

# Micronesian



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YAP STONE MONEY and YOUNG YAPESE GIRL



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### COVER PICTURE

The girl in the cover picture, wearing a grass skirt as most girls and their mothers do in Yap, is Margaret Leeguoy of Rul Municipality. The stone money has been inscribed with a heart by some unknown person.



THE CONGRESS OPENS - Members are seated along sides of room. District Administrator Halvorsen opens session and conducts election of officers.



OFFICERS of the Yap Islands Congress are Edmund Gilmar, secretary, left; Joachim Falamog, president, center, and Louis Pitmag, vice-president.

## The Congress' First Resolutions

IN ITS FIRST official action, the newly formed Yap Islands Congress by a majority vote passed a resolution qualifying citizens of age 18 and above to vote. Thus was implemented Article IV of the Trust Territory Charter, which specifies that the Congress shall establish by law the qualifications of electors, and provides that no person otherwise qualified shall be denied the right of suffrage because of sex, race, or religious creed. If approved by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, the resolution will become law, enabling young Yapese men and women of age 18 and above to cast ballots.

The Congress' second official act was to establish holidays to be observed throughout the Yap Islands. Three were named - U. N. Day, October 24; Christmas, December 25, and New Year's Day, January 1. Their acceptance was by unanimous vote.

The naming of committees was the next order of business. Appointed to the

Legislative Committee were Messrs. Joseph Marnifen of Weloy; Anthony Yinug of Rul, and John Mangefel of Kanifay. Mr. Marnifen is the Acting District Director of Education.

Elected to the Rules Committee were Messrs. Linus Ruuamau of Map; Domingo Tingelug of Giliman, and Jesus Mangarfir of Fanif. The Budget Committee consists of Messrs. Eusebius Kenrad of Giliman, Michael Tamangirow of Tomil, and Result Beengin of Gagil.

The Executive Committee was established by the election of officers and consists of Messrs. Joachim Falamog, president; Louis Pitmag, vice-president, and Edmund Gilmar, secretary. President Falamog is general foreman in the Yap District Department of Public Works, and has been an employee of the District Administration for 12 years. Mr. Pitmag is in private business and Mr. Gilmar has been serving on the staff of the District Administrator.



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TRUST TERRITORY  
OF  
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EDITOR..... Cynthia R. Olson

### CONTRIBUTING STAFF

#### YAP

Edmund Gilmar                      John Mangefel

#### PONAPE

Strik Yoma

#### PALAU

Thomas Remengesau              Mayumi Mersai

#### MARSHALLS

Carl Heine

and

Marshallese Administration Personnel

#### HEADQUARTERS

Shirley S. Takata

### EDITORIAL CONSULTANTS

John M. Spivey                      John E. deYoung

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## FORTHCOMING EVENTS

FORTHCOMING EVENTS which are keeping the Trust Territory abuzz with activity include the moving of the Pacific Islands Central School from Truk and the opening of the new PICS at Ponape in the fall of 1959; the start of a major dock and harbor rehabilitation project at Truk, and the launching of a strange-looking dredge boat which was to play a large part in the dock construction work; the annual District Administrators' Conference to be held in August 1959, and the annual meeting of the Micronesian Inter-District Advisory committee, which later in the year will bring together at Guam delegates from each of the districts.

Most keenly anticipated of all events in the islands of the Trust Territory, however, is U. N. Day - October 24 - always the most important and most celebrated holiday of the year. Plans are being formulated to make this year's observances in the several districts the "biggest and best" ever. At Truk, an Agricultural Fair will be held in connection with U. N. Day.

### CONTRIBUTIONS ARE WELCOME.

Submit articles or pictures  
to Editor, MICRONESIAN REPORTER,  
Box 542, Agana, Guam.

## IN THE PUBLIC EYE

EACH YEAR when the High Commissioner makes his oral report before the members of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, it is a matter of public interest, and the metropolitan newspapers, press associations and radio syndicates of the world take note.

It was not only High Commissioner D.H. Nucker who made the news this year, however. Mrs. Nucker, who accompanied her husband to New York for the U.N. Trusteeship Council proceedings which began in June 1959, met there some members of the Pan-Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association whose convention in Japan in 1958 was attended by three Trust Territory delegates. From this chance acquaintanceship, a series of events ensued, culminating in a request to Mrs. Nucker to address a group of women at a tea at the Colony Club in New York. She spoke about the typhoon devastation, about women's activities in the Trust Territory; told how the Ponape women have formed their own association, and how adult education is being promoted in the Marshalls through the radio station WSZO. Asked how "they" could help, Mrs. Nucker mentioned the need for transistor radios, in order that more Micronesians might benefit from the adult education programs being beamed to the islands.

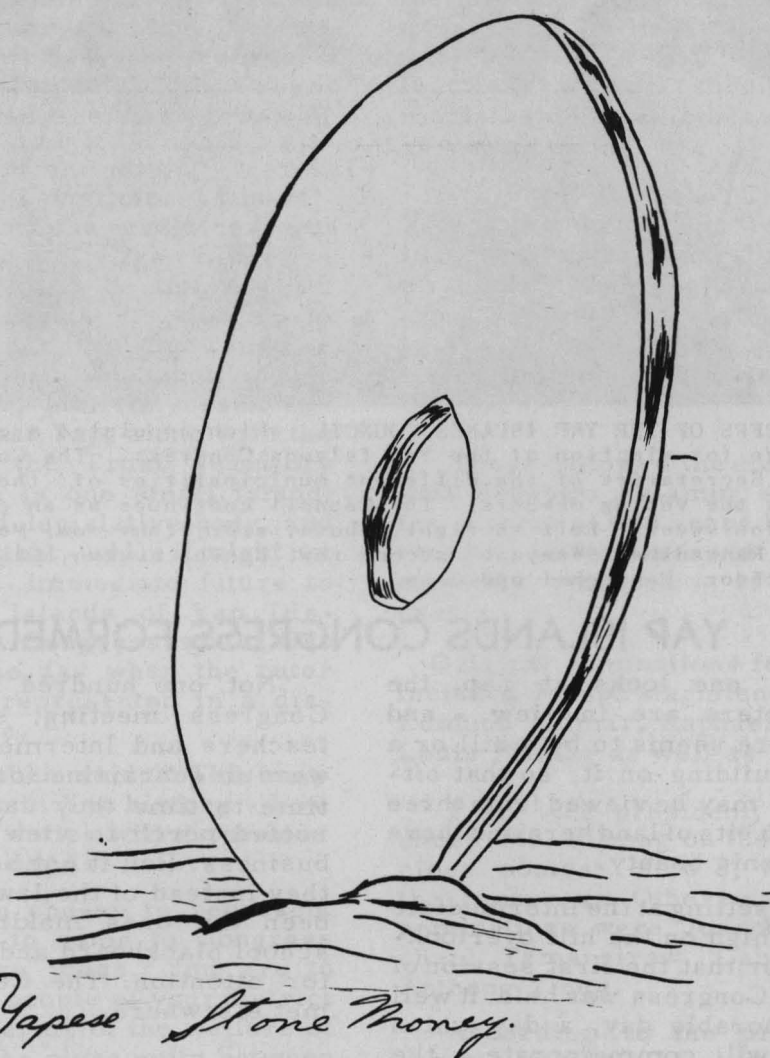
Lo and behold! The New York Times reported on the function, and quoted from the talk of the Trust Territory's "First Lady," noting especially the need for transistor radios. It was a two-column article, written by Kathleen Teltsch.

Subsequently, en route home, the Nuckers visited at Honolulu with their old friend, Riley Allen, editor of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. The following day this paper carried a feature about the High Commissioner's wife, her interest in the people of the Trust Territory, particularly the women, and again mentioning the need for the transistor radios in the adult education work.

It is too early to predict the response the Trust Territory may have from the two feature articles, but that the Trust Territory is again in the public eye, there can be no doubt. A little lady from Pennsylvania with a modest but magic way, has had her say.



## Yapese Stone Money



YAP ALREADY WAS FAMOUS as one of the world's picturesque, far-away islands when Captain ("His Majesty") O'Keefe in the late eighteen-hundreds set up a remarkable business there by importing stone money from Palau and trading it for copra, the meat of the coconut, which the Yapese people produced - copra which he in turn is reputed to have sold in world ports at fabulous prices.

Now the great circular discs - each with a hole in the center - may be seen in all parts of Yap. Each family owns its pieces of stone money, which usually are set up-right in front of the homes. They also are found in front of schoolhouses and "falws," the men's houses, and in certain areas of Yap various sized pieces of the money are lined along public roads. These collections are known as "money banks."

Yap stone money is said to be the "soundest" in the world - and it certainly is the heaviest. It takes several men to lift one of the larger pieces.

Some aspects of life at Yap are highlighted in this issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER. Other features on Yap will appear in subsequent issues.

The above sketch is by James Mangefel, youthful Yap artist and student.



THESE ARE MEMBERS OF THE YAP ISLANDS COUNCIL, which appointed a chartering committee and set the stage for election of the Yap Islands Congress. The Council is made up of Magistrates and Secretaries of the different municipalities of the Yap Islands, with the Magistrates the voting members. The Council continues as an executive body, with meetings every four weeks. Left to right, above, are, front row, Messrs. Kenmed, Finiginam, Roboman, Ranganibay, Waayan; second row, Ranep, Luktun, Gaangin, Yilbuw; third row, Lion, Fanechoor, Fanguchel and Gaan.

## YAP ISLANDS CONGRESS FORMED

WHEREVER one looks at Yap, the limpid blue waters are in view - and everywhere there seems to be a hill or a slope, with a building on it, so that oft-times the ocean may be viewed from three directions - with bits of land here and there to add to the scenic beauty.

It was in this setting at the Intermediate School building high on the hill overlooking Tomil Harbor that the first session of the Yap Islands Congress was held. It will be a memorable day, a day which future Yapese will commemorate - the occasion of this first meeting of the Congress. For with its call to order, the Yap Islands entered a new era.

This was an elected Congress, presumably the first legislative body of Yap ever to be thus chosen. The voting had been by secret ballot, following nominations in which from three to eight candidates had been named at each of the ten municipalities. Two members of the Congress were elected from each municipality. Of those elected all except three were present on the opening day. Illness had detained at least one of the three - an epidemic of measles was affecting both young and old in Yap at the time, and in fact, the opening session had been postponed from its original date of May 4 to June 22 because of this circumstance.

Not one hundred feet away from the Congress meeting, some thirty school teachers and Intermediate School pupils were in quarantine for measles - and from time to time they came out on their unroofed porch to view the Congress at its business. Had it not been for the measles, they instead of the lawmakers, would have been the ones making notations on the school blackboard and raising their hands for attention. The Congress would have met elsewhere.

The Congress was a little late getting under way, and this was understandable in an island province where transportation depends largely upon canoes and motor vessels, and time is not of the essence. At approximately 10:30 a.m. on Monday, June 22, the new legislators assembled at their seats, facing each other at two tables on opposite sides of the long, narrow hall which had been made by removing the partition from two classrooms. There were no windows or screens - or one might say - it was practically all window. The building is solidly constructed with concrete floors, wide openings for air and light, and sturdy roof with generous overhang to protect more from the sun than the rain. The rain, cooling and refreshing, is welcomed, even when it falls on those seated inside.



In compliance with a provision of the Congress Charter, which had been duly approved by High Commissioner Delmas H. Nucker on February 9, 1959, District Administrator Robert Halvorsen convened the Congress and presided until the President was elected as the first order of business.

In opening the Congress, "Distad" Halvorsen delivered the greetings and congratulations of the High Commissioner, explaining that the latter could not be present because of his obligations to be in New York for the U.N. Trusteeship Council sessions. On behalf of the High Commissioner, Mr. Halvorsen expressed pleasure that Yap, along with the other districts of the Trust Territory (except Rota which is one small island) now has an elected legislative body, and expressed the hope that - while it might not be feasible in the immediate future to include the outer islands of Yap District - the present Congress would also look forward to the day when the outer islands would be represented in a district-wide Congress.

Mr. Halvorsen then said, "This may be an important day in Yap history - how you carry out your duties will determine how significant this day is.

"You have been chosen to represent your people - not to come to Congress with only your own ideas. You are to represent what the people of your district think and need in terms of the welfare of Yap... There must be close unity between you and the people of your municipality. We hope you will explain to your people why the Congress was formed and what it is doing, so that there may be a better understanding among all the people of the purpose of the Congress. You also will have to work in close cooperation with the Council and the other boards and committees of your municipality. You are not separate groups, working for different interests, but a part of the total government of Yap, and each group has its own duties and its own responsibilities.

"It is your job to decide which laws are needed so that the Yap Islands Council may work day by day toward the improvement of Yap.

"Mr. Nucker also asked that I pass on to the people a caution which has been

learned from the functioning of other districts where some of the members of the newly elected congresses did not fully understand the limitations on their duties and positions, and assumed executive functions which should rest with the magistrates and other officials of the government.

"I hope that the Congressmen will accept the duties and responsibilities of teachers, in carrying back to the people an understanding of how the Congress functions and why it is formed...by working together, I am sure you will continue to improve this government for the benefit of Yap."

There followed the election of officers, with Joachim Falamog elected president for a term of two years by a comfortable margin in the second ballot over the majority required - 11 out of 17 votes cast.

Original nominations for the presidency included Joseph Marnifen, Gabriel Gilrow, Edmund Gilmar, Raphael Dabuchiren and Louis Pitmag as well as Falamog.

For vice-president, the legislators chose Mr. Pitmag on the third ballot in a close contest, 9 to 8, with Mr. Gilmar the runner-up. Others named on the first nominations were Joseph Marnifen, Michael Tamangirow, Gabriel Gilrow and Anthony Yinug.

According to the provisions of the charter, the President appointed the secretary, selecting Edmund Gilmar who had been active in assisting the Yap Islands Council as it developed the charter for the new Congress. Andrew J. Roboman, president of the Yap Islands Council, who also had contributed time and effort in the formation of the charter, spoke a few words of congratulations to the new body as he handed the charter to its newly elected president. The charter had been presented to Mr. Roboman by the chairman of the United Nations Visiting Mission, Mr. Chipping H. C. Kiang, in a special ceremony on February 18 at Yap. (Later in the week the Yap Islands Council gave a banquet for the new legislators, also for District Administrator Halvorsen, and Assistant "Distad" Frank J. Primozich, who had assisted in the formation of the new Congress.)



MEMBERS OF THE YAP ISLANDS CONGRESS are shown in picture at left. They are, left to right, front row, Messrs. Gorong, Mangarfir, Beengin, Pitmag, Kenrad; second row, Tingelug, Falamog, Bugun, Ruuamau, Marnifen, Mangefel; third row, Rubelukan, Ranganibay, Tamangirow, Yinug, Gilmar and Gilrow.

The falew (men's house) at right was setting for banquet given by the Yap Islands Council. In front is Mr. F. Luktun, secretary of the Council.



It had been a novel experience, the functioning of the Congress according to formal rules and procedures; it had taken a little time for the members to settle into the workings of the legislature, especially the older ones who had less knowledge of democratic governmental procedures than the younger members, most of whom have had the benefit of high school or college training outside of Yap. Gradually as the session progressed, however, the older members, too, were participating, and by the time the session reconvened the following week, the legislators had become more accustomed to their role. However, consideration of procedures continued, as well they may during some future sessions - for this is a new type of thing for Yap.

Following is the list of elected Congressmen, according to district: Dalipebinaw - Edmund Gilmar and Gabriel Gilrow; Fanif - Raphael Dabuchiren and Jesus Mangarfir; Gagil - Louis Pitmag and Result Beengin; Giliman - Eusebius Kenrad and Domingo Tingelug; Kanifay - John Mangefel and Anthony Lukan; Map - Linus Ruuamau and Toribius Gorong; Rul - Anthony Yinug and Ranganibay Nichig Rumung - Raphael Bugun and Falan Niga; Tomil - Joachim Falamog and

Michael Tamangirow; Weloy - Joseph Marnifen and Marsillinus Rubelukan.

At the conclusion of the morning session, the Congress recessed for lunch, and when it reassembled in the afternoon, President Falamog took the President's seat and presided henceforth throughout the session. Except for periods when District Administrator Halvorsen led discussions concerning the charter and methods of procedure, the meeting was conducted in the Yapese language. The first afternoon and the next two days were taken up chiefly in discussion of the charter, and in clarification of the relationships between the Congress and the Council, and between the Congress and the District Administration - the position the Congress holds within the framework of the Yapese Government. Then came the first official acts of the Congress - the resolutions which upon approval of the High Commissioner would become law.

The Congress recessed at 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, June 25, and was scheduled to reconvene on Tuesday, June 30, at which time the budget and other recommendations of the Yap Islands Council were to be considered and reports of the various committees to be presented for possible action.



## What Is The South Pacific Commission?

DELEGATES FROM every tropical paradise in the Pacific gathered together at Rabaul in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea to hold the Fourth South Pacific Conference. The conference was formally opened on the 28th of April and closed on the 13th of May. During that time representatives from all the different territories worked hard together, talked with one another, shared ideas about their problems and prospects, and became fast friends. The whole atmosphere of the conference was a warm and friendly one, for each participant knew there was much to be shared and learned at such a unique gathering of peoples.

The formal sessions of the conference ended on a gay and festive note when each delegation presented a selection of its traditional songs and dances. All had a good time and a great deal was accomplished. Many resolutions were passed which will give the South Pacific Commission food for thought for the next three years.

The South Pacific Commission, a widely known but little understood organization which is becoming of increasing importance to all the people in the Pacific area, was formed by an international agreement signed at Canberra, Australia in 1947. It was felt that those governments which had cooperated together for the purpose of waging war in the Pacific and who after the war, in one way or another, found themselves in possession of territories in the Pacific area, could continue their cooperation for peaceful purposes. Consequently the governments of Australia, the French Republic, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States agreed to establish the South Pacific Commission as a consultative and advisory body to the participating governments on matters affecting the economic and social development of their territories and the welfare and advancement of the peoples residing therein.

Each participating government appoints two representatives to the Commission which meets regularly at least twice each year. The Commissioners have the final say as to what projects shall be

carried out and how funds shall be allocated. The Commissioners also appoint the members of the Research Council, the primary function of which is to make recommendations to the Commissioners on the type of research to be carried out. U. S. Trust Territory staff members currently serving on the Council as United States representatives are John E. de-Young, Staff Anthropologist, and John M. Spivey, Contracts and Programs Officer.

The SPC consists of a Secretariat whose principal officers are the Secretary General, and executive officers for economic development, social development and public health. Finally there is the South Pacific Conference which meets every three years and which consists of delegates selected from each territory; its primary function is to make recommendations to the Commission on matters falling within its competence.

Recommendations and resolutions passed at the 4th conference concerned problems resulting from the impact of the modern world on life and culture of the Pacific; they concerned the difficulties involved in growing permanent cash crops under traditional forms of land tenure; they dealt with tourism and radio broadcasting, the role and function of custom and belief in relation to infant and maternal welfare, and the place of recreation in Pacific communities. Everyone participated in the discussions - the well-trained lawyer from Fiji as well as the tribal chieftain of the Chimbu in the central highlands of New Guinea who could speak only Pidgin English but whose sincerity and good will were felt by all. The conference was immensely successful and delegates returned to their territories confident that they had shared a rich and rewarding experience.

— FRANK MAHONY

### PICTURE CREDITS

Cover picture and pictures on pages 1, 4, 6, 8, 12, 19, 26, and 28 were taken by the Editor; sketches on pages 3 and 17 are by James Mangefel of Yap; picture, page 7, by Guam Department of Public Safety; page 9, courtesy of South Pacific Commission; page 24, Fred Dupont.



DELEGATES TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION - The Trust Territory and Guam delegates set off together for Rabaul in New Britain for the fourth South Pacific Conference from April 29 to May 13, 1959. Above, left to right, just prior to departure from Guam by plane are Mr. Olympio Borja, Miss Myrtle Holmstad, Mr. Elias Sablan, all representing Saipan; Mr. Richard Taitano and Mr. V.E. Bamba, delegates from Guam, and Mr. Kasi-ano Joseph, Mr. Frank Mahony III, and Mr. Napoleon Defang, from the U.S. Trust Terri-tory, Department of Interior Administration.

## consultation at rabaul

IDEAL CONDITIONS, colorful sur-roundings, the hospitality of the Admin-istration and local residents, and above all the warm, friendly spirit that quickly de-veloped among delegates and others at-tending the South Pacific Commission Conference, all combined to make the fourth Conference a most memorable gathering. Sixty-five delegates and ad-visers from sixteen Pacific territories and the Kingdom of Tonga attended the meeting, which opened on April 29.

