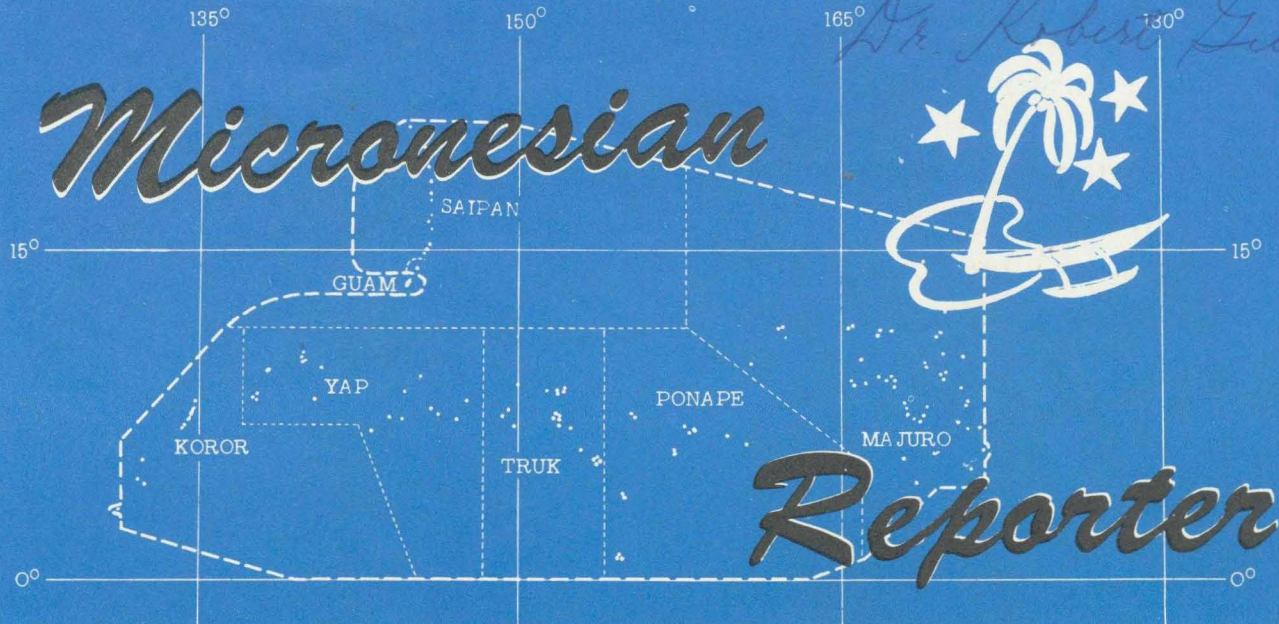


Dr. Robert Gibson



Micronesian



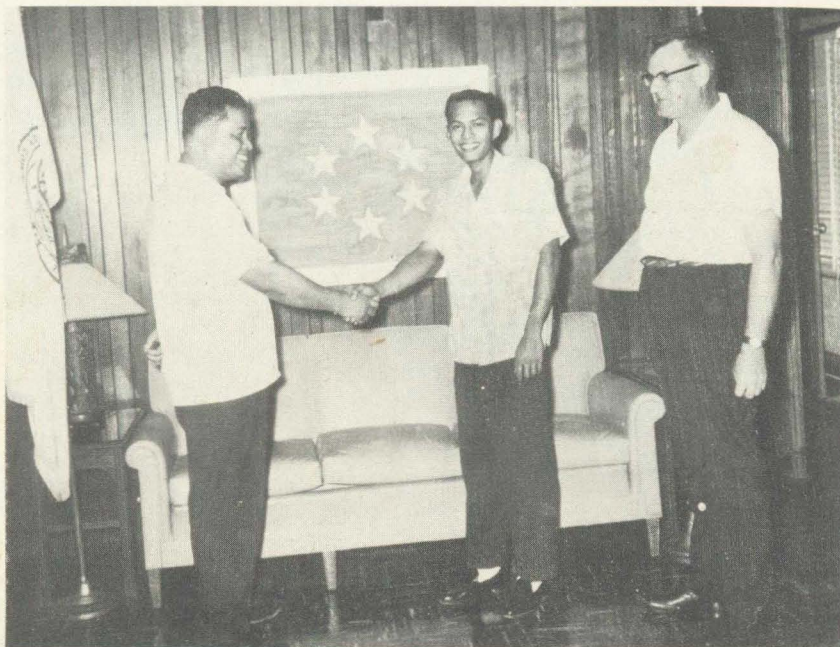
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COVER PHOTO

TOP PHOTO — AT AWARD PRESENTATION CEREMONY. Flag contest winner Gonzalo Santos of Saipan (center) is congratulated by Chairman of Council of Micronesia Dwight Heine (left) following presentation of \$250 check award by High Commissioner M. W. Goding (right). Note the TT flag design in background.

BOTTOM PHOTO—THE TRIO NURSE GRADUATES. From left: James Mangefel of Yap, Kikuko Ngirachitei of Palau, and Philip Atalig of Rota, Marianas.

PICTURE CREDITS—Cover photos by TT; photos on pages 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7; 8; 10; 11; 12; by TT; on pages 13 and 14 by Franz Polloi, Palau; on page 15 by Peter T. Wilson, TT Fisheries; on page 16 by Boyd MacKenzie, Assistant District Administrator, Truk; on page 19 by Thomas Gilliland, Administrative Officer, Truk; on page 21 by TT; on page 25 Navy Photo; on page 26 by A. Kamiyama, Saipan.

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FIRST HIGH COMMISSIONER EVER TO RECEIVE A PLAQUE OF COMMENDATION AND APPRECIATION—At left High Commissioner M. W. Goding and at right is Mr. Vicente Leon Guerrero of Saipan.

TO A FINE AMERICAN GOES A PLAQUE

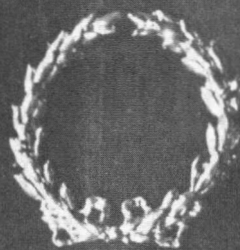
It all happened on October 24, 1962, when the U. S. Pacific Trust Territory was celebrating with other nations the birth of the United Nations seventeen years ago. On the 47-square-mile island of Saipan in the Marianas group, the eyes of more than 2,000 spectators, congregated at the Chalan Kanoa Elementary School ground to observe the UN Day festivities, witnessed the following brief but unprecedented ceremony of commendation.

With exceptionally fine weather, the day began with a parade that advanced between the two columns of spectators who lined the Chalan Kanoa street to the ceremonial ground. This was followed—between applause and cheers from the enthusiastic crowd—by inspiring speeches given by the High Commissioner, Deputy High Commissioner, District Administrator who delivered his speech in the local vernacular (Chamorro), and other local dignitaries, who all reflected in different words the important role the United Nations is playing in preserving world peace. Then came one of the proud moments in the lives of Micronesian people: the hoisting of their first flag on its inaugural ascent. With the passage of all these activities, the formal aspects of the day's ceremonies in commemorating the United Nations Day were for all purposes concluded; and, as the noon hour was approaching, it might have been expected

that the spectators would begin to disperse for lunch. But this was not the case. The throng still clung together as though everyone but the recipient suspected the big surprise that was about to be disclosed.

The assemblage did not have to wait long. For, instantly, Mr. Vicente Leon Guerrero of Saipan stepped forward, placed a heavy, white package on the rostrum, and stood in front of the microphone. Having put on his spectacles, he produced a folded paper from his shirt-pocket and began to unfold it—a process which could be heard clearly through the microphone. Clearing his throat, he paused momentarily until the crowd became silent. Then he began: "I am greatly honored with the privilege bestowed on me to present this plaque on behalf of all Micronesians and Filipino Government employees of the districts and the Headquarters." Mr. Guerrero then read the inscriptions on the plaque: "In grateful recognition of outstanding service rendered in the betterment of understanding and cooperation between many different racial groups in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, commendation and thanks are given to HONORABLE M. WILFRED GODING . . ." At this point the crowd suddenly interrupted with applause and cheers which lasted for several minutes. Having

(Continued next page)



In Grateful Recognition Of Outstanding Service Rendered
In The Betterment Of Understanding And Cooperation Between
Many Different Racial Groups In The Trust Territory Of The
Pacific Islands. Commendation And Thanks Are Given To

Honorable M. Wilfred Goding

For The Fair And Equal Consideration He Has Given.
Through His Office As High Commissioner Of The Trust
Territory Of The Pacific Islands, He Has Seen To It That
All Groups Have Enjoyed Equal Status. He Has Worked
Untiringly In His Efforts To Improve The Welfare And Living
Standards Of All People Within His Jurisdiction.
He Is Honored As A Fine American.

October 24, 1962

Saipan, Marianas Islands

Acetate & Engraving

broken off in the middle of a sentence, Mr. Guerrero resumed his reading. When he concluded with "He is honored as a fine American," the crowd applauded again. Mr. Guerrero then courteously called on High Commissioner M. W. Goding to step forward and accept the plaque as a symbol of appreciation for

his outstanding leadership. As Mr. Goding, the first high commissioner ever to receive a plaque of commendation and appreciation from the Micronesians, appreciatively accepted the award, he was greeted by another series of cheers and handclappings.



HAPPY "AA" RECIPIENTS — From left: Hermes Katsra, Benito Moufa, Timothy Jerry and Edward Pangelinan.

FOUR MICRONESIANS RECEIVE AA DEGREE

Graduating last August from the College of Guam with Associate of Arts Degree were Benito Moufa and Hermes Katsra, both of Truk District; Edward Pangelinan of Saipan, Marianas District; and Timothy Jerry of Pingelap Atoll in Ponape District.

Messers: Moufa, Katsra and Jerry attended the College on Trust Territory scholarship. Mr. Pangelinan was on a two-year Navy Scholarship under the auspices of the former Naval Civil Administration of Saipan District.

Following his graduation from the College of Guam, Mr. Moufa was awarded a Headquarters

Degree Scholarship to continue his studies for a bachelor degree in Business Administration at the University of Hawaii. A two-year Trust Territory scholarship was also awarded to Mr. Pangelinan, who is currently continuing his studies at the College of Guam.

Upon completion of their studies at the College, Messers: Jerry and Katsra decided to return to their respective home districts. Mr. Jerry is now acting Principal of Ponape Junior-Senior High School, while Mr. Katsra is teaching at the Truk High School. Both majoring in education, they hope to continue their studies toward a bachelor degree in education.

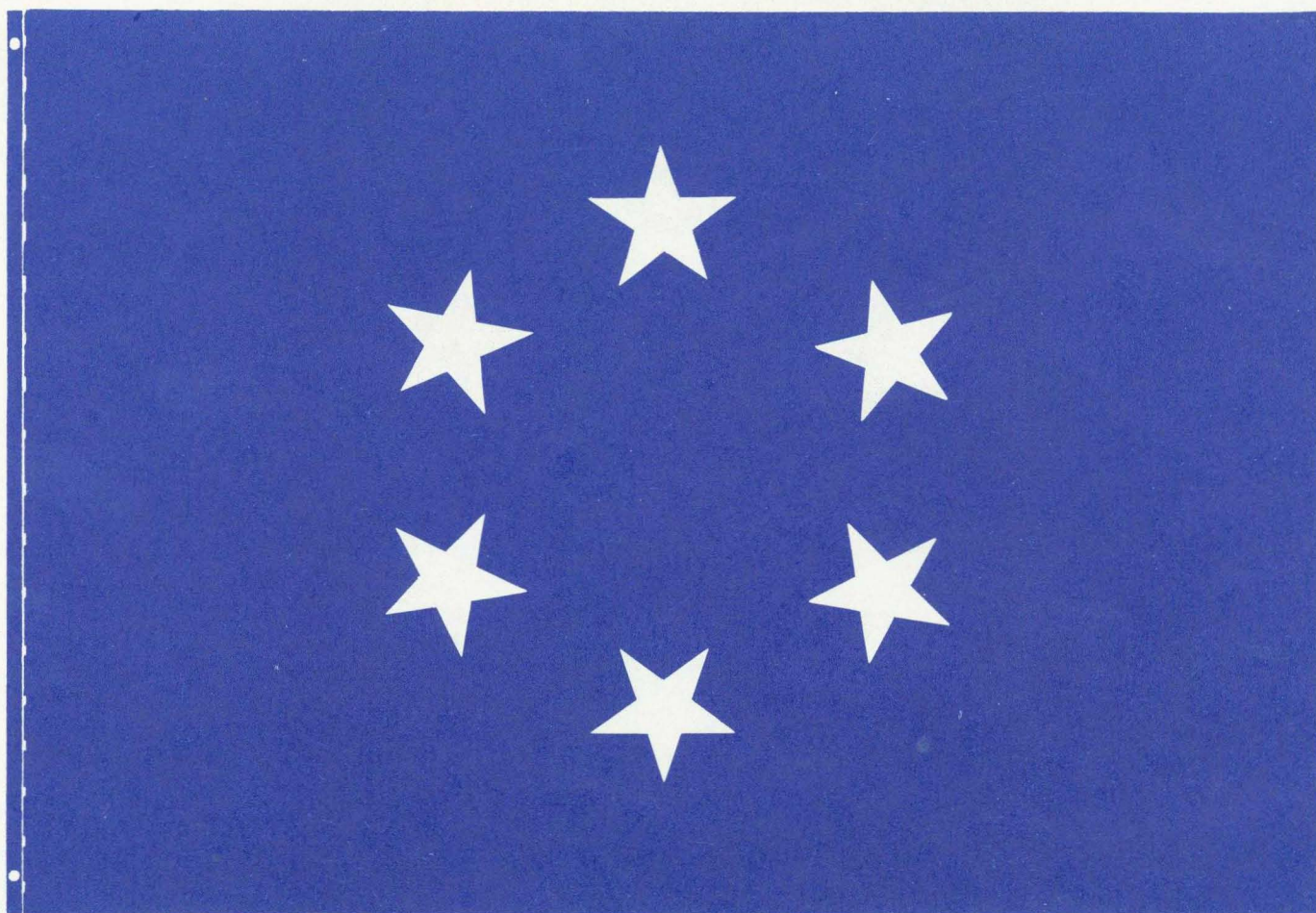
GOOD NEWS

In October, High Commissioner M. W. Goding sent a message to all District Administrator announcing his approval of wage increase for all Micronesian government employees in all the districts except the Marianas. The wage adjustment, which became effective at the end of the first pay period in October, was instituted in order to bring the wage scales in other districts more in line with that of the Marianas District.

Following the above increase in wages, which affected the "B" and "A" grades, adjustment in the "C" schedule was also made in order that compensation commensurate the higher responsibility of the incumbent.



PEACE, FREEDOM AND LOYALTY



This is the winning flag design: circle of six white stars on a field of blue. A very simple design it is, but the interpretations behind the constellation of white stars and the background of blue field are profoundly meaningful. Indeed, the selection of the flag was based primarily upon these two essential qualities: simplicity of its design and beauty of its meaning. Representing the six districts of the Trust Territory, the white stars also stand for peace; the blue background symbolizes freedom and loyalty.

The original design of the first flag of Micronesia is credited to Gonzalo Santos of Saipan, Marianas District, who is currently working at the Headquarters Communications Office as principal clerk. (It might be interesting to note that Gonzalo himself received the news dispatched from Koror,

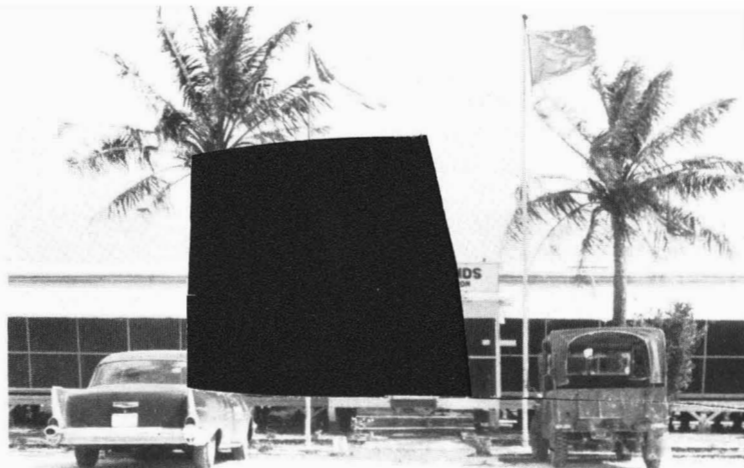
Palau, announcing his winning the Territory-wide flag contest.) Born in Yap Islands, 22-year-old Santos moved to Saipan after the war when the Chamorros of Yap were transferred to Tinian Island in the Marianas. He attended George Washington High School and graduated in 1958.

In a brief ceremony held at Headquarters in Saipan, High Commissioner M. W. Goding and Chairman of Council of Micronesia Dwight Heine presented the grand prize of \$250 in check to Mr. Santos. Also, during the same ceremony, a consolation prize of \$50 was awarded by the High Commissioner to Enja Enos of the Marshalls, a student at the Jaluit Elementary School whose entry was somewhat similar to the winning design. Chairman Dwight Heine received the prize in place of student Enos.

First TT Flag

The date October 3, 1962, marked the birth of the first flag of Micronesia. On that day, the Second Session of the Council of Micronesia—convening for the first time upon Trust Territory soil in Koror, Palau District—officially adopted the first flag in the history of Micronesia.

United Nations Day is one of the most celebrated holidays in the Territory. Each October 24, the local inhabitants take a day off from government work and daily chores to observe the day with fitting ceremonies of parades, speeches, sport events, and dance contests. This year the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations was celebrated as usual with appropriate ceremonies all through the Territory. By far the most important ceremony was the raising of the first Trust Territory flag in the provisional capital of Micronesia on the Island of Saipan in the Marianas District.

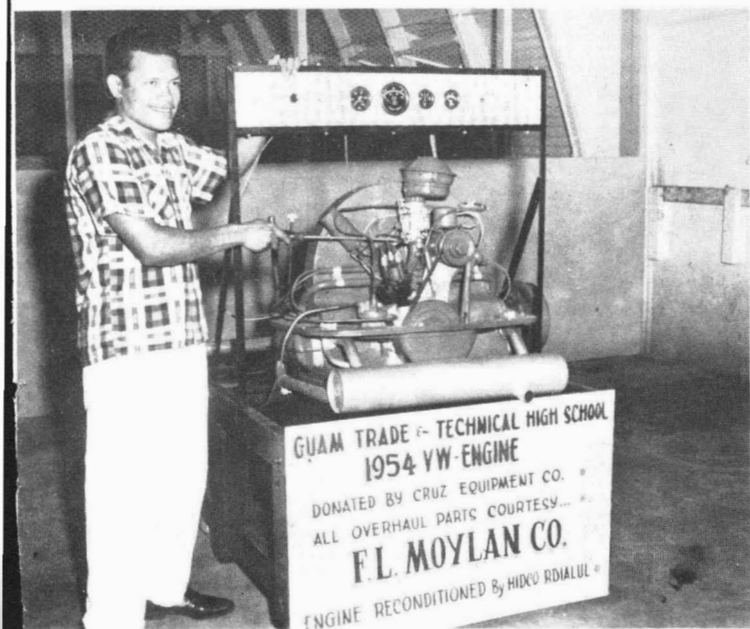


FIRST TT FLAG is flown with the "Stars Spangled Banner" at the Marianas District Administration in Saipan.

Amid pride and joy, the UN Day assemblage in Saipan watched the new emblem as it slowly ascended its staff to join the flag of the United States and the flag of the United Nations. Proudly flying together against the sky, the three flags inspired a feeling of assurance and security. The flag of the United Nations affirmed to the throng the perpetuation of world peace; the "Star Spangled Banner" claimed a triumph in having instilled the indelible principle of democracy in Micronesia; and the new Trust Territory Banner symbolized to the people their achievement of greater participation in the affairs of their country.

