who is the son of Chief Moses Uherbalau of Angaur, is 29 years old. He began his travel in quest of an education ten years ago when he enrolled at the Naval Medical School in Guam. He studied laboratory techniques for two years at Fiji, and then was engaged for twenty-one months at the Koror Hospital in Palau, after which he went to the Philippines on a two-year scholarship provided by the Angaur Scholarship Fund, for study at the Ateneo de Manila, a Jesuit college. He remained in the school for two additional years with the help of his family, and on March 14, 1949, received his B.S. in Business Administration from "Ateneo." He teaches commercial subjects.

Mr. Henry, who is 25 years old, is the son of Frank and Sera Henry, of Mokil. He received a B.A. degree from the University of Hawaii in June 1959 and later that month served as a member of the U. S. delegation to the U.N. Trusteeship Council meeting in New York. He teaches English and Social Studies.

A total of eight teachers including the Acting Principal, Mr. Leo Migvar, made up the faculty as PICS opened its doors in Ponape on October 12, 1959. Mr. Migvar is primarily an agriculturist, but holds both B.S. and B.Ed. from Washington



AGUSTINE H. MOSES of Angaur is first full-time Micronesian teacher to be employed at PICS.

State College, Pullman, Washington. Within the past year he received the degree of D.T.A. from the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. He has served as Agriculturist in the Trust Territory for several years prior to his appointment at PICS.

Miss Emi Mukaida has taught at PICS since July 1, 1955. She was graduated in Education from the University of Hawaii, attended Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and received her M. A. from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. Her subjects are Education, English and Home Arts.

Mr. Daniel Peacock is the former Director of Education in Palau District. He received an A. B. from Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, also attended the University of Pennsylvania, and received a M. S. in Library Science from Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia. He is the School Librarian and teaches Social Studies.

Also familiar with the Trust Territory, and a teacher of mathematics and English, is Mrs. Elaine Migvar, wife of the Acting Principal, who holds a B.A. from Washington State College in Pullman, Washington,

(Continued on Page 21)



MISS JUANITA GRIFFIN retires - receives Commendable Service Award from High Commissioner Nucker....

Washington, Shanghai, Algiers, London, Paris -

Cairo, Brussels, Chungking, Frankfurt, Manila -

Tokyo, and Truk in Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

ON OCTOBER 16, 1959 - with the entire island of Guam alerted for Typhoon Dinah - and with "shop" about to close at midday because of the emergency, a unique gathering was held in the office of High Commissioner D. H. Nucker in Guam.

Miss Juanita Griffin, for five years Court Reporter and Administrative Assistant to Chief Justice Edward P. Furber, was sitting in the High Commissioner's office, chatting. She was about to leave for a trip around the world - and a retirement from government service after thirty years and one month as a Federal employee.

Suddenly, without notice (but prearranged by the High Commissioner), the door of the office opened and in came members of the Headquarters staff - troops of them, it seemed. They lined along the walls of the office, and waited.

The High Commissioner arose, addressed the assembled company. He began by saying it was fitting on such a day - with a storm in the offing - that a person who has had such a varied career and worked in so many different and exciting places, should conclude that career in the midst of a typhoon. He was referring to Miss Griffin, and named the various areas around the world in which she has worked and lived - "all the way

from Washington, D. C. to the remote and exotic spot known as Truk in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

After reciting the highlights of her career, Mr. Nucker presented Miss Griffin with a Commendable Service Award and with a 30-year Department of the Interior service-award pin, also a perpetual pass to all U. S. Government reserves, which will entitle her to enter U. S. national parks without paying a fee. The award stated:

"Few persons have served the Federal Government so well in so many different foreign assignments.

"Miss Griffin entered the Federal service May 12, 1927 as a stenographer with the Department of the Interior Forest Service. In October of 1927, she transferred to the United States Immigration Service in Vancouver, B. C., and was reassigned by that agency in 1933 to Hawaii. Miss Griffin left the Federal Service in 1937 and returned after three years as a secretary with the United States Treasury Department in Shanghai, China.

"When World War II made it necessary for all Americans to leave China, Miss Griffin was evacuated aboard the SS GRIPSHOLM, and reassigned by the Treasury Department to the Division of

(Continued next page)

Director of Education to PICS Students

Excerpts from statement of Dr. Robert E. Gibson, presented at the PICS dedication.

"Some of you students who are assembled here today are beginning your first year in an old and well-established school, as schools go in this part of the Pacific. The PICS which you see stretched before you today, in all the splendor of its wonderful new buildings and campus, is a development of the original school which was located in Guam by the U. S. Military Government in 1947.

"...you are the fortunate ones to reap the harvest. But while you reap that harvest you must remember that you have a fine tradition to maintain. Students who attended PICS in the past have an enviable record - many of them now hold positions of high responsibility in Micronesia, others of them are attending colleges in Hawaii, the U. S. and on Guam.

This would not have been possible had it not been for the kind of education which they received at PICS, the inspiration of some of their teachers and principals, and their own perseverance and hard work. You have a splendid physical plant, fine books and good teachers.... but that does not automatically mean a good school. I have seen beautiful houses, filled with fine furniture, which are not homes, and I have seen old houses with tumbled-down furniture which are homes. It is the spirit within those houses which turned them into homes. It is the spirit and tradition of PICS which will turn this into a fine school.

"You are the guardians of that spirit and tradition. Give it your most devoted loyalty."

Washington, Shanghai... CONTINUED

Monetary Research in Algeria. She accompanied that activity when headquarters was moved to London in 1944, and was transferred to Paris when that city was liberated. In 1945, she went to Chungking, and later Nanking, China, as an Administrative Assistant.

"From 1948 to 1954 she worked in Manila, Cairo, Brussels and Tokyo. On September 27, 1954, Miss Griffin transferred from the Treasury Department to the Interior Department, Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, in the position of Court Reporter and Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice of the Trust Territory.

"Miss Griffin's career in the Federal Service has been characterized by excellent ratings and many letters of commendation, all attesting to exceptional performance involving long working hours under difficult, often dangerous, working conditions. In recognition of her loyal service, the Department of Interior grants Miss Juanita M. Griffin the Commendable Service Award."

The Faculty... CONTINUED from Page 19

and also received training at Eastern Washington College of Education at Cheney, Washington.

New this year to the Trust Territory as well as to PICS are Mr. Robert Sutcliffe, teacher of algebra, biology and chemistry, and Mr. Daniel Sammet, who is a teacher of industrial arts, with courses in woodshop and mechanics. Mr. Sutcliffe attended the College of South Jersey (Rutger University) at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and received a B.S. from Haverford College in Pennsylvania. He was Associate at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. Mr. Sammet holds both B. A. and M. A. from San Francisco State College in California.

Last but not least in the list of those offering guidance at PICS is the Ponape District Administrator, Mr. William E. Finale, who formerly was Director of Education at Ponape. He has had the responsibility of coordinating the affairs for PICS, and is continuing to devote a considerable amount of time to the development of the school. During the summer months, Mr. Peter J. R. Hill of the Truk Department of Education assisted in coordinating the transfer from Truk to Ponape, and in implementing the new program.

PICS - Twelve Years

THE PICS OF 1959 is different in many respects from the MATTS by which the school was designated when its first class of students was enrolled at Guam in March 1947.

But in many respects it is similar. The same goal of preparing Micronesians to take their place in an evolving and expanding Pacific Islands area, the same concept of the dignity of the individual, the same emphasis upon developing mature minds with a background of usable knowledge, are in effect today as were in 1947.

In the meantime, PICS has turned many a road over the twelve years. Writing on the history of PICS in her English III class in the fall of 1959, Student Juliana Akemi Erungl of Palau District recorded these observations:

"The establishment of PICS took place at Guam which is one of the Mariana Islands. Since PICS is a government school, it was formed by a government administration. This administration was the U.S. Military government. The school was formed and named the Marianas Area Teacher Training School....A little later the original name was changed to the Pacific Islands Teacher Training School. This I think was the result of the change in administration. The Military administration was replaced by Civil administration....

"Since students from all over the Trust Territory were attending the school, it was finally decided that the school would be moved to Truk. As I recall, it was said that Truk was in the middle of the Trust Territory so it might be better if students from the east and west would come to school an equal distance.... When the school was moved to Truk, all the district educational administrators and the Director of Education, meeting together... decided that the school should be a general-education school, and that the name be changed to Pacific Islands Central School. At last the school was named PICS."

Herman P. Semes of Ponape Island provided other information in his Senior English theme:

"From that time PICS gradually developed to the point where the courses fitted the students' needs. Day in and day out PICS was developing very rapidly. There was a course in PICS at that time which was called 'core class'; this course took the place of social studies.... The ratification of the PICS constitution by the student body was done in 1953...."

The new PICS buildings were completed in August 1959, and the first classes in the new plant were held on October 12, 1959.

The school buildings of concrete block construction, which cost some \$400,000 to build, are situated in a valley surrounded by mountains, on a spacious 100-acre site some 485 miles distant from Truk where final classes in the old quonset huts of the former PICS were held in June 1959.

Along with the new buildings, a full three-year course of high school education was inaugurated, replacing the two-year course with limited three-year enrollment which had been in effect during the last three years at Truk. Under its new curriculum, students are given a choice of four major fields of study: agriculture, commerce, general or industrial courses. The enrollment at opening in Ponape was 118 boys and 22 girls.

The following comments written by Mrs. Cicely P. Pickerill while she was principal of PICS, are as applicable today as when they appeared in the South Pacific Quarterly Bulletin of April 1954:

"Through living, working and playing together in committees and in class groups, our students are learning from each other and through the example set by their teachers, the worth of individuals. They are learning to understand individual uniqueness and the right of everyone to feel needed and important. They are learning, as the teachers are, that human beings are more alike than they are different, and that the differences should be respected."



PICS STUDENTS walking to their classes. Classrooms are on right; rear of cafeteria is at left in background.

The New Buildings at PICS Compared to the Old

By Kololinse Olter, Mokil Atoll, Ponape District

THE BUILDINGS at PICS now are far better than those which we had before, and they have bigger spaces.

In the girls' dorm we have two girls to each room. We, the girls, have only one dorm now, but it is bigger than those two dorms we had before. We have our bathroom, laundry room and a small room for our mops and brooms in the dorm, and also there is a room for our house mother. We have sixteen rooms for the girls now, but before we had only three bedrooms, and one whole class slept in one room. For example, all the senior girls slept in one room. In each of the rooms we now have two chairs, two tables and two hot-lockers. These things we never had before in our old dorms.

The boys have two dormitories now, but before they had five. The dormitories they now have are bigger than those they had before. Their rooms are smaller than the girls' rooms, so they have double bunks while the girls have single bunks. They also have a table, two hot-lockers and two chairs. These things they, too, never had before.

The girls now are really lucky, especially the senior girls, for the floor of their dorm never gets wet when it

rains. The dorm in which the seniors slept in before was funny - when it rained all the water ran into our room. It was good for swimming when it rained, for that room usually filled up with water. Oh, I'm joking, but usually our floor always got wet when it rained, so we had to put all our things on top of our dressers, so they won't get wet.

Both our office and our library are in the same building. We have much space now in the library for we have all our books stored in another room. That room is called the stack.... In it they have a machine that takes out the moisture from the air, so that the books keep better in that room.

We also have a shop building and this one has a larger space in it than the one the boys had before. Our kitchen now is a very nice one. I shouldn't say kitchen in the first place, for we also have our social dance, assembly meeting, games and temporary study hall in the building. The last building has six rooms in it, and that's where we have our classes with the exception of science class.

These new buildings are larger and have more space than those buildings we had in the past.



THE MAN ... with the ... BADGE

HAVE YOU NOTICED the man with the badge?

Of course - almost everyone in the Trust Territory has. He's wearing a uniform consisting of a medium blue shirt and matching shorts of cottongabardine - with a shiny round metal badge pinned on his left shirt pocket.

The man with the badge is an Agricultural Quarantine Inspector. In most districts two Micronesians are serving in this position under direction of their respective District Agriculturists. These Micronesians are the ones wearing the special uniforms. The District Agriculturists themselves, however, as well as the Staff Entomologist who is guiding the entire quarantine program, also have designations of Agricultural Quarantine Inspectors.

When it comes to transporting plant materials into or out of a district, the Agricultural Quarantine Inspectors represent the law. If one of them says to throw away those oranges - throw away one must. If he says the breadfruit cuttings may not go from one district to another, he is right - for he has been given authority to enforce the plant and animal quarantine laws of the Trust Territory.

New quarantine regulations were issued for the Trust Territory on June 17, 1959. The purpose of the revised rules was not to make it difficult for those wishing to transport plants, but to safeguard the health of all plants in all of the districts. Aside from a few changes involving administrative procedures, the revisions are aimed at preventing the spread of three serious plant diseases, namely, a breadfruit-tree disease which has killed many of the breadfruit trees on Pingelap Island in Ponape District;

a taro disease in Palau which causes a rotting of the taro root and death of the plant; and Citrus Canker, a debilitating and sometimes fatal disease of citrus trees, which is present on most of the high islands in the Trust Territory but has not spread to the atolls.

The revision of the quarantine laws and their reissuance in an attractive green cover booklet, is part of a general campaign being promulgated by the Trust Territory Department of Agriculture and Fisheries to enlist the cooperation of the public in observance and enforcement of quarantine laws, so that the people of Micronesia may continue to grow healthy, vigorous plants and trees as sources of food to sustain their lives, and to sell for cash with which to procure other necessities, also that they may have healthy animals for their agricultural pursuits. Animals for pets, of course, are included in the rules.

In promotion of the quarantine program, sheds for inspection of outgoing and incoming planes have been designed for use in the actual inspection procedure. In addition, posters giving the main points of the quarantine laws are on display in the district centers, and at air and ship terminals in Guam.

The District Agriculturists are prepared to give information on the subject of the plant and animal quarantine rules. In addition, copies of the regulations are available at the Transocean terminal, Pacific Micronesian Line office, and Trust Territory Headquarters, all at Guam, and at the Military Air Transport terminal in Honolulu.

As evidence of the general tightening up in enforcement of agricultural quarantine, a jail sentence was imposed recently in one district for deliberate evasion of



AFTER SWEARING-IN CEREMONY on November 2, 1959—Shown above in office of George W. Abbott, Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., are (left to right) M. Jack See, new Trust Territory Attorney General; Interior Department Associate Solicitor A. M. Edwards; and new Trust Territory Associate Justice Arthur J. McCormick.

the quarantine rules, and should other cases occur where the quarantine laws are being deliberately violated, it is anticipated that both fines and jail sentences may be applied.

The quarantine laws do not prohibit transportation of all fruits and vegetables. Excepted are those produced in the continental United States, also most fruits and vegetables produced in the Caroline and Marshall Islands. Canned, frozen and preserved food are enterable, as are field, flower and vegetable seeds, living plants, cuttings, bulbs, and tree and shrub seeds, if accompanied by a Trust Territory Plant and Animal Quarantine permit. Domestic animals may be transported from outside or between districts if accompanied by Trust Territory Plant and Animal Quarantine Permits.

Among items prohibited or restricted for entry into Trust Territory districts are soil, including the soil around roots of plants; fruits and vegetables produced in the Mariana Islands including Guam; fruits and vegetables grown in Japan, Philippine Islands, Okinawa, Bonin Islands, Taiwan, Hawaiian Islands and Australia. Citrus fruits produced in Yap and Palau districts may not be shipped into other districts.

Legally Speaking

AN OHIOAN and a Kentuckian have been named to posts in the judicial and legal departments of the Trust Territory. They are Arthur J. McCormick of Cleveland, appointed Associate Justice, and M. Jack See, appointed Attorney General. Both have entered into their respective duties, the former with Headquarters at Truk, the latter at Guam.

Judge McCormick succeeds Philip R. Toomin, Glencoe, Illinois, who resigned. Mr. See succeeds Joseph C. Putnam, Berkeley, California, who was promoted in February 1959 to Deputy High Commissioner.

Judge McCormick, who is assisting Chief Justice Edward P. Furber in the judicial work of the Trust Territory, recently completed an extended tour of duty in Tokyo, Japan. While serving as legislative attorney in the legal section of the General Headquarters Staff of the United States Occupation Forces in Japan from February 1947 to April 1952, his work was to organize the Courts, the Ministry of Justice and the bar associations under the new constitution of Japan. After the peace treaty was signed with Japan, and at the request of the Japanese Supreme Court, Mr. McCormick continued as an advisor to the Japanese Supreme Court. Most recently, he has been serving as attorney advisor for the Army Far East post exchange system.

Prior to entering Government service, Mr. McCormick was engaged in the general practice of law in Cleveland. From 1937 to 1945 he was Assistant Dean and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Law School. He received his A.B. degree from Colgate University in 1922 and his LL.B. from Cleveland Law School in 1931, graduating summa cum laude.

Mr. See had just completed a two-year assignment as Assistant Attorney General for the Territory of Guam at the time of his appointment to the Trust Territory post. Prior to 1957, he was engaged in the private practice of law at Louisa, Kentucky, where he also served as County Attorney. He received his A.B. degree from the University of Kentucky in 1929 and is a member of the American and Kentucky Bar Associations.

Ecstasy

By Bermin Fritz Weilbacher, Lellu, Kusaie Island, Ponape District

IT WAS in the midmorning of December 18, 1958 when reports of the actual site were presented in our old, former PICS auditorium. The situation was given by Mr. Ramos and T. Aldridge. I was sitting with Saburo Robert in the long back benches and was pinching him. My nerves functioned rapidly and every word presented was clamped up in my mind. I could have rushed out in the open and screamed with ecstasy, that I'll soon be leaving the 10-year buildings with leaking roofs.

As I went to classes, period after period, the picture of this new PICS circulated in my mind, thus causing

supernormal actions. I couldn't even stop pouring words from my mouth about how I'll enjoy living in all new buildings. Later in the year I talked about the environment of the new PICS and how beautiful it is and how completely beautiful it will be when years go by.

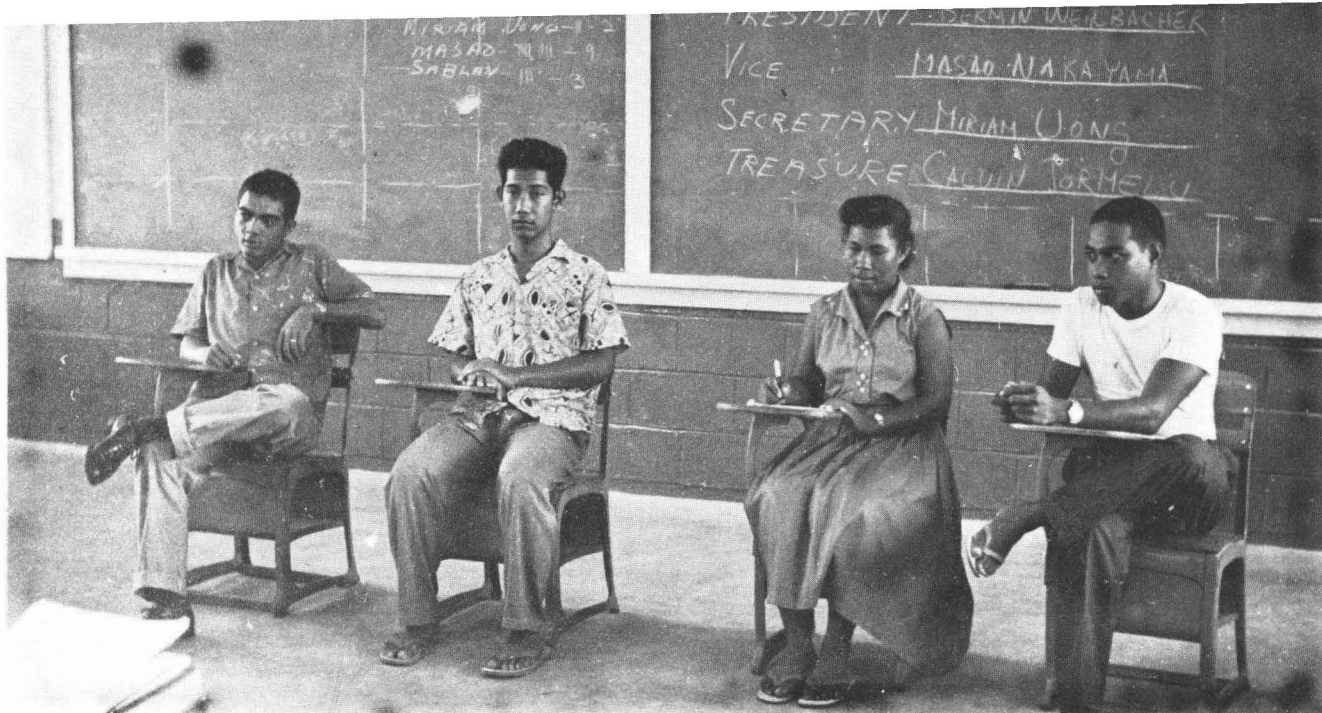
I felt more than ecstasy when I observed the actual site with my own naked eyes and smelled the fresh air over the area. Now that I'm in the position of my long-dreamed wish, I feel proud. I believe PICS has the most beautiful set of buildings ever erected in the whole Trust Territory. This gives me a clear idea of how important education is.



