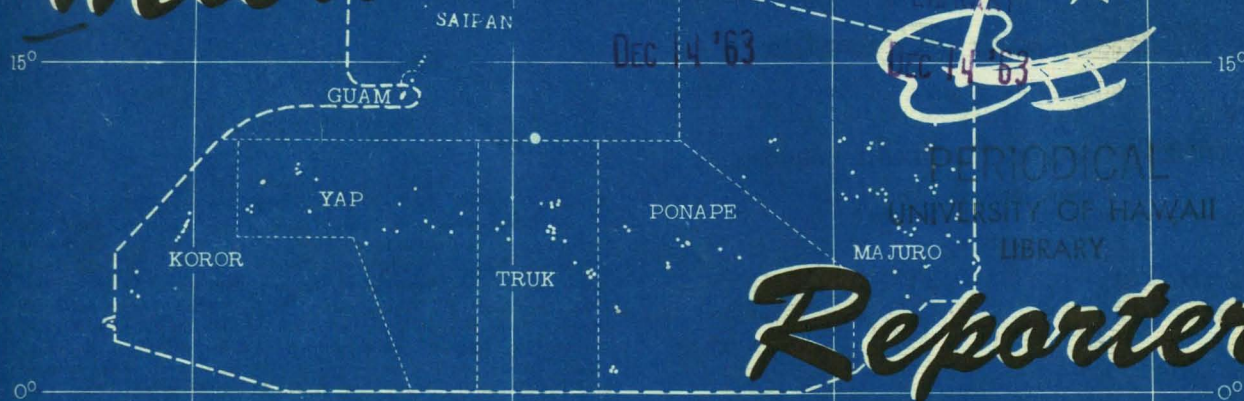


Micronesian

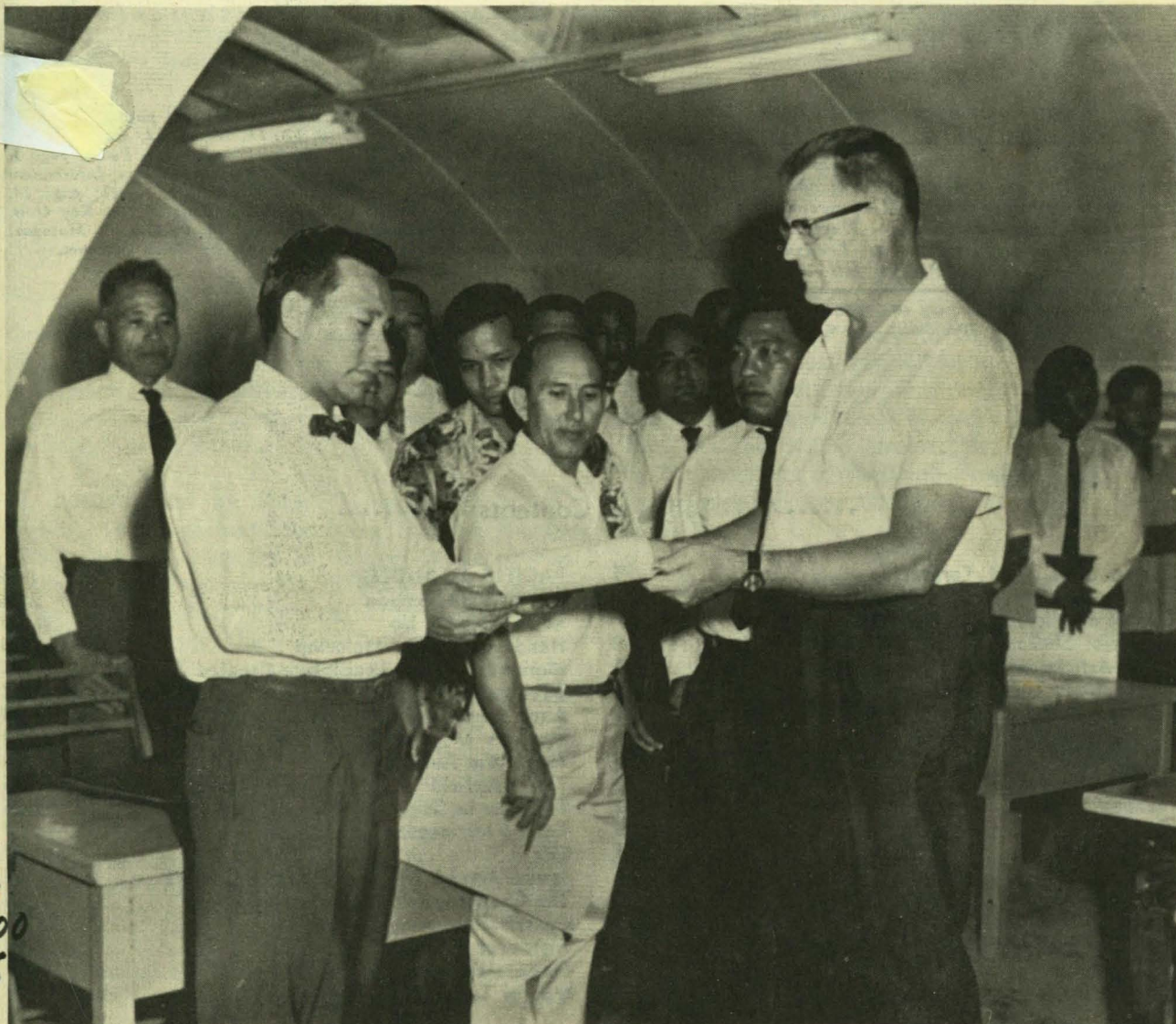


PUBLISHED BY HEADQUARTERS • TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

VOLUME XI, NUMBER 1

JANUARY-FEBRUARY • MARCH-APRIL, 1963

SAIPAN, MARIANA IS.



Micronesian Reporter

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 23, 1951
PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER MONTH BY STAFF

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Saipan, Mariana Islands

EDITORS

CYNTHIA R. OLSON — LUKE M. TMAN

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

Marianas	John C. Pangelinan
Marshalls	Tibrikrik Samuel
Palau	Lazarus Salii
Ponape	Ponape Administration
Truk	Truk Administration
Yap	Carmen Chigiy
Headquarters	Iris Falcam

EDITORIAL CONSULTANTS

JOHN M. SPIVEY JOHN E. DEYOUNG

Combined Issue

— January-February and March-April, 1963 —

Subscriptions to the *Micronesian Reporter* are \$2.50 per year payable in advance. Send subscription orders to *Micronesian Reporter*, Trust Territory, Saipan. Enclose check or money order payable to Treasurer, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

THE FUNDS FOR PRINTING THIS PUBLICATION APPROVED
BY DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET ON
DECEMBER 29, 1960.

COVER PHOTO

VICENTE N. SANTOS, President of the newly created Mariana Islands District Legislature, receives Charter from High Commissioner M. W. Goding, as members look on. Other members shown in background are, from left: Benedicto Taisacan, Northern Mariana Islands; Melchor S. Mendiola, Rota; Juan S. N. Pangelinan, Saipan; Benjamin T. Manglona, Rota; William S. Reyes, Leon T. Camacho (only forehead shown), Francisco M. Diaz, Olympio T. Borja (Vice President), Benusto R. Kaipat (only forehead shown), Felipe A. Salas, all of Saipan. At extreme right are: Francisco C. Ada, Saipan, and Prudencio T. Manglona, Rota. Other members not shown in photo are: Juan Ch. Reyes and Santiago B. Magofna of Saipan and Antonio S. Borja of Tinian.

PICTURE CREDITS — COVER and pages 1, 2 (three upper), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 22, and 26 by TT; page 2, lower, and page 15, by Franz Polloi, Palau; page 3, by Guam Navy; sketch, page 16, by Jesus Lizama, Information Office; page 23, by Palau Administration; sketch, page 24, courtesy of OBSERVER, Marshalls; page 25, by Roy Goss, Yap; Illustration, pages 28, 30 and 31, by Carmen Mutnguy, TT Literature Production; page 33, by Palau Museum.

..... Table of Contents

Carver Tours Trust Territory	1	PACIFIC ISLANDER	18
Typhoon Olive	3	Author Visits Saipan	18
Council of Micronesia's		Radio Coming Up	20
Special Session	8	Handicraft From Maloelap	20
Items, Articles and Artifacts	11	Marianas District Legislature Created	21
Bouray Commended—Valorous Act	11	TT Vessels to Be White	22
Moses to Attend Coop Training in U. S.	11	Airai Municipality Receives Charter	23
Feeling of Accomplishment	12	Majuro's Magnificent Magnet	24
Dr. Williams from Fiji	13	Three Win Awards	24
Health Research in TT	13	Yap's Airfield	25
The Fair in Palau	14	Vacation in Saipan	26
"GAL"	14	Calling Micronesia	27
Mercy Flight	14	Gift	27
Exhibits — Booths — Games	15	Iaman Attends SPC Rural Health Conference	27
Van Camp Coming to Palau	16	The Changing Face of Palauan Custom	28
"Hank" Sabino Stars	17	Contributions Are Welcome	32
Skipper — FOUR WINDS	17	Historical Books	33
TT Delegates to Sub-Regional		Favorite Foods of Micronesia	33
Study Group	17	Map of Trust Territory	Back Cover



FLANKED BY THE CONSTABULARY HONOR GUARD and accompanied by High Commissioner M. W. Goding (center left), Assistant Secretary of Interior John A. Carver, Jr., disembarks from the plane for tour of Territory's capital.

Carver Tours Trust Territory

FOLLOWING CONFERENCES in Guam with Governor Manuel Guerrero concerning Guam typhoon rehabilitation projects, Assistant Secretary of Interior John A. Carver, Jr. included the islands of the western and northern portions of the Trust Territory in his itinerary.

Accompanied by High Commissioner M. W. Goding, the Assistant Secretary and his party, which included Director of Office of Territories Richard F. Taitano and Mr. William Patton of the Office of Emergency Planning, visited Yap, Palau and Saipan during the period between January 8 through 13, 1963. At each island, Mr. Carver and his party were greeted with a hearty welcome from local dignitaries, District Administration staffs, students and other well-wishers. During his few hours' visit at Yap, the Assistant Secretary was taken on tour of the Yap Airfield Project, which was just being completed at the time. In Palau, he held conferences with the Palau District Administration staff and met with the members of the Palau Council.

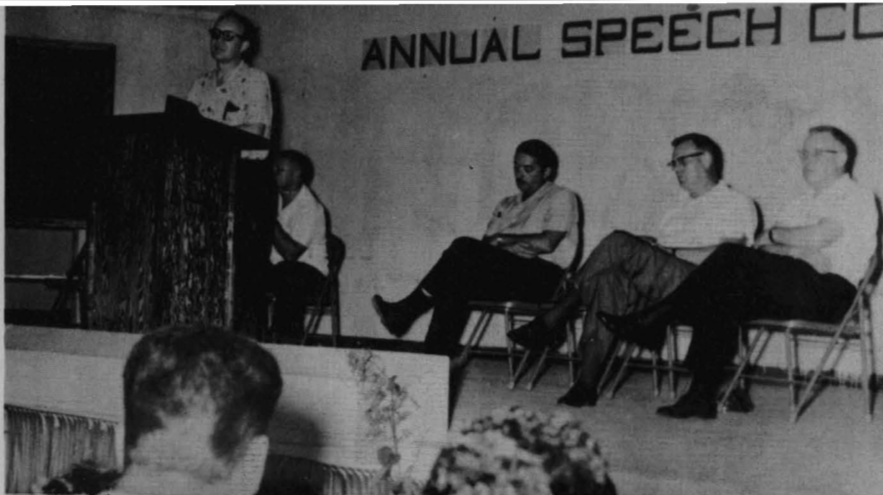
Following his tour of the Yap and Palau Districts in the Western Carolines, and prior to his

departure for Washington D. C., the Assistant Secretary on January 11 made his first visit to the Territory's provisional capital since the turnover of Saipan's administration from the Department of the Navy to the Department of the Interior in July of 1962. At the Saipan airport, Mr. Carver was met by the members of the High Commissioner's staff, local legislators and the Mayor of Saipan, Vicente D. Sablan.

At the invitation of High Commissioner Goding, Rear Admiral Thomas A. Christopher, Commander Naval Forces Marianas, flew in on January 12 to join the Washington visitors as guest of the High Commissioner.

The places of interest in Saipan visited by the Washington officials and other visitors included the new Torres Memorial Hospital, the Micronesian Museum at Capitol Hill, and the famous "Suicide Cliffs" in Marpi area, where hundreds of Japanese soldiers and civilians—including women and children—committed suicide during the Saipan invasion in 1944 by jumping from precipitous cliffs several hundred yards high. The Washington officials also

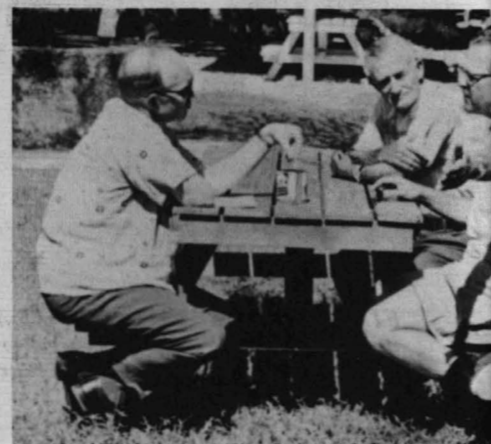
(Continued on next page)



AT HOPWOOD HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM — Assistant Secretary of Interior Carver, standing at rostrum, addresses students. Seated on stage from left: Educational Administrator Meyer, Deputy High Commissioner Benitez, High Commissioner Goding and Mr. Johnson of the White House staff.



ON arrival at Saipan, the Assistant Secretary is greeted by the members of Saipan Legislature and commissioners.



TOPIC of discussion: AESCP. From left: Carver, Gibson and Trace discuss education program.

Led by music teacher Imesei, students of Palau High School burst into spirited singing in welcoming the Assistant Secretary and his party at the Koror airport ramp.



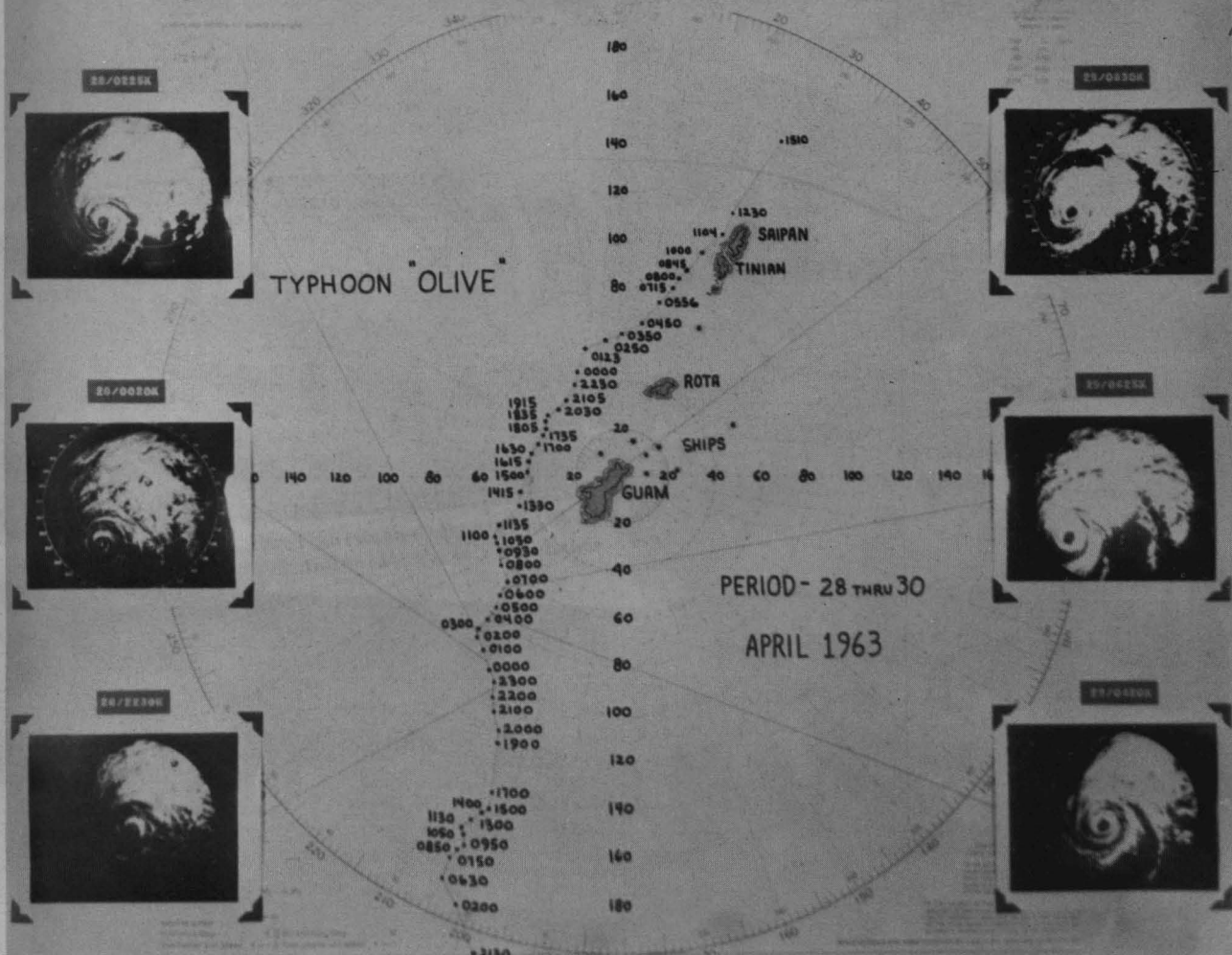
CARVER TOURS TT — From page 1

conferred with the High Commissioner and his staff on the Territory's accelerated education and other programs.

In the evening, a reception in honor of the Assistant Secretary and his party was given by High Commissioner and Mrs. Goding at their home on Capitol Hill. Prior to Mr. Carver's departure, a picnic luncheon was held at Micro Beach, where Mr. Carver also conducted individual conferences with various department heads.

In March 1963, the Assistant Secretary made another trip to Saipan, at which time he visited various schools on the island and addressed the students of the Hopwood and Mount Carmel High Schools in Saipan. With Mr. Carver on his second visit were Charles Johnson of the White House Staff; Harold Coolidge, Executive Director of Pacific Science Board, National Academy of Sciences; William R. Norwood, Administrative Director, Office of the Governor, Hawaii; and author William J. Lederer.

678099

Pac.
DU500
M5
V. 11-12

The path of Typhoon Olive - Navy Photo

Typhoon Olive

TYPHOON OLIVE, the most severe storm to strike Saipan in 49 years (a devastating typhoon is said to have struck the islands in 1914), swept over the Marianas District, causing widespread destruction on April 30, 1963. With winds reported at 115 miles an hour and gusts up to 123 knots, Olive inflicted an estimated loss of well over \$2,000,000 on Saipan, Rota, Tinian and other islands of the northern Marianas during the course of her rage, which lasted for more than twelve hours.

Miraculously, no lives were lost and, except for a young lad who received a minor injury from falling parts of a building, there were no major injuries. But the typhoon inflicted extensive damage to residential buildings, hospitals, schools,

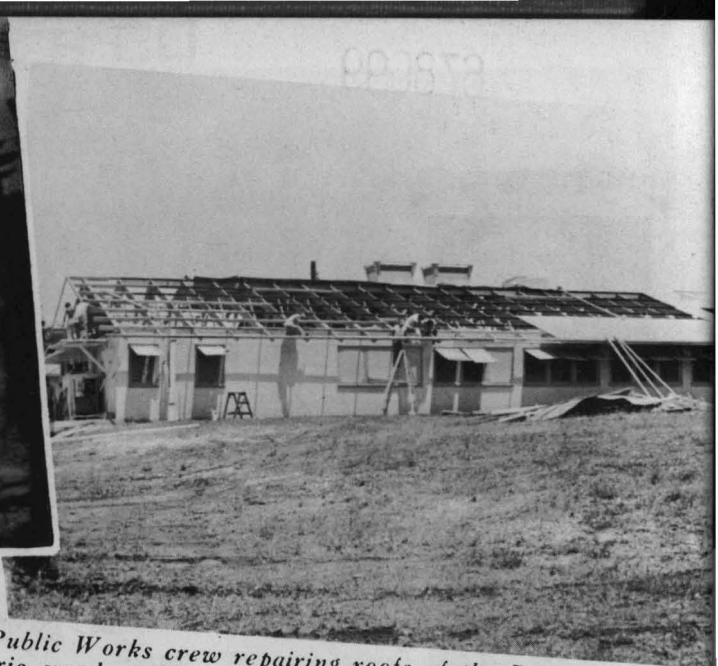
churches and a number of government installations, and also destroyed farms, commercial garden crops and many homes. Preliminary assessment of the extent of typhoon destruction revealed that about 90 per cent of all the local housing suffered some damage, with approximately 40 per cent of housing receiving major damage. It was estimated that several hundred local residents became homeless and without food as a result of the typhoon. Other structures, which withstood the storm, were nevertheless weakened by strong winds.

Highways and other thoroughfares on Saipan as well as on the other islands were impassable, with uprooted trees and coconut palms criss-crossing

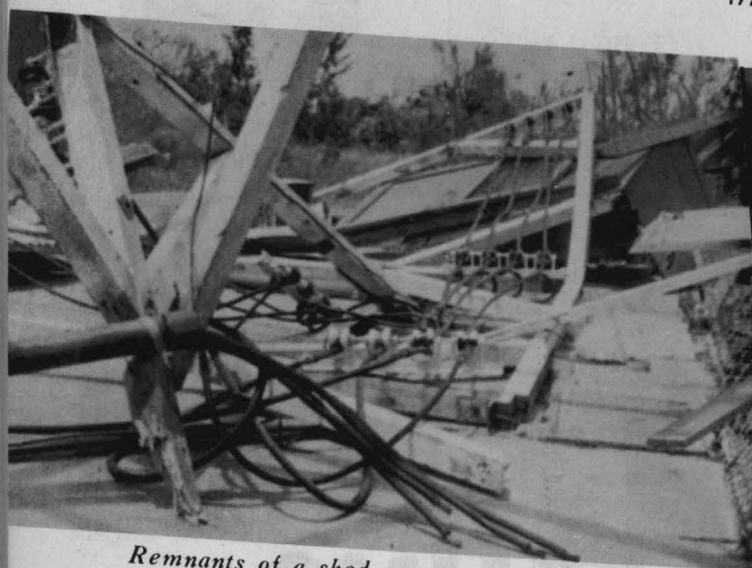
(Continued on page 6)



A view of roofless ward at the Torres Memorial Hospital in Saipan.



Public Works crew repairing roofs of the Pediatric ward at Torres Hospital.

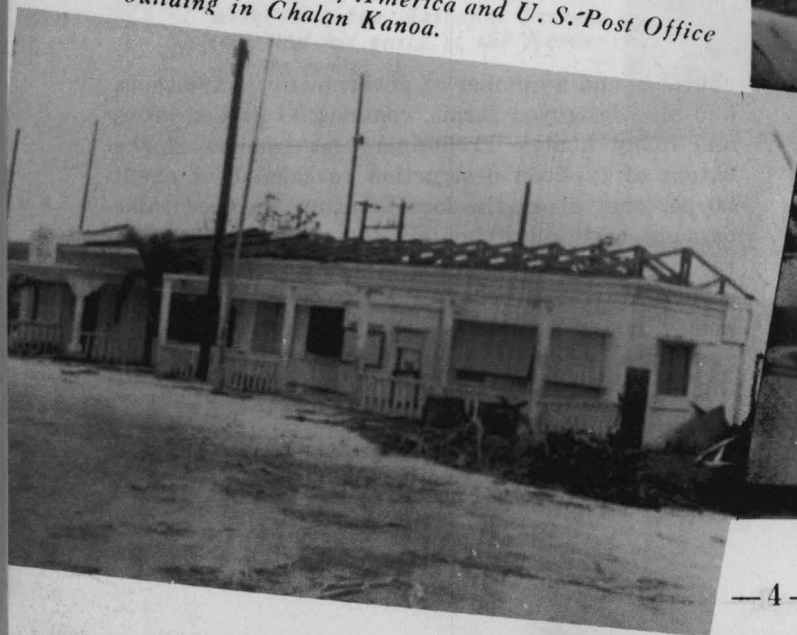


Remnants of a shed near water tanks at Capitol Hill. Note severed power lines in foreground.

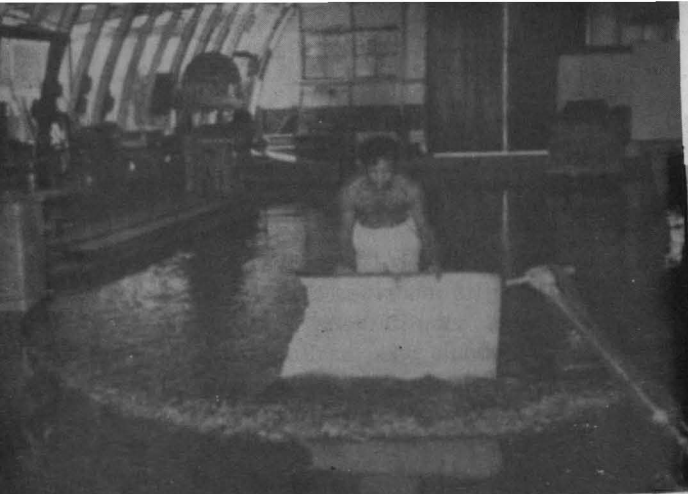


A utility pole in District Communications area lies on the ground.

A roofless Bank of America and U. S. Post Office building in Chalan Kanoa.



Municipal Auditorium—flat on the ground.



Using a masoniteboard, a Public Works crew member is shown bulldozing water out of the Public Works carpentry shop.

Below—a warehouse near Saipan Dock is shown in ruin after the typhoon. Half of the building was flattened.



Fire Department in the Public Works area also went down.

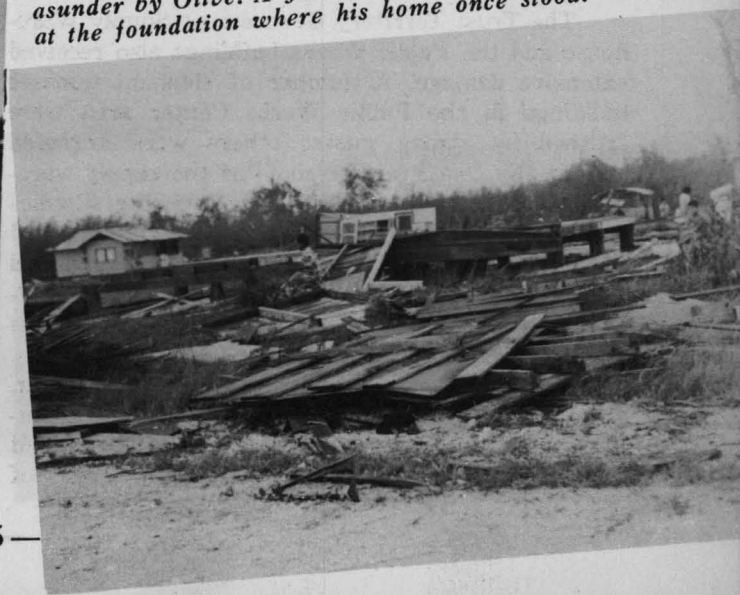


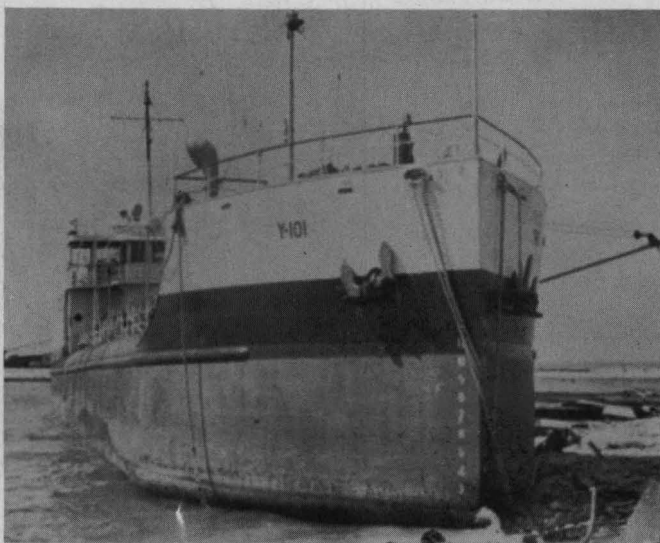
One of the automotive shops lies flat on the ground in the Public Works Center area.