COMPLETE TECHNICAL TRAINING

Hideo proudly poses with the engine which he reconditioned.



First Micronesian students to receive certificates of completion of a two-year intensive training at the Guam Trade and Technical School were Hideo Rdialul of Palau, Cyril Uluch and Patrick Boyou—both of Yap. Rdialul and Uluch were on a two-year TT Vocational Scholarship, while Boyou was on a scholarship provided by the Yap Trading Company. The three were among the first group of students who enrolled at the Trade and Technical School when it first opened in 1960.

Messers: Uluch and Boyou returned home immediately following completion of their training. Mr. Rdialul remained on Guam during the summer for further advanced training, at which time he reconditioned the engine shown at left.

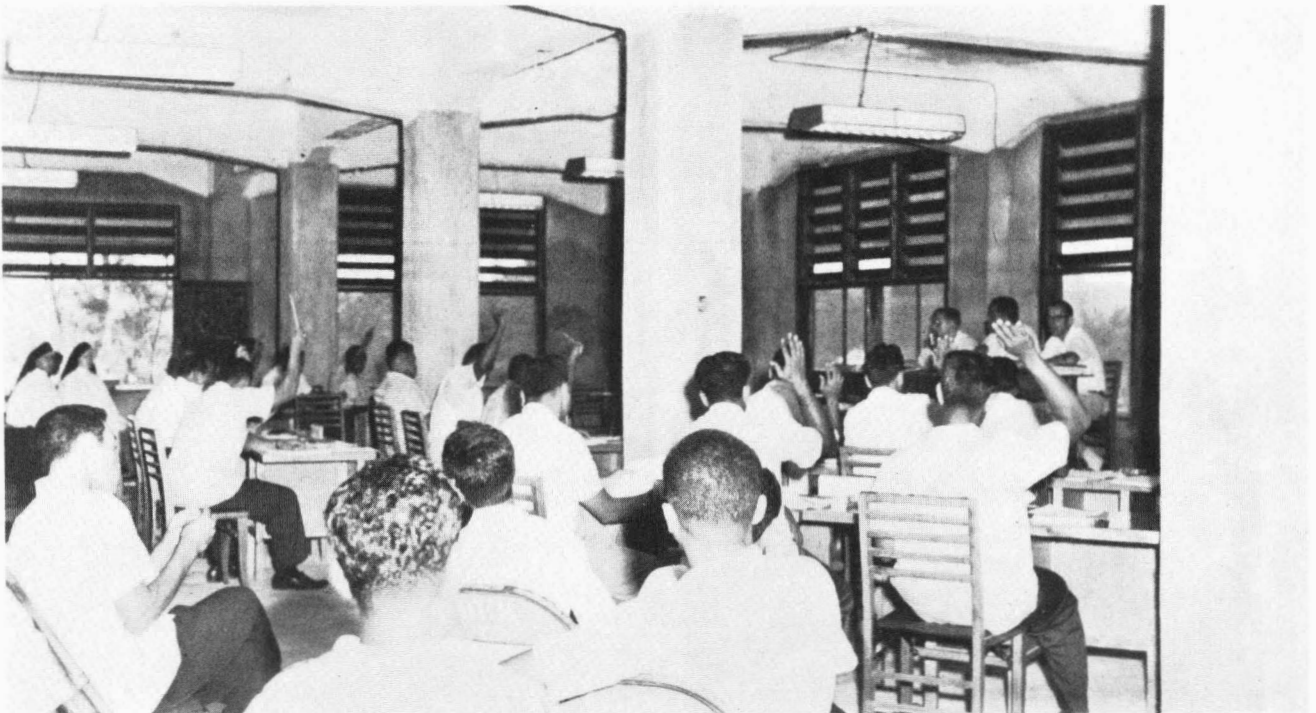
Currently attending the Guam Trade and Technical School are Louis Ruemoon of Yap, a second year student, and Masao Robert of Ponape, a first year student. These two are on scholarships. There are many others who are attending school on their own.

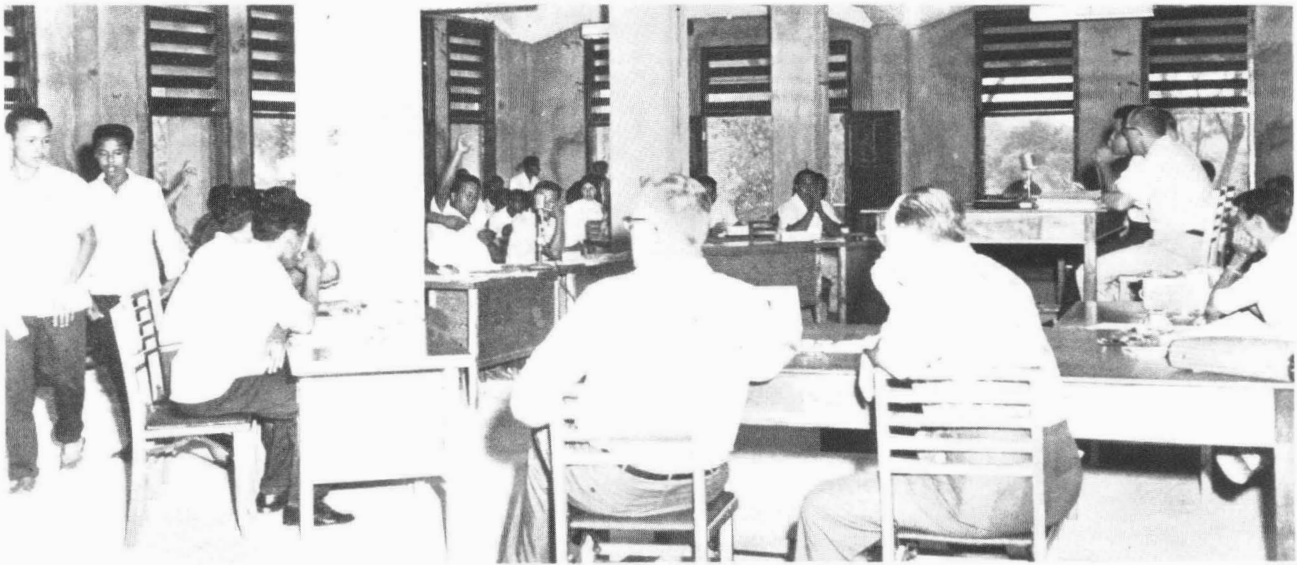


Chairman of Council of Micronesia Dwight Heine of the Marshalls (center) presides at the Conference. He is assisted by Program Officer John deYoung, left, and Political Affairs Officer Robert G. Flick, right, during the proceedings. Mr. Heine was subsequently re-elected chairman of the Council for another term. (Note: On table is a gavel made by the Palauan woodworkers association.)

Council of Micronesia

For the first time in six years, the delegates convened and deliberated upon their own soil. Here, the Council of Micronesia is shown in session at the new Palau Congress Building in Koror, with delegates unanimously voting in favor of a resolution. In addition to one declaration and three resolutions, which all received High Commissioner's approval, the Council passed 19 recommendations.





The first Trust Territory flag is being chosen from various designs submitted in a Territory-wide contest. Back toward camera, High Commissioner M. W. Goding (left) and Palau District Administrator Manuel Godinez (right) watch as messengers (extreme left) collect ballots from delegates for tabulation. The entry by Gonzalo Santos of Saipan was selected by a majority vote.

Deliberates at Home

(Continued next page)

COMMITTEE AT WORK—Assisted by Political Affairs Officer Robert G. Flick as advisor, the Political Committee meets between sessions to draft legislation. An important matter discussed by the committee was the creation of a bona fide legislature for the Territory. Chairman Dwight Heine also chairs the Political Committee. Other committees devoted themselves to social and economic matters.





THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AT WORK—Chaired by David Ramarui of Palau, seated second from left, the Economic Development Committee of the Council of Micronesia devotes its time between sessions to discuss major economic problems of the Territory. Mr. Ramarui was re-elected Vice Chairman of the Council for another term.

COUNCIL OF MICRONESIA - (from page 7)

DELEGATES AND THEIR INTERPRETERS—Shown below are the Delegates to the Council and their interpreters, pictured in front of the Royal Palauan Hotel in Koror shortly after their arrival. Front row, from left: Interpreter C. Fong, Yap; Mayor I. Benavente (Interpreter), Marianas; Delegate H. Iriarte, Ponape; Delegates: J. Tamag and B. Hethy, Yap; V. Santos and M. Mendiola, Marianas. Second row: Interpreter M. Danis and Delegate T. Nakayama, Truk; Interpreter O. Mendiola, Ponape; Delegate A. Hartman and Special Observer A. Amariach, both Truk; Delegate J. Sigrah, Ponape; and Delegates A. Kabua and D. Heine, Marshalls. Host delegates not pictured.



first micronesia female bachelor

Shy but tall and attractive Antolina Rudimch, daughter of Magistrate Indalesio Rudimch of Koror, on June 16 became the first Trust Territory female to obtain a bachelor degree.

After graduation from Mindszenty School in Koror, Miss Rudimch left to study at St. Francis High School in Honolulu where she subsequently obtained her diploma in 1956. She returned to Koror and was employed by the Island Affairs section of the District Administration.

Two years later, Miss Rudimch returned to Honolulu and enrolled at the University of Hawaii in the College of Business.

Upon graduation last June, her parents were so pleased that they intercepted her in Guam on her way home, and took her on a trip which brought

her to the Philippines, Japan, Hong Kong, the U. S. Mainland, Honolulu and back to Koror via Guam. The trip took about two months.

In an interview, Miss Rudimch stated that she is most grateful to her parents. She also took the opportunity to acknowledge and thank her sponsors, the Zonta Club of Honolulu and the Campus Women's Club of the University of Hawaii. Further in commenting she said, "without their financial and moral support, I could have not gone this far." She also expressed thanks to all her friends and the people of Honolulu for their hospitality while she was studying there.

Miss Rudimch is temporarily working for her father. She is also interested in the possibility of working for the Trust Territory Government.