IN FRONT OF SCIENCE BUILDING - Members of Secretarial party, wearing flower garlands presented to them at the PICS dedication. Left to right are Mr. Anthony T. Lausi, Miss Leola P. Tise, Third Year Student Dolbe, and Dr. Otto Kostal.

HIGH COMMISSIONER NUCKER AND MRS. SEATON walk along sidewalk at PICS during a tour of the buildings, after dedication ceremony. They are wearing garlands of fresh flowers which the students have made as a token of welcome.





PICS JUNIOR CLASS OFFICERS ELECTED - *In a business-like manner, with nominations and a secret-ballot election, the junior class chose its officers for the 1959-60 school year. The officers, left to right, pictured immediately following the election, are Bermin Weilbacher of Kusaie, president; Masao Nakayama of Truk, vice-president; Miss Miriam Uong of Palau, secretary, and Calvin Jormelu, Marshalls, treasurer. Daniel Peacock (not shown), PICS faculty member and Junior Class counselor, presided until the president was elected.*

What I Think of PICS

By Anibur Timothy, Jaluit, Marshall Islands District

FIRST OF ALL I would like to lead you to PICS. From the Agriculture Station turn to the left road and up you go. The first building you'll see is boys' dormitory #1 and the shower left or east of this dormitory. Going from there is the shop where we keep our tools and study. In the third nice house is the office; half of this building we use as a library. Pass it and turn to the left - there you'll see the big building which we use as auditorium, recreation, and dining hall, but before you step on, right back of you is girls' dormitory. East of the auditorium is boys' dormitory #2. In each boys' dormitory there are thirty-six rooms with two beds, one locker and a table. On the right of dormitory #2 is our class building containing six rooms. West is our science building. Looking southwest you'll see the teachers' houses, seven nice houses.

When I arrived here I didn't believe these buildings belonged to us, I mean Micronesian students.... Like a dream,

I am standing here looking around at PICS in its brilliant location with these wonderful buildings.

Probably what is most important to me is the chance to be independent and the chance to accept the responsibility of that independence. In a society of hundreds of students you have to learn to get along with everyone else in the dormitory and classroom. I think that there could be no better place than PICS to learn how to solve the same type of problems which you will face in later life, nor any better place to learn to hold your own in a society which is as competitive if not more so than the society of adults. I also learned to live in a community made up of boys and girls from different districts with different environments and ideas. Perhaps most important is the school's determination that everyone has an equal opportunity to excel and if capable, to develop fine qualities such as leadership. I find myself in a new life which gives me an enjoyable quality, the feeling of unity....



MARSHALLESE MEN on *Laura Island* are hauling copra to a boat at water's edge. From this island the copra is taken to *Majuro*, Marshall Islands District center, for weighing, thence is transported on to world market. The high price of copra is stimulating increased production.

COPRA EXCITEMENT

CURRENT EXCITEMENT in the Trust Territory is the "historic" price of copra. Never before has it been so high. At a special meeting of the Copra Stabilization Board, held at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam on November 5, 1959, the price of copra was raised by twenty dollars per ton, making the purchasing price to the producers of Grade One copra to be \$150 per short ton.

The increase was made possible by the continuing high price being offered for copra on the world market, and the remarkably healthy state of the Trust Territory Copra Stabilization Fund, with a reserve of approximately one million dollars. The Fund is established to provide protection for producers in case of a sudden drop in the world market, and to insure a stable price at all time. Its assets are invested in short-term bonds.

Picture Credits

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Operation Christmas Drop

AGAIN—for Christmas 1959, the "Typhoon Chasers" (as the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron from Andersen Force Base are known) were to conduct their annual "Operation Christmas Drop" over some of the typhoon-devastated islands of the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

The project was being handled in conjunction with the Andersen Girl Scouts and the Trust Territory Administration. During the period of November 7 through 14, collections were made at Guam, as trucks manned by the "Typhoon Chasers" visited homes on and off Andersen Air Force base to pick up contributions of gifts. A collection box also was maintained at the Andersen AFB Officers' Club and the Rocker Club.

Chief among the gifts contributed were toys, picture-type magazines, plastic bags, yard goods, zories (rubber foot-gear), matches, fish hooks and fish lines.

The Christmas Drop idea began in 1947, and has been carried on consecutively since then, becoming each year a larger activity with more participants - and more gifts for the residents of the little, isolated islands of Micronesia.

The islands scheduled for the 1959 Christmas Drop included Pulusuk, Puluwat and Namoluk in Truk District; Tobi and Sonsorol in Palau District, and Faraulap, Elato, Lamotrek and Satawal in Yap District.

Answers to Trust Territory QUIZ

(1) In Koror, Palau Islands. (2) 82. (3) Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands. (4) Yes, Marshalls, Carolines and Marianas. (5) King Carol II of Spain. (6) Maria Ana de Austria. (7) The United States Commercial Company, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which was charged with the responsibility for the economic development of Micronesia 1945 - 1947. (8) AKL's. (9) The South Seas Government under the Japanese. (10) A country ruled by two or more governments.

FAVORITE FOODS OF MICRONESIA

cooking is his job....

HE IS RATED the senior cook of the Trust Territory. His name: Shingei Higa. Home: Palau.

With nine years' experience in cooking for the Trust Territory, first as chief cook on the M/V GUNNERS KNOT and presently as steward at the Administration-operated "Royal Palauan Hotel," Mr. Higa has demonstrated that he is thoroughly familiar not only with the art of preparing food and serving it, but also with the intricacies of large-scale modern steam cookery. His apprenticeship dates back to the Japanese Administration days in Palau, when he was sent to Japan to learn cooking. Later he gained experience as a cook in Guam.

A problem presented itself following completion of the new Central Dining Room at Truk. The big airy building is a marked contrast and improvement over the dingy old structure which formerly served as a dining room for Intermediate School students, and for visiting magistrates and chiefs from Truk District outer islands. The problem was - who knew how to operate the modern new high-pressure cooking facilities? The answer was - no one at Truk. The solution was - send Mr. Higa from Palau.

Thus it was that Mr. Higa spent a week at the district center of Moen in Truk, demonstrating for the benefit of the stewards and cooks, the techniques of using the shining new equipment which had just been installed. Those learning included Oran Setik, the steward for the Central Dining Room, and the several cooks who assist him.

At Ponape the demonstration and lessons in use of modern cooking facilities was repeated in the well-equipped kitchen of the new Pacific Islands Central School, for the benefit of Clinton Benjamin and his helpers. Mr. Higa also spent a few days at Majuro in the Marshalls, demonstrating use of new cooking equipment there.

What are the favorite foods of Palau? Mr. Higa can answer: first in favor comes pig, usually roasted; then lobster, crab and fish, then taro and tapioca. In cooking for the hotel at Palau, he uses many locally grown products including tomatoes, green onions, squash, sweet potatoes, green peppers, Chinese cabbage, eggplant, lettuce, papaya, chicken, and of course, pig, fish and taro.

Here is one of his secrets of thrifty and delicious food preparation: for appetizers, boil clams in a mixture of water and coconut milk. When cooked take clams out of the cooking liquid, put them on toothpicks, and serve with hot sauce. Use the liquid for clam chowder. Made with clams from the mangrove swamps of Palau, Mr. Higa considers both the appetizers and the chowder among the most delectable of foods.

Here's another popular recipe originated by Senior Cook Higa: use green papaya (almost ripe); grate it, add to it pieces of cooked lobster or crab, and fresh lemon or lime chopped very fine. Mix all with mayonnaise and serve. It is called simply, "Palauan Salad."

papaya milk sherbet

1-1/2 cups ripe papaya pulp
3 tablespoons lemon juice
1/2 cup orange juice
1-1/2 cups milk
1 cup sugar

Press papaya pulp through a coarse sieve and add fruit juice. Dissolve sugar in milk and add the fruit mixture gradually to the milk. Pour into freezing pan of mechanical refrigerator and freeze quickly, stirring every half hour during process.

A superior product may be obtained by freezing in an ice-cream freezer, using 8 parts ice to 1 part salt.

TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE AND
MARSHALL ISLANDS

TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION 73,052
96 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS
OCEAN AREA APPROX. 3,000,000 SQ. MILES
LAND AREA 687 SQ. MILES
2,141 ISLANDS

GRAPHIC SCALE
NAUTICAL MILES
SYMBOLS
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR
UNINHABITED