A home in Chalan Kanoa—the roof of this quonset building was ripped off by strong winds.

A house in San Antonio Village is shown scattered asunder by Olive. A young lad nostalgically looks at the foundation where his home once stood.





The Trust Territory tanker, M/V Y-101 on shore.

TYPHOON OLIVE - From page 3

the roads and, in addition to several road washouts, imposing danger to traffic. What trees remained still standing after the storm were bared of leaves, their branches twisted. Power lines were severed either by falling trees or by flying pieces of tin roofs, and several utility poles were down on the ground.

The new Torres Memorial Hospital received major damage. The roofs of the new hospital buildings, except two of the wards, were blown off. To cap matters, as patients were being transferred during the night to the remaining wards with roofs, flying pieces of tin roofing cut the wires leading to the hospital emergency generator, thus plunging the entire hospital area into darkness. By this time, the island-wide power was already out.

The Trust Territory Government Supply Warehouse and the Public Works buildings also received extensive damage. A number of elephant quonset buildings in the Public Works Center area were crushed by strong gusts; others were unroofed or partially caved in. The roofs of the supply warehouses were also blown off, thus exposing supplies and equipment to heavy rain which accompanied the typhoon, and resulting in several thousand dollars' loss to the Government. The area surrounding the Supply Warehouse was crowded with debris of twisted tin roofing sheets and other materials. More than half of the area was filled with water, in which toads were nonchalantly wading and swimming and occasionally ducking in beneath a twisted tin roof to take refuge from approaching crews of

workers clearing the debris. Also, the Medical Warehouse in the Torres Memorial Hospital compound was completely demolished.

The M/V Y-101, the Trust Territory tanker, broke from its moorings and was beached by strong winds and mountainous seas. The M/V RAN ANNIM, which was in Saipan at the time, and the M/V FOUR WINDS, a private vessel owned and operated by Saipan Shipping Company, anchored in the lagoon and together they safely rode out the typhoon. (It might be of interest to note that RAN ANNIM also rode out Typhoon Karen of last November by sailing out into the open sea several miles off the coast of Guam. It was through the communications system on RAN ANNIM that the Trust Territory Headquarters in Saipan first learned of the devastation Karen had inflicted on that island.)

It is during such adverse and trying conditions that heroic deeds are performed. There were many Trust Territory Government personnel, both Americans and Micronesians, who stood vigil at their posts during the entire period of the typhoon, risking their own safety for the sake of protecting the public welfare and the lives of others. Among those who received special commendation from the High Commissioner for their outstanding efforts were: Acting District Administrator Alan M. MacQuarrie and his staff members; District Director of Public Health Jose L. Chong and members of his staff, who remained at the hospital during the typhoon and who, at the height of the storm, moved the patients to safe buildings; District Public Works Officer Emmitt E. Blankenfield, Power Plant Leadingman Leroy Black, Electrician John Wilson and their crew members who rendered assistance where needed—bailing out water to keep the Power Plant machinery from being flooded, policing power and telephone lines, protecting water supplies and clearing debris on the main thoroughfares for emergency use; Director of Communications John E. Welch and the District Communications personnel who stayed on duty during the typhoon and who were responsible for the fact that Saipan was cut off from communication with the outside world for only a few hours.

Immediately following Typhoon Olive, word of the disaster was flashed by Deputy High Commissioner Jose Benitez to the Office of Territories and to High Commissioner M. W. Goding who was in Washington D. C., at the time testifying before a Congressional Committee on certain legislation concerning the Trust Territory, and steps were taken to request Federal assistance from the Presi-

dent's Office of Emergency Planning. In a quick response to our call for Federal aid, President John F. Kennedy immediately declared the affected islands of the Marianas, including Guam, as "major disaster areas" and requested the Office of Emergency Planning to survey typhoon damage and coordinate aid under the Federal Disaster Assistance to the stricken islands. President Kennedy also expressed his sympathy to those Trust Territory citizens who were affected by Typhoon Olive.

The Director of Office of Emergency Planning, Mr. Edward McDermott, dispatched Mr. Ralph Burns, the West Coast Regional Director of the Office of Emergency Planning, to survey typhoon destruction in the Marianas and to coordinate Federal relief assistance to rehabilitate the devastated islands. Mr. Alex A. Hart, Jr., Head of the Auditing Department, Office of Emergency Planning, also made a turn-around trip to Saipan to confer with the High Commissioner and the members of his staff on proper procedures and requirements necessary to claim disaster relief assistance.

The American Red Cross also sent a representative to Saipan to inspect damage and offer aid to the District Administration. Father Arnold of the Saipan Catholic Mission was subsequently designated as Red Cross Officer in the Marianas, with responsibility for coordinating the distribution of emergency food supplies to the local populace. A total of \$50,000 was expended by the American Red Cross to aid the victims of Typhoon Olive in the Marianas District and Guam.

The Armed Forces in Guam, both the Navy and the Air Force, also extended their assistance to the Saipanese and to the Administration by providing mercy flights for shipment of emergency food supplies for the hungry families, tents and other materials for homeless people, and emergency medical supplies. A Naval medical team was dispatched to Saipan to assist in the administering of typhoid inoculation as a preventive measure against possible occurrence of epidemic.

In order to properly coordinate typhoon rehabilitation projects in the Marianas, High Commissioner Goding established the Typhoon Olive Rehabilitation Committee and appointed Fiscal Administrative Officer Laurence K. Anderson as its chairman. Other members of the Committee included Executive Officer John M. Spivey, Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft, Acting District Administrator Alan M. MacQuarrie and his Public Works Officer, Emmitt E. Blankenfeld.

The destruction created by the fury of Typhoon Olive was disheartening, and the task of restoring public facilities, homes and farms was difficult to accomplish. But, to use Thomas Paine's words: "These are the times that try men's souls." And so this was the time and this was the occasion that tested the courage and fortitude of Olive's victims.

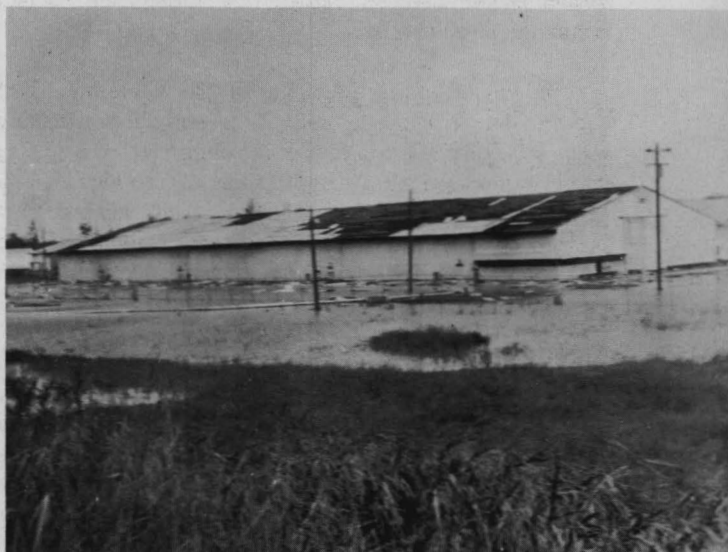
With assistance coming from all directions—from the Federal Government, Armed Forces and the Red Cross as well as private individuals—the typhoon victims rolled up their sleeves and responded to the Administration's call for immediate restoration of public facilities and repairing of homes, and a full-scale typhoon-rehabilitation program was launched. Typhoon debris quickly disappeared; schools, hospitals, public buildings and homes were repaired; power and water were restored.

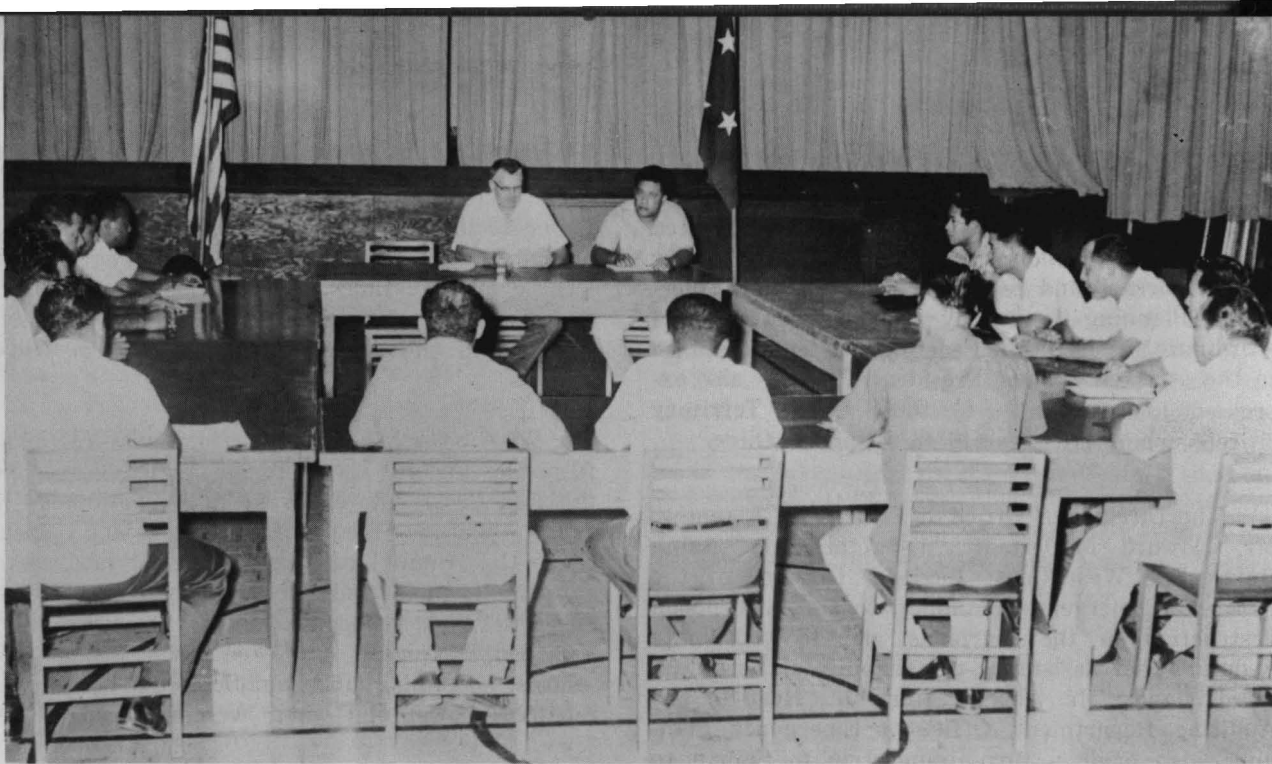
In a message to all the residents of Saipan, High Commissioner Goding thanked the people "for the courage with which they are facing the damage and destruction left by the typhoon."

"It is a heartwarming experience," the High Commissioner noted in his message, "to see how quickly and wholeheartedly everyone has responded to the need for cleaning up debris, clearing roads, repairing homes and helping to restore public facilities."

As this issue is coming off the press, Saipan and the adjoining islands of Rota and Tinian are well on the way to recovery.

One of TT supply warehouses. Note damaged roofs and water surrounding the building.





High Commissioner M. W. Goding addresses the Special Session of the Council of Micronesia, which convened at provisional capital in Saipan in March to consider the proposed creation of a Territorial Legislature. At Mr. Goding's left is Dwight Heine of Marshalls, Chairman of the Council.

Council Of Micronesia's Special Session

WIELDING THE GAVEL for the third time, Chairman Dwight Heine of the Marshalls called the Special Session of the Council of Micronesia to order on March 19, 1963, at the provisional capital in Saipan, Marianas District. High Commissioner M. W. Goding then formally welcomed the twelve delegates from the six Trust Territory districts and officially opened the Special Session, which adjourned on March 26 after one week's intensive deliberations.

In his opening address to the Council, High Commissioner Goding complimented the advisory body for the high quality of its deliberations during the previous session (September 29 to October 5, 1962) at Koror, Palau District, and stated that he was looking forward to receiving and reviewing the Council's recommendations concerning the proposed creation of a Territorial Legislature.

Prior to the meeting of the entire body of the Council of Micronesia, the members of the Legislative Drafting Committee, which was established during the previous session in Koror to make recommendations regarding the structure of the proposed Territorial Legislature, met a week earlier

at the capital to finalize the proposition submitted by the three-man working section of the Legislative Drafting Committee, which met in Saipan from January 4 to 10, 1963.

The members of the three-man working subcommittee included Tosiwo Nakayama of Truk, Vicente N. Santos of the Marianas and Joseph Tamag of Yap. The full Legislative Drafting Committee was composed of one delegate from each of the six districts. In addition to those already mentioned above, they were Roman Tmetuchl of Palau, chairman; Dwight Heine of the Marshalls and Joab Sigrah of Ponape. Both the Legislative Drafting Committee and its three-man working subcommittee received technical advice and assistance from the territorial Political Affairs Officer, Robert Flick, and his two assistants, Leo Falcam and Raymond Ulochong, during their meetings at the Headquarters.

Because of the importance and the controversial nature of the issue regarding the question of structure, functions and responsibilities of the proposed

Territorial Legislature, the Legislative Drafting Committee submitted to the Council two alternative proposals which were subsequently debated on the floor of the Council by the delegates. The proposals regarded the establishment of the Territorial Legislature either as a unicameral or a bicameral body. Advocates of the former argued that a unicameral body is the most desirable and appropriate legislative institution for the Trust Territory at this time of development. They further argued that modern political scientists contend that a single-house legislature is more efficient and expeditious in transacting legislative businesses than a bicameral body. Additionally, operational expenditure of a one-house body is less than that of a two-house legislature.

The proponents of the bicameral body, on the other hand, argued that a two-house system can operate on an expenditure not very much greater than a unicameral body's. The advocates of the two-house system also advanced the idea that in view of Micronesia's social institutions a bicameral system would be more desirable for the protection of each district's interests. After a lengthy debate in uncovering the advantages and disadvantages of these two systems, the Council voted 7 to 4 in favor of a recommendation requesting the High Commissioner to give favorable consideration to the creation of a Territorial Legislature based on a bicameral system.

Other recommendations adopted at this session included a request for the High Commissioner to establish May 1 as Law Day for the Trust Territory and a request for an upward revision of Micronesian Title and Pay Plan in A, B and C categories. The former recommendation was expedited when the High Commissioner issued a proclamation in late March establishing May 1 as Law Day for the Trust Territory. The recommendations concerning the creation of a Territorial Legislature and upward revision of Micronesian pay scales are still under careful consideration by the High Commissioner and the Administering Authority.

In attendance at this Special Session, in addition to the twelve delegates, were High Commissioner Goding and Program Officer John E. deYoung. Political Affairs Officer Robert Flick and his two assistants also participated during the entire session, serving as advisors to the Council on technical matters.

Prior to its adjournment on March 26, the Council adopted a resolution expressing the appreciation of the delegates for the efforts of the High Commissioner and his staff in making the Special Session possible, and for the untiring cooperation of the Political Affairs Staff members during the course of the session.

(Continued on next page)

DELEGATES TO THE SPECIAL SESSION — *From left: Heinrich Iriarte and Joab Sigrah, Ponape delegates; Joseph Tamag and Belarmino Hathy, Yap delegates; David Ramarui and Roman Tmetuchl, Palau delegates; Dwight Heine and Amata Kabua, Marshalls delegates; Melchor Mendiola and Vicente Santos, Marianas delegates; Mitaro Danis and Tosiwo Nakayama, Truk delegates.*

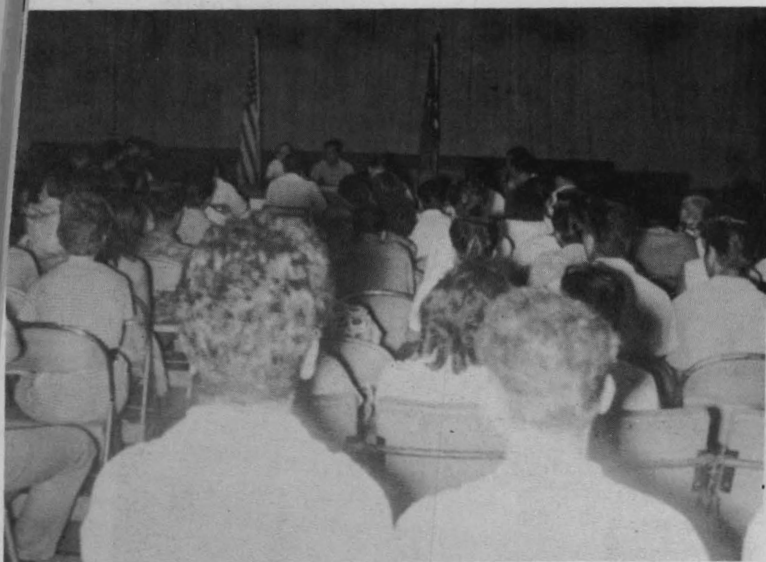


COUNCIL OF MICRONESIA'S SPECIAL SESSION - Continued



Three-man working subcommittee of the Territorial Legislative Drafting Committee meets with members of Political Affairs Office. From left: Leo Falcam, Raymond Ulochong, Robert Flick, Tosiwo Nakayama, Joseph Tamag, and Vicente Santos.

Emphasizing a point—Dwight Heine of the Marshalls, second from right, addresses other delegates during the Session. Others from left: Tosiwo Nakayama and Mitaro Danis, Truk; Heine and Amata Kabua of the Marshalls.



Audience of high school students and other interested individuals observe the Special Session as delegates debate on disadvantages and advantages of unicameral and bicameral systems.

Vice-Chairman Ramarui presides while Chairman Heine voices his opinion on behalf of his delegation. In background are High Commissioner Goding and Program Officer deYoung.



Items, Articles and Artifacts

GRADUALLY, items, articles and artifacts from the Trust Territory are being exhibited abroad, and as this happens, awareness of and interest in the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is increasing.

A new addition to the Department of the Interior in Washington, D. C. is a giant storyboard measuring twenty-three by seventy inches and weighing ninety pounds. The fish-shaped wooden carving was shipped to the nation's capital by the Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers' Guild. It bears two different stories in picture, one on each side, and is designed to rest on an easel. It was made by Mr. Osiik of Palau.

Also in Washington, D. C. is an interesting exhibit of handicraft items made by Micronesian school children. In a letter to High Commissioner M. W. Goding from the American National Red

Cross, Field Director Nicholas Fachilla expressed appreciation for the handicraft articles and shells sent by the school children in the Territory.

"You will be interested to know," continued the Field Director, "that some of the beautiful items are on display in the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington as well as the four area offices. The beautifully designed baskets, hats and belts together with the shell corsages are drawing compliments from people viewing them. Please let the boys and girls know these were appreciated very much by everyone."

Mr. Fachilla also noted that the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross is "quite impressed with this superior workmanship and the exceptional skills these young people from the Marianas, Carolines and the Marshalls have developed."

Moses To Attend Coop Training In U. S.

MR. AUGUSTINE MOSES of Angaur, Palau, who is presently on the PICS faculty as a business teacher, has been selected by the High Commissioner to participate in a special summer agricultural cooperative training program at the International Cooperative Training Center, University of Wisconsin, under the auspices of the Agency for International Development. Mr. Moses is scheduled to leave for Madison, Wisconsin, via Washington, D. C., during the second week of June. The summer cooperative training will be concluded on or about September 29.

The International Cooperative Training Center is designed to strengthen and promote the development of cooperatives, especially in the newly emerging countries, as a means of speeding up the accumulation of savings, organizing rural population for greater agricultural production and stimulating self-help by the people of such nations. The Center offers practical training and education in the principles, concepts and practices of cooperative organizations, their administration and activities. In addition to studying theories in the classroom, the participants will conduct field studies to observe actual operations of cooperative societies in the United States.

BOURAY COMMENDED - Valorous Act

NOT ALL VALOR is of the kind that involves jumping into the deep to rescue a drowning person. It can mean skimming over the water in a race against time.

When word was received at Koror that a woman in Angaur, thirty-six miles to the south, needed immediate hospitalization at the Palau District Hospital, the only boat capable of making a fast run was that of Neil Bouray, an employee of the U. S. Weather Bureau who has been stationed at Koror for approximately two years.

Without hesitation Mr. Bouray offered to go to Angaur to fetch the patient, which he did immediately, voluntarily sacrificing his time and effort to make possible the saving of a human life.

In a letter to Mr. Bouray, Palau District Administrator Manuel Godinez commended him for "a job well above and beyond the call of duty, completely disregarding your personal comfort, safety and expense." Mr. Godinez further wrote, "Actions of this nature reflect credit to the good relations between the American and Palauan communities."



***PARTICIPANTS** in Educators' Conference—from left, front row: Messrs. Marnifen, Amaraich, Barry, Uyehara, Ramarui, Materne and Joshua; back row: Messrs. Trace, Meyer, McNutt, Heine, Miss Matthews, Messrs. Hill, Gibson, Bender, and Reyes.*



***IN SESSION**—Miss Beth Matthews speaking. Others, L to R., are Messrs: Ramarui, Gibson (presiding), Heine and Marnifen.*



***EDUCATORS** in close attention. Mr. Meyer has the floor.*

feeling of accomplishment

IT WAS WITH A FEELING of accomplishment that the participants in the Educational Conference at Trust Territory Headquarters in Saipan watched Dr. Robert E. Gibson, Director of Education, pound the gavel marking the conclusion of eight days of three-a-day meetings. This was at noon on March 21, 1963. That afternoon—Thursday—most of the “delegates” caught the “DC-4” plane out of Saipan, homeward bound to their respective districts, scattered some hundreds of miles apart.

From the first evening when High Commissioner M. W. Goding helped them set their sights with his opening address, the educators wrestled long and hard with the problems of an expanding and developing school system reaching out to approximately one hundred inhabited atolls and separate islands of the Territory.

The deliberations included the subjects of the teaching of English, expansion of vocational and home arts instruction, more scholarships, revision

of teachers' status, radio broadcasting and accelerated educational programs in general.

Participants, in addition to the Director of Education, included Messrs. John R. Trace, Educational Research-Program Specialist; the following District Educational Administrators: Heinz Meyer of the Marianas, Paul T. McNutt of Ponape, Dwight Heine of the Marshalls, Peter J. R. Hill of Truk, Harry K. Uyehara of Yap, David Ramarui of Palau; and Joseph Marnifen, Assistant District Educational Administrator, Yap.

Also present were Mr. John E. Barry, Principal of the Pacific Islands Central School, Ponape; the following superintendents of elementary schools: Clemente Materne of Ponape and William S. Reyes of the Marianas; Miss Beth Matthews, Supervisor of Teacher Education, Marianas; Messrs. Marino Joshua, Supervisor of Adult Education, Palau, and Andon Amaraich, chairman, Truk District Board of Education.



MODESTLY, CAPT. WALTER R. MILLER, Commanding Officer of the U. S. Naval Hospital in Guam, shied away from the camera upon his arrival in Saipan. Above are Mrs. Miller (wearing flower lei, third from left) and Susan and Robert Miller. Mrs. M. W. Goding, right, met the visitors at airport. Capt. Miller made a tour of TT medical facilities and conferred with the High Commissioner and health officials in Saipan.

DR. WILLIAMS FROM FIJI

DR. ESTHER M. WILLIAMS is Senior Lecturer at the Fiji School of Medicine, and over the years she has met and taught a number of the Micronesian students who have gone to Suva for their medical education. She became so interested in their islands and customs that she decided to pay a visit to the Trust Territory, and arrived in January 1963. Through her warmth and genuine interest in the area, Dr. Williams made many friends as she visited in several districts.

Dr. Williams was back at her post, teaching, when she heard the news of Typhoon Olive which brought heavy damage to the Mariana Islands late in April. Impulsively and generously, she forwarded the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to High Commissioner M. W. Goding for relief of typhoon victims. In so doing, she recalled the kindness and hospitality received during her visit in the TT.

HEALTH RESEARCH IN TT

A HEALTH RESEARCH project recently carried out in the Trust Territory was that of Dr. L. Rosen, head of the Pacific Research Section, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, who was studying the problem of Eosinophilic Meningitis, a disease with symptoms of violent headache, stiffness of neck and occasional vomiting, which has been noted in the South Pacific within the last ten years. The first recorded case of the disease, Dr. Rosen stated, was in Ponape in 1948; after an initial flare-up, it has not recurred, he indicated.

Also in the Trust Territory recently on a health research project was Dr. Joseph C. Finney, chief mental health consultant of the Hawaiian State Health Department. Dr. Finney is an associate professor in psychology at the University of Hawaii.

The Fair In Palau

FOOD BOOTHS and game tents, makeshift vegetable stands and a cattle fence sprang up as if by a magic wand and congested the normally spacious Palau Community Center Building and the surrounding grounds. The building itself, for the past six months looking old and drab with its paint peeling off from the heat, had received a hastily applied make-up to get it ready. This, after all, was the month of April and the Palau Annual Fair was underway.

The three-day gala affair, held in Palau each year, had some new features added this year. Robert P. Owen, Trust Territory Staff Entomologist, and the staff of the Palau Museum, sponsored a "Know Your Plants" contest in which the participants were required to identify, in Palauan or English, one hundred plants of Palau. The contest attracted enthusiastic crowds. The three highest scorers were Isimang Dingilius, Olkeriil Teteo Yaoch and Karu Tatingal, the last named being a student at the Palau High School. Other high scorers included Cleoffas Iyar, Yutaka Mengloi, Benjamin

Mersai, Ichikawa Ngiramilong, David Ramarui, Rebelkuul, Okada Techitong and Kyosi Tellei.

An odd-shaped turtle, looking almost like something out of science fiction, was brought in on time from the Southwest Islands of Palau to add another attraction to the Fair. Billed as "something that has never been seen in Palau in a thousand years," the turtle drew crowds of people, each of whom paid five cents to take a look.

The Fair netted \$1,231.80. Vegetable-hungry residents of Koror bought all the fresh vegetables within the first three hours of the first day of the fair. There was not enough and late comers were dismayed. While heavy emphasis was placed this year on agricultural products and exhibits, with the Agriculture Department proudly displaying its newly acquired ramie-decorticating machine, Palauan handicraft items also were heavily featured, with the Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers' Guild putting up an impressive array of Palauan storyboards, woven fiber handbags and cushions, and shell jewelry.

(Continued on next page)

"GAL"

THE SLEEK LITTLE PLANES of Guam Airlines are becoming familiar sights at Saipan in the Marianas where the Trust Territory Headquarters are located. Appropriately, the line is called "GAL."

Officials of Radio KUAM chartered the GAL plane in order to get first-hand information about Typhoon Olive for relay to radio and television listeners, and KUAM personnel also have made several business flights to Saipan by GAL. Guam merchants and tourists have also chartered GAL to Saipan on business trips and sight-seeing tours.

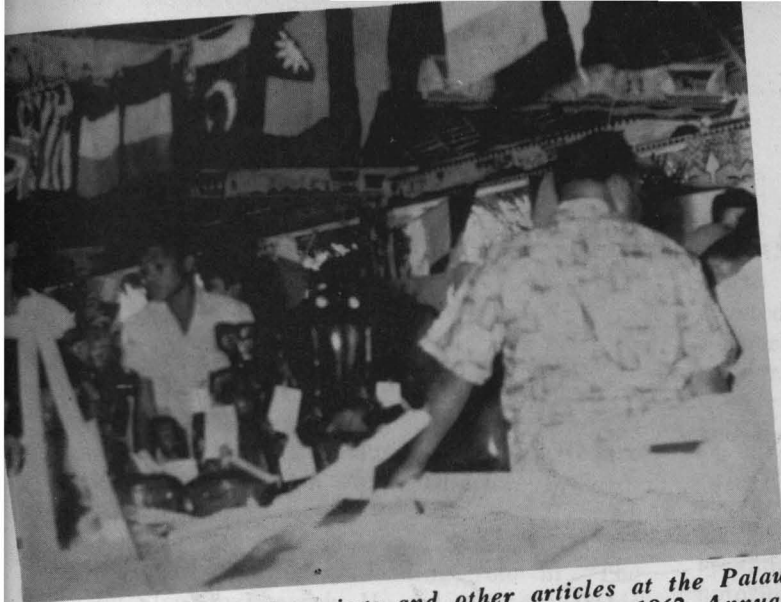
GAL was granted rights to land in Saipan, Tinian and Rota by High Commissioner M. W. Goding, and made its inaugural flights on November 3, 1962. Typhoon Karen of November 12 disabled the service temporarily, but charter flights were resumed shortly thereafter.

MERCY FLIGHTS

A SUCCESSFUL MERCY MISSION was performed by personnel of the U. S. Navy out of Guam when a ten-year-old boy from Oneop, Truk District, was air-lifted from his home island to Guam for treatment at the U. S. Naval Hospital.

The youth, who was injured in a fall from a tall coconut tree, suffered shattered shoulder bones and broken ribs, and was in grave condition when he reached the hospital. The treatment there has put him well on the road to recovery.

Various other medical emergency flights have been made in the Trust Territory from time to time. A daring landing of the Trust Territory's SA-16 aircraft was made recently at Ulul Island, Namonuito Atoll, Truk District, where a 29-year-old woman seriously ill in childbirth was taken to the Truk District Hospital in Moen for treatment.



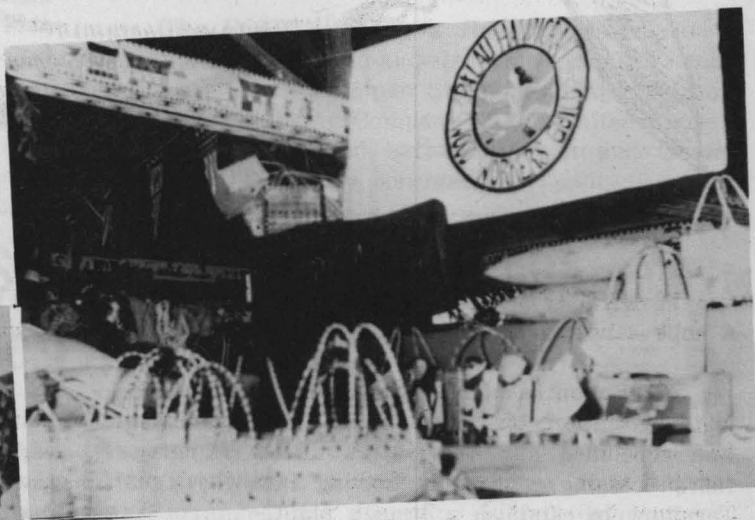
EXHIBITS of wood-carvings and other articles at the Palau Community Center "Abai" in Koror during the 1963 Annual Fair.



RAMIE FIBER, newly introduced experimental crop from Japan, is displayed.

EXHIBITS - BOOTH - GAMES

Handwoven bags and pillows. Hanging at upper right corner is the insignia of the Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers Guild. Below the insignia is a huge storyboard.



The Annual Fair also featured various games. Photo shows a young Palauan boy with a ball in his hand, taking aim at his target (not shown).

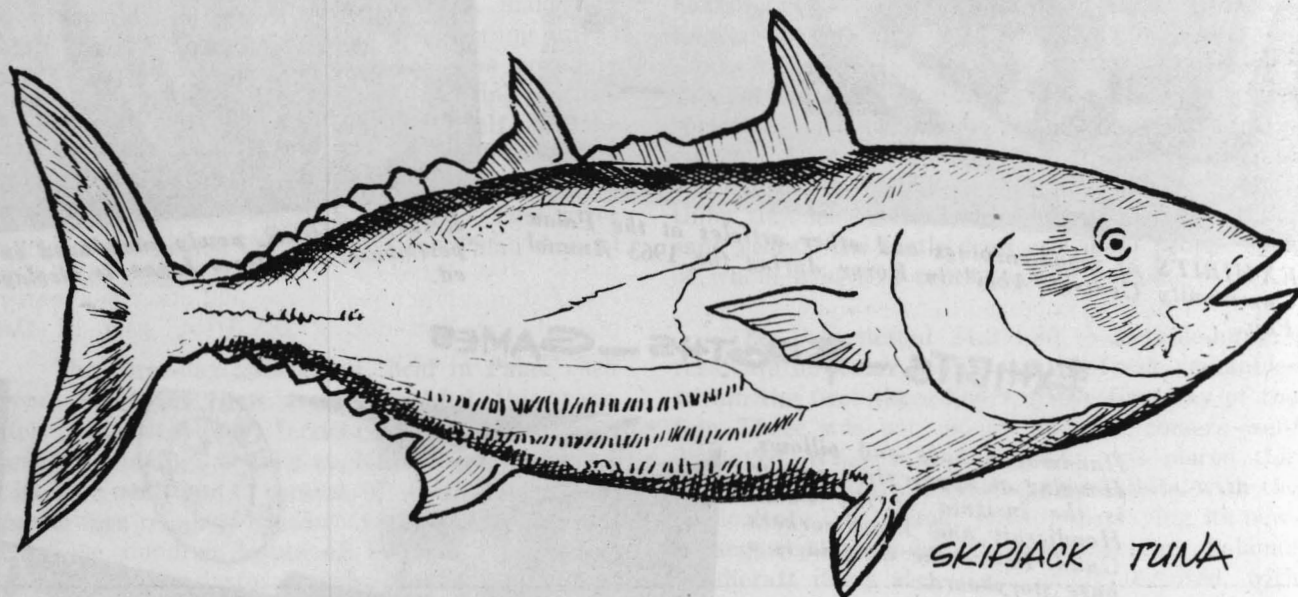
THE FAIR IN PALAU - Continued

Impressive as the Fair was, those who recall previous fairs say that in terms of volume, participation and amount of money exchanged, this year's effort was somewhat disappointing. New ideas are needed to give the fair a more effective approach to economic development in Palau as well

as in the other districts. The suggestion has been made that a Pan-Micronesian Fair be organized. It is an attractive suggestion if the problems of transportation, accommodation and the selection of a place to hold the fair can be worked out.

—Lazarus E. Salii

Van Camp Coming To Palau



IT HAD LONG BEEN A DREAM—gradually a hope—and finally—reality.

After months of correspondence, consideration and negotiation, on March 1, 1963, an agreement was concluded and the papers drawn. A major fish-processing concern is moving into the Trust Territory to establish a branch plant.

Through a contract co-signed by High Commissioner M. W. Goding and Mr. Glen Copeland, executive vice-president of the Van Camp Sea Food Company, the company is authorized to conduct extensive fishing operations in the Palau District.

Reason for the prolonged deliberations—with various companies offering to establish a branch operation in Micronesia—was this: the TT Administration does not intend for foreign industry to become established in Micronesia unless benefit—both directly in the form of wages and other material benefits, and indirectly in the form of training and management experience—is assured.

The TT contract with Van Camp provides for construction and operation of a commercial plant for freezing tuna at Koror, and includes a program

and facilities for employment and training of Micronesians, both ashore and afloat.

It is contemplated that fish frozen in the Koror plant may be exported by Van Camp to its subsidiary canneries in other locations. Planned is a refrigeration storage warehouse capable of holding approximately one thousand tons of frozen tuna which may be purchased of local fishermen or bought from Japanese fishing crews.

The opening of Palau to commercial fishing marks the first major step toward large-scale development of the most important natural resource of the Trust Territory, and is expected to lead to similar enterprises in other districts, thus stimulating the local economy through increased employment, higher levels of income, and new skills learned.

Two Van Camp representatives who were caught by Typhoon Olive in Guam as they stopped there enroute to Palau—Messrs. Peter Buchon, Assistant Director of Foreign Purchase, and H. P. Schuch of the Vernon Refrigeration Company in Los Angeles, presently serving as consultant to Van Camp—arrived in Koror on May 3 and conferred with the district staff regarding the construction phase of their plant.

Skipper - FOUR WINDS

"HANK" SABINO STARS

WHEN THE COLLEGE OF GUAM presented a program of five plays at the Student Center on February 16, 1963, there was one performer whose acting "brought down the house." This was Henaro ("Hank") D. Sabino of Palau District, a third-year student.

Hank had the heavy leading role in "The Raft" by Stephen Leacock. He not only acted this role competently, but also with fervor and imagination. In fact, he appeared to be enjoying the part, and it was obvious that the audience also delighted in his version of the hero, Harold Borus. Hank was ably supported by Anna Jen as Anna Mae Wong.

Mr. Sabino's ambition is to be a medical doctor.



ANOTHER MICRONESIAN has proven his worth at sea, and has been rewarded with the coveted title of "Skipper." He is George Fleming, formerly chief mate of the M/V HOPE and now master of the FOUR WINDS, which makes a weekly round trip between Saipan, Tinian, Rota and Guam.

Mr. Fleming, member of the well known Fleming family of Yap and Tinian, was born and raised in Yap. His father, Henry Fleming, now residing in Tinian, as a young boy knew the late, notorious Captain O'Keefe, subject of the book and movie, "His Majesty O'Keefe," when the latter was engaged in copra, stone money and other mercantile pursuits at Yap during the latter part of the nineteenth century.

The FOUR WINDS, a five-hundred-gross-ton vessel of two-hundred-and-sixty tons capacity, was purchased by the Saipan Shipping Company from the Bruen Shipping Company of the United States. It formerly operated between Saipan and Guam under a U. S. Navy contract.

TT Delegates to Sub-Regional Study Group On Small-Scale Private Enterprise

THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION in collaboration with the Government of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate convened a Sub-Regional Study Group at Honiara in March 1963, on the topic, "The Development of Small-Scale Private Enterprise."

Participating territories in the Study Group were the British Solomon Protectorate, Guam, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, each territory being represented by two delegates.

The Trust Territory delegates to the Study Group were Mr. Eusebio Rechucher of Palau, currently working at Headquarters as Assistant Economic Development Officer, and Mr. Raleigh George of Ponape, who is the Assistant Economic Advisor for that district.

The Sub-Regional Study Group was held in Honiara, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, on

the 6th of March 1963. An observation tour for the participants to Papua and New Guinea area was arranged for observing actual development projects of various private commercial enterprises.

The purpose of the Study Group was to explore as much as possible, with the participation of the indigenous people, the area of problems hindering the development of small private enterprises and their possible solutions in the southwestern Pacific region, noting the statement by the Regional Technical Meeting on Economic Development held at Noumea, New Caledonia, in March 1962—"There is urgent need to place a greater emphasis on the development of projects that will ensure greater participation of islanders at all levels commensurate with their widening experience and advance in education and technical skills."

Mr. Raleigh George was born in Kusaie, and is 33 years old. He attended both Japanese and American elementary schools on Kusaie and graduated from Ponape Intermediate School. He received

(Continued on page 19)

Pacific Islander — New Addition To TT Fleet

THE MONTH OF MARCH saw a new addition to the Trust Territory fleet—the former NORTH STAR, which has been renamed the PACIFIC ISLANDER, joined the TT fleet, thus bringing to a total of eight the ships now owned by the Administration and operated by the Pacific Micronesian Line, Inc., under a contract with the Trust Territory Government.

On March 18, the new ship arrived at her home port in Saipan, where she was christened and officially renamed the PACIFIC ISLANDER by the High Commissioner. Following the christening party, High Commissioner and Mrs. M. W. Goding hosted an open-house reception aboard the TT's newest ship. Under the command of Captain J. LeBlanc, the PACIFIC ISLANDER departed her home port on March 19 on her maiden voyage to Truk, Ponape and Majuro ports. At each port of call, the new vessel was given a welcoming ceremony followed by a reception honoring the captain and his crew members.

Among the first TT passengers on the PACIFIC ISLANDER were TT Attorney General Robert K. Shocraft, and Mrs. John M. Spivey and her daughter.

The PACIFIC ISLANDER was acquired from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and under a special agreement with the Jones and Guerrero Company of Guam the vessel was brought in by the Pacific Navigation Company from Portland, Oregon, to Guam, where the Trust Territory crew took over under the Pacific Micronesian Line operation. With a gross tonnage of over 4,100 tons, the 320-foot PACIFIC ISLANDER now serves as one of the major logistic-supply vessels to the Trust Territory's district centers from Japan and Guam. She has a capacity for approximately 42 first-class cabin passengers.

The new vessel's schedule, however, was temporarily interrupted when the PACIFIC ISLANDER hit the breakwater at Guam as she was returning to her home port in Saipan via Rota to complete her first voyage. Two holes in the bottom and a gash in the bow resulted from the accident. The vessel, however, successfully backed into deep water and returned to Guam port where emergency repairs to put the ship in seaworthy condition were accomplished at the Ship Repair Facility.

AUTHOR VISITS SAIPAN

WITH THE increased attention now being given to the isolated islets of the Trust Territory area, a number of visitors—ranging from official visitors and businessmen to tourists, newsmen and magazine reporters—have come to visit Saipan and certain other parts of the Trust Territory which are sometimes out of the minds of average American citizens.

Recently added to the list of visitors to Saipan was author William J. Lederer, who visited the Territory's provisional capital with Assistant Secretary of Interior John A. Carver, Jr., to gather information for an article on the Trust Territory which he is undertaking for one of the leading U. S. magazines.

A former U. S. Navy public information officer on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, Mr. Lederer is author of *A Nation of Sheep* as well as co-author of *The Ugly American*. He resides in Honolulu, Hawaii.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS AND AUTHOR pose with TT officials on arrival at Saipan airport. From left: John deYoung, William Lederer (author), High Commissioner Goding, Mayor Sablan of Saipan, Acting District MacQuarrie, Charles Johnson, Marianas Legislature President Santos, William Norwood, Jose Benitez, Mrs. Goding and Assistant Secretary John Carver.





HIGH COMMISSIONER M. W. Goding congratulates Captain J. LeBlanc after christening of PACIFIC ISLANDER — TT's new ship. The vessel has capacity for 42 first-class cabin passengers.

Open house aboard the PACIFIC ISLANDER
— More than two hundred visitors swarmed on the boat and toured the new ship from the bow to the stern and from the deck to the engine room.



TT DELEGATES

From page 17

a United Nations Fellowship as an observer of Cooperatives and Home Industries in the Philippines during 1957-58.

As Assistant Economic Advisor on the staff of the Ponape District Administration, Mr. George is currently assisting the Ponape Fisheries Cooperative with its accounting and business practices. He has held positions in both the Education Department and Island Affairs. He was instrumental in establishing work shops in handicraft production and did research in canning local produce and seafoods. Just prior to his association with the Fisheries Cooperative, Mr. George conducted preliminary experiments and later gave demonstration classes in soap manufacture.

Mr. Eusebio Rechucher was born in Palau in 1934. He attended both the Elementary and Intermediate Schools in Palau. Prior to leaving Palau, he worked in the sales department of Western Carolines Trading Company. He also worked as a salesman in Guam while attending high school.

Mr. Rechucher holds a degree in business administration from Black Hills Teachers College in South Dakota. He entered that school in 1958 and graduated in 1962. He has an enviable record of putting himself through school, both in Guam and Mainland United States without any financial help from the Trust Territory Government, having worked part-time in various capacities from 1958 to 1962. He has also traveled throughout the Orient and various parts of the United States.

—Edmund Gilmarr

Radio Coming Up

IN THE MARSHALLS, Station WSZO, the first in the Trust Territory to present a series of educational programs designed for economic, political and social advancement of the people, returned to the air on February 25, 1963 after an extended absence during which a practically new station was built and installed.

The "new" WSZO has an assigned frequency of 1259 kilocycles, with a power of 500 watts. Its studio is air-conditioned with soundproof room and glass partitions, and the equipment is modern, comparable, according to John Welch, Communications Director for the Trust Territory, to that used in small stations in the United States.

Reports indicate that WSZO is being received throughout the Marshalls, and that the station is providing valuable services in its regular programs as well as in emergency situations. In one case during a polio epidemic, radio advice made possible the air-evacuation of four critically ill patients from Arno Atoll.

Radio KVZB, the new Truk broadcasting station, officially commenced operations on November 16, 1962. Operating with 1,000 watts, the station was reaching out over an area estimated at 180,000 square miles surrounding Truk. Twice before, Truk has had a radio station; this time, it is expected to be permanent.

In Palau, Radio Station WSZB is continuing to operate six hours on weekdays, sixteen hours on Saturdays and fourteen hours on Sundays. Programs include Palauan folk songs, Japanese music, Western hits, American jazz, news, health and educational programs.

Radio stations for other districts are in the planning stages. Although Rota, Tinian and Saipan have no district radio stations, all are receiving Radio KUAM, Guam, without difficulty, and it is reported that KUAM television is received in Rota.

The Ponape District Legislature has already appropriated \$12,500 from its treasury for the construction of a broadcast-station building. The Trust Territory Government, in turn, will allocate \$15,000 grant-in-aid for the purchase of broadcast and other necessary station equipment. The Director of Com-

Handicraft From Maloelap

"WOMAN PLAYS AN important part in the development of our community life" was once a saying in several parts of the Marshall Islands. To the people of Airok Village in Maloelap Atoll, Marshalls, this saying has become a reality.

Several months ago, when the M/V MIECO QUEEN returned from her field trip visit to the eastern atolls, she arrived at Majuro with several handicraft items sent in as gifts from the people to their friends in the District Center. But from the Women's Association of Airok (one of the smallest of its kind) came two boxes of attractive Marshallese handicraft: one was for sale and the other one was a gift. Because of their superior quality, the items in the first box were sold as soon as they were unpacked.

The money derived from the sale, which amounted to several hundreds dollars, was converted into building materials such as plywoods, paints and nails for the Airok Village Dispensary.

When a field trip ship calls at Airok in the future, it will find the Dispensary to be one of the best in the Marshalls.

The women of Airok have set an example of how a group of women, small or large, can help in the development of their community and at the same time have fun out of it through social gatherings. (OBSERVER, Marshalls)

munications, Mr. Welch, will assist the Ponape Broadcast Committee in ordering and installing equipment.

A RADIO BROADCASTING BOARD has been established by High Commissioner M. W. Goding to develop recommendations to enable the High Commissioner to frame TT broadcasting policies. Chairman of the board is Program Officer John E. deYoung. Other members include Community Development Officer Robert McKnight and Director of Communications John Welch. District personnel will be added to the committee.

Mariana Islands District Legislature Created

WITH THE CHANGE of administration of Saipan and Tinian from the Navy Department to the Department of the Interior—whereby the Marianas were unified under a single civil administration—many significant events have taken place. Among the most important was the transfer of the Trust Territory Headquarters from Guam, a U. S. territory, to Saipan, within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. This important move sparked other advances. On top of the list is the creation of the first Mariana Islands District Legislature.

During the period of December 17 through 21, 1962, a chartering convention was held in Saipan. At this chartering convention representatives from the islands of Saipan, Tinian and Rota were present. After a five-day session the convention passed, by unanimous vote, a resolution requesting the High Commissioner to grant a charter for a district-wide legislative body.

Upon the approval of the Charter by High Commissioner M. W. Goding on January 7, 1963, the Mariana Islands District Legislature became a reality. The creation of this body also marked the completion of a long process of organizing district-wide legislative bodies in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. To paraphrase the remarks made by the Marianas District Administrator, Mr. Francis Mahoney—he said in effect that although this was the last district to have a district-wide legislature, save Yap District which presently has an Island Congress, there is a saying that the last is not always the least—I believe this is the case here in the Marianas.

The sixteen-member body convened its first regular session on March 4, 1963, in Saipan. It met at a most picturesque spot—in a long rambling quonset on what is called Tank Beach. Only a few hundred yards away, in the shallow lagoon waters, still stand two of those damaged and rusted vehicles of destruction for which the beach was named, easily visible to the members as they deliberated.

During recesses, the legislators stood upon ground which once saw a raging battle fought with

bloodshed and death. This location is marked in history as the place where the heart of the early and bitterly-fought stages of the battle for the liberation of the Marianas occurred. Few places could have been chosen which might better have expressed the unity of the Marianas group, which was strengthened by liberation. This unity was the principle upon which the legislature was conceived.

Its charter provides for eleven representatives from the island of Saipan, three representatives from Rota and one each from Tinian and the Northern Islands, elected on a population basis. The smallest legislative body in the entire Trust Territory, the Mariana Islands District Legislature at its first session adopted its rules of procedure and made extensive use of the committee system. In addition, in a hard-working five-day session, it produced eight district laws and fourteen resolutions. All of the laws were approved by the High Commissioner. It organized by electing Mr. Vicente N. Santos of Saipan as president, and Mr. Olympio T. Borja, also of Saipan, as vice-president.

This last legislative body is indeed not the least, as the remarks made by High Commissioner Goding clearly show: "Although this is one of the last District Legislatures to be established, its creation is marked by several 'firsts.' This is the first time the people, through their chosen delegates to the week-long legislative convention, have had such a say in the drafting of the Charter. This is the first Charter to give so much authority to the District, for, by virtue of Article II Section 9, only the District Administrator need approve acts of the legislature."

The High Commissioner further stated, "This is an event of which all the people of the Northern Marianas can be proud: with the creation of this Legislature, the people of Rota, Tinian, Saipan and Northern Islands now have a common forum for the exchange of views, for the discussion and solution of common problems, for the support of District-wide programs, and in which, through the coming together of their representatives, all the people have a voice."

—Leo Falcam



PROUDLY, in her new suit, M/V GUNNERS KNOT glides in gracefully for mooring at the Saipan Dock, as she returns from drydocking in Japan.

TT Vessels To Be White

HOLD YOUR FIRE! The hull is white. That's our ship!

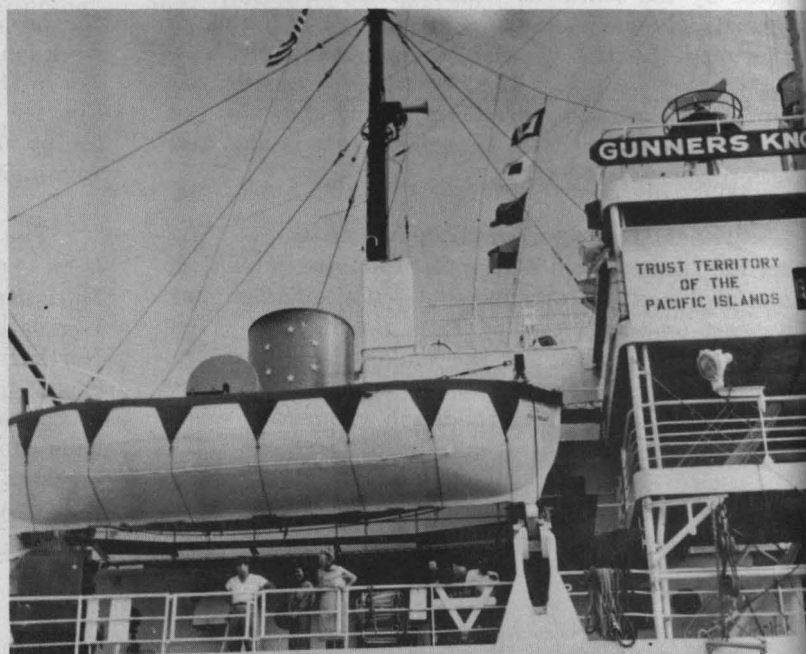
High Commissioner M. W. Goding has approved a recommendation submitted by Transportation Officer James M. Cook that all Trust Territory vessels be painted white above the water line. The white color was suggested because our ships should be distinct and more readily recognized. Moreover, white is a more suitable color for tropical operation since it will reduce the temperature inside the vessels by five degrees. Green color was adopted for the hull below the water line.

Another innovation to our vessels is the addition—on the smokestack—of six white stars with blue backgrounds, resembling the newly adopted Trust Territory flag.

The first of the TT vessels to conform to the above specifications was M/V GUNNERS KNOT, under the command of Captain E. A. O'Neill II. On the morning of March 29, 1963, the GUNNERS KNOT, returning from Japan where she had been in drydock, arrived in Saipan in her new uniform: white blouse and green skirt, and the smokestack adorned with the TT emblem. As the ship emerged from the distant horizon, the white hull and bridge disclosed her identity, for there was little doubt that it must be a TT vessel. And surely it was the "Old G-Knot" but she looked fresh and new!

Other TT vessels that have put on the new make-up are M/V KASELEHLIA and M/V RAN ANNIM. The MIECO QUEEN, a private vessel in the Marshalls, also has been painted white. Other TT vessels will be painted in like manner as they go to Japan for drydocking.

VIEW OF THE BRIDGE—Capt. E. A. O'Neill, at upper right corner, gives orders as the "new" G-KNOT docks in at Saipan port. Among the passengers on board from Japan were Mrs. Cook (third from left on boat deck). Note the smokestack with circle of six stars.





Officials and members of Airai Municipal Council pose with District Administrator Godinez (second row, third from left) and Judge Furber (second row, third from right), following presentation of Charter.

Airai Municipality Receives Charter

AIRAI MUNICIPALITY, last of the sixteen municipalities in Palau to be incorporated, applied for and was granted a charter by the High Commissioner on February 22, 1963. The granting of a municipal charter to Airai marked the end of the chartering program in Palau which had started in 1958, and made Palau the first district in the Trust Territory to have all its municipalities chartered.

It was thus a proud and a historic day not only for the people of Airai, but for all the people of Palau as well. For the people of Airai it meant the end of more than five years of soul-searching, contemplation and debate on the pros and cons of an incorporated municipality as opposed to one without a charter, but still representative in its form of government. And for all the people of Palau it meant another "first" for their district.

Reflecting the mood of such a historic occasion, the people of Airai threw a massive feast to celebrate the "re-birth" of their municipality and issued a blanket invitation to everyone to join. Highlighting the program of the presentation of the charter were speeches by District Administrator Manuel Godinez and Chief Justice Edward Furber who represented the High Commissioner in the ceremonies; speeches also were made by officials of Airai. Mr. Godinez and Judge Furber stressed the "responsibility" aspect of representative government.

President Phil Swayne of the Palau Community Club presented the people of Airai with a wall clock on behalf of the club members.

These ceremonies were topped with songs and dances performed both by the Airai entertainers and the girls from the Palau Community Club.

— Lazarus Salii

Feast following presentation of charter. Enjoying delicious Palauan food are, from left: District Administrator Manuel Godinez, Mrs. Godinez, and Chief Justice Edward P. Furber.





SKETCH BY G.E.K.

Majuro's Magnificent Magnet

MAGNIFICENT not in looks but in results, is the ingenious road gadget for saving tires which was invented and manufactured at Majuro in the Marshalls.

Conceived, designed and produced by the Marshalls' Public Works Department, the magnet looks like something conjured up in a nightmare. It's gangly and awkward—but it does the job. It picks up nails, tin cans, beer bottle caps and other small pieces of metal which if left on the public

road would cause hard wear and oftentimes blowouts on automobile tires.

To date the mysterious gadget has collected several barrels full of metal debris. It is made of an exciter from the former Majuro power plant, electric magnets from Ponape, two wheels from an old surveyed engine at Eniwetok and steel salvaged from the Majuro junk yard.

The accomplishments of Majuro's miracle magnet have been termed magnificent.

THREE WIN AWARDS

FRANCISCO C. PALACIOS of Saipan, planner-estimator in the Marianas District Public Works Office, was the recipient of a Special Act Award in the amount of \$20 presented by High Commissioner M. W. Goding. The award was in recognition of Mr. Palacios' exceptional performance and unusual attention to detail which facilitated the transfer of hospital equipment and patients from the old hospital to the newly completed Torres Memorial Hospital in Saipan.

Two other awards were also made by the Incentive Award Committee: to Gonzalo Santos of Saipan and Nick Bossy of Truk for their beneficial suggestions. Mr. Santos, principal clerk at the

Headquarters Communications Section, who won the \$250 grand prize for submitting the winning Trust Territory flag design, was awarded \$10 for his beneficial suggestion to save on lost manhours and to discourage employees drifting out of their offices in the Headquarters Administration Building prior to quitting time, by the installation of a buzzer system which would announce the beginning, lunch and quitting times. Senior Administrative Clerk Bossy, a trainee at the Headquarters Personnel Office, was awarded \$10 for his suggestion that the English language be used during working hours by all employees at the TT Headquarters, as an "on-the-job training" for Micronesians.

Yap's Airfield

EVEN BEFORE COMPLETION, Yap's new airfield was utilized.

The U. S. Coast Guard, faced with the immediate necessity of bringing in supplies for a Navy Survey Team in January 1963, asked and received permission to land on the approximately 2,900 feet of airstrip which had been finished at that time.

Thus the Coast Guard UF 2171 became the first aircraft to land on a Yap airstrip since World War II when this island was a military stronghold. The present site has been rebuilt from a former runway which was heavily bombed during the war.

Although finishing and drainage work continues on the long-needed airfield, more than 4,700 feet of landing strip had been completed by March 1963 and TT planes were arriving there weekly.

Prior to completion of the airstrip, Yap had one of the most difficult plane landings in the Trust Territory. Descents were made in the limited area of the harbor at Colonia, sometimes under adverse conditions when wind direction was such that the short seadrome area had to be used. Passengers, mail and air cargo were transferred from the small SA-16 aircraft as it bobbed on the waves, to the also-small M-boat which, with its short draft, was able to enter the shallow Yap harbor.

Next on the list for a new airstrip is Palau, according to John M. Spivey, chairman of a special Budget and Fund Utilization Committee. After Palau, Ponape will be the one remaining district requiring amphibious landings.

— 11 —



FIRST PLANE to land on Yap Island since the war. Above, a Coast Guard amphibian plane, similar to the TT SA-16 aircraft, is taxiing on the runway after landing.

LEFT PHOTO shows Harvey Oliver, airport project manager greeting Chief Pilot Howard Ashcraft after first TT aircraft landing while Distad Roy Gallemore looks on.





FIRST CONTINGENT ARRIVES—The student-tourists from Guam pose in front of the bus which met them at Saipan airport. From left, Messrs. Chutaro, Salvador, Robert, Pangelinan (Estaban), Andrike, Siba, Falmog, Limed, Pangelinan (Edward), Sigrah and Pedrus.

Vacation In Saipan

WHEN THE SECOND GROUP of scholarship students arrived in Saipan from Guam and were greeted by the first contingent who had arrived a few days earlier, they heard of all the good times they already had missed—but also found a full program ahead.

The vacation journey to Saipan was arranged between semesters in early 1963 in order to give the Trust Territory Government scholarship students studying in Guam a chance to visit Headquarters, and also to “get away” from their books and “campus.”

Parties, picnics, swimming and tours were arranged for the visiting scholars. The students met with various TT department heads, including Personnel Officer Ray Uehara who briefed them on job opportunities in the Trust Territory. Discussions were held with Assistant Political Affairs Officer Raymond Ulochong and with Assistant Economic Development Officer Eusebio Rechucher.

During tour of Saipan, the TT scholars hold informal meeting with Micronesian Assistant Political Affairs and Economic Development officers.



The group also visited the Public Health and Education departments, the Literature Production Center, the Community Development Office, the Library and the Museum.

Highlight of the visit was the dinner party given in the students' honor by High Commissioner and Mrs. M. W. Goding.

Those who made the trip to Saipan included Edward Pangelinan and Estaban Pangelinan of Saipan, Marianas; Chuji Chutaro, Atjang Paul and Kinja Andrike of the Marshalls; Thurston Siba and Kun Sigrah of Kusaie, Ponape District; Podis Pedrus and Masao Robert of Pingelap, Ponape District; Fanaway Salvador, John Tharngan, Basil Limed and Dominic Falmog of Yap; Masao Nakayama, Sachuo Buliche, Gideon Doone and Tatasy Wainit of Truk District. Assistant Student Counselor Alfonso Oiterong, a part-time scholar at the college, accompanied the group.



SPIN THE PLATTER! TT scholarship students from Guam have evening of fun as guests of High Commissioner and Mrs. Goding. Going after the spinning platter is Edward Pangelinan.

CALLING MICRONESIA

GIFT

THE "VOICE OF AMERICA," famed program originated and conducted by the United States Government, has added the Trust Territory to its "beam" audience. Three programs have been prepared and issued for broadcast by local stations in the Trust Territory. They carry the voice of Kaleb Udui, a Palauan law student studying at the George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

A CHECK for one hundred dollars was presented to the Community Library and Museum in Saipan by Jos. T. Flakne, Special Assistant to the High Commissioner, for the benefit of TT employees and families in Saipan.

Books and other items for community use were purchased with the generous donation of Mr. Flakne.

IAMAN ATTENDS SPC

RURAL HEALTH CONFERENCE IN TAHITI

THE RURAL HEALTH CONFERENCE, with particular reference to maternal and child care, was held from the 18th of April through the 27th in Tahiti. Delegates from territories in the Commission area, including our Trust Territory, participated in the Conference. Representing the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was Dr. John Iaman, District Director of Public Health in the Marshalls. The South Pacific Commission, in consultation with the hosting territory, worked on accommodation arrangements for the participants and staff for the duration of their stay in Tahiti. The cost of travel, accommodation and other incidentals was absorbed by the Commission.

Several working papers were presented at the Conference by the representatives of various participating territories.

Dr. John Iaman was born on March 4, 1924, at Marakei Atoll in the Gilbert Islands. He attended St. Joseph College, a Catholic school in the Gilberts, prior to the Second World War—1936-1942. During the war several Catholic priests and nuns, including Iaman, left Apaiang, where the Catholic school was located, for Marakei Atoll. Due to high winds and rough seas encountered on their way, they drifted from their course and some hours later were picked up by the Japanese. They were brought to Mili Atoll in the Marshalls for interrogation purposes. Since they were British subjects they were ordered to be killed. In the course of the massacre of the priests and nuns, Iaman fought his way out and escaped

to Majuro Atoll. Before reaching Majuro, he was picked up again, this time by the Americans, and was safely taken to Majuro, where he has resided until now.

Dr. Iaman is married to a Marshallese girl who also was born in the Gilberts, and they have two children. On June 23, 1961, he became a Trust Territory citizen by naturalization. In 1946 he was sent to Guam to attend the School of Medical Assistants, from which school he was graduated in 1949. Several years later, he was sent to San Bernardino, California, and Hilo, Hawaii, for further training in the field of pathology. More recently, as head of his department, he took part in the Training in Supervisory Development at Majuro, Marshalls.

Dr. Iaman has always been attached to the district hospital planning and operations in the Marshalls District. He was responsible for the establishment of a sub-hospital at Ebeye, also in the Marshalls. He has the most widespread area of dispensaries in the whole Trust Territory. His specific interest lies in the area of establishing medical facilities in the outer islands for all types of problems, along with campaigning for ever-improving medical services for the people. Because of his interest in these types of problems and services, besides his qualifications and being a dedicated Micronesian employee, he was chosen by the High Commissioner to represent the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at the Rural Health Conference.

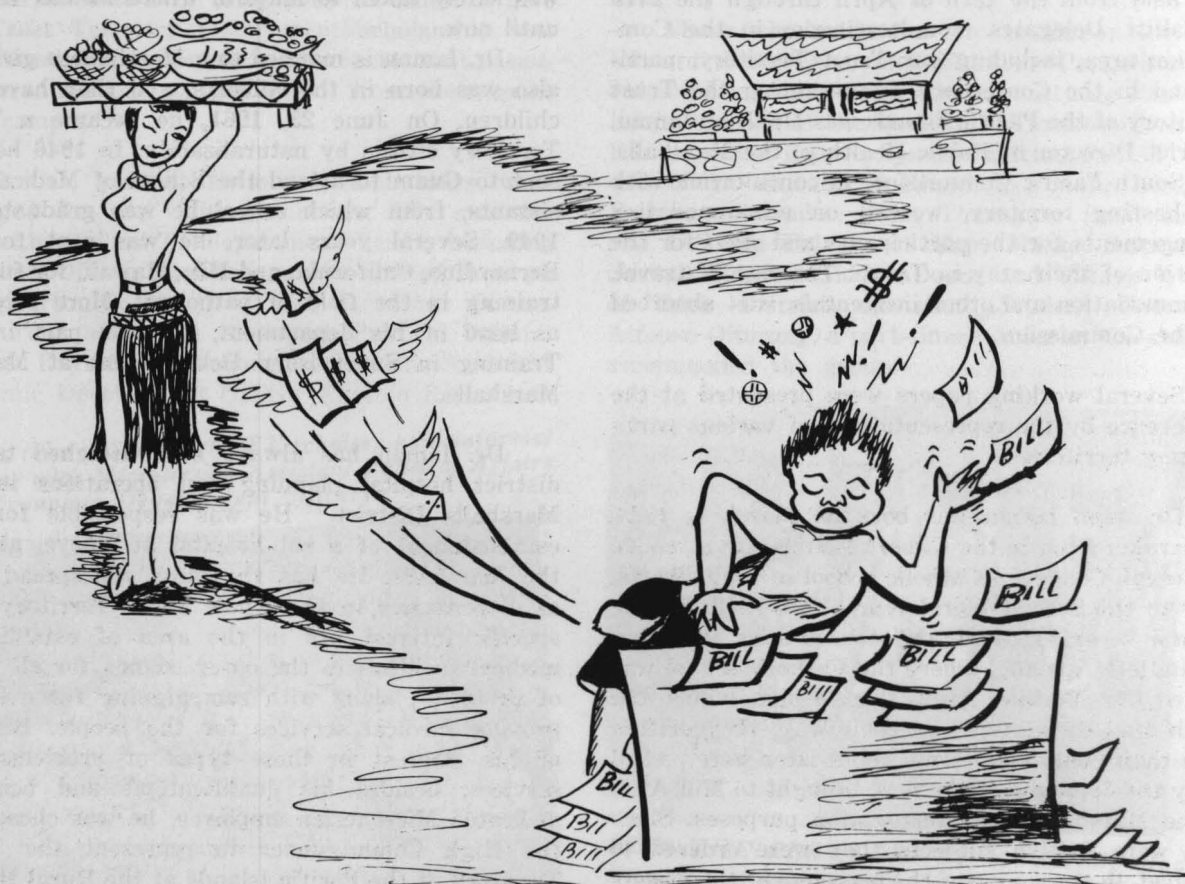


THE CHANGING FACE OF PALAUAN CUSTOM

IN A SOCIETY that is rapidly changing it is worthwhile occasionally to examine social habits and ceremonials to see which ones fit and which ones no longer fit the modern scene. As a conversational matter, this kind of examination or taking stock of "custom" has been quite intense in Palau for a long time. Perhaps it began when Spanish and German administrators eliminated a number of traditional practices such as political

assassinations or the mongol, the practice of supplying men's clubs with female companions.

Later, with previous prohibitions reinforced by Japanese administrators, and with young people eager to accept modernity, a liberal group of advisors to the Japanese administration argued that the Palauan system of money distribution was antiquated and opposed to general social welfare.



Large feasts are used to coax money into customary channels.

This system, in its elemental form, involves the constant flow of money from the clan (or pocket) of the married man to his wife's clan and, admittedly, it was and is a drain on the financial resources of the young salaried employee. The Japanese administration let the discussion proceed to the point that it became a political issue and, eventually, elder politicians in council produced a working compromise which the administration accepted. The Japanese supported the view that the system of money distribution itself was not unjust—what a man gave out through his wife was eventually returned to him through his married sisters and daughters. The system of money distribution involves an exchange—typically the husband's side produces money (Palauan or Western), and the wife's side produces food.