YALE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL EXPRESSES INTEREST IN ENROLLING QUALIFIED MICRONESIAN COLLEGE GRADUATES

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, one of the oldest and most famous universities in the United States, has expressed interest to the Office of Territories in enrolling and training future Micronesian leaders in its law school.

In a letter, Assistant Dean Charles Runyon of the University Law School said that while the University Law School is relatively small admitting only about 165 students each year, and competition for places is rather keen, the institution is interested in making a special effort to encourage college graduates from the Trust Territory who might seek, through a legal education, to equip themselves for positions of responsibility in the future government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

He noted that so far Yale Law School has never received an applicant from the Trust Territory. He said that the institution has been considering what steps could be taken to make known its interest and also what might be done in the way of financial support, where need exists and the applicant is qualified.

It is certainly both edifying and encouraging to have this expression of support and interest by an outstanding institution such as Yale University. The Administration is maintaining contact with Yale University Law School and will make information available on any opportunities that may arise.

MAJURO

FROM

OLD

QUONSET

HUTS



ROWS OF RUSTY QUONSETS HUTS—
This is a view of the old Majuro Hospital. First building at left is the Outpatient Department; first quonset to the right is Dental Department. Note: Dr. A. Jaffe, Director of Dental Services, is heading toward OPD.

REAR VIEW OF THE OLD HOSPITAL—
Small building at extreme left is leprosy ward; at extreme right is the X-Ray and Sanitation Building.



TB WARD—Dr. A. Hicking is standing between the TB wards of the old Hospital.

Editor's Note: All these hospital quonsets were constructed some 17 years ago and, in the course of time, have rusted and deteriorated badly.

HOSPITAL

TO
NEW
CONCRETE
BUILDING



HERE IS A BETTER HOSPITAL THAT WILL CURE MANY SICK—Front view of the new H-shaped Majuro Hospital, which cost the TT Government some \$394,000. Left wing of the building is the Out-patient Department; right wing is the In-patient Ward. The Section connecting the wings is the Operating Room.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE NEW HOSPITAL—Aisle of the Out-patient Ward, with partitioned rooms along the sides.

FROM A DIFFERENT ANGLE—Another picture of the new hospital. The two wings of the H-shaped Hospital are at left; at extreme right is the new TB Ward. Center building is the kitchen.



Editor's Note: Marianas, Marshalls and Palau Districts now all have new hospital facilities. Construction of new hospital buildings for the remaining districts of Ponape, Truk and Yap is being planned.



LIGHTED CANDLES IN HANDS—Holding lighted candles in their hands are the three graduating nurses. They are from left: James Mangefel of Yap, Kikuko Ngirachitei of Palau and Philip Atalig of the Marianas.

NURSING SCHOOL GRADUATION

Approximately 200 guests witnessed the Trust Territory Nursing School commencement exercise in Koror, Palau, on October 3, 1962. The graduation exercise had been planned to coincide with the meeting of the Council of Micronesia, then holding its annual session in Koror.

The exercise was held at the remodeled Palau Congress Building. High Commissioner M. Wilfred Goding; Mrs. Ruth Martin, Nursing School Supervisor; Mr. Dwight Heine, Chairman of the Council of Micronesia; and Chief Aibedul addressed the graduates.

Out of eight original students in the class, only three were able to meet all the necessary requirements and were awarded certificates of graduation. They were Philip Atalig of the Marianas, James Mangefel of Yap and Kikuko Ngirachitei of Palau. All are PICS graduates. This class which had the distinction of being the smallest was also the highest academically with the graduates having a straight A record upon graduation.

In addition to their classroom work, this group was the first to spend three months of training in other districts before graduation, each spending six weeks in two different district hospitals. Hospitals used were Marshalls District Hospital, Ponape District Hospital, and Truk District Hospital. Reports received from these hospitals on these students were excellent, with the students receiving either Superior or Very good rating.

The High Commissioner, in his address, stressed the importance of the nursing profession as an essential arm of the Public Health Program of the Trust Territory. For the graduates he had encouraging words which read in part, "I would like to congratulate you, the young graduates, and extend to you my sincere wishes for a most successful career. You and the other students of this school have chosen a profession which I know will give you great satisfaction in the years to come. At times your job might be difficult but you will be sustained by the knowledge that you are working for the betterment of your people. You have chosen to dedicate your lives to helping the sick and to improve the health and general well being of the people of your community. For this you deserve to be commended and I wish to take this opportunity to tell you and other students that your work is greatly appreciated by the Administration."

The High Commissioner also commended the nurses of the Trust Territory by saying, "since the beginning of the nursing training in the Trust Territory we have produced about 57 graduate nurses; I am pleased to say that all have good records and most of them are still engaged in our Public Health Program after about 20 years of service."

Addressing the graduates on behalf of the Council of Micronesia, Chairman Dwight Heine said, "You are a part of the world-wide program for prevention of the spread of diseases. Thus, even

(Continued next page)

NURSING - (from page 12)

traveling in the Trust Territory we carry certain yellow cards which certify that we do not carry contagious diseases. If we control the spread of diseases in this area of ours, we are in turn contributing that much to the world-wide program of disease control. Certainly you are most worthy of the Council of Micronesia's commendation for your devotion and dedication to our Public Health program."

After hearing a brief comment from Mrs. Martin which disclosed that the Nursing School in Koror very likely would be transferred to Saipan in 1963, Chief Aibedul, the last speaker to take the rostrum commented as follows: "On behalf of the people of this District, I thank all of you, the Nursing School Staff, students and the Administration for having this School of Nursing in this District. We have been blessed in having this School

of Nursing in our district, for it gave us the opportunity to work and learn from students of other districts. We hope that the opportunity for learning has been a two way system. Though we are sorry to see this transfer, at the same time we realize and trust the decision in view of the increasing enrollment and enlarging program that demand more space and better facilities."

Shortly thereafter, certificates were awarded to the three graduates by District Administrator Manuel Godinez.

A reception, sponsored jointly by the Nursing School and the Palauan Women's Ngaraek Association, was held at the Women's Club House after the commencement. All present enjoyed the delicious food and the entertainment provided by the Women's Association.

. Philip Atalig

PUBLIC HEALTH SEMINAR

The United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands with 2000 islands whose total land surface area amounts to some 700 square miles, scattered throughout the water area of 3 million square miles, and a population of 80,000 islanders speaking nine distinct dialects, is faced with a variety of problems. Not the least by far, are those in the area of Public Health.

Public health field services, both curative and preventive, are extremely important. In order to establish adequate and efficient field services, the training of more public health nurses, health educators and sanitarians is necessary. At the same time it is the goal of Public Health Department to maintain a good standard of health services com-

parable to the rest of the world. To achieve this, the immediate need is to provide periodic refresher courses or seminars for health personnel to keep them up to date on new public health and medical information.

The need of refresher courses or seminars in Public Health has been voiced by the nurses presently working throughout the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The strong desire to have such courses was confirmed by the result of the evaluation questionnaires on existing nursing activities and services, which were sent to all nurses and doctors in all of the districts by Mrs. Ruth Y. Martin, Nursing Education Supervisor.

(Continued next page)

Medical Statistician V. Breaks, in background, gives lectures in statistics and record keeping.





INSTRUCTORS AT THE SEMINAR—
Front row, from left: Nurse Education Supervisor R. Martin, Nursing School Instructor A. Isechal, and Dean of Nursing School R. Rengiil. Back row: Dr. M. Ueki, Sanitarian I. Ngirachelwolwo, Vital Statistician V. Breaks, and Dr. M. Kumangai.

PUBLIC HEALTH SEMINAR— *(from page 13)*

Last year, in addition to nurse supervisory training at the Naval Hospital on Guam, the Trust Territory Government sponsored a Public Health Seminar which was held at the Trust Territory School of Nursing in Palau District. The Seminar was opened on July 30, 1962 with representatives from all the districts in attendance, and was concluded on September 12, 1962. The participants included 5 graduate nurses, 4 health educators, and 8 students of the Trust Territory School of Nursing. The organization and planning of the Seminar was done jointly by Dr. H. E. Macdonald, Director of Public Health of Trust Territory; Mrs. R. Y. Martin, Nursing Education Supervisor; and the Public Health Department, Palau District.

The objectives of the Seminar were to build a better concept of Public Health, especially the goals of public health nursing; to review technical aspects of prevalent diseases found in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, emphasizing their diagnosis and prevention; and to learn practicable methods and means of presenting health education to the public.

The main subjects studied in the Seminar were principles of public health, practical public health nursing, principles of health education, nutri-

tion, communicable diseases, tuberculosis and other common diseases, sanitation, medical statistics, and record keeping. The Seminar was kept as practical as possible in order that what was learned would be applicable in the Trust Territory.

In addition to attending lectures and classroom work, the graduate nurses and the health educators were assigned to give lectures on Health and First Aid demonstration at the Summer School for elementary school teachers which was simultaneously being conducted at the Palau Junior High School. The objective of this was to gain practical experience in health education.

Toward the end of the seminar, the participants were sent for a three-day field practice at melekeiok Municipality in Babelthup. They also conducted health education by giving lectures and demonstrations. On this trip, however, emphasis was placed on techniques of community approaches and use of different media and tools of teaching.

At the end of the Seminar, the participants were in general agreement that more seminars of this nature should be held in the future. It was also expressed that much was learned that would be valuable for the improvement of the Trust Territory Public Health programs.

SEMINAR PARTICIPANTS *included eight students from School of Nursing, five graduate nurses and four health educators from the various districts.*





Students of the School of Fisheries in Koror pose with High Commissioner's Special Assistant Joseph T. Flakne, and Palau District Administrator Manuel Godinez (standing center left and right, respectively) and Fisheries Management Biologist Peter T. Wilson (standing extreme right).

Commercial Fishing For Territory

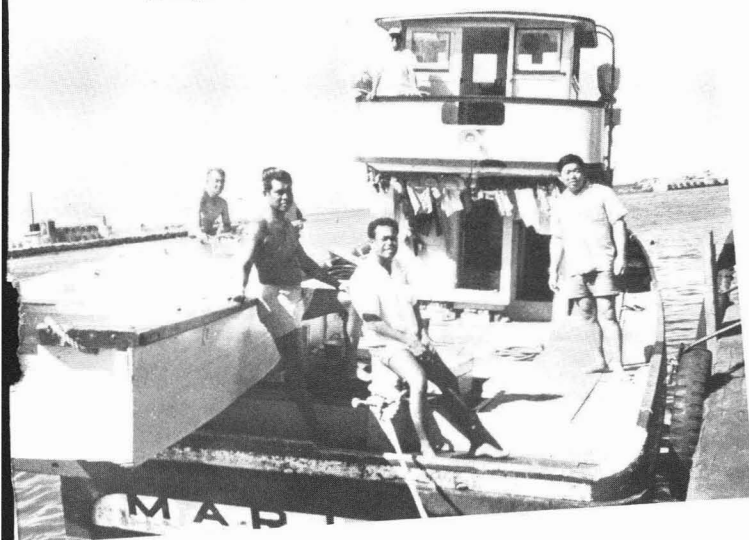
The second session of the Trust Territory School of Fisheries opened on August 20, 1962, at the school site on Koror, Palau District. The District Administrator, Mr. Manuel Godinez, and Special Assistant to the High Commissioner, Mr. Joseph Flakne, addressed the trainees on the opening day. This year all districts are represented with

two students from the Marshalls, one from the Marianas, one from Yap, three from Ponape, four from Palau and one from Truk.

Daily lectures have included marlinspike seamanship, nautical terms, fish and their behavior. Students also are receiving on-the-job-training.

(Continued next page)

ON MARLIN are trainees R. Spis and N. Rengiil, both of Palau. Capt. Asari is at the bridge of the boat.



Fisheries trainees Masao Sirah of Truk and Orrenges Thomas of Palau on MAKANANI. At center is Capt. Sarai.





*NAMA COUNCIL — Members
the Nama Council are
pictured here following the
presentation of Nama
Charter.*

NAMA MUNICIPALITY CHARTERED

The people of Nama celebrated the official presentation of their municipal charter on June 6, 1962. The presentation was made by Assistant District Administrator J. B. MacKenzie. (The District Administrator was sick at the time and was not able to be present at this celebration.)

Nama is a small coral island situated halfway between Losap Atoll and Moen Island. It has a population of 843, and has one of the highest population densities in the Territory. The main products of this island are copra, fish and handicrafts. The Namanese are extremely friendly people, who when visited greet you at the shore and make

sure that island comforts are extended to you until your departure.

It is the first atoll outside of Truk Lagoon to be chartered in Truk District. With the chartering of Nama, Truk District now has nine municipalities chartered.

The celebration was highlighted by reading of messages of congratulations from both High Commissioner M. Wilfred Goding and District Administrator Robert Halvorsen. It was concluded by dances and competition of songs, composed and sung by different local groups.

COMMERCIAL FISHING - (from page 15)

As a corollary program, trainees are being sent to Honolulu for training on tuna boats operated by the Hawaiian Tuna Boats Association. Some 17 trainees, the majority being students of the first session of the Trust Territory School of Fisheries, to date have signed up on the tuna boats. More trainees are being requested since the Hawaiian Tuna Boats Association now would like to have at least 25 Micronesian trainees undergoing training at a time. The trainees work side by side with other crew members and receive a regular share of the catch. It is estimated that a good trainee may be able to save several thousand dollars during his training period on the tuna boats.

Why all this special training? The Trust Territory has only meager commercial natural resources. We have no mineral such as gold, iron ore and the like. We do have one rich and vast resource, and that is the ocean area with abundant marine life and products waiting to be tapped.

Much of the economic future of the Territory is seen in the development of its marine resources. A new policy set forth by the President of the United States this past year has opened the area to U. S. capital investment and to date most of the major members of the Tuna Industry have sent representatives to the Territory to look over prospects and to discuss preliminary plans for commercial fishing development. Among the major companies whose representatives have visited the Territory during the past few months have been Van Camp Corporation, Bumble Bee Tuna Company, Star Kist, Wilbur and Ellis, and Westgate. Other companies have proposed to send representatives in the near future.

In the districts, in addition to commercial fishing, boat building and fishing cooperatives are being formed. In all of this activity the students now being trained at the Fisheries School in Koror and in Hawaii are expected to play a dominant role.

FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE EXTENDED TO TT

Public Law 87-502 of the 87th Congress of the United States has extended the benefit of the Federal Disaster Act (Public Law 875, 81st Congress, as amended, 42 United States Congress 1855-1855g) to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, as well as Guam and American Samoa. Benefits offered under the provisions of the Federal Disaster Act will be of great value to the Trust Territory in the event of a major natural disaster.

The responsibility for disaster relief in the Trust Territory rests primarily with the Trust Territory Government. The Federal Disaster Act authorizes the President of the United States to administer a coordinated program of aid to the Trust Territory in combating the effects of disasters

which are beyond Trust Territory resources and capabilities. The President, in turn, has assigned to the Director of Emergency Planning the responsibility for administering the Federal Disaster Act and for coordinating the activities of Federal agencies providing disaster assistance.

The Director of the Office of Emergency Planning has assigned responsibility for coordinating the Federal disaster relief program in the Trust Territory to the Office of Emergency Planning Regional Office 7 in Santa Rosa, California. Any request to the President for Federal assistance in the event of a natural disaster in the Trust Territory will be made by the High Commissioner through Regional Office 7.

TOSIWO NAKAMURA RE-ELECTED PREXY

Pre-Med scholar at the University of the Philippines, Tosiwo Nakamura of Palau, was elected this fall for the second time as President of the Foreign Students Association. This association is comprised of some 200 foreign students from different countries of the world who are studying at various colleges of the University of the Philippines.

Tosiwo Nakamura, a PICS graduate of 1959, attended the College of Guam for one year prior

to his enrollment at the University of the Philippines. At the College of Guam Mr. Nakamura was on the honor roll list several times.

In 1960, he was awarded a Medical Degree Scholarship to begin pre-medical study at the University of the Philippines. Upon graduation from the College of Liberal Arts, Mr. Nakamura hopes to continue his medical work in the College of Medicine at the University of the Philippines.

DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER JOSE A. BENITEZ, seated center, is pictured with TT students attending various colleges at the University of the Philippines. Mr. Nakamura is seated second from left. At Mr. Benitez's left is Mr. Carlos Romulo, President of the University of the Philippines. Mr. Romulo was former Philippine Ambassador to the USA and also Philippine Ambassador to the United Nations, and at one time President of UN General Assembly.



GENERAL INFORMATION ON TYPHOON

A Typhoon is a violent tropical cyclone with winds of 60 knots or greater. In our area typhoons may form any month of the year, though less frequently in winter than summer. The average total number of tropical cyclones occurring per year is 43 in the Northern Hemisphere and 13 in the Southern Hemisphere, or 56 throughout the world. However, the actual number in an area varies greatly from year to year.

Tropical cyclones originate between the doldrums and the zones of the strongest trade winds. Some of the details regarding the formation of tropical cyclones are not understood, but the fact that such storms form only over water, and dissipate rapidly if they encounter land, probably indicates the need for a supply of water vapor. Over the tropical ocean this is abundantly available in the lower portion of the atmosphere. When an area of low pressure develops over tropical oceans, hot vapor-laden air flows in from adjacent regions. This air ascends near the center of the low, and condensation occurs. This condensation into clouds or rain, releases heat. This heat warms the surrounding air, thus hastening the ascent of the air. Thus, the pressure continues to drop and the winds increase in speed. This process of inward flow, rising air current, condensation and warming causes the low to deepen and the wind speed to increase. As long as conditions remain suitable the storm grows more intense. These storms drift slowly westward with the current of free air in which they form. While the actual mechanics of tropical cyclone formation are somewhat more involved than just described, the essential steps are as given.

When it becomes fully developed, a tropical cyclone covers a well-defined area, more or less circular in shape, within which the atmospheric pressure decreases rapidly toward the center. At the center of the storm, there is normally an area five to thirty miles in diameter within which the wind speed drops to a relative calm, usually 10 to 15 knots or less. This is the eye of the storm. Ascending air causes the dense cover of clouds to give way to a thin layer of low clouds with holes through which the sun may shine. Around the edge of the eye, the wind speed increases from

the relative calm to the fully fury of maximum speed within a distance of a few feet. Here the heavy cloud seems thickest, and the torrential rains surrounding the central area appear concentrated. This is the wall of the eye.

The passage of a tropical cyclone over an island or at sea is an experience not soon to be forgotten. As the tropical cyclone approaches, snow-white, fibrous "mare tail" clouds appear when the storm is about 300 miles away. Usually these seem to converge, more or less, in the direction from which the storm is approaching. This convergence is particularly apparent at about the time of sunrise and sunset. Shortly after the "mare tails" appear, the barometer starts a long, slow fall. The clouds become more confused and tangled, and then gradually give way to a continuous veil. Below these high clouds a layer of low clouds sets in and as it becomes more dense, the weather becomes unsettled. A fine, mist-like rain begins to fall, interrupted from time to time by showers. The barometer has fallen perhaps a tenth of an inch. As the fall becomes more rapid, the wind increases in gustiness and its speed becomes greater, reaching a value of perhaps 22 to 40 knots. On the horizon appears a dark wall of heavy, towering clouds, the bar of the storm. Portions of this heavy cloud become detached from time to time and drift across the sky, accompanied by rain squalls and wind of increasing speed. As the bar approaches, the barometer falls more rapidly and wind speed increases. The seas, which have been gradually mounting, become tempestuous. Squall lines, one after the other, sweep past in ever increasing number and intensity.

With the arrival of the bar, the day becomes very dark, squalls become virtually continuous, and the barometer falls precipitously, with a rapid increase in wind speed. The center may still be 100 to 200 miles away in a fully-developed tropical cyclone. As the center of the storm comes closer, the ever-stronger wind shrieks across the landscape, rain falls in torrents. The wind fury increases and wind-blown rain and wave-tops decrease visibility to a short distance. If the eye of the storm passes near, the winds suddenly drop to a breeze as the wall of the eye passes. The rain stops, and the

(Continued next page)

RAIN AS MEAN AS TYPHOON

On Monday, July 30, 1962, the District Center of Moen was visited by one of the severest rain storms in the history of the Islands of Truk. The District Center had been having rain for several days but on that Monday, the skies opened. The water table had already reached saturation and the cloud burst soon resulted in flood conditions for the District Center.

On Monday morning, the power plant foreman noticed flood water approaching the power plant. He immediately contacted the Public Works Officer who in turn assembled his men to pile sand bags. Over one hundred copra sacks were filled with sands and were piled behind the power plant to protect it from flooding. During this operation, part of the bank behind the power plant collapsed, partly burying one of the workers. The water and the slide both came within five feet of the power plant. If either had hit the power plant, the District Center would have been without power.

At 10:00 a.m. the same morning, water uprooted two trees breaking water lines and half of the District Center was without water until in the evening when emergency water lines were fashioned to provide water.

All of the buildings in the junior high school area were partly under water and the Summer Session students had to stop classes in order to clean up several inches of mud which accumulated on the floors of all the buildings.



MOEN CHILDREN ferry across on empty drum cans as raft, after the flood washed away the bridge.

All the government owned houses in the District Center developed leaks in the roofs and in many of them water seeped through the foundations. In Mwan Village, one house collapsed under the force of the rain.

All of the roads suffered badly. Gullies were cut into roads and where roads ran close to the beach, wash-out occurred in several places. On the road from the District Center to Xavier High School, the bridge was completely washed away leaving that cut off from Moen.

The District suffered one death when the three year old son of a Public Works employee drowned by falling into a well which was obscured by knee-deep water running through the yard.

GENERAL INFO ON TYPHOON— (from page 18)

skies clear sufficiently to permit the sun to shine through holes in the comparatively thin cloud cover. Visibility improves. At sea, mountainous waves approach from all sides, apparently in complete confusion. The barometer reaches its lowest point, which may be an inch and a half or two inches below normal in fully developed tropical cyclones. As the wall of the opposite side of the eye arrives, the full fury of the wind strikes as suddenly as it

ceased, but from the opposite direction. The sequence of conditions that occurred during approach of the storm is reverse, and pass more quickly, as the storm is not as wide in the rear as on its forward side.

The awesome fury of these cyclones can only be experienced. Words are inadequate to describe it.

AIR FORCE RECON SQUAD

COOPERATES WITH

TRUST TERRITORY

Trust Territory Headquarters is always concerned for the safety of residents of the Territory's outlying areas, where communications are poor or non-existent. This concern is increased when nature adds to the danger by storms, draught, plant disease and epidemics. This was the case during the recent storm, identified as Typhoon Emma.

In an effort to learn of possible damage of this storm to our outer-islands, Trust Territory Headquarters contacted Headquarters Command of the AIR FORCE, NAVY and COAST GUARD, requesting them to keep us advised of weather condition and damage of these areas. These agencies cooperated to the fullest.

Air Force Reconnaissance Squad flying from Guam reported daily on the strength, movement and damage of the storm. The planes flew low

over the islands checking on conditions and welfare of the residents, and thus assuring the inhabitants of the Headquarters' interest in their well being.

During the storm period, September 29 through October 5, three Air Force B-57 planes flew over the entire Northern Marianas chain, circling at low altitude to make close inspection of the villages. Winds up to 50 knots were experienced, a few trees were seen to be blown over, but there was no sign of distress.

Finally, when Emma's disturbing and wet visit was over, the final survey and report confirmed that no fatality had occurred on the Northern Islands. The Trust Territory Headquarters is most appreciative of the outstanding cooperation rendered by the Weather Reconnaissance Squadron.

M/V TEMATAPULA ABANDONED AT SEA

A 100-foot vessel, the TEMATAPULA, owned by James Milne, was abandoned at sea Saturday, September 1st, near Majuro at about 8 o'clock at night after all passengers and crew had been taken aboard a rescue ship.

A leak below the waterline developed in the stricken ship, when it was about forty miles from the Majuro Pass. For some time the ship's pump kept the water level down but with a pump breakdown, the water inside the ship began to rise.

When the pump went out of order, the owner of the vessel radioed both to Majuro and Kwajalein. He was unable to contact Kwajalein but got in touch with Majuro and soon the M/V RAN ANNIM, Trust Territory ship under the command of Captain Don Davis, was instructed to locate and rescue

the foundering craft, which was some 20 miles from Rongrong at this time.

In the meantime, the rising water in the TEMATAPULA got into the ship's hydraulic transmission, making the ship inoperative. As soon as the RAN ANNIM reached the stricken vessel, all passengers and crew members were transferred to the rescue ship by small boats.

The TEMATAPULA had aboard 36 tons of copra as well as considerable general cargo. There were nine passengers.

The owner of the vessel related that when the engine stopped all passengers were issued life jackets, and emergency measures were taken. He estimated the loss of the ship and cargo as being in the vicinity of \$30,000. Unfortunately the vessel did not have insurance coverage.

EDUCATORS CONFERENCE

Education, whether in its rudimentary or more highly complexed forms, is one of the basic foundations of any human society; indeed, although its importance is sometimes overlooked, education is the one source from which every good citizen—be he a politician, physician, teacher, businessman, skilled worker, clerk, housewife, and what not—is derived.

Recently, the need for a better educational system for the entire Trust Territory was recognized. Accordingly, emphasis is now being given to the acceleration of educational programs in the Territory in order to upgrade the level of education in Micronesia to a standard comparable to that of the United States. With this anticipated acceleration of educational programs, it is hoped that in the immediate future better school buildings and facilities will be constructed throughout the Trust Territory—from the district centers to the outlying islands, and that some 140 American teachers will be recruited to teach at these schools the first year of implementation. Of course, this "crash program" depends upon the passage of the Supplemental Appropriation Bill by the United States Congress.

One of the primary tasks of the recently held Educators Conference, which convened in Saipan from late September to early October, was to develop a list of basic supplies and equipment that would be needed for the anticipated acceleration of unprecedented educational development in the Trust Territory. The list, it is believed, will serve as a guide for Trust Territory educators when equipping their schools to select items most suitable to their particular areas.

The conferees, all of whom have many years of experience in teaching as well as in administrative side of education, also discussed some of the major educational problems common to all the districts of the Trust Territory. By pooling their ideas and suggestions together, they formulated some basic rules and solutions that could be applied universally in the Territory. Problems that are only peculiar to one or a few districts or islands were also reviewed with the idea of developing some remedies that would be applicable to the particular areas having the problems. These solutions and other suggested ideas pertinent to the improvement of education for the Territory were made in the form of recommendations and distributed to all districts for possible application.

(Continued on page 23)

CONFERENCE IN SESSION. From l. to r.: M. Reddin, J. Taura, J. Silk, D. Weital, M. Siksei, F. Salas, and Dr. R. Gibson.

Mother Bertha, Superior; Sister Felicia, Sister Mary Margeret, R. Stanger, B. Matthews, M. Hill, and W. Reyes.



SECOND COOPERATIVE SEMINAR

Unlike the first Cooperative Seminar held in Palau District in July of 1961, which started off with an eventful swimming lesson when one of our SA-16 planes—"43 FOX"—dived into the lagoon off the coast of Koror, the second Cooperative Seminar held in Saipan from October 8th to 20th, 1962, at least had a dry start. The Seminar, however, was not wholly exempted from other problems.

First, more than half of the delegates were delayed because of transportation difficulties. All the SA-16 planes were out of commission at this time, leaving only the DC-4 aircraft to service the whole Territory. The Ponape contingent had to be transported by M/V KASELEHLIA to Truk where the group joined the Marshalls and Truk delegates and boarded the DC-4 to Saipan via Guam. The Yap delegates sailed on the M/V ERROL to Koror and then on REGINA II to Angaur, both in Palau, where they were finally picked up by the DC-4 to Saipan. By the time all the delegates arrived in Saipan, the original schedule was a week late. Secondly, the participants were battered down by flu which afflicted the entire Saipan Island during this time. However, once the full body of delegates had arrived, the Seminar went on to accomplish the original agenda.

High Commissioner M. W. Goding officially opened the second Cooperative Seminar, although the Seminar had been holding preliminary discussion sessions while awaiting for the rest of the delegates. Deputy High Commissioner Jose A. Benitez and Marianas District Administrator Francis B. Mahoney also participated in the brief opening ceremony.

Having expressed his gratitude to Mr. Reginald Boyan who was serving for the second consecutive time as special instructor of the Seminar, High Commissioner Goding humorously commented: "I can now assure the South Pacific Commission that 'Reggie' Boyan is not the 'jinx' some uncharitable members of the staff suggested he might be." On two previous visits to the Trust Territory, Mr. Boyan ran into predicaments on our SA-16 air-

planes: first between Guam and Truk, and second at Koror, Palau.

During the course of his opening remarks, High Commissioner M. W. Goding outlined the basic economic policy of his administration in the Trust Territory. "Many Micronesians," he noted, "who remember the pre-war days, have a tendency to compare the pre-war economy with that of today. Actually, this comparison is somewhat misleading. Before the war there were more Japanese colonists in the Territory than there were Micronesians. While it might be true that the pre-war economy in comparison was a flourishing one, businesses were owned and operated by the Japanese for the Japanese, with Micronesians receiving in most cases only fringe benefits."

"Our policy," the High Commissioner continued, "has been that the economic development in this area should be by the Micronesians themselves for themselves. Thus, when we compare the pattern of pre-war economy with that of today, we should not count the number of buildings, the number of stores, and the like, but we should remember that a basic difference in philosophy is present. Formerly, there was exploitation of the area for outsiders; today, we want the development to be by and for the people of the Territory."

The major topics of discussion of the Seminar included the importance of cooperative association in the Trust Territory, type of cooperative societies most suitable in this area, and the possibility of converting some of the local business firms into true types of cooperative organizations.

Recognizing that development of cooperatives and credit unions would enhance economic and social developments in the Trust Territory, the Seminar adopted several recommendations to be considered by the High Commissioner in order to stimulate and encourage the growth of cooperative societies in the Trust Territory. Some of these recommendations included encouraging the conversion of chartered companies into true cooperatives, adopting of uniform accounting and auditing system to be used by all cooperative organizations and credit unions in the Territory, teaching cooperative principles in public schools as part of

(Continued next page)

their curriculum, organizing a training program for all cooperative bookkeepers and accountants, and establishing a comprehensive cooperative library in each district. It was also recommended that the next Cooperative Seminar be held in a district where a true cooperative exists. This will permit the participants to obtain a first-hand observation of true cooperative operations.

The delegates also unanimously expressed their thanks to the South Pacific Commission for providing again the services of Mr. Reginal Boyan, SPC Cooperatives Specialist, who served as senior instructor at the Seminar. Appreciations were also extended to the High Commissioner and his staff for their assistance in making this Seminar possible, and to the Marianas District Administrator and his staff for the hospitality afforded to the delegates during their meeting in Saipan.

One of the highlights of the Seminar was a tour of Saipan Island by the delegates who visited various establishments and facilities on the island. A beach party was also given by the District Administration in honor of the Seminar participants.

Delegates and other participants included: Marianas—Olympio T. Borja, a representative from the District Administration. Marshalls—Izikiel Laukon, Acting District Agriculturist; and Leonard Aguigui, Agriculturist. Palau—Salvator Ongrung, Acting Economic Officer; and Benjamin Orrukem, Acting Cooperative Officer. Ponape—

Rewal Tara, Assistant Cacao Specialist; Wesley Salmon, Assistant Agricultural Extension Agent; Raleigh George, Assistant Economic Advisor; and Lutik Santos, an observer from the Ponape Cooperative Co. Truk—Remigio Irons, Administrative Assistant Trainee; Panser Lippwe, representative from the Truk Coop. Yap District was represented by husband-and-wife delegates: Hilary Dauai and Carmen Chigiy, Assistant District Agriculturist and Administrative Advisor, respectively. Mr. Karl Schug, Yap Trading Company's advisor, was also in attendance as an observer.

The Government of Guam was also invited to participate in the Seminar, and was represented by Mr. Joe T. San Augustin from the Guam Employees' Credit Union and Mr. Felix Wusstig of the Guam Farmers' Cooperative Association.

The Headquarters participants were Cooperative and Marketing Officer Ernest Milne, who served as assistant instructor, and Assistant Economic Development Officer Eusebio Rechucher. Several Headquarters and District Administration staff members also attended various sessions of the Seminar.

Although getting them up to Saipan for the Seminar was a problem, the delegates had better luck in returning home. No one was "bumped" on his way home, and no one had to take a boat as by this time our "worthy" SA-16 planes were back in operation.

EDUCATORS CONFERENCE— *(from page 21)*

Other topics of discussion included elementary teachers and their salaries, teachers' subsidy program, Micronesian Teacher Education Center, and role of parents in education.

The Conference was headed by Miss Mary Reddin, Associate Professor in Education at the University of Hawaii, who is currently on loan to the Trust Territory Administration to organize and direct the Micronesian Teacher Education Center in Ponape.

Other participants included: from the Marianas District—Richard Stanger, Principal of Junior-Senior High School; William S. Reyes, Superintendent of Schools; Miss Beth Matthews, Teacher-Supervisor; Filipe A. Salas, Principal of

Chalan Kanoa Elementary School; from the Marshalls—Johnny Silk, Superintendent of Elementary Schools; from Palau—Juliette Taura, Education and Training Specialist; Masami Siksei, Superintendent of Elementary Schools; from Ponape—Daro Weital, Teacher-Supervisor; from Truk—Margaret Hill, Education and Training Specialist; and from Yap—James Boykin, Teacher-Supervisor. Mother Bertha, M.M.B., Principal of Mt. Carmel High School in Saipan, and Sisters Felicia and Mary Margarit, M.M.B., both teachers at the Mt. Carmel High School, were also in attendance. The Director of Education, Dr. Robert E. Gibson, sat in the conference as an advisor.

The Palau contingent, who remained in Saipan longer than others, helped compile the work of the conferees for distribution.

TTSO BREAKS PRECEDENT

Never in the history of the Trust Territory Student Organization in Guam have the members been so active as they are this school year 1962-63.

With school barely started, the first general membership meeting was held on September 16, 1962, at the Trust Territory compound. The hold-over president, Mitsuo Solang of Palau, a third year student at the College of Guam, presided and reviewed the history of the club.

At this first meeting, there was much discussion and exchange of ideas and suggestions concerning the club's responsibilities, aims and activities. Those present decided to hold the annual election of officers on the following Sunday, September 23.

In all previous years, a college student has headed the group as president. But this is proving a precedent-breaking year for the Trust Territory students in many respects—and the first of the precedents to be changed was the presidency. In the election meeting on September 23, a Tumon High School senior—Kunio Nakamura of Palau—was chosen to preside over the club's destiny. (Kunio is a brother of Tosiwo, who is a Trust Territory scholarship student in the Philippines, president of the International Club of the University of the Philippines.)

Other officers elected on September 23 are Tatasy Wainit, Truk District Congress scholarship student, vice president; Secundina Oiterong, Trust Territory Government scholarship student from Palau, secretary; Edward Pangelinan, Trust Territory scholarship student from Saipan, treasurer and Caleb Tyn. O. Otto of Palau, reporter.

The Trust Territory Student Organization has now settled down to regular meetings on the first Sunday afternoon of each month. At the October 7 meeting, the new president, Kunio, officiated. He introduced Alfonso Oiterong, who is Counseling Assistant in the Trust Territory Student Activities Office on Guam. Mr. Oiterong, who was the

first president of this organization from 1958 to 1959, spoke about sponsor-student relationships. The members then turned their attention to plans for a welcoming party. David M. Aderkroi and Yoich Rengil, both of Palau, were appointed chairmen of arrangements, and Edward Pangelinan of the Marianas was designated to help in coordinating the plans.

Following are the other committee co-chairmen: Decorations—Jonathan Koshiba and Droteo Espangel, both of Palau; refreshments—Michaela Pedro and Adelina Salii, also of Palau; clean-up—Edward Pangelinan and Droteo Espangel.

The Recreation Hall in the Trust Territory Compound was effectively decorated with palm fronds and vari-colored balloons. The party began with welcoming remarks by David Aderkroi, and a brief speech by the club president, Mr. Nakamura. The latter told of the club's history and its purpose. A Trukese song by some fifteen students from Truk was next on the program, and this was followed by general dancing. Refreshments were served throughout the evening. Some two hundred Trust Territory students attended.

Chaperones for the occasion were Dr. Morris Harvey, dean of students, College of Guam, and Mrs. Harvey, who is a member of the college faculty; Howard Cate, Coordinator of Guidance and Personnel, Guam Department of Education, and Mrs. Cate, who is on the faculty of George Washington High School; and Lloyd F. Kimsey, Counselor, Tumon High School. Other special guests included L. Gordon Findley, Trust Territory Representative of the High Commissioner on Guam, and Mrs. Findley; Mrs. Cynthia R. Olson, and Alfonso Oiterong, Supervisor of Student Activities and the Counseling Assistant, respectively, for the Trust Territory on Guam.

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Editor's Note: There are some 350 students now attending the College of Guam, Trade and Technical School and various public and parochial schools in Guam.

CASUAL SUGGESTION

BRINGS GIFTS TO ULITHI



*Apra Heights Teen Club's sponsor,
Capt. L. B. Melson.*

The story of the gifts which went to Ulithi from the Teen Club of Apra Heights, Guam, dates back to a casual suggestion of the club's sponsor, Captain L. B. Melson, Commanding Officer of the Ship Repair Facility, U. S. Navy, Guam.

Captain Melson is a friend of Captain R. A. Tuttle, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Coast Guard detachment on Guam, and it was as a result of this friendship that the former learned of the scant supplies which the Ulithi people have on hand. (Ulithi has been hard hit by several typhoons in recent years.)

"Let's get a few things together for the people of Ulithi," Captain Melson suggested to the Teen Club one day.

The "teeners" and one of their advisers, Charles D. Sawyer, a quartermen boat builder with the Ship Repair Facility who lives at Apra Heights, needed only this hint of a suggestion, and the thought began to become reality.

The teenagers scoured the neighborhoods for gifts. The result was six big wooden boxes filled with clothing, sports gear, tools and kitchen equipment for the people of Ulithi. The gifts were accepted on Guam by L. Gordon Findley, Liaison Officer for High Commissioner M. W. Goding, and forwarded by the Coast Guard to Ulithi.

Members of the Apra Heights Teenage Club are pictured with Liaison Officer L. Gordon Findley receiving six boxes of gifts for Ulithi people.





Prince LEE BOO Second Son of ARRA'THELIU

A longer version of this story appeared in the PONAPE-PER, January 26 and February 2, 1962, editions. Here, Dan Peacock tells of his quest for Lee Boo's grave in London.

In Search of Lee Boo, the Black Prince

On August 10, 1783, perhaps the first contact of any consequence between English speaking peoples and any of the inhabitants of the Caroline Islands was made when the East India Company's ship ANTELOPE was wrecked on the reefs of Palau at a point about midway between Koror and Peleliu. The Palauan people not only helped the shaken crew to establish a temporary home, but provided supplies with which to maintain life and limb and assisted in the construction of a small ship which then, after several months, transported the Captain and his men back to the coast of China.

During those months on Palau at least one of the crew members fell in love with the islands—a man named Madan Blanchard who elected to remain in Palau and of whom little is known today.

As an act of reciprocal good will, and at the request of the High Chief of the southern portions of Palau—the Ibedul of that time—an 18 year old boy named Lee Boo, the chief's son, was taken first to Macao on the ship constructed in Palau, and then on to England in a larger ship by Captain Wilson who assumed personal responsibility for the "Prince." All of this and much more about the "Pelew Islands" is told in the account written from Captain Wilson's log by George Keate, a friend of the Wilsons who, among others, became fond of Lee Boo and marvelled at his princely manner and his astonishing aptitude for learning the ways of civilization. Toward the end of this lengthy work written in a now archaic English, is a sad chapter telling of the untimely death of Lee

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Boo in a smallpox epidemic. All who have read those pages must have been touched by the sentiment expressed in the epitaph placed on the grave by the East India Company officials which reads in part:

"Stop, Reader, stop! —let Nature claim a Tear—

A Prince of Mine, Lee Boo, lies bury'd here."

When, last September, my family and I arrived in London the only things we definitely counted on doing on this leg of our vacation trip were those things that 99 out of 100 people must do who have never been to London before: go to Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London, the Parliament Buildings, St. Paul's Cathedral and Buckingham Palace for the changing of the guard. Then, time and weather permitting, out of the city to Windsor Castle and possibly on to Oxford or Cambridge or still further to Stratford. Blessed with exceptionally fine weather, we were able to do all of those things in a matter of a few days and still had time for more. It was then that the idea began to grow on us that perhaps we could at least make an effort to find Lee Boo's tomb.

But where to begin? We didn't even know where Lee Boo had died much less where the grave was. But we did know that the British Museum included in its holdings some artifacts from Palau and other areas of Micronesia. These we found with greater ease than might have been expected in this tremendous building. We had forgotten that the museum had some of the very artifacts that were given to Captain Wilson during his unscheduled stay in Palau. We recognized some of them at once from the illustrations in Keate's book, especially the large bird-shaped bowl artfully inlaid with shell. Now, already, we began to sense discovery.

The British Museum also houses the British National Library. To a librarian this is pretty close to Mecca, and to an Englishman, a visitor just about has to be a librarian in order to enter the inner sanctum. After signing various documents and stating that my mission was to search for knowledge of the whereabouts of one Lee Boo, I was issued a ticket which specified the day and the hours that I was permitted to enter the Library. This duly presented, the gates were opened unto me.

Once inside this great maw which is the principal reading and reference room, I became

absorbed in the catalog of books, which, unlike the card catalogs we are accustomed to using in our libraries, is made up of hundreds of huge scrap-book-like volumes with the bibliographical information pasted in alphabetically by author. Keate, George was soon found and filled out a call slip.

When a young lady brought me the Keate, I turned to the back portion of the book and read again of the demise of Lee Boo, hoping, of course, that the place of his final rest would be noted. It was. Apparently Lee Boo had been living with the Wilson family in a place called Rotherhithe and was buried in the "Rotherhithe Churchyard." But where was Rotherhithe? There was no clue. Obviously it was assumed that the Englishman of the 1780's knew his England. I was soon to learn that this was no longer a safe assumption.

I had agreed to meet my family for lunch at noon in the little cafeteria in the museum. As the noon hour approached, I was no nearer Rotherhithe or knowledge of it than I was when I first learned of its existence.

As this was the day before we were scheduled to leave London we decided, over lunch, that if we were really going to try and find Lee Boo there was no more time for research via the browsing through books method. I then tried a more direct approach. I went to a pay telephone booth and called Information. The unusually sweet voice that answered agreed to try and help me. "Where can I find out the location of a churchyard?" I asked. She knew of no one who could help with such a request, but just for luck what was the name of the churchyard? Rotherhithe? She couldn't tell me exactly where it was, but she did know that it was in a section of London known as Bermondsey. With this bit of information we began our real search.

Just outside the British Museum we hailed a taxi and asked the cabby if he knew where Rotherhithe was. He wasn't sure. "Do you know Bermondsey?" Oh, yes, indeed he did—right down by the river. About how much would it cost to go there? Now that was hard to rightfully say, but it would be about a pound, maybe not that much, "but I wouldn't want to deceive you, Gove'nor". We entered the cab philosophically, hardly hoping to actually find Lee Boo, but comfortable in the knowledge that we would doubtless see portions of London we had not yet seen. And that we did.

As our taxi started off we tried to explain to the driver that what we actually wanted was
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a place called "Rotherhithe Churchyard." He thought he knew where Rotherhithe was and although he hardly knew the churchyard, we'd see what we could do.

Approaching an intersection in deep traffic, our cabby pulled up along side another taxi and struck up a conversation with the driver while we waited for the light. His entreaties as to the whereabouts of Rotherhithe Churchyard were returned with blank stares and bits of some obscure Londonese that were unintelligible to us.

Rolling along in Bermondsey it was: Duke Street Hill, Tooley Street, Abbots Lane, Weavers Lane, Horse Lydown Lane and even Potters Fields Lane but no Rotherhithe. Hardly needing the suggestion from us, our driver pulled up in front of a police station, parked, and said he would only be a minute. On returning he said: "Are you sure you've got the right address? The Officer in there said he'd never heard of the place." Our hopes sank as we explained that it was all we had—Rotherhithe Churchyard, that's all. Our cabby looked a bit skeptical and I explained that there was someone buried there that we wanted to pay our respects to. He nodded in understanding and drove on.

Another ten blocks or so, and this time our sagacious driver stopped at a likely looking church and walked up to the vicarage. Our hopes ascended as a man whom we took to be the vicar came to the door and proceeded to enter into a discussion involving a great deal of gesturing with our man, hardly a necessary exercise unless he was, indeed explaining where the churchyard was. Finally our cabby returned in very good spirits and said as he started up again: "I think I've got it this time."

We had not gone very far when our hopes rose even higher as we saw a sign incorporating the word Rotherhithe. But our driver did not share our mood. A few more blocks; the streets were getting narrower, and we pulled up alongside three rather disreputable looking gentlemen standing outside a pub. A few words, a few nods (all the words were ours—all the nods were theirs) and we were off again. This time for only a block and around the corner we saw gravestones and a little further on an old church. Could this be it? The cabby said it must be. We got out of the taxi directly in front of a large sign that designated this to be the Parish of St. Mary With All Saints Rotherhithe.

There were two gates into the cemetery which crowded the church but both were locked! This was about 3 p.m. of a weekday and we began to have that awful feeling that perhaps we had come this far (doubtless more than a "pound's distance") only to be barred at the gate, when I noticed that the rectory was just across the street. I made bold for the door of the rectory. My knock was soon answered by the rector himself. My introduction went something like this: "Pardon me for disturbing you, but we have come here on a rather unusual mission. We are from the Pacific Islands, and we have read that a young man from the islands we come from was buried here in your churchyard a long time . . ." "You've come to see the Black Prince," he interrupted, as though it happened every day! "Come, I'll show you."

We followed the Rector into a portion of the cemetery that had, in recent years, apparently been made over into a playground. We walked straight for the largest monument in sight. It was, or so it seemed to us, a large concrete box—like a huge coffin that had never been lowered into the ground. The only tree in the area, a weeping elm, stood next to it and the whole was surrounded by a very respectable iron fence: "This is the Wilson family plot—we can say for certain that it has never been moved." (I now prepared myself to hear him say that, however, Lee Boo's grave had been lost—possibly during WWII bombing or some such.) "There you will see Henry Wilson's name." And indeed there it was—but what of Lee Boo, I wondered. Finally, as we completed our circle around the entire plot, the Rector said: "And buried right with the Wilsons' is Lee Boo." And he pointed to the top of the tomb which we had not yet noticed and there, resting horizontally the length of the huge box, was the grave stone with the inscription just as it is given in Keate's account. It is quite weather-worn now and a bit hard to read but there was no mistaking it. We felt more reverent than we would have supposed for there was something very fine about this that was inescapable—here was buried, surely in the same grave, a proud English sea captain, his family, and the humble native chieftain's son for whom he had assumed responsibility.

We took some pictures of the tomb and prepared to thank the Rector and leave. However, the Rector was not through. He motioned for me to follow him into the chapel which I did.

Inside the church the Rector took me over to the far wall where a plaque could be seen in

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a most prominent place. On it, the congregation of the church again paid tribute to young Lee Boo with this plaque entirely in his honor and that of his people who had been so kind to the crew of the ANTELOPE. That was surprise enough, but not so much as the date it bore; it had been placed there over 100 years after Lee Boo died. The people had hardly forgotten him. I told the Rector that the Palauan people should be made aware of this. I suggested that perhaps a commercial photographer with the proper equipment could be permitted to come and photograph the plaque for the Palau Museum. The Rector agreed and said he would be only too happy to make arrangements once formerly requested to do so. I replied that I felt quite confident that the Palau Museum Committee would be in touch with him.

As I walked from the church I commented to the Rector that surely few people over the years had come to see the tomb. He replied that that was not the case at all, for the English people come quite often and requested to see it. Most of them have read Keate's book and are curious to see the tomb of the "Black Prince" as they have come to call him. Londoners, it seems, have always been rather fond of the story, and it was something of a best seller in its day.

Once in the taxi, and underway, my wife leaned over and said: "The driver says if we had told him it was the 'Black Prince' we wanted to see he could have taken us right to it! He, of course, had thought it was some relative's grave we wanted to see, and he didn't recognize the place by its old name!" —Dan Peacock

Favorite Foods of Micronesia

NIPUEI (Crab)

Boil crab for forty-five minutes. Crack shell open and take out the meat. Add to the meat:

one onion, finely grated
one teaspoon salt
one tablespoon flour

Clean crab shell thoroughly, and fill it with crab meat mixture. Bake in the oven for fifteen minutes (moderate heat).

By Trukese and American Women's Association

CORNSTARCH PUDDING

2 cups coconut milk
6 tablespoon cornstarch
1½ cups of sugar
3 cups of water

Dissolve the cornstarch in the water, then add coconut milk and sugar. Boil and stir continually until it thickens.

*Rosario Elameto
Saipan, M. I.*

25 S.E. Surface of T.A.M. showing in S.W. direction

