

Micronesian



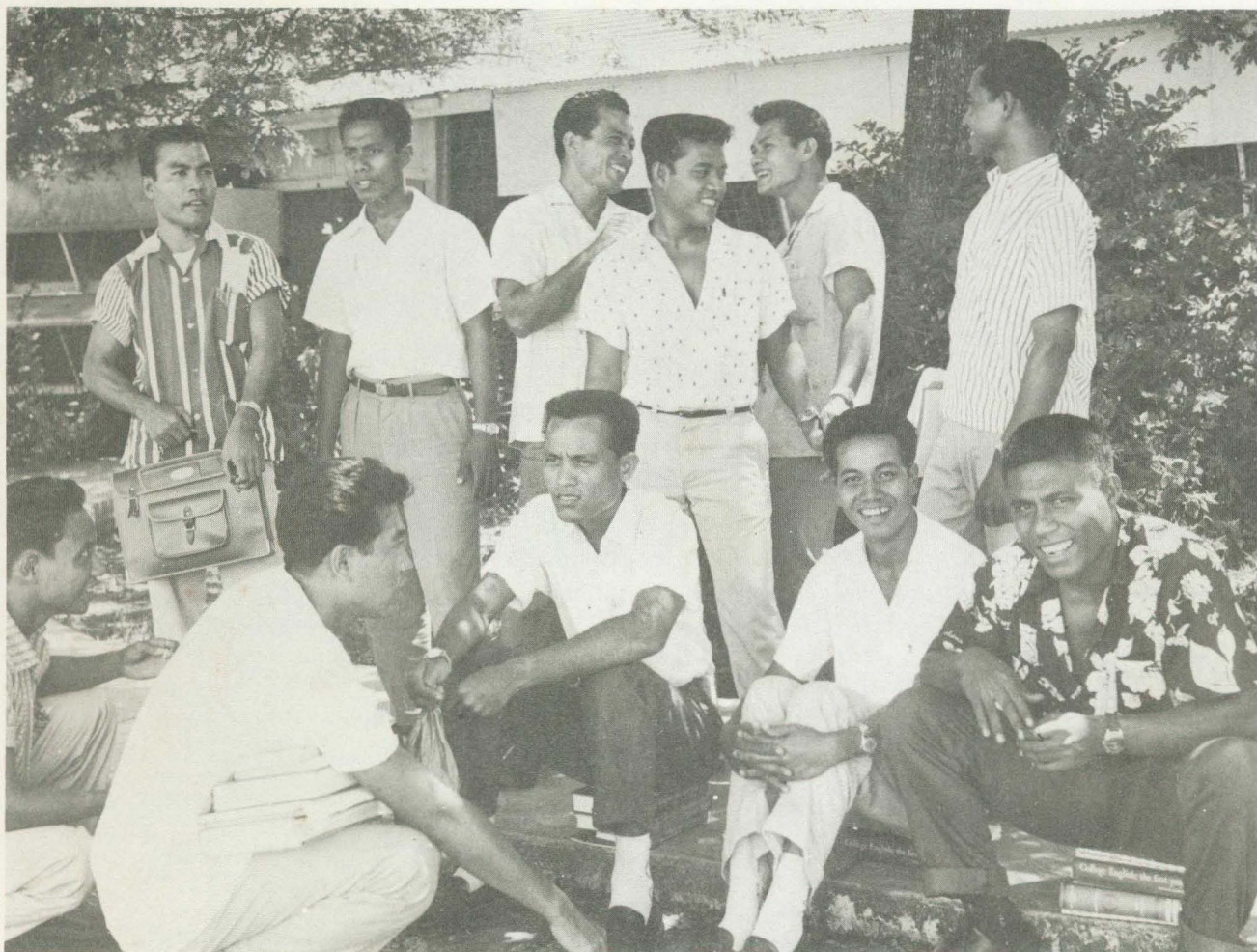
Reporter

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AGANA, GUAM, M. I.



TRUST TERRITORY SCHOLARSHIP MEN
(Description on inside cover)



PICTURE ABOVE - ON TRUST TERRITORY COMPOUND. The twelve scholarship students attending the Territorial College in Guam are pictured in their residence area at the Trust Territory compound. First row, l. to r.: Kenzi Mad, Palau; Luke Massaharu, Yap; Naosy Pitiol, Truk; Strik Yoma, Ponape; Gilnifred Lukubiad, Yap. Second row, Kanto Sandbergen, Marshalls; Ambilos Iehsi, Ponape; Polycarp Basilius, Palau; Sallander Herman, Ponape; Hermes Katsra, Truk; Daro Weital, Ponape; Alfred Capelle, Marshalls.

COVER PICTURE - ON TERRITORIAL COLLEGE CAMPUS. Trust Territory scholarship students in front of Administration building, between classes. Note books on which three are sitting - "College English" obviously is a basic subject. L. to r., front row, are Gilnifred Lukubiad, Yap; Hermes Katsra, Truk; Alfred Capelle, Marshalls; Strik Yoma, Ponape; Sallander Herman, Ponape. Second row, Naosy Pitiol, Truk; Daro Weital, Ponape; Kanto Sandbergen, Marshalls; Ambilos Iehsi, Ponape; Luke Massaharu, Yap; Polycarp Basilius, Palau

Almost A Million Miles

AFTER LITERALLY covering almost a million miles in some six thousand hours of flying time over a period of approximately seven years, Captain Gil O.V. Thomas, chief pilot for the Trust Territory Division of Transocean Airlines, has returned to the States.

The reason: he wanted to see how it feels to fly "the big ones."

True, the SA-16's he's been piloting aren't the biggest. Those Albatrosses have a capacity only of 15 passengers and crew of 4, with gross of 29,000 pounds - but he has taken them just about everywhere a plane has flown in the three-million-square-mile area of the Trust Territory during his period of service there; he has played tag with typhoons, flown through them, under them and around them; has piloted and co-piloted U.N. Visiting Missions to every district and on to the Australian trusteeship islands of Nauru and Manus; has flown Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton and group through the districts, and has taken Trust Territory High Commissioner D. H. Nucker on many an over-ocean hop.

Whether it's his boyish shyness, the smiling crinkle around his eyes, or the famous cowboy boots, one can't be sure, but Captain Thomas has become a Personality in Trust Territory circles. The legend about him, however, is simply one of using his head and doing his best to get his plane and passengers where they're going - and back again.

Here's a bit of his background: he has flown over 10,000 air-flying hours total, approximately 6,000 of this in Trust Territory runs; began training in 1941 at NAS Sandpoint, Seattle; learned to fly with the U.S. Navy at Corpus Christi, Texas; served with the Navy from August 1941 to October 1947, flying PBM seaplanes on anti-submarine patrol; was inspector at Boeing Airplane Company in the state of Washington; engaged in the grocery business for a time in Seattle, concurrently serving in the Naval Reserve program as a "weekend" flyer; for one and one-half



CAPTAIN GIL O. V. THOMAS. In the background is a plane of the Trust Territory circuit.

years flew the Fairbanks-Fort Barrow route in Alaska servicing Navy Petroleum Exploration Project No. 4; flew for Air Jordan, a Transocean operation for three months, and made one trip on the Tokyo run before his assignment to the Trust Territory Division as pilot in November 1952; was chief pilot for the Trust Territory operations of Transocean from July 1957 to July 1959.

Gil met and married his wife Harriet in 1942. She had just finished nurses' training at the Swedish Hospital in Seattle and was doing affiliate work in psychiatry at Western State Hospital in Steilacoom, Washington. She has continued with her nursing career in between the times of having three children - Jan, now 13; Peter, 12, and Christopher, 7. After serving with the Guam Chapter, American Red Cross, for two and one-half years, and at the Naval Hospital in Guam for one and one-half years, she set up and was in charge of the nursing service at the Navy Dependents' Clinic, NAS Agana.

Captain Thomas' replacement as chief pilot for Transocean's Trust Territory operations is Captain Bud Bierman, a veteran on the Trust Territory run.

When the Thomases departed from Guam a little past midnight on July 28, 1959, it was a leave-taking with a special meaning - for Gil had stayed longer than many, had flown more hours than most, and he and his family had won the respect and admiration of all.

Micronesian Reporter

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FIRE PREVENTION

EACH YEAR the President of the United States proclaims one week as Fire Prevention Week. For the year 1959 the week of October 4 was set aside for special observance. The purpose of the traditional proclamation is to re-emphasize the need for constant attention to fire safety.

Whether it is Fire Prevention Week or any other week, whether in the home, at work, or outside, it is the obligation of each individual to fight fires before they happen. This can be done by observing the rules for safety, such as keeping matches out of reach of small children, being careful not to leave cigarettes balancing - and still burning - on the edge of an ash tray, extinguishing cigarette stubs before throwing them away, not letting old papers and magazines collect where they may become ignited, disconnecting hot locker lights when leaving the house for any extended period, and being particularly cautious when using kerosene and gasoline.

Liberty Is A Product Of Order

...“a new nation, conceived in liberty...”

These were Lincoln's words in his famous Gettysburg Address. The statesman went on...“that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

We here clearly see that the kind of liberty to which Lincoln was referring was not absolute liberty, but liberty with restraint - a liberty which implies government, laws, rules and responsibilities - a liberty achieved through order.

For liberty does not in itself mean the right to do as one pleases. There would be no liberty for the other person if each one did as he pleased.

High Commissioner D.H. Nucker similarly has stated as a basic philosophy of the Trust Territory, the principle that rights and freedoms carry responsibilities. If we are to have liberty for all, we must have law and order for all, and we each must assume our share of responsibility for the good of all.

This same idea was aptly expressed by Judge E. Barrett Prettyman in the District of Columbia on June 9, 1959, in the case of *Worthy v. Herter*:

“Liberty itself is inherently a restricted thing. Liberty is a product of order. There is no liberty in anarchy or in chaos. Liberty is achieved by rules, which correlate every man's actions to every other man's rights and thus, by mutual restrictions one upon the other, achieve a result of relative freedom. The mere day-to-day maintenance of the order which insures liberty requires restrictions upon individual rights. Some actions, neither harmful nor potentially dangerous, must be restricted simply for the sake of good order in the community.”

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL - AND OTHER MATTERS

EACH YEAR when High Commissioner D. H. Nucker returns from the United Nations Trusteeship Council meetings in New York, it is a tradition that he will address his staff at Headquarters to give highlights of the Council proceedings and impressions of current conditions in the United States.

Along with his resume of affairs official, another bit of reporting has become traditional - to the delight of the feminine members of his staff. This is his version of what the women are wearing.

On July 29, 1959, shortly after returning to Trust Territory Headquarters at Guam, Mr. Nucker spoke to the staff as usual. He said that for the first time since becoming High Commissioner, he had taken a vacation which consisted of more than four days. This year he and Mrs. Nucker had spent two and one-half weeks motoring through Indiana and Pennsylvania before going to Washington and on to New York. The High Commissioner described the setting of the United Nations Trusteeship Council gathering: a large room with delegates from fourteen countries seated around a horseshoe-shaped rostrum, each delegation with its permanent representative, plus an alternate and one or two assistants.

AT THE U.N. TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL - Front row, seated, Mason Sears, United States Representative in the Trusteeship Council; High Commissioner D.H.Nucker, Special Representative of the U.S.; second row, seated, Kenneth Preston, John Dorman, both of the Department of State; William L. Yeomans, Department of the Interior; standing, far left, unidentified; center, Comdr. Charles Miller, U.S. Navy; Bethwel Henry of Ponape and Staff Anthropologist John E. deYoung, both of the U.S. Trust Territory.

Seated with the High Commissioner when he made his opening remarks as Special Representative for the Administering Authority were Mr. Mason Sears, U.S. Permanent Representative to the Council; Mr. John Dorman and Mr. Kenneth Preston of the U.S. Department of State, and Mr. Bethwel Henry of Ponape who was attached to the U.S. Mission as Special Advisor from Micronesia; also present as advisers were Mr. William Yeomans, U.S. Department of Interior; Comdr. Charles Miller, U.S. Navy, and Mr. John E. deYoung, Trust Territory Staff Anthropologist.

Mr. Nucker described the thirty or so hours of questioning which followed his opening remarks: questions on specific subjects such as education, political affairs, health, social advancement, women's activities, construction and transportation, these lasting over a period of several days; then came his closing and summary statement. A drafting committee subsequently was appointed to make a final report on the United States' trusteeship for the period of June 1958 to June 1959. This report, when approved, becomes the official report of the Trusteeship Council as a whole.

(Continued on next page)



new names

NEW NAMES, new faces - pleasant, bright, eager young faces - are to be seen these days at the Trust Territory "compound" in Guam.

In fact, with twelve of the Trust Territory's scholarship students living there, the Headquarters area has taken on something of a "campus" atmosphere. It's not exactly dormitory life, however, as the young men are doing their own cooking.

Because no dormitories were available for the current school year at the Territorial College of Guam, six apartments on the Headquarters Compound were set aside for the twelve young men who are seeking advanced education in the new setting. For one it is not altogether new - Konto Sandbergen of the Marshalls was resident there during the 1957-58 school year, and will complete his studies for Associate in Arts degree in 1959, after which he expects to continue further study in the States.

The new students upon arriving were given opportunity to choose roommates, with the stipulation that no two from the same district should live together; this is with a view to encouraging conversation in English in order that their familiarity with the language and comprehension of it may increase.

Following are the "pairings" of the students in the compound apartments: Konto Sandbergen, Marshalls, and Polycarp Basilius, Palau; Kenzi Mad, Palau, and Daro Weital, Ponape; Alfred Capelle, Marshalls, and Hermes Katsra, Truk;

new faces

Ambilos Iehsi, Ponape, and Naosy Pitio, Truk; Luke Massaharu, Yap, and Strik Yoma, Ponape; Sallander Herman, Ponape, and Gilnifred Lukubiad, Yap.

On Wednesday, August 26, 1959, the day before the scholarship students were scheduled to have their first orientation period at the Territorial College, a group of them met together with High Commissioner D. H. Nucker in his office at the Trust Territory Headquarters.

The High Commissioner briefly discussed the responsibilities which this first corps of scholarship students attending the Territorial College would carry - for upon their conduct and the success they achieve this year, he said, would rest the basis for future planning with respect to Government scholarships.

Mr. Nucker explained the reason for the rules to be established regarding study and visiting periods, namely, in order that all may have the privilege of being able to study and concentrate during the early evening hours, without interruption by well-meaning friends whose presence might disrupt a planned schedule of study.

Serving as counselor to the Trust Territory students in Guam is Dr. William V. Vitarelli, Assistant to the Director of Education, Trust Territory.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL - AND OTHER MATTERS (*Continued*)

The High Commissioner said that copies of his opening and closing remarks, also of Mr. Henry's statement as well as the summary proceedings incorporating questions and expressions of all delegations, were to be made available to all Trust Territory employees for reading.

After describing the Trusteeship Council proceedings, Mr. Nucker spoke about the Trust Territory and the matter

of budget. In closing he discussed briefly the subject of what is happening in the United States. He noted the current emphasis in newspaper headlines urging a leveling off of costs and prices. Finally, he brought in the subject of what the women were wearing in the United States. Feminine clothes are natural, and no more sacks; however, he said, many of the shoes had pointed toes and heels so high he wondered how the women could walk on them.

Learning To Do - At Kusaie

LEARNING TO DO the things their grandparents had done and working together to further the interests of their respective, newly organized women's clubs, proved a stimulating experience to the women of Kusaie during the three-month adult-education program brought to them by Mrs. Rose Makwelung, Ponape District Director of Adult Education

This was Mrs. Makwelung's first trip to Kusaie since she left there in November 1952. Kusaie for a time had been her home, but circumstances had taken her away. Returning for the three months' period was a wonderful event in itself - the more so, however, because she found the women eager to learn and participate in the classes she organized. These included nutrition, weaving, sewing, lace-making, child care, mending and home-making.

Through Rose's enthusiastic approach to the learning program, some of the hesitancy on the part of the "knowing" ones to reveal their guarded secrets of weaving cloth and other objects from tropical fibers was overcome. One elderly woman was located who remembered how to make cloth from fibers in the manner of the earlier residents of Kusaie; as she was too old to walk long distances daily, she was invited to Rose's Kusaie dwelling. Here she stayed several days at a time, holding classes in weaving.

The younger women were delighted to learn to use their hands and their imaginations in creating objects which not only were useful and beautiful, but also salable. The projects thus started became club projects. The greatest source of income for the clubs came from the weaving of mats. Women of the main island of Lelu, most vigorous of the four groups organized at Kusaie, raised more than seventy dollars in two months. They sold not only mats and beautiful hand-woven hats, but also made and repaired clothing, and prepared food to sell.

Mrs. Makwelung's opening meeting was at Lelu with some seventy women in attendance. The following day she visited

the island villages of Malem and Utwa, and on the third day, laid the groundwork for a club at Tafunsak. Altogether in the beginning she met with more than two hundred women. Wisely she explained the duties of being a club member and urged the women to talk the matter over with their men folks.

The women wanted to join into clubs, and Rose's schedule soon settled down to Mondays at Lelu, Tuesdays at Malem, Wednesdays at Utwa, and Thursdays and Fridays at Yekula. She met on Fridays also with the women of Tafunsak.

A plan of inviting a few women from each community to Mrs. Makwelung's residence for training, was instituted. These women, in turn, went back to their villages and taught what they learned. Mrs. Makwelung's time became so occupied with helping the women's groups that she had little time for organizing adult education projects for the young men of Kusaie, many of whom, she stated, also would welcome some form of group organization and opportunity to learn new skills.

"How long the enthusiasm will last I cannot say," commented Rose. "However, several women told me that this club movement is just like when the missionaries first came." (Kusaie was the seat of early Protestant missionary efforts in Micronesia.)

"I think that this has been the most satisfying venture of my adult education work," Rose stated upon returning to her home base at Kolonia, the Ponape District center.

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOME - The Trust Territory offers a wealth of material for feature stories suitable for publication in the MICRONESIAN REPORTER. Contributions from residents of the Trust Territory or from those who have occasion to be stationed temporarily in the area, are equally welcome. Pictures also are solicited - and credit lines will be given for all articles or pictures published. Items should feature some aspect of life or activities in which the Micronesian residents are participants. Address Editor, MICRONESIAN REPORTER, Box 542, Agana, Guam.

the greenbacks were in piles

LARGEST LAND PAYMENT. The money is being counted out in the Marshalls for Leroij Erik Tarjirik, left. Seated with her are Alab Balol, center, and Rijerbal Jormel, both of whom will share in the proceeds.

High Commissioner D. H. Nucker is witness as Land Title Officer Thomas Gillilland counts out \$4,993.00 in piles of greenbacks. Acting Clerk of Courts Tion Bikajle applies seal to completed documents.



EDITORS NOTE: In the Marshalls, the iroi is the traditional leader of the extended family group; the alab is the spokesman or "family head," while the dri jerbal is one of "the people." Leroij is the feminine counterpart of iroi and rijerbal is the feminine version of dri jerbal. A weto is a parcel of land - each parcel, however small, has a name.

WHEN IT CAME time to collect the money, a woman gathered it in - literally in "one grand sweep."

The amount was almost five thousand dollars - the largest single payment for a claimed parcel of land ever made in the Trust Territory.

The scene was the District Administrator's office at Majuro in the Marshalls. The date: September 8, 1959. There were hundreds of twenty dollar bills spread out on the table before Leroij Erik ("Little Queen") Tarjirik, a comely middle-aged Marshallese woman of medium build. The Trust Territory Government was paying the owners for indefinite-use rights of Eram Weto on Djarrit Island, Majuro Atoll, site of some of the buildings of the Marshall Islands Intermediate School. High Commissioner D. H. Nucker had gone to Majuro to witness the scheduled land transfers.

Seated with "Little Queen" Tarjirik were Alab Balol and Rijerbal Jormelu. The High Commissioner stood behind the chairs in which the three were seated. On

a chair over against a side of the wall, a little apart, sat Iroi Erik Tairik, husband of Leroij Erik Tarjirik.

Land Title Officer Thomas M. Gilliland stood as he counted the greenbacks carefully and precisely, laying them down in neat piles on the long table where sat the two women and the man. Finally there were forty-nine piles, and in each were five twenty-dollar bills. Into the fiftieth pile he put four twenties, a ten and three ones - the whole totaling \$4,993.00.

When he had finished, the trio seated at the table nodded their heads in approval. The count was right. Leroij Erik Tarjirik then reached over and gathered in the bills, as if she had done it many times. Slowly, she rose and walked to the part of the room where her husband was seated.

Leroij Erik Tarjirik herself was to retain only a minor portion of the money - the bulk was for the people she represented. First of these to receive her share was Rijerbal Jormelu, who had signed the agreement with the leroij and the alab, and had watched with them as the money was counted out..

On Mweno Weto stands still another portion of the Intermediate School. On the same day - September 8 - Leroij Erik Tarjirik accepted payment for indefinite-use rights of this weto also - \$1,317.50. For still a third parcel of land - Jabonbaren Weto, site of the Marshall Islands Administration Building - Leroij Erik

Tarjirik similarly gathered in the bills, a total of \$1,273.50. this time.

Altogether this one woman became the recipient of \$7,584.00 in land payments - all in twenty dollar bills except for the odd dollars and cents involved in the separate settlements. Each time, when the counting was finished, she gathered in the U.S. greenbacks from the table in a most composed manner. There was a faint smile on her lips, but her eyes were serious. In the Marshalls, dollars running into the thousands are indeed a great amount of money.

The Iroij's transactions represented only part of the land-payment picture of September 8, 1959, however, for her husband, Iroij Erik Tairik, also received on this occasion three different amounts for small wetos on Uliga Island, Majuro Atoll. The sums and the wetos involved were as follows: Monloklap, \$453.50; Monkono, \$250.50, and Monkiren, \$171.50, a total of \$875.50. Monkono Weto is that area upon which the Marshalls Islands Agricultural Station is located.

Thus were concluded in one day, payments by the Government amounting to \$8,459.50 to residents of the Marshalls for indefinite-use rights of various parcels of land.

The events of September 8 were a continuation in a series of land payments in the Marshalls. On Friday, August 28, 1959, Iroij Erik Joab Jakeo collected \$562.50 for indefinite-use rights of Uninekojab Weto, Djarrit Island (Rita) in Majuro Atoll. Signing with him were Alab Likebelok and Dri Jerbal Limakwiki. And on August 26, 1959, \$126.00 was paid to Erwin B. on behalf of Iroij Erik Lanjen for indefinite-use rights of another small plot known as Aiboj Weto on Uliga Island

in Majuro Atoll. Alab Tibon and Dri Jerbal Niekoj were the co-signers of this agreement.

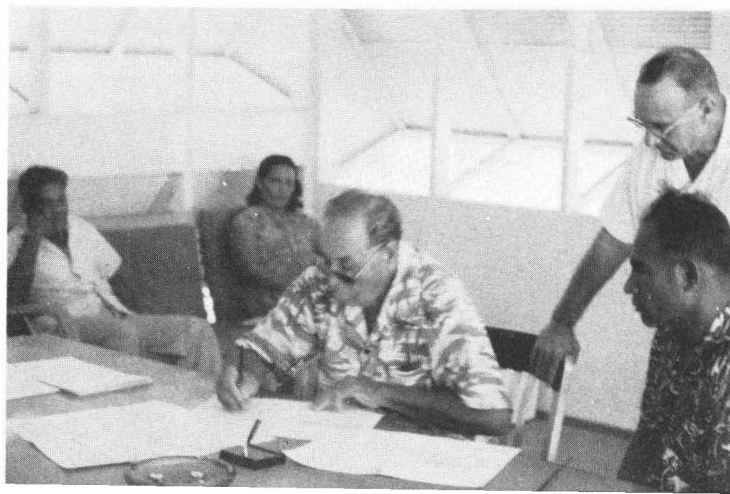
Mike Maddison, a Marshallese acting as "Iroij Erik", accepted on behalf of himself and other owners of certain parcels of land on Majuro Atoll, a total of \$20,358.00. Since this consisted of separate claims for different wetos, the amount of \$20,358.00 cannot be counted as one payment, hence Iroij Erik Tarjirik's settlement of \$4,993.00 for Eram Weto has the distinction of being the "largest" single payment made by the Administration for a claimed parcel of land to date.

Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam was present to witness five of the Mike Maddison transactions, which were consummated on August 4, 1959. The sixth settlement was signed on September 14. The wetos, all on Majuro Atoll, and the moneys involved, were as follows: for part of Lotorik Weto, Uliga Island, \$4,833.50, with the agreement signed jointly by Iroij Maddison, Alab Liene and Dri Jerbal Jamur; for part of Barkham Weto, Uliga Island, \$3,706.50, with Alab Liene and Dri Jerbal Lukelan joint signers with Iroij Maddison; for Lejolimon Weto, Uliga Island, \$4,291.00, with Alab Jemba and Dri Jerbal Jibet the other two-co-signers; for Loalen Weto, Uliga Island, \$3,168.00, with Alab Liene and Dri Jerbal Jirak signators with Iroij Maddison; for Toeak Weto, Uliga Island, \$1,768.00, the co-signers being Iroij Maddison, Alab Jemba and Riberbal Jabwoj; and Binbinkan Weto, Uliga Island, \$2,591.00, Iroij Maddison having Alab Lebi, who also is Senior Dri Jerbal, as his co-signer.

Mike Maddison holds a unique position with regard to land in the Marshalls. On the one hand, he is a "commoner" or

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*IROIJ ERIK ("Little King")
Tairik watches as Dri Jerbal
Mike Maddison signs the re-
lease for Monkono Weto. High
Commissioner D. H. Nucker
witnesses the signing of the
document. In far corner is
Leroij Erik Tarjirik,
who received the largest single
amount in any land payment
made to date by the Trust
Territory Government.*



"Yap Is A Wonderful Place To Live"

JOSEPH TAMAG of Yap left Guam on January 6, 1959, and on January 9 was in Puerto Rico ready to start his United Nations Fellowship studies in social welfare. He traveled by plane via Hawaii, San Francisco and Miami, and as he was going eastward all the way, time, in a sense, was always going backwards - hence the calendar time of his travels including the stops was only three days, whereas the actual period of his journey consumed more hours than this implies.

On August 13 - seven months and four days from the time he arrived in Puerto Rico - Mr. Tamag returned to Guam, en route home to Yap. He had had a "world of experiences" during this period, but his remarks upon arrival at Guam - even before he had had opportunity to cast his eyes again on the lush coconut trees of his native municipality of Weloy in Yap - were in appreciation of those islands back home.

"With all that happened, I still think Yap is a wonderful place to live," was the comment of the U.N. Fellowship student after studying and observing in Puerto Rico, Jamaica, also in Washington, D.C.; Chicago; Madison, Wisconsin, and Guam; after attending the United Nations Trusteeship Council proceedings in New York; after visiting friends at Waterloo, Iowa, San Francisco and Honolulu; and after traveling by bus and train across the United States from east to west.

Mr. Tamag's studies were in the fields of community development, cooperative organization, and agricultural extension. His program in Puerto Rico was divided between part-time studies at the University of Puerto Rico and part-time observation of Government Cooperative Administration programs. He worked with the Cooperative Specialist and the Community Education Group Organizer through arrangements made by the Technical Cooperative Unit of the International Cooperation Administration.

"I am particularly grateful," he said, "for what I gained in the field of community development - people helping themselves and helping each other through cooperative activity and agricultural ex-

tension services. I am impressed with the possibilities for cooperative development in Yap, although I realize it will require patience and will take time. But in Yap we have found that gradual changes make for the best result."

Mr. Tamag is 33 years old. His father is Ruuaingeg. He was born in Weloy Municipality, Yap Islands; attended the Japanese elementary and intermediate schools for five years, and then had a year of special agricultural education at Yap.

During the American administration he had an additional year of schooling, after which he attended the Marianas Area Teacher Training School at Guam, and had three summer sessions at the Pacific Islands Teacher Training School (now PICS). Subsequently, he was awarded the Island Trading Company scholarship for business education, under which grant he studied at the Dietz Commercial School in Honolulu for two years, from September 1951 to June 1953. Prior to that he taught for four years at the Yap Intermediate School.

Upon returning from Hawaii the first time, Mr. Tamag turned to the field of business, and has been employed since 1954 by the Yap Trading Company in bookkeeping and management capacities. When he arrived at Yap on August 2, 1959, after completing his U.N. Fellowship studies, he resumed his connection with the trading company.

In 1957 Mr. Tamag accompanied the Yap delegation to Guam for the second Inter-District Micronesian Conference, serving as interpreter. He is a member of the Fake Pul, the young men's organization of Yap, and of the Bilelac Club, which he helped to found.

The word "Bilelac" derives from two words - "bile," a certain tree which grew on the grounds where the clubhouse now is situated, and "lac," meaning root; thus the name "Bilelac" means "root of the bile tree," and implies permanence, Mr. Tamag explained. It is symbolic of a characteristic Yapese attitude - "Look for the good that will make for permanent results."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

IT MAY BE a bit unusual for a young man of 25 to write his autobiography, but in this case the individual was requested to supply the information - for this is the Trust Territory resident who served as Special Micronesian Representative before the United Nations Trusteeship Council late in June 1959.

Here it is - excerpts from "Autobiography of Bethwel Henry" - to date.

"Born March 3, 1934, on Mokil, Ponape District. I spent the early part of my life there with my parents, Frank and Sera Henry. At seven I enrolled at the Mokil elementary school but the family a year later moved to Ponape Island when my father was one of the recruits to work for the Japanese government. My family, father, mother, my younger sister Mersina, and I, were on Ponape Island when the war reached Ponape.

"In 1946, my family returned to Mokil. That year saw the beginning of school in Micronesia under the U.S. Navy Administration. I enrolled in the Mokil elementary school and started to learn the Ponapean and the English alphabets. It was difficult

AFTER traveling together across the United States, Joseph Tamag, left, and Bethwel Henry, right, separated. Mr. Tamag preceded Mr. Henry to Guam and was there to greet him on arrival. Here they are upon arrival at the Hotel Tropics in Guam after their studies and travel abroad.



at first, as I tried to copy exactly the same prints the teacher wrote on the blackboard or in my book... Father, Mother and Mersina came to Ponape in 1947 when Father started to work for the Government. I followed in 1948 to attend the Ponape Teacher Training school which was taught by U.S. Navy officers. The teachers spoke this strange language, English, which I thought I would never be able to speak.

"In 1949, our Ponape Intermediate School was established and I was one of the first students there.

"The year 1951 was one of the significant years in my life. In September of that year I was sent with Kozo Yamada to attend Mid-Pacific Institute in Honolulu, Hawaii, by our sponsor, Mr. Robert Halvorsen, former Educational Administrator of Ponape and now District Administrator of Yap. Two years later I returned home and worked for the Trust Territory Government as a junior clerk in the education department. I spent two months teaching in Mokil.

"I came back to Hawaii in 1954 and attended Lahainaluna Technical High School for my senior year. The following year saw my enrollment at the University of Hawaii. I had been there until this year, except for the summer of 1957 when I returned to Ponape and worked as an interpreter-translator in the administration.

"I have just completed my studies at the University of Hawaii, majoring in government. Some of my extra curricular activities at the University of Hawaii included the following: member and vice-president of YMCA, member and vice-president of International Students Association, member and treasurer of the Government Fellowship, Frosh Conference Counselor, President of Atherton House Club, Chairman of Conference Committee and World Relatedness Commission of the University YMCA, summer program chairman for Atherton House residents, member of Atherton House Board of Managers, member of debate and forensics teams, helped with the World University Service drive.

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public works trainees learn machine shop
and refrigeration techniques

"CONCENTRATED" is a word that aptly describes the course of training recently completed at Headquarters in Guam by three members of Public Works staffs in the districts.

The three trainees - Joe de Brum of Likiep, Marshalls; Apiner Ruvas of Sokehs, Ponape; and Robin Kinery of Kusaie, Ponape - literally devoted night and day to their "schooling" and as a result of successfully completing their training, have returned to their home districts with Certificates of Merit presented to them by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, and have assumed position of considerable responsibility on their respective District Administration staffs.

The trainees were provided with textbooks which they diligently and faithfully studied in the evenings, and which they also used in the course of their instruction during the day. They were given lectures and demonstrations regarding the equipment they were using, and in addition had actual experience on the job under the able supervision of Headquarters staff members.

The in-service training program for these three Micronesian men which began June 15 and ended August 12, was one of a series of similar programs being offered outstanding staff members from the various Trust Territory districts in order to qualify them for greater responsibility and advancement in their respective fields. Following completion of their periods of

JOE DE BRUM of the Marshalls, wearing safety goggles, operates engine lathe in Trust Territory shop.



RECEIVING CERTIFICATES OF MERIT - High Commissioner D. H. Nucker presents certificates to three Micronesians upon completion of their specialized training at Trust Territory Headquarters, Guam. Left to right are Joe de Brum, Robin Kinery, Apiner Ruvas and Mr. Nucker.

study, Mr. de Brum and Mr. Ruvas have assumed charge of the machine shops in their respective districts, the Marshalls and Ponape, while the third member of the trio, Mr. Kinery, has become the refrigeration mechanic for Ponape District.

Mr. de Brum and Mr. Ruvas trained under Mr. Pedro Toves, a veteran machinist in charge of the maintenance shop, transportation division, at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam, while Mr. Kinery received his training at ABC Electric Inc. in Guam. The program was coordinated by Mr. James C. Patterson, quartermaster in charge of the Automotive Maintenance Department.

Throughout the period of study the two machine shop trainees used the Machinery Handbook and the Machine Shop Training Course. The books and the machines were used in "cross reference," as it were, the instructions of one coordinating with the technical aspects of the other.

Among subjects treated in the machine shop study were use of the steel rule; use of outside micrometers and inside micrometers; practice in reading micrometer

Parallel Effort - All Along The Way

PARALLEL EFFORT - with the school and the community carrying on simultaneous and complementary programs of learning and training - is the key to solid growth and ultimate attainment, in the opinion of Dr. Richard Seddon, Executive Officer for Social Development, South Pacific Commission.

Dr. Seddon recently completed a tour of the districts of the Trust Territory, and noted with satisfaction various examples of this cooperative thinking, planning and application.

"I am quite impressed," Dr. Seddon said, "with a feature of the Intermediate School at Truk - the extent of its school-garden program, and the way it is being correlated with the agriculture program. Not only is it being developed for school subsistence, but also it is being utilized for introductions of new species of plants. These are points one looks for - but seldom finds.

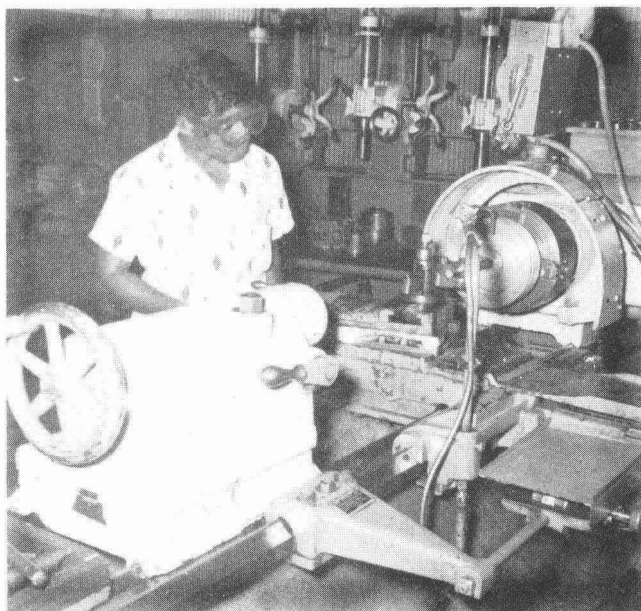
"The institution of a cooperative store in connection with the Intermediate School is another feature that I like very much.

"Also from what I've found, the educational department at Truk has done a remarkable job in cooperation with the Administration in the field of political development, preparing the municipalities for chartering - and I attach quite a bit of importance to the adequate preparation of communities or sections of communities, as a necessary prerequisite to assumption of increasing social responsibility."

Dr. Seddon observed that the new PICS plant at Ponape is "quite outstanding." He also indicated interest in the broadcasting station being operated under Education Department auspices in the Marshalls.

"A parallel effort between the school system and the other aspects of com-

(Continued on Page 24)



APINER RUVAS of Ponape, wearing safety goggles, operates turret lathe as part of in-service training.

parts; care and operation of machines; instruction in tool grinding; use of drill press; practice in lathe operation; explanation of various fits and tolerances; reading of sketches; problems in arithmetic; thread cutting with lathe; instruction in taper turning and its formulae; the making of single and multiple or gang V pulleys; operation of the shaper; keyway cutting of the lathe; the principle of milling operations, and explanation of use of the dividing head.

ROBIN KINERY of Ponape devoted his in-service training at Guam to learning the art of refrigeration repair.



'weather girl'



"Weather Girl" Rosa Siro Master

ROSA MASTER of Palau became interested in weather work when she first heard that a Weather Bureau training school was being started in Truk under the direction of Mr. John Norris. She submitted her application for the school but when Mr. Norris went to Palau to select applicants, she was not available for interview because at that time she was teaching on another island - and getting from one island to another in the Trust Territory is not always a simple or easy matter.

Later, the would-be weather girl heard that the training school was not accepting female applicants, so for the moment she dropped the pursuit of employment with the Weather Bureau.

Subsequently, Rosa Siro - for that was her maiden name - went to Ponape District to attend a Sanitation Refresher Course. She then was teaching in the Palau Intermediate School. While at Ponape she met Oshiro F. Master; later they were married. She transferred then to Ponape District and taught in the Ponape Intermediate School during the 1957-58 school term.

It wasn't long before Rosa's interest in weather work was renewed. She again

made application and was picked from among several applicants - all the rest male - for the observer position. She made the highest score in a general intelligence test given the applicants.

Now that she is in "Weather," Mrs. Master feels confident that she can do most of the work that the men are doing at the Weather Station in Ponape. "Most" because possibly she will not be asked to climb a mast 32-feet high and take down the wind instruments for monthly maintenance; but she will do the maintenance of the instruments, when they are down, just as the men do.

"The instruments shouldn't be much more complicated than a modern sewing machine," Mrs. Master observed. (She has taught home economics subjects in the Palau and Ponape Intermediate Schools).

As radiosonde and/or rawinsonde observer, Rosa's work includes responsibility for accurate and scientific determinations of pressure, temperature, humidity and wind data in the free atmosphere, reducing determinations of pressure, temperature, and humidity to standard atmospheric levels and encoding them for transmission by radio to collection centers at definite times, for use by various forecast centers and meteorological agencies, both U.S. and foreign. Her work also involves checking all radiosonde forms prepared by other Micronesian observers of the Ponape Station, to insure final accuracy of forms and coded messages prior to transmission.

Weather work is complicated, but Mrs. Master is mastering it as it comes. She takes, records, codes and transmits observations of weather conditions, including hourly, special and three-to-six-hourly synoptic observations. Her work involves the use of different types of tables and slide rules; the maintenance and operation of various meteorological instruments such as a rain, sunshine and wind recorder, and including special types of thermometers, also barographs, barometers, thermographs, hygrothermographs, wind equipment, rain gages, photoelectric sunshine recorders, and

(Continued on next page)

"GOLDEN GUIDE"

School Of Nursing Students Issue Quarterly

FROM THE Trust Territory School of Nursing, the first edition of "Golden Guide" has been issued - a quarterly publication in mimeograph form giving news of School of Nursing activities, and other features related to the fields of public health and nursing.

The staff of the "Golden Guide" consists of Bonaventure Taley of Yap, editor; Delipihna H. Neth of Ponape, assistant editor; Stem Salle of Truk, reporter; and Sabina N. Eang of Palau, assistant reporter. The 10-page issue is attractively prepared, and contains a variety of articles written by different members of the student body. The news sheet is dedicated to anyone who is thinking of nursing as a career.

An editorial by Bonaventure Taley describes the nursing profession as follows: "It is not something that is easy. You'll have to make sacrifices of certain things and study hard in order to be a graduate nurse.

"Learning how to care for sick people is an art. We must learn how to bathe and give good general care to our patients. We also must learn to be sensitive to patient's needs and teach patients good health habits, in words they understand....

"But no matter how hard it is, if you are dying to be a graduate nurse, you can be. There's nothing better than "TRY" - keep trying and it'll come to you like a flower that blooms in the morning. Some day you'll be like a flower that blooms."

WEATHER GIRL (Continued)

other miscellaneous equipment in use at the station.

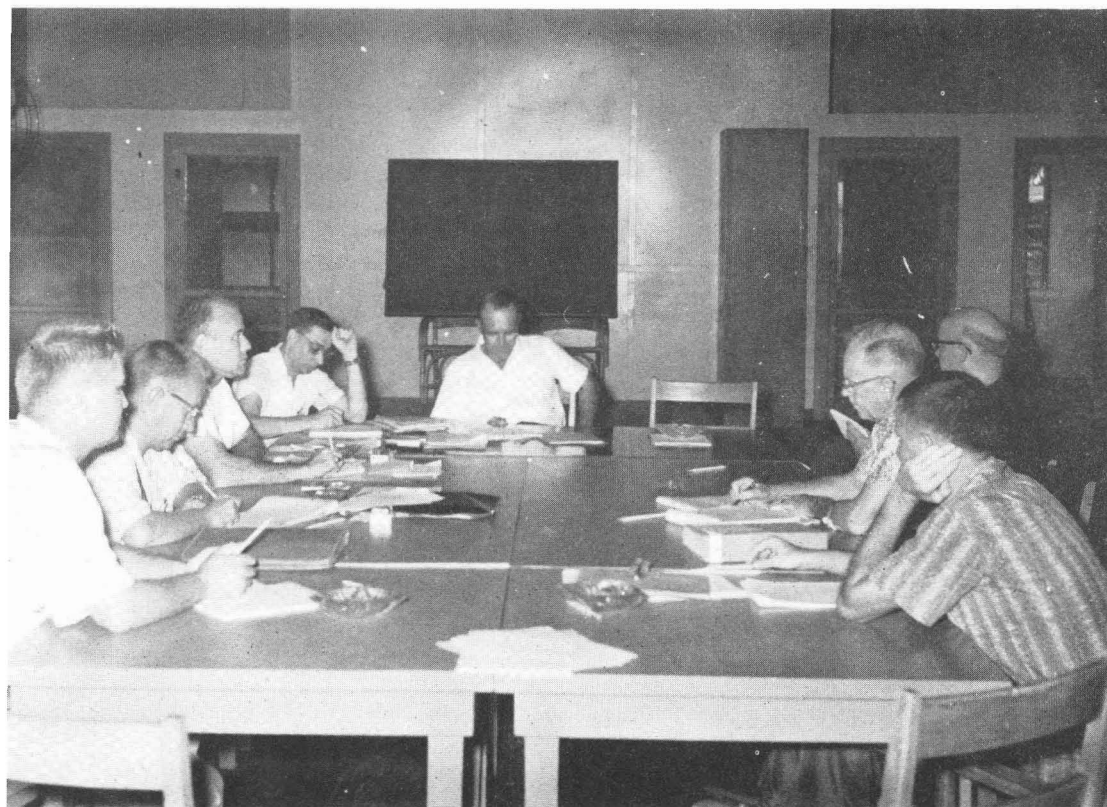
During balloon observations, Mrs. Master selects, inflates and releases pilot balloons, uses and activates lighting devices for night-time use; uses prepared tables for computing distances of the balloon from the station; prepares theodolite for use; tracks the balloon with the theodolite; plots, graphs and codes data for transmission at scheduled times, and prepares related forms and summary sheets.

The following students are enrolled in the School of Nursing: seniors - Asher Palik and Delipihna Neth, both of Ponape, and Kalista Ngiraitpang of Palau; juniors - Benedict Hallen and Rithner N. Gideon, both of Ponape, Bonaventure Taley of Yap, Stem Salle of Truk, and Francesca Uchel, Franz B. Reksid, Louisana Lemei, Ngedikes Towai, Rosania Saikemal, Sabina N. Eang, all of Palau.

Members of the School of Nursing staff are listed as: Miss Mary Elizabeth Hill, nurse education supervisor; Mrs. Rengiil, dean and instructor of nursing subjects; Mrs. Isechal and Miss Victoria Keppin, instructors of nursing subjects. The last three are citizens of the Trust Territory, each with a Certificate in Nursing Specialties from Leahi Hospital, Honolulu. Miss Hill, who is the director of the School of Nursing, holds the degrees of R.N. and B.S. from the Frances Payne Balton School of Nursing, Western Reserve University, Cleveland Ohio.

Members of the Palau District Department of Public Health who serve as members of the visiting staff, teaching such subjects as anatomy and physiology, microbiology, drug and solution, and obstetrics, are Dr. Masao Kumangai, Dr. Lomisang Ngirailild, Dr. Minoru Ueki and Dr. Yuzi Mesubed, all Medical Officers, and Mr. Valentine Ramarui, Pharmacist.

Mrs. Master had her primary education in the Palau Islands, and secondary education at PICS in Truk; while at PICS she was class secretary, and a Council member. She was born in 1933 in the village of Ngerchelong, in Babelthuap, Palau. She speaks several languages, including English, Palauan, Japanese and a little Ponapean. Her hobbies are sewing, cooking, gardening, decorating and reading. The Masters have one adopted child, Frank, jr.



FULL, FRANK
DISCUSSIONS MARK
ANNUAL "DISTAD"
CONFERENCE

THEY LET THEIR HAIR DOWN

"LETTING THE HAIR DOWN" is a picturesque figure of speech which has developed in American conversation - signifying not hair-letting at all, but the kind of give-and-take talk that occurs when one's hair is not formally "up", but falling down from the head in a natural manner. It implies straight-forward, direct-to-the-heart-of-things conversation.

This was the type of conference the District Administrators of the Trust Territory had with the High Commissioner at Guam from August 17 to 21, 1959. The fact that some of the "Distads" have very little hair on the tops of their heads, was of no consequence. All participated in a manner free of restraint.

As no discussion leaders had been appointed, the "Distads" brought out their opinions on the different agenda subjects, and the High Commissioner and others on his staff presented the Headquarters

thinking. From this fusion of minds and thought, many a spark of solution was generated.