Food, therefore, can become a means to coax larger amounts of money into the exchange. This aspect of money distribution could be abused and, in agreement with their advisors, the Japanese encouraged and, to certain extent, enforced limitations on the amounts of food that could be produced for various ceremonials. Thus, for a typical money-food exchange, it was considered inappropriate to kill more than a single pig. Reducing the amounts of food that could be produced for a feast, therefore, had a tendency to moderate the amounts of money that a man felt obligated to produce. In the case of some customary exchanges the amounts of money considered appropriate also came to be fixed by agreement among leading elders. For example, money paid to the wife's family following the death of a family member was more or less set at 100 yen for an average situation, 200 yen on the death of a prominent clan head. At the same time, however, some community leaders in Palau continued to produce large feasts—coaxing money into the exchange—and several persons received light jail sentences as a result. More discreet persons began to invent ways of concealing the amounts of food produced for a feast and large feasts were held on the sly—sort of black-market custom.

Over the decade and a half of American administration the social arena of custom has been allowed to behave pretty much as it pleased. For many years things went along at about the pace which had been established by Japanese limitations, except that the limits in yen became the same round figure in dollars and there was no longer any need to hide the amount of food brought to a ceremony.

Given free rein, however, old patterns emerged in which food came to be utilized more and more as a means to persuade larger sums of money into

exchange. Both aspects of the exchange began a slow but seemingly endless march up a spiraling showcase of well publicized generosity and conspicuous consumption. Payments considered to be maximum during the pre-war period became the minimum that a man could afford to produce and still show his face in public. Furthermore, traditional foods, though praised by the orthodox as proper, came to be considered mediocre and frugal and were being replaced more and more by imported foods—praiseworthy mainly in terms of dollars spent.

A single "box", the Palauan term for an individual serving placed on a high square tray, might cost an average of \$10.00. During one flamboyant period, major celebrations such as weddings called for what Palauans have termed the "box el benia" consisting of two full sized sheets of plywood piled three to four feet high with prepared dishes and surrounded by bags of rice, chickens and, perhaps, a live pig or two, the whole costing over \$100.00. Under these circumstances, persons with low dollar resources tapped more and more persistently on the salaried few, both for direct financial support in customary payments and for the indirect support that went into the costly preparation of lavish feasts. The end product of this kind of spiraling custom appeared to be economic chaos, and the victims again were younger men, largely those selected by the Government to positions of salaried income.

In recent years younger Palauans have invented a word for it: 'Oltenkou, meaning "to pile up" or "push," and also used in reference to a bulldozer. In the idiom, the man who provides too much food at a feast, or through other customary channels, may be purposefully piling up obligations in order that the recipient will be "bulldozed" into larger than ever money payments when the next occasion to be tapped comes around.

After considerable discussion, in many contexts, the Palau Congress (Olbiil era Kelulau) took action to control the food-money customs during the spring session of the year 1959. On economic grounds, Congress recommended that no major celebrations involving food and money exchanges be held during the summer months of July and August, during which time, by Congress recommendation and some subsidizing, major crops of cash producing trees were to be planted: coconuts, cocoa, mahogany, etc. The recommendation was stated to cover a three-year period ending in August, 1962. While this legislation in Congress had somewhat the effect of making the early months of fall ripe for ceremonies, none the less the action was

(Continued on next page)

THE CHANGING FACE - From page 29

popular since salaried people had a brief respite from customary demands and gained some idea as to how well their personal income would meet family expenses. There was even a small political movement to prohibit food-money exchanges during as long as six months of the year, which did not get beyond the talking stage.

At the most recent Congress, however, steps were taken to limit four major ceremonials, following the familiar pattern of reducing the amount of food used to "coax" money into an exchange. Of the four ceremonies involved, two are associated with funeral rites (sis, omengades) and two with birth (ngasch and sengk). By Congress recommendation, and with the support of Palau's elder statesmen, the serving of large feasts at these gatherings is not to be considered in keeping with

household of the bereaved from the time of death. These women, who are known as armengeiung, in a sense are mourners for the deceased, but they once served a more specific function. Preparation for the sis began with the making of a bouquet of brilliant red flowers and leaves—sis being the Palauan name for the bright red ti plant. The bouquet, on the evening of the ritual, would be centered on a fine fiber mat and additionally on the mat would be placed sufficient betel-nut (more recently cigarettes) to provide for all of the known dead relatives of the deceased. With these preparations, the eldest among the armengeiung would begin to talk in low tones to the bouquet. Essentially the leader would ask various gods in turn whether they had been responsible for the death and, upon each asking, the other armengeiung would repeat the question in the form of an accusation something like, "That's it, you took him."



the traditions of the ceremonies and is therefore inappropriate. In some respects the ceremonies themselves have changed in character, as can be seen from a brief description of each.

Sis: An all-village feast known as the kemeldiil follows death and is viewed as an aid to surviving family members through a period of shock and loss. Some three or four days following death the sis is conducted. The sis in its traditional form involved elder women of the village who remain in the

Finally the question would be asked of the correct god and the bouquet would begin slow undulating movements. The chanting of the armengeiung would become loud and frenzied, and the bouquet would tear itself to pieces in a wild vibrating "dance" on the mat. The name of the god who caused the death was now revealed and, with this information, it would be possible to caution other villagers against the taboo, in Palau chedaol, associated with this deity.



NGASCH: Mountains of food sometimes

overwhelm the traditional ceremony.

Aside from food brought to the home for the daily meals of the armengeiung, feasting, in its traditional form at the sis, consisted simply of the preparation of several bowls of taro-mush prepared in ball shape (tiucher) and first offered to the offended god in the early morning following the sis ritual. Later, the taro would be given to the armengeiung.

Currently, following a practice which was initiated prior to World War II, the ritual aspect of the sis has been largely discarded—illness and accident are directly blamed for death. Rather the day of the sis became another day for a large feast, and one that has been growing with an increasing emphasis on imported foods ever since. Thus, it would be correct, with Congress, to observe that the ritual itself is no longer traditional and that an extravagant feast is neither appropriate nor economically sound.

Omengades: On about the twelfth day following death, when the earth over the grave becomes fairly compact, the grave stone or capping ceremony, referred to as omengades ("piling up the stones"), is conducted. While the traditional practice was to bury the dead under the stone platform

fronting the Palauan-style house and to cap the grave with a large, slightly elevated stone, more than 50 percent of burials today are in graveyards.

Village graveyards were introduced to Palau in 1918 when each village was instructed to set aside public land for this purpose. Among the first to be buried in a lot in such a yard was Ibedul Louch, a progressive and respected high chief in Koror, Palau. With the graveyard the form of the omengades changed slightly toward the construction of a cement cap over the grave, usually with an appropriate inscription. Other aspects of the omengades changed also. Once limited to a clan function, with a small feast served as a lunch to those assisting, in recent years the omengades has tended to grow in size and festive grandeur. On some occasions the entire male, adult village population joins in and the "lunch" becomes another major feast with the usual emphasis on expensive imports. This change attracted the attention of Congress and the recommendation was made that the ceremony be conducted within more modest means.

Ngasch: Several days following the birth of a child, a ceremony called the ngasch is conducted

(Continued on next page)

in which the mother and her child are "shown" to the assembled village to be in good health. The mother is carefully prepared for the ritual in a bath derived from the steam of cooked taro corms placed with her in a small hut constructed for the purpose. Later her body is rubbed with yellow tumeric and coconut oil and she is escorted to the stone platform before her parents' home. Here she stands, with arms folded before her, and the entire community is invited to witness her good health. In the house the infant is tended by the mother's family and visitors are invited inside to admire the baby.

As with ceremonies surrounding death, the main complaint raised by Congress against the *ngasch* is the size and expense of the feast provided by the mother's clan.

Sengk: Some time following the birth of a child, particularly the first born in a marriage, the father's clan provides a money payment (typically a Palauan *kluk* and, sometimes, additional dollars) to the clan of the mother as a form of thanks and acknowledgement of the birth. Not an old custom in Palau, the word itself seems derived from a European form of the word "thanks", and the ritual seems to be no older than the German administration, shortly prior to World War I. In contrast with the other rituals described, the sengk is a true food-money ceremony—though not a "traditional" or ancient rite. Money brought by the father's clan is met by food provided by the mother's clan. The sengk has been susceptible to the same spiraling influences which have made major and expensive festivities out of the other ceremonials. Similarly, the Palau Congress recommended that the feasting be reduced to economically sound proportions.

Generally speaking, while Palauan political leaders take a progressive view toward these and other festivities, the essential features of the food-money exchange system cannot easily be cast aside. In lieu of other capital-raising means, young Palauans have been provided with a technique to finance their own homes, to buy boats, and capitalize new businesses through the ochoraol, as the food-money exchange system is termed when applied to a purchase. It is quite true that the money raised by one or another clan either for direct payment or to pay for a feast, comes largely from the salaries of securely employed young men and women, but this is part of a larger problem having educational and economic features.

Those having secure employment and income are, for the most part, younger persons educated in recent times to accept positions within the changing society and its government. Older persons in Palau, as throughout Micronesia, seldom have the freedom from family responsibilities to undertake the educational task of preparing for a secure position within the new sphere, and are too often left with no secure or large source of personal income. Thus, while long ago the older persons in Palau (as in most of the world's countries) held the purse strings and controlled the money, today money coming into the islands enters largely through the young people, and much of it is "circulated" by means of clan-organized food-money exchanges. This arrangement, which is a source of considerable discomfort for the young employed person, can change smoothly only when ways are found to provide profitable occupations for those lacking the tools of a recent education. When this time will come depends in large measure upon the skill of the young people themselves in their studies and efforts to find ways and means to engage their nation successfully in the economic sphere of world trade.

Contributions are Welcome

OFFERINGS of feature articles, news items, stories, poems, pictures, sketches and cartoons are welcome for printing in the MICRONESIAN REPORTER. Special consideration will be given to contributions from citizens of the Trust Territory, and payment will continue to be made for all

materials submitted by Micronesians and used in the MICRONESIAN REPORTER.

Send your contributions to the EDITOR, MICRONESIAN REPORTER, TT HEADQUARTERS, Saipan, Mariana Islands, 96950.

HISTORICAL BOOKS

ON APRIL 1, 1963, Messrs. Eusevio Termeteet and Takeo Yano each donated a book of great historical interest to the Palau Museum. Both volumes, though different, show Micronesia as it was during the years before the last World War.

The books depict beautiful scenes throughout Micronesia, native dances in various islands, the customs of the people, daily life, educational systems, government offices, industries, and scenic views in all of the major islands. As these are the only two known books of their kind, the generosity of Messrs. Yano and Termeteet is greatly appreciated, and it is hoped that similar items may be discovered, according to Mrs. Hera Owen, Executive Secretary, Palau Museum.

Should anyone possessing books or items of similar historical interest wish to donate them to the Palau Museum, they would be most welcome, Mrs. Owen said. She further pointed out that such items will be of great value to the future generations of Micronesians.



DONATE RARE HISTORICAL BOOKS—From left: District Administrator Godinez, Museum Executive Secretary Owen, Sgt. Termeteet and Assistant District Administrator Yano.

Favorite Foods of Micronesia

RAUEN UCH

Grate 5 or 6 coconuts. Sprinkle a little water on the grated coconut, and squeeze the milk into a bowl. (Save the rest of the shredded coconut for later use.) Add sugar if desired. Now peel 4 or 5 small bunches of bananas, and cut each piece in halves (lengthwise). Using a spoon, scrape out the inside of the banana into the bowl of coconut milk. Mix them thoroughly. Fill in the hollow halves with the banana mixture, and put the halves together, and then put the bananas in the pot.

Now add some more water to the grated coconut, and squeeze the coconut cream into the pot until it is at level with the bananas. Cook for 45 minutes. Pour juice out. Now, it's ready to be served.

NIPUEI (Crab)

Cook the crab in the water until boiling for 45 minutes. Crack shell open and take out the meat. Add to the meat:

- 1 onion, finely grated
- 1 teaspoon salt
- 1 tablespoon flour

Clean the shell thoroughly and fill it with the crab mixture. Bake in the oven for 15 minutes (moderate heat).

The two recipes printed here are from "TAWA," the Trukese and American Women's Association of Truk District, Eastern Caroline Islands.

TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

MARIANA, CAROLINE AND MARSHALL ISLANDS

TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION ----- 80,980

97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS

OCEAN AREA APPROX. 3,000,000 SQ. MILES

LAND AREA ----- 700 SQ. MILES

2,141 ISLANDS

GRAPHIC SCALE

10 8 6 4 2 0 100 200
NAUTICAL MILES

SYMBOLS

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR ----- ○
UNINHABITED ----- X
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR'S REP. ----- ⊙
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER ----- ■

PREVAILING WINDS

(May-Sept)
(Nov-April)
(56-60° W)
(15-20° E)

MARIANA ISLANDS

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT

POPULATION ----- 9,586

AREA ----- 183.50 Sq. Mi.

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT

POPULATION ----- 15,710

AREA ----- 69.84 Sq. Mi.

YAP DISTRICT

POPULATION ----- 5,931

ULITHI ATOLL AREA ----- 45.89 Sq. Mi.

FAIS I.

PONAPE DISTRICT

POPULATION ----- 17,224

AREA ----- 175.68 Sq. Mi.

TRUK DISTRICT

POPULATION ----- 22,564

AREA ----- 45.74 Sq. Mi.

PALAU DISTRICT

POPULATION ----- 9,965

AREA ----- 179.35 Sq. Mi.

APPROVED
M. H. Goding
HIGH COMMISSIONER

TRUST TERRITORY PACIFIC IS.

DATE JULY 1, 1962