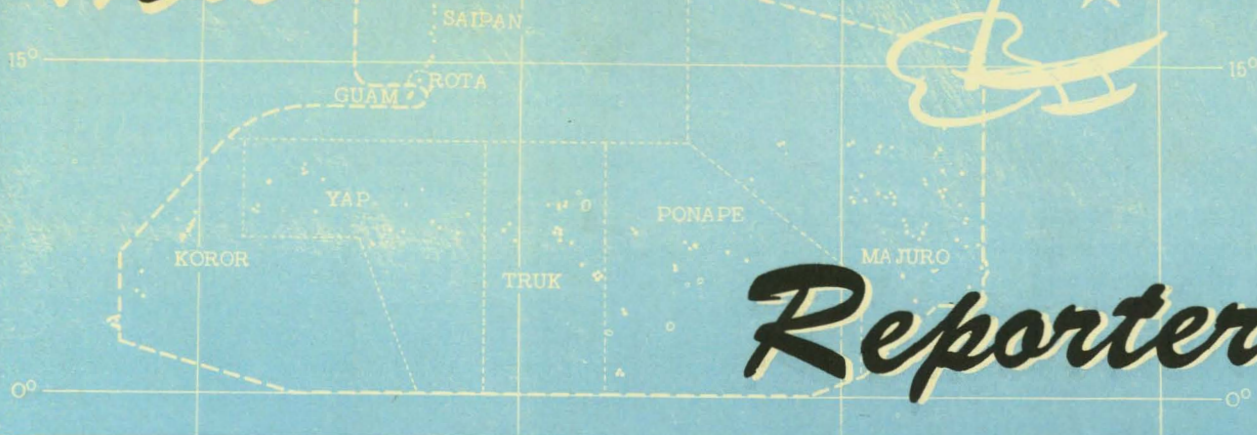


Micronesian

U.S. HOSPITAL
MEDICAL LIBRARY



M. L. Libe



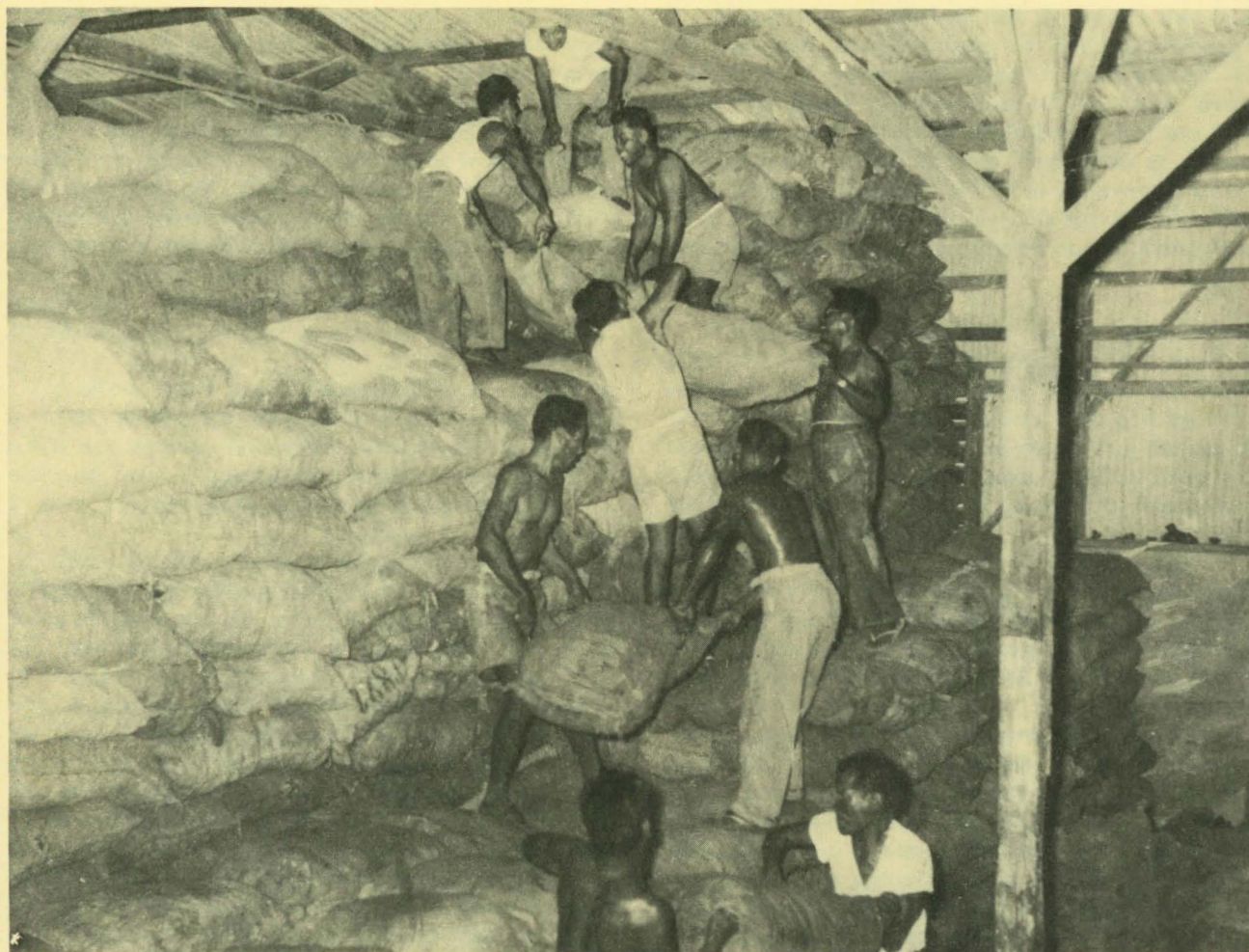
Reporter

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VOLUME VI, NUMBER 3

MAY-JUNE 1958

AGANA, GUAM, M. I.



STACKING COPRA AT MAJURO WAREHOUSE

JAMPIN THE CHAMPION

AMONG THE MICRONESIAN employees of the Public Health Department in the Trust Territory is one health aide who has probably served the longest in that capacity. He is JAMPIN of Ailinglaplap in the Marshall Islands. Jampin is sixty-nine years of age and has been a health aide for forty-five years.

He began his medical work as a health aide under German doctors at Jabor, Jaluit Atoll. This was in the year 1913 soon after he graduated from a Catholic Mission School.

After World War I when Japan took over these islands, Jampin was still working at the Jaluit Hospital. With the new administration he was forced to learn the Japanese language and to learn of Japanese drugs before he was sent out as the first field health aide to Ailinglaplap. He was solely responsible for the health and medical care of the entire population of that atoll until after World War II when with the arrival of another new administration, the U. S., new health aides were trained. Now there are three other dispensaries at Ailinglaplap besides the one that Jampin cares for at Airok Village with its population of more than two hundred.

Asked how he happened to become a health aide, he replied, "Because I was able to speak German which I learned in school, and I guess because of the fact that I was a very active young man then".

With a chuckle on his face Jampin added, "During my young days I was quite a character, you would say. I was champion in all sorts of sports, a champion drinker (I could drink more "jagaru" than any other young men then), and work - why, in this I was a champion too, for I could do any type of work. That's why I was given the nickname of JAMPIN (Marshallse for Champion), which has stuck until today. My real name is Joseph but nobody ever calls me by any name but Jampin. It is probably because I was a good worker that the German doctors selected me to work in their hospital. I am very glad that I was selected for this type of work, which I like very much".



Jampin

Joseph Jampin was born at Jaluit on July 27, 1889. His wife and three children - one boy and two girls - are living with him at Airok in Ailinglaplap. He lives on his own property about a mile away from the main village of Airok where his dispensary is situated. He has to walk to the dispensary every morning to hold his sick calls and check on his patients. This has caused him inconveniences when he is called for emergency cases at other times, but he says the mile walk to and from work is good for his health.

Jampin is retiring not so much because of his age as because of failing eyesight which has bothered him in late years. He will be long remembered by his many patients and those who have known him not only at Ailinglaplap, but also at Jaluit, and at the Majuro District Hospital where he came in on two occasions for a refresher course of training to learn about American medicine.

Jampin deserves the name given him. He is a man of the old school and a steady, conscientious worker who knows his stuff. He wishes he hadn't grown too old to continue his life's work to care for the sick. Let him say in his own words how and what he has experienced in his forty-five years as a health aide:

"Ever since I was a young man I have worked as health aide. Now that I am old, I find myself still willing to carry out my duties to take care of and give right medications to my patients. I do not want to give up my work and am willing to work further. I wish I were able to carry on with this important and very interesting job, but how can I? I am too old to carry on. Beyond this I am very happy that I have been able to give quite a bit of my helping hand to the patients of the Marshalls for the forty-five years that I worked. This is what I've chosen as my career for the days of my life. I have had many experiences, but may I say that my job is my

(Continued on page 28)

Micronesian Reporter

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SUCH A NUMBER OF THINGS

THE WORLD HAS BECOME dependent upon a number of things, and the people who undertake to provide and deliver this multitude of things have become an important part of the day's living.

They are so much a part of it, in fact, that sometimes their work is taken for granted.

This issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER undertakes to give a glimpse into the far-flung activities of the Trust Territory's Property and Supply Department - the phase of administration responsible for providing the materials that make possible the activities currently in progress. The building, the feeding, agriculture, public health, education - all the programs in varying degrees, are dependent upon "Property and Supply".

Valiant Acts, Superior Performances Recognized...Certificates Awarded

COURAGE, INITIATIVE, IMAGINATION on the one hand, and diligence dependability, skill on the other - both types of service have been recognized in the awarding of certificates of appreciation to twenty-three individuals, some of them permanent residents of the Trust Territory, others temporary, but all closely associated with its administration.

The certificates, bearing the signature and seal of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory and inscribed "in grateful recognition of meritorious service beyond the demands of duty", were presented by the appropriate district administrators and department heads in impressive ceremonies.

Among those in the first category - recognized for their courage, initiative and imagination - was J. Boyd Mackenzie, Island Development Officer and Jaluit Project Manager, who received a certificate for rescue action in helping save Navy Plane 909 and insuring the safety of its crew after the airship was caught in a storm at Jabor Lagoon on November 15, 1957, with a hole torn in the pilots' compartment from the force of a gigantic wave. Mr. Mackenzie and six workers from the Jaluit Project went to the rescue, using the only craft available at the moment, two small sailboats in which they carried extra lines, a buoy and anchors. They fought strong winds and high waves to a point one hundred and fifty feet from the plane, where they dropped an anchor attached to a buoy. They could get no nearer by boat, thus swam to the plane, carrying the lines with them, making it possible to anchor the plane and preserve it from complete destruction, while at the same time assuring the safety of the crew. Both plane crew and rescue group made it to shore safely, the former in life rafts, the Jaluit rescue group by swimming.

Other valorous deeds at sea were recognized. Among those receiving certificates was Robert Narruhn of Truk, first mate of the M/V BAKER, whose expert seamanship was responsible for the saving of two lives in the wake of Typhoon Ophelia. The account of this feat appeared in the March-April 1958 issue of this magazine.



FRED SIGRAH, Communications Department, was among those receiving awards at Truk.

Similarly, four members of the Marshallese crew of the Kili Island boat LIBRA which was demolished by Typhoon Lola, were presented with certificates in recognition of their outstanding performances in placing duty before personal safety. These were Konto Sandbergen, who repeatedly risked his life in attempts to save the LIBRA; Carl, the ship's captain; Ejbi, engineer, and Dretin, seaman, all of whom displayed a high devotion to duty and extreme courage in the face of grave personal danger. The story of their attempts to save the LIBRA and their subsequent six hours of fighting typhoon winds and waves in efforts to make shore was recounted in the January-February 1958 issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER.

To Reverend Thomas J. Donohoe, S.J., a certificate was awarded in recognition of his leadership during Typhoon Ophelia, when he organized and supervised life-preserving measures at Jabor in the Marshalls, and at the same time was carrying in his arms a paralytic woman who was unable to walk. Through his guidance and good judgment it is believed that a number of lives were saved, as it was on this island that the sea rose some three to eight feet during the height of the storm.

Carl J. Kunz, Trust Territory's Director of Communications, was recognized for his continued performance of devoted and tireless efforts in maintaining the flow of Trust Territory communications traffic, and for supervision of a well-trained crew, all of which have been demonstrated both in regular line of duty and in emergency occasions.

Kusaie-born, PICS - educated Fred Sigrah, Ponapean working in the Communications Department at Truk, was given a certificate for high devotion to duty in the face of danger. At the time of Typhoon Lola, when Director of Communications Kunz was attempting to remove a broken antenna which was lying dangerously close to a high-voltage power line during extremely high winds and rain, young Mr. Sigrah, without prompting, suggestions or orders, quickly proceeded to the assistance of Mr. Kunz. By attempting to remove the antenna from its position near the power lines, a considerable hazard was involved, but not to remove it also was dangerous. Had this antenna touched the high power lines, it was possible that the operators in the radio station might have been electrocuted. Without thought of self, Mr. Sigrah proceeded to assist in the dangerous task in order to preserve the safety of others.

The entire Communications Department at Truk, as well as Truk's Supervisory Radio Operator Edgar G. Hammons, were among those honored with certificates. Communicator Hammons stood an almost continuous thirty-six-hour watch at the Truk radio building to expedite the receipt and delivery of messages and to insure their accuracy during the emergency of a typhoon. Assisting him, maintaining a continuous watch in relays at the Truk station during this critical period when human lives were in danger, were the Micronesian radio operators who with Mr. Hammons make up the staff of the Truk communications station.

John E. Welch, Chief Communicator for Ponape District at the time of Typhoon Ophelia, who has since accepted a position in American Samoa, was granted a certificate in recognition of his devotion to duty and was cited for ingenuity in obtaining a portable generator and maintaining communications during typhoon conditions, thus alerting those at Ponape on the approach of Typhoon Ophelia. As a result of this act, he is credited with the saving of lives.

Cited for demonstrating a commendable faithfulness to duty at a time when many of their own homes and families were endangered, the staff of the Truk Hospital were recognized for their ceaseless vigilance and tireless efforts in carrying out their duties.

Also at Truk, Harold Forester, Administrative Assistant, received a certificate for showing special zeal during Typhoon Lola in alerting personnel, checking security measures and otherwise doing everything possible to preserve life and property during the typhoon.

Because of their personal devotion to their communities in time of emergency, members of the Public Works Departments of both PONAPE and TRUK Districts were given recognition in the form of certificates of appreciation. Both departments were cited for valiant efforts to safeguard life and property at the time of Typhoon Ophelia and for outstanding service in restoring public utilities to service after the storm, often working under hazardous conditions.

Two Headquarters men were among those receiving certificates. Goro Yamataka, Public Works leadingman stationed in Guam, was granted a certificate for his efforts in maintaining public utilities and restoring them to service after Typhoon Lola, and for demonstrating a high degree of competence and initiative in performance of this work.

Alexander B. Mladinich, Warehouse Superintendent at Guam, received recognition and a certificate for expediting materials and supplies, enabling restoration work to be accomplished in a minimum amount of time after Typhoon Lola; also for his willingness to go beyond normal assignments to render service.

Last but not least among those in the "courage, initiative and imagination" category were three who were in charge of their respective districts at the time that Typhoons Lola and Ophelia struck. These are Maynard Neas, District Administrator, Marshall Islands District; Percy D. Steele and William E. Finale, Acting District Administrators, respectively, Truk and Ponape Districts. All were cited for effective leadership under emergency conditions.

THESE ALSO PERFORMED WITH DISTINCTION

In the second category were a group of individuals who have been recognized for their consistently superior day-by-day activities on the job.

On December 8, 1956, Shiro Kiyota was temporarily assigned the full duties and

responsibilities of Palau District Finance Officer. He acted in this capacity without advancement until September 22, 1957, when he was appointed District Finance Officer, being the first Micronesian in the Trust Territory to hold this position. At all times during this period, according to the commendation, Mr. Kiyota has exhibited an untiring devotion to work and a willingness to accept responsibility, and has continued to discharge his duties in a commendable manner, displaying unusual ability in learning and implementing new methods and procedures. For this accomplishment, he received a certificate of appreciation.

Another Micronesian in Palau District was honored in like manner. He is Kodep Raber, who has carried out the duties of Supervising Radio Operator since October 26, 1957, and in this capacity has demonstrated full acceptance of the responsibilities attached thereto. According to the commendation, he has maintained the high operating standards established by his predecessors, both of whom were experienced U. S. civil service employees, and has repeatedly and continuously demonstrated an ability to discharge additional duties devolving upon him, also to envisage and accomplish improvements in operational procedures, and to provide the district with an efficient communications service.

For their splendid cooperation and the high degree of skill they demonstrated during a flight delay on the outer islands of Truk and Ponape Districts, Justus Records of Truk and Frederick W. Furr of Ponape were given certificates. An original commendation for them from Captain Arthur Rischman of Transocean Airlines was reported by George Winter, jr., manager of Transocean's Guam office, expressing appreciation for their expert technical assistance which was credited with substantially minimizing aircraft mechanical delays in their respective districts.

Two medical storekeepers were among those receiving awards. Sikpert Louis, senior medical storekeeper with headquarters at Truk, was given a certificate for superior work in the performance of duty. According to his commendation, he has displayed accuracy, dependability and thoroughness, and his services are proving valuable in organizing and classifying

(Continued on page 15)

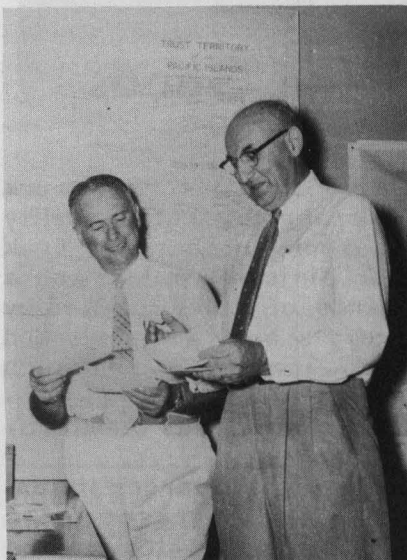
Associate Justice Takes Up Post

FOR SEVEN YEARS Judge Edward P. Furber has been carrying the load as Chief Justice of the High Court of the Trust Territory, an area which extends in its extremities north-south and east-west over approximately the same distances as would be encompassed within the borders of the United States.

The arrival at Truk on February 24, 1958, of Judge Philip R. Toomin to serve as Associate Justice of the High Court of the Trust Territory, will help spread the weight of the High Court hearings and decisions. (In each district there also are District Judges and Judges of the Community Courts, local residents appointed by the High Commissioner to discharge the judicial responsibilities of the Lower Court).

Judge Toomin received his law degree from the University of Chicago in 1926, and upon graduation entered into the practice of law. In 1938 he opened his own law office from which he took leave to accept the appointment as Associate Justice for the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

Mrs. Toomin, who accompanied her husband to the Trust Territory, is the former Pauline Mignon Marks of Marks, Mississippi. Their daughter, Marcia, is a student at the Sorbonne in Paris, France, and their son, Michael, is a corporal in the U. S. Marines, stationed at Quantico,



NEW ASSOCIATE JUSTICE CONFERES WITH CHIEF JUSTICE - Left, the Trust Territory's new Associate Justice, Judge Philip R. Toomin, talks with Chief Justice Edward P. Furber as the two meet in Guam.

Virginia. The Toomins' permanent residence is at Glencoe, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago.

The new Justice is a member of the American, the Illinois State and the Chicago Bar Associations, and has been admitted to practice before the U. S. Supreme Court and various Federal and State Courts of Appeal. He has been active in civic improvement organizations and recently has been a leader of a Great Books Group, one of the many such adult groups organized in the United States for the reading and discussion of the world's recognized "great books".

"BE IT HEREBY KNOWN..."

KING SOLOMON THE WISE and Moses the Lawgiver of Biblical fame have their namesakes and counterparts in the Trust Territory.

Solomon is Special Judge of the High Court of the Marshall Islands Congress, and Moses - full name Ichiro Moses - is Associate Judge of the Truk District Court, while John Moses is a member of the Nobles' House, Ponape Island Congress.

Ancient history is further personified in Levi, member of the House of Assembly, Marshall Islands Congress, namesake of an ancient patriarch of Israel, while Pharo, member of the same body

What's In A Name?

in the Marshalls, could well be the namesake of a Pharaoh of ancient Egypt. Moreover, Juda, another member of the Marshall Islands House of Assembly, carries on the famed name of Judah or Juda (both spellings are used), of the Kingdom of Judah in southern Palestine, and Ishmael of the same legislative body in the Marshalls perpetuates the name of Ishmael, whose father Abraham was the first of the patriarchs and father of the Hebrews.

While on the subject of law and justice, for which the Romans were famous, the name of Roman T. in Palau District cannot be overlooked. Roman T. is former president of the Palau Congress and Special Representative of the Public Defender.

Delivering The Goods

ROAD GRADER FOR ROTA, fire truck for Yap, mobile crane for Palau, utility boat for Ponape, rock crusher for Truk and oil barge for Majuro - these are a few of the thousands of items handled by the Trust Territory's busy Property and Supply Department - materials upon which depend the progress of many of the activities in the atolls and islands of Micronesia.

But these are among the larger items, and Property and Supply is just as occupied with the other requirements which may be less bulky but equally essential.

Does some department or some project need a straight pin, for instance? Yes, the girls in their home economic classes do - and Property and Supply is ready to furnish the pins. Incidentally, they come a thousand to a box, for that's the economical way to buy them - and a thousand is not too many for a class in sewing. Paper pads, scissors, clips and t-squares are typical of the variety of other small items which "P & S" carries in its warehouses.

In between the two extremes - the big and bulky cranes and crushers and the small and insignificant pins and pads - is a vast variety of other stock which the Trust Territory Administration expends in the districts and at Headquarters in pursuance of its purpose to help the Micronesian people advance materially, politically, and in health, education and general well-being.

These other items include typewriters and tools, beds and boxes, electric fans and fire hose - and in fact most of the things one would expect to use in operating a government and providing homes for some of its workers, plus some curious items one wouldn't anticipate unless familiar with conditions in the Trust Territory. Among the unusual procurements, for instance, were the three carabaos shipped to Yap District. Also out of the ordinary are the shoes in assorted sizes being sent to the districts for use of stevedores - a safety precaution, because bare feet were being injured in certain shiploading operations.

The following list of supplies shipped out to the Marshalls in February on Voyage

PINS AND PADS, CRANES AND CRUSHERS - PROPERTY AND SUPPLY HANDLES THEM ALL

thirty-four of the GUNNERS KNOT is typical of 1958 shipments from Trust Territory Headquarters to the distress areas:

- 2,000 sheets of galvanized roofing
- 20 kegs of nails
- 500 machetes
- 50 crowbars
- 50 wrecking bars
- 2,149 files, assorted sizes
- 96 railroad picks
- 20 axe handles
- 100 gallons of paint
- 19 whaleboat sails.

Why machetes? Somehow, they work better than hatchets in tropical areas. Machetes are generally used in clearing brush. And why railroad picks, with nary a railroad in the Trust Territory? Because railroad picks are better for digging out coral than an ordinary pickaxe. As for the axe handles, they, naturally, are for the axes which have lost their handles. And the whaleboat sails were sent as a substitute for the cloth that had been ordered for making sails. When Property and Supply found that the ready-made sails were available from Navy excess, these were procured, thus saving money as well as effort.

Nerve center for the supplies which are fanned out to the districts is a central warehouse, storage and office facility in the Piti section of Guam. Because of the large area encompassed in the Trust Territory and the resulting distribution problem, it is necessary to accumulate and store at this central supply warehouse considerable quantities of various materials, inasmuch as ships do not leave for the districts every week or even every two or three weeks. Time also is an important element in the procuring of goods, which usually are ordered either in the U. S. mainland or from Japan. Because of these factors, Property and Supply Director Neill C. Murphy, Jr. has found it necessary to plan for future needs as much as a year or sometimes two in advance of the actual time of using. In spite of this, occasions occur when it is necessary to send rush orders for additional supplies.

*ACCURACY in checking of
merchandise is a
major consideration of
"P & S" Department, Ponape.
L. to r., Supply
Officer R. G. Weinrich,
Supply Assistants Ignacio,
Alfred and Moses, at
warehouse, Kolonia.*



Cement was a recent case. There was plenty of cement in the districts, and also at Headquarters, everybody thought. But after Typhoons Lola and Ophelia had passed by, it was found that the dry cement stored in several of the districts had been water-soaked and ruined, and in addition, all kinds of structures were damaged, needing cement quickly to make them habitable or usable.

The requests for cement soon drained the supplies at Headquarters, but before this happened an emergency order had been placed for ten thousand bags from Japan. It wasn't long before the Trust Territory again had all the cement it needed - and the needs average twenty-five hundred bags in each district every six weeks.

Various kinds of emergencies arise, with distance and time the big problems. It may be a small electric part for a power plant or reefer, or a spare part for a D-8 tractor, which is urgently needed. In themselves they might not seem important, but the lack of the one small item may cause the electricity and the refrigeration for an entire district to go off - or may hold up a major building project, including manpower and other equipment.

Sometimes one of the Trust Territory planes get stranded in a district, and requires a part before it can fly again. In

this case, a message is dispatched to Headquarters or a radiotelephone call put in, and if the required part is not available at Transocean's maintenance shop, the Property and Supply Department procures it through the Andersen Air Force Base in Guam. Then another plane sets off - to help the first plane make repairs and get back in the air.

Recently, an important phase of the supply operation has been concerned with distributing supplies to typhoon-stricken areas. Chief among the goods thus shipped out have been bags and crates of food from the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Surplus Food Program.

Two types of subsistence food are being supplied under this program: one, as approved by act of the U. S. Congress, for schools and other institutions in the Trust Territory, and the other, to meet the disaster situation brought on by the typhoons. Foods for the latter purpose have been obtained through the Western Area Office of the Department of Agriculture on a disaster relief basis in order to assist the afflicted Micronesian people until they are again able to provide their own subsistence needs.

Practically every ship leaving Guam for the districts during 1958 (after January) was bringing food in this relief program. The requirements over a one-year period have been estimated at six hundred eighty-four thousand pounds of flour, and one hundred thousand pounds of dry milk. Most of this goes to the Marshalls, some to Ponape and Truk.

PERSONNEL

To maintain the Trust Territory's vast supply activities, the Administration



MOSES operates forklift in "P & S" warehouse at Ponape, as Alfred indicates turn.

employs thirty-two people at the Headquarters supply depot. Assisting Director Murphy in immediate charge of office operations is Franklin H. Moulton. The Warehouse Superintendent and Assistant Warehouse Superintendent are Alexander B. Mladinich and Meredith B. Williams, respectively, with Virgil G. Tudor as Medical Supply Officer, Travis B. Drennan as Procurement Officer and Vern C. Godfrey as Property and Supply Supervisor. Francisco C. Abraham and Wilfredo C. Doctor are the Procurement Clerks, with Albertus D. Gabo and Francisco E. Palomo as Property and Supply Clerks. Supervisory Storekeeping Clerks are Francisco A. Matanane, Frank D. Quan, and Pedro Q. Sanchez, with Jose O. Cruz as Storekeeping Clerk. The Secretarial force consists of Miss Nacrina E. Ada, Mrs. Jean L. Bednekoff, Miss Julia Q. Quenga and Eufoldo S. Superales, clerk typists.

In addition, each district has its own Property and Supply Department, with varying numbers of Micronesian workers, and in most cases, only one American civil service worker. The Supply staff in the districts as of April 1, 1958 consisted of seventy employees, making a total of one hundred and two people working to maintain the property and supply functions of the Trust Territory.

Among Property and Supply personnel responsible for operations in the districts are Wilson A. Scoville, Blaine W. Leftwich, Vicente A. Fajardo, Lepty L., Komijen D., Allen M., Binal F., Rewa Samuel, Kilton K., Jabuwe, Jetnil F., Anju J., Shiro

AT GUAM Property and Supply Director Neill C. Murphy, Jr. discovers a bevy of bees outside T.T. depot, speculates on possibility of adding honey to inventory.



A TRACTOR is given final inspection at Property and Supply depot in Guam before being shipped to Yap. Eddie Borja starts the engine while Max Balatenco checks the tracks.

R. and Anuliej K., all of the Marshalls; Russell B. Orr, Moses M., Frank M., Joseph I., Beketaut M. and Francisco K., all of Palau; Albert L. Warner (Public Works Superintendent) and Roman Manglona, Rota.

Also Reinold G. Weinrich, Alfred F. Sandos, Moses R. Hespak, all of Ponape; John W. Smith, Reiong W., Yosita J., Datasi A. and Fichita B., all of Truk; Jules M. Henrickson, Giltamag, Kogonang, Falanug, Saweyog, Ruebinau, Defrad, Faladay and Manangiyan, all of Yap.

The Supply staffs in the districts, in addition to their own storing and shipping activities, perform the agency functions for Transocean Airlines and for Pacific Micronesian Lines, receiving incoming cargo, both government and commercial, similarly preparing and shipping out cargo, issuing passenger tickets and collecting for commercial cargo.

In order to accommodate the increase in Trust Territory shipments, the Commercial Port at Guam which formerly utilized two butler-type warehouses as transshipment sheds for commercial Trust Territory cargo, first increased its allotted storage depots to four and recently again increased the space to a total of eight sheds.

The volume of purchases the Trust Territory Government makes per year averages about one million five hundred thousand dollars. Procurement is in large part through the San Francisco offices of the General Services Administration; however, the Property and Supply Director

keeps a close watch on excess items from other government agencies, particularly the U. S. Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard and Government of Guam, and as a result has procured needed materials worth several million dollars either at substantial savings or without exchange of funds during the six years he has been in charge of the department. At the same time, the Trust Territory has been able upon occasion to supply emergency items for these agencies, either on a loan or exchange basis.

REVOLVING FUND

On July 1, 1957, the Supply Department embarked upon a new operation based on a five-hundred-thousand-dollar revolving fund. Through this Supply Fund program, the Department is expected to include packing, crating, freight and handling as well as overhead costs in the invoices as charged to the districts and departments; at the same time "P & S" is expected to sustain itself on a "profit or loss" basis without additional appropriations. Thus Property and Supply is a business-type operation designed to transfer to the operating activities an awareness of true, full and complete costs involved in the procurement, issue and use of things.

The "P & S" Department in the operation of the supply program assumes responsibility for making available through its warehouse system all things needed at time of need. All items are priced and charged for if and when used - whereas under the former program, using activities were charged prior to procurement, sustained all losses and shortages, and had their small operating fund tied up for months awaiting delivery of items which sometimes did not materialize because of loss, damage, distance, time or weather. The "P & S" Department is conducted on a basis similar to that of a large department store.

In order to assist the districts in implementing the new system, and to organize their procedures for greatest possible use of available and on-hand materials, Property and Supply Director Murphy is becoming something of a traveling man, spending as much time as possible in the districts, going from one to another to assist in the local problems and review with local staffs Property and Supply Fund procedures.

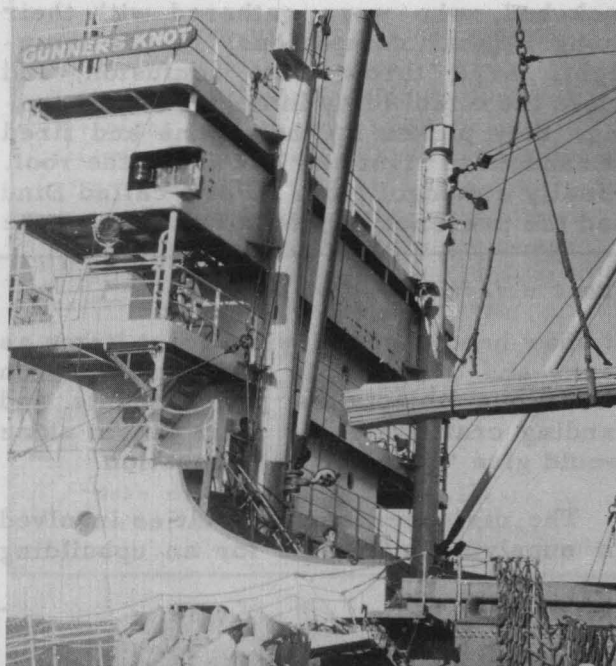
All in all, the Property and Supply operation in the Trust Territory, embracing six scattered districts and involving a personal property inventory worth some fifteen million dollars, is no small program.

(Continued on next page)

SHEET METAL ROOFING for rebuilding typhoon areas is stacked at Guam's commercial dock. Public Works Officer Horace J. Leavitt looks it over.



ON THE WAY - Lumber is being hoisted onto deck of **GUNNERS KNOT** at Guam, bound for the Marshalls. Other emergency supplies are shown in foreground.



PALAU STORYBOARD



MODERN ARBITRATION AND THE COURTS have replaced the spear and warfare in Palau.
Above hand-carved scene on wood depicts the last Palauan war.

THE LAST PALAUAN WARA LEGEND

ONE NIGHT in about the year 1885, the members of the Ngarateleber chaldebachel (club) of Aimeliik, about thirty-four strong, invaded Ngeruluobel village of Airai. The leader of the Ngarateleber was a very brave warrior named Olikes, and realizing that wars would soon die out in the Palaus, he was determined to lead his men out for a last foray.

Olikes had learned that the Ngaramekebud chaldebachel of Airai was gathered at the Ngerbuud abai (house) in Ngeruluobel, and so the invaders attacked with guns called skobetang, and with spears carved out of the betel-nut palm and with battle-axes. The members of the Ngaramekebud, who were gathered with their mongol (abai companions) in the lamp-light, were thrown into confusion, and while the olbidl (clay lamp) was left burning, they picked up their guns and fired at random to right and left and at the roof. Finally a mongol from Peleliu called Dind had the presence of mind to extinguish the

olbidl and put an end to the panic, and the Ngarateleber withdrew without inflicting more than an arm injury to one man, Ngiratangangoi.

Two months later, the Ngaramekebud sent four men on a reprisal raid under the leadership of the captain, Kiukl. All the men in Aimeliik had gone into the forest to fell timber that day, leaving only two, including Olikes. Kiukl then beheaded Olikes and brought the head back to Airai as proof that the blebaol (intended victim of revenge) was actually dead.

On the return of the triumphant raiding party, a mengituuk (celebration) was held in Airai village.

This was the last native battle to be fought in the Palaus, as Ngiroureur Te-chong of Ngerusar village and Melobeclid Rameskang of Airai village, can testify.

--Legend Courtesy

Western Carolines Trading Company

(Cont'd from preceding page)

It may handle such insignificant items as tacks and tabs, but it also includes such ponderous objects as power plants and landing craft which by their weight alone would give "size" to any operation.

The distances and difficulties involved in supplying materials for an upbuilding

program involving almost one hundred inhabited atolls and islands spread out over three million square miles of water have created some headaches; serious problems often arise. But Property and Supply has a habit of facing its problems squarely - and a faculty for "delivering the goods" - regardless of difficulties.

--C.R.O.

"Attorney General" Is Back

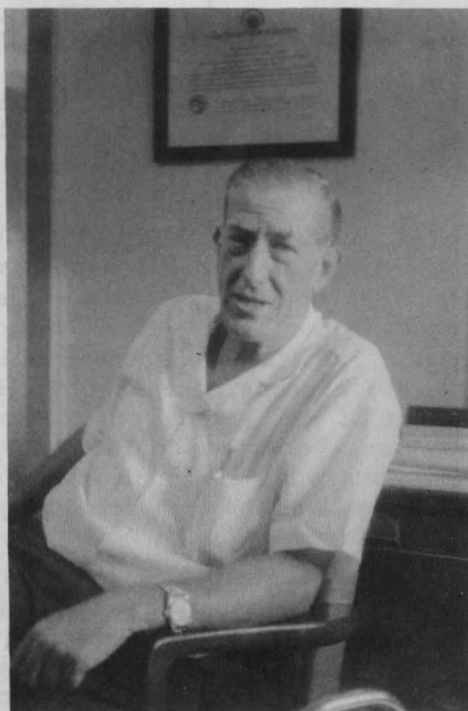
THE TRUST TERRITORY again has an Attorney General. He is Joseph C. Putnam, who has been identified with the Administration since 1951, and not only has watched but also has actively participated in its growth.

Mr. Putnam hasn't been away nor has he changed positions, but instead of Chief Counsel, he is now Attorney General of the Trust Territory.

Mr. Putnam's career has taken a straight and forward path in the line of law, but not so the job titles by which his work in the Trust Territory has been designated. This is the second time he has been Attorney General while occupying his present office and discharging the same responsibilities. He formerly held the title from August 5, 1954 to September 13, 1954. From September 14, 1954 to February 20, 1958 he served as the Trust Territory's Chief Counsel.

The Attorney General, who is six feet one, has chiseled features and keen blue eyes, first entered the Trust Territory family in December 1951 as Public Defender and Counselor to the Micronesians. He was appointed District Attorney for the Trust Territory on March 30, 1953 and succeeded Mr. Horace G. Marshall as Attorney General on August 5, 1954. Born in Peoria, Illinois, Mr. Putnam attended Bradley College and George Washington University, and received his L.L.B. degree from the National University Law School which has since merged with George Washington University.

Mr. Putnam has been in the Federal Service more than twenty-five years and, in addition to private practice in Washington, D. C., has been Attorney in the Claims Division, U. S. Department of Justice; Chief of General Counsel's Office for Office of Property Custody, U. S. Military Government in Korea; and Trial Attorney in the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, which position he occupied just before joining the Trust Territory.



ATTORNEY GENERAL Joseph C. Putnam

Mr. Putnam is married and with his wife Beth, lives on the Trust Territory compound in Guam. His hobbies are bridge and golf at both of which he rates himself "fair".

MICRONESIAN REPORTER Copies Available

THE EDITOR, MICRONESIAN REPORTER, has a limited supply of former issues of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER available for those who might like to send sample copies to friends. An assortment of four different issues from 1956-1957 will be mailed to any one U.S. address for the bargain price of fifty cents. Single copies may be purchased for ten cents each, with five cents additional for each single mailing.

Specify which issue you prefer and these will be sent if possible; otherwise available copies will be sent. First orders will be given preference.

Make check or money order payable to Treasurer, Trust Territory of the Pacific.

"What's What And Where" Is Key To Medical Supply

Trust Territory handles Drugs and Pharmaceuticals
Ranging From A to Z

"WHO'S WHO" HOLDS LITTLE interest in the field of medical supplies, but "What's What and Where" is a subject of paramount importance; for without a knowledge of what's what and where in the medical stockrooms, the Public Health Department of the Trust Territory would be at a loss - doctors couldn't do their jobs, hospitals wouldn't function adequately, and nurses would be greatly hampered in their services.

Yet the knowledge which "what's what and where" demands of those working in medical supplies, is the kind that requires capacity for detail and order; a familiarity with and general knowledge of pharmacy, chemistry and medicine, and an interest in the scientific developments constantly being made in the pharmaceutical field.

Since the Medical Supply Department of the Trust Territory serves six different hospitals with their specialized needs, it follows that the central medical warehouse at Guam must be prepared for emergencies, epidemics and public health needs of various kinds.

A glance at the shelves and the inventory records of the Trust Territory's medical supply reveals in fact that almost any emergency is anticipated; there one finds stocks of some three thousand different items ranging literally from A to Z, all systematically stocked and ready for orders. In the first class, for instance, one finds Acacia, a powder for pharmaceutical work, at the top of the list, and near the bottom is Zephiran chloride, a surface antiseptic for hospital use. In addition to the general medical items, there are dental supplies including an assortment of artificial teeth ranged according to size and shade, and gold leaf for fillings, plus a large variety of other dental items.

Organization of a central medical supply department in the Trust Territory began in 1953. At that time approximately one hundred and twenty-five tons of unclassified, unsegregated medical supplies and equipment, much of it left over from

World War II, were transferred from Saipan to Truk District. Virgil Tudor was appointed Medical Supply Officer in February 1954, and within six months, the entire twenty-five tons were classified and warehoused, with approximately four thousand different items recorded. Since then, the total has been reduced by a thousand or so, and effort is being made to standardize and reduce the number of stock items even more. In 1957 the medical supplies, along with other Trust Territory stores, were consolidated at the central supply warehouse in Guam; however basic stocks still are maintained in the districts.

One of the Medical Supply Officer's responsibilities is to keep abreast of new developments in the medical and pharmaceutical professions, and it is a regular practice for him to correspond with numerous pharmaceutical houses requesting samples of items newly announced, which upon arrival are distributed to the doctors in the districts. If, after using an item, it is found to be practical and effective for Trust Territory use, it may be requested by the districts desiring it. Medical bulletins and any and all medical literature similarly are procured and distributed to the districts from Guam.

Although emergency calls for drugs continue to come in to the Headquarters Supply Department, the number of such dispatches has been reduced, largely as a result of the present system, also because of improved record-keeping in the districts. Typical of the requests when supplies suddenly become depleted in a district, are calls for vaccines, insulin or antibiotics, but an emergency need for something special or unusual may arise at any moment. When stocks are not available in Guam and the occasion justifies, orders may be cabled to the states to be forwarded by airmail. In January 1958, eight hundred vials of polio vaccine were obtained and rushed to three districts by plane during a suspected polio outbreak.

Medical Supply's system of knowing what's what and where, is the key to medical supply in the Trust Territory.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLY'S SIKPERT

HIS NAME IS SIKPERT LOUIS. He's fairly tall, kind of gangly, and extremely shy. Sikpert is from the district of Truk, is twenty-five years old, married, and has one daughter, two years old.

Sikpert, senior medical supply storekeeper for the Trust Territory, probably knows more about classification and storage of medical supplies than any other Micronesian. Since April 9, 1953 when he started working at the central medical warehouse in Truk, he's been learning, and in these five years he has succeeded in acquiring a vast knowledge of the drugs, surgical instruments, and other supplies used in the Trust Territory.

Not only is Sikpert familiar with the drugs, but he also has them classified in his mind so that immediately he knows where to find "what" - and what's more - he often can tell from memory (and a check proves him right) the exact number of items of a single category on hand. This is probably because, first, Sikpert has an inquisitive and an orderly mind, and second, because like many sensitive, quiet people, Sikpert "lives his job".

There's another factor which has contributed to Sikpert's ability on the job - and that is his training. He began his work in 1953 under the supervision of G. Fred Sauer, since deceased. Since 1954, when Virgil Tudor became the Medical Supply Officer for the territory, Sikpert has been under the latter's tutelage. During these



SIKPERT, senior medical supply storekeeper, checks his inventories at Central Medical Supply.

periods the medical storekeeper from Truk has learned not only to know his drugs, but also to keep them organized neatly and systematically.

Sikpert, as senior medical storekeeper, visits all districts of the Trust Territory, supervising the several other Micronesian storekeepers. These, with his assistance and guidance, are following along in his footsteps, increasing their knowledge of medical storekeeping. They are Pencil of Majuro, Katauo of Ponape, Gasag of Yap, Samuel Arnold of Truk, and Florencio of Palau.

Bringing in the Dough

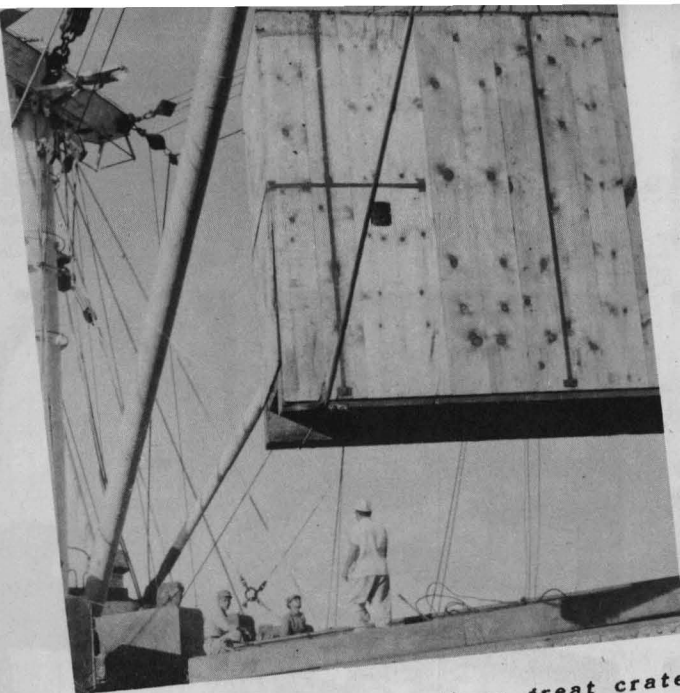
NOTE FROM KONTO SANDBERGEN'S routine report of Jaluit-Kili-Namorik field trip March 1 to 8, 1958 on the M/V ROQUE:

"Arrived off Kili at 7:24 a.m. Again we found the landing area too rough for unloading of cargo. A single canoe came through the surf with two men pushing it in front of them. Unloaded two large telephone poles, cigarettes, and eight bags

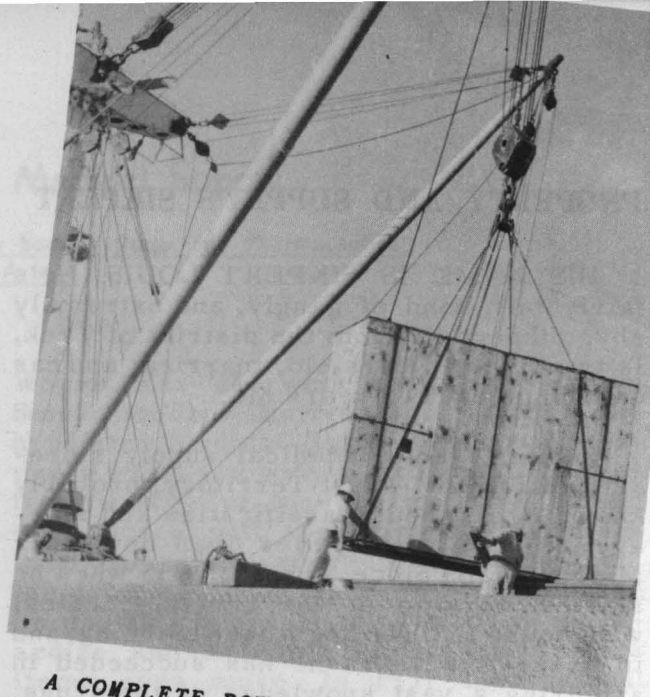
of flour. The eight bags of flour were thrown into the water, then taken by several men who swam in with them.....The ROQUE departed for Jaluit at 9:12 a.m."

SOFTBALL AT YAP

THE YAP 1958 Softball Season commenced on March 31 with an opening game between the Yap Cardinals and the Constabulary. Eight teams, representing various departments and organizations, are represented in this year's softball competition.



MERELY LOADING one of these great crates on the GUNNERS KNOT was a job for experts. Each box contained a more-than-34,000-pound engine. Here a crate is slowly being hoisted onto the KNOT.



A COMPLETE POWER PLANT was loaded on the GUNNERS KNOT at Guam, after arriving from its former "home" in Los Alamos, N.M. Above, one of the huge engines is being deposited gently on the ship's deck.

those crates are dynamos

THREE HUGE CRATES arrived at Truk February 22, 1958 on the GUNNERS KNOT. Great oversized wooden boxes tightly strapped in steel, each one might have held a complete suite of furniture - or a set of scenic drops and props for a stage. Actually, each box contained only an engine.

Only an engine - yes - but each "engine" was a 300 KW Worthington generator weighing more than 34,000 pounds. The three boxes contained the principal parts of a complete electrical generating plant, transferred to the Trust Territory for its use at Truk District from the Atomic Energy Commission at Los Alamos, N.M. Each crate was fourteen feet long, four feet-eight inches wide, and nine feet-ten inches high.

The organization which was responsible for arranging the transfer of this valuable power plant from the AEC to the Trust Territory - a transaction effected without cost to the Trust Territory except for transportation - was General Services Administration, a branch of the U. S. Government which serves governmental agencies throughout the United States and its territories. The Trust Territory regularly arranges the purchases of materials

through the offices of this organization; fire engines and C-rations are among the special items which have been secured through GSA in the past - but the power plant is probably the largest transaction ever arranged for the Trust Territory.

Usually, the GSA purchases the materials upon requisition from the Trust Territory; however, in this case it was a transfer from one government agency to another - without reimbursement. The acquisition price to the AEC representing the actual value of the dynamos, was \$250,000.00.

The generators originally had been installed at Los Alamos, N.M. as an auxiliary unit in case the main line failed to furnish sufficient energy. The only occasions when the generators had been operated were for routine maintenance runs; they had been used only 1,900 hours. When additional power lines to Los Alamos were built, the auxiliary generators no longer were needed, hence they were made available to the Trust Territory through the prompt and expeditious offices of the GSA, which also made arrangements for the physical transfer of the practically new plant - in sections - from

the AEC's Los Alamos location to Guam, whence the Trust Territory's Property and Supply Department forwarded it on to Truk.

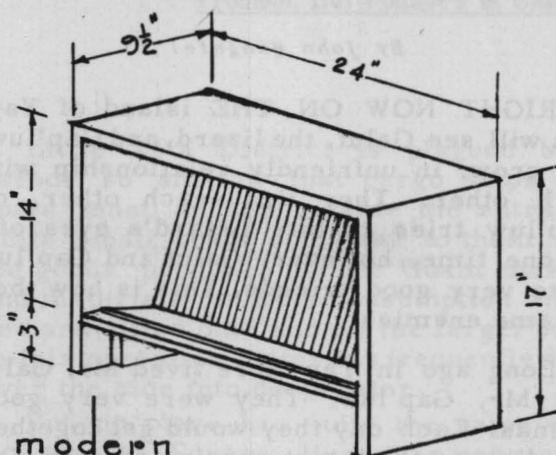
Upon confirmation of the acquisition of the generators plus auxiliary parts for the complete power plant, Trust Territory's Director of Public Works Horace J. Leavitt conferred in November 1957 with the General Supply Office in San Francisco with respect to the transfer, then went on to Los Alamos to make arrangements for dismantling the dynamos, and for getting them started to the Trust Territory.

After dismantling, the generators and auxiliary materials were carried by truck from Los Alamos to Long Beach, where final crating for overseas shipment was arranged. The engines, each in its great wooden crate, arrived in Guam January 22, 1958 on the S. S. CANADA BEAR, and were transshipped on the GUNNERSKNOT, leaving Guam February 9. Additional shipments of auxiliary parts for the plant, arrived in Guam February 24 on the S. S. LUCKENBACH and departed shortly afterwards for Truk. The complete plant was scheduled to be erected and in operation by midsummer 1958.

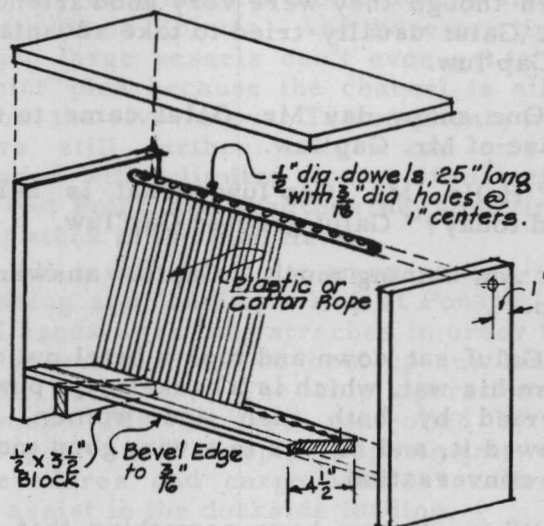
DESTINATION: TRUK. The lettering tells the story. Inside is one of the great engines for Truk's new power plant.



How to do it Column



modern MAGAZINE RACK



Courtesy Public Works Department, T. T.

VALIANT ACTS..... (Cont'd from page 4)

medical items and receiving and shipping medical supplies. Katauo, Ponape District medical storekeeper, similarly was honored with a certificate in recognition of his systematic work in the classification of medical items, and in the neat appearance of the storeroom over which he has charge.

Recognition of acts performed in an outstanding manner - be they acts of valor or steady attention to detail and task - is not limited to certificates of appreciation. Those others who "also perform" in the spirit of service, however humble their jobs, have earned the esteem and gratitude of their fellow workers and of the Administration staff.

GAP'LUW AND GALUF.....A Legend of Yap

By John Mangefel

RIGHT NOW ON THE island of Yap, you will see Galuf, the lizard, and Gap'luw, the crow, in unfriendly relationship with each other. They fight each other, or Gap'luw tries to bite Lizard's eyes off. At one time, however, Galuf and Gap'luw were very good friends. This is how they became enemies.

Long ago in Yap there lived Mr. Galuf and Mr. Gap'luw. They were very good friends. Each day they would get together and discuss the latest gossip and criticize the other birds and animals around them. Even though they were very good friends, Mr. Galuf usually tried to take advantage of Gap'luw.

One sunny day Mr. Galuf came to the house of Mr. Gap'luw.

"Hello, Mr. Gap'luw. What is being said today?" Galuf greeted Gap'luw.

"Ah, nothing much," Gap'luw answered him.

Galuf sat down and took a betel nut out from his wai, which is a basket-type purse carried by both men and women. He chewed it, and he was in a very good mood for conversation.

"Say, do you have something that we might do today?" Galuf asked Gap'luw.

"Aha, I say to you, we don't have anything to do today. I have all the papaya I need now," Gap'luw answered him.

"Well, let's think of something to do," Galuf suggested.

Without talking to each other, they started to think of something. Galuf smiled to himself.

"Ah, I have something in my head now that we might do," he said.

"What is that?" Gap'luw wanted to know.

"How about tattooing ourselves?" Galuf asked.

"Hey, that is a very good idea. Indeed, it is very good," Gap'luw said.

Immediately they gathered some ashes from their pot and mixed them in a coconut shell. When everything was accomplished, they sat down facing each other.

"You know, Mr. Gap'luw, I haven't decided what design I shall use for your body," Galuf said.

"My body?" asked Gap'luw.

Naturally, for how can you tattoo your own back when you can't see it? So, I tattoo you and you tattoo me," Galuf said.

"Oh, I see. Well, I have a design in mind for you," Gap'luw said.

"What sort of design is that?" Galuf asked.

"Well, I am thinking of small dots all over your body," Gap'luw said.

Galuf thought for a while and then he said, "All right, you use that design and tattoo me and while you are doing that I will be thinking of something for your body."

Immediately Gap'luw got to work. He tattooed Galuf from head to toe with small dots. It was very nicely done. When Gap'luw was finished, he sat down and said, "Now, it is your turn to tattoo me. Have you decided on your design for me?"

"Yes, something very nice. I want you to close your eyes so it will be a great surprise when you open your eyes," Galuf instructed Gap'luw.

Gap'luw then sat down and closed his eyes.

While Gap'luw was doing this, Galuf took the coconut shell and just poured its contents over Mr. Gap'luw. When Gap'luw opened his eyes, he saw that his body was black all over. So, he attacked Galuf. That fight has never been finished even until now.

This is the reason why Gap'luw is black all over while the Galuf has a very nice skin with a lot of dots all over.

WATERFRONT

EVERY DISTRICT CENTER has its own particular shipping problem, but Ponape's is unique.

Palau has a good dock and an excellent harbor - but needs dockside warehousing to accommodate the large amount of traffic carried on in this district.

Truk has its Baker Dock which, thanks to Typhoon Lola and Ophelia, no longer resembles a dock. Moreover, Truk has a harbor so shallow that big ocean-traveling vessels can't get up to it, making it necessary to transport all cargo by barge between the dock and the ship.

Yap has much the same situation as Truk, only more of it, because of a shallow harbor that is obstructed so that not even barges can enter it, meaning that small boats must be used for transporting materials between the harbor and the larger ships outside. Sometimes Yap's cargo is taken to Palau and left there on the dock until such time as a Palau-Yap AKL will pick it up.

The Marshalls have a dock and a deep channel - but ship operations have outgrown the dock, which is so small that large vessels can't be worked without moving forward once or twice during the loading operation. Moreover, the dock is so narrow that trucks can't turn around on it, but must back up to get out.

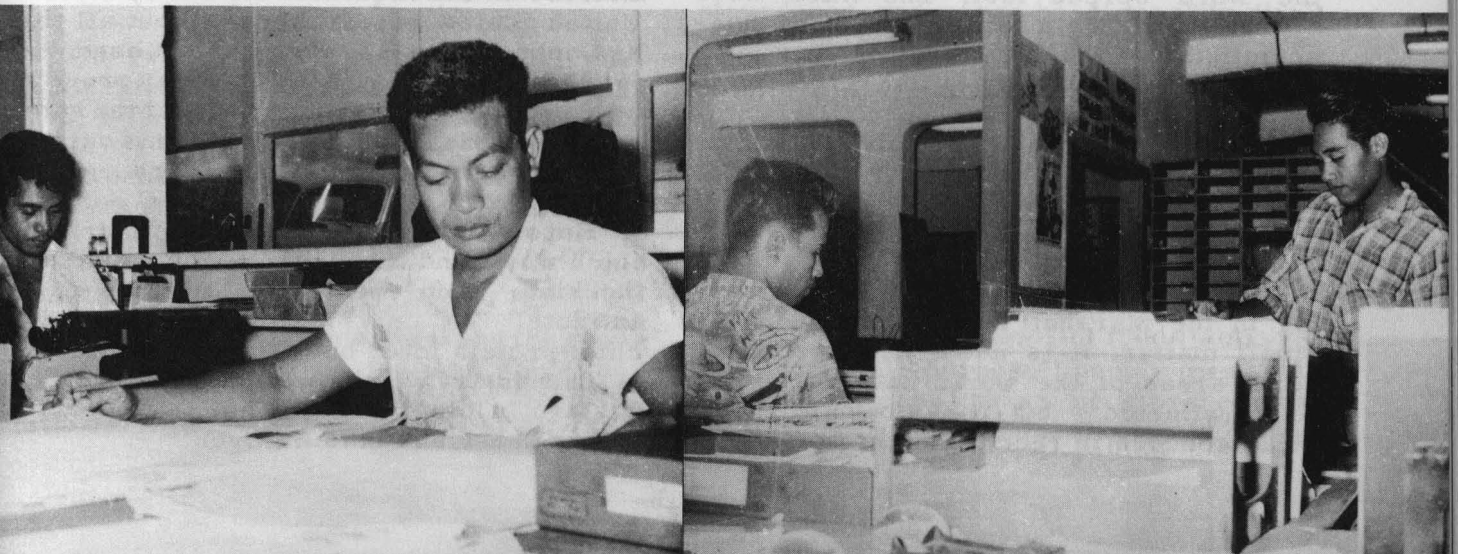
Little Rota District is plagued by a harbor so shallow that cargo ships and boats must anchor outside the entrance while small boats come out to them, and the goods produced for the Guam market and materials for Rota consumption must be hand-lifted onto and off the larger boat. In this operation materials frequently drop over the side into deep water.

But no place has quite the same difficulties as Ponape. Here it is necessary to work the ships in a lagoon, taking cargo by barges from Net Point over a mile's distance to Kolonia - and there are times when large vessels can't even get to Net Point pier because the channel is silted from the river above. To complicate matters still further, barges can only be loaded with a limited amount of materials at Net Point, and even then they sometimes get stuck in the mud flats.

All in all, it's quite an operation - unloading and loading a ship at Ponape, and all hands work long stretches in order that a vessel may not be held up any longer than necessary. The ship operations in Ponape District are controlled by the Property and Supply Department, with stevedores and cargo handlers called in to assist in the dockside loading.

(Continued on page 19)

THEY'RE ALL-ROUND MEN IN PROPERTY AND SUPPLY - Left picture, Moses Hespak of Kolonia and Alfred dos of Kiti; right, Aliksa Hillmar of Kusaie and William Makodo of Metalanim. Ponape District.





U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE SCIENTISTS examine a chart at Trust Territory Headquarters, Guam, following a month's study related to poisonous fish in the Marshalls. L. to r. are Dr. R. H. Drachman, epidemiologist; Dr. A. F. Bartsch, biological consultant and chief of party, and Mr. E. F. McFarren, chemist.

FISH POISON STUDIES ARE STARTED IN MARSHALLS

SCIENTISTS ARRIVE.....WITH LITTLE WHITE MICE

THE MICE WERE WELL CAGED; besides, they were pretty.

In spite of these two facts, the news of the arrival of four hundred live white mice on the little atoll of Majuro in the Marshalls was enough to cause consternation.

But when the reason for the mice became known, the consternation turned to joy. Like wind sweeping across an island, the word spread fast. The mice were brought there from San Francisco by three scientists who were going to investigate the extent of the poison-fish problem in the Marshalls and make specific recommendations for a further study which may provide the answers to what causes the poisoning, what is its nature, and what will counteract its effects.

For the seriousness of the fish poisoning in the Marshall Islands was and is no small matter. It is not a new problem - other areas of the world have been similarly affected - but it has been of particular concern in recent months because of

illnesses attributed to the eating of fish heretofore not known to be poisonous. The symptoms have ranged from nausea to paralysis.

Research on the subject has been going on for some twenty-four years or more, having been begun in the Marshalls by Japanese scientists prior to the outbreak of World War II, and studies have been carried on subsequent to the war by various United States researchers. About all that has been definitely substantiated, however, is that certain fish in an area may prove to be poisonous, others not, and that the same species of fish may be poisonous at certain times or places, and not at others.

Beyond this it is necessary to determine the "why" and the "how" - the cause and the kind - and eventually, it is hoped, an antidote. Not only because fish are the chief protein food, but also because fishing is an industry which has slowly been getting a start in the Marshalls, it is important to find these answers.

QUESTIONNAIRES PREPARED

Beginning in July 1957 under direction of the Marshall Islands Public Health Administrator, Dr. Arobati Hicking, questionnaires were prepared for use at the Majuro Hospital and by all medical practitioners and health aides of the district, calling for explicit information such as kind of fish eaten, how caught, how many people ate the same fish, age and sex of person or persons made ill, how soon after catching the fish was eaten, how it was cleaned, the symptoms of illness and treatments given, number of days of hospitalization, and name of attending doctor or health aide.

Also in July 1957, the Trust Territory began making a series of inquiries to scientists and organizations known to have some interest in the subject of poisonous fish. A volume of correspondence ensued.

When in January 1958 High Commissioner D. H. Nucker went to Washington, D. C. for budget conferences, he presented the situation to certain government officials. Following an endorsement by the Department of the Interior as to the Trust Territory's need for assistance in the matter of the poisonous fish, and a conference with Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of the National Institutes of Health, the problem was presented to the Hon. Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Secretary's interest aroused, action was instituted which promptly started the team of public health research men on the way to the Marshalls with their eleven hundred pounds of scientific equipment - including the four hundred white mice - for a preliminary examination of the situation.

The project then became a joint activity of the Trust Territory Government and the U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in which the former underwrote the expenses and provided local assistance, with the latter supplying the scientific personnel.

The study team consisting of Dr. A. F. Bartsch, biological consultant and the group head; Dr. R. H. Drachman, an epidemiologist, and Mr. Earl McFarren, a biochemist, arrived in Majuro March 4, 1958.

After a month spent in exploring the problem, they returned to the states for additional study. At Guam before leaving they conferred with High Commissioner Nucker, Trust Territory Director of Public Health Dr. H. Eugene Macdonald, and other members of the Headquarters staff.

It was not that the project was expected to provide an answer to what the poison is, what causes it or how to counteract it, but rather, to define the extent of the problem; outline the steps necessary to learn its exact nature and develop a combating agent or antidote, and the requirements to such a study. From this it is anticipated that future research may go far toward finding the answers to the how, where and when of fish poisoning. Results derived from this and anticipated future studies on the subject may benefit not only the Marshalls but also similar areas plagued by this problem, including Guam and the other Mariana islands, the Cook Islands, Society Islands, Japan and Indonesia.

Whatever the cause, whatever the kind, it is apparent that some people have been made ill by eating fish under certain conditions. The little white test mice which Scientists Bartsch, Drachman and McFarren took to Majuro, may have a part in finding the solutions.

WATERFRONT (Cont'd from page 17)

The two big watchwords in the shipping operations of Ponape District - and these are stressed in other districts as well - are Safety and Accuracy. Before a ship is due to arrive, General Supply Officer R.G. Weinrich holds a safety meeting with stevedores and cargo handlers. The finer points of efficient stevedoring are discussed, but safety is stressed, with the safety talk repeated in English and in Ponapean. Accuracy in checking merchandise also is given major consideration.

The six Ponapeans who together with Mr. Weinrich make up the Property and Supply staff at Ponape, are Moses Hespak, Alfred Sandos, Aliksa Hollmar, William Makodo, Ignacio Susia and Charlie Sared. They are "all-purpose" supply men, able to work in any phase of storekeeping, inventory, packing, unloading and shipping.



WILLIAM ALLEN OF MAJURO, with Mrs. Allen and their daughter Irene.

microscope micronesia

WILLIAM ALLEN - he of the typical American name and Marshallese kindness of manner - by birth is more Kusaiean than he is American or Marshallese, although his mother, Ruth Allen, is a Marshallese and he has forbears who were from the United States. He was born in Kusaie, which is in Ponape District, and speaks all three languages - Kusaiean, English and Marshallese.

"Bill" is one of the key men in the Marshall Islands District Administration, being Economic and Political Advisor to the District Administrator. He came to Majuro from Kusaie soon after the end of World War II in search of his brothers and sisters who had gone to the Marshalls earlier. He found them, and like them, he found Majuro good, so he stayed on.

Bill attended the Marshall Islands Training School underway at Laura, Majuro Atoll. After six months he was ready to start teaching school, and was assigned to teach at Arno. He taught there one year, then went back to Majuro for a refresher course. He taught at Arno a second year,

and again was sent back to Majuro for further study, after which he was assigned to teach at the Elementary School in Rita, Majuro Atoll. After one year there, he was transferred to the Administration as a junior clerk. His first job was taking care of the District Administrator's jeep - and he is not above tinkering with a motor now when the need arises.

A few months later, when Maynard Neas came from the Philippines to become Island Affairs Officer, William was assigned to assist him generally. Later when Mr. Neas became District Administrator, his assistant was made Administrative Advisor. William was promoted to his present post in 1957. He recently was awarded a United Nations training grant.

In his capacity as Economic and Political Advisor, William Allen works with the local Council at Majuro, attends its meetings, and has been actively assisting in the chartering program for municipalities in the Marshalls, translating the proposed charters into Marshallese, distributing copies, and conducting meetings dealing with the subject of chartering, particularly at Ebeye.

Mr. Allen and his wife met at Majuro, although she is from Arno where he formerly taught school. They have one daughter, Irene. Before leaving Kusaie, William attended the Mission School at Kusaie, and there learned to speak English. His wife, Kiyoko, attended a Japanese school at Jabor.

The Allen family live in the Marshallese "camp" near the District Administration office at Majuro.

TRAINEE IN ST. LOUIS

TRUST TERRITORY STUDENTS are spread out among many places in pursuit of learning. Many have gone in groups for specialized training. One "lone wolf", however, is Kosang F. Mizutany who left his home in the Marshall Islands in March 1958, and is enrolled in a twenty-week course in "Basic Medical Equipment Maintenance" at the U. S. Army Medical and Maintenance Activity in St. Louis, Missouri. The course started March 28.

BENEFIT "LUAU" GIVEN TO REPLACE MARSHALLESE SCHOOL BOOKS LOST IN TYPHOON

ONE CAN IMAGINE what thoughts went through the minds of the school children of Jabor and the other islands of Jaluit Atoll in the Marshalls as the giant waves and mighty winds of Typhoon Ophelia crushed trees and buildings to the ground in January 1958.

"Our school, too," they must have thought for as the storm was blowing they scarcely could see that was happening, but they could hear the screech of breaking timbers above the wail of the wind.

Their fears - or their hopes - were realized. The elementary school of Jabor was leveled along with homes and other buildings, and the same was true at Imrodj and various other islands in the atoll which bore the brunt of Ophelia. But although all was lost, all is not lost. In addition to the relief in the form of food and clothing provided by the Trust Territory Administration, assistance to the schools has come from an unexpected source.

On Saturday evening, February 22, the Trust Territory Recreation Club, its members consisting of residents of the Trust Territory compound in Guam, sponsored a benefit "luau" - Hawaiian-type feast featuring roast pork and various other island-style foods - in order to raise money for the purchase of books and other needed items for use in the public elementary schools of Jaluit.

COCONUT FRONDS decorated the T.T. Recreation Hall in Guam where "luau" was held. Guests sat on floor.



Results of this benefit were gratifying. A total of \$664.45 was dispatched to Marshall Islands District Administrator Maynard Neas from the Trust Territory Recreation Club in Guam on the March 3, 1958 Taloa flight.

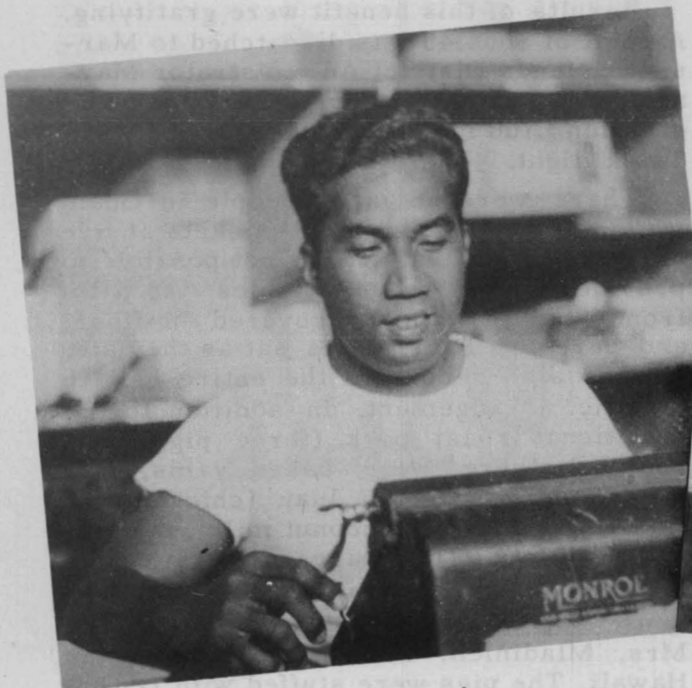
There were so many people in Guam who wanted to buy "luau" tickets at five dollars apiece that it was not possible to provide seating space at tables - so palm fronds and brown paper covered the floor, and here the luau guests sat as they ate. Fronds also decorated the entire hall in artistic arrangement. In addition to the traditional roast pork (three pigs were roasted) there were baked yams, poi, lomi salmon, chicken luau (chicken with taro tops cooked in coconut milk), sashimi and a variety of beverages.

Chief cooks for the affair were Warehouse Superintendent Alex Mladinich and Mrs. Mladinich, who formerly lived in Hawaii. The pigs were stuffed with red hot rocks, wrapped with banana leaves and gunny sacks and placed in a pit dug in the ground outside the hall, then allowed to cook for about five hours.

Assisting the Mladinichs in the preparations were "Lefty" Quitugua, Faustino Borja, Frank Moulton, (all of Supply); John Terlaje, Art Maanao, Juan Cruz, Jesus Cepeda, Goro Yamanaka, Joe Taitano, the Chuck Beans (Maintenance); Ray Uehara (Personnel), club treasurer, and Mrs. Uehara; the Willard Grays, the Stanley Kaneshiros, Miss Irene Welsh (Finance); Mrs. Ruth Mark, club president, and Marge Barefield (TALOA); Mr. and Mrs. Kan Hee (he works for Hyden & Cook at Guam); Angie Carey (Secretary to Distad Truk); Mrs. Harry Morgan (PML); Mrs. Eve Callaway (her husband is with the Weather Bureau); Miss Dagmar Coito (Anthropology), club secretary; Miss Luisa Ada (Communications) and Dick Dornfeld (Hotel Tropics). Guam merchants contributing to the luau included Frank Edwards, Eddie Perez and Jimmie Ferrante.

Contributions for the stricken areas included a donation of five dollars from Estanislao Rivera, a Palauan residing in Guam, and other gifts from various sources.

KEY MEN IN MARSHALLS' PROPERTY AND SUPPLY



Rewa Samuel



Jetnil Felix

"We've Come A Long Way"

By Willie Scoville

THE MAJURO PROPERTY AND SUPPLY Department has come a long way since we first joined it in 1953. Where, before, we were squeezed into a little corner of an office in a big forty-by-one-hundred-foot Butler type warehouse, we now occupy an area of forty-by-forty feet at the same end of the same warehouse. Where, before, we had only four Marshallese and one American, we now have nineteen Marshallese and three Americans. In those "good old days" we had only hand-me-down Navy-turn-over office furnishings. We now have the best furnished, best equipped and best staffed Supply Office in the Trust Territory.

We do not contend the other districts are not as deserving as Majuro. It is very probable that if the Port of Majuro had not been selected as transshipment point for

"Busy" Barely Describes Bustle of Work in Majuro, Hub of Trust Territory Shipping

all Trust Territory copra, and (maybe) for all Trust Territory general cargo, as well, we original five would still be squeezed into that same small corner of the same warehouse, "whistling as the girls go by". Whistle? Man, we can't even find time to breathe!

At this moment, the M/V GUNNERS KNOT is in port discharging to our warehouses a record load of thirty-eight thousand bags of copra. The mighty M/V ROQUE is laying off, in the lagoon, just waiting for the GUNNERS KNOT to pull out so that she (the ROQUE) can come alongside the dock, fuel, take on water, discharge her copra, and then load up with as many C-rations as we can squash into her holds. Then she'll spin her screws for another run down to the Typhoon Ophelia disaster area, with the C-rations and whatever other disaster-area cargo we can

put aboard. The MIECO QUEEN and the MILLEETA are also waiting in the harbor to take on fuel for their joint run to Guam for drydocking.

In just nine days, one of the big PFEL ships will come charging in to load up with all the copra we have that's been sold to outside markets. Then the ROQUE will be in again. Also, we have planes in. We have TALOA planes, we have Air Force planes, we have Navy planes. And here's the rub: somewhere during this time we will find or make time to check in and put into stock (or deliver) all the cargo received from the GUNNERS KNOT. And believe us, it is not like the old days when our Supply checking was admittedly sketchy, if not downright sloppy. Now, everything received is really checked, consigned to stub requisition chits and signed for by using activities, or picked up on inventory and properly stocked. Also, during this interim (did anyone mention an interim?), we will find time or make time to scour through dormant stock which is in excess to our needs, and prepare the same for out-shipment on the next PML vessel due in. This will be the M/V CHICOT and our little position report indicates she should be here in just twenty-six days.

Yes, we get swamped. Day-by-day, we never seem to get ahead. But when we convert to a month-by-month concept, we see in retrospect that we have made progress, and, strangely enough, it seems the more we are loaded down, the more progress we make! For instance, immediately following Typhoon Ophelia, we thought we would see a temporary end to "future" planning and expansion. However, Typhoon Ophelia's aftermath has done much to point out where we fall short, where we need improvement and better coordination, both within our own group and with other activities, local and abroad. While we would have screamed at the thought of receiving large quantities of C-rations (for lack of space in which to house them), we are now sitting not twenty feet from six thousand cases. We knocked out bins and shuffled stock until we had room. We will soon receive one hundred and one thousand board feet of lumber, about seventy-five percent of which will be shipped to the disaster areas. We are not yet exactly sure where we will keep it, but we've had some healthy offers!

We have never ordered liquid containers in any quantity, due to the fact they have a facility for growing feet and walking away. This is especially true of the five-gallon gasoline dispensers. You know, the red can with the handle and the spout? Well, we had a query today from a gentleman who spends a great deal of time in the field. He needs containers for drinking water. Others who operate in the field are constantly asking for five or ten gallon containers for kerosene for lanterns while out in the field. So, feet or no feet, we'll just start ordering containers. We've got enough of our people requiring such now, since Ophelia. We can no longer sit back and continue to suggest to these people that they go begging elsewhere. Their needs are real and they are critical. They haven't got the time to be running around convincing the world they don't mind roughing it. We haven't the time to do that running around for them. We'd better supply! These are the pressures which improve us. These are the things which change our thinking from a purely "activity" philosophy to one of mass-need. We now have plans to stock our cupboards with very nearly every common-use item shown in the General Services Administration Supply Catalog. The purpose of this is so that no activity will go wanting for lumber, hardware, office supplies, or even food. Within one year, the Majuro Property and Supply Department should appear to all as the Horn of Plenty - at a cost, of course! While this is really the ideal and proper way to plan warehousing, and while it is in keeping with the very

LOADING POL DRUMS on POL racks at fuel storage area in Marshalls. L. to r., Kilton Komej, Ailik Henry and Juonien T. of Property and Supply Department.



scheme of the Supply Revolving Fund, it is also - because of Ophelia - the only way we can plan. People in the disaster areas need hand tools and agricultural tools now, not six or eight months from now, when an "expected shipment" arrives. And people within the District Center have their work to do, too. They cannot be expected to give up machinery, equipment and tools to the detriment of their own programs.

The Medical Department also has its "ear to the ground" for the same reasons. Since "Ophelia", the medical warehouse stocks have been drained of some items repeatedly. During the typhoon, whole dispensaries throughout the hard-struck Jaluit and Namorik areas were wiped out. With devastation comes disease - unless checked. Drugs and medicines normally stocked to care for regular frequency requirements, were depleted within days after Ophelia. We put out emergency dispatch requisitions 'til dispatch copies were piling up like snow. The fact that one area is wiped out and needs help does not mean that people in other areas suddenly stop getting sick. We've had hundreds of dollars worth of medicines and medical supplies flown in airmail, direct from the vendors. Other requisitions for the same items in large quantities have been ordered through regular, slower channels. This will provide against future contingencies.

We've racked up a considerable bushel of words, here, about what great guys we

AUTHOR WILLIE SCOVILLE runs into road block, tells Marshall Islands District Constabularymen that he left his driver's license at home.

are and how we're out-thinking typhoons, disease, shipping schedules and routine paper work by the ream. But while we're tooting our own horn, we should take off the masks and let you see who we really are. We don't mean "we" editorially, but "we" - us.

The by-line to this rambling reads Willie Scoville. That's me. Really, it's Wilson Scoville. To you, Willie. I'm on the whispering side of thirty. Considered goofie by many and immature by some. Two ways of saying the same thing. I came to Majuro in May 1953 as the General Supply Clerk. After an all too short ten months, I was transferred to Koror where I worked for fourteen months before returning to Majuro where I've been since. Somewhere along the line, I was inadvertently kicked upstairs to fill the position of District Supply Officer. Also inadvertently, I came by some schooling in Honolulu, some more in Long Beach, California, and still more in the U. S. Army. I'm married and have two sons.

Blaine W. Leftwich is Supply's Chief of Operations. He is best known as Lefty. Being a Chief of Operations means that everything I don't like to do (this means anything which requires fortitude and physical stamina, plus more than a little know-how), Lefty does. This works out well, here. I get warehouse pallor and Lefty gets sunburned. Lefty spent early years in Roswell, New Mexico. He did a trick with the Navy from 1943 'till 1947. In '47 he migrated with his parents to Honolulu where he worked in Naval Supply activities. Early 1952 saw Lefty in Truk with a family he managed to collect in Honolulu. Lefty and his family came to Majuro in the spring of 1956. He is on the yelling side of thirty.

Then we have Vicente "Ben" Fajardo (pronounced Fah-har-doe) who, he tells us, is fifty-five. Ben is on special contract with the Trust Territory and is the big whip in the shipping end of the P & S Department. Ben hails from the Philippines where he schooled in medicine. He likes figures better, though, and is an absolute terror on a calculating machine. Ben used to tell me that he'd gone to five years barbers' college, five years carpenters' schools, five years contractors' schools, and like that. But finally, when all his schooling added up to more than his



own years, I had to settle for the fact that the guy is probably just smart. Most of Ben's livelihood has been gained in managerial positions, however Ben has, like Lefty and me, also been collecting a family. He's been doing it longer, though. Ben conducts all the shipping operations, acting as agent for TALOA, PML, and PFEL.

We'd like to cover the backgrounds of our Marshallese staff, as well, but with nineteen of them, you can see where the editor would be making use of her blue pencil. We could highlight a few.

Kilton Komej is perhaps the most known or heard of throughout the Trust Territory. Kilton is that "one-armed-guy" who does the work of any four men when brute power and force is required. Story has it that some years back two Air Force men in Majuro were trying to lift a drum of kerosene up a plank onto the bed of a weapons carrier. Kilton offered assistance and the two airmen, not wanting to sound or appear conscious of Kilton's "defect", accepted his offer. You've probably guessed the rest already. Kilton positioned himself against the drum and before the astonished airmen could lay their hands on the drum, it was in the truck. We've heard some other tales too, sounding equally incredible. Credible or not, it is obvious the man and his accomplishments are little short of fantastic and he's already a legend.

Another man with a past is Rewa Samuel, one of our Principal Clerks. Rewa is thirty. He's been a school teacher, an associate justice, a minister, and acting vice-president of MIECO.

Still another is Jetnil Felix. Jetnil has had the advantage of having had more formal education than any others on our staff. He had scholarships in both New Zealand and Honolulu. Jetnil is in charge of the Property and Accountability section in the Supply Department. He recently completed the entire Capital Plant Account inventory, ninety-five per cent of which he did on his own. He has a file system and a checking system which is so elaborate, it makes me shudder. I've never been able to determine if any of it is wasted motion; I just look and gulp.

There is Shiro Riklon who has only been with us for about one year. Shiro is one to watch. The boy's got savvy. He has control of all the Revolving Supply Fund Inventory. When I suggested to him how



ALLEN MELAN operates POL diesel tanker. Here he checks in at Supply Depot, Marshalls, with issue invoices.

big this could get, he simply shrugged and stated he could handle it. He can, too.

Let's not overlook Betreak, the Old Man of Supply. He jealously holds the keys to the warehouse tool lockers. Even Lefty and I request use of the tools from Betreak: No tickee-no washee. It is Betreak of the wide eyed grin and the crooked toes.

On the whole, the Marshallese group in the Supply Department is about as friendly a family as one could want to find anywhere in the Trust Territory. One of the primary requisites placed upon new employees (despite any recommendation, however good) is that he get along with the other employees. Our family of five has grown to nineteen, but it is still the same family, and the development of the family unit here has had more attention than any one other facet of on-the-job-training.

This, then, is a look at Property and Supply in Majuro. A small peep into one segment of time in our activities, and a little glimpse of some of our people. We are not out of the weeds yet. Not by any stretch of the imagination. But we are progressing in the general direction of a better functioning supply organization. And while we have tooted our own horn (Tooted! We blew the bloody reed out!), we recognize that the other districts have the same problems and the same prides. Some of us - Americans and Marshallese - will leave and be replaced. But we do have a program now. A map or a chart. If we can continue to progress as we have progressed in the last two years, we will shortly realize the framework of the unheard-from, the inconspicuous, the tell-tale silence of a well organized, well oiled efficiency.



A CRITICALLY ILL MOTHER is lifted carefully from plane to waiting Naval Hospital ambulance following flight from Yap.



NURSE VICTORIA KEPPIN tends her patient, Mrs. Gurumed, who had given birth to baby boy few hours before leaving Yap.

FOR MERCY'S SAKE

MONDAY MARCH 17, 1958 HAD BEEN a rather long St. Patrick's day for the transportation group at Headquarters and the TAL Trust Territory Division crew on Guam. To most of them it meant the usual 3 a.m. rising, followed by the mechanics of getting the Truk flight off. This accomplished, they continued with their regular duties until 4:30 p.m. - closing time.

The Headquarters section was working on the possibility that it might be necessary to request the Rescue Control Center of the Navy to start search for four missing canoes in the Yap area. The tentative arrangements were not completed until 5:15 p.m., when transportation personnel at Headquarters somewhat wearily called it a day and secured the office.

For all, however, any thoughts of early retiring were soon dismissed when an urgent dispatch from Yap was received at Headquarters. This was at 9 p.m. In short, it advised of Yap's request for an emergency flight as soon as possible for Mrs. Gurumed, a Yapese patient in critical condition and nine months pregnant.

What transpired after receipt of the message had it's comic as well as touching

Crews Are Summoned, T.T. Plane Makes Night Flight To Yap - Transport Critically Ill Patient to Guam

aspects. First, permission to schedule the emergency flight was obtained by calling the Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. Eugene Gilmartin. Next a succession of calls was made in an effort to ascertain if the aircraft was maintenance-wise available for the flight; secondly, to notify the crew who would fly it.

It was soon apparent that the Operations Manager who also serves as Chief Captain, namely Gil Thomas, was attending a lodge meeting while the Chief of Maintenance, Carl Barefield, was reported to have taken his wife to the hospital. The other crew members had no phones so Maintenance Man Ralph Mark was asked to help locate them. Mrs. Mark was in the hospital, so Ralph, with baby daughter Karen in custody, proceeded to do a Sherlock Holmes around Guam looking for maintenance crew members and the chief dispatcher.

When Captain Thomas was reached at his lodge, he also sped forth to help locate the others. In the meantime, the Naval Hospital at Guam was notified, and a dispatch was sent to Yap advising that the

(Continued on next page)

guam gazings with gorman

The prospect of GAZING from a stationary position around Guam for choice items of news appeals to us very strongly these days. "Summer hath come and the breeze hath gone elsewhere", is the theme that has us sitting complacently 'neath the fan noting little items which have attracted our literary fancy such as:.... Trust Territoryites toasted recently upon finalization of naturalization proceedings consisted of Luisa Ada at Headquarters, "Tina" Mahoney from Koror, the Evans' little charmer and the Fitzpatrick sprites from Truk, and "Emmy" Melnikoff from Rota. Everyone delighted that Mr. Nucker gave the new U. S. citizens the welcome address after the ceremonies.....We observed the ribbing our John deYoung and the N.Y. Times Robert Trumbull received over continuing their District travels via the M/V GUNNERS KNOT after their flight returned to Ponape on one engine. All critics silenced however, when the two later went forth again via air to Koror.....We noted Betty O'Connell all but scaling the walls to snap pictures at the dedication of the new Cathedral on Guam, then later ruefully advising she had the wrong camera with no film... Our official preoccupation shattered with a resounding call from KNGG that sent us charging to the radio room to welcome the Captains DeBrum and the MIECO QUEEN and the MILLEETA to Guam. Transmissions were "Loud and Clear", we advised Tom Bunting up from Majuro to arrange for the vessels' drydocking.... Sheriff Keigo here from Truk to tell us of the excitement there regarding the Japanese ship on the reef... Jerry Vittetoe displaying the best watermelon de-seeding technique as the staff shared Mr. Nucker's prize from Rota... Mr. Gilmartin Solomonizing over the twenty-one passengers for the Monday flight when there are only twelve seats available... Vickie Keppin having returned to Yap after an outstanding job with the emergency flight patient Mrs. Gurumed..... "Doc" and Ida Gibson getting settled officially and domestically here at headquarters.... Welcome to the Fold..... and from us again HAFA DAI.....

(Cont'd from preceding page)

flight would be coming early the next morning.

The assistant dispatcher called to tell Headquarters that an urgent request had been sent to the CAA in Honolulu asking permission for the flight to depart Guam at 4 a.m. Within two hours the reply came advising that permission was granted, providing the pilot and co-pilot each made a practice night landing. The maintenance people in the meantime had been arriving after being summoned from various parts of the island, and were endeavoring to get the plane ready. Captain Thomas and others were still driving about in indifferent directions in efforts to rouse the other crew members.

By 3 a.m. the plane and the crew were ready and by 3:30 the practice night landings had been completed. By 4 a.m. the flight was on it's way and at 6:40 a.m. the Trust Territory plane made it's water landing at Yap. The flight crew then waited two hours on the water as Mrs. Gurumed

was delivered of a a baby boy. As soon as possible thereafter, she and Yap Hospital Supervising Nurse Miss Victoria Keppin were whisked by boat to the plane, which took off and arrived at NAS on Guam at 11:43 a.m. The ambulance was ready, and Miss Beatrice Joliat, the Naval Hospital's chief nurse, together with the patient and Miss Keppin, were rushed to the Naval Hospital with ambulance siren blowing.

The crew, the maintenance group and the transportation staff at Headquarters after being greeted by the Deputy High Commissioner with words of appreciation for their splendid work then returned to their normal duties. It had been a long night but another emergency had been met.

P.S. Mrs. Gurumed went through a period at the hospital when little hope was held for her recovery. However, the miracles of science and surgery triumphed and she is reported recuperating satisfactorily. The baby born to her on March 18, her ninth child, also is "doing fine".

--T.H.

tea for two - or more

YOUNGSTERS IN THE PONAPE Elementary School at Kolonia have something new to do. It's picking tea.

The tea they're picking is "Assam" - Camellia Thea variety - and they're plucking it according to the best tea-picking procedures, under the supervision of Mrs. Paul McNutt, wife of the Educational Administrator for Ponape District.

The boys and girls had hoped to pick enough to sell, but after their careful efforts in picking just the right leaves, then in wilting and fermenting them to make popular "black tea", they were so proud of their acquired skills, they each took samples home - and thus their first tea-picking expedition turned out to be experimental and educational, but not exactly profitable.

The tea-picking took place at the Ponape Agricultural Station at the invitation of Leo Migvar, Station Agriculturist. Armed with small pails and buckets, the students were escorted to a plot of choice Assam tea planted there several years ago by the Staff Agriculturist, Jack Wheat, using seed taken from old Japanese plantings. Each year the bushes had been pruned, and the tea consequently is "flushing" with new sets of tender leaves which will continue to appear every two weeks if plucked.

The first group of students was instructed to remove only the two top leaves surrounding the tiny bud, and to keep their leaves separated from those of the other pickers - for those two top leaves around

the bud are extra special, in tea connoisseurs' opinion. The second group of pickers then came along and picked the bunches of four leaves just below the two tender leaves of each plant.

The leaves then were spread out on a table where they were allowed to wilt or wither for about one hour. After each leaf was wilted, the students rolled or crushed the leaves in the palms of their hands, and then spread them out on a tray to ferment, a process which must be done in a cool, damp place for effective results. Mrs. McNutt explained that this was called fermentation or oxidation, and is necessary in the making of black tea. She went on to explain that "green tea" is a bit more difficult to process because of the equipment needed - green tea must be steamed evenly and then spread out on a dryer. Some green tea is rolled, but the process of withering and fermentation is entirely omitted.

The students visited the wholesale business houses to inquire as to the price of their tea - but it developed that after the samples had been gathered, there was no tea left to sell.

However - for others interested - Mr. Migvar is offering the seeds for the asking, and suggests that one can grow tea in the Trust Territory, and that interspersing it with bananas in a well drained spot is a good method to follow. The pruning is important, Mr. Migvar points out - else one will have a 40-foot tree growing, not a tea bush - and no tender leaves for tea.

JAMPIN.....

(Cont'd from page 1)

best experience because it is for our health. And this I say - to anyone else who is occupied in this job - please do not give up, but work constantly to aid the suffering and sick people, and attend to their health with care and honesty. Good-luck to you all."

--Arobati Hicking
Director of Public Health
Marshall Islands District

PICTURE CREDITS

PICTURE CREDITS--Picture on page 1, by Dr. Arobati Hicking, Marshalls; page 3, Harold L. Forester, Truk; page 11, Betty O'Connell, Guam. All other pictures by MICRONESIAN REPORTER staff.



FAVORITE FOODS OF MICRONESIA

AVOCADO WITH CREAMED FISH

2 tbsp. fat
2 tbsp. flour
1 cup milk
1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 to 3/4 cup canned
salmon or tuna (or
other cooked fish)
2 medium-size avocados

Melt fat in upper part of double boiler; add flour, and stir until blended. Add milk slowly, stirring until thick and smooth. Add salt, fish, and additional seasoning if desired. Cook in covered double boiler for 10 to 15 minutes to heat fish thoroughly. Cut avocados into halves lengthwise and remove seeds. Fill each half with creamed fish and heat in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 10 minutes, or place under broiler for a few minutes to brown on top. The avocado should be warmed but not cooked.

Variation 1. Two to three teaspoons curry powder added with flour to above sauce. Serve with cooked rice and mango chutney.

Variation 2. Place slices of avocado on crisp toast and cover with creamed fish.

Variation 3. AVOCADO WITH CREAMED CHICKEN - Follow above directions, using diced cooked chicken instead of fish.

HOW TO CRACK AND GRATE A COCONUT

Grate with a Ponape-type grater, without removing meat from shell. If a Ponape grater is not available, remove meat from shell, cut off the brown skin and grate or put through a food chopper using a medium-coarse blade.

Finely grated coconut for toppings, cakes, and confections may be prepared as follows: After draining water from the coconut, place whole coconut in an oven at a temperature between 250° F. and 275° F. for one hour. This causes the meat to shrink slightly from the shell and facilitates removal of meat in large pieces. The coconut may crack in the oven.

Remove from oven and cool. Tap the shell over the entire surface with a hammer to help loosen the meat. Crack and break into two to four large pieces. Pry out the kernel with a screwdriver. (Do not use a sharp-pointed knife as it may break.)

Peel off the brown skin, wash, and drain. Grate on a medium grater and use at once or freeze for future use.

Grated coconut may be successfully frozen by packing firmly to press out the air and sealing in airtight containers (or packages). For convenient use, wrap the grated coconut in 1/2-cup portions before placing them in a larger package. Freeze with or without added sugar.

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