Principal participants in the conference, together with High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, were District Administrators Robert Halvorsen of Yap, Maynard Neas of the Marshalls, Roy T. Gallemore of Truk, Francis B. Mahoney of Palau, William E. Finale of Ponape and Raymond J. McKay of Rota. Staff Anthropologist John E. deYoung, as Special Assistant to the High Commissioner, also attended the conference sessions.

In the introductory period the High Commissioner summarized some of the difficulties encountered during the year, including the extra work and worries occasioned by the typhoon rehabilitation and relief program; the epidemics of whooping cough, measles, mumps and other illnesses throughout the area; shipping and transportation problems; re-

duced income from copra, an indirect result of the typhoons, and from trochus, due to a depressed trochus market.

In listing some of the year's accomplishments, Mr. Nucker cited the acquisition of three new ocean-going vessels; the chartering of approximately twenty additional municipalities; establishment of a new unicameral congress at Ponape; the change from bicameral congress to a unicameral congress in the Marshalls, and formation of a Yap Island Congress with a charter which in the future will permit inclusion of the outlying islands in the Yap District with a minimum amount of change. He cited the filling of a number of important posts by qualified Micronesian personnel, including those of district public health administrator in the Truk, Yap, Palau and Rota Districts; the initiation of a cacao subsidy program; the start of fishing by long line as a pilot project in Palau District; the completion of some major construction projects including the Pacific Islands Central School; and a lowering of the accident rate which in turn brought reduction in insurance premiums.

As for expectations, the High Commissioner noted plans for completion of new intermediate schools or rehabilitation of present intermediate plants in all districts within two or three years; arrangements for improved transportation facilities; provision for additional homestead acreage; a stepped-up vocational training program; additional Micronesian teachers for PICS, and establishment of an agricultural training center at Ponape.

The High Commissioner enumerated items which the United Nations Trusteeship Council had proposed during the formal annual trusteeship-review period in New York, and referred also to the recommendations of the United Nations Visiting Mission which toured the Trust Territory during the last year.

Following are some of the "highlights" of the discussions which took place during the week:

Proposals for an increased salary schedule for Micronesians in the professional fields, particularly education and public health; the rotation of American personnel among districts; methods of

increasing local income, with specific projects outlined for each district; the prospects for local scrap collections; encouragement of subsistence improvement programs, and current business practices and licensing requirements.

The need for systematic coconut-tree replanting programs was stressed. The goal of chartering ten additional municipalities during the fiscal year 1960 was reviewed, and the need for assisting local government officials in training for their positions was brought forth. With respect to the parallel development of district administrations and local district congresses, it was suggested that a policy statement clarifying the respective functions be issued by the High Commissioner. It was agreed that for the present time, the "Distad" must be considered the executive head of any district governmental organization.

A suggestion was made for the formation of sub-committees of the Inter-District Advisory Committee, in the fields of Social and Educational Development, Political Development, and Economic Development, in order to give continuity to the parent organization during the year. The proposal will be introduced at the 1959 meeting of the Advisory Committee. There was unanimous agreement that help must be given to local communities in solving the problems of youth who behave in an unseemly manner.

Dr. Richard Seddon of the South Pacific Commission expressed his views regarding education in the Trust Territory. A discussion on the use of radio in the education program revealed a unanimous appreciation of the value of this medium, and interest in extending it to other districts. A continuous program of education at PICS, utilizing the summer "vacation" periods for study, was considered and its merits evaluated in the light of transportation facilities and other considerations.

In conclusion, the High Commissioner commented that as long as Trust Territory staff members continue to feel free to express their convictions, the organization is in a healthy state. He expressed appreciation to the Distads for their sincerity and frankness during the conference.

quick-thinking in rota

ROTA DISTRICT enters the "rescue" scene with another act of valor - this one concerning a Trust Territory vessel, the loss of which would have been a serious financial setback.

The Rota District LCM (Landing Craft for Men) was moved on Monday, August 10, 1959, from West Harbor to East Harbor, to make way for the M/V HOPE which was expected that evening. Entry at West Harbor for the HOPE was dangerous due to the seas and the wind. Because of continued rough weather, the LCM was allowed to remain at East Harbor until Wednesday, but late that night or early the following morning, the wind shifted, causing surf to break in Rota's East Pass.

The heavy surf broke the bow line of the LCM, swung her broadside to the seas, and threatened to break the stern line which would send her ashore.

GREENBACKS (Continued from Page 7)

"laborer;" and it was in this role as Dri Jerbal that he signed for the people in the payment to Lerioj Erik Tarjirik for Monkono Weto. But on the five other parcels, he, being himself a chief landowner, signed as "Iroij."

The total paid by the Trust Territory Administration during August and September 1959 to various Marshallese family groups for land use - payments which the owners had requested and which the Government has willingly made - was \$29,506.00. All agreements were made in two forms - one in English and one in Marshallese - each separately signed.

Other land settlements previously have been made in other districts. A major settlement was that made in Truk District in 1956, which was recorded in the MICRONESIAN REPORTER of May-June 1956 under title of "The Big Pay-Off."

At this point Ramon Castro of Rota happened along. Recognizing the danger to the LCM, he notified Acting Public Works Officer Roman Manglona, who immediately communicated with Acting District Administrator Raymond J. McKay. Quickly, action was organized to round up the boat crew. In the meantime, Mr. Castro returned to the LCM, recruited some help on the spot, and re-secured the bow. When the boat crew arrived, the vessel was no longer in danger. It then was moved to the West Harbor, which by this time was safe for entry.

For his act of valor Mr. Castro is in receipt of two letters of appreciation - one from High Commissioner D. H. Nucker and one from "Distad" Raymond McKay - expressing appreciation for the sense of responsibility, alertness and initiative he demonstrated in saving the Trust Territory vessel which was heaving helplessly broadside to the wind and in imminent danger of becoming a wreck of the sea when he discovered it.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY (Continued from Page 9)

"I was a member of the YMCA-YWCA Deputation to Kauai (1956) and Maui (1957). During the 1957 Christmas vacation I was a member of the YMCA-YWCA team that came to the Asilomar Conference in Asilomar, California....I gave many speeches about Micronesia to fellowship groups, civic groups such as Kiwanis Club, schools, churches, and other interested groups.

"There is a Micronesian Club in Honolulu of which I was an active member. Following are the offices I held: President, Vice-President, and Parliamentarian.

"I received two John Hay Whitney Foundation fellowships for the school years 1957-1958 and 1958-1959 to study at the University of Hawaii. I am very thankful for this needed aid from this Foundation, which is in New York."

PICTURE CREDITS for this issue are as follows: front and inside cover, also pages 1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 28, the Editor; page 3, Leo Rosenthal, New York; pages 6, 7, J. Boyd Mackenzie; page 18, Hera Ware Owen; page 21, Captain E.A.O'Neill II; page 26, Burris Studio.

Economic Development In The Pacific

THE MAIN INCOME earner in the Pacific, the coconut industry, was given a close scrutiny, and measures for its further development were discussed when the Research Council, advisory body of the South Pacific Commission, met at Commission headquarters in Noumea, New Caledonia, from June 20 to July 1, 1959. In attendance as the U.S. representative for economic development was the Trust Territory's Contracts and Program Officer, John M. Spivey.

Also considered was the subject of control of the coconut's major pest, the rhinoceros beetle, an effort which has been given consistent and serious attention by the Trust Territory Administration over recent years. High priority in the discussions was given to the Commission's work on plant collection and introduction in the Pacific, and on fisheries. Recommendations of the meeting were to be considered by the South Pacific Commission at its next session, opening in Noumea on October 13, 1959.

Chairman for the Research Council meeting this year was Mr. F.C. Henderson, Chief of the Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Stock and Fisheries, Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Two specialists made outstanding contributions to the deliberations of the meeting. One - a leading geneticist who is also a world authority on the coconut, was Dr. S.C. Harland, Professor Emeritus of Manchester University in England. The other was Professor H. Belshaw, until recently Macarthy Professor of Economics at Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand, a noted agricultural economist. Among other areas represented by participants and observers were New Caledonia, Netherlands New Guinea, Western Samoa, Fiji, New Hebrides, Tahiti, and Rome, Italy, as well as the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific and the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

THE LIMELIGHT, in theatrical usage, is that part of the stage on which the light is focused and attention directed.

When the United Nations Trusteeship Council makes a formal examination of one of its trusteeship areas, that region is immediately cast into the limelight. Reporters, cameramen and representatives of radio and television also turn their lights on the territory under examination.

Thus it came about that when it was time for the United States-administered Trust Territory of the Pacific to be scrutinized by the U. N. Trusteeship Council, the "press," "radio" and "TV" were there, too. And as a result several features relating to the Trust Territory - some with world circulation - have appeared. Among these was the syndicated column by Bob Considine, which described Bethwel Henry, the Micronesian Special Representative who spoke at the Council hearings. Another was the magazine Newsweek which devoted more than half a page to Neil H. Morriss,

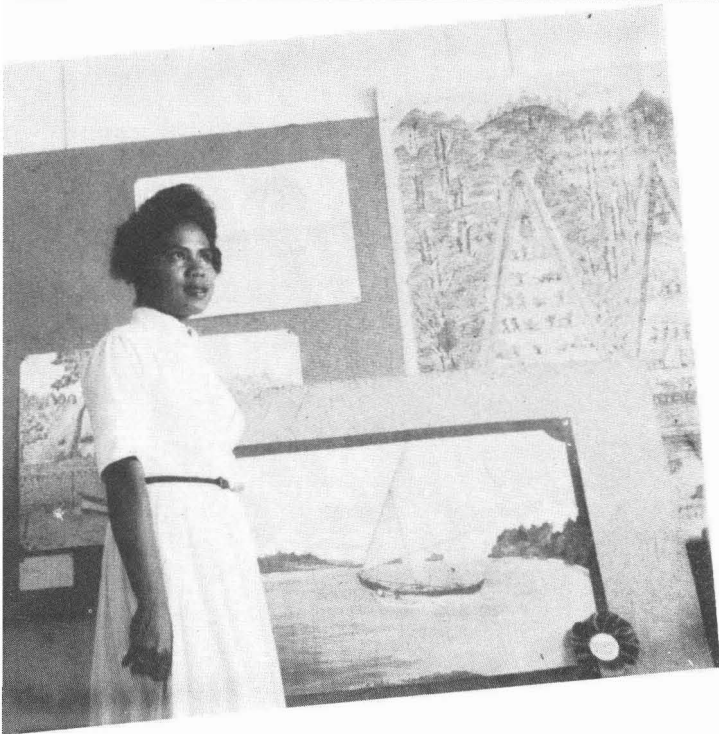
Trust Territory Field Agriculturist stationed at Rongelap in the Marshalls. There also were several features about Mrs. D. H. Nucker, wife of the High Commissioner, as mentioned in the preceding issue of the Micronesian Reporter.

Also as a result of the High Commissioner's report to the Trusteeship Council, the Columbia Broadcasting System sent representatives to the Trust Territory and a half-hour TV program of a "documentary" nature was prepared. Its release throughout the United States and other countries was scheduled for an early date, probably in October 1959. The CBS representatives, Mr. Pete Kalischer and Mr. Wade Bingham, both of the CBS Tokyo offices, gathered extensive information at the Headquarters office, but did the greatest part of their filming in Ponape District, where they viewed the busy preparations for opening of the new Pacific Islands Central School, took scenes at the Metalanim Plantation and the new Cacao headquarters, and caught various other aspects of life in the Trust Territory.



FIRST PRIZE, won by Mr. Kodeb of Ngarhelong, is titled "View of Ollei".

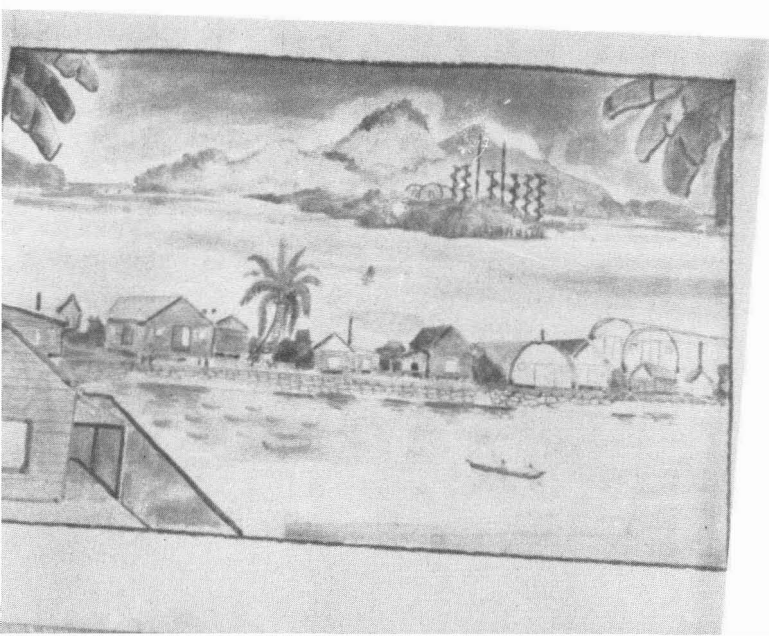
Miss Erminia Kmdrang, member of Palau Museum Committee, stands beside second-prize picture, "Canoe in Peleliu", by Johanes N. (Center left)



THE FIRST PALAU ART SHOW

PICTURE below at the left is the watercolor by Elias H., which won honorable mention.

Below, right, Miss Kmdrang stands beside first-prize picture. She is a member of the Palau Museum Committee.



art and artists

EARLY IN 1960, when Palau holds its Annual Fair at Koror, the energetic sponsors of the Palau Museum plan to have another art show - their second.

The first Palau Art Show which attracted some 550 interested visitors, was considered a distinct success; prizes were awarded, much enthusiasm shown, and a public auction of pictures was held at its conclusion.

First prize in the 1959 Art Show, held during this year's Palau Fair, went to Mr. Kodeb, a school teacher from Ngarhelong, for his watercolor composition titled "View from Ollei." Mr. Johanes N. of Peleliu won second place with a watercolor of a canoe, and third prize went to Mr. Sebalt of Malakal, whose drawing of Ngarakebesang Island was outstanding for its fine application of the pencil technique. Honorable mention went to Mrs. Miichi Sugiyama, whose watercolor of plants and trees on a beach was notable for its exquisite detail of foliage, and to Mr. Elias H. of Koror, whose long view of an adjoining island was interesting with its brilliant use of color.

Held in connection with the art show was an exhibit of oil paintings by Mr. Rdulaol, a professional artist of Koror, who had painted for the show a new picture titled "Bombing of Peleliu." Also on exhibit were watercolors by Mr. Ichikawa, a well-known Palauan artist; these were loaned from the Museum's permanent collection.

Among other pictures which created unusual interest was a cartoon depicting Palau during the war, contrasting the bombings and deprivations of that period with the Palau of the present, showing large ships bringing in merchandise and busy activity on all sides. Also done in exaggerated form was a picture of the destructive coconut beetle which has damaged coconut trees in Palau district; this was drawn by the talented Miss Tarsina Dilubch, an employee of the district Agriculture Department. Another entrant whose work showed strong individual style was Mr. Blancheos Kemaitelong, whose severe design and uncluttered composition conveyed to the viewer a sense of

loneliness. Two large crayon drawings, by Kembon and Yosino of Aimeliik, were interesting for their interpretation of a classic institution of Palau, the "abai," or meeting-house.

Prizes consisted of art materials such as paints, brushes and paper, all ordered especially for the show. To stimulate more artists to enter next year's show, it is planned to include other art mediums besides paintings and drawings, particularly wood carvings, for which Palau is famous.

The committee of judges consisted of both Americans and Micronesians, and included Mr. F.B. Mahoney, then Acting District Administrator; Mr. Tatsuo Adachi, Mr. Reginald Gaines, Mr. Ichikawa, Mr. Robert K. McKnight, Mr. David Ramarui and Mr. Rdualol.

Enthusiasm ran high during the public auction of the pictures as Mr. John Olbedabel urged bidders to increase their offers. When the auction was over, pleased purchasers happily clutched their treasures in anticipation of decorating their homes with original art from Palau.

The Palau Museum committee in charge of the Art Show had considered carefully the amount of interest and ability in the contemporary art form which might be present in the district of Palau, in contrast to the interest in and ability for folk art such as is demonstrated in handicrafts. The results of the first Palau Art Show have justified the committee's judgment in sponsoring a show of this type; it is apparent that Palau has a number of artists with ability who now may feel encouraged to paint and to experiment in new forms, knowing that there will be an opportunity for exhibiting and selling their productions in next year's Art Show under auspices of the well-established Palau Museum.

Among those who contributed generously of their time and effort in making the first Palau Art Show a success were Mr. David Ramarui, Miss Erminia Kmdrang, Mr. John Olbedabel, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. McKnight, Mr. Francisco Morei and Mrs. Hera Ware Owen.

THE MISSING MEN OF MURILO

By Virginia H. Gallemore and Cynthia R. Olson

THE MEN left at Murilo thought it was time to burn the handsome, big sailing canoe which belonged to Marukus, and to destroy the crops of all the missing men, for that is Trukese custom - a form of burial for those lost at sea - and the group of eight had been gone so long.

Murilo is a low coral island, sixty-nine feet high to its tree tops, the largest of a group of five islands constituting Murilo Atoll. It is in the Hall Island group approximately seventy miles north of the Truk Islands, and almost in the center of the Trust Territory of the Pacific. It was severely damaged by Typhoon Lola in November 1957.

There had been nine others all set to return to Murilo as the square-sterned boat which once had been a navy cutter stood by the village of Peniesene in Truk District, ready to take off. At the last moment, however, it was decided that only the eight should go. They calculated it might not be wise for all seventeen to sail on the twenty-eight foot vessel. Something might happen.

The nine who remained subsequently made their way home by canoe, as they had come. It was more than two months now since the original eight - six men and two boys - had set out on the cutter for the seventy-mile trip to Murilo. Not a word or trace had been heard or found since they last were seen leaving the pass at Truk for the open sea late on the evening of November 22, 1958.

When the Trust Territory's District Agriculturist, Stan Darby, who was assisting in the work of typhoon rehabilitation at Murilo, heard of the proposal to burn Marukus' canoe and destroy the crops, he was not in sympathy.

"Burn the canoe which took so long to carve out of the breadfruit tree?" he challenged the remaining twenty one able-bodied men of Murilo. "No! You need it for fishing and for trips for provisions. And you need the taro in the fields for food. See - the typhoon has taken your breadfruit. I have come to help but I

cannot help you if you destroy what you have."

They pondered and decided to wait a little while. It was shortly after this that Yosimi, a health aide from Truk and son of Werini, the eldest of the missing men, came to their island. He brought word that hope had not been altogether abandoned at the Truk District center and at Trust Territory headquarters in Guam - that boats and planes still were being alerted to look for the missing craft and its occupants. He, too, urged them not to burn the canoe and destroy the crops yet, for in their waters, he argued, sometimes shipwrecked people have survived many days. There are hundreds of small islands onto which a boat may drift and on which men might survive by eating the coconuts.

But this was many, many days, the people reminded Yosimi.

"I know," he said, "but wait a little longer. And if they do not return soon, I myself will come back to Murilo and stay with you and help support the families of my relatives."

They agreed to wait still a little longer. They were listless about it, and indifferent about their replantings. Their spirits were low. So much had happened - first the typhoon, now the men and the boys - almost one fourth of their able-bodied heads of families missing. The fact that at Murilo they had not much to eat was of little concern.

The days and weeks went on - almost three months - and still no word.

But on February 18, 1959, at Truk and at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam, an electrifying message came over the radiotelephone. Captain Lew Roberts of the ERROL, a Trust Territory logistics vessel, was reporting that during a routine field trip in Yap District, he had taken aboard eight human beings who were from somewhere in Truk District. The castaways, he said, had been swept off course by a storm.

Details were scant. It is not uncommon for canoemen of Truk to be missing for a while, so it was not to be surmised without confirmation that this was the long-lost group. Dispatches went back and forth, and eventually it was established that they were indeed the missing men and boys from Murilo.

After losing their sails in the storm, they had drifted with the wind for twenty-seven dreadful days of thirst, hunger and despair, in a vessel which was spreading badly at the seams, taking in water more each day, and which actually sank within minutes of their abandonment when land and rescue finally came their way approximately four hundred miles off course.

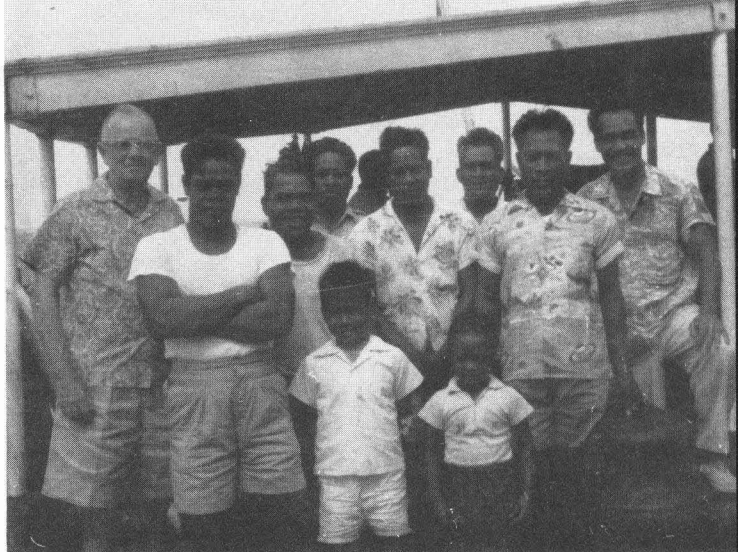
To the crew and field trip party on the M/V ERROL; later at Yap where they arrived February 25, 1959; then at Palau where the rescued party was taken by plane to await the freighter CHICOT on which they departed March 24 for Truk; and subsequently in Truk where they disembarked March 29 to await transportation onward to home at last - the tale unfolded of their horrible experience.

It was an account of almost giving up, of almost not exerting those last torturous efforts to bail as the water crept up, up and up, gaining on them in spite of their desperate attempts to keep the near-sinking craft afloat.

Through the recounting there comes the picture of five men and two boys obedient to their leader, trusting him in the face of their own despair. It is a tale of Werini, the valiant, who most of all kept up the hope and had the faith that they would survive.

Through it all comes the pathos of two children filled with the terror of being lost at sea, young boys whose sobs grew more anguished as the days wore on, and who, parched with thirst, gazed continually at the water they could not drink. The men tell of the pity they felt for these so young whom they expected might be the first to die.

And from the survivors comes the fact of prayer. They each prayed - many times a day - that they might be allowed to return to their families. It was of



SURVIVORS- The eight who survived 27 days at sea in a leaking craft, together with Truk District Administrator Roy A. Gallemore and Health Aide Yosimi. Left to right: First row - Marukus; Achiro, nine, son of Churo; Maik, seven, son of Marukus. Second row - "Distad" Gallemore; Wesel; Parang; Churo. Last row - Riken; Werini, leader of the lost group; Health Aide Yosimi, son of Werini.

their wives and children who would have no one to fish for them and care for them that they thought most of all.

There unfolds also the drama of lonely women on an island short of men - and the unforeseen but long anticipated event of a boatload of males appearing in their midst, to be cared for and nursed back to health.

After leaving Truk on that November day, the little group of eight fished a while at the reef; later as they crossed over into ocean, they encountered heavy winds from the northeast, the direction into which they were heading. Normally it was only a day's sail to Murilo, but on the second day out their jib-sail started tearing and soon ripped off. They patched it with material from their overalls, using a needle improvised from the rib of a palm leaf which formed a basket holding breadfruit dough. The material was too weak. They patched it a second time, and again it became ribbons in the wind. On the third day, just before dark, the main sail ripped off the boom. They repaired it hopefully, waiting until morning to hoist it. The winds took it - only a fragment remained. They lowered that last little six-foot piece from the top and secured it to the boom, but to no avail; it, too, soon was whipped to shreds.

Most of the leaf-wrapped rolls of cooked tapioca, the fish, and eight of the ten coconuts they had taken along, had been consumed by the end of the second day. The remainder they ate the third day - for they still had no apprehension of being adrift for long. They expected to see an island of the Fulap or Fuluwat group come into view.

Working at the masts with the seas rough, inadvertently on the second day they spilled the little rainwater which they had captured in the folds of a sail and poured into a tobacco bottle. It did not rain again during the remaining twenty-five days they were at sea.

The only food on board, after the third day, was the raw "preserved," breadfruit which had been in a pit in the ground and was mingled with sticks and dirt. In Trukese custom it had been placed there to await the days when the breadfruit trees were not bearing, then to be dug out, cleaned and prepared. Because breadfruit was scarce at Murilo, they were taking some from Truk, to be washed and cooked, and eaten at home. They mixed it with a bit of sea water in a coconut shell; it was fermented, bitter, and distasteful - but Werini himself sampled it and, finding that it brought no ill effects, ordered each on board to eat one mouthful a day. That was all any of them could swallow of the sickening mixture.

They smoked cigarettes from time to time. When they ran out of matches, they cut a groove in a board and with a narrow stick succeeded in making fire by rubbing the stick hard, back and forth in the groove. At the end only Wesel was able to do it.

The men took turns watching for land, birds and fish, while the others stayed under the cabin shelter. Once they saw a floating "island," and Churo swam for it. It proved to be an old coconut, rotten and stinking. Nobody could bear to smell it except Churo, who drank the foul coconut water; it did not make him sick.

About the seventh day, a gray bird flew in close and alighted on the head of "the old man" - Werini. They took it as a reassuring sign that he was their leader, to be trusted and obeyed. After Werini

caught the bird in his hands and Marukus wrung its neck, Werini said it should be divided into eight parts. It was no bigger than a small chicken. The two boys ate the legs, Riken and Churo the wings and sides, Parang and Marukus the back, Wesel the head, and Werini, who could not chew well, the intestines. That was the only bird they saw.

As the days wore on, they were getting weaker. About the tenth day, three black fish came near the cutter, and Marukus, who is quick-moving, leaned over the side and caught them with his hands. This raw fish also was divided into eight parts. They ate the flesh and the bones - every part but the skin, which was too tough.

The boat had begun to leak and was now spreading wider at the seams. They bailed with a bucket and a box and also with their hands and a coconut shell. The effort to keep up the endless bailing in their weakened condition seemed hopeless. But Werini said they must continue. Two weeks went by.

Twenty days passed and they were still bailing. No sign of land. Marukus and Churo, fathers of the boys, were sad for their sons' sakes. They all were sad, but Werini perhaps most of all, because he felt the weight of their dilemma on his shoulders - he had been responsible for the boat-buying, and the failure to reach Murilo. Had they not stopped to fish at the reef off Truk the first night, he mediated, they might have made it.

It became harder and harder to lift the pails of water, harder still to pour them out. It was twenty-two days, twenty-three. The water rose higher in the boat, and they could bail no faster. They could not pause. The water came up to their knees. Every seam of the vessel opened.

They had been out twenty-five days. Marukus and the others decided bailing was useless now. Each one had his say - one that it would never rain, another that they never would reach an island, still another that they were too weak to work any more.

"Let us stop bailing, and we will be gone in a few minutes," one urged.

"We will keep on until we can no longer move" Werini replied. "We will keep pulling out the water even though it seems we have no more strength with which to lift and let it fall overboard."

Even so, every time they lifted, it was as if it were the last, so little strength had they left in their muscles.

On the twenty-sixth day, although the water was deeper in the vessel, they still were shipping it out - not so far to lift, anyhow. Parang and Riken, the strongest, were doing the bailing, but it was not enough. They knew the ocean was gaining.

The men suggested they should break the compass, and drink the alcohol so that they would not feel the drowning. They would hold the children in their arms as they went down.

"Be patient until tomorrow," Werini begged. They agreed, although it hardly seemed possible that they would live through another night.

As the twenty-seventh day broke, unbelievably, they were still afloat. And when it became light, they saw in the distance a shape that resembled an atoll. They were aware that waves often give the appearance of a reef, and that clouds may look like islands at the horizon. Their vision was dim from weakness, and they thought their eyes were deceiving them. Nobody believed - yet - but their praying became more audible. Parang and Riken were bailing still.

Then they knew. It was a reef. Could they make it - could they live that much longer? The men took a swallow of the repugnant mixture of breadfruit and sea water, forcing the boys to do the same. Strength unnatural came to them. They bailed anew even as the water continued to creep up. The boat was sinking deeper into the ocean. Now indeed it was life and death in the balance. They wondered if they would perish - with land in sight.

Like a miracle, the wind came stronger. It blew them to the reef. All together they dragged the anchor over the sides and dropped it into the deepness of the water below.

From the shore came two small canoes, with two men in each. They came cautiously at first, then, as the paddlers observed the woeful appearance of the craft and its occupants, they came faster - bending over and pulling hard. They seemed to sense the peril of those on the boat sitting far down in the water. Gently, the young men from the first canoe - Apwe, the health aide, and Mariane - lifted the boys from the water-logged vessel, laid them in their own slender craft, and stroked with all their strength into shore - to the island of Faraulep, Faraulep Atoll.

The men from the second canoe - who proved to be Izikiel, the island chief, and Momo, the schoolteacher - jumped into the water, half-lifted and half-pulled the starved older men, Werini and Wesel into their canoe, then pushed it ahead of them as they swam into shore.

As the bailing ceased, the cutter went down. The four younger men clung feebly to the parts of the craft which stayed afloat: the mast, the floorboards. They kicked a little in a semblance of swimming, and the waves brought them into shore. It was December 19, 1958.

At first the boys and men of Murilo were fed coconut milk; later, soft coconut meat, and then sugar cane, taro and fish. The people of Faraulep, with its scant provisions, treated the gaunt, emaciated strangers like their own families, shared with them what they had. Faraulep was perhaps the most ill-equipped of any island in the Yap area to feed extra mouths, for it had been struck by three typhoons in recent months. But its men fished every day, and the fish were plentiful and good. The visitors gradually gained weight. After a month's time, they were able to join in the fishing trips.

The castaways and their rescuers succeeded in understanding each other through a Satawal man who had married a Faraulep woman and settled in that island. Satawal, although in Yap District, is close to Truk and the man understood Trukese. Later the strangers picked up a few Faraulep words. They learned that on this island there were almost twice as many women as men - twenty-eight males and fifty females - and that ever since the

time long ago when two other boats had washed up on their reef, bringing men to their shore, the women had hoped for a recurrence. In this case, the Faraulep men claimed, having their joke, it was the women who first spied the sad-looking craft far out on the other side of the reef and urged the men to go meet it.

The eight from Murilo stayed on at Faraulep for almost two months, all the while regaining strength and health. Then, on February 17, 1959, came the ERROL, and news of their survival was radioed back to the Truk District center and to Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam. From Truk it was relayed to Ruo, a radio-equipped island eight miles from the survivors' home isle and in the same atoll. From Ruo a canoe load of people paddled to Murilo to take the joyous message to the grieving families.

The rescued group were to have another circuitous trip before they would reach home - for there is no direct transportation from Faraulep in Yap to Murilo in Truk. After reaching Yap on the ERROL, and being taken by Trust Territory plane again westward to Palau, where they awaited the M/V CHICOT for travel eastward, they finally arrived in Truk District on March 29, 1959. Here they remained for nineteen days, at the end of which time they again embarked on another - and still not quite the last - leg of their journey home. This was on the M/V KASELEHLIA, which name in Ponapean means "Greetings - Welcome".

The Trust Territory vessel was bound for its home port of Ponape, and because it was on close schedule, the captain was unable to make a diversion to drop the homecomers to Murilo. Instead, his eight passengers were discharged at Ruo, reaching there at five o'clock on April 17, 1959.

After being happily received on this island, the long-lost Werini and his "men" were borne proudly home by the Ruo Islanders over the calm waters inside Murilo Atoll - reaching their own isle in the same manner that they had departed from it five months before - by canoe.

A feast was prepared in honor of the returned ones. It was not lavish - Murilo still was recovering from the typhoon's devastation - but among the foods prepared was some of the taro which the people had not destroyed. And as they ate they all admired the beautiful, big sailing canoe which belonged to Marukus - the canoe they had not burned.

It was not until then that the men and boys who had survived the haunting ordeal of twenty-seven perilous days at sea, learned about the burial ceremony which had come so close to being held. It was then that they heard how their families and friends had walked and wept in all the paths of Murilo, mourning for them.

PARALLEL EFFORT... (Continued from page 11)

munity development is essential, it seems to me, if the territory is going to reap the reward of its present educational effort," Dr. Seddon observed. "It must be a coordinated, parallel advancement - in education, in health, agriculture, and in other areas of effort.

"When the adults in a community are going through learning stages simultaneously with the children at school, there is a mutual reinforcement of the school's efforts and the community's growth; but if children return from school in the afternoons to homes where there is no interest in learning or advancing, a kind of disjunction is created, and some of the school effort is lost.

"Where there is collaborative thinking and parallel effort all along the way - this is where we find the most effective means of preparing local communities to assume greater responsibilities for their own welfare and advancement."

Special Holiday

FRIDAY, October 23, being the day preceding United Nations Day, was designated a holiday for all Micronesian employees of the Trust Territory, in an official proclamation issued by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker.

The holiday was granted in order that all Micronesian employees might have suitable time to plan and participate in the ceremonies and celebrations in the several districts.

"TRUK SGO PACIS"

HE OR SHE who thinks lying under a palm tree idly watching the clouds is the typical form of recreation in the districts of the Trust Territory, might be amazed to find the great number of diversified activities under way in Truk District - sports, cultural and social - all making for a busy life, particularly for those who reside at the District Headquarters of Moen.

If it isn't a baseball or tennis championship contest, it's a picnic expedition or boating trip or the two combined; or it may be a "shelling" party, collecting beautiful shells of the Pacific; or a dinner or supper gathering, or some church or other religious group activity. Then there's shopping at the several excellent trading companies and at the vegetable market. For those of literary bent, that most excellent weekly news sheet, "Truk Tide," offers an avenue of expression.

Latest activity on the part of the enterprising Truk District "personnel" and their families, is the series of open "study" evenings devoted to various aspects of the Pacific Islands. The beginning schedule, as printed in "Truk Tide", includes such subjects as "Early Explorers of Micronesia", "Prehistoric Records of Micronesian Culture", and a series on the current culture in the districts of Truk, Ponape, Marshalls, Yap, Palau, and Guam and the other Mariana Islands.

Among future topics being considered for study are "Recipes for Local Foods", "Trukese Crafts and Dances", "Famous Ships", "Famous Missionaries" and "Famous Characters - Good and Bad".

Chairman of the group is Mrs. Virginia Kunz; assembler of source material and records, Mrs. Virginia Gallemore, and organizer of study themes, Mrs. Margaret Chatroop. Although three women are "chairmen," the men also are active participants, it is understood. Name of the group is "Truk Sgo Pacis", and it means (we presume) "Truk Study Group of the Pacific Islands".

CAMPBELL I

Is No Camel

A CAMEL goes a long way without water but the Trust Territory's CAMPBELL I probably will spend the rest of its life floating in the Pacific.

CAMPBELL I is the title the U.S. Army Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors gave a big dredge, the hull of which was launched in the waters of Truk District on August 8, 1959.

Residents of the Truk District had been watching for days as the various crews prepared and put together the thousands of parts of the hull, which had arrived crated from Gasconade, Missouri. The dredge formerly belonged to the U.S. Army Engineer District, Corps of Engineers, Kansas City, Missouri. It took seventeen railroad cars to ship it - crated - from Kansas City to San Francisco, where it was loaded on a ship and brought to Guam, thence transshipped to Truk.

When the day finally came for the great hull to meet the liquid blue of the Pacific, its home henceforth - it called for a celebration, the more so because the dredge was to have the leading role in the construction of a new dock for the Truk District.

It was "Mrs. Blank" - Edith Blankenfeld, wife of Emmitt Blankenfeld, the man in charge of the dock project - who had the honor of splashing the CAMPBELL'S hull with champagne as the big barge slid into the lagoon. Not the least among those who helped put the intricate parts together into a floating, workable piece of machinery for a major construction job, was Domingo Borja, the Micronesian foreman in charge of the crew assembling the dredge hull, who is formerly of Palau. Supervisor of the crew preparing the various component parts was Justus (Wally) Records.

All those connected with the work of putting the dredge together have been in for some "ribbing", but especially the director of the operation. The odd-looking affair has been variously dubbed as "Blankenfeld's Tuna Clipper" (Truk Tide) and "Blank's Fishing Barge." "No fishing on this boat," was "Blank's" reply to all sallies.

ANOTHER TRUST TERRITORY ROMANCE

IT HAPPENED in Guam one night in January 1959. That was when Al met June.

June was visiting her mother, Mrs. Ruby M. Pate, who is Secretary to Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam. June and her mother had just returned from a holiday vacation in Hong Kong. Al Gergely phoned and said, "I'm coming over."

He did. They took one look at each other - and something happened. Al says "I knew that June was the girl for me."

Al had been a "most eligible" bachelor as he traveled across the Trust Territory in his capacity of District Attorney, and friends had made many an effort to find for him a wife; but somehow it was Al himself who did the finding that night in January when he called to meet the visitor from Los Angeles.

After only a few "dates" in the space of a week, the time came for parting - June

to go back to the States, Al to resume his work in the districts. But the romance flowered by correspondence, and five months later June returned and again stayed with her mother at the Trust Territory compound in Guam. It then became known that she and Al were engaged.

On the fourteenth of August 1959, Miss June Windham Griffen became the bride of Mr. Alfred J. Gergely - and it appears that the story will end, "They lived happily ever after."

The wedding was performed at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormon) in Agana at 8 p.m., with Mr. William H. Beaver, bishop of the church, officiating. The High Commissioner and Mrs. D.H. Nucker were among the large company of guests present.

The bride was attired in a gown of white nylon organza with bouffant panels on the skirt. Her veil was of tulle with

(Continued on next page)

THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM - Mr. and Mrs. Alfred J. Gergely - with their attendants, Mrs. Louis A. Otto, Jr., left, and Mr. William E. Finale, right.



"DISTADS"

"DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR" is long to say - seven syllables in all.

In the Trust Territory of the Pacific, "Distad" has taken its place for common usage. It not only is shorter and easier to say, but it carries a kind of a feeling of someone who is friendly and easy to talk to - but still "top man" in the area.

The Trust Territory has two new "Distads" - Francis B. Mahoney in Palau District, and William E. Finale in Ponape District. Both have acquired distinction in the field of administration; both have risen through promotion in Trust Territory service, and both are relatively young men. Their appointments, effective August 24, 1959, have been announced by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker.

"Fran" Mahoney first entered what is now the Trust Territory, on a barge at Angaur during the U. S. invasion of the Japanese-mandated islands while he was serving as a lieutenant in the Navy Intelligence Corps. He is a native of Sacramento, California, 37 years old, holds a B. A. in International Relations from Princeton University, and a M. A. in Anthropology from the University of Chicago.

"Distad" Mahoney's second trip to the Trust Territory came in 1948 when he took the position of Anthropologist for the Pacific Science Board, assigned to Palau and Yap. In 1951 he joined the Trust Territory staff as Anthropologist at Yap, transferring that year to the same position in Palau District. He was named Island Affairs Officer at Palau in 1954, and in June 1955 was promoted to Assistant District Administrator, in which position

he continued until his new designation as Palau District Administrator.

"Bill" Finale has come up through the ranks in the Education Department of the Trust Territory. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and is 35 years old, the youngest of the Trust Territory District Administrators. He holds an A. B. from Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, and a M. A. in Political Science and Mathematics from the same institution.

Like Mr. Mahoney, "Distad" Finale was a lieutenant in the Navy during World War II. He joined the Trust Territory staff in 1950 during the Navy Administration, serving as an instructor in the Ponape Intermediate School. His successive positions have been Education and Training Specialist, from 1951 to 1955; Ponape District Director of Education, 1955 to 1957, and Assistant District Administrator from 1957 until the date of his new appointment as District Administrator.

Announcement also has been made by High Commissioner Nucker of the appointment of Richard E. Umhoefer, formerly District Administrator's Representative at Ebeye, Marshall Islands, to Assistant "Distad", Ponape. Mr. Umhoefer is 39 years old, a native of Autin, Minnesota. He was graduated from Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, in 1942, and served in the U. S. Navy at various posts until 1954, his last rank being that of Lieutenant Commander. He entered Trust Territory service the following year, and has served continuously in his post at Ebeye until his promotion to the new position, effective September 8, 1959.

ROMANCE (Continued)

headband of white roses, and she carried white orchids and roses. Her matron-of-honor, Mrs. Louis A. Otto, Jr., wore pale green silk brocade and carried sweetheart roses. The bride's mother wore beige, colored brocade silk and a small white hat.

Attending the bridegroom as best man was Mr. William E. Finale, District Administrator of Ponape District. Ushers were Mr. Haruo R. Uehara and Mr. Myron Kerner. At the reception which followed in one of the Trust Territory residences,

Mrs. Emil Strench, Mrs. Beamon Woodall and Miss Irene Welsh assisted.

After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Gergely left by plane for Japan for a three weeks' honeymoon, after which they spent a few days in Guam before going on to Truk to make their residence. The bride's father is Mr. Alfred D. Griffen of Beaumont, Texas. Mr. Gergely, who has been associated with the Trust Territory since November 1956, is the son of Mrs. Ethel M. Jelea of Follansbee, West Virginia, and the late Mr. John P. Gergely;

In Cap And Gown

ALTHOUGH THREE from the Trust Territory were graduated, only one - Alfonso R. Oiterong of Palau, wearing the college's traditional white cap and gown - was present when degrees were conferred. The other two, also from Palau, had returned previously to their home district upon completion of their studies.

It was singularly fitting that Mr. Oiterong, one of the Trust Territory's esteemed educators, should have represented the three from the Trust Territory on this occasion when for the first time Trust Territory residents were being awarded the degree of Associate in Arts from the Territorial College of Guam. It was a proud moment not only for Alfonso, who is a husband and father - but also for the Trust Territory Administration which had sponsored his two-year scholarship.

The ceremony was held at the George Washington High School auditorium on the evening of Friday, August 7, 1959, with Mr. John R. Trace, Director of the Guam Department of Education, conferring the



IN THE CAP AND GOWN - Alfonso R. Oiterong.

degrees as the candidates were presented by Dean Pedro C. Sanchez.

Receiving degrees "in absentia" were Haruo N. Wilter and Raymond Ulochong, both also from Palau. The former had the distinction of graduating "with honors" - one of seven in this category. The total of students receiving degrees on this occasion - the largest number ever to graduate from the Territorial College at one time - was 46. Of these, 28 were majoring in teacher education, 11 in general academic subjects, 5 in business administration, and 2 in agriculture.

SPECIAL GRANTS

WORD HAS BEEN received at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam of the appointment of Deputy Sheriff Fumio Rengiil of Palau to a U.N. Scholarship. Sheriff Rengiil will study in the field of public safety and police administration. Although of the same name, he is not directly related to Wilhelm Rengiil, who also is the recent recipient of a U.N. Scholarship in community development.

Other students under "special" grants who were entering upon their courses in the fall of 1959 are Kaleb Udui of Palau, who was to enroll at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. for the senior year, preparatory to starting his training for a law career, and Edmund Gilmar of Yap, who was entering Washington State College at Pullman, Washington, to continue his major study in the field of public administration. Both Mr. Udui and Mr. Gilmar are on Trust Terri-

tory scholarships leading to university degrees. Kenzi Mad of Palau was entering upon a course in food technology at the Territorial College of Guam, also under a special Trust Territory Government grant.

Titus Arelon, principal of the Marshall Islands Intermediate School, and Bailey Olter, principal of the Ponape Intermediate School, are the recipients of awards from the National Science Foundation for specialized study at the University of Hawaii. Their awards are part of the National Science Foundation's program to advance the teaching of science and mathematics in high schools of the United States and its territories. Both Mr. Arelon and Mr. Olter, in addition to being principals, are teachers of science and math in their respective intermediate schools. Both are married - and both wives are remaining at home.

FAVORITE FOODS OF MICRONESIA

PAPAYA-COCONUT PUDDING

- 3 cups grated coconut (1 nut)
- 1 cup coconut water and boiling water
- 1 1/3 cup thick papaya pulp
- 7 tablespoons cornstarch
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 1/3 teaspoon salt

Prepare coconut and coconut milk as follows: Add 1 to 1 1/2 cups coconut water or boiling water to 3 cups grated coconut. Let stand 15 minutes. Knead with hands and squeeze through 2 thicknesses of cheesecloth, removing as much milk as possible. If 1 1/2 cups expressed coconut milk are not obtained, add water to make that amount.

Press papaya pulp through medium sieve, then measure. Mix cornstarch, sugar and salt together and gradually stir into papaya. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens. Add coconut milk and cook until it will barely hold its shape when cool (5 to 10 minutes). It should not be stiff enough to mold. Pour into deep dish or pan and chill. Yield: 6 servings.

PAPAYA UPSIDE-DOWN CAKE

- 2 cups sliced papaya
- 2 tablespoons lemon juice
- 1/3 cup brown sugar
- 1 tablespoon margarine
- 1/4 cup fat
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 1 1/4 cups flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1/2 cup milk

Pour lemon juice over papaya and let stand 15 minutes. Melt margarine and brown sugar in shallow pyrex dish. Place a layer of papaya slices on top of sugar mixture. To prepare cake mixture, cream fat, add 3/4 cup sugar and, when well mixed, add beaten egg. Sift salt, baking powder, and flour together and add to egg mixture alternately with milk.

Pour batter over papaya slices and bake in a moderate oven (350 F.) from 50 to 60 minutes. When cake is done, turn it upside down on a large plate. Serve hot with whipped cream, lime or lemon sauce.

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2,141 ISLANDS

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT	
POPULATION	13,984

SAIPAN DISTRICT
POPULATION 6,781

ROTA DISTRICT
POPULATION 893

YAP DISTRICT
POPULATION 5,251

PONAPE DISTRICT
POPULATION 12,654

TRUK DISTRICT
POPULATION 17,477

PALAU DISTRICT
POPULATION.....7,999

Approved:

[illegible]

Navy--PPO. Guam