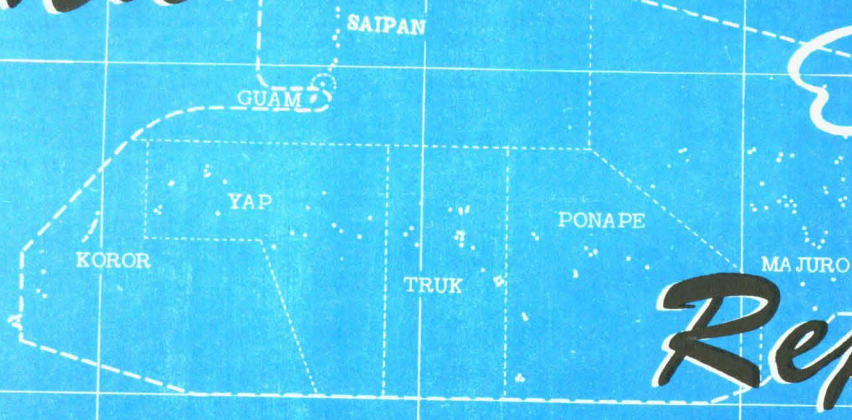


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OCTOBER 1 THROUGH NOVEMBER 15

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COVER PHOTO

The election and crowning of a United Nations Day Queen was a highlight of the 1964 UN Day celebration in the Marianas District. The '63 Queen, Elphida T. Dela Cruz, places the crown on Queen Cecilia Sakisat in ceremonies held in Chalan Kanoa on October 24. Royal Princess Maria Agnes Tudela is at left. The Saipan celebration was repeated in all Districts of the Territory on October 24 as Micronesians celebrated United Nations Day. A full story on the observance is carried in this issue. (Photo by HQ PIO)

THIS ISSUE

Micronesians and Americans alike unanimously agreed this month that the coming election and establishment of the Congress of Micronesia is the most important single event in the history of the Trust Territory. A full series of stories will be published in the coming issues as new developments take place in the progress of the election and seating of the Congress members. This issue the lead story on page one is given to full reprinting of Special Order No. 6 which sets forth the Rules and Regulations Governing the First General Election to the Congress of Micronesia.

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Rules Governing First Congress Of Micronesia General Election Issued

On November 5, 1964, High Commissioner Goding signed into force Special Order No. 6 which established the regulations to govern the first general elections to the Congress of Micronesia.

The election, to be held January 19, 1965, will see 21 Assemblymen and 12 Delegates elected to the Congress of Micronesia representing all peoples and Districts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Copies of the Special Order have been sent to District Administrators for wide distribution, pertinent sections have been aired over District broadcast stations, and full sections have been reprinted in the various district newspapers. To aid in still greater distribution the editorial staff of the Micronesian Reporter is reprinting the Special Order in its entirety in this issue.

Comments have also been added regarding the Congress from Micronesians now employed on the Headquarters staff.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 6

Pursuant to the powers vested in me as High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under the provisions of Section 27 of Secretarial Order No. 2882, dated September 28, 1964, providing Legislative Authority for the Congress of Micronesia, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, I hereby promulgate the following regulations to govern the first general elections to the Congress of Micronesia to be held on Tuesday, January 19, 1965:

Section 1. Election Commissioner: Duties and Powers.

The District Administrator of each Administrative District is hereby appointed as the District Election Commissioner, hereinafter referred to as "Election Commissioner." The Election Commissioner shall be the chief election officer of the district wherein he resides, with such powers and

duties relating to the registration of voters and the conduct of the election as prescribed herein.

He shall have the over-all supervision and administration of the election and perform such duties as are prescribed by law, which shall include, but not be limited to the following:

1. To appoint all members of the District Election Boards;
2. To prepare rules, regulations and instructions, including rules, regulations and instructions for absentee ballots, for the conduct of the election;
3. To determine, prescribe and supply to all District Election Boards, ballots, tally sheets and all other election materials required by law to be used by candidates, boards and committees;
4. To require such reports from the District Election Boards as may be required by law or regulation or as he may deem necessary;
5. To review and examine voting irregularities or violation of any election laws in accordance with the provisions of Section 5G of this Order;
6. To establish voting precincts within election districts and designate an appropriate polling place within each precinct; and
7. To list all candidates for election in alphabetical order on the ballots for each election district.

Section 2. District Election Boards

A. There is hereby established a District Election Board in each election district. The members



HARUO WILLTER
Assistant Treasurer

"...the Congress presents an opportunity for Micronesians to shape the future of the Territory. There will be problems as the six districts join together with different ideas, but there have been difficulties in Micronesia from the beginning and they will be resolved."

shall be citizens holding franchise under Section 8 of Secretarial Order No. 2882 and of such numbers as are necessary to have at least one board member present at each polling place. No board member shall participate in election campaigns after his appointment.

B. District Election Board members shall be appointed by the Election Commissioner, and their powers and duties shall be as follows:

1. To perform all duties prescribed by law;
2. To supervise and manage each polling place;
3. To receive, preserve and maintain ballot boxes, locks, maps, cards of instructions and other supplies necessary to conduct the election;
4. To give such instruction deemed necessary for the orderly conduct of the election;
5. To provide for the issuance of all notices and publications concerning the election;
6. To review and examine the sufficiency and validity of nominating petitions and other documents where the Election Commissioner designates the Board to act in his stead;
7. To receive and transmit all ballot boxes, locked and sealed, to the Election Commissioner;
8. To receive, investigate and decide complaints concerning election irregularities and determine the residence qualifications of voters, subject to review according to Section 5G of this Order; and

9. To perform such other duties as are prescribed by law or rules issued by the Election Commissioner.

Section 3. Registration of Voters

The Election Commissioner shall establish, in accordance with Section 8 of Secretarial Order No. 2882, the necessary procedures for the registration of all qualified voters within his Administrative District.

Section 4. Nomination

A. Nomination of candidates may be by petition or by political parties as follows:

1. Nomination by Petition. Nomination of candidates may be made by petition initiated by a candidate or any (five) citizens holding franchise under Section 8 of Secretarial Order No. 2882 authorized by the candidate to so initiate a petition. Such a petition shall be filed with the Election Commissioner, or his appointee or appointees under Section 2. P. 6 of this Order. Nominating petitions for the candidates for the House of Delegates shall be signed by the initiators and by no less than fifty (50) additional citizens holding franchise under Section 8 of Secretarial Order No. 2882.

Nominating petitions for the candidates for the General Assembly shall be signed by the initiators and by no less than twenty-five (25) additional citizens as described in the preceeding paragraph. The following form shall be used for nominating petitions:

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare that each of us is a resident of the (district of precinct) of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and that each of us is a citizen holding franchise under Section 8 of Secretarial Order No. 2882, and we do hereby nominate who resides at for the office of to be voted for at the general election to be held on the 19th day of January, 1965, and in respect to said candidate we do hereby represent as follows:

(a) He is a citizen of the Trust Territory and has been such a citizen for at least five years immediately preceding the date of this petition.

(b) He has attained the age of 25 years or will have done so by election day.

(c) He is a bona fide resident of the District (as described in Section 39 of the Code of the Trust Territory) set forth as his residence above and has been or will have been such a resident for one year immediately preceding election day.

(d) He has never been convicted of a felony.

Initiators of the

Petition:

1.
2.
5.

Signatory Citizens:

1.
2.
3.
etc.

2. Nomination of Candidates by Political Parties. Political Parties registered as such with the Election Commissioner seven (7) days before the termination date set for filing nominations, may nominate candidates for office; provided, however, that no political party shall nominate more than one candidate for any one political office.

B. The Election Commissioner, or his appointee or appointees under Section 2. B. 6. of this Order, shall be responsible for receiving all nominating petitions and verifying the signatures thereon. Upon verification of each petition the Election Commissioner, or his appointee or appointees as aforesaid, shall place the candidate's name on the appropriate ballot.

C. Time for filing Nomination Petition or Party Nominations. The election Commissioner shall establish the filing date for nomination to office in each election district.

Section 5. Conduct of Election

A. The Election Commissioner shall ensure that polling places are supervised by a member or members of the District Election Board and such other officials as the Election Commissioner shall deem necessary, who must be present at the designated polling places during the election. Public schools and other public places shall be utilized in so far as practicable as polling places. Rent shall not be charged or paid for the use thereof.

B. Each polling place shall be provided with the necessary ballot boxes, locks, official ballots, cards of instructions, pencils, registered voter lists, paper, and all necessary supplies.

C. Proclamation on the opening of polls. At exactly seven (7) o'clock a.m., of the day of election, a member of the District Election Board shall proclaim aloud at each place of election that the polls are open, and shall be kept open until seven (7) o'clock p.m., of the same day, after which time the polls shall be closed; provided that, if, at the hour of closing there are any other voters in the polling place, or in line at the door, who are qualified to vote and have not been able to do so since appearing, the polls shall be kept open a sufficient time to enable them to vote; and provided further that if all registered voters appearing on a registered voters list for any polling place have voted, that polling place may close irrespective of the time of day.

D. Reporting of name of voter and checking of register. Any person appearing in the polling

place shall report his name, in full, and his address to the election officials. An election official shall clearly and audibly announce them. Another election official shall then check the register of voters as to whether or not the person appearing is a registered voter, and if so, shall announce the name and address appearing in the register. At this point, a challenge may be interposed on the grounds that the ballot is subject to challenge under Secretarial Order No. 2882, this Regulation or rules or regulations issued by the Election Commissioner. Voting shall then proceed in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Election Commissioner. However, all voting shall be by secret ballot.

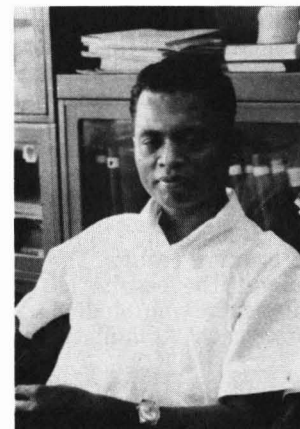
E. No campaigning shall be conducted within one hundred (100) feet of a ballot box on election day and no alcoholic beverages shall be sold, or otherwise provided to any person in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands during election day while the polls are open.

F. Each candidate shall be entitled to have not more than two (2) poll watchers at each polling place.

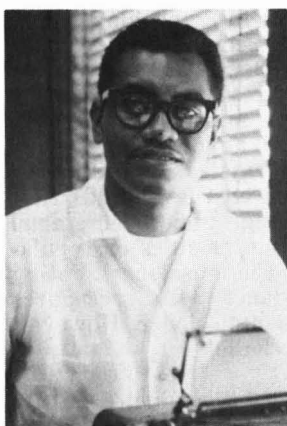
G. Any person may file an oral or written complaint of any election irregularity with a member of the Election Board present at the polling place. The Board member(s) shall give an individual against whom the complaint is made time to present witnesses and explanation, if any, but in no event shall such time be granted so as to prevent the Election Board member(s) from making a decision prior to the time for the closing of the polls.

The complainant or the individual against whom the complaint is made may appeal the decision to the Election Commissioner or his designated representative. The Election Commissioner, or his said representative shall, as soon as possible, examine the findings of the Election Board member(s) and may hear witnesses, if he deems necessary. The Election Commissioner or his said representative shall make his decision prior to the time of the closing of the polls, and the aggrieved party may

RAYMOND ULOCHONG
Political Affairs Officer



"...from the beginning the High Commissioner has had to fulfill legislative and executive roles in the government of Micronesia. Now the government will have three distinct branches with Micronesians holding true legislative powers. This Congress gives Micronesians an opportunity to formulate policies which will direct the future."



KALEB UDUI
Assistant Attorney General

"...the establishment of the Congress of Micronesia is a major step forward in the political development of Micronesia. The Congress will deal with and aid in solution of Territory-wide problems and this in turn will draw closer together all of the peoples inducing a spirit of unity."

appeal the decision in accordance with Section 9D of this Order.

H. After all voting is completed, all ballot boxes shall be secured and locked. The locked boxes and all other supplies provided to the polling places by the Election Commissioner shall be collected by election officials and delivered to the Election Commissioner or his duly authorized representative by the safest and most expeditious means available and be certified to the Election Commissioner that the ballots so delivered were cast in accordance with the provisions of this regulation.

Section 6. Counting of Ballots

The Election Commissioner shall establish a Counting and Tabulation Committee composed of not less than five (5) members. The said Committee shall publicly count and tally all votes cast and determine the acceptability thereof. Such counting shall continue until all votes cast shall have been counted. Each candidate or his authorized representative shall be entitled to be present at the tabulation of the votes. Upon the completion of the counting and tabulation of all votes cast in the election district, public announcement of the results shall be made.

Section 7. Certification of Election Results

Upon completion of the counting and tabulation of election results, the Election Commissioner shall submit the results as certified to the High Commissioner who shall declare the winning candidate from each Administrative District.

Section 8. Use of Government Facilities during Campaign

Where Government facilities are made available to candidates within any election district, equal opportunity shall be given to all candidates for the use of such facilities within the election district.

Section 9. Recounts and Appeals

A. A petition for a recount may be filed by any candidate in an election who believes that there has been fraud or error committed in the canvassing or return of the votes cast at said election. The petition shall be filed with the Board of Elections of the election district in which the recount is requested. Such petition shall contain a statement sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized to take oaths that the petitioner has reason to believe and does believe that the records or copies of records made by the Board of Election of such district are erroneous, specifying wherein he deems such records or copies thereof to be in error; or that votes were cast by persons not entitled to vote therein; and that he believes that a recount of the ballots cast in the district will affect the election of one or more candidates voted for at such election. The petition may not be filed later than four (4) days after the election at which the votes were cast.

B. Upon the filing of the petition, the Board of Elections for the election district in which the recount is requested shall recommend to the Election Commissioner within three (3) days whether the recount shall take place. If the Election Commissioner decides in favor of the recount, he shall cause notice of the recount to be given in a manner decided by him. The recount shall be held by the Counting and Tabulating Committee within ten (10) days after the general election and shall be public. The Counting and Tabulating Committee shall make quadruplicate certificates of such determination under oath showing the result of the election and what persons were declared elected to fill office, one of which shall be filed with the High Commissioner, one with the Election Commissioner, one with the Board of Elections concerned, and one with the person filing the petition for recount. The persons receiving the greatest number of votes, as shown by the statements, up to the number to be elected shall be deemed to have been elected, but if there shall be no choice by reason of two or more candidates having received an equal number of votes for the office, the tie vote shall be resolved in accordance with Section 10 of this Order.

C. If the Board of Elections decides not to approve the petition and grant the recount, it shall record the reasons for such decision. The aggrieved candidate, may within five (5) days after the decision of the board has been made, appeal his case to the District Court. The District Court shall review the appeal promptly and render a decision. If the decision is in favor of a recount, the Board of Elections shall be so notified and shall proceed as provided in sub-section B of this section.

D. Appeals may be had in the manner prescribed in paragraph (C) of this section from any decision of the Election Commissioner concerning a ruling of an election board with respect to a challenge affecting the acceptability of a vote or votes. A petition hereunder for appeal shall contain the information specified in paragraph (A) of this section for a petition for a recount. A decision of the district court in favor of the petitioner may

have the effect of disallowing the challenged votes but shall not halt or delay balloting or counting and tabulating.

Section 10. Tied Election

After all votes have been tabulated and certified to the Election Commissioner, if two or more candidates shall have received an equal number of votes, such tie shall be resolved by the Election Commissioner by lot in the presence of the tied candidates, or their designated representatives, should such candidates desire to be present or represented.

Section 11. Local Counting and Tabulating Committees

Any provision of the Order to the contrary notwithstanding, in precincts or other areas where the Election Commissioner deems it impracticable that ballot boxes be delivered to a central place for counting and tabulating, the Election Commissioner shall appoint a local committee to count, tabulate, certify and report votes in such a manner and according to such rules and regulations as the Election Commissioner shall establish.

Section 12. Violations

Any person who violates this Order or any rules or regulations authorized hereunder, who votes or attempts to vote more than one time, or interferes with the orderly process of the election, or attempts to forcibly restrain any person from casting his vote, or attempts to coerce intimidate or otherwise unlawfully influence another in the casting of his vote shall be punished by a fine not to exceed \$500.00 or imprisonment for not more than one (1) year or both.

Section 13. Effective Date

This Order shall become effective upon signature and shall remain in full force and effect until superseded by subsequent law.

Section 14. Publication and Distribution

All District Administrators and Department Heads shall give the widest possible publication and distribution to this Order, including, but not limited to, publication by newspaper and radio, where such media are available, and posting in District Administration buildings, District courthouses, municipal offices, and such other public places as are necessary to ensure publication and distribution as indicated above.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 5th day of November, 1964.

signed/

M. W. Goding

M. W. Goding, High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

MASUO KYOTA
Fiscal Accounting



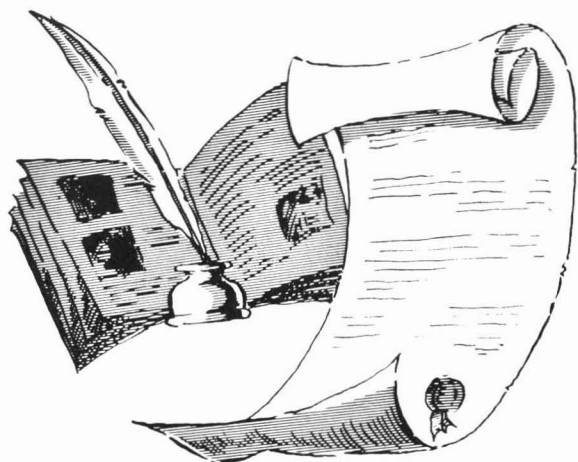
"...the creation of the Congress of Micronesia brings a true legislative body to the Trust Territory representing all the people. It is the greatest single step forward in political development in the history of the Trust Territory."

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 6

Distribution of Special Order No. 6 was begun almost immediately after High Commissioner Goding affixed his signature on November 5. Before the 15th of November political parties in the Marianas District were already laying plans for selection of candidates and campaigns. It is hoped that at least a partial list of candidates from each District will be available for publication in the next issue of the REPORTER.

Representatives of the Headquarters Political Affairs Office said closing dates for filing of candidacy will be established by those Election Commissioners in each District.

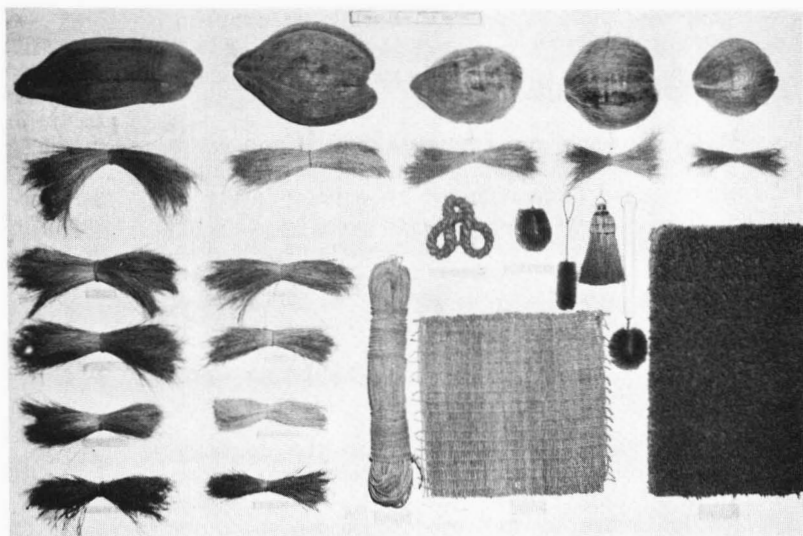
Field trip ships were expected to begin circulating through out-lying island areas soon to spread the word regarding the coming election to the Congress of Micronesia.



A FIELD REPORT

Hopes High for Truk Coir Fiber Pilot Project

By Luke M. Tman



From the coconut . . . the fiber. From the fiber . . . twine, rope, mats, brushes and high hopes for a new cottage industry in Micronesia.

