

# *Micronesian*



# *Reporter*

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Agana, Guam, M. I.



Rota Delegation Presents Proposed Charter to High Commissioner

COVER PICTURE - High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, left, accepts proposed charter for Rota municipality from Rota delegation - Carlos S. Calvo, Melchor S. Mendiola and Prudencio T. Manglona. The Deputy High Commissioner stands at right.

Pictures on page 19 and 22 were taken by Rev. Leeds Gulick of Japan. All others, including the cover picture, are by the MICRONESIAN REPORTER staff.



## MOEN MUNICIPALITY IN TRUK HOLDS FIRST ELECTION UNDER NEW CHARTER

When the voters of Moen Municipality went to the polls on October 25, they were holding their first election under Moen's new Municipal Charter. The purpose of the balloting was to elect five representatives to the First Truk District Congress held on Moen during November.

There were ten candidates running for the office of District Congressman, and the month-long active campaigning which preceded the election clearly indicated that new and significant factors were at work in Moen Island politics.

Under a recently enacted Moen Municipal Ordinance on Elections and Referendums, it was necessary for each candidate to secure twenty-five appropriate and properly affixed nominating signatures before his name could be placed on the official election ballot. This, in keeping with the ordinance in question, was how it was done: not less than thirty days before the date of the election, the Municipal Clerk posted, or caused to be posted, in three public places within each village, a certified announcement, signed by him, which contained the following information - the fact and purpose of the coming election; the place in each village where the people could vote; and the fact that copies of the Nomination for Public Office Form, as prepared and kept by the Municipal Clerk according to the directions of the Council, were immediately available upon request to the Municipal Clerk.

Following the posting of this announcement, any qualified person - or any other interested person on behalf of a qualified person - could ask for, and receive from the Municipal Clerk, a Nomination for Public Office Form. This form had to be properly completed and returned to the Clerk at least fifteen days before the election. Then, the Clerk had to post in three public places in each village, at least five days before the election, an announcement setting forth the names of the nominees. The speed with which the candidates moved to have their nomination papers circulated surprised some observers.

The voting itself was by secret ballot. To accomplish this, the Clerk first drew up an official ballot that contained not only the names of the candidates, but a picture representing each candidate to assist identification of the candidates by illiterate voters. These pictures were of objects with distinctive shapes, such as a star or coconut palm. The official ballots were delivered to Election Boards in each village the day before the election.

Each Election Board was composed entirely of members named by the candidates, one board member for each candidate. These were the duties of the Election Board: they were to receive the official ballots; they were to give these ballots to qualified voters at the place of voting during voting hours; they were to provide and maintain a voting booth and ballot box under conditions suitable for ensuring the casting of a secret ballot; they were to check off the names of qualified voters listed in their village's voting register as these voters received their ballots; they were to check this count of names against the total number of ballots cast; they were to determine the results of the election contest, and report these results, together with any observed or suspected voting discrepancies, to the Municipal Clerk as speedily as possible after the polls were closed.

While the district education office, which gave procedural advice for holding the election, noted some inefficiencies during the day-long voting, these were relatively few; certainly, municipal inexperience in such matters would have justified many more slip-ups than actually occurred.

The results? Moen Municipality elected these new Congressmen to represent it in the First Truk District Congress: Petrus Mailo, Mwan Village; Miçhi Kolios, Mwan Village; Napoleon Defang, Sapuk Village; Max Mori, Tunnuk Village, and Ru, Sapuk Village.

--T.S.E.

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WITH CONFERENCES AND CONGRESSES, anniversaries, courses and special events - and the regular work going along all the time - never has the Trust Territory been any busier than during the past several months.

Late October saw the District Administrators in conference at Guam, and early October marked the Micronesian Leaders' conference. The Judiciary met in September - and the Marshalls held their Mission Centenary Jubilee at Ebon in August. Some of the Congresses have been having annual meetings, others newly chartered have been holding first-time sessions. U. N. Day was on the billet in all the districts. Then there was a series of supervisory development sessions, plus the Prosecutors' and the Public Defenders' courses, and all the summer teacher-training sessions.

These pages reflect just a bit of the goings and comings, the questions and answers, that came up during the busy period of Autumn, 1957.

## THE MICRONESIAN CONFERENCE

A conference in the Trust Territory is a conference, and by any other name it still would be a conference - not opportunity for some one or two individuals to expound while the others listened, nor an excuse for some delegates to come to Guam just for the fun of it. At least not under the present administration.

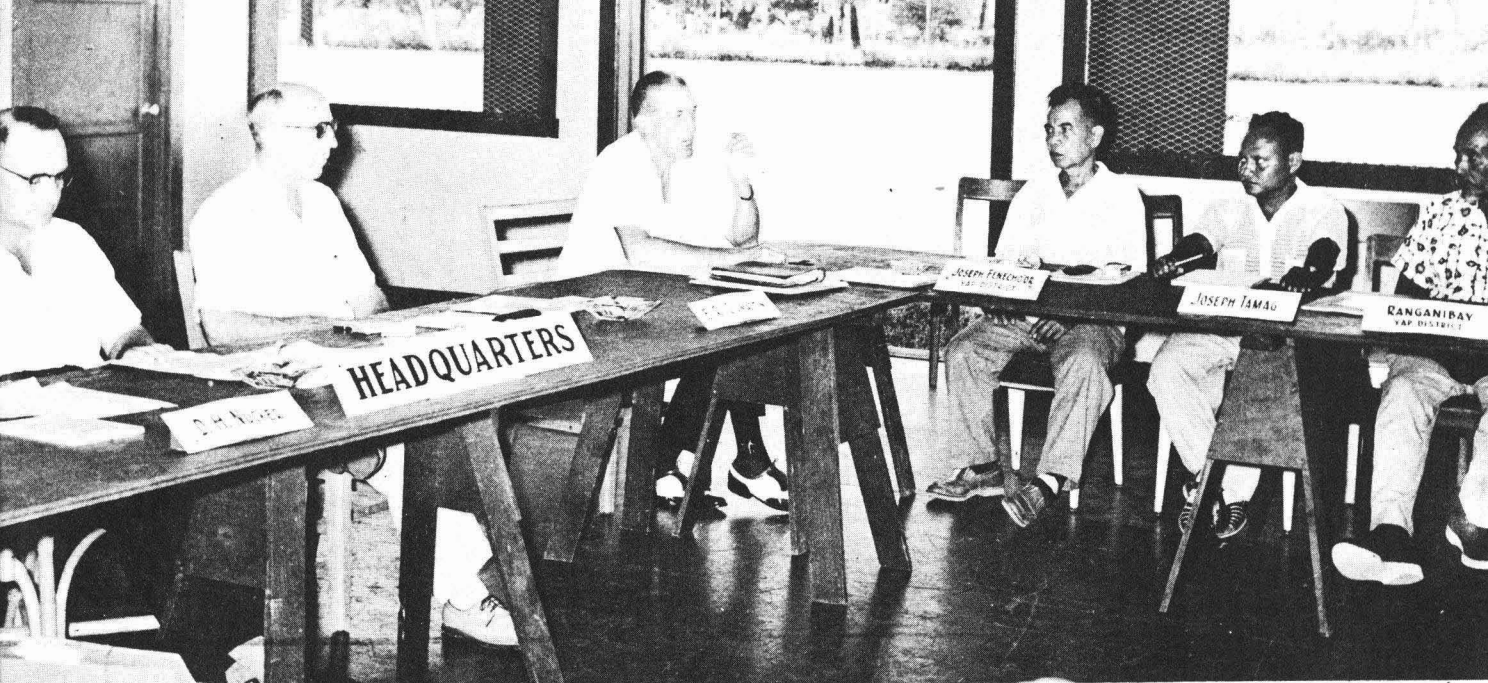
Not that the delegates to the second annual Micronesian Conference at Guam the early part of October 1957 didn't enjoy themselves. Everyone hopes that they did. They were escorted on sight-seeing tours, feted at a picnic luncheon at the High Commissioner's residence, entertained at an official dinner given by the High Commissioner, and various friends entertained them informally. They were able to attend the movies, watch television, try out various restaurants, and otherwise "do" Guam.

But the serious business of consulting together about things that matter to Micronesia, Micronesians and the Government of the Trust Territory, was not neglected nor was it passed over lightly. Every possible opportunity was given for the delegates to talk and express their views - for this was truly a conference of Micronesians.

Although time did not permit exhaustive discussions on all subjects, there was time enough in the five days of conference to take up the important points that mattered most - such points as land and riparian rights, taxes, education, public health, and transportation. And it was the Micronesians who presented the subjects they had previously chosen for discussion, they who gave their opinions and they who asked for the views of their fellow-delegates. During discussions on the several subjects, the Administration answered questions and explained policies and similar matters.

The second annual Micronesian conference, consisting of eighteen delegates and one observer selected by their own people at home and representing the seven districts of the Trust Territory, was significant in that it created a closer bond between the delegates themselves, as well as between the delegates and the Administrative staff.





THE CONFERENCE IN SESSION--L. to r., High Commissioner Delmas H. Nucker; Deputy High Commissioner Eugene R. Gilmartin; Chief Counsel Joseph C. Putnam, speaking; the Yap delegation--Judge Joseph Fanecho'or, Joseph Tamag and Ranganibay.

## INTERDISTRICT MICRONESIAN CONFERENCE

THE MICRONESIAN LEADERS' CONFERENCE OF 1957 followed a topical pattern, with certain major subjects selected by the delegations given the balance of attention. Opening sessions were held at the Recreation Hall, Trust Territory Headquarters, but when the noise of jet planes overhead caused difficulty in conversation, the sessions were moved to a conference room at the new Guam Memorial Hospital. "Coffee breaks" morning and afternoon gave the delegates and Administration participants opportunity to talk and relax.

Following a resume of last year's high points by the High Commissioner, the discussions opened on the topic of COPRA, a subject of vital interest to Micronesians, since the making of copra is their chief occupation as well as source of income. Detailed explanation of the functioning of the Copra Stabilization Board was presented by Chief Counsel Joseph C. Putnam and following general discussion, it was decided and agreed by the High Commissioner and all present that a Micronesian be elected to the Stabilization Board, and that for the first year, this delegate be chosen from the Marshalls because this district is the largest producer of copra.

Wider dissemination of the reports and information on the status of the Board also was authorized by the High Commissioner, in order that all producers may thoroughly understand it. The importance of increasing copra production was stressed.

TROCHUS AND FISHERIES came in for discussion, with the Yap delegation bringing up a question regarding the possibility of plastic replacing mother of pearl (trochus) for the making of buttons. The current program for transplanting more trochus throughout the territory was presented, and the problem of "poachers" from other nations entering Trust Territory waters to procure trochus, was aired. It was emphasized that no permission has been given or will be given by the High Commissioner for outside interests to enter the three-mile limit and take trochus which belongs to the Trust Territory citizens.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL CASH CROPS was introduced by the Rota delegation, and reference was made to the need for more adequate transportation facilities, also the possibility of introducing non-perishable crops which would not bring loss in case of delays due

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MARSHALLESE AND TRUK DELEGATIONS IN CONFERENCE--L. to r., Robert Reimers, Atlan Anien, Lejolan Kabua, Napoleon Defang, Enis Nedelec and Dr. Michi Kolios.

(Continued from preceding page)

to transportation difficulties. Then came discussion about the subsistence fishing program and the future of cacao in the Trust Territory. The efforts to up-grade hogs and poultry were mentioned. The High Commissioner suggested the advisability of establishing additional trading posts on outer islands. The importance of radio communication covering the outer islands was brought up by Ponape.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW SHIP to provide improved transportation for Ponape District, and the acquisition of twelve new LCVs from Navy surplus in Japan, was announced by the High Commissioner. Rota presented the need for the island's harbor to be deepened and the High Commissioner replied that consideration is being given to the procurement of a dredge for use at Rota and in other districts. He emphasized the magnitude of the transportation problem and the large costs involved, which makes it necessary to advance step by step.

A proposal was made by the Marshallese delegation that non-ferrous scrap be turned over to the people of the Trust Territory for sale by them. It was explained that the proceeds from sales of scrap had been used in operational expenses all over the Trust Territory. "This

problem is a peculiar one," the High Commissioner commented, adding that it will be given further consideration. Another point proposed by Rota was the possibility of the Administration providing electric power for private consumption. This will be further explored, Mr. Nucker said.

When the conference convened on Tuesday morning, the High Commissioner read a message of greeting which had just been received from Mr. Anthony T. Lausi, Director, Office of Territories, Washington, D. C.

POLITICAL PROGRESS followed in a morning-long discussion on the chartering of municipalities and congresses in the Trust Territory, during which Truk Delegate Napoleon Defang outlined the steps that had been taken by Truk District Department of Education, of which he is a member, in explaining to the people the provisions of a sample charter, and discussing with them the methods of procedure in conducting political processes in an orderly manner, through the functioning of law. Delegates from the other districts were unanimous in their appreciation of the efforts and success already accomplished in Truk where the Truk Congress and Moen municipality recently were granted charters. The progress in

(Continued on next page)



GROUP IN CONFERENCE--L. to r., Comdr. P.W. Bridwell, U.S.N.; Manuel T. Sablan, Saipan District; and the Ponape delegation--Gaius Etwin, Leneard Santos and Samuel Hadley.

(Continued from preceding page)

Palau and Ponape also was noted. Enthusiasm was expressed by other delegations for making similar strides toward municipality charterings in their own districts.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT occurred during the chartering discussions when the Rota delegation brought forward a proposed charter for Rota and presented it to High Commissioner Nucker for his review and comment. (Subsequently, on October 28, the High Commissioner returned, with his approval, this charter for the municipality of Rota.)

On Wednesday morning Chief Counsel Putnam led a discussion on RIPARIAN RIGHTS, with reference to water and to land lying under water. One of the basic rules, he pointed out, is that owners of abutting land on non-navigable streams have rights of the stream, but that if a stream is navigable, then as a general principle all the people have rights in such a navigable stream, and it belongs to the government. There followed considerable discussion, during which the delegates clarified the traditional procedures in the various districts in this respect.

A territory-wide proclamation on this subject is being considered. Mr. Putnam said, in order that the greatest benefits may come to the people. The subjects of filled land and mangrove-land rights were discussed at length. Established rights of private owners will be respected, the Chief Counsel said. On the question of people from outside using reef waters within the three-mile limit, the High Commissioner commented: "So long as the Trust Territory government and U. S. government are in control, they are going to make certain that the water and below-water land out to the three-mile limit is going to be reserved for the Micronesians." He further stated that an executive order on this subject, when made, will be a protective one, including the right to build docks and piers, and preserving under-water mineral rights.

LAND was the next subject. Palau suggested that a more formal procedure should be established for land and claims hearings, and requested a speeding up of the homestead program. The need for more surveying teams was presented by Ponape. The High Commissioner expressed concurrence in the desire to expedite land and claims matters, and the

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PALAU AND ROTA DELEGATIONS--L. to r., Roman Tmetuchl, Jonathan Emul, Benjamin Mersai, Melchor S. Mendiola, Prudencio T. Manglona and Carlos S. Calvo.

(Continued from preceding page)

homesteading program in general. He stated his hope that, with new land title officers now in the field, this may be accomplished. The training of Micronesians at the recent survey school at Palau should help in this respect, he said. The need of all districts establishing Land Advisory Boards with Micronesian members was pointed out by Mr. Putnam, who said these boards can speed up the program by determining how much land should be homesteaded and granted to any one person. The status of homesteading in each district was presented.

Truk brought up the subject of Japanese and German private land ownerships during previous administrations. Mr. Putnam commented that the present administrative policy is not to take private land for other than public use, and stated that in some cases in earlier days, private traders had acquired land before the governments had established sovereignty over the areas.

PUBLIC HEALTH next came under discussion. Dr. Michi Koliros of Truk commented on the need for more trained Micronesian health personnel, particularly in view of the high incidence of T.B. in his district. Ponape expressed also the need for more trained personnel and better transportation to spread public health practices to the municipalities. Rota commented on its need for a dental practitioner and its desire to send girls to be trained as nurses.

The Trust Territory's Public Health Director, Dr. H. Eugene Macdonald, replied that the Administration cannot afford to hire as many American doctors as might be wanted or needed, and urged that the Micronesians encourage more young people to become prepared and trained in the field of public health, in order that they might take over greater responsibilities in this respect.

The possible procurement of a mobile x-ray machine was announced. There followed discussion of the present pressing problem of a peculiar, unexplained fish poisoning in the Marshalls, of a type different from that known before, which not only is making people ill, but also is causing the fishing business to suffer, affecting the economy of the islands. Dr. Macdonald stated that the problem is being explored, and that it is recognized that there are two kinds of fish poisoning: regular poison fish which are poisonous at all times, and poisoning by ordinary fish at special times. Improvement of hospital facilities also was discussed, with particular reference to the need for a new hospital building at Majuro.

EDUCATION came next. A survey of the vocational education in the Trust Territory was presented as a separate report. The Palau delegation outlined the plan for vocational education as it has been pursued in that district, including a boat-building program in connection with fishing; auto

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mechanics, and agriculture. Delegate Benjamin Mersai, as chairman of the Scholarship Committee for the Palau Board of Education, said that he had been asked to examine the possibilities of a training course in boat-building in Japan, and that a suitable place had been found. Also, the Palau Congress had appropriated the sum of \$1400 for a scholarship in boat-building. In this connection, the High Commissioner stated that the Administration would be willing to pay transportation to Japan and back for Palau's boat-building trainee. He further commented on the excellent work being done in school agriculture at Truk Intermediate School. Dr. Gibson spoke of the vocational training in Majuro, where all except seven of the twenty buildings in the school area have been constructed by the students and their teachers, and the maintenance of all the buildings falls on the students and their vocational teachers. Rota brought up its need for an intermediate school.

The Headquarters Scholarship was discussed, and it was explained by Staff Anthropologist John E. deYoung, secretary of the Headquarters Scholarship Committee, that not enough candidates for the fields of law, administration and agriculture had been presented, and therefore only one candidate - in education - had been selected. Medical applicants will be treated under a separate program, he stated. Questioned as to the factors for selection, he said, "Candidates in general will be those who have demonstrated academic ability, have proven themselves in their fields, and are mature individuals who have shown a true interest in community affairs."

The subject of better coordinated student lifts for Intermediate School and PICS students was discussed, and this was again

related to the major problem of transportation in the vast area of the Trust Territory. Plans for the new PICS also were discussed. Mr. Mersai said, "The overall feeling of the Palau Board of Education is that PICS is giving the kind of education our students need."

The MICRONESIAN TITLE AND PAY PLAN came up for discussion. Personnel Officer Nat Logan-Smith explained that the new Pay Plan had been worked out as a result of conferences and recommendations with personnel, both Micronesians and Americans, in the districts. Palau brought up the question of raises. Truk asked if Headquarters could provide some arrangement for longevity, beyond the three years provided in the Pay Plan, and asked consideration of the point that the raises now are not automatic. Rota Delegate Mendiola contended that because expenses are high and natural resources limited, the salaries in Rota should be raised above the present plan.

The High Commissioner explained that since the Government is the biggest single employer in the territory, other employers - trading companies and small merchants - must pay comparable wages, and therefore the attempt is made to keep a balanced scale most equitable to all. He said that the rates of pay for various skills is a problem everywhere. As for Rota, although Rota does have unusual conditions including a dry season when produce cannot be exported, it also has the benefit of good soil and of being near Guam, a major market. The possibility of a retirement plan was proposed, and Mr. Logan-Smith stated that his survey had indicated no general sentiment in favor of such a plan,

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CONFERENCE GROUP at closing session--in Conference Room at Guam Memorial Hospital.

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partially because it would involve deductions from current pay envelopes.

Truk proposed a change in the code to permit municipal fines to be retained in municipal treasuries. Mr. Nucker explained that in some communities, such a procedure had resulted in pressure upon local judges to raise municipal money through fines, and that he felt the judges should not be under this kind of pressure. The training of municipal judges was brought up by the Marshalls delegation. The High Commissioner urged the delegates to assist the judges in their work wherever and whenever possible. He said a training program for community judges is planned.

INCOME TAXES then were introduced by the Truk delegation. The High Commissioner stated that this subject will be given intensive consideration at a forthcoming District Administrators' Conference. He remarked also that the Government had "no intention of causing people who cannot afford to pay taxes, to pay taxes they cannot afford." An anticipated benefit from the proposed tax program, he said, would be greater interest and participation by all Micronesians in their government.

Yap spoke of the need for more contact with outer islands, and Truk expressed the same need. Rota spoke of the difficulty of arranging travel to its neighbor island of Saipan. The High Commissioner again pointed to the overall problem of providing adequate transportation. He suggested one answer - that of bringing in out-island officials for District-level conferences of the same type as that being held at Guam on a territory-level basis.

In conclusion, the High Commissioner expressed appreciation to the Guam Memorial Hospital for use of the conference room, and presented the regrets of Admiral Ammon of the Navy and General Schott of the Air Force at their inability to meet with the visitors. Mr. Nucker thanked the delegates for their capable participation in the conference, and said it had been a pleasure to sit and confer with them. In turn the delegations each thanked the High Commissioner and the Administration officials for their patience and fairness, and for the many courtesies extended, and pledged their best efforts to take back to their people the thoughts and results of the conference.

## MR. LAUSI'S MESSAGE

### GREETINGS

from

DIRECTOR OF TERRITORIES  
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR  
ANTHONY T. LAUSI

"Again I am pleased to be able to extend through High Commissioner Nucker the greetings of the Office of Territories. Just recently I had the opportunity to meet and talk with many of the leaders of Micronesia during Secretary Seaton's trip through the Trust Territory. I was impressed by the interest and concern these leaders have for the welfare of the territory and its people.

"I know that you as a selected group of leaders representing your people, will bring to this conference the same interest and concern.

"I feel, as does your High Commissioner, that last year's conference was a very worthwhile event. The delegates to that conference demonstrated in my estimation an outstanding grasp of their individual district problems as well as of problems affecting the Trust Territory as a whole.

"I am confident that this group will bring to the conference the same interest and understanding of our mutual problems.

"Please accept our best wishes for a most successful conference."

## A COMMITTEE IS BORN

The Inter-District Micronesian Conference has graduated. It now becomes the "Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner", as a result of a suggestion proposed by the Palau delegation, discussed by all the delegations, and acted upon by High Commissioner Nucker during the conference.



## CHRISTMAS SEALS

The fifty-first annual Christmas Seal sale to raise funds to combat tuberculosis is being carried on during November and December 1957 by the 3,000 tuberculosis associations throughout the United States and its possessions.

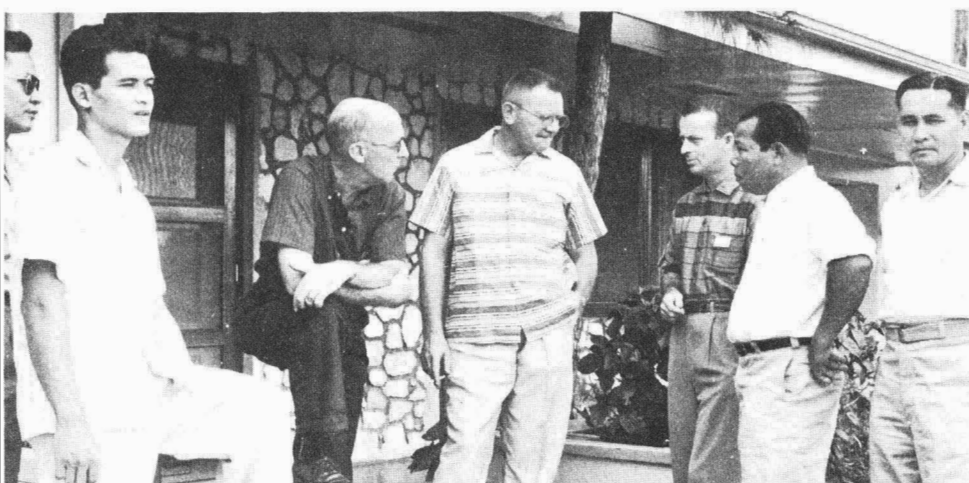
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# At The High Commissioner's Home



AT LUNCHEON--Roman Tmetuchl (standing), Jonathan Emul, Benjamin Mersai, Leneard Santos, Samuel Hadley and (in distance), Robert Reimers, Gerald C. Vittetoe. PICTURE AT RIGHT--Gaius Etwin, Leneard Santos, Enis Nedelec and (with camera) Dr. Michi Kolios, on porch of the D. H. Nucker residence.



INFORMAL GROUP--L. to r., Manuel T. Sablan (partly hidden), Prudencio T. Manglona, Eugene R. Gilmartin, Comdr. P. W. Bridwell, Franklin H. Moulton, Melchor S. Mendiola and Carlos S. Calvo.

## HIGHLIGHTS FROM . . .

### THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S CLOSING TALK

"It was just a little over three years ago that I began to work with the problems of Micronesia. After three years, I am beginning to feel that I understand some of your problems. We have, in Micronesia, every conceivable type of governmental problems. We want to find the best answers. These will not necessarily be the same answers that have been used in other territories....

I, do not want Micronesia to become a dependent area, always leaning on the government, always thinking that one only need go to the government to get answers. We want Micronesians to handle their own problems, to be willing to make mistakes, and to grow. Above all, we want them to know they are participating more and more in their own affairs, and leaning less and less on the United States employees...."

"To me the most important thing is to keep in mind at all times that we, you and

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**RANGANIBAY**  
of Yap,  
senior  
delegate

## Delegate Facts... And Figures

FROM THE OLDEST TO THE YOUNGEST there was a difference of almost forty years in ages of delegates at the second Micronesian Leaders' Conference - but when it came to acuteness of mind and argument, and interest in the greatest good for the largest number - the age bracket had no significance, for all of the delegates as well as the official interpreters demonstrated a keenness that came from innate intelligence more than from age.

However - there was a distinction in being the oldest, as well as the youngest - and to Ranganibay of Yap, born in 1887, went the former distinction, while to Roman Tmetuchl of Palau went "youngest" honors. Ranganibay is 70 years old, Roman 31. The average age of the 12 delegates was 48, with three of those present falling in this category. Robert Reimers of the Marshalls, Carlos S. Calvo of Rota and Samuel Hadley of Ponape, all were born in 1909.

As for the interpreters, they ranged in age from 44 to 22, with Leneard Santos, a grandfather, claiming the upper distinction, and Prudencio T. Manglona of Rota, who was born in 1935 and received his diploma from George Washington High School only a year ago, the youngest participant. The fire and eloquence with which the 22-year old interpreter presented his delegates' views and opinions, won praise from some of the other members.

Following are the delegation members and brief summaries of their backgrounds: Marshall Islands delegation - Lejolan Kabua, born at Jabwor in Jaluit, received

most of his education through self-study, renowned as a navigator of Pacific waters, elected first president of the House of Iroij in the Marshall Islands Congress in 1949, and an active member since that time; Robert Reimers, born at Jabwor in Jaluit, began work as a trader, later engaged in shipbuilding, served in the Likiep Municipal Government, member of House of Assembly in Marshall Islands Congress and of the Congressional Hold-Over Committee, Secretary of MIECO Board of Directors; Interpreter Atlan Anien, born on Namu, served as teacher, later Acting District Superintendent of Elementary Schools, recently returned from two years' study in the U. S. on private scholarship, member and Speaker of House of Assembly.

Ponape District - Gaius Etwin, born at Jokaj in Ngatik Village, was employed by a Japanese company, subsequently worked own land, member of District Administration staff since 1946, recently promoted to Assistant Island Affairs Officer; Samuel Hadley, born at Kiti, worked own land for ten years, served as district policeman six years, elected Municipal Secretary, now serving as Acting Chief Magistrate; Interpreter Leneard Santos, born at Kiti, worked as farmer, served as a teacher and elementary school superintendent, spent a year in Hawaii and the Philippines on U. N. Fellowship Award, was recently made District Community Development Officer.

Truk District - Enis Nedelec, born on Uman Island, joined father's trading company, has served continuously on Board of Directors of Truk Trading Company from 1949, in charge of Truk Trading's copra-buying operations since 1955, is chief Magistrate of Fefan Island; Dr. Michi Kolios, born on Moen Island, attended School of Medical Practitioners in Guam under Navy Administration, and Suva Central Medical School in Fiji, later interned at Hilo Memorial Hospital in Hawaii, is member of medical staff of Truk District Hospital and of Truk District Scholarship Committee; Interpreter Napoleon Defang, born at Lukunor in the Mortlocks, became District Superintendent of Elementary Schools, is presently Assistant District Educational Administrator, and vice-president of Truk Co-op.

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## TEN YEARS LATER

TEN YEARS AGO these five men were classmates at the Pacific Islands Teacher Training School (PITTS) at Guam, where they took a stiff course in English and other subjects.

In October, 1957 they were back together in Guam as member of the delegation of nineteen participating in the Second Inter-District Micronesian Conference. All have been teachers and all are now holding responsible positions in their home communities.

They are, l. to r., Roman Tmetuchl, Palau; Atlan Anien, Marshalls; Jonathan Emul, Palau; Joseph Tamag, Yap, and Napoleon Defang, Truk.



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Rota District - Melchor S. Mendiola, born in Songsong, farmer, active political leader, served as Chief Commissioner of the Municipality of Rota for six years; Carlos S. Calvo, born at Songsong, farmer-rancher, Municipality Police Officer, Councilman for Tatachog Village for ten years, Native Commissioner for four years, Rota Council member for past eight years.

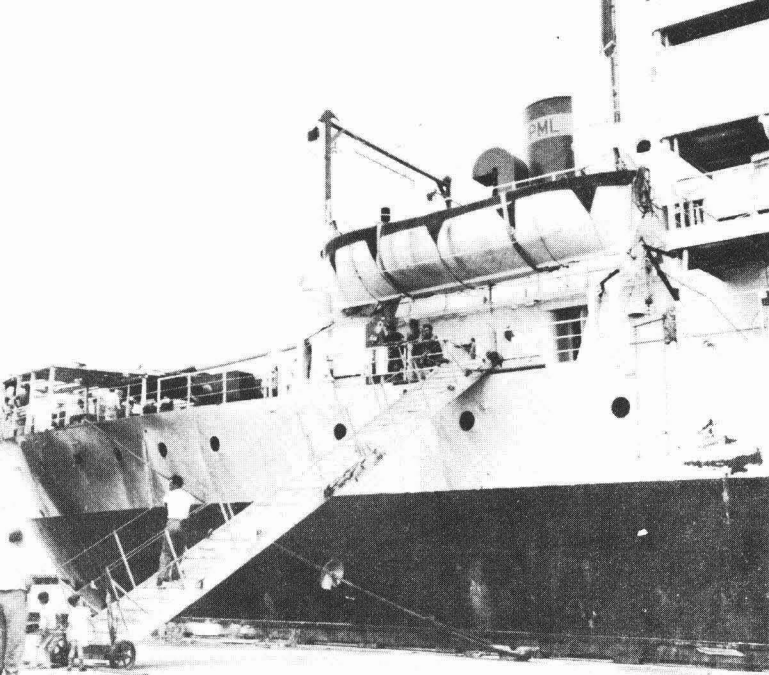
Palau District - Benjamin Mersai, born in Melekeiok, began work as sales clerk in store, worked for Japanese Administration and for U. S. Administration in Office of Economic Affairs at Palau, has served as Congressman and Magistrate, member Palau Council since 1948, assistant manager of Western Carolines Trading Company since 1954; Roman Tmetuchl, born in Airai, served as interpreter for the Japanese Military police and later for Palau District Administration, was awarded U. N. Fellowship in Social Work and Law, has served as District Representative of the Public Defender and Counselor since 1952, is president of Olbiil era Kelulau (Palau Congress); Interpreter Jonathan Emul, born in Koror, was interpreter for Japanese army, worked as carpenter and member of Palau Constabulary, studied on scholarship in Hawaii,

now principal of Palau Intermediate School and member of Tebechelel Olbiil Council.

Yap District - Joseph Fanecho'or, born in Gagil, was teacher and interpreter for German Government, subsequently official of Gagil Municipality and field policeman for same municipality, Magistrate of Gagil since 1946 and member of Yap Islands Council, Presiding Judge of District Court since 1949, member of Board of Directors of Yap Trading Company; Ranganibay, born in Rul, employed by German Government and later by Japanese Administration, worked in phosphate mining operations at Angaur, Magistrate of Rul Municipality since 1948 and member of Yap Islands Council, member of Board of Directors of Yap Trading Company; Interpreter Joseph Tamag, born in Weloy, studied business education in Honolulu two years on Island Trading Company scholarship, taught school, employed since 1954 by Yap Trading Company, member of Fak e Pulh (Yap Young Men's Organization).

Saipan District Observer - Manuel T. Sablan, born in Garapan, Saipan, has served as Head Criminal Investigator and Chief of Traffic Division, appointed Sheriff in 1956, is pursuing study of law by correspondence.





## GUNNERS KNOT RIDES OUT TYPHOON

An improvised gangplank serves the GUNNERS KNOT while in dock at Guam on arrival from Japan. The Trust Territory ship met Typhoon Hester with winds of approximately 140 miles per hour while off the Bonin Islands midway between Japan and Guam. At the left may be seen the afterdeck where a portion of wooden awning was blown off.

Storm-Tossed Passengers and Crew  
on Trust Territory Vessel Rejoice  
to See Land and Buildings after  
Perilous Trip from Japan.

FOR ABOUT THREE DAYS it was toss and go - a lot more toss than go. The creak of the ship as it rolled and pitched was lost in the wild roar of the winds that reached some 140 miles per hour.

Thirty-eight years at sea - and never a storm like it, was the testimony of Chief Mate David Porter as he stood, solid-footed and secure, on the deck of the GUNNERS KNOT when she pulled into port at Guam on October 12, 1957, after riding out Typhoon Hester in the Bonin area of the Pacific, midway between Japan and Guam.

Captain J. W. Shepherd had little to say as he stood on the aft deck and surveyed the damage - missing were two gangways, a wooden awning aft, and life rings from the embarkation side. Injured were a chief, bruised by falls; a mate, struck in the head by some falling object, and various lesser casualties. The radio antenna, which had blown down as the ship encountered the fury of the typhoon, had been repaired and restored at sea.

The Chief Mate shook his head as he contemplated the days just past, the most awful experience of his life. The terrifying part was the uncertainty, not knowing at what moment a giant wave might prove the final stroke to keel the KNOT completely over.

The thirty-six other members of the crew and the three passengers, one a woman, were unanimous in the sentiments expressed by their captain - thankful that, in spite of riding perilously at 45 and 50 degree angles during the storm, the GUNNERS KNOT had kept afloat, and that the calm finally had come and found them all alive.

The passengers were Yoshimi Bwilear of Jaluit, the only woman aboard, and her cousin, Molik Isiguro of Majuro, both of whom who had gone to Japan to visit the latter's parents, Yoshimi's uncle and aunt; and Nobuya Sugiyama of Palau. Mr. Isiguro is a store owner in Majuro.

As for Yoshimi, she shook her head at the memory of the long hours of suspense  
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while the storm raged, but says it wasn't until it was all over that she realized the full extent of the danger. The cooks had kept on cooking, the engineers had kept on manning their engines, and a semblance of routine had been maintained in spite of the fact that the KNOT was shipping water fore and aft and it was impossible to stand on deck. Even if one had been able to stand on deck, he could not have borne the shock of the typhoon, the captain said.

The GUNNERS KNOT, a 3800-ton cargo vessel built in 1945 at Richmond, California, is operated for the Trust Territory by the Pacific Micronesian Lines, Inc. For the past two years she has been employed constantly in hauling scrap from the islands to Japan, returning with other cargo and passengers as its schedule permitted, but for two years prior to that, she was used exclusively in Trust Territory inter-district travel.

The KNOT had left Japan October 3 with three passengers for the Trust Territory and about 1200 tons of cargo aboard, including 12,947 cases of "C" rations intended for use in the school and hospital galleys of the Trust Territory districts, a cargo load long anticipated at these centers; also 12 LCVPs intended for use in the districts.

The captain had received the first word of a typhoon in his area from a Japanese radio station, then from Guam. It was reported variously as blowing northerly and northwest. He proceeded to head southeast, figuring that would be the safest direction. But the typhoon changed course and came straight at the KNOT. The blowing started about 4 p.m. Sunday, October 6. Captain Shepherd attempted to change course to ease the vessel.

"We were taking 52 to 55 degree rolls as we were trying to turn south," Captain Shepherd said. "But the vessel would not answer the helm. The wind kept sending us back. We were blown about seventy-five miles before we finally decided to go with it. We were forced to go with it, although we knew that if a blast should hit us center, we would go broadside. So there we were in a 10-knot ship, making 18 knots with the typhoon, all the while pitching deeply in the mountainous sea and heavy swells. We were shipping seas both on main deck and embarkation deck. For three days and nights we had no sleep.

"We couldn't tell exactly how severe the winds were because 12 is the highest symbol for wind on our instrument - it means in excess of 100 miles. We were recording 12 for many hours. Our antenna was down, and we were out of communication with anyone from 4 p.m. on October 8 to noon of the next day, when we made contact with a Navy ship at sea, also with the Yokosuka Naval Base in Japan, and with Navy Communication Center Radio Station in Guam."

It was during this period when no word came from the GUNNERS KNOT that the Headquarters personnel at Trust Territory in Guam had been standing by - tight-lipped, waiting. From her last report it was known that she was riding crazily with the storm, unable to head into it

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*Below--passengers Molik Isiguro, of Majuro, left, and his cousin, Yoshimi Bwilear of Jaluit, pictured at the Hotel Tropics, Trust Territory Hotel, Guam, while waiting for the GUNNERS KNOT to continue its voyage to the districts. Yoshimi was the only woman aboard during the ship's encounter with Typhoon Hester.*



# Judiciary Meets

*The Judges Get Together--  
All Is Legal and Aboveboard*

IT WAS ALL LEGAL and aboveboard, when the judges of the Trust Territory compared notes and talked things over at Truk in early September 1957.

For this was their judicial conference, presided over by their Chief Justice, Edward P. Furber. Perhaps never before had there been such a distinguished gathering of legal minds in the Trust Territory as at this conference.

The deliberations were solemn, as judicial deliberations are expected to be. The Micronesian judges and clerks of court displayed a keen concern about the problems confronting the judiciary, and with the cooperation of the other participants, brought forth at the conclusion of the conference a series of recommendations and suggestions for improving the work of the courts in the Trust Territory.

The dignity of the courts was one of the points which received considerable attention. Both the High Commissioner and the Associate Solicitor emphasized the esteem which a presiding judge should merit in the community, and the respect that is to be accorded him by all the residents, Americans and Micronesians alike, because he is the upholder and the symbol of the law in the community. It was further pointed out that the district courthouses should be dignified in appearance, clean and in good repair, as befits a court of justice. The problem of transportation for the judges to try cases in the smaller islands, was among the subjects discussed.

The major topic of consultation was increasing the effectiveness of the law in the Trust Territory. One method proposed was the speeding up of the disposition of civil actions on local islands. The use of District Court Judges as "masters" for the gathering of evidence in outlying islands was unanimously approved, with the recommendation that this method be vigorously carried forward, and that a report be made to the next conference as to results obtained. This recommendation was implemented immediately following the conference by a general order issued

by the Chief Justice. Ways of improving the enforcement of civil judgments were also considered at some length.

A suggested procedure for conciliation, based on that followed in the Virgin Islands, was approved by the conference, with the recommendation that an invitation instead of a summons be issued by the court, at the request of either prospective litigant, for both parties to appear before one of the lower courts. The purpose would be to enable the parties to work out, with the help of the court, an agreement which can be entered in the court records and have the force and effect of a judgment.

It was unanimously recommended that wherever possible the judges give their reasons publicly, at the conclusion of a civil trial, for the judgment rendered. The conference also unanimously approved a small claims procedure for all claims of fifty dollars or less, and recommended that such procedure be put into effect in all districts without any change in the Code provisions as to appeal, but that either party be given the right to a new trial in the same court according to the usual procedure on request filed within thirty days after the smaller claims judgment.

The presence throughout the conference of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, Mr. Delmas H. Nucker, and the Associate Solicitor, Department of the Interior, Mr. A. M. Edwards, who came from Guam and Washington, D. C. respectively, gave added importance to the week-long conference of the judiciary.

Others present from Guam were Judge Paul D. Shriver, of the District Court of Guam, who is also Chief Justice of the Saipan Court of Appeals and a Temporary Judge of the High Court of the Trust Territory; the Trust Territory's Chief Counsel, Joseph C. Putnam; the Acting District Attorney, Alfred J. Gergely; and LCDR Joseph A. Regan, U.S.N., Judge of the Trial Division of the Saipan Court of Appeals. Also present was the Public Defender and Counselor of the Trust Territory, Roscoe L. Edwards, whose headquarters like those of the Chief Justice, are at Truk.

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From each district as delegates, came the Presiding Judge (or Acting Presiding Judge) and the Clerk of Courts. From Palau were Presiding Judge Pablo Ringang and Clerk of Courts Francisco Morei; from the Marshalls, Presiding Judge Kabua Kabua and Clerk of Courts Raymond deBrum; from Rota, Presiding Judge Santiago M. Manglona and Clerk of Courts Isaac M. Calvo; from Yap, Presiding Judge Joseph Fanecho'or and Clerk of Courts Linus Ruuamau; from Truk, Presiding Judge Upuili and Clerk of Courts Fritz Soukichi; from Ponape, Associate Judge Lakopus Olmos, who had acted as Presiding Judge of the Court during the illness of Judge Lorenz Henry, and Clerk of Courts Ekiner Elias; and from Saipan, Presiding Judge Juan M. Ada and Clerk of Courts Olympio Borja.

Observers included Associate Judge Ichiro Moses, Assistant Clerk of Courts Andon Amaraich and Second Assistant Clerk of Courts Misauo R. Petrus, all of

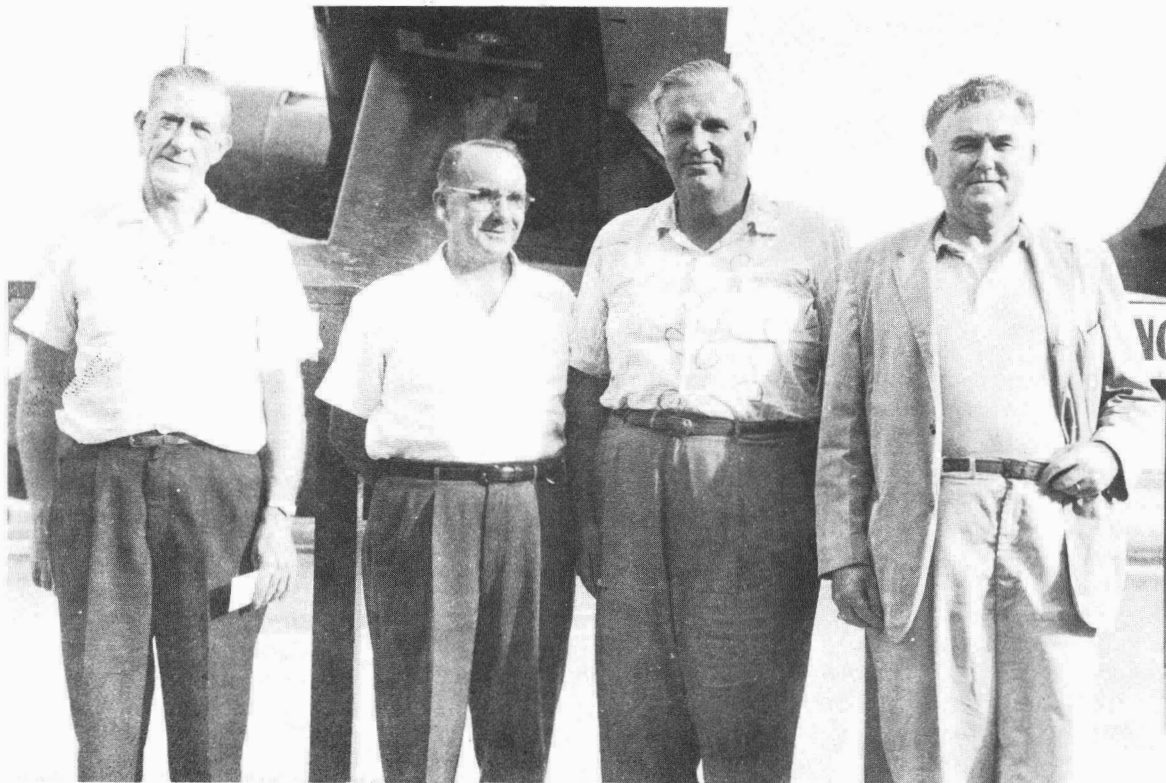
Truk. Truk District Administrator Roy A. Gallemore gave the initial greeting welcoming the delegation to Truk and attended many of the sessions.

As is customary at Trust Territory conferences, dinners and informal entertaining occupied some of the free time of the delegates. The Micronesian judges as well as the other out-of-district visitors were housed at the Truk Hotel, and on the first evening a group dinner was given for them, with movies afterwards at the Truk Community Club. The following evening special dinners were arranged by the Trukese delegates, and by the Chief Justice and Mrs. Furber, and on the third evening the delegates were guests of the District Administrator and Mrs. Gallemore at an informal social evening at their home.

The 1957 Judicial Conference ended on Thursday afternoon, September 5, and it was the consensus of opinion that it had brought new understanding and enlightenment to all with respect to the problems of the judiciary and their solution.

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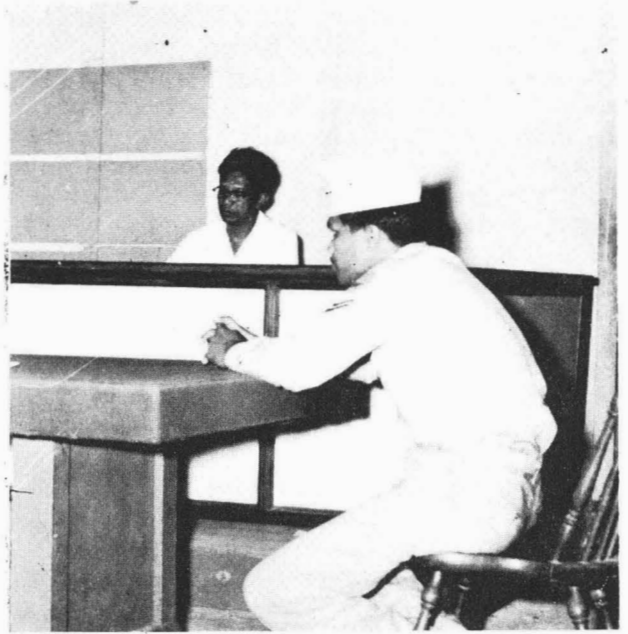
*INSTEAD OF DELEGATES GOING TO GUAM, these distinguished gentlemen went to Truk for the 1957 Judiciary Conference. L. to r. are Chief Counsel Joseph C. Putnam; High Commissioner Delmas H. Nucker; Associate Solicitor A. M. Edwards of Washington, D. C., and Guam District Court Judge Paul D. Shriver.*



## Law And The Courts



*MARSHALLESE COURT in session. Sheriff Jetmar Felix reads instructions as trial opens. Sgt. Aron is seated at left.*



*JUDGE KABUA KABUA presides as case of attempted robbery is tried in court rooms at Majuