

Micronesian Reporter

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HIGH COMMISSIONER
W. R. NORWOOD

- COVER PHOTO -

Towards sunset in Truk, women with butterfly-type fishing nets go out into the shallow waters of the lagoon. Forming a circle, they move closer together until the fish are crowded into a small space, then the nets are raised, full of fish.

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CONGRESS CONCLUDES SUCCESSFUL SESSIONS

On July 1, most of the Congressmen from the five districts of the Marshalls, Ponape, Truk, Yap, and Palau arrived at the provisional seat of the Trust Territory Government to join their fellow colleagues from the Marianas District for a pre-session conference prior to the convening of the Second Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia.

Realizing the limited duration of the session and determined to work harder this year, the Congress was not about to lose any time. On the evening of their arrival, though weary and tired from traveling, the Chairmen of Senate and House Standing Committees readily responded to the call of the presiding officers to meet and proposed a provisional agenda for the pre-session conference. By ten o'clock that evening, the proposed agenda had been worked out, and the following morning, July 2, the pre-session conference got underway. In order for the Congress to cover as many problem areas as possible, the members were divided into three major working groups: Agenda Committee, Rules Committee, and the Budget Committee. The Agenda Committee was given the assignment to develop a tentative agenda for the 30-day Regular

Session and to establish legislative program priorities. The Rules Committee reviewed the Rules of Procedures for the two houses and recommended appropriate amendments to take care of the shortcomings experienced during the previous session. The Budget Committee was assigned the meticulous task of proposing operational budget and staffing requirements for the Congress.

"The second Monday of July," the day required by Secretarial Order 2882 for the Congress to convene, fell on July 11 this year. Attired in white shirts and ties, Senators and Representatives began to take their seats in their respective chambers as 10 a.m. approached. Visitors and observers who had taken their seats in the galleries were anxiously awaiting the official opening of the session. At 10 o'clock the Sergeant-At-Arms informed the presiding officers that the respective houses of the Congress had a quorum and that they were ready to convene. It was more than a quorum, all were present--12 Senators and 21 Representatives. (Quorum is a minimum number of legislators required by law to be present in order for the Congress to be able to transact business.)



Congress assembles to hear High

"Bang-Bang-Bang" the presiding officer of the House lowered his gavel to open the second session of the House of Representatives. Silence fell at once, and through it came the low voice of Acting Speaker Petrus Mailo of Truk. Speaking in his mother tongue, Acting Speaker Mailo said: "Pokiten ngang ua wiseni ewe wis Acting Speaker, pwan pokiten mi mak mon Secretarial Order 2882, iei minne ngang ua suki ei House of Representatives, Aruuen Mueichenapen Congress of Micronesia." Interpreter Gideon Doone then followed: "In accordance with Secretarial Order 2882, I, as Acting Speaker call to order the House of Representatives, Second Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia." At the same time President Tosiwo Nakayama of Truk called the Senate to order.

The first day of the session was strictly for organizational purposes. Unlike last year, when the Senate was in deadlock for three days for being unable to agree on its President, the Senators set a record this year by finishing their organizational business with dispatch. Perhaps attempting not to repeat history, the Senators gave their unanimous concurrence for incumbent officers and standing committee chairmen to continue serving in their respective capacities.

Because of former Speaker Dwight Heine's resignation from the Congress, the House of Representatives--although its Rules of Procedure did not require election of new officers--had to choose a new Speaker. Following the roll call, the House recessed and went into a caucus to decide on the new Speaker. (Caucus, in this case, is a closed meeting of the members to select a candidate.) When the candidate for speakership had been decided upon, the House reconvened and by a house resolution elected Bethwel Henry of Ponape as the new Speaker. Petrus Mailo of Truk, who had been serving as Acting Speaker since October, was re-elected Vice-Speaker, and Chairman of Ways and Means Committee Lazarus Salii became the Floor Leader. (In the Congress of Micronesia, Floor Leader is a person who is responsible for ensuring that the functions of the House are carried out efficiently.)

On July 12, when the six districts of the Trust Territory were celebrating the first Micronesia Day, commemorating the establishment of their territorial forum, the Congress for the second time met in Joint Session--this time to receive the new High Commissioner, Hon. William R. Norwood, and to hear his first "State of the Territory Message". Shortly after 1 p.m. when the Capital Hill Theater in Saipan, the scene of the



in joint session Commissioner Norwood

joint meeting, had been filled with more than 500 guests to witness the session, the 33 legislators, led by Sergeant-At-Arms, advanced in file through the aisle of people to take their seats in front of the audience. Speaker Bethwel Henry then instructed Senator Cruz and Representative Salii to escort the High Commissioner to his seat at the head of the assemblage.

There is no actual deliberation during such a joint session. What ensued during the next one-and-one-half hours were invocation by Rev. Father Macmanus, opening remarks by the Speaker, "State of the Territory Message" by the High Commissioner, closing address by the President of the Senate, and benediction by Pastor M. Taitano. During the joint session a resolution welcoming the new High Commissioner and extending full support of the Congress to the Administration under his leadership, which was adopted by the House on July 11 and subsequently by the Senate on the morning of July 12, was read at length by House Chief Clerk Francisco C. Ada of Saipan. Two more resolutions, one expressing appreciation to former Speaker Dwight Heine, who was a guest of honor during the joint session, and the other expressing appreciation to the residents of Saipan for their hospitality, were also read during the meeting. Following adjournment of the joint session, Headquarters

and Marianas District staffs and the general public were invited to tour the new Congress building complex which just had been completed in late June.

During the remaining 28 days of session, the Representatives introduced 72 bills in the House, while 55 bills were introduced in the Senate, for a total of 127 bills for consideration by the Congress during the regular session. Some 200 resolutions were also introduced in the Congress.

After careful deliberation on each bill, however, only 18 passed both houses of the Congress. Over 80 resolutions, mostly expressing the sentiments and desires of the Congress, were also adopted. The majority of the bills passed dealt with effecting technical changes in the Trust Territory Code to conform with the Secretarial Order and other laws passed by the Congress during its first session. Perhaps the most significant legislation passed by the Congress during this session was the Merit System Act which had been termed the "basis for Micronesian Civil Service System." The act, among other things, provides for job appointment on a competitive examination and merit system basis and prevents appointment to jobs through political or personal influences.

The Second Regular session, however experienced one setback. Despite the fact that Senate Subcommittee on Ap-

(continued on page 27)

MANAGEMENT INTERNSHIP AN OPPORTUNITY FOR POTENTIAL MICRONESIANS ADMINISTRATORS

A new program has been initiated at Headquarters in Saipan, which offers greater opportunities for Micronesians seeking responsible administrative as well as professional positions in the Trust Territory Government.

Initiated by the Headquarters Personnel Department as part of training Micronesian personnel to assume greater administrative responsibilities in their governmental affairs, the Management Intern Program, as it is called, calls for competitive selection and systematic training of young Micronesians who have high potential for administrative and professional posts in the Government. The program contemplates that the first six months of an intern's in-service training will be devoted exclusively to well planned, systematic training in the particular field in which he is employed. After the completion of the initial training, the management intern is put to in a given junior management position under close supervision and instruction until he has developed full competence in one aspect of the departmental function. Later, opportunities will be offered him to broaden his knowledge and qualifications by selected rotational assignments.

As the first comprehensive and well planned training program in the administrative management field, the interns are more carefully screened through written competitive examination, careful reference checks to evaluate personal qualities and character, and a close review of employment history as well as transcripts of grades.

The first of such management interns to begin their work at Headquarters are Tatasy Wainit and Gideon Doone, both of Truk District.

Graduate of the University of Hawaii in the field of economics, Wainit is undergoing his management internship program under Dr. E. Bowden, Chief of Economic Development Team from Nathan Associates. According to Dr. Bowden, Wainit is now "digging" through the files and reports to grasp a wider perspective of the territorial economic development problems and potentials. Later in his training program, he will travel throughout the districts to observe economic development programs and activities and make analytical reports and recommendations as part of his training. Dr. Bowden emphasized that the training is not geared for clerical compe-

(continued on page 24)



Left to right: Gideon Doone, Personnel Officer Kanost, Podis Pedrus

Left to right: Isidro Sablan, Assistant Auditor; Tipne Philippo. Seated: Marvin Sacks, Auditor.



Left to right: James Leonard, Economic Development Team; Samuel Mitchell, Cooperatives Officer; Paul Winson, Assistant Commissioner for Resources and Development; Tatasy Wainit.





DWIGHT HEINE, District Administrator of the Marshall Islands and senior administrative employee in the Territory at work in Majuro. Mr. Heine, whose years belie his wealth of experience can lay claim to being the "oldest employee" in point

of time in the Territory having joined the occupation forces in the Marshalls, the first Micronesian to receive a Government scholarship to study abroad; first to be appointed to position of district educational administrator, first chairman of the Council of Micronesia, first speaker of the General Assembly of the General Assembly of the Congress of Micronesia. Mr. Heine also has the distinction of having served with the rank of Special Ambassador of the President of

LEO FALCAM, whose regular title is Assistant Administrator for Administration has been "Acting District Administrator of Ponape District" since June 1966. Graduate of the University of Hawaii with a degree in Political Science under an East-West Center Scholarship, he returned in early June from Princeton University where he spend a year as a Parvin Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Graduate School in Public Administration.



the United States when he attended the Western Samoan Independence Celebration in 1962 as a member of the official U. S. Delegation.

TOP OF THE LADDER

Senior Administrative employee at Headquarters and only Micronesian serving as member of the High Commissioner's policy "Cabinet", Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Resources and Development Eusebio Rechucher ponders some of the important decisions facing him. Mr. Rechucher joined the Territory as Assistant Economic Development Officer in 1962. A graduate of Black Hills College, Mr. Rechucher is representative of the group of Micronesians who brought to the job a wealth of first hand "economic" experience, having worked his way through college in the United States in a variety of part-time jobs. In addition to serving as Deputy to the Assistant Commissioner for Resources and Development, he serves as Loan Officer on the Economic Development Loan Fund and as acting chairman of the Copra Stabilization Board.



FRANK ADA, Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs, assumed top responsibility in the Marianas District as "Acting District Administrator" during the absence of Distad Peter Coleman who is attending the Molokai Peace Corps project as Guest Lecturer. "Acting Distad" Ada, through the newest of any Micronesian Assistant District Administrator, brings to his "Acting" assignment five years of experience in district administrative work, as political affairs advisor and most recently as Clerk to the Congress of Micronesia. Having served as Clerk to the General Assembly, First Session, the House of Representative drafted him in June 1966 to serve as Clerk at the Second Session



Twenty-Seven Acts Signed into Law

Twenty-seven out of 29 measures passed by the Congress of Micronesia during its Second Regular and Special Session have been signed into law by the High Commissioner. The first 25 of these were signed on September 2 and 3, and the other two were signed on September 19.

In signing the acts the High Commissioner complimented the Congress and stated that these laws were to him expression of the substantial amount of work, effort, debate, and decision which the Congress had put into its legislative program for this year. "I am impressed that the members of the Congress were thinking generally of the needs of the Trust Territory as a whole."

A short description of each law follows: Public Law 2-1, one of the several Administration bills proposed by the Code Revision Committee, establishes a land commission in each district in order to accomplish as promptly as possible a systematic registration of as much of the land as practical. It also provides, among other things, the procedures by which the determination and registration of title to land would be accomplished.

PL 2-2 authorizes a Civil Service system for the Executive Branch of the Territory Government, based on the time-honored principles of appointment according to merit and fitness; non-discrimination with respect to race, religion and sex; freedom from partisan political influence; protection from arbitrary removal, downgrade and other adverse actions through a system of tenure and job protection rights, and provision for leave and other employee benefits. The law was the result of a Task Force appointed by the High Commissioner to study and propose a civil service system for Micronesian employees.

PL 2-3 establishes the Office of the Legislative Counsel and sets forth his duties and functions.

PL 2-4 amends Section 246 of the Trust Territory Code to make explicit the responsibility of the District Sheriffs to provide bailiffs for District Court sittings away from the courthouse in cases where an outlying municipality is unable to provide adequate bailiff service.

PL 2-5 prohibits the use of the terms "Congress" and "Legislature" by Municipal governments.

PL 2-6 amends Section 815 (b) of the Code to make unlawful negligent and reckless driving. The purpose of the amendment is to make clear the seriousness of reckless driving in the sense in which that word is most commonly used in the United States, and to create a separate offense for merely driving in a negligent manner that would not ordinarily be called reckless.

PL 2-7 provides for a second Associate Justice of the High Court.

PL 2-8 amends Section 125 of the Code to provide that special judges for murder cases tried by jury in the Trial Division of the High Court shall participate only on the question of sentence. The purpose of the amendment is to remove a conflict between Section 125 and PL 1-7 which provides for trial by jury in certain criminal cases. The present language of Section 125 expressly places the responsibility for finding of fact in murder cases upon the Presiding Judge and the Special Judges of the High Court. Public Law 1-7, however, implies that where a jury has been authorized, the jury shall decide on the facts and the guilt or innocence of the accused, and removes this responsibility from the

judges. This law will only affect the Marianas District at present since only that District has adopted the jury system.

PL 2-9 amends Section 957 of the Code pertaining to Deeds of Conveyance. The purpose of the law is to shorten the period for obtaining a deed for homesteaded land from 5 to 3 years.

PL 2-10 provides for an undertaking to keep the peace. The proposed law was drafted by the former Code Revision Working Committee and submitted to the First Regular Session of the Congress where it did not receive final action. Passed by the Second Regular Session, the basic purpose of the law is to give the courts and the public an additional device for keeping the peace, i.e. a \$100 bond for a six-month period.

PL 2-11 requires that rules and regulations intended to have the force and effect of law, issued on or after October 1, 1966, by administrative authorities, must be filed with the Clerk of Courts for each district before taking effect as laws in that district. Formerly it was difficult to discover what administrative regulations were in effect at any given time since no uniform promulgation was required.

PL 2-12 amends Section 577 of the Code pertaining to mandatory school attendance, changing the entering age from 7 to 6 and the compulsory attendance age from 13 to 14.

PL 2-13 amends Section 463 of the Trust Territory Code which pertains to the disposition of arrested persons by policemen. The amendment changes the description of the time within which a policeman must bring an arrested person before a court or an official authorized to issue a warrant. The words "without unnecessary delay" are substituted for the existing language "as soon as practicable" and for the existing time limit of seven days. "Without unneces-

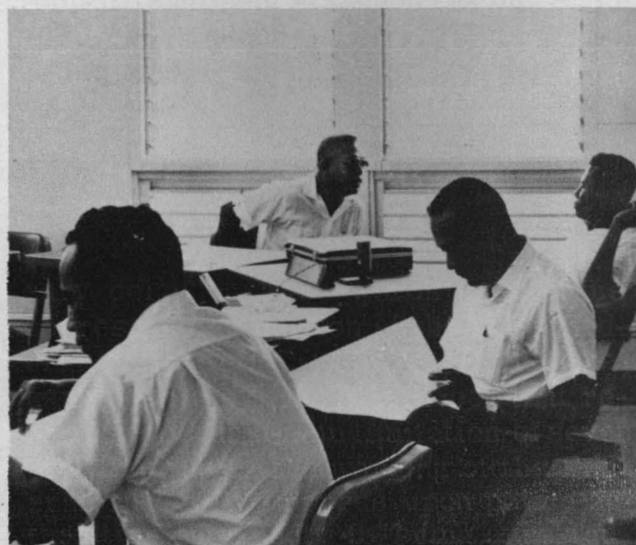
sary delay" are the words used in the corresponding portion of the U.S. Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, namely, Rule 5(a). It is hoped that removing the maximum limitation of seven days and using the wording of the Federal rule will impress upon police authorities their duty to bring arrested persons promptly before a court or an official authorized to issue a warrant.

PL 2-14 provides clear and definite authorization for the execution of wills in accordance with common practice in the United States in addition to any other methods provided for by local customary or written law in the Territory.

PL 2-15 effects technical changes in certain sections of the Code of the Territory. These changes were recommended by a Committee on the Code established by PL 1-3, and do not change the substantive law of the Code, which consists of legal rights and principles.

PL 2-16 provides for election of the members of the Congress of Micronesia.

PL 2-17 concerns the post differential of the Legislative Counsel for FY 1967.



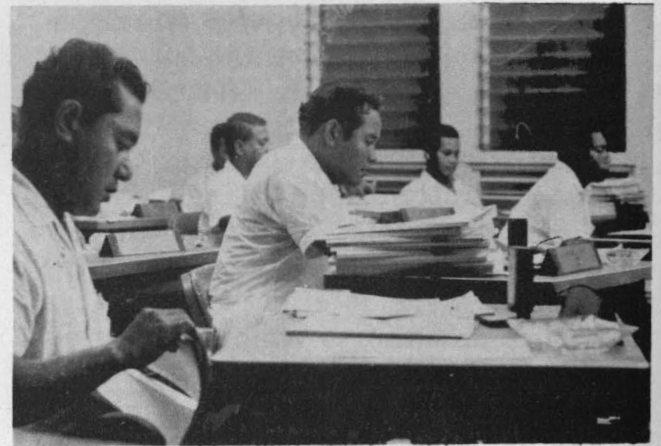
Preparing for session: Senators Lanwi (left) and Tmetuchl confer in background; Senators Pretrick (left) and Amaraich study proposed legislation.



Members of the Congress enjoy a recess with the High Commissioner

Public Laws 2-18, 2-19, 2-20, 2-21, 2-22, 2-23, 2-24, and 2-25 are appropriations for the operational and contingent expenses of the Congress, its committees and its staffs during FY 1967 and FY 1968. A total of \$353,980 is appropriated for FY 1967 for the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Office of the Legislative Counsel, including amounts for any special sessions and attendance at meetings outside the Trust Territory. Some \$346,500 has been appropriated for these purposes for FY 1968.

Photo by Marjorie Smith, Pacific Journal



House of Representatives in session



*Joint
session
of the
Congress*



John Pincetich, Director of the Peace Corps for the Trust Territory, explains the Peace Corps to new members of his office staff, left to right, Joan M. Rekesik, Margarette Agulto, Namie Recheungel.

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Shortly after their arrival in Saipan, six Peace Corps staff doctors joined with Trust Territory medical staff in a Medical Conference.

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Left to right, Robert Gould, Director, Truk; Harold Flickinger, Administrative Officer, Saipan; Dirk Ballendorf, Director, Palau; Jerry Fite, Director, Marianas; John Pincetich; Alice Ambrose, Secretary; Alan Haas, Deputy Director, Palau; Joe Royce, Director, Ponape; Douglas Van Nostran, Deputy Director, Yap.

First Peace Corps Volunteer for the Trust Territory, Mrs. Alice Ambrose

was formerly a Peace Corps Volunteer Secretary in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



SOCIAL STUDIES PROGRAM

By Carl Daeufer

With the return of 15 Micronesian social studies teachers to their respective home districts in early August, the first phase of the secondary school social studies program, sponsored under Public Law 89-10, was completed.

The first phase consisted of a Social Studies Institute held at Hopwood High School in Saipan from June 27 through August 6, during which the 15 participants were taught theories and practices in social studies education and the use of audio-visual media for the purpose of making learning for Micronesian students more stimulating and effective. In this connection, they were taught how to operate the overhead projector, 16mm projector, filmstrip projector, tape recorder, copier machine, Polaroid camera, and were given instruction in using the chalkboard, community resources and maps and globes. The participants also learned to create transparencies, visuals, dry mounts and bulletin boards.

They also explored the concepts regarding culture, class, individuality, the learning process, the thinking process and related these ideas with teaching practices. The demonstration class, consisting of Hopwood High School students, was observed for student behavior and teaching practices.

The second phase of this program includes periodic visits by the Institute instructors who will supervise participants as they teach this school year, using new materials and methods learned at the Institute. During the next few months, equipment such as the overhead projector, copy machine, and a photo-copy machine will be sent to each of the participants, including films, filmstrips, records, maps, books, magazines and transparencies related with their teaching units.

In conjunction with the Institute held in Saipan, College of Guam credits were given to participants who met admission requirements for upper-level academic enrollment and for successful completion of the summer work.

The Social Studies Program is one of the 16 projects now being conducted under Public Law 89-10 throughout the Trust Territory. The Law provides federal assistance in improving education throughout the United States and her territories, including the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Participants in the Social Studies Institute are, left to right: Front row: Mitichuo Timothy, Ponape; Hermes Katsura, Truk; Yoichi Rengiil, Palau; Thurston Siba, Ponape; Albert Diopulos, Ponape; Keicho James, Truk; Second row: Nammie Alexander, Truk; Mrs. Lillian Lum, Instructor, Hawaii; Ignatius Regue, Yap; John Edwin, Ponape; Vicente Guerrero, Marianas; Abel Olopai, Marianas; Perpetua Polloi, Palau; Mrs. Alice Daeufer, Instructor, Marianas. Third row: Serphen Guior, Yap; Tarkong Pedro, Palau; Birash Joash, Marshalls; Carl Daeufer, Project Director, Marianas, Missing: Douglas Wilkins, Instructor, Marianas.



Yoichi Rengiil (center) reviews the use of the overhead projector for classroom instruction with Mit-chuo Timothy (left) and Hermes Katsura.



Absorbed in learning every part of the filmstrip projector are from left to right Tarkong Pedro, Abel Olopai and Thurston Siba.

The copier machine, which makes visuals or transparencies for the overhead projector, is being used by Albert Diopulos, Birash Joash waits his turn at the copier as Mrs. Lillian Lum, instructor, and Vicente Guerrero closely watch the process.



Hattie Baker

By Margaret Denman

Story

Mrs. Hattie Baker certainly has a man-sized job in fulfilling two full-time duties within a 24-hour-day. Not only is she the regular cafeteria manager, food orderer, menu planner, cook advisor, and kitchen helper, but she teaches home economics to girls in grades 8-12, including sewing, dress designing, cooking, and counseling at the Yap High School. It would deplete any person's energy in a temperate zone, but Mrs. Baker still manages to do the impossible in a tropical climate. Well, when one thinks about all those busy things, one would think nine months of work, work, work, would be enough, but Mrs. Baker decided to take advantage of Public Law 89-10 funds and develop a special project over and above her "regular term" of duties.

The special summer school ran from June 13 through July 15, with 27 girls in grades 8-11 participating in the 89-10 home economic project. But it wasn't just another expanded or extended course in "home ec.", it was a project to develop saleable skills for female Micronesian secondary students. In "home ec." one usually learns skills to develop and use at home, but the primary objective of this summer school was to train girls in special areas so they could be waitresses at the new Yap hotel, the Rai View Inn, or earn money working in American homes on Yap. Such skills can even extend beyond Yap. For example, many girls want to go on for further education. By learning how to use household appliances, they can work in a sponsor's home in exchange for room and board, or they may even live on a college campus and be employed outside school. Wherever they work their knowledge will stem from the initial participation in the 89-10 project and its follow-up.

Of course in any program, one must expect the unexpected. One problem concerned the appliances to be used. Complete furnishings for a model house were ordered but did not arrive in time for the summer school. So Mrs. Baker just took the girls to her house for the demonstrations. Another innovation was having each girl's mother take her turn as housemother for a night. This way the mothers could see what their daughters were learning and could even participate in the program a little. In addition to making lesson plans for her course, Mrs. Baker also had to plan the menus and buy the food for the girls and then conduct her own recreation program at night. Thus she was actively engaged with the students from 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., and from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Carmen Mutnguy and Jim Boykin helped in teaching ballroom dancing to the girls.

What did they do? It is amazing how many things can be covered in six weeks of school. They learned furniture care, how to polish furniture, and even refinished some furniture. They made lamp holder racks and repaired lamp cords. In clothing construction, they sewed shirts and dresses for children. During the classes on use and care of small appliances, they learned about percolators, toasters, hand mixers and blenders and waffle irons. When cooking class rolled around they fried bacon in an electric skillet or on the electric range, made biscuits in the oven, and dished up such goodies as cakes from box mixes, or made copra cookies from "scratch". They learned how to cook grits, fry eggs, and make a delicious pineapple papaya preserve. The latter product can be made at home and sold locally, thus increasing their individual saleable skills. While in the kitchen they learned how to defrost the refrigerator and care for it, besides care of floor freezers and food storage.

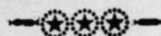
Hattie Baker at Work

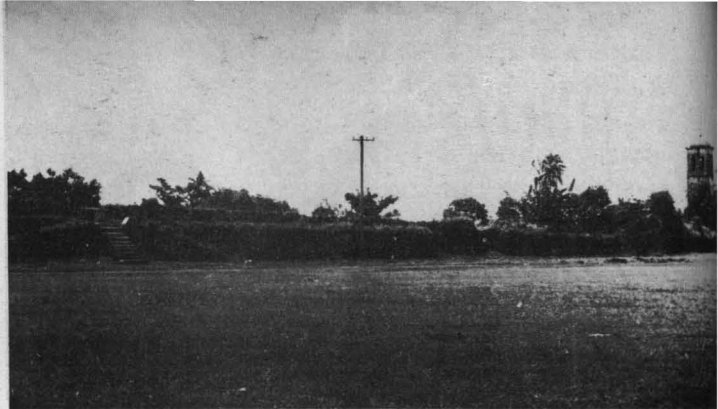


There were two humorous incidents of summer school. One was trying to demonstrate the use of the wringer washing machine. Mrs. Baker went through the explanations of how to operate the machine, and then she wanted to show what happens when a piece of cloth gets caught in the wringer and goes around and around. Just when one wanted such a demonstration, everything worked beautifully and the wringer wouldn't catch. So, she stuck her finger into encourage the material to continue to rotate and got her finger stuck. All the girls began to scream, wail, and panic. Calmly Mrs. Baker reached over and pushed the release lever. All the lecturing she could have done about being calm, don't panic, keep cool, would not have been as effective as this actual demonstration, though unplanned. "Panic," she pointed out, "would have probably meant mashing the fingers, or even having the hand drawn into the wringer. I hope they learned that lesson really well." After she showed them the release and reverse levers, and that she was all right, they laughed sheepishly.

The second funny thing involved using the vacuum cleaner. When she got the equipment out (one of the few pieces that did arrive in time), she discovered there was no hose. "Now what good is a vacuum cleaner without a handle?" she asked.

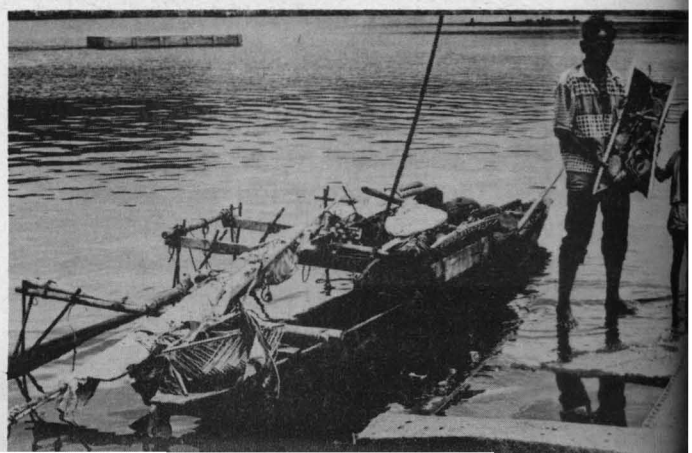
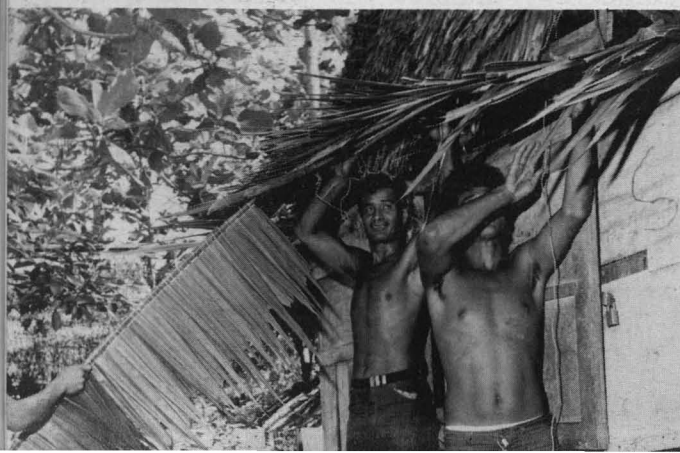
After pouring over four textbooks per day, attending classes six hours, and then learning to waltz, fox trot, cha-cha, and jitterbug for two hours, the girls were ready for a goodnight's rest. Few still had energy enough to tackle ping-pong, shuffleboard, and badminton. The highlight of the summer was a party planned by the girls, to which they invited boys, decorated the cafeteria themselves, planned the menu, and wore dresses they had made. The dancing had overcome their social dryness, the summer had given them more self-confidence, and now they had proven to themselves, as well as to their teacher that they could make the adjustments needed for western society.

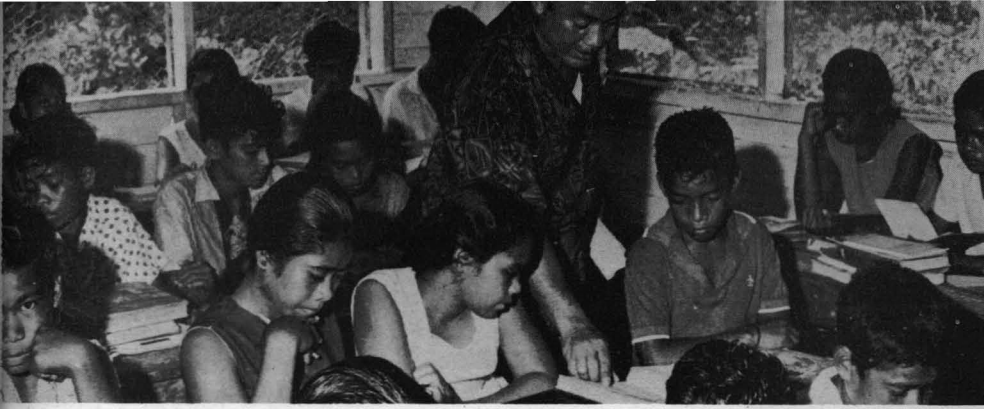




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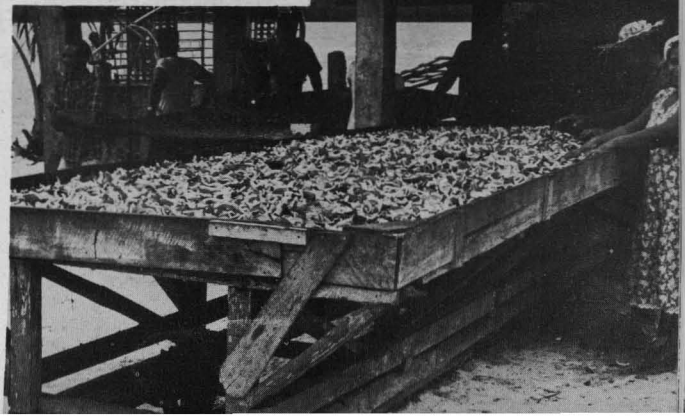
Ponape





"Garden Doles"

Kusaie



LIB STORY

By Seth Thompson

"We're home again!"

Just before noon on June 5, a happy throng of 234 men, women, and children stepped off the Kwajalein Test Site ferry boat. Tarlang, into the foaming surf of their home island, Lib, and breathed devoutly the words that have been dear to the hearts of men since time began, "home again."

Back in 1961 the people of Lib, a 230-acre island which lies like an uncut emerald on the blue velvet of the Pacific about 30 miles southwest of Kwajalein, agreed unanimously to leave temporarily their tiny homeland so that a defense project could be accomplished. Officials of the Kwajalein Test Site promised the Libese that a new village would be built for them when these test were finished. The original 110 Libese were taken to Ebeye, an island which lies a few miles from Kwajalein, and which is the present home of most of the Marshallese on Kwajalein.

On Ebeye the Libese had their own temporary village. Some of them worked on Kwajalein, but all were paid by the U.S. Army for the copra which they would have made had they stayed on Lib. They were issued regular payments based on the average copra production of the island. When the copra price fluctuated, the payments fluctuated. In addition, the Libese who actually moved from Lib received subsistence from the Army but they wanted to get back to their island. It was home. So, when the defense project was over, the promise was kept. Global Associates, which furnishes logistic support for the Kwajalein Test Site, built a new little village on Lib, complete with a church, dispensary, copra cribs and warehouse, and 25 dwellings with outside cook-houses, bath-houses, benjos and concrete cis-

terns. The leaders of the Lib community determined where each building would be located, and mapped out the new roadway which circles the island. Construction began on April 7. The buildings were prefabricated in the carpentry shops on Kwajalein and shipped to the island.

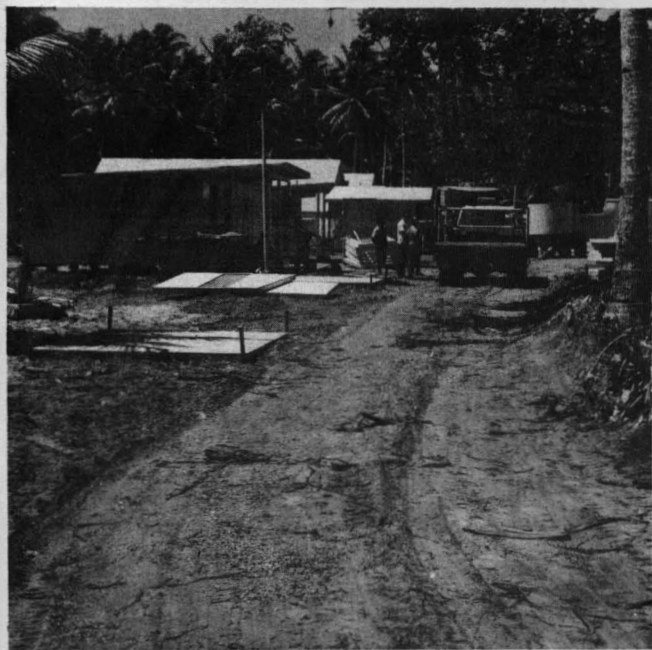
Then, on June 4, at least 10 days ahead of schedule, the homeward journey began. During the five years since the 110 Libese left home, the community had more than doubled. Many babies had been born in the Libese village on Ebeye, but the returning community was further swelled by Libese who had been living on Ebeye before the evacuation and who became homesick when they heard that the homeward move was about to be made.

The Tarlang was also loaded with much more personal belongings than the evacuation ship had taken away from Lib. The Libese had accumulated furniture, kitchen utensils, outboard motors and other valuable new goods. Together with all this were mounds of festive foods--fried chicken, fruit, rice--and plenty of sea-sick pills.

Dwight Heine, District Administrator of the Marshalls, who was among the group of officials who went along to see that the move was accomplished smoothly, described the trip as "the biggest floating picnic in the history of Micronesia. He said that during the entire trip, which started at 7:30 p.m. on June 4 and ended about 16 hours later, the people feasted and watched a continuous series of movies which were provided by Global. (The kids stood up staunchly to these unusual festivities but were forced to drop out, one by one, as the gala night wore on. As each weary young head dropped below the horizon of the movie screen, some adult would remark, "There goes another one.").

The whole affair, from the beginning until the big ferry was maneuvered to a pin-point, on the minute landing at the end of the new causeway at Lib, was a show-piece of cooperation between the Libese, the Trust Territory, and the U.S. Army. When all the people and luggage had been unloaded, an arrival ceremony was held under the palm trees. Prayers of thanksgiving were offered by the Rev. John Heine, who made the trip for the purpose of consecrating the new church.

Also, in the group accompanying the Libese who were welcomed by Chief Magistrate Atalbot were: Ray J. McKay, Assistant District Administrator for the Northern Marshalls; "Iroi" Kabua Kabua, who spoke for the Marshallese leaders; "Iroi" Lejolan Kabua; "Iroi" Albert Loeak and Mrs. Loeak, who represented her mother, "Leroi" Neimoro; Oscar DeBrum, staff of the Marshalls District Administration; Robert E. Haley, Trust Territory Liaison Officer and Kwajalein Test Site Representative; and Lt. Col. Joe G. Waterman, KTS Executive Officer.



A new road leads to new homes on Lib.



"Our own house on our own island!"

What are the Libese doing, now that they are back home? They have gone back to making copra. The island is on the field-trip schedule again, and the copra is being picked up regularly. But there is a lot of "jungle-fighting" to be done. During the five years since the departure, the ever-persistent jungle has gained much ground against civilization, and it must be driven back, with many an hour of toil.

Then there are the wild pigs. They reverted to nature when the people left (some of the porkers have three-inch tusks) and wild-boar hunting is currently the popular sport. Penned, tame pigs are replacing the "booney" breed.

So while the Libese go about the business of "living happily ever afterward," they can rest assured that a lot of us would like to join them in their emerald paradise.



ORIENTATION PROGRAM

By Gregory J. Trifonovitch

Trust Territory's new teachers for 1966-1968 went through a special seven week training program in Honolulu this summer before arriving at their duty posts in late August. Lasting from July 5 to August 20, this pilot program was developed from a Public Law 89-10 proposal aimed at training new teachers in "Teaching English as a Second Language in the Trust Territory."

Held in collaboration with the East-West Center's Institute for Technical Interchange, the program had 38 new U. S. teachers and one curriculum materials editor brought to the University of Hawaii campus by the Trust Territory Department of Education.

Although the session was primarily concerned with "Teaching English as a Second Language in Micronesia," emphasis was also placed on studying the health and cultural aspects of the islands. New insights were offered through lectures in anthropology by Dr. Leonard Mason; in geography by Dr. Neal Bowers; in education, by Dr. Roseamonde Porter; in public health by Mr. Richard Suehiro; in music, by Dr. Barbara Smith; in food production by Dr. Horace Clay; family living, Miss Beatrice Billings; and "On Being Micronesian" by Mrs. Marian Saunders. All lecturers were associated with the University of Hawaii.

Three Micronesian teachers worked with the newcomers by teaching Trukese, Marshallese, and Ponapean to individuals assigned to those districts. Mr. Satao Fiti of Truk conducted the Trukese class; Mr. Takaji Abo of the Marshalls the Marshallese class; and the Ponapean class was conducted by Conrad Johnny Musrasrik of Kusaie.

The Palau, Yap, and the Marianas Districts were not represented in this pilot program. It is anticipated that these districts will be included, however, if future training sessions are again held.

Other Trust Territory participants attending the session were Mr. Gregory J. Trifonovitch, English Program Specialist, who acted as the project coordinator; Mrs. Phyllis Meyer, a teacher from the Marshalls; and Mr. James Boykin, Education Specialist from Uli-thi, who served as assistant coordinator of the project.

Mornings were composed of the Micronesian language classes and lectures about the islands. During the afternoon, participants attended three hours of university classes on the following subjects: (a) "English Grammar," which may be described as the "new grammar" because of the new methods now being used to describe English grammar by the generative-transformational approach conducted by Dr. Mark Lester; (b) "Linguistics," which dealt primarily with phonology, morphology and syntax, with special emphasis on brief linguistic analysis of the Marshallese, Ponapean, and Trukese languages, offered by Dr. Byron Bender, former Trust Territory English Program Specialist; (c) "Methods and Techniques in Teaching English as a Second Language" was explained by Mr. Ted Plaister of the University English Language Institute, who had taught in workshops held in Saipan, Truk, and Palau, as well as in NDEA Institute at the College of Guam.

Although the participants were not expected to become expert speakers of the Micronesian languages they were learning, it was anticipated that such instruc-

tion would aid the new teachers in communicating with Micronesians, gaining insight into the sounds and structure of the language which would be the mother tongue of their students providing cultural background of the people with whom they will be dealing, giving the teachers an opportunity to experience problems encountered in learning a second language, and providing an example of the "audio-lingual" approach to teaching and learning a second language.

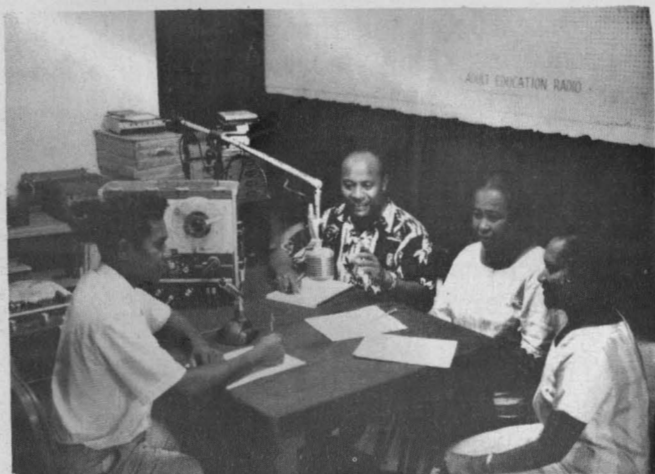
Other events during the session included "Micronesian Nights" during which slides and films were shown about the various districts, and discussions were held on living conditions for Americans in the islands. Also, swimming classes were scheduled for some of the teachers, since several non-swimmers were being assigned to Outer Islands and would have to travel by boats.

Brief evaluations were made during the program with a written report required from participants at the conclusion of the session. Another written report will be required after one year of teaching in the district to see how valuable the teachers feel the training program actually was.

Near the end of the seven-week session, additional teachers came to Honolulu from the mainland for a chartered flight to Guam arranged by the Trust Territory Government. Approximately 165 teachers then arrived in Guam on August 22, the largest group of teachers to come at one time to the Trust Territory.

Those attending the special training program were: Frances Ascencio, Patsy Brown, Richard Grybowski, Ray McBride, Paul Pinder, Betty Hiesterman, Arthur Tooley, Norman Zeller, George Weber, and Dennis Rouse, all assigned to Ponape; Irene Sutkus, Judith Bender, Martin Coyle, Bobye Coyle, James Eckes, Grace L. Eckes, Irving Borden, Richard Ross, Mike Werner, Carol Werner, Delton G. Massey, Terrilyn Massey, Carolyn Gring, Harland Lang, and William Otton, assigned to the Marshalls; Michael Carney, William Darden, Conrad Funk, Samuel Cox, Jenny Hill, James Toland, Harold L. McClesky, Eileen McCusker, Charles Powell, Ardean "Hugh" McCorkle, and Martin Coulter, assigned to Truk; John and Joan Bender, assigned to Yap; and Nakonia Smith, Curriculum Materials Editor, assigned to Headquarters Education Staff. There were also five visiting observers from Okinawa, Fiji, and New Zealand.





Left to right: Kiosi Rehehur, Adult Education Staff; David Ramarui, Palau District Director of Education; Mrs. Toyomi Singeo and Mrs. Tokie Morei. Mrs. Singeo and Mrs. Morei are seamstresses.

ADULT EDUCATION IN PALAU

Educational Radio Proving Vital Tool Toward Self-Government

By G. Craddock

"Why do we sometimes say 'Micronesia' and sometimes 'Trust Territory'?" "Is the Trusteeship Council and the United Nations the same thing?" "What happens to my tax money?" These are the kinds of questions that arrive almost daily at the Adult Education Office in Palau. They are answered on an educational radio program series called "Ker ma Nger," or in English "Questions and Answers," produced by the Education Department and broadcast by the local radio station, WSZB. For the past two years, adult education programs have constituted the major effort of the Adult Education staff.

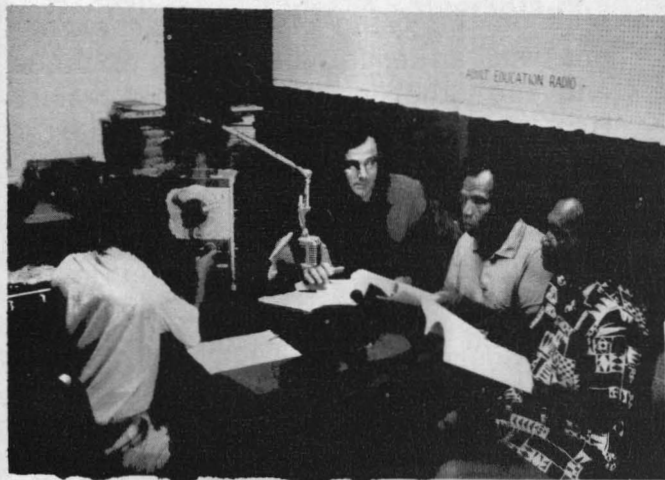
Of the 1,502 households in Palau, approximately 80% have radios, thanks to the space-age transistor. Like portable classrooms, they are listened to in boats and taro patches as well as at homes during the more leisurely hours.

The Adult Education staff feels that informational broadcasting, in the narrow sense, is only half the job of informing the people. For example, it is not enough for the citizens of Palau to know that the Congress of Micronesia exists, how often it meets, and who the members are. Equally essential is for as many as pos-

sible to have an understanding of the significance of the Congress to the individual and to Micronesia, the legislative process and its meaning in a democracy, and the rights and obligations of free citizenship. These and many other concepts can be presented in meaningful, concrete terms to radio listeners. There are a variety of informal educational techniques that can carry a normally intelligent person beyond a strictly informational level of awareness.

Interviews, group discussions and story narrations are the principal program formats, with specials for important holidays. Recently aired was a series of 13 programs with doctors, nurses, dentists, and sanitation workers from the Department of Public Health. Chief Justice Edward P. Furber of the High Court has been interviewed several times to discuss the meaning and procedures of a trial by jury and laws relevant to juvenile offenses. The Koror Postmaster did a series to explain mailing and money orders. These kinds of programs are based on the well-established premise that education begins when a person starts to ask questions. All programs are broadcasted four times in Palauan or Palauan and English.

Mrs. Anastasia Ramarui, Adult Education staff member interviews Mrs. Kiyoko Regiil, Head Nurse of the MacDonald Memorial Hospital, as part of the popular weekly program, "Women's Hour."



In a series of 16 weekend programs called "Juvenile Delinquency, A Community Problem," local Palauan leaders discussed ways of adjusting traditional child rearing habits to modern Palau. Later, Mr. Kaleb Udui, a Palauan who is the Legislative Counsel for the Congress of Micronesia, explained how the new Congress is organized and makes laws.

One of the most sensational series is called "Radio English." These are daily, 15-minute, beginning English lessons where two adult Palauans learn oral English by pattern practice while listeners participate vicariously at home with their Radio English books, which were printed and distributed to every house in the district. The two radio students, Mr. Sechewas and Mr. Adelbai, have become district-wide personalities. The lessons last over a year, and each municipality is competing to see who will do the best job and be honored at a celebration feast.



Mr. Gerald Craddock, left, with his radio English class, Messrs. Sawas and Adelbai.

Radio as an educational tool rates high in terms of its over-all efficiency. And the vitality of public response points to further development of mass media in adult education. Traditional classroom courses (credit and non-credit) are a continuing and necessary part of adult education in Palau, but even these are being supplemented through various mass media; films, filmstrips, posters, and pamphlets.

Several district projects under various departments require, for their success, the cooperation and understanding of large segments of the community. Educational radio has already helped the effectiveness of agricultural extension work, rhinoceros beetle control, forestry and marine life conservation, land use management, and many public health projects. The success of radio as a vital educational tool in Palau may signal the beginning of a more concentrated effort to apply electronic technology to education throughout the Trust Territory. TV, anyone?

Political Scoreboard

By Luke Tman

The recently concluded Second Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia made a good record. It beat its record of last year's session by enacting 29 measures, 14 more than 1965. The High Commissioner has signed into law 27 of these acts--percentage wise (93%) an impressive record. In 1965, 13 of 15 acts were signed into law, or 84% of the measures passed.

In spite of the outstanding record the legislators can boast of, the majority of the Congressmen are in for some disappointment. High Commissioner Norwood withheld approval on Senate Bill No. 11 of the Special Session, which made an appropriation of \$420,000 to be allocated equally amongst each of the six districts. As an outgrowth of several appropriation bills introduced by individual members for certain specific programs in their districts, S. B. No. 11 was introduced originally during the regular session as House Bill No. 72, a measure which came to be termed the "pork barrel bill." The measure caused major disagreement, primarily as to how best the revenues collected from taxes could be returned in form of services to the taxpayers. Several ideas were

proposed in the House Appropriation Committee, chaired by Juan A. Sablan of Saipan, the Congress's fiscal expert, which has all six districts represented. There were basically three proposals: one was that funds should be appropriated on the basis of need; the second one was an equal allocation of funds; and the other on the basis of population. The last one, strongly supported by Trukese delegation which has the largest population and therefore largest representation in the Congress, sparked much heated debate. The majority, turning against Truk's representatives, advocated either the equal appropriation of funds idea or on the basis of needs, arguing that distribution of funds on the basis of representation would snap the cord of unity among the six districts. The High Commissioner, however, "found it necessary to withhold approval" on the final bill on the grounds that the measure vested "discretionary power in an executive officer or committee of the government without properly defining the terms of the exercise of this discretionary power" and was therefore "an improper delegation of legislative power."

The High Commissioner also pocket vetoed H. B. No. 40 which proposed to amend Chapter 20 of the Trust Territory Code relating to eminent domain. While sympathetic to the general intent of the measure, he felt that he could not sign the bill because of certain technical defects as well as possible conflict with certain portions of the Trusteeship Agreement. But the Congress by passage of the bill succeeded in expressing its deep concern with the existing law on eminent domain. The High Commissioner, in his letter of explanation, promised the Congress that he would submit a redraft of the



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law to the appropriate committee well before the next session of the Congress. He also urged further study of the problem between now and the next session.

Election fever is rapidly rising throughout the Territory. In Saipan, the Populars and the Territorials completed their conventions the weekend of September 23. According to Popular Party officials, Fidel A. Mendiola of Rota has been selected by the party to run against incumbent Representative Benjamin T. Manglona also of Rota, a Territorial. Last year, the Populars nominated Daniel Muna from Saipan for the seat, and the Rotanese voted 90 percent Territorial to support Manglona thus assuring him of election. By slating a Rotanese, the Popular officials hope to garner more votes from Rota for their candidates. Senatorial Candidate is Francisco T. Palacios, who is slated to run against Territorial incumbent, Senator Jose R. Cruz. The Populars suffered defeat last year in the bid for Senate seats when the Rotanese gave more than 400 votes to Territorial candidates Olympio T. Borja and Jose R. Cruz, although the Popular Party candidates were leading in Saipan. Last year's lone Popular Party winner in the Congress of Micronesia's first general election, incumbent Manuel D. Muna who remains confident that he will poll up to 85 percent in Representative District 2, was renominated by his party. The Territorials have slated Luis Limes to run against Muna. The TP is, of course, hopeful that the "Carolinian" faction of the Popular Party will support Limes, a Carolinian, to pull ahead of Muna who defeated Francisco C. Ada last year by more than 50 votes.

From Representative District No. 3, Dr. Carlos Camacho was nominated by the Popular Party to run against Territorial incumbent Juan A. Sablan, who chairs the House Appropriations Com-

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mittee and is one of the influential members of the House. It is said that Popular Party Central Committee hoped to run Vicente N. Santos, but he declined the offer since he is slated for the seat of fulltime Presidency in the Marianas Legislature, which by virtue of a recent act passed by the Marianas District Legislature is a full-time position. Santos is presently the President of that body.

In the other districts, nomination petitions are being circulated, but most of the official candidates will not be known until October 9, the deadline date for filing nomination petitions.

In Palau, the only other district in the Territory that has registered political parties, the Progressive Party leaders have already held a caucus to lay down their preliminary campaign strategy, but the PP has not officially announced its candidates yet. However, the general consensus in Palau is that David Ramarui would be renamed PP candidate for the Senate seat now being held by Senator Roman Tmetuchl who rode to victory on the Liberal Party ticket in the last election.

In Ponape, an unofficial source speculated that the Kusaieans might push incumbent Representative Elias Robert of Pingelap to bid for the Senate seat being held by Senator Eliuel Pretrick of Ponape, thus assuring the Kusaieans of having a Kusaiean Representative in the

Congress of Micronesia. If this be true, Robert would have no choice but to bid for the Senate seat, hoping for full support from Kusaie. Last year five Kusaiean candidates ran against Robert, virtually cutting their own throats, and the Kusaieans are not likely to recommit the same political suicide. The Kusaieans, who claim they have not been getting a fair share of the "pie", have been threatening to secede from Ponape District and establish themselves as a seventh district, a move most likely to be frowned upon in the Congress.

In the Marshalls, underground politicking has been undoubtedly going on for sometime, but no one seems willing to make any speculation at this time, although during the Congress session Senator Kabua's disciples were confident of his re-election. Rep. Ekpap Silk, who won a special election four months ago, to fill out the term originally held by Dwight Heine, is hopeful that he will have the confidence of his constituents to retain the seat.

In Truk, several prospective candidates, among them Assistant Distad Ray Setik, have unofficially indicated their interest in running for various seats. If this occurs, Setik, who appointed Naosy Pitioi to fill the seat vacated by the death of Congressman Smart Lampson, would be vying to unseat his appointee since he made Pitioi's appointment as Acting Distad.

In Yap incumbent Representative John Rugulimar and Luke Tman are expected to run again this year. Yap's political leaders are now having talks to decide on candidates for the contested Senate seat now held by Joe Tamag.

Management Internship

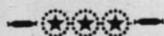
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tence. The intern will actually participate in the higher economic development planning after the initial period of familiarization.

Assigned to the Personnel Department at Headquarters, Management Intern Gideon Doone is presently undergoing his initial six month's training in familiarizing himself with the overall function of Trust Territory personnel department under the guidance of Personnel Officer Richard F. Kanost. Later, he will devote himself to performing and learning under close supervision specific personnel activities such as position classification, job description, personnel training and management.

Mr. Kanost explained that after the training period is over, which will probably run from one to two years, the internship ends but the incumbent will continue to develop his competency in specific work activities within the department to which he is assigned.

Podis Pedrus of Ponape, a recent graduate from the University of Hawaii under an East West Grant, also will begin his internship program in the personnel office next month. Victorio Uherbelau of Palau, also a recent graduate from the University of Hawaii and an English major will also begin his internship period at the Public Information Office at Headquarters. Tipne Phillipo of the Marshalls had also begun his internship in the Internal Auditor's Office. Several other young Micronesians have met the requirements for interns but their selection has not been made official, Kanost added.



Micronesian Microscope

A Summary of Press Release from the Office of Public Information

August

Award of a contract for the establishment of a commercially-operated territory-wide petroleum supply, storage, and distribution system to the newly-chartered Mobil Oil of Micronesia, Inc., was officially announced by High Commissioner William R. Norwood on August 1.

Actually executed on July 29, the contract includes supplying of Territory's total petroleum needs, both government and commercial, and the purchase or rental of existing government-owned bulk storage and distribution facilities as well as leasing of land for construction and installation of additional facilities. An expenditure of more than a million dollars for new facilities and expansion of the present bulk storage facilities is contemplated.

The Charter of the new Corporation provides for 20 per cent Micronesian participation in the initial capitalization, which is expected to amount approximately \$1,400,000. It is also anticipated that the Corporation will employ Micronesian citizens in various capacities, following a period of training in the Philippines.

High Commissioner William R. Norwood has proposed a 15-percent average wage increase for Micronesian Government employees in the A and B schedules of the Micronesian Title and Pay Plan.

Subject to the approval by the U.S. Congress of a request for funds which the Administration has already submitted, the proposed effective date of the wage increase has been tentatively set for October 1, 1966, or upon the date of approval of funds requested, whichever is later. The increase in wage will require a careful review of the classification of positions in the A and B sche-

dules prior to implementation, the High Commissioner said.

Luke Moon of Yap, the first Micronesian to graduate from a technical school in the field of surveying, has returned to the Territory and has assumed duties at the Land Management Office in Yap. He was one of the five graduates of an original class of 39 at the Honolulu Technical School, where he completed two years training in land surveying and one in architectural drafting, receiving his diploma in June of this year.

The Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Micronesia, Inc., has been organized and will begin operation in Saipan late this year, according to Carlos Taitano, President of the Company. Chartered under the laws of the Trust Territory, the Company will manufacture, bottle, and store all types of soft drinks. The initial investment in the plant will exceed \$50,000.

A contract for architectural and engineering services for the Truk and Ponape District Hospitals was awarded to Stone, Marraccini, and Patterson of San Francisco. The contract calls for schematic studies to be made as part of the initial project, followed by development of design, drawings, and specifications for construction.

To be specifically designed for conditions in hot, humid, tropical climate of typhoon zone, the new district hospitals will have 160 beds each, plus corollary hospital facilities, with provision for future expansion to 220 beds. Special features of the new hospitals will include provision for public health and medical services activities as well as training facilities and quarters for trainees. Another feature will be dormitories for use by discharged out-patients while awaiting transportation to their home islands.

Funds for the first increments of these new hospitals have already been appropriated by the U.S. Congress and additional funds will be requested when firm construction estimates have been developed. When completed, the Truk and Ponape Hospitals will be the most modern in the Territory.

Taro Ngiraingas of Palau and Benjamin T. Manglona of Rota, Marianas District, were selected to attend a one-year intensive course in surveying and drafting sponsored by the Honolulu Community College in collaboration with the East-West Center. Ngiraingas and Manglona, who will begin their training in early September, are the first of a group of 16 Micronesians who will participate in a program organized over a three-year period by the East-West Center to train Micronesians in the pre-professional techniques of land surveying, engineering, and drafting and other related fields necessary to the administration and management of land resources in the Territory. Both are assistant surveyors in their respective district.

A freeze on hiring was placed in effect at the Headquarters on August 15, with the territory-wide freeze becoming effective August 26. The Trust Territory's extremely critical financial situation under the present ceiling limitations necessitated the freeze. In his announcement, High Commissioner Norwood said that he was not asking for a reduction-in-force action, but that he expected everyone in responsible positions "to exercise all economy measures..." If the U.S. Congress approves a ceiling increase legislation, now pending before it, it is possible that additional funds will become available within the next two or three months.

Mr. Joseph F. Screen, the new Assistant Commissioner for Administration, arrived Saipan August 20 to assume his new post. A Certified Public Accountant, he has been serving as Treas-

urer-Director, Department of Administrative Services, for the Government of American Samoa prior to joining the Trust Territory staff. Mr. Screen's appointment was announced July 29 by the High Commissioner.

The construction of a 50-room tourist hotel by the Micronesian Hotel Corporation was begun on August 23, with tentative completion date of the facilities slated for June 1967. The ground breaking ceremonies of this construction project were held in April. The two-story, L-shaped structure, in addition to the 50 rooms, will include such facilities as main dining room, cocktail lounge, snack bar, and barber and beauty shops. Twenty-four small cottages will be built around the main hotel building.

Arrangements were completed for the six Micronesian District Directors of Dental Services, the Director, and the Assistant Director of the Trust Territory Division of Dental Services to attend special training and the Hawaii State Dental Association Convention beginning mid-September. A Micronesian Dental Convention will be held at the same time. The Hawaii State Dental Convention will give Micronesian dental practitioners the opportunity for first hand observation of some of the techniques and methods used in modern dentistry. During their own convention, the Micronesian dentists will discuss problems in their respective districts with a view to suggesting solutions.

The turn-over of Trust Territory petroleum operations and facilities to the newly-chartered Mobil Oil Company of Micronesia, Inc., got underway in August, with the new Corporation completing take-over of Saipan operations. Take-over has also been expedited in Palau, with turn-over in Yap, Truk, Ponape, and the Marshalls to follow in that sequence.

propriation and House Appropriations Committee practically worked day and night to drum out several appropriation bills for the operational and contingent expenses of the Congress, as well as a program appropriation bill, the Congress could not agree on these measures. Several conference committee meetings, which attempted to reconcile the differences of both houses, also proved futile. The bills were extensively amended in the committees, on the floor of both houses, and in the conference committees, but still failed passage in the Senate. A prolonged debate on the program appropriation bill in the Senate not only blocked the passage of that measure but also resulted in the Senate running out of time to consider the Election Law, on which the Senators deferred in the hope that a special session would be called by the High Commissioner.

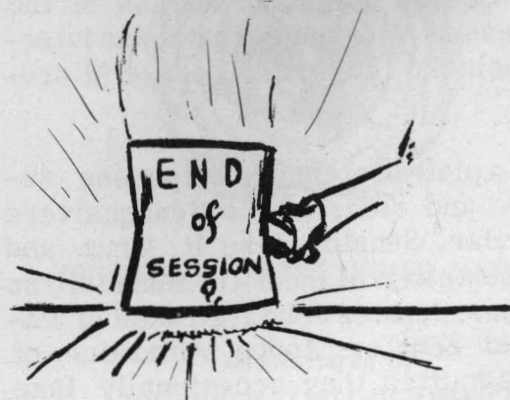
Realizing that all the appropriation bills could not be enacted during the last few remaining days of the session, the officials of the Congress called on the High Commissioner and informally requested him to consider the possibility of calling a special session if he felt it was justified.

The Administration was not spared budgetary problems of its own. With the significant change required in the overall Trust Territory Budget request to the U.S. Congress, the Administration had to revise the budget requests and could not present the final revisions to the Congress for its review and recommendation until just a few days before adjournment. The change in budget requests was necessitated when the High Commissioner was told by the U.S. Congressional Committees that the proposed \$172 million five-year capital improvement program was too ambitious an undertaking. Although the Congressional committees were sympathetic with the needs of the Trust Territory, they felt that the Administration should start with a more modest program and ask for increased fundings as needed.

When the revised budget estimates were finally presented to the Congress, the members felt that they could not possibly review the proposed budget and make intelligent recommendations in such a short time. In order to do that, they would have to have additional days to consider it. In view of these problems, the High Commissioner called a four-day special session, which he later amended to extend for five days. The special session was then convened in August 10, the day after the Congress officially adjourned the regular session.

Perhaps tired and pressed for time, or perhaps having reached an agreement after so much debate and argument, many compromises and amendments, the Congress acted on 10 appropriation measures, including the Election Law, with great dispatch within the five-day special session with practically no time consuming debates on the floor. It also reviewed the proposed Trust Territory budget requests for fiscal years 1967 and 1968 and unanimously adopted a joint resolution giving its full endorsement.

The regular session and the special session thus passed a total of 29 acts as compared to the 15 passed by the first session of 1965. "Let us resolve....that next year we will do more and better," a statement made by one of the Congressmen in his concluding remarks at the close of the first session, was indeed the guiding spirit of the Congress which made its second meeting successful.





*High Commissioner W. R. Norwood
Greets Arthur Godfrey*

Godfrey Revisits Saipan

Arthur Godfrey, star of radio, television and motion pictures, made a "lightning" visit to Saipan on September 1. He had been stationed in Saipan during the last part of the war and had flown a mission out of Saipan in that period. Although only able to spend an hour, Godfrey managed to make a quick trip by auto to visit a few of the spots he remembered from his war-time days.

Godfrey, who is a retired colonel in the USAF Reserve, was returning from a month's visit to American military personnel in Southeast Asia and the Western Pacific. He was able to make his short but memorable return to Saipan during a 3-day layover in Guam where he visited Air Force and Navy personnel.

The well-known, red-headed entertainer also celebrated his 63rd birthday while in Guam and was presented with a surprise birthday party and a cake by personnel at Andersen Air Force Base.

FAVORITE FOODS OF MICRONESIA

By June Dena Winham

Congressmen have the enviable reputation of being interested in and informed on diverse subjects. It is, therefore, not surprising that among the members of the Second Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia that these interests included "Favorite Foods of Micronesia."

Over a plate of steaming Saipanese sukiyaki and rice, at the Headquarters Snack Bar, Senator Jose R. Cruz and Representative Manuel D. Muna of the Marianas; Senator John Ngiraked of Palau; and Senator Andon Amaraich of Truk admitted they occasionally take

command of the family kitchen. Each has his specialty, ranging from fried fish to papaya soup.

The quartet of Congressmen accepted the challenge to be guest chefs for this issue of the Micronesian Reporter.

Papaya Soup

- 1 large half-ripe papaya, peeled and diced
- 1 onion, thinly sliced
- 2 tablespoons butter
- 3 cups milk
- 3 cups water

- 1 tablespoon cornstarch, dissolved in 1/4 cup water
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon pepper

Heat butter in a large saucepan and cook onion until transparent but not brown. Add papaya, water, and salt. Simmer over a low heat for 1-1/2 hours. Force the mixture through a sieve (or use an electric blender) and return it to the saucepan. Stir in milk and pepper; add cornstarch mixture and stir constantly. Simmer the soup for 10 minutes but do not let it boil. Six servings.

Hon. Jose R. Cruz, Tinian

Shrimp Kalaguin

- 1 lb. boiled shrimps, coarsely chopped
- 1-1/2 cups grated coconut
- 1/4 cup lemon juice
- 1/4 cup green onion, chopped
- 3 small hot red peppers or tabasco to taste
- salt

In a large bowl combine shrimps and coconut. Add lemon juice and salt to taste, and squeeze peppers into the mixture. Add onions and mix thoroughly. Kalaguen should stand an hour before serving or allow the seasonings to blend. Kalaguen is a main dish salad or a dinner salad when served in smaller portions. Six small servings.

Hon. Andon Amaraich, Truk

Baked Spareribs with Tori Barbecue Sauce

- 4 pounds lean spareribs
- 1/2 cup soy sauce
- 1/2 cup chili sauce
- 2 tablespoons honey
- 2 tablespoons saki (or sherry)
- 2 cloves garlic, crushed
- 2 green onions, chopped

Arrange spareribs in a baking pan. Combine the soy sauce, chili sauce, honey, saki, garlic, and onions. Brush the meat on all sides with the sauce. Let the meat marinate about 3 hours, turning several times to make sure the spareribs are well coated. Turn the meat fat side up and bake in a moderate oven (350°) for 1-1/2 hours. Baste the meat with the remaining marinade several times. Makes about 5 servings.

Hon. Manuel D. Muna, Saipan

Fried Fish in Sauce

- 4 large slices of fresh fish
- 1/4 cup salad oil
- 1 large onion
- 1/2 cup soy sauce
- 1/2 cup water
- salt and pepper
- juice of one lemon

Heat the oil in a large frying pan and brown the fish. Push the fish to one side of the pan and brown the onion in the same pan. Add water, soy sauce and lemon juice. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Simmer for 20 minutes. Four servings.

Hon. John O. Ngiraked, Palau

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS



TRUSTEESHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS

administered by
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

130° 135° 140° 145° 150° 155° 160° 165° 170°

30°

25°

20°

15°

10°

5°

30°

25°

20°

15°

10°

5°

0°

TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE, AND MARSHALL ISLANDS

97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS
OCEAN AREA APPROXIMATELY 3,000,000 Sq. Miles
LAND AREA APPROXIMATELY 700 Sq. Miles
2,141 ISLANDS

- OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
- DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR
- DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE
- X UNINHABITED

UNITED STATES

PACIFIC
HAWAIIAN IS.
OCEAN

CHINA
JAPAN
BONIN ISLANDS
VOLCANO ISLANDS

AUSTRALIA

TASMANIA

NEW ZEALAND

VICINITY MAP

0 100 200 300
NAUTICAL MILES

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT
AREA 183.50 Sq. Mi.

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT
AREA 69.84 Sq. Mi.

YAP DISTRICT
AREA 45.89 Sq. Mi.

TRUK DISTRICT
AREA 45.74 Sq. Mi.

PONAPE DISTRICT
AREA 175.68 Sq. Mi.

WESTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS
PALAU DISTRICT
AREA 179.35 Sq. Mi.

EASTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS

● FARALLON DE PAJAROS
● MAUG I.
● ASUNCION I.
● AGRIHAN I.
● PAGAN I.
● ALAMAGAN I.
● GUGUAN I.
● ANATAHAN I.
● SARIGUAN I.
● FARALLON DE MEDINILLA
● TINIAN I.
● SAIPAN I.
● ROTA I.
● AGIGUAN I.
● GUAM I.

● PALAU ISLANDS
● KAYANGEL I.
● BABELTHUAP I.
● PELELIU I.
● KOROR I.
● ANGAUR I.

● ULITHI A.
● FAIS I.
● NGULU A.
● SOROL A.
● WOLEAI A.
● IFALIK A.
● KOLIMARAO A.
● LAUTOK A.
● SATORA A.
● ELATO A.

● NAMONUITO A.
● MURILO A.
● E. PAYU I.
● NOMWIN A.
● TRUK A.
● PULAP I.
● PULUWAT A.
● KUOP A.
● PULOSUK I.
● NAMOLUK A.
● LUKUNOR A.
● SATORA A.

● OROLUK I.
● SENYAVIN I.
● PONAPE I.
● NGATIK I.

● ENIWETOK A.
● BIKINI A.
● RONGELAP A.
● UTIRIK A.
● AILINGNAE A.
● RONGERIK A.
● AILUK A.
● MEJIT A.
● WOTJE A.
● JEMO I.
● LIKIEP A.
● ERIKUB A.
● MALOELAP A.
● AUR A.
● LIB I.
● NAMU A.
● JABWOT I.
● AILINGLAPALAP A.

● MAJURO A.
● ARNO A.
● JALUIT A.
● KILI I.
● EBON A.

● NUKUORO A.
● KAPINGAMARANGI A.

● TOBI I.
● HELEN REEF