A coir fiber cottage industry which holds a potential for providing additional income for many Micronesians may soon become a reality in the Trust Territory.

The apparent success of the Trust Territory Government subsidized Coir Fiber Processing Project on Moen Island, Truk District, is assurance that coir fiber can be developed at the cottage level to provide another avenue for cash income.

As an experimental training pilot project, the Truk Coir Fiber Plant is turning coconut husks into bristle fibers. With the use of modern machinery the fibers are being made into ropes and twines. The twines are further woven into floor mats and door rugs with the use of Japanese-made looms. According to examination reports by a Japanese firm the coir fiber from the Trust Territory was rated "good" second in quality to the Ceylon fiber which is slightly longer and lighter in color than that of Truk. The Coir Fiber Plant is presently engaged in upgrading its processing methods in order to produce a much greater quantity for export to Japan where the market prices average \$160 per short ton for long fiber and \$111 for short fiber.

Coir fiber manufacture is not a new idea in Micronesia. The islanders knew how to obtain bristle fibers from coconut husks and make them into ropes and twine even before European contact was made in Micronesia.

The primitive technique in processing coir fiber corresponds in principle to the method being employed today at the Truk Plant. The mature coconut husks were first retted (soaked) in water for several weeks or months depending on the maturity of the husks. For husk retting, a stagnant pool is preferable since it accelerates the decaying of pith (the connecting tissue that holds the fibers together). The retted husks were then pounded with

a piece of wood and washed in water (usually salt water) until the pith was rinsed away leaving only the fiber. At the Truk Coir Fiber Plant this process is speeded through the use of a coconut husk-crushing machine and two pieces of decorticating equipment. Years ago the fibers were dried in the sun and then spun by hand into twine and rope. Twine was used in the place of nails for building houses and canoes and for making various kinds of fishing nets.

Even today in some remote parts of the Territory, where time is of little importance, this traditional method is still being used. One can still find elderly men, sitting quietly, spinning twine by hand while telling an old tale to children or telling of their youthful adventures to attentive young men.

The old method, of course, is a tedious and time consuming chore. But since time had little meaning to the people in those by-gone days, they had all the time in the world at their disposal.

To develop a profitable coir fiber cottage industry in Micronesia, the traditional method must be combined with modern techniques so increased production will provide a profit margin. This means employing modern machines and techniques to increase the producer's output.

The Truk Coir Fiber Project uses a husk-crushing machine, two diesel powered primary defibering machines, an automatic electric decorticating machine, a push button twine making machine and a short fiber curling machine. Two Japanese manufactured looms have been installed at the plant, one for weaving floor mats and the other for door rugs.

The whole cycle of coir fiber processing involves retted husks being fed one by one into a crushing machine which has a capacity to crush

approximately 300 pieces of husk in an hour. The outer skin of the husk is then peeled off by hand. They are then placed between a row of vise-like teeth which slowly turns against a rapidly rotating cylinder studded with hundreds of spikes. This is called the defibering machine and is capable of decorticating 150 pieces per working hour. The process is repeated by turning the husks around thus exposing the untreated end against the spike-studded cylinder. It is here that most of the dust (pith) is removed. The partially decorticated fibers are then fed into another decorticating machine which further cleans and also separates the short fibers from the long. The long fibers are spun into twine by a twine making machine. By using the two hand operated looms, the twine is woven into floor mats and door rugs. The short fiber, the by-product, is curled into a single-ply twist by a curling machine.

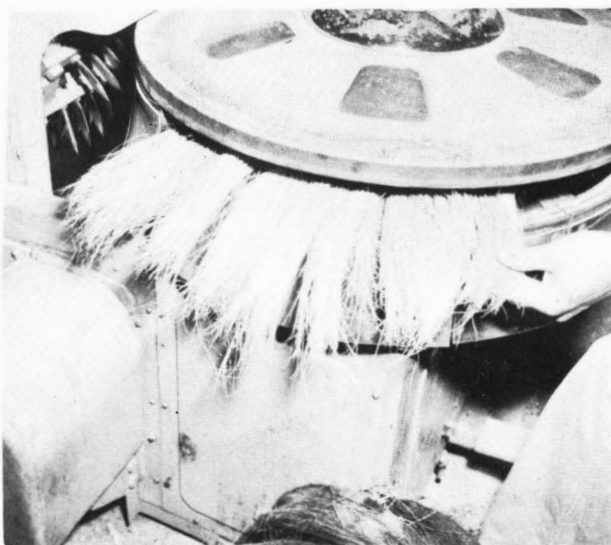
Under the over-all direction of the Headquarters Agriculture Division, the pilot project at Truk is supervised by the District Agriculturist. He is assisted by Mr. Max Mori of Truk as superintendent of the operation.

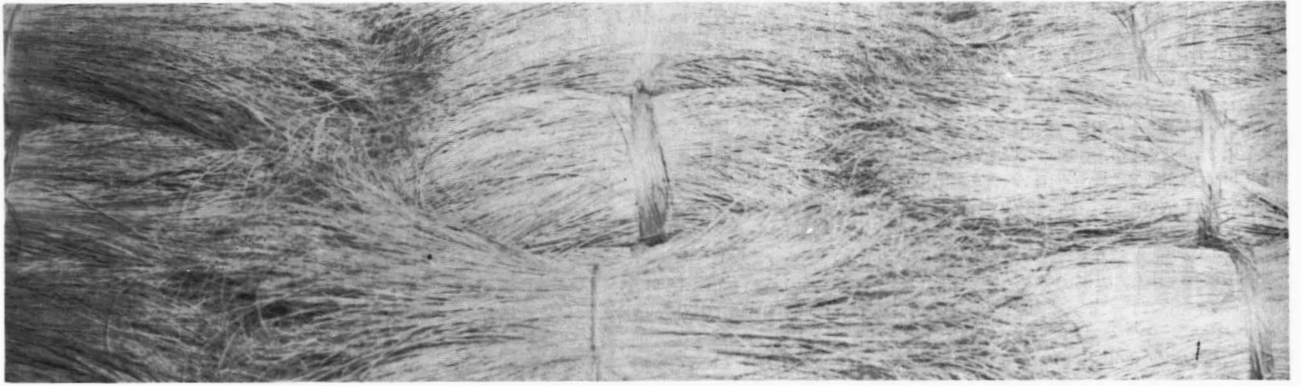
Mori spent two months during the summer of 1962 in Japan where he studied all phases of coir fiber processing at the Cecoco Coir Fiber Processing Plant under a Trust Territory/Truk District Congress vocational training program. Though Mori's training period was short he took full advantage of the opportunity and acquired the basic skills and knowledge in the plant. Mori, whose father is of Japanese ancestry, speaks fluent Japanese which was one of the reasons for selecting him to go to Japan for the training.

Mori is sharing his skills and experience with five other Trukese agents who are being trained at the coir fiber plant. At first the agents are given an orientation period in the operation and maintenance of the machinery and equipment being used at the plant. They are then taught the various phases of processing including twinmaking, door rug and mat weaving, and brush making. As they become familiar with the basic procedures and acquire the necessary skills, their manual dexterity is cultivated to the extent where they can attain maximum productivity.

The District Agriculturist said Japan's minimum standard of production must be attained by these men before it can be definitely determined whether a coir fiber cottage industry in Micronesia can realize a profit. He noted with an air of satisfaction that the agents are already beginning to improve their manual skills. Some of the men can now produce 400 to 500 feet of twine in about eight working hours.

When these men have been properly trained it is expected they will return to their respective islands and work on establishing a coir fiber production industry. It has been reported that the Agricultural Division will assist in the development of the industry. If a group of Trukese can acquire a number of diesel operated decorticating machines, they can produce fiber from their respective areas





where the husks are in abundance. The processed fiber can be marketed at the district center for shipment to Japan.

If the success of the present pilot project in Truk continues it is planned to relocate the plant in an area where there is a greater supply of husks. This will permit the plant to process fiber in quantity for export to Japan. The short fibers can either be sold in Japan or used locally as stuffing material for making mattresses and cushions. The manufactured coir fiber items such as mats and washing brushes have a ready market locally.



TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS CELEBRATES UNITED NATIONS DAY



By Luke M. Tman

The signing of the United Nations Charter 19 years ago in San Francisco brought the Trust Territory not only the aims of that world organization, but also introduced a common tradition that has become a part of Micronesia. As a major holiday event for all Micronesians, October 24 is observed every year in all district administrative centers as an occasion for all Micronesians to rededicate their faith in the aims and purposes of the United Nations.

Perhaps as a result of Micronesian ingenuity and their increased awareness in the significance of the United Nations, it appears that each UN Day celebration is a success throughout the Territory. The 1964 UN Day celebration in the Territory was said to have surpassed that of the previous year's.

As customary the occasion was marked by appropriate ceremonies and speeches, and celebrated with various athletic events and dances. Several districts even held three-day celebrations featuring various games and field events, baseball and

softball games, and social events. This was made possible by the High Commissioner's proclamation declaring Friday, October 23, a legal holiday for Micronesians since this year's UN Day fell on Saturday.

In Saipan, the provisional capital of Micronesia, a three-day program included a parade, ceremonies, speeches, athletic and social events enjoyed by both American and Saipanese participants and spectators.

Baseball competition between the Saipan All Stars and the College of Guam team on the morning of the 23rd opened the three-day celebration. The Collegiates, most of whom incidentally were Trust Territory students, upset the highly regarded Saipan All Star team by a score of 8-2. Following a field event in the afternoon, which included 50-yard and 100-yard dashes, broad jump, relay and marathon races, an evening street dance in Chalan Kanoa closed the day's activities.

(Continued on page 17)



ALL MICRONESIA joined in celebrating United Nations Day on October 24 while two Districts sponsored three-day

celebrations. Parades, athletic events, speeches, and social affairs highlighted the occasion.

THE PALAUAN and KITE

by
Adalbert Obak
and
Dr. Robert K. McKnight

The sport of kite flying would seem to be nearly world-wide in distribution. In many nations individuals and groups have made kite flying a major recreation, constructing new styles or larger kites, and forming clubs to make and fly them. Throughout eastern and southern Asia many countries have stylized kites and a rich background of customs and lore associated with the sport or, as it sometimes appears, the ritual of kite flying. On the Pacific islands kite flying, in one guise or another, seems to have been equally widespread. On the low, central Caroline islands of Micronesia a kite was fashioned from the large leaf of the breadfruit tree to carry a line and a cocoon-like cobweb lure over the reef in a specialized fishing technique to snare the sharp-toothed stick fish. In many locations of Micronesia, especially in Palau and Yap, but also in the distant Gilbert Islands, the sport was once a major seasonal activity involving the entire young population of a village in the construction and flying of kites.

On select days, especially toward the beginning of the season when the east winds became strong and steady, entire villages of Palauans would pack lunches and picnic on a hill designated for the sport to watch various groups and individuals try their hand. The largest kites, reaching thirty feet in length, were constructed by the men's clubs. Smaller ones, in several shapes, were made by household groups or by a father for the amusement of his son.

The Palauan word for kite, kedam, is the name of a sea bird, apparently the frigate bird. As suggested in the Palauan origin lore for kite flying, some of the earlier kites may have conformed in shape to the broad-winged kedam. Contemporary sources specify five conventional shapes.

Style and Construction

The essential materials for the construction of a Palauan kite are leaves of buuk, a pandanus-like bush with broad blade leaves, lild, a lightweight, native bamboo, and twine from the bark of ermall (hibiscus).

Long blades of huuk are selected for thinness, the stems cut out, and the lateral portions of the blade cut into useable sections. These sections, three or four inches wide and as long as three feet, are dried and pressed flat before being sewn together to form the sail of the kite. The border of the sail (ertochot) is strengthened by folding a buuk blade over the edge and sewing it in place.

Lengths of lild, chosen for extra thinness and long sections, are cut to form the frame holding the buuk sail in place. On the lower side of the kite, facing the operator, the bamboo sections are used in their round form. These sections are tied through the kite to parallel flat strips of bamboo which brace the upper side of the sail. Two such braces are generally tied diagonally to the kite sail and are termed seches. A heavier brace (buadel) runs down the center of the sail, parallel to the line of flight, and to this a halter (lehotel) is tied for attaching the string when the kite is in flight. The rear of the buadel, or center brace, extends several inches beyond the sail for the purpose of inserting the bamboo portion of the kite tail.

The fore portion of the tail of the kite consists of a length of lild, approximately twice the length of the sail, which is inserted into the buadel and tied in place by a string called the okulausechil. This forward section of the tail is called the usechil. To the thin end of the usechil is tied a length of braided ermall fiber which gradually thickens until it terminates in a knot. This after section of the tail varies in length according to the flight characteristics of the kite and is called the ilamut.

Twine used in the construction of the kite is made from the bark of the ermall. For the tail lengths of fiber are stripped from the inner surface of the bark, dried and braided without further processing. The twine for binding the frame to the sail and the string on which the kite is flown comes from the same bark, but with more elaborate processing. The strips of bark are soaked in water for about one week to rot the cellular matter around the fiber strings after which the strings are pulled free and bleached in the sun until they are almost white.

For the kite string individual fiber strands are rubbed between the palm of the hand and the flat of the thigh to smooth and round the string. The lengths are then tied end-to-end and wound on a tough stake to make up a bundle of string reportedly as long as 2,000 arm spans for larger kites. Of course the longer the string the higher and more successful the flight.

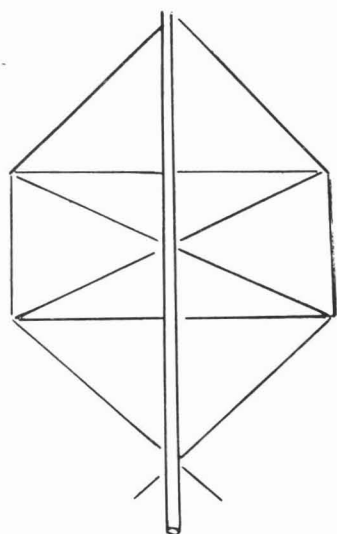
The various bindings on the kite are derived from ermall bark, but several fiber strands are

rubbed and twined together to make a stronger cord.

The diagrams accompanying this article illustrate conventional styles followed in the construction of the Palauan kedam. In the initial diagram the kedam el bekel is drawn in detail, along with a typical tail. The remaining diagrams outline the shape and frame of four other styles.

Kedam el Bekel:—the name of this kite might be translated "the kite of the group," bekel being a word implying a plurality of people or things. This was the largest of the kites and, in some villages, its construction drew upon the resources of all the men's clubs combined. In other places, the men's clubs might split into two groups or into bitaltaoch ma bitaltaoch (side-estuary) divisions, and each try to construct and fly a Kedam el Bekel with greater skill and success. The kites reached from 20 to 30 feet from top to bottom, discounting the tail, and in some locations the first seasonal flying of them was marked by a huge village feast.

Kedam el Belau:—this would seem to be the most popular or common style kite constructed by family groups or an individual parent for his son.

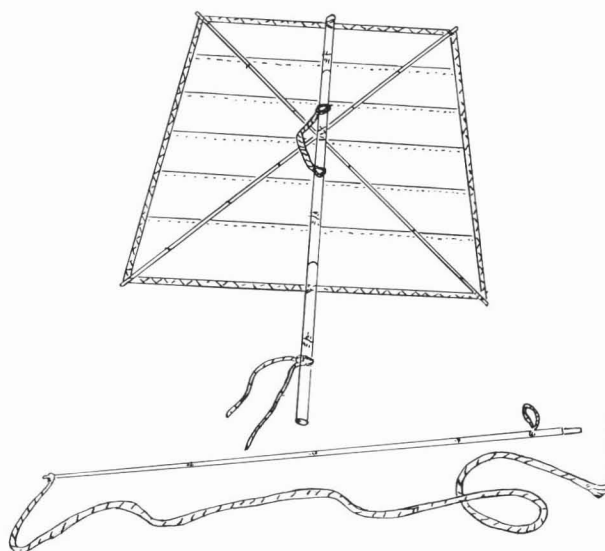


Kedam el Bekel

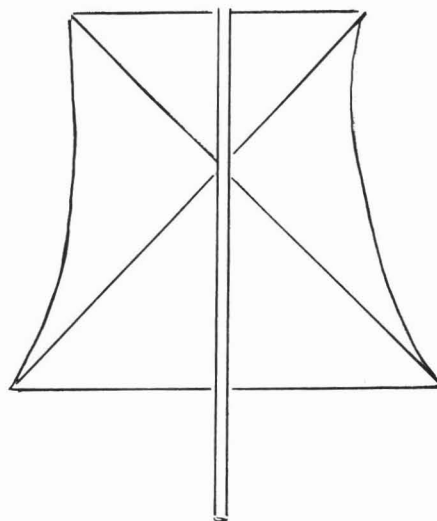
Typically these kites reach about one arm span in length. The name simply means "kite of Palau," though this may be a fairly recent designation.

Elleioekl:—this style differs little from the Kedam el Belau, but as suggested by the name, the sides of the sail were concave curves instead of straight. The term elleioekl, has reference to this incurving of the sides and may also be used of a man or woman with a pleasingly slim waist.

Kedam el Buil:—this name can be translated "moon-kite" and was, as illustrated, round in shape. Since the edge of the sail was reinforced by a heavy seam of buuk, the circular shape was supposedly retained even in a strong wind.



Kedam el Beluulechab:—according to elder sources a Palauan man named Erangas served as crew on Captain O'Keefe's trading ship, this would be in the 1860's or 1870's, and spent some time in Yap. On returning to Palau, Erangas taught this kite style which he reported to be common on Yap. The term Beluulechab is used in Palauan to designate Yap. One of the elders who described the kites

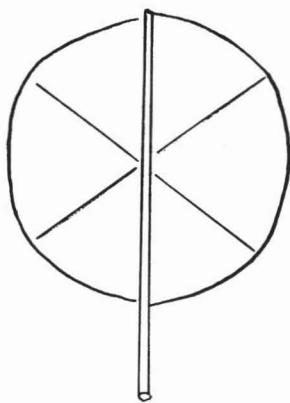


Elleioekl

illustrated here recalled that when he was a boy his father made a kite for him in this style which was about one arm span in length.

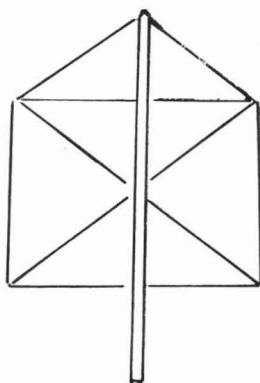
It seems reasonable to suppose that individuals and village clubs in Palau experimented with other kite shapes, but these seem to be the shapes that were evident in recent times. Some kite flyers would attach noisemakers, called besebesechel, to the edge of their kites. These were made from the core pulp of sengall and when tied to the kite they would bounce against the sail with a noisy effect that added to the general merriment of kite-flying.

(Continued on page 12)



Kedam el Buil

The proper season for flying kites in Palau, generally around January with the arrival of steady east winds, is indicated in Ngardmau (a Palauan municipality on Babelthuap Island) to the wife of Beiouch, chief of the village, through a special sign. This sign is a taro corm in the shape of a



Kedam el Beluulechab

spiral which the chief's wife discovers in her marsh-garden. This spiral, conforms, in the image of the finder, to the appearance of string wound upon a stick used in kite flying. The chief's wife, upon discovering the sign, takes the peculiar corm to Beiouch who in turn announces to the lesser clan chiefs of the village that the sign has been given for the annual season of kite flying.

This announcement initiates the new season. Old kites are brought out and repaired, new kites are constructed, and the village prepares for a huge feast. At this feast the most significant dish is teleketokl kukau. This consists of a huge vase-like bowl upon which are neatly stacked in an upright position several decks of taro corms. According to the recall of some elders, more ambitious dishes reached as high as 15 or 20 feet and a light bamboo frame was used to support the stack. The preparation conforms roughly to an obelisk and suggests, in this conformation, an offering to the gods. The offering, in this case, would be to Mesubed Dingal (patron deity of Palauan kits) and perhaps to the kedam bird, and as with similar offerings at other feasts the corms were finally distributed to various divisions of the village amid considerable merriment. The towering obelisks were pushed over and com-

peting divisions in the village would scramble for their share of the spilled corms.

During the feast, which would be consumed near Chocholalei hill, the men of the village clubs would launch a single huge kite amid the cheers and chants of the feasting villagers.

Stories can probably be discovered in each village in Palau concerning some unusual event that occurred during kite flying season. Among the more astounding of these stories is one from Ngardmau on the occasion of the flight of the kedam el bekel during the annual feast celebrating the opening of the season.

Upon test flying this particular kedam el bekel, the men discovered that it wavered back and forth in the wind indicating that it needed a longer or heavier tail. So the kite was pulled down and re-launched with a small bunch of drinking coconuts attached to the tail. With this improvisation the kite seemed to fly well. However, when the kite was out the full length of the string, perhaps 4,000 arm spans away, the wind failed and it drifted slowly down toward the ground.

The kite descended just over a woman who was working in her taro marsh. It was an exceedingly hot day and the woman's mind was entertaining thoughts of cool drinking coconuts when, glancing up, she found a vision of her thoughts dangling just above her head. Leaping up, she grasped the coconuts, but just as she did so the wind gusted against the kite and carried her high into the air.

Back at Chocholalei, the feasting villagers were cheered to see their kite once more in the sky, but those with keener vision were able to distinguish something that looked disturbingly like a person clinging to the kite's tail. The men were persuaded to pull in the kite and with considerable excitement the unexpected visitor was brought to the ground safely. Overjoyed to be alive, the woman, who was discovered to be of the Ucheliei clan of Ngerechitang village (a subordinate village near Ngardmau), joined the feasting party and toward evening when the teleketokl were pushed over and the other foods were handed out, she was given a large portion of the distribution and escorted to her home.

As at Ngardmau, most villages throughout Palau had a special hill selected for an unobstructed east wind, which was designated as olsebokl el kedam, "the kite flying place." Thus the hamlets of Ngerebodl, Ngerebechedsau, and Ngerielb, located on the eastern side of Koror island, used a hill called Tibedul above the roads leading down to the Babelthuap causeway and Ngeremid hamlet. Tukr, the high hill above Ngerekeseuaol, was used by that hamlet as well as the hamlets of Ngerechemai, Ibukel, and Oreor. Desekel, formerly a village site on the high ground above Asahi Grand, was used by the people of Ngerebeched, while two hills, Roiseekebesang and Ketungd, were used by the Arakabesang and Meiungs hamlets. Outside of

Koror, by way of example, the olsebokl el kedam in Ngaraard were as follows:

Chelap hamlet	Tkbul Hill
Ngebuked hamlet	Terrull Hill
Ulimang hamlet	Roisingang
Chol hamlet	Kedrengmerdang

Interestingly, most locations named as olsebokl el kedam are flat topped hills which have several broad terraces reaching down to the base on one or more sides. In Koror these terraces are especially evident on Roisekbesang, while most other locations named are overgrown with forests planted before World War II or have been vastly reshaped through recent landscaping. It seems quite improbable that the terraced hills were originally constructed as olsebokl el kedam and more reasonable that these hills, for some original reason, had a clear vantage which exposed many of them to the kite flying east wind. In Peleliu the kite flying places were simply non-wooded elevations on the island, such as the untterraced hillock called Omleblol used by the Ngesias hamlet.

While a feast and offering to Nesubed Dingal marked the opening of kite flying season annually in Ngardmau, and a few other villages appear to have imitated this practice, i.e., those on Peleliu island, on the whole throughout Palau there were no special opening of the season. According to some sources, the season was anticipated in the impatient efforts of children to fly small kites with the unsteady onset of the east wind, as early as November or December. Older persons, observing these efforts, would one day note the small kites flying steady in the wind and begin to bring out larger kites with the village clubs eventually flying their huge kedam el bekel before the entire picniking village audience.

The good kite, or successful flight, in Palau was characterized by a steady climb over the operator's head. Thus, between two kites on the same length of string the best was the one that flew steady, without wavering back and forth, and reached the highest elevation. This was the competitive element. Ideally, the operator should be able to extend the kite to the full length of the string, pound the stake upon which the string was wound (this is called the otill meaning "hook" or "clasp") into the ground, and relax while the kite sailed high and steady in the wind. One had to be on guard, however, against the jealous fellow-operator who might try to cut the string of the highest kite or slip a split reed over the string in such a way that it would climb out of reach and spin in the wind until the string frayed and broke.

THE LORE OF KITE FLYING

Aside from the emergence of a patron deity for the sport in Ngardmau, there developed a small body of lore or sayings associated with kite flying. Probably the following represents only a small sampling of this body.

With respect to the several groups that might construct kites, it is said that the solidarity of the group was revealed in the excellence of flight demonstrated by their kite. For example, if a household group constructed and flew a kite well this indicated that the household was characterized by internal cooperation and goodwill. A kite that flew badly, wavering low over the ground, indicated that the household was fraught with internal strife.

Again a wavering kite is one that has insufficient tail and this aspect of kite flying is compared to the behavior of a demanding child. For example, giving into a child that pouts for more food or attention may be referred to as "adding more tail to the kite." Or a person observed to be flying a kite that wavers badly might jokingly be told that he was a "becherecher" child—a child that demanded too much.

Probably several chants and calls were used, along with cheers and general commentaries, during the flying of kites. Most older persons recall the refrain: "Telililililiii . . . Telililililiii . . ." "chanted as the kite was given more string in ascent. The following kite flying song or chant, identified in Palauan as possibly an oumachas ("something between an chesols and a kerrekord"), incorporates this refrain:

Kedamra! Kedamra! Kelemerekureiou
el mera Mengeremong ma medal a
bai Rurar, Ebomngasch! Bomngasch!

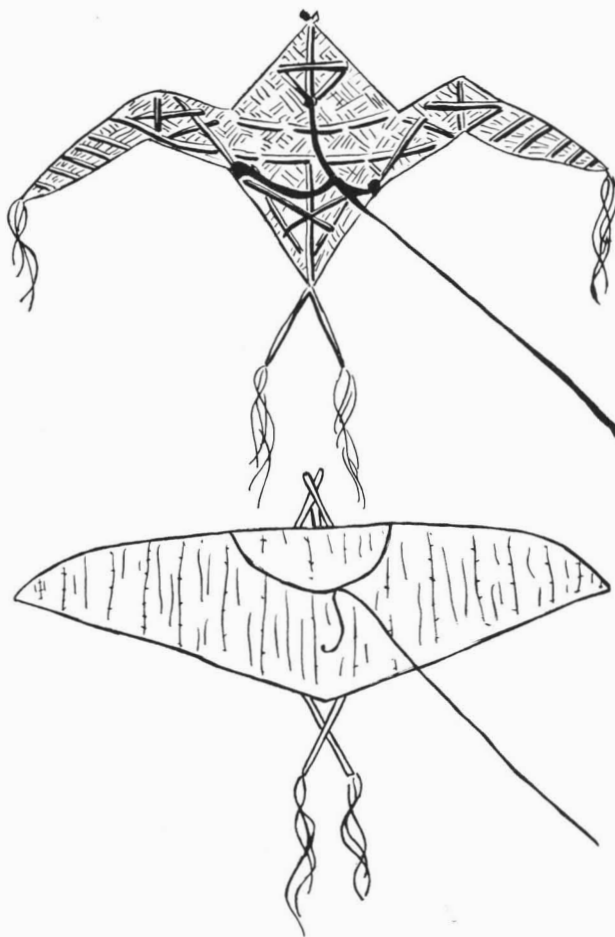
Kite! O Kite! Don't fall before
you reach Mengeremong and the front of
the bai Raar, and go up! Go up!

Bomngasch ra ked el more bedul
a chebdui el ngmai a chemelem
el buuch ma kebui, Ebomngasch!

Soar up the mountain height to the
chebdui tree; take your beetlenut and
kebui leaf, and go up! Go up!

Kele merekureiou ea kim a
ngarengii el mengchau lmeringel
momchies rengii el kim! Kim!



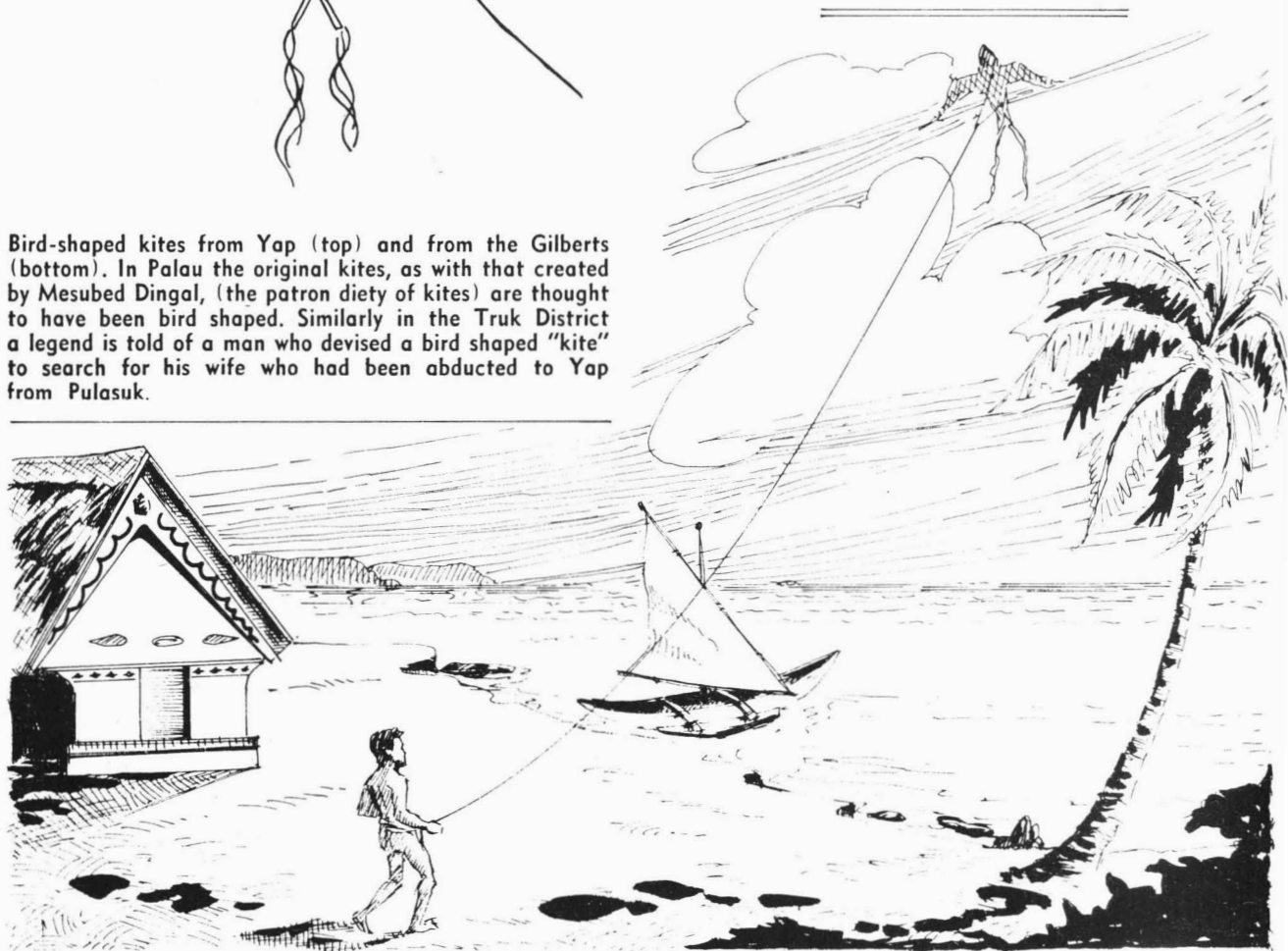


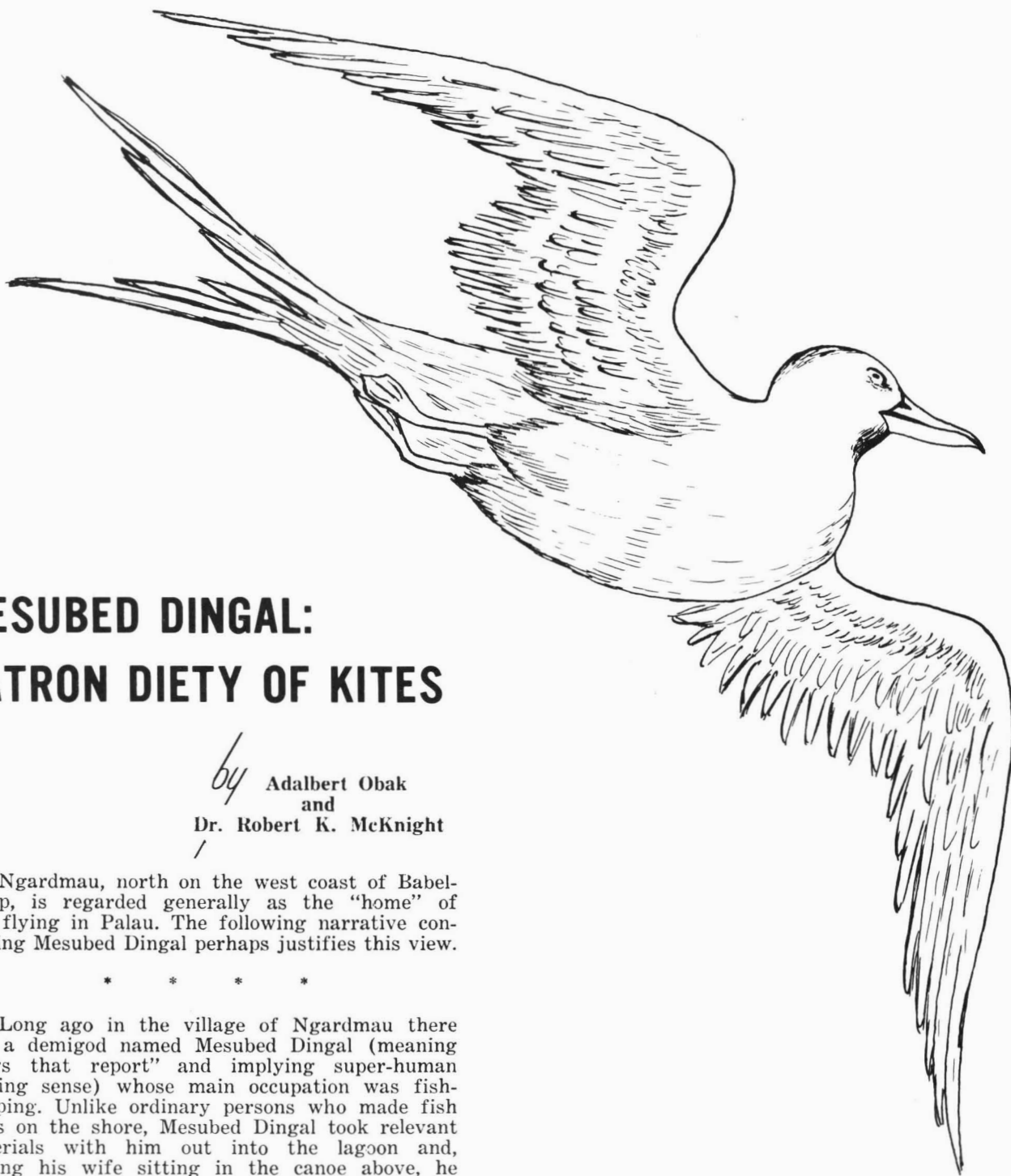
Bird-shaped kites from Yap (top) and from the Gilberts (bottom). In Palau the original kites, as with that created by Mesubed Dingal, (the patron diety of kites) are thought to have been bird shaped. Similarly in the Truk District a legend is told of a man who devised a bird shaped "kite" to search for his wife who had been abducted to Yap from Pulasuk.

If you falter there's a clam that will
bite you fiercely; don't get caught
by the clam! And go up! Go up!

Telililililiii Telililililiii
Telililililiii Telililililiii

While there are groups, such as the Scouts, that might undertake to revive the sport of kite flying, and model kites of recent construction might be displaced in the Palau Museum, the sport has been on the decline since the latter part of the 1800s. According to elder sources there has been no flying of the large kedam el bekel by village clubs since the turn of the century. Smaller kites, constructed and flown by family groups, continued to be used until the First World War, but were very rare during the Japanese administration. The Japanese, among whom there are kite enthusiasts, do not appear to have encouraged Palauan kiting, though light paper kites of Japanese style were flown occasionally, and small Japanese kites have been imported by trading companies in recent years for Palauan children. It would seem, though, that the people of Palau, like Mesubed Dingal, need only to look in their own yard for the skills and enjoyment of flying well constructed kites.





MESUBED DINGAL: PATRON DIETY OF KITES

by Adalbert Obak
and
Dr. Robert K. McKnight

Ngardmau, north on the west coast of Babelthuap, is regarded generally as the "home" of kite flying in Palau. The following narrative concerning Mesubed Dingal perhaps justifies this view.

* * * *

Long ago in the village of Ngardmau there was a demigod named Mesubed Dingal (meaning "Ears that report" and implying super-human hearing sense) whose main occupation was fish-trapping. Unlike ordinary persons who made fish traps on the shore, Mesubed Dingal took relevant materials with him out into the lagoon and, leaving his wife sitting in the canoe above, he would dive with his equipment to the lagoon floor where he would construct and place the fish traps.

One day Mesubed Dingal went as usual with his wife to his favorite fishing grounds, a place in the lagoon called Iuekakou. While he was on the lagoon floor, a fisherman of Ollei, in the employ of Techeocho, who was giving a huge feast (mur), passed by and spied the woman alone in the canoe. Attracted by the woman, the fisherman forced her into his canoe and absconded with her, thinking to make a gift of her to his master, Techeocho.

When Mesubed Dingal eventually surfaced, he found that his wife had disappeared. Hurrying back to Ngardmau, Mesubed Dingal searched far and wide for a tree called edebsungel (craeteva). However, no matter how widely he searched, he could not find a single such tree. Eventually for another reason entirely, Mesubed Dingal walked around to the rear of his house and there in his own backyard, was an edebsungel of just the right size which he cut down. (From this search comes the Palauan expression: "Without looking far afield, it was cut down out back.") Using this tree Mesubed Dingal shaped out a kedam (frigate bird) and sent out a request to all the birds of Palau for a few feathers each. Receiving these, he applied them to his wooden model which eventually took on the appearance of a true bird. When the bird was thus fashioned, Mesubed Dingal took the stem of a coconut branch and struck hard at the ground beside the model kedam. With this blow the bird flew into the air, circled around a while and came back to its maker. With this Mesubed Dingal realized that his vehicle was ready, and giving the coconut leaf stem to another member of his household, he instructed him to strike a blow to the ground and climbing into the model bird, Mesubed Dingal flew off to look for his wife.

When Mesubed Dingal, in his kedam, eventually flew over the village of Ollei he noticed there was a huge gathering of people at one house attending a feast. Curious, he circled nearer and recognized the house to be that of Techeocho. He circled the house repeatedly, somehow suspecting his wife's presence, and eventually flew down to perch on a ti bush (sis) which grew at the edge of the house platform (odesungel).

The feasting guests admired the huge bird. Techeocho's new wife, formerly of Mesubed Dingal, urged someone to give it food. Food was taken to the bird in a basket and, surprisingly, the bird opened its beak wide and took basket and all. The guest who fed the bird was somewhat taken aback at this rude behavior, so the wife thinking the bird indeed hungry, volunteered to feed it again. Filling a huge basket with various foods for this purpose, she held the whole up to the bird's mouth. The kedam opened its beak again and the woman saw Mesubed Dingal staring out at her. And he said, "I'm in here, so prepare to leave and come back to this spot." With that the bird accepted the food and basket in its mouth. So again the woman assembled an even larger basket of food and returned; only this time the bird opened its beak tremendously wide and ingested not only the basket of food, but the woman as well.

To the spectator, the kedam had now become an alarmingly greedy and dangerous beast. In an effort to rid themselves of the menace, some of the braver picked up sticks and beat the ground loudly near the bird. With this the kedam, with its passenger, was enabled to fly away.

Mesubed Dingal, with his wife, flew safely back to Ngardmau and landed at a hill called Chuchulalei which subsequently became the place where the people of Ngardmau flew their kites.

Mesubed Dingal left the flying model of the kedam on the hill and returned to his home. Some days later, on an evening of the full moon, most of the children of the village went to play at Chuchulalei and, as children will, they climbed around the model bird and even threw stones at it and into its wide mouth. Mesubed Dingal scolded the children for molesting his bird, which, as he said, he might again wish to use in flight. In turn, the children became impatient with him and some of them picked up sticks which they beat against the ground as though striking the bird. With this of course the bird began to fly. The final resting place of the model kedam was on the shore in front of Ngardmau village at a place called Ngerikedam (Kedam's Mouth) and it is for this reason that the shore near Ngardmau village is shaped like the head of a kedam.

Since that time the people of Ngardmau began to fashion kites, at first in the shape of the kedam bird, which they would fly upon receiving certain signs from Mesubed Dingal. Before flying these kites however, the villagers always participated in a huge feast during which food was offered to the patron diety of Palauan kites.

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOMED

Send your contributions for publication to the Editor, Micronesian Reporter, Trust Territory Headquarters, Saipan, Mariana Islands, 96950.



Saturday, October 24, was designated as the official day for the UN Day observance. A color parade consisting of Guam's Andersen Air Force Band, honor guards and Insular Constabulary force, Boy Scouts, smartly decorated floats, public and mission school children preceded the official ceremonies held at the Chalan Kanoa Elementary School grounds. The principal speakers during the ceremonies were Deputy High Commissioner Richard F. Taitano, District Administrator Roy T. Gahemore, and Mayor Vicente D. Sablan of Saipan Municipality.

The coronation of the 1964 Marianas UN Day Queen, Miss Cecilia M. Sakisat—a candidate from the Public Works Department, by the 1963 UN Day Queen Miss Elphidia T. Cruz and presentation of Her Majesty's Scepter by Deputy High Commissioner Richard Taitano were the highlights of the morning. A heavy rain and wet ground cancelled a scheduled softball match between the Saipan All Stars and the Andersen Bombers. The UN Day Queen's Ball, attended by nearly 2,000 people, at the Chalan Kanoa Auditorium was another attraction of the day's program.

Sunday, October 25, also featured sports competitions among various schools on Saipan and an indoor volleyball championship play-off. The Hopwood High School teachers walked off with the volleyball championship honors with the Headquarters team settling for runner-up. In the evening free movies were shown to the public.

Marshalls District Administrator Peter T. Coleman reported that the hard work put in by the Marshalls UN Day Committee and the splendid support from both the Marshallese and American communities once again made the 1964 UN Day celebration held at the district center of Majuro a highly successful event. The celebration at Majuro also included a parade of colorful floats, Boy Scouts in full uniform, the Assumption School band and other school children, and track and field events as well as special contests.

More than 4,000 spectators spent October 24 enjoying the many events and cheering the contestants from seven schools. Mrs. Peter T. Coleman, wife of the District Administrator, presented prizes to the proud winners.

In Palau District the UN Day celebration was held at Anderson Field in Koror. The morning part of the UN Day program consisted of a parade formed by the students from the various schools in Palau. A brief official ceremony was held with Acting District Administrator Takeo Yano and Speaker of Palau District Legislature Toribiong Uchel serving as main speakers. Mr. Yano also read a special UN Day message from the President of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, the Honorable Frank H. Corner of New Zealand.

The presentation of a model UN Trusteeship Council in session by the Palau High School and Vocational School students, under the direction of Gerald S. Craddock and Robert S. Paschall, was the highlight of the morning program.

For the afternoon program the Palau Community Club coordinated a track meet involving students from various schools in Palau.

In the elementary school division, Baudista Sato of Ollei Elementary School almost single-handedly earned a first place team victory for his school. Young Sato won first place honors in the 100 and 400-meter races, running broad jump, and hop-skip jump to garner 12 points of the total 16 accumulated by the Ollei contingent. Sato also helped his team mates to win the 800 meter relay race. Students from Ngarmlelengui Elementary School slipped into second place by scoring 5 points.

In the high school division, Palau High School students tallied 21 points to win first place, with Palau Vocational School students trailing close behind with 19 points. Mindszenty School came in third with a score of 8.

The Ponape Junior High School field in Kolonia was the scene of Ponape's three-day celebration, which began on Friday, October 23, with baseball championship games and ended on Sunday, the 25th, with softball competition between various departments.

A full day of track and field events were scheduled for Saturday, the 24th.

Saturday's activities began with a flag raising ceremony by the members of Ponape Insular Constabulary force, followed by a UN Day song sung by the Kolonia Elementary School children.

District Administrator Robert Halvorsen gave the principal address during the ceremonies.

The rest of the day was filled with cheers and applause as contestants from various schools in Ponape competed in the many field events and other contests featured that day. In the evening a series of United Nations movies were shown.

Various organizations in Ponape served refreshments to the participants during the celebration.

Truk District held two separate UN Day festivities, both featuring Trukese youth participating in various competitive field events. School children ranging from first through sixth grade from all elementary schools in the Truk Lagoon area took part in the UN Day programs.

(Continued on page 18)

(Continued from page 17)

School teams from the Faichuk area (lower Truk Lagoon) assembled at Polle Island, while Dublon Island hosted the teams from the Namoneas area (upper Truk Lagoon). In both cases, the host teams won first place honors.

In the Namoneas celebration at Dublon, the host team proudly walked off the field at the end of the day with first place honors after scoring a total of 174 points. The Uman team accumulated 147 points to win second place, while Fefan Island team gathered 117 points for third place.

Among the Faichuk teams competing the host team from Polle took first place honors by scoring 129 points. The St. Julia Elementary School team came in second with 114 points, and Tol Elementary School team took third place with 94 points.

District Administrator J. B. MacKenzie was the main speaker at the Dublon celebration, and Vice-President of the Truk Recreation Board Mitaro Danis was the principal speaker at Polle. Other speakers during the ceremonies included Magistrate Samuel Irons of Dublon and Magistrate Maneuo of Polle.

For the first time since 1960, Yap this year was able to join the rest of the districts in simultaneously celebrating UN Day. Last year Yap held its UN festivities on October 25; and in previous years, beset by inclement weather and an influenza epidemic during the month of October, Yap had been forced to postpone its celebrations well into the month of November.

This year, except for a short, heavy rain which temporarily threatened to cancel the scheduled program, the UN Day events proceeded as planned. Yap was also honored this year by the presence of Mrs. M. W. Goding, who represented the High Commissioner at the commissioning ceremonies of the newly completed Yap Coast Guard Loran Station a day earlier and at the UN Day ceremonies at Colonia.

As in other districts of the Territory, the occasion featured a brief yet solemn flag-raising ceremony, speeches by District Administrator Maynard Neas and other local dignitaries, and various field and water events.

The celebration was climaxed by the presentation of a series of Yapese classical dances performed by the people of several municipalities. Palauan dances staged by the Palauan community in Yap and a Filipino dance performed by several Filipino construction workers added variety to the evening program.

The success of the 1964 UN Day celebration in Yap was again credited to the Yap Islands Council which planned and coordinated the UN Day program with assistance from the Yap District Administration.

Total Trust Territory Population Now 88,215: Truk Still Largest

Projected population figures prepared for the 1964 Annual Report of the High Commissioner to the United Nations placed the total in the Trust Territory at 88,215 as of June 30, 1964. An increase of 3,438 was recorded above the 1963 figure of 84,777.

Truk District, with a 1964 population figure of 24,521, recorded an increase of 1,177 over the year reported and continues to be the largest District in the Territory in population.

The Marianas recorded an increase of 213 for a total of 10,275; Palau's total population on June 30 was 10,268 for an increase of 348; Ponape's population increased by 586 for a total of 18,293; the Marshall's increase was 842 to make a total of 18,205; and Yap's increase was 275 for a total of 6,296.

Population figures in the Trust Territory from 1960 onward are as follows:

1960	75,836
1961	77,913
1962	80,980
1963	84,777
1964	88,215

Other statistical comparisons show that nearly half of the total population is under 14 years of age—40,362. There are 15,577 youngsters under the age of 4 in the Trust Territory while the total number of children in all schools, both public and private on June 30, 1964 was 23,795.

Percentage increases in population in the Trust Territory in 1964 by Districts are as follows:

Yap	4½%
Truk	5%
Ponape	3½%
Palau	3.58%
Marshalls	4.78%
Marianas	2.1%

DISTAD REP KUSAIE BEGINS ASSIGNMENT



Mr. Fred J. Muhleman, newly appointed District Administrator's Representative for Kusaie, arrived in Ponape's administrative center, Kolonia, October 8 on his way to his new post in Kusaie. He was accompanied by his wife Angeline, their son Chris and daughter Jan.

District Administrator Robert Halvorsen and his assistant Leo A. Falcum were on hand to greet the Muhlemans when they arrived in Ponape. After a brief orientation period at the District Center the Muhlemans boarded the M/V GUNNER'S KNOT for Kusaie where he established his headquarters at Lelu Island, the center of Kusaie Island.

With the assignment of Mr. Muhleman as "DistadRep Kusaie" it is expected that the 3,245 residents of Kusaie will be well represented. It has long been the wish for such an assignment by the Kusaians. The island will also be a regular major port of call for the two big Trust Territory logistics vessels, the PACIFIC ISLANDER and the GUNNER'S KNOT. Other administrative supporting activities and functions have also been added to the office of the DistadRep.

The Muhlemans are returning to the Pacific after an absence of four years in which Mr. Muhleman was associated with Boeing and North American Aerospace activities.

As a former civil service employee Mr. Muhleman served with the State Department in Indonesia as a technical advisor and later with the Department of the Navy in Guam as Director of Training.

Van Camp Sea Food Officials Visit Truk District

Representatives of the Van Camp Sea Food Company returned to Saipan in early November for a series of conferences with the High Commissioner regarding the possibility of a second fishing facility in the Trust Territory.

It has been reported that engineers of Van Camp have studied various sites in Truk. An announcement was expected by mid-November.

NEWS & VIEWS OF MICRONESIA

HICOM ATTENDS SPC CONFERENCE

High Commissioner M. W. Goding arrived in Noumea, New Caledonia, October 14 with the United States Delegation to attend the twenty-sixth session of the South Pacific Commission's Conference held October 14 through 26. He returned to Saipan the latter part of October.

SAIPAN OBSERVES THREE-DAY UN CELEBRATION

With the issuance of the High Commissioner's proclamation declaring Friday, October 23, a legal holiday for all Micronesians, the Saipan United Nations Day Committee, headed by Olympio T. Borja, prepared a three-day UN Day program commemorating the 19th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations. A colorful parade, fitting ceremonies with various speeches, athletic and social events were the highlights of the three-day observance.

Ponape District also held a three-day celebration at Kolonia, the district center.

TWO PONAPEANS TO STUDY PEPPER CULTURE IN SARAWAK

Two Micronesian agriculture extension services agents from Ponape left their home island October 29 for Sarawak on a nine-month training course in pepper culture. They are Sailas Henry and Luis Nakamura, senior and junior agriculture extension agents, respectively, of Ponape Agriculture Department. The trainees will be under the guidance of a pepper agronomist of Sarawak, who will give them a complete theoretical and practical course in all phases of black pepper culture.

TRACE NAMED SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Following his appointment as Director of Education, Mr. John R. Trace has been designated by the High Commissioner as chairman of the Headquarters Scholarship Committee.

The announcement also named Assistant Commissioner for Community Services James E. Hawkins as a new member of the Scholarship Committee.

Established in April of 1958, the Headquarters Scholarship Committee reviews all scholarship applications and recommendations of district scholarship committees, which serve as preliminary screening boards.

TT ECONOMIC LOAN FUND BOARD OF DIRECTORS APPOINTED

Economic development and the growth of local private enterprise in the Territory received another major boost with the issuance of an administrative directive by High Commissioner Goding appointing a seven-member board of Directors for the Economic Development Loan Fund. The directive also transferred \$368,000 from the former revolving fund for loans to trading companies into the Economic Development Loan Fund which had been established in 1963 with an initial increment of \$100,000. The Fund now has assets of \$670,788.

The directive authorizes the Board of Directors, under the direction and supervision of the High Commissioner, to manage the Economic Development Loan Fund in order to encourage economic development in the Territory, particularly private commercial ventures. In this respect, the Board may grant or guarantee loans to Micronesian private entrepreneurs, corporations, associations, or local governments for stimulating commercial activities and other economic development projects.

The members of the Board are Acting Assistant Commissioner for Resources and Development John M. Spivey, Chairman; Assistant Economic Development Officer Eusebio Rechucher, Secretary-Treasurer; Economic Development Officer George M. Taggart; Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft; Comptroller Gerald C. Vittetoe; Director of Agriculture Manuel N. Sproat; and Assistant Political Affairs Officer Strik Yoma.

TRUKESE NAMED HEAD OF TRUK HOSPITAL

Dr. Ngas Kansou of Truk has been appointed Medical Officer in Charge for Truk District Hospital after High Commissioner M. W. Goding formally approved the recommendation for appointment.

Dr. "Ngas," a graduate of Suva Medical School in Fiji, has been serving as acting medical officer in charge since January. In his recommendation for promotion, Dr. James W. Sampson, TT Director of Medical Services, said Dr. "Ngas" has been doing an excellent job and merits the promotion to full medical officer in charge.

SIX TT AG PERSONNEL TO ATTEND EAST/WEST CENTER PLANT QUARANTINE SEMINAR

Francisco Kaipat of Saipan, Liki Labi of the Marshalls, David Idip of Palau, Isidro Alfons of Ponape, Tawn Paul of Truk, and John Paam of Yap, all employees of TT Agriculture Department in their respective districts, have been selected to attend a three-month plant quarantine seminar beginning in December at the East West Center's Institute for Technical Interchange, University of Hawaii.

The three-month training course will be held in cooperation with the South Pacific Commission.

Dr. Horace F. Clay, Program Director of the Project, said the trainees will be given instructions in the general principles of crop protection, pest and disease control, and plant quarantine as well as various techniques in inspecting ships, aircraft luggage, and imported and exported plant material.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS OFFICER JOINS HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Mr. Kurt Ludwig joined the Trust Territory Headquarters staff in November and has been assigned duties as Assistant Political Affairs Officer.

Ludwig, 24, is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh. He comes to Micronesia from the University's Graduate School of Public and International Affairs where he earned his Master's Degree.

RCA TERMINAL TO OPEN IN SAIPAN

Saipan residents will soon be able to send and receive RCA cables and long distance phone calls directly through local RCA facilities upon completion of a planned terminal here.

Communications Director John Welch said negotiations have been completed between the High Commissioner and RCA officials for the establishment of the terminal.

RADIO PONAPE JOINS TERRITORY'S BROADCAST STATION SYSTEM

A 1,000 watt AM radio broadcast station is now on the air for test purposes at Kolonia, Ponape District.

First broadcast heard in Ponape was October 23 at 3 p.m. when the station began a series of test programs.

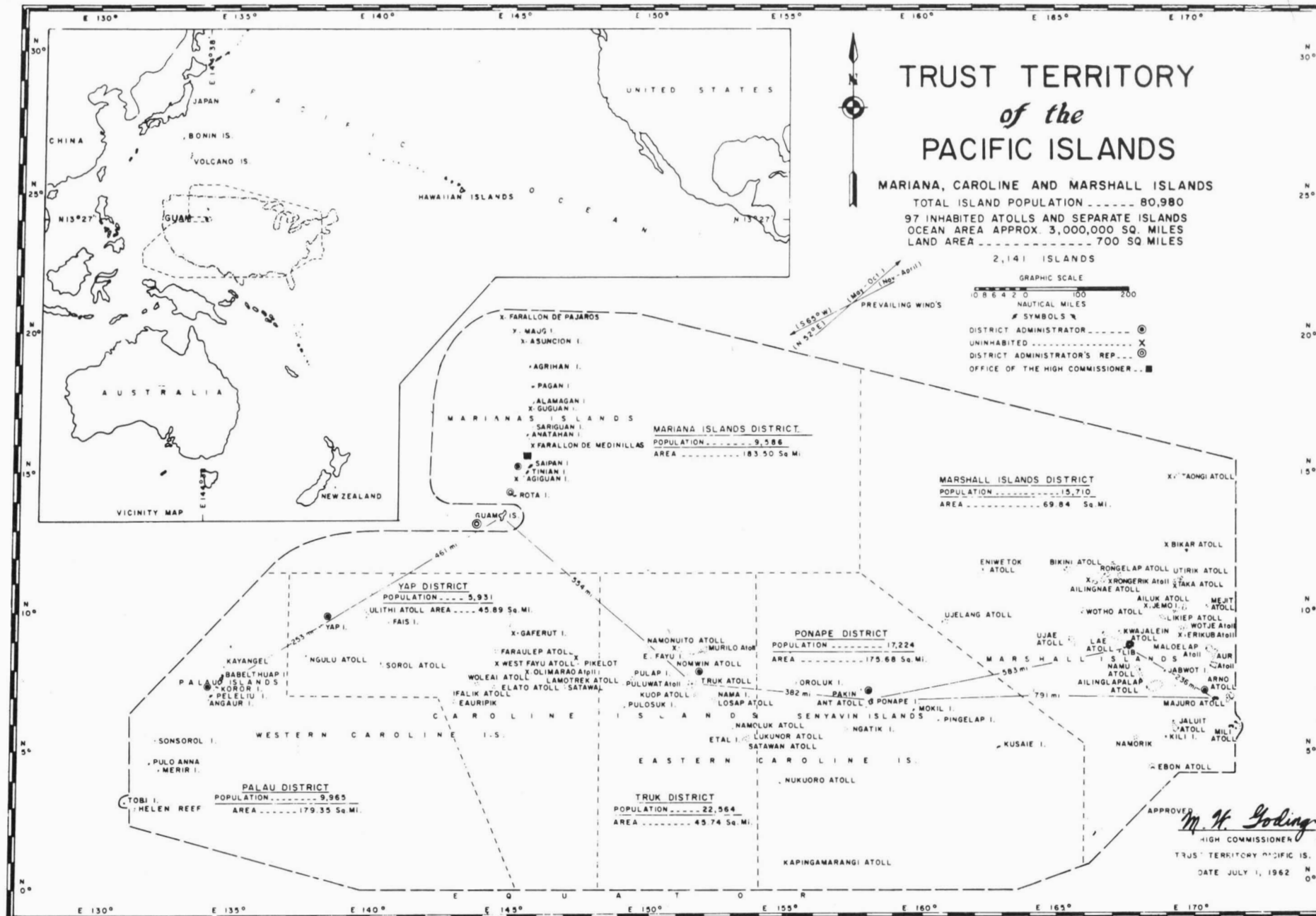
The Ponape Broadcasting Station (WSZD) is the fourth in a planned series of six District Broadcast Stations. WSZD broadcasts on an assigned frequency of 1450 kilocycles.

Other stations on the air now are located in Palau, Truk, and Majuro.

NEW YORKER MAGAZINE STAFF WRITER VISITS TT

E. J. Kahn, Jr., staff writer of New Yorker magazine, is expected to arrive Saipan during the week of November 16 on the first leg of an itinerary expected to carry him throughout the Trust Territory.

Kahn is gathering material for a series of articles on the Territory to be published in the New Yorker.



TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS



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