The meeting was held at the Mala-guna Technical Training Center in New Britain. A government school for train-ing carpenters, plumbers, boat builders and other tradesmen, it is located on Simpson Harbor about a mile from Rabaul in an attractive setting of green lawns bordered with tropical flowers.

The whole business of the Conference was carried out by committees, one on economic, the other on social and health subjects. Members of the committees were selected on the basis of individual

## PROBLEMS OF MUTUAL INTEREST DISCUSSED AT FOURTH SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE...

interests. Two delegates from the Trust Territory joined the session on econ-omics for the entire conference, while the other delegates attended the sessions on social subjects. In proceeding to commit-tee work, the economic section had ac-cepted an assignment of three agenda items: (1) Problems resulting from the impact of participation in economic de-velopment, with reference to land tenure and the growth of permanent crops; (2) The extension of tourism in the Pacific region, and the economic and social im-plications for the people, and (3) The impact of the modern technical and in-dustrial world on the life and culture of South Pacific people.

Also discussed were the effects of island customs and beliefs on infant and maternal welfare, broadcasting in the Pacific islands, the place of recreation in the community, and the training of village leaders.

For the first time a woman became chairman of a conference committee.





AT CONFERENCE OPENING, Brigadier D.M. Cleland, Administrator of Papua and New Guinea, greets the delegates. He is shown shaking hands with Talking Chief Tuatoo from American Samoa.



TALKING CHIEF SALEAPAGA from American Samoa presents kava root to Brigadier Cleland during formal ceremony opening conference.

Miss Tiresa Hunter of Western Samoa was elected chairman of the social committee, the vice-chairman being Semesa Sikivou of Fiji. The chairman of the economic committee was Mahe 'Uli'uli Tupouniua of Tonga, Raymond Gadabu of Nauru being vice-chairman.

Since the problems are varied in each different territory, the committees came up with 32 resolutions during the nine days of meeting, with recommendations to the 19th session of the South Pacific Commission which opened the following morning to receive, consider and act on them.

Conference delegates also suggested subjects for the agenda of the fifth Conference. These ranged from the training of Pacific islanders in business methods and practices to the influence of modern medicine, and included problems of inter-island transport systems, promotion of inter-territorial trade as a necessary step towards effective participation in world trade, role of witchcraft in the life of the islanders, causes and consequences of alcoholism, and the importance of adult education schemes.

On the entertainment side, indigenous feasts and dances were staged, including a Bainings fire dance which is a ceremony

rarely performed for visitors. Native local government councils entertained visitors at a dance followed by a feast, where an abundance of local foods cooked in earth ovens was laid out on mats and banana leaves for the enjoyment of delegates.

Of deep interest to all attending the Conference was the indigenous arts and crafts exhibition, comprising displays especially sent from most islands of the area, including the U. S. Trust Territory of the Pacific.

On the evening the Conference closed, delegates presented a concert which demonstrated the richness of entertainment talent that seems to be a birthright of Pacific islands people.

Aside from the Conference sessions, the delegates themselves learned how the people live in various islands in the South Pacific. The opportunity to meet with different people and to know each other, was a real education.

The delegates from Truk and Ponape felt that this was the first time in their life they had really seen "the big world."

- N. D.

## Eliminating The Enemy Beetle

ENCOURAGING ASSURANCE of the continuance on a broad scale of the fight against the destructive Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle which preys upon valuable coconut stands in the Pacific areas, has come from Trust Territory Staff Entomologist Robert P. Owen following his attendance at a conference of the Rhinoceros Beetle Technical Advisory Committee of the South Pacific Commission held at Suva, Fiji, February 16-19, 1959.

Various methods of control of the beetle were presented during the course of the sessions; among these were parasites, predators, beetle diseases, vegetative barriers within and around coconut growing areas, chemical methods, beetle attractants, and field sanitation, i.e., removal of beetle-breeding material and adult hosts of the beetle.

During the conference Mr. Owen presented information to the committee on his work with the African parasite wasp, *Scolia ruficornis*. Mr. H. W. Simonds, who made the original introductions of *Scolia ruficornis* into the Pacific (Western Samoa) in 1945, also discussed this aspect of beetle control. Dr. Paul Surany, insect pathologist engaged in beetle control work for the South Pacific Commission, described the intensive beetle disease survey studies he has been making in Asia and Africa.

Dr. Y. Tanada, insect pathologist at the University of California, discussed insect pathology in connection with Dr. Surany's work. Mr. B. A. O Connor, Senior Entomologist for Fiji, also spoke on this subject, and made recommendations in this connection. Dr. A. H. J. Kroon, South Pacific Commission Executive Officer for Economic Development, in addressing the Committee emphasized the magnitude and urgency of the rhinoceros beetle problem. Dr. C. P. Hoyt, Entomologist for the SPS, discussed the feasibility of introducing beetle attractants, for detecting the presence of beetles in suspected areas.

BEETLE  
DAMAGED  
COCONUT TREE

Coconut  
Rhinoceros  
Beetle

In the absence of the Fiji Governor, Sir Kenneth Maddocks, who was on tour, the Governor's Deputy, Mr. P. D. Macdonald, addressed the conference. He expressed gratitude for the search which has been made for rhinoceros beetle predators and parasites in South-East Asia and Africa; appreciation to the Commission for financing a study of ecology of various species of beetle in Madagascar... and thanks to the Rockefeller Institute for supporting the study of diseases of the beetle in South East Asia, East Africa and Madagascar.

The Fiji Times of February 17 quoted these various appreciations which the Governor's Deputy had cited.

"Finally," the newspaper account continued, quoting Mr. Macdonald "we are deeply grateful to the authorities in the United States Trust Territories and particularly to Mr. Owen, the staff entomologist at Palau, who have rendered such valuable assistance by providing us with the first potential rhinoceros beetle parasite, the *Scolia* wasp, and by furnishing us with *Scolia* cocoons."



## Young Man Of Mokil Chosen Delegate To U.N. Trusteeship Council

MENTION MOKIL ATOLL in Ponape District of the Trust Territory - and immediately to one versed in Micronesian tradition, there comes to mind the picture of a slim, sleek outrigger whipping through the waters at astonishing speed. Mokil canoes, noted for their speed and classic design, are famous throughout the Western Pacific and beyond.

Now Mokil has nother star on its little perimeter of some 2.8 square miles, in the person of native son Bethwel Henry who within the space of a few weeks this summer, is having three distinct honors placed upon his sturdy young shoulders.

On June 14, 1959 the young man from Mokil received a B.A. in Political Science from the University of Hawaii, the first Micronesian to be granted a degree in this field. Shortly thereafter - in fact, 15 days later, on June 29 - there came another big moment when he took his place as the Micronesian delegate for the United States delegation to the United Nations Trusteeship Council at New York. And shortly there will come still another special occasion - the one that will perhaps mean most of all to him back home in the Trust Territory. Although only 26 years old, he has been chosen by the Ponape Islands Congress to represent

that body at the annual Inter-District Advisory Conference to the High Commissioner, scheduled to be held at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam in the fall of 1959. As one of two delegates from Ponape District, along with representatives from the six other districts of the Trust Territory, Bethwel will consult and make recommendations for the economic, social and political advancement of the islands and their inhabitants.

Young Mr. Henry to a large extent has "made his own way." Although he had some financial assistance from a private sponsor, he worked in his spare time to earn part of his tuition and other expenses for college; for the past two years he has been assisted by a John Hay Whitney fellowship grant. During summer vacations he has interrupted his schooling in order to work in the field of political development as a member of the Island Affairs staff in his home district, thus keeping in close touch with local Ponapean affairs.

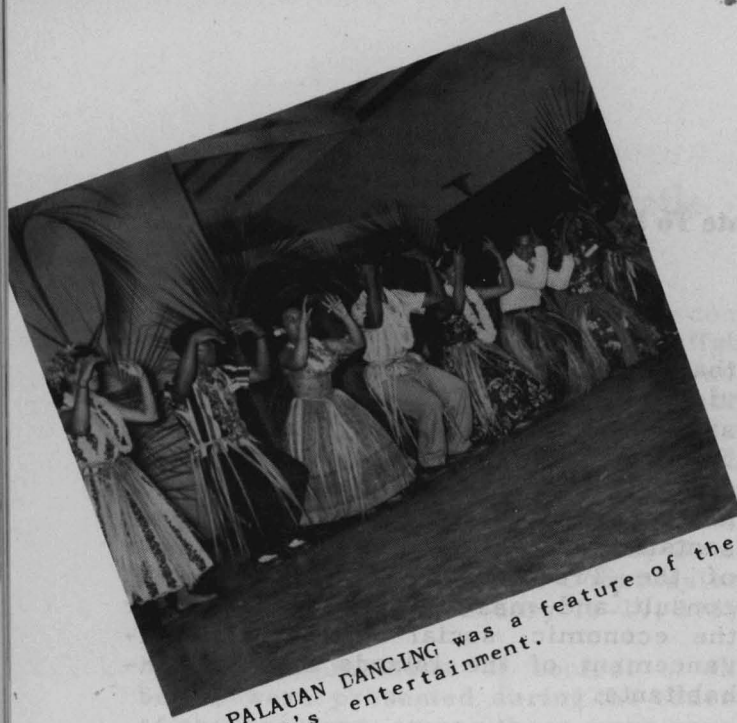
Bethwel Henry was born at Mokil on March 3, 1933; was educated at local schools, the Ponape Intermediate School, Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) and the University of Hawaii. He is unmarried.

## UNITED NATIONS GRANTS

ANNOUNCEMENT of the appointment of Wilhelm Rengiil of Palau District to a United Nations fellowship for the fall term beginning in 1959, marks the ninth year since the United Nations initiated its series of grants to outstanding Micronesians of the U.S. Trust Territory for specialized study abroad. Mr. Rengiil's particular field of specialization will be community development.

In addition to Mr. Rengiil, and Shiro Kiyota who recently completed a U. N.

six-month tour of study in financial administration, other recipients of United Nations fellowships have included the following: Marshall Islands District - Dwight Heine, 1951-52, Felix Jetnil, 1952; Ponape District - Leneard Santos, 1956, Stewo Pelep, 1957, and Raleigh George, 1957-58; Truk District - Soukichi Fritz, 1957-58; Yap District - Joseph Tamag, 1958-59; Palau District - Roman Tmetuchl, 1954, Thomas Remengesau, 1955-56, Francisco Morei, 1956, Takeo Yano, 1956-57.



PALAUAN DANCING was a feature of the evening's entertainment.

OFFICERS of the Trust Territory Student Organization in Guam: left to right, Alfonso Oiterong, president; Konto Sandbergen, vice-president; Raymond Ulochong, secretary; Haruo Wilter, treasurer, and Ted Aitaro, reporter.



## student - sponsor gathering

THE GENEROUS HOSPITALITY of the Trust Territory students at Guam was demonstrated in a festive evening of entertainment arranged by the Trust Territory Student Organization at the close of the school year.

It was a "student-sponsor gathering," held in the Trust Territory Recreation Hall on the evening of Saturday, June 6; the special guests were those families who have served in the role of "parents" for Micronesian students during the academic year just ended. Some 120 students from the Trust Territory were attending schools in Guam under sponsorship arrangements.

A varied program of singing, dancing, and skits was presented and a Micronesian student orchestra played throughout the evening.

Alfonso Oiterong, president of the student organization, presided and introduced the other officers. Haruo Wilter, treasurer, handsomely dressed in a white

shirt and bow tie, was master of ceremonies. Both Mr. Oiterong and Mr. Wilter are from Palau, as is also Raymond Ulochong, secretary of the group. All three were to receive their diplomas from the Territorial College in August 1959. Konto Sandbergen of the Marshall Islands, vice-president, was presented as the president-elect of the student group for the coming year. Theodore Aitaro of Palau, reporter, also was introduced.

Brief talks were given by Dr. Robert E. Gibson, Trust Territory Director of Education; Mr. Oiterong, and Major Patrick H. Henry, USAF, one of the sponsors.

The string band which sat on the floor and played with instruments almost as big as its members, performed creditably, as did all of the entertainers. Members of the band were: Edwin Sugiyama, Steve Umetaro, Lucas Bekebekmad, Krespil Oingerang, and Barenchino Ngirkiklang.

Participants in a Marching Dance were: Ricky Ngirakebau, Maxentia Termreteet, James Ngirakebau, Paulina Saua-



## Charter Is Unique

THE YAP ISLANDS CONGRESS, one of the youngest of the Trust Territory's legislative bodies to be organized and chartered, has several provisions which are unique. One of these specifies that no session of the Congress shall exceed ten days' duration. Saturdays, Sundays and official holidays established by the Congress are not counted.

Although the age of voting was established by the Congress to be 18 years, the age requirement for election to Congress is a different matter, and is set in the charter at not less than 25 years. Those elected to the Congress also must be citizens of the Trust Territory, resident for not less than three years in the municipality in which they are nominated, and must not hold office in a municipal government at the time of election. Congressmen may succeed themselves in office if reelected. Similarly, they may be impeached and removed from office for cause, by a resolution of the Congress. An affirmative vote of three-fourths of the total membership of the Congress is required for removal from office.

Still another stipulation of the charter provides against pending legislation being pigeon-holed or filed without action. Any resolution not approved or disapproved within 30 days after an English translation of its contents has been received by the District Administrator, will not die for lack of action. In any such case, the resolution, with translation, is to be for-

warded to the High Commissioner through the office of the District Administrator.

Should the High Commissioner fail to take action on any such resolution within 180 days from the date of the receipt by the District Administrator of its English translation, the resolution is to be considered as having the High Commissioner's approval, and thus would become law. This provision of the Yap Islands Congress Charter, as all its other articles, has been approved by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker. New resolutions of the Congress, after review by the District Administrator, will be forwarded to the High Commission and upon his approval, will become law within 30 days unless otherwise stipulated.

The Yap Islands Congress is a unicameral assembly, consisting of two representatives from each municipality of the Yap Islands, chosen by the electors within each municipality to serve for a term of four years. In the first election for Congress, however, a special provision was made for one Congressman from each municipality to be elected for a term of four years, and one for a period of two years. Hereafter, elections will be held at two-year intervals to elect successors to the Congressmen from the respective municipalities whose terms of office are due to expire. The Yap Islands Congress embraces the ten districts or municipalities which comprise the Yap Islands proper.

ladaob, Cathy Merei, Neder Ngirarois, Debra Ngerakid, Lawrence Blau, Edwin Sugiyama, Murphy R. Ngirarois, Humio Kebekal, Misae Fritz, Maria Kmedrang, Maria Bels, Mercedes M. Babul and Steve Umetaro.

A skit titled "The Statue Story" was performed by Ricky Riungel, Murphy R. Ngirarois and James Ngirakebau, and a Rock 'n Roll pantomime was enacted by Joe Erickson, a Guamanian friend of the Trust Territory students.

Toward the end of the evening a "karkimenai" or "lei" dance was introduced. Each of the performers danced to

someone in the audience and placed a lei around that person's shoulders. This meant that the one selected would be the dance partner. This individual in turn placed the lei upon someone else's shoulders. Thus many of the audience participated in the dancing - some performing in the Palauan style learned from their student "son" or "daughter."

Among the several hundred persons present were Dr. and Mrs. Gibson; Mr. Paul Gettys, principal of George Washington High School, and Mrs. Gettys; and Mr. R. Willard Gray, president of the Trust Territory (Compound) Recreation Club, and Mrs. Gray.

## Rewarded For Bravery

ON FRIDAY morning, March 20, 1959, a crew of men was repairing two oil lines crossing the river from Kolonia to Net Point Pier, Ponape District, Eastern Caroline Islands. The equipment being used consisted of a double drum gasoline-powered winch; a 300-ampere arc welding machine; a gas-cutting outfit, and two small boats with crews.

A welder who was unaware that gasoline was being transferred from a drum into a five-gallon can for one of the machines, commenced to operate his equipment to perform some burning on the stern of the barge. In transferring the gasoline, some of it was spilled over the edge of the barge into the water. Sparks from the burning were carried downwind and ignited the gasoline on the water, which immediately flared up, setting fire to the gasoline drum and five-gallon gas can. The two men who were transferring the gasoline dropped everything, dove into the water, and swam away.

The fire in the meantime was raging out of control, and the barge and all equipment seemed doomed to complete destruction. After several minutes of high flames, the blaze appeared temporarily to be confined to the drum and five-gallon can, but would soon reach the gas tanks and other fuel drums on the equipment.

Pernel Yome was acting as foreman on one of the two boats. Also on this boat was

Sisto John, a mechanic, and several other employees. Pernel quickly sized up the situation and ordered his boat operator, Angkelios Rodriguez, to proceed to the barge where the flames were licking. Upon reaching it he jumped aboard, with Sisto following. Together they dumped the burning can and drum into the water. This was the turning point in controlling the fire.

A few minutes later, a boat arrived from the district boat pool with fire extinguishers to control and extinguish the fire. No one was hurt, and the total loss was about 30 minutes of work time and approximately 30 gallons of gasoline. Had it not been for the act of Pernel, the barge and all equipment would have been a total loss, and there would have been a resultant delay in completing the project as well.

The actions of Pernel, as well as those of Sisto and Angkelios, indicated outstanding bravery and disregard for personal safety in handling a hazardous and dangerous situation.

Subsequently Pernel Yome and his two assistants in the stoppage of the fire were made the recipients of Special Act Awards for their initiative and bravery involving a fire which might have cost the Trust Territory Government more than \$16,000. Pernel Yome received \$100 in cash, and Angkelios Rodriguez and Sisto John each received \$50.

## Ujelang Gets Radio Station

UJELANG, an atoll about mid-way between the Ponape and Marshall Islands District centers, is unique among islands of the Trust Territory, in that it is being given logistic service by vessels from both of these districts.

Now Ujelang, home of the former Eniwetok people, has another means of keeping in touch with the outside world. A radio station has been placed in operation there.

From Ponape went a communications officer, a radio operator, a trainee and a

carpenter, to install the new station. The preliminary work including prefabrication of a building, design and construction of an antenna, and installation of a power plant (generator) was accomplished at Ponape prior to departure of the installation crew.

Upon completion of the installation, the Ujelang station on May 26, 1959, simultaneously made contact with the Trust Territory's M/V ROQUE, and with the Ponape, Truk and Yap District centers, thus inaugurating its radio service.



## RESCUED FROM THE DEEP

ANTONIO U. OF KOROR owes his life, without doubt, to the accidental circumstance that two crew members of the USCGC BLACKHAW happened to be in the vicinity of the causeway at Malakal dock in Palau when his jeep went over the road's embankment, pinning him beneath it.

It happened on February 10, 1959. Lieutenant Charles E. Martin and Ensign J. R. Russom were about to go "shelling" (looking for shells) in the waters at Malakal. Antonio U. had come around the corner in a jeep - and waved. They waved back, then turned in the other direction. A second later they heard a noise - looked around - and the jeep was out of sight. Hurrying where it had been, they gazed down. There, ten feet below, it lay, its outline barely showing above the water. The driver's seat was empty. Descending, they heard a faint noise from the back of the car, and found the man pinned under the rear seat, his body submerged, only a bit of his nose in view. He was breathing in both air and water, and expelling great quantities of foam, also bleeding from a cut on his forehead so that the water around was red with his blood.

Together, Lieutenant Martin and Ensign Russom succeeded in releasing the

victim. Foam continued to bubble out of his mouth. While Ensign Russom hurried to get a conveyance to take him to the hospital, Lieutenant Martin remained with the man who at one time appeared to stop breathing. The lieutenant bent the victim's head forward and moved his arm slightly, so that he was able to catch his breath. A noisy rattle and a gurgling sound were coming from his chest.

In a short time a wire basket (a Stokes litter, borrowed from the BLACKHAW) was hoisted up the ten feet to the road, with the rescued man inside. Three Palau constabularymen who had arrived at the scene helped in the hoisting operation. Then, accompanied by the BLACKHAW's hospitalman, Carter H. Miller, whom Ensign Russom had brought back together with a truck and the litter, the injured man was rushed to the Palau Hospital where the remaining water was expelled from his lungs. Shortly thereafter he returned to health.

Letters of appreciation from High Commissioner D. H. Nucker have been received by Lieutenant Martin and Ensign Russom, whose fortunate and timely presence at the scene and intelligent efforts at rescue resulted in saving the life of Antonio Uchelmekediu.

### Three Make Honor Roll

DISTINCTION has come to three Trust Territory scholars at the Territorial College in Guam, as a result of publication of the list of honor students for the 1959 spring quarter. The list, issued by Dr. Pedro C. Sanchez, dean of the college, and published in the Guam Daily News on June 18, contained 22 names; of these, 3 were from the Trust Territory. The Micronesian students who attained this coveted standing were Alfonso R. Oiterong and Haruo N. Wilter of Palau, and Konto Sandbergen of the Marshalls.

The honor roll is comprised of students who attained an average of "B" or better during the quarter, on the basis of 12 hours or more of work carried during the period. Another Palauan student, Raymond

Ulochong, already had completed his required number of credits and was carrying a limited study schedule for the quarter, hence was not among those under consideration. He previously had made the honor roll on three different occasions.

The proportion of Trust Territory scholars on the honor roll, in relation to the number of Micronesian students enrolled at the college during the spring quarter, was high. The three who won the distinction were out of a total enrollment of 460 students - of which total, 14 were from the Trust Territory. (The Trust Territory distribution of scholars for the quarter was as follows: Palau, 11; Saipan, 2, and Marshalls, 1.)

## **KABA KO PUMUON: "Still With The Old People"**

*A Yapese Legend*

*by John Mangefel*

KABA KO PUMUON is a very well known term among the Yapese. It simply means that the wisdom and final authority on any given matter is still in the mouths of old people. The precise meaning of kaba ko pumuon is "still with the old people." This is a story which helps to support this saying.

Not very long ago in Gagil there lived some thirty young and husky men. They were from the age of twenty-three to thirty-five. Among these young men, there was only one old man. He was about sixty-five years old. At this time this village needed an all-men's house, or a faluw. There was a meeting to discuss the building of a new men's house. The account of the meeting was something like this:

Old man: "In order to make this thing a little bit easier for us, I suggest that we build our faluw near the seashore where we can get to it easily."

One young man: "No, no. We must build our faluw far away from the shore to show other villages our strength and ability."

Old man: "Indeed. It is very good to hear you say this but we must make sure that we can carry this work out to the end. Now if we build this faluw near the seashore, we can always come to it easily. It will not be as great a thing as building it far away from the seashore but it will be easier for us at least."

Another young man: "Are you (referring to the old man) questioning our ability and strength?"

Old man: "No, I am not questioning your strength and ability. I just want to make sure, because there isn't anything worse to bring disgrace to a village than if we do not carry something like this all the way to the end."

Another young man: "You just relax, old man. We will do the work and you will have the pleasure of enjoying the prestige of it in front of the other old men in the other villages. We will show them how strong and how united our village is."

The old man: "All right, we will do it your way."

One of the young men then picked up a good sized stone and with all his might, he threw the stone away from the shore. It landed about two hundred yards from the seashore.

The young man who threw the stone: "Old man, that is where we are going to build our faluw."

This place that they have decided on would make triple the amount of work over what they would have to put in if they just built the faluw near the seashore. First of all they would have to build a causeway two hundred yards long and then the foundation of the faluw. This would take billions and billions of stones. They were determined, however, for this was one of the ways to show how strong the village was.

They all started to work at once. They worked and worked. After a while the work seemed to be dragging along poorly. Each day one of the young men would slip off and spend his time with his wife. On the next day another would do the same thing. Finally, there was nobody working.

The old man decided then that he would do the work by himself. Not only that, but he decided to do it the hard way. So, the old man gathered some bamboo, or mor, and made a very fine raft. With this he went around the island of Yap. He picked up only one stone from each village. He went around the island of Yap many, many times. It took him six years to finish the foundation. After that he gathered the biggest lumber all over Yap for the faluw. This alone took him another four years. He then started to put the house together. It took him another two years of hard work. He was doing this all alone and none of the young men paid him a visit to help him during these years. The faluw was completed at the end of twelve long years.

On the completion of the faluw, the old man killed fifty pigs, gathered a hundred baskets of mal, which is a highly valued



A typical  
"faluw"  
men's house  
at Yap.



kind of taro, a hundred baskets of laek, or giant taro, and a hundred baskets of duog, or wild yam. There were also many, many baskets of fish and many bunches of coconuts. The old man invited all the people, including the young men from that village, to come and celebrate the completion of the faluw.

When everybody was eating, the old man stood up and gave a speech. This is what he said:

"Young men of this village, I want to thank you for the hard work you did for this faluw. You were indeed very right when you said that we must build a house such as this to show our strength and power to other villages. Well, we finished our faluw, didn't we? Again I want to thank you very much for your efforts toward this faluw."

After his speech he sat down and chewed a betel nut. All the young men were crying because they were very ashamed of what they had done. Of course, the old man was mocking them because of their stupidity.

All the young women were laughing at them. They, the young men, felt very, very sorry after that.

Kaba ko pumuon is a story which teaches the young people, the young men especially, how to conduct themselves in a meeting or in a public place.

Dab mu chuw nga tane zin rom means "Don't go under your speech." To clarify this, it means that you should not say something and not live up to it. It is a belief in Yap that in a meeting one should not talk too much. Just say what is necessary to be said and no more. And you must be always careful of what you say. For example, if you can run or swim the distance of a mile, just say that you can swim only one-fourth of that distance. That is exactly what the old man did. He said that they should build their house near the seashore so it would be easier for all of them to get to the place. The young men, however, claimed that their power was greater than what it really was. That is very bad manners in Yap culture.

## An Early Lunch - Three Days Late

THE STORY OF BEING adrift in the Pacific is getting almost commonplace - every few weeks another dramatic episode unfolds within the Trust Territory.

This one concerns four men - two Americans and two Micronesians - who set out early one morning from Yap for a fishing trip, intending to be back in time for lunch - but instead spent three anxious, helpless days at sea and finally returned under tow after the Trust Territory Government, the Air Force, the Army and the Navy, all had entered into the rescue scene.

Three of the men - Frank M. Boyles, Aloysius Filenguy and Joseph M. DeVille are Trust Territory Government employees, and the fourth, Joseph Sogon, works for the Yap Trading Company. With Mr. DeVille in charge, they left the dock at Colonia on May 23, 1959, at 4:30 a.m. on a 40-foot "J" boat, commonly referred to in Yap as "the tugboat." An hour later, just as they reached the southern tip of the reef, their engine went out. A fuel leak had developed an air lock in the line and although this was cleared, the engine failed to start.

Rather than exhaust their batteries in further attempts, the four at sea decided to conserve them for radio communication. They tried throughout the day to reach Radio Yap, but were unable to make a connection. However, at a little after 8 p.m. they received a search call from Radio Yap, and answered with the news of their misadventure and their estimated location. They also reported that seas were rough. Yap advised them that two small boats carrying batteries and water would be dispatched immediately to their aid. A few minutes later Yap District Headquarters notified the Trust Territory office in Guam of the situation, and requested that rescue facilities be alerted, which precaution was taken.

At 4:15 a.m. the next morning, the small boats returned to Yap, unable to locate the drifting "tugboat"; rain squalls had hampered their search.

The men on the "J" boat indicated by radio that they believed they would be able to get their engine started and return to Yap under their own power if batteries could be air-dropped to them. However - they were without food and water, and a further complication was the lengthening distance from Yap. After a few more hours of drifting it was doubtful if their supply of diesel would be sufficient to bring them back. Yap was informed that an air drop of batteries, food, water, and a drum of oil would be made. The men's families in Yap were reassured as they were told of the successive steps being taken.

As it now was Sunday, May 24, supply departments of the Trust Territory and Navy were closed for normal operations, but officials of the two services succeeded in locating batteries and fuel, and sent them to Andersen Air Force Base for the drop which was to be made by the 79th Air Rescue Squadron. Food and water were provided by this unit.

A C-54 rescue plane set off from Guam at 3:30 p.m. Sunday with the supplies aboard. In the course of ten passes over the "tugboat" the gear was dropped, landing between 25 and 50 yards away from the distressed vessel. However, the men were able to retrieve only one container of water; the rest drifted beyond reach.

In the meantime Capt. John J. Pear, U.S.N., had sent a message to the Army Map Service vessel FS-204 at Angaur in Palau District, requesting its skipper to get underway immediately and proceed to the aid of the drifting 40-footer with the men aboard. Yap was experiencing difficulty in maintaining clear radio reception with the "J" boat, and there was apprehension lest the radio on the motorless vessel might fail altogether, which would greatly increase the problem of locating the men.

To make doubly certain that this third attempt to provide a means of rescue might not fail, the Navy launched a radar-equipped UF plane out of Guam to pinpoint the drifting boat and guide the FS-204 to it.

(Continued on next page)



## U.N. Fellowship Student Completes Tour Of Study

A QUIET, RESERVED and poised young man is Shiro Kiyota of Palau, who on May 28, 1959, returned by TALOA plane to his duties as District Finance Officer in Palau District, after completing eight months of advanced training in Hawaii and Guam on a United Nations Fellowship grant.

Mr. Kiyota likes to work with accounts, ledgers and budgets, and has eagerly been absorbing all the information and knowledge he could in order that upon returning to Palau, he might not only serve the Administration directly as its Finance Officer, but also would be able to assist in the economic development of the Palau District where he was born, and where he resides with his wife and four children.

"Although my work primarily has to do with Palau District funds, their disbursement and their accounting," he stated, "I hope also as time goes on to help develop new industries in Palau." The function of auditing the books of the trading companies, and of helping business firms set up bookkeeping and accounting procedures, is a part of his "job description" - thus it is obvious that this young man with the steady look and firm step accepted no small responsibility when he returned to his work in a position which formerly was occupied by a U.S. civil service employee.

His first procedure, Mr. Kiyota said, would be to define clearly the responsibilities of each employee in the Finance Department; his next step - and the biggest problem at the moment - was to train the Micronesians who make up his

Success met this effort, and at 2:30 p.m. Monday, May 25, the Army Map Service vessel took the four hapless fishermen aboard, and the tugboat in tow. At 6:30 a.m. the next morning the FS-204, off Tomil Harbor entrance to Yap, was met by small boats which in turn took the tug in tow. At 8:20 a.m. on May 26 the men who had set out to get some fish the morning of May 23, arrived home in time for an early lunch, three days late.



SHIRO KİYOTA observes financial structure in Trust Territory Headquarters at Guam before returning to his job as Finance Officer in Palau. His instructor (standing) is Filomeno J. Abalos of Accounting Section.

Finance Office staff, in accounting procedures.

Shiro observed many different finance operations large and small during his year's study and observation course, and noted those which he believes will apply best in his home district.

The rise in nine years from a lowly clerk-typist to Finance Officer has been steady. After serving with the Island Trading Company for two years, with John M. Spivey, now Trust Territory Contracts and Programs Officer, as his supervisor part of this time, he transferred to the Finance and Supply Department of the Palau District Administration where he began as clerk-typist and accounting clerk. In 1955 he was promoted to Assistant Finance Officer, and on September 21, 1957, when the District Finance Officer (civil service) accepted a position in another district, Palau-born Shiro was named Finance Officer - the first Micronesian in the Trust Territory to hold this post.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** They were lucky. Or perhaps we shouldn't attribute the rescue to luck, for it took the time and combined efforts of four government agencies to bring these fishermen safely home. This incident had a happy ending.

## Conference On TB

TUBERCULOSIS may be controlled in the Pacific Islands and its prevalence reduced to a level that the disease ceases to be a serious threat to the health of the community. This was the aim of the conference on tuberculosis recently held at Pago Pago in American Samoa under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission.

Dr. William A. Conover, Assistant Director of Public Health for the Trust Territory, was among the 25 public health officers and tuberculosis specialists from 13 Pacific territories present. He submitted a paper on tuberculosis in the Trust Territory which outlined the history and the current status of the disease, and the progress made to date in the fight against the leading public health problem facing the Trust Territory.

The theme of the conference was the consideration of tuberculosis as a community disease in the islands of the South Pacific. The Commission's main purpose in arranging the meeting was to assemble a group of medical authorities qualified by knowledge and experience to discuss and recommend the methods of prevention most suitable to Pacific islands. Aspects

of epidemiology, diagnosis, case management and prevention were considered.

Dr. Conover's paper indicated that in 1957 approximately 16% of hospital deaths throughout the Trust Territory were attributable to tuberculosis. A drive for more accurate registration of cases is on, according to Dr. Conover. In the way of prevention, one sixth of the total population of the territory has received initial tuberculin tests in conjunction with the B. C. G. vaccination program. Organized chest clinics for TB follow-up cases exist in every district.

The Honorable Peter Tali Coleman, Governor of American Samoa, presided as the conference opened. A traditional and colorful Samoa kava ceremony was held, with the high chiefs, dignitaries and administration officials present.

In a follow-up report on the conference, Dr. Conover expressed his appreciation on behalf of the Trust Territory for the conference invitation, together with an evaluation of the recommendations made as they pertain to Micronesian island communities.

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## SPC APPOINTS DR. BARRAU FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

DR. JACQUES BARRAU, at present plant introduction officer, South Pacific Commission, will be the new executive officer for economic development starting in November 1959 when the present holder of the post, Dr. Alex Kroon, will retire after seven years of service with the Commission.

This will be Dr. Barrau's fourth post with the Commission which he joined in 1952 following five years as head of the Department of Agriculture of New Caledonia. He was first in charge of the SPC clearing house on current research in the field of plant and animal industry, and later specialist in native subsistence agriculture.

Dr. Barrau has spent four years surveying subsistence agriculture in all the Pacific islands in the Commission area, and visited the Trust Territory and Guam twice during this period. His most recent trip to Guam, Hawaii and the Trust Territory was to arrange for shipment of plant materials and seeds of cash crops, including cacao and black pepper; also for food plants suitable for atoll conditions, tropical pasture and cover plants, and vegetable varieties proven suitable for truck gardening in the tropics.

The Commission and the Trust Territory have agreed to a plan for exchanging Polynesian and Micronesian varieties of breadfruit for testing purposes.



## Nine Weeks - And A Host Of Friends

NINE WEEKS for a course in anaesthesia at the Naval Hospital in Guam was enough for Dr. Trigar Ishoda of the Marshalls to make a host of friends in the course of his training. This was demonstrated as he was about to leave.

Upon completion of his training period, a group of the Naval Hospital nurses had a "get-together" in Dr. Ishoda's honor, with refreshments and fun the schedule of the evening. Two nights later, the officers of the hospital invited him to be their guest at a farewell dinner at the Officers' Club, and on the following evening, which was the day prior to his plane's departure, the medical practitioner from Majuro was the guest of the enlisted men of the hospital staff.

Dr. Ishoda is the third Micronesian to be given specialized training in anaesthesia at the Naval Hospital. The first was Nurse Walter of Ponape and the next, Dr. Faustino of Palau. Dr. Ishoda's instructor during his nine-week course was Dr. J. L. Murphy, Chief of Anaesthesia for the hospital.

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## Observations - SPC Conference

*By Kasiano D. Joseph, Ponape District*

WE DEPARTED from Guam on May 22, 1959, en route to the Fourth South Pacific Conference at Rabaul, New Britain. At Port Moresby in New Guinea we were taken on observation trips to native cooperative association farms, to local markets; the war cemetery, a native hospital and a native village. We left Port Moresby two days later for Rabaul. The climate at Rabaul was a little hotter than ours in the Trust Territory, however, the place is beautiful.

On our return trip we went to a place called Goroka, in the central highlands of New Guinea. The climate was cool and dry; at night we slept under several blankets and it usually was cool enough during the day for a jacket. At Goroka we hired cars and taxis to visit some of the nearby villages. The people of this area are quite primitive - it is only since the end of the war that most of them have come in contact with Europeans. They appeared to be as curious about us and the clothes we wore, as we were about them. The only means of transportation here is the plane. Coffee is the main cash crop.

At New Guinea we visited many plantations and projects. One of the most inter-

esting was the cacao plantation and fermentary station. At one particular plantation we learned how the cacao seed is fermented and dried. This fermentary station is under the control of the village where the station is located. It was erected by the indigenous people with the assistance of money loaned by the Government to the village council.

At the native market we found many kinds of vegetables, fruits and other varieties of food, some of which are found in our own islands. Meat is available here, but not much fish as compared to our territory.

The native cooperative associations are well organized; they are located in almost every council village. The operators are trained at the Cooperative Educational Center at Port Moresby, New Guinea, before taking their respective posts. Objective of the Cooperative Association is the economic and social advancement of the local inhabitants. Through the associations, the people are marketing copra, marine shell and other products, and operating stores which sell the type of goods in demand by the local people.

# dental seminar in adelaide



ASSEMBLY IN SESSION - Dr. Jaffe presents a paper at International Dental Health Seminar. Left to right, above, are, front row, Dr. (Miss) Thi-Thin Vu, Dr. Trinh-Van Tuat, Dr. A. A. Jaffe, Dr. Hyon Chan Yoon; back row, left to right, are N. E. Goldsworthy, M. D., Dr. R. Harris, Dr. A. J. Hoole, Dr. B. Lienthal, Dr. N. D. Martin; last in row not identified.

*By A. A. Jaffe, Director of Dental Services*

I WAS QUITE fortunate to be selected as representative of the U.S. territories in the Pacific Southwest, at the International Dental Health Seminar and the fifteenth Australian Dental Congress which followed, both conventions being held recently in the lovely city of Adelaide, South Australia.

The seminar was composed of 48 participants representing 1,500 million people from 24 countries. Its purpose was to accumulate and present information leading to solution of particular dental problems in the participating countries, and to receive up-to-date information in the fields of preventative dentistry and dental public health, also to exchange views with colleagues in such countries as New Guinea, Korea, China, Fiji, Malaya, India, Thailand and others.

I boarded a Pan-American plane at Guam on February 5, 1959; after receiving my Australian visa at Manila, embarked via Trans Australian Airlines for Sydney. The plane was a super-viscount powered by 4 Rolls-Royce prop jet engines totaling 7,000 horsepower. Elevation was maintained at 19,000 feet and we slipped through the air at 300 miles per hour. In the cabin, air pressure was regulated at 4,500 feet. We stopped at Darwin for an

hour to refuel and arrived in Sydney in time for supper on the ground. In all I had flown 6,000 miles. A short three-hour hop to Adelaide concluded the trip.

At the airport we were met by newspaper photographers and reporters, and were taken in hand by people thoughtfully assigned to see that we reached St. Marks College. From the college it was a pleasant 15-minute stroll to the University of Adelaide, which had made three buildings available for the seminar and congress.

Principal lecturers at the seminar included Dr. Donald J. Galagan, Assistant Chief, Division of Dental Health, U.S. Public Health Service; Dr. F. Bruce Rice, Dental Health Officer, W.H.O., Geneva; Professor Jens Waerhaug, Professor of Dentistry, Norwegian State Dental School, Oslo, Norway; Professor John P. Walsh, Dean of the Dental School, University of Otago, New Zealand; Professor Bertram H. Downs, Colorado Springs, U. S. A., member of the American Board of Prosthodontics; and the Chairman of the Seminar, Mr. Gilbert S. McDonald, formerly Deputy Director of Education, South Australia.

Also present were two distinguished representatives of the World Health



Organization, Dr. Stephen Falkland, Regional Public Health Administration, Western Pacific Regional Office, Manila, Philippines, and Dr. J.M. Cruikshank, Western Pacific Regional Office, South Pacific Area Representative, Sydney, Australia.

A copy of the complete report is to be made available to each participant country by the World Health Organization. Recommendations from Topic I, "Current Techniques for the Prevention and Control of Dental Disease," included the following:

Because of the significant international health problems created by periodontal diseases, that the W.H.O. should support to the fullest extent possible a series of studies into the prevalence, severity, causes, and character of these diseases.

Because of the need for improvement in methods of dental health education, that investigations be carried out by participating countries into the basic principles of mass education, and their implementation.

International agencies such as W.H.O. should take the initiative in drawing up a general classification of the needs for dental health education together with a range of methods suitable for use in various countries. Approval in principle and implementation when the funds are available, should then be recommended to various governments.

That dental schools should include in their curricula for under-graduates a course in the principles of dental health education.

Topic II was "Dental Health Programme Administration and Personnel Utilization." Recommendations from this field of discussion included the following:

That a higher proportion of public health and welfare expenditure should be allocated by governments to dental health services (at present this is far too low in most of the countries represented at the seminar), and that the dental leaders should impress upon the state authorities the importance of dental health to general health and welfare.

That provision must be made in each country for the continuing education of the dental profession, especially the dental "Licentiate," so that their standards may progress along with the development of the country and its health services.

That Governments of member countries should make more use of the facilities of W.H.O. for training of dental teachers, dental public health administrators, dental research workers and dental specialists.

That the dental profession in well developed countries should make more use of auxiliaries and of the dental team system. Attention should not only be given to the training of auxiliary personnel, but also to the education of dentists in using their services more effectively.

That curricula in public health dentistry should be established at graduate schools of public health in selected universities in South-East Asia and the Western Pacific if necessary with W.H.O. support and assistance.

Topic III concerned statistical investigations primarily of interest only to the dental profession.

Topic IV was "Evaluation of Present Services and Plans for the Development of Dental Health Programmes in the Countries Participating in the Seminar." Among recommendations in this section were these:

That the divisions of dental health in the participating countries be granted that degree of administrative autonomy and freedom from medical dominance necessary to permit vigorous growth and expansion of the dental health service in accordance with the size and seriousness of the dental problem.

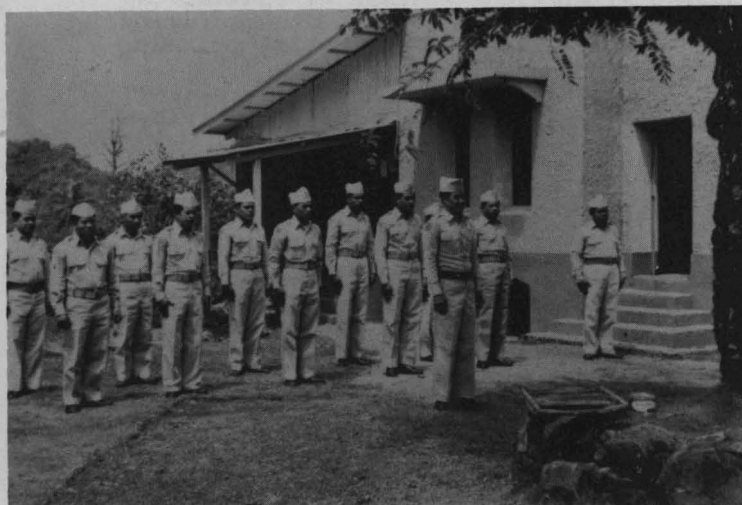
In view of the relatively slow development of dental health programmes as demonstrated by the evaluation of present services, that governments of participating countries should make greater financial allocation for the public dental health services.

In view of the fact that lack of professional personnel is the critical problem restricting the expansion of dental health

*(Continued on next page)*



SHERIFF YASUWO JOHNSON is sworn into office by D. Donald Heron, then District Administrator, Ponape.



PONAPE CONSTABULARY stand in formation before their headquarters building in Kolonia, Ponape District.

services in most of the countries represented, that governments make specific allocation of funds to increase the recruitment into the profession by means of fellowships, scholarships, grants and bursaries.

The planning committee, wisely aware that all work and no play makes dentists dull, too, had arranged some outstanding social events. One such function, attended by nearly a thousand guests, feted the opening of the Australian Dental Congress. It was a brilliant spectacle, with the women in a myriad of colors and the men in their scarlet, gold and silver academic dress. On another evening a buffet dinner was given in honor of the overseas delegates to the seminar. A highlight of this

## new sheriff sworn in

IN A SIMPLE but impressive ceremony at the Constabulary grounds in Kolonia, Ponape District, Yasuwo Johnson was sworn in as District Sheriff by then-District Administrator Donald Heron. The smartly attired Constabulary stood at attention as the ceremony took place.

Sheriff Johnson came to Ponape from Kusaie Island when he was two years old and has lived in Ponape Island since that time. His birthplace was Lelu, Kusaie. After attending a school conducted under the Japanese Administration and the Elementary School at Ponape, he attended the Pacific Islands Teacher Training School at Truk District, then spent two years (1950-52) as a school teacher.

In 1953 Yasuwo (as he is generally known) went to work as an ordinary seaman aboard the M/V CHICOT. Two years later, in 1955, he began his first work with the Constabulary as a clerk. The next year he was recommended to attend the Prosecutors' School in Truk, and in 1957 was promoted to Deputy Sheriff of Ponape District. His latest promotion was one in a steady series of advancements. Sheriff Johnson is married and has a child one year old.

function was the presentation to Kenneth T. Adamson, President of the Australian Dental Association, by the President of the Ceylon Dental Association, of a silver tray on which is engraved a replica of the Temple of the Tooth, Kandy, Ceylon. The original Temple houses a tooth fragment said to have come from the mouth of Buddha.

The most critical would have failed to find any omissions or imperfections in the scope or organization of the Seminar and the Congress and in the accommodations made available to all participants. The kindness and friendliness of the residents of Adelaide and the pleasant association with fellow participants added to the enjoyment of a stimulating, instructive and inspiring experience.



## DON RETIRES

AN ADMINISTRATOR well versed in government procedures and highly considered by superiors and subordinates alike, a career man who has spent more than sixteen years in the services of his country - Don Heron, for the past eight years an official in the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific - has retired.

On June 12 Mr. and Mrs. Heron boarded a Pan American plane at Guam, California-bound, saying farewell to the area of Micronesia which had become almost a part of them and where they had spent some thirteen years. Mr. Heron's retirement which was to become official at the end of July 1959, was for reasons of health.

Never one to spare himself when it came to engaging in field trips or other strenuous activities in the course of his work, District Administrator D. Donald Heron served in three areas of the Trust Territory as District Administrator, first for both Palau and Yap Districts, from October 1953 to March 1955, then, when a division in administration of the two districts was made, for Palau from March 1955 to October 1958, and lastly at Ponape from October 1958 to June 1959.

Mr. Heron's active service for the U.S. Government began in 1946 when he was selected by the Navy Bureau of Personnel for attendance at the Stanford School of Naval Administration (SONA I). Upon graduation, he took up his duties as Executive Officer of the Military Government Unit Koror in October 1946, in which capacity he served for approximately a year. During this period he was instrumental in helping to set up the first Palau Congress which was formally opened by Admiral Wright, then Deputy High Commissioner, on July 4, 1947. In September 1947 he was ordered to Guam to serve under Admiral Leon S. Fiske, Trust Territory Deputy High Commissioner, as Political Affairs Officer, and subsequently he was transferred to the Trust Territory Headquarters office at Pearl Harbor in the same capacity. When the Trust Territory administration was transferred from the

Navy to the Interior Department, Don went with the new administration and served as Administrative Officer for Political Affairs from August 1951 to February 1953.

In his latest post at Ponape District Mr. Heron had devoted himself to learning the ways, customs, conditions and problems within the area he was administering. Throughout his period of service with the Trust Territory he has played a leading role in the political development of the municipalities and districts, and within the past two years made various tours through the Trust Territory to help develop Micronesian understanding of political affairs and also to help in the establishment of district congresses and the chartering of municipalities throughout the districts.

The highest honors that may be paid a trusted career employee upon retirement were accorded Mr. Heron prior to his departure for the United States. He was presented with an Honor Award certificate for commendable service given by order of the Secretary of the Interior, and bearing the gold seal of the Department; a bronze Commendable Service medal, and a bronze Department of the Interior lapel emblem, each bearing a replica of the seal of the Department.

Still another token of recognition for his valued services is a U.S. Department of the Interior "Lifetime Pass" with which he was presented, entitling him to free entry into all unrestricted areas under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. This includes various parks and other government reserves.

Mrs. Heron as well as her husband will be missed in Trust Territory circles. She was instrumental in organizing a library plan for providing the best of current reading for Trust Territory families and their dependents stationed at Palau, and has otherwise contributed to the social and cultural life in the territory. The address of Mr. and Mrs. Heron is 787 College Avenue, Livermore, Calif.



**CLERK TYPIST** - Maria Rungrad is employed in the Public Works Department, Yap District. She has been awarded a scholarship for study abroad, and is interested in the economic development of the islands.

IN PRACTICALLY every office of the Yap District Administration, one or more Yapese women may be seen skillfully carrying on their work. Even Communications has its young woman trainee.

In the administrative offices, four young Yapese women are employed. First is 18-year-old Ignatia A. Matinog, a senior clerk, who started in as a part time employee in 1955, and has steadily risen to her present position. Her performance rating for the period of January 1958 to January 1959 was "Outstanding," and her personnel record states that she has proven to be a conscientious and dependable worker, improving steadily. She not only is an efficient typist, but also is training others in office procedures. Her ambition is to be a radio operator.

In the same room is Augustina Fidepin, who recently received a merit promotion to the position of junior clerk in the Finance section. Euphrasia M. Luchuen, a senior clerk in the Finance Department, started working for the Administration in 1956. She served for two years as clerk for the Island Trading Company before joining the Yap Administration staff. In 1957 she received a performance rating of "Excellent." She has shown unusual ability and initiative in financial work - but states that her special enjoyment is being a "housewife."

A beginner in the District Administrator's office is Agnes Marlee, a clerk

## yapese women on the job



**ADMINISTRATION EMPLOYEES** - These four young ladies are clerks and typists in the Yap District offices. Left to right, are Ignatia A. Matinog, Euphrasia M. Luchuen, Agnes Marlee and Augustina Fidepin.

trainee who has been working part time while attending St. Mary's School in Yap.

In the Public Works Department until recently was another capable woman employee - Maria Rungrad, who will soon be studying under a Trust Territory scholarship at Hawaii. After attending the Catholic mission (St. Mary's) in Yap and graduating from PICS in 1958, she was appointed clerk in the Public Works office where she continued until her departure for Hawaii in the summer of 1959. She hopes some day to help promote the economy of her island, with particular reference to women's activities.

Still another Yapese girl away at school in Hawaii is Carmen Mutunguy whose interests lie in the field of writing. She will return to Yap in August of this year.

It is not surprising to find a woman in Education. In Yap it's Carmen Chigiy, who has had advanced schooling in Hawaii, and has recently been serving as an Intermediate School teacher in the Department of Education.

In Radio is Francesca Tinan. Although she has been a trainee for only one year, Francesca has shown marked ability in the field. She started as a part-time ap-



prentice radio operator, and after six months' probationary period, she moved to apprentice radio operator second class, which position she now holds. She is a sister to Maria Rungrad. (In Yap the surname is not the family name, but rather the name given at birth, and the first name is the baptismal name.)

Public Health has four women currently doing outstanding work in Yap District. Ann Falagog, graduate nurse, started in 1951, and has worked continuously except for periods of maternity leave.

Raphaella Tinan, a graduate of the Trust Territory School of Nursing, has worked since 1955 except for periods of maternity leave. She had one year of medical training in Hawaii.

Christina Gapthey, whose husband, Edmund Gilmar, is secretary of the new Yap

Islands Congress, attended the Trust Territory School of Nursing following two years at PICS. She has served as graduate nurse in Yap over a period of three years, except for maternity leave.

A fourth nurse, Victoria Keppin, is serving as instructor at the School of Nursing in Palau, while Palau has sent to Yap Maria Kawaii, a nurse of wide experience, to inaugurate a program to reduce the incidence of TB in the Yap District. Miss Kawaii has been employed by the Trust Territory Administration since 1950; is a graduate of the Trust Territory School of Nursing and also had one year of training in Hawaii. She has advanced from Assistant Supervisory Nurse to Head Nurse, and has had three ratings of "Outstanding."

Yap may one day not too far away, be noted for its leadership in the number and ability of its "women at work."

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## SCHOLARSHIPS 1959-60

SIXTEEN NEW scholarships to Micronesians for the term beginning September 1959 have been announced by High Commissioner D.H. Nucker. Eleven of the students are scheduled to attend the Territorial College in Guam, and five the University of Hawaii. Thus for the first time a majority of the new scholarship students will be attending a college within the general confines of Micronesia.

Slated for the Territorial College in Guam are the following: Palau District - Polycarp Basilius, Kenzi Mad (special university-degree scholarship student); Yap District - Gilnifred Lukubiad, Luke Massaharu; Truk District - Hermes Katsra, Naosy Pitoli; Ponape District - Ambilos Iehsi, Sallander Herman, Strik Yoma, Daro Weital (one-year special); Marshall Islands District - Alfred Capelle.

Scholarship recipients designated for the University of Hawaii are as follows: Palau District - Miss Emilia Rehuher, Raymond Ulochong; Yap District - Miss Maria Rungrad; Marshall Islands District - Atlan Anien, Carl Heine.

Still another student, Edmund Gilmar

of Yap, will go to the United States this fall on a special "degree" scholarship awarded last year.

In increasing the number for the Territorial College, recognition was given to the growing prestige and facilities of this seven-year-old junior college at Guam, the only institution of higher education in the Western Pacific. The Territorial College, which is operating under the guidance of professional educators from Ohio State University, has steadily expanded its faculty, student body and curriculum, and late this year is moving into new, permanent quarters on the eastern shore of Guam overlooking the Pacific. It offers two-year courses in general academic subjects, teacher training and business administration, all leading to Associate in Arts degrees.

In addition to those who have been granted new Government scholarships, some forty other youthful Micronesians will be attending colleges and universities in various areas abroad through Trust Territory Government scholarships previously granted, or under special grants such as United Nations and John Hay Whitney foundations, and private financing.

## Recognition

MAYBE A FEW TEARS did well in "Pat" Barrett's eyes. She was leaving Trust Territory employment, and her fellow workers assembled there in the High Commissioner's office before Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam, were witnessing with her the presentation of two awards. Both were to her - Miss Patricia A. Barrett.

The first was a letter of commendation for loyalty, diligence and excellence of performance during the period from April 4, 1959 to June 10, 1959, when she carried out not only her own duties of Telegraph-Teletype Operator, but in addition performed the duties of Administrative Assistant in charge of transportation arrangements for all passengers and freight transported by air within the Trust Territory. While discharging the double responsibility, she was on call night as well as day for emergencies. "Pat's" second award was a check for \$100 in recognition of her services during this period. She also received at this time a \$10 check for a Beneficial Suggestion concerning a flight board to list names of arriving and departing air passengers. (She previously had been granted a \$15 award for her suggestion that each person's blood type be shown on his Trust Territory identification card.)

A citation for superior performance and an award of \$25 was granted to Corporal John O. Ngiraked of Palau for his outstanding services as Assistant District Prosecutor for Palau District.

A three-way winner was Harold L. Forester of the Ponape District staff, who received \$50 for his idea of establishing a method for honoring passports of Trust Territory citizens for an additional six months after expiration date; \$25 for suggesting use of check-off lists in preparing Trust Territory travel documents; and \$10 for his suggestion regarding the framing of certificates for district sheriffs and other appointed officials.



'PAT' BARRETT receives commendation from Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam.

Palau Educational Administrator Heinz E. Meyer received \$25 for his suggestion relative to the purchase of magazines and books, and Ponape District Educational Administrator Paul McNutt received \$15 for suggesting that all gasoline containers used on boats and with outboard motor equipment, be painted a distinctive yellow color to distinguish them from fire-fighting equipment. Acting PICS Principal Peter J. R. Hill's suggestion that the terms "men" and "women" be used instead of "boys" and "girls" when referring to Micronesian employees, earned a \$15 award.

Ivan B. MacKenzie of the Palau District staff received \$10 for his suggestion relative to the painting of rear bumpers of pick-up trucks with non-skid paint; this was recognized for its safety value, inasmuch as pick-up trucks are used in the districts as personnel carriers. Other \$10 awards were made as follows: to Mrs. Lolita P. Hohnsbeen, Finance Officer in Ponape District, for a suggestion with reference to the printing of the 1960 Chart of Accounts; to Helen Stevenson of Headquarters staff for a suggestion relative to format of purchase orders; to the editor of the Micronesian Reporter for her suggestion concerning the establishment and use of a rest room for women employees.



## WEATHERWISE

"FLEET WEATHER CENTRAL" is a familiar term in typhoon-conscious Guam and surrounding area. The U.S. Fleet Weather Central, a unit of Commander Naval Forces Marianas, has been supplying weather information there for a number of years.

Now, however, weather forecasting is being extended, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific is becoming the recipient of up-to-the-minute, day-to-day weather news through facilities of the U. S. Fleet Weather Central, thus opening a tremendous new service for the citizens of Micronesia.

The new service augments the valuable typhoon warning system already in effect by Weather Reconnaissance units of Andersen Air Force Base, which without doubt has been responsible for a great saving in life and property.

Truk Control, the Trust Territory Communications Center at Moen in Truk District, which is the weather-distribution agency, has given top priority assignment to Weather Forecasts. Weatherwise, the districts of the Trust Territory will be practically "covered." In the future, with the acquisition of additional transis-

tor radio sets, the weather forecasts may be received even on the smallest islands, providing warnings in case of impending storms or typhoons, and also enabling the residents to plan their daily activities with assurance - fishing and canoe trips on good days, work closer at home for stormy days. Copra making, copra-drying and copra deliveries may be gauged in accord with the 24-hour-advance weather predictions.

This is how it works: A master forecast, broken down into three major areas, is issued by Fleet Weather Central at Guam to the Truk Communications Control. Area A consists of the Ponape and Marshall Islands Districts; Area B, Truk District, and Area C, Yap and Palau Districts. Upon receipt of the weather information, Truk Control forwards the individual area forecasts to the district administrators concerned, who in turn arrange for their distribution at district centers and by routing to out-island radio stations. Later, with the completion of the new Truk High-Power Transmitter Station, weather forecasts will be broadcast to all shipping throughout the Trust Territory.

## favorite foods of micronesia

### COCONUT CASSEROLE

5 young coconuts, grated  
1/4 cup grated cheese  
1/4 lb. lard, shortening or butter  
1 large can tomatoes  
1/4 cup water or broth  
Salt and pepper

For grating, choose medium-sized nuts that have smaller nuts the size of a tangerine growing immediately above them on the tree.

Soak grated coconut in the cold water or broth to prevent it from coloring. Heat the lard (or shortening or butter) in the pan. Add the grated coconut. Add the rest of the ingredients except the cheese. Let boil for about 10 minutes in an aluminum pan to avoid discoloration.

Place in casserole or heat-proof dish alternating the coconut with the cheese. Have some cheese on top. Place in medium oven for 10 minutes or until cheese begins to melt. Serve hot in place of vegetable.

### COCONUT PUDDING

9 cups grated coconut (3 nuts)  
3 cups coconut water and boiling water  
1/2 cup plus 1 tablespoon cornstarch  
1/3 cup sugar

Prepare coconut and coconut milk by adding 3/4 to 1 cup coconut water or boiling water to 9 cups grated coconut. Let stand 15 minutes. Knead with hands and squeeze through 2 thicknesses of cheesecloth.

If 4-1/2 cups of coconut milk are not obtained by squeezing, add water to make that amount. Mix cornstarch with sugar and add sufficient coconut milk to make smooth paste. Heat remaining milk to boiling and gradually add cornstarch paste, stirring constantly. Continue cooking until mixture thickens. Pour into greased 8 inch-square layer-cake pan and allow to cool. Cut into 2-inch squares and serve on pieces of green leaf.

# TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE AND  
MARSHALL ISLANDS

TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION 65,039

97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS

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

LAND AREA 687 SQ. MILES

2,141 ISLANDS

GRAPHIC SCALE  
NAUTICAL MILES  
SYMBOLS  
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR  
UNINHABITED

X PARALLON DE PAZAROS

X MAUS I.

X ASUNCION I.

AGRIHAN I.

X PASAN I.

ALANAGAN I.

X GUSUHAN I.

X SARIGUAN I.

X ANATANAN I.

X PARALLON DE MEDINILLAS

SAIPAN I.

TINIAN I.

X ROTA I.

SAIPAN DISTRICT  
POPULATION 6,781

ROTA DISTRICT  
POPULATION 893

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT  
POPULATION 13,984

## NOTE:

BROKEN LINES INDICATE TERRITORIAL  
AREA AND DISTRICTS OF JURISDICTION  
AND ARE NOT TO BE INTERPRETED  
AS BOUNDARIES.

ISLAND	POPULATION	AREA (SQ. MILES)	PERIOD
SAIPAN I.	6,781	17.477	1946-1947
TINIAN I.	1,200	1.200	1946-1947
ROTA I.	893	0.893	1946-1947
YAP DISTRICT	5,251	5.251	1946-1947
PALAU DISTRICT	7,999	7.999	1946-1947
PONAPE DISTRICT	12,654	12.654	1946-1947
MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT	13,984	13.984	1946-1947
CAROLINE ISLANDS	17,477	17.477	1946-1947
PACIFIC ISLANDS	65,039	65.039	1946-1947

PALAU DISTRICT  
POPULATION 7,999

YAP DISTRICT  
POPULATION 5,251

PONAPE DISTRICT  
POPULATION 12,654

TRUK DISTRICT  
POPULATION 17,477

Approved:

HIGH COMMISSIONER  
Date: JUNE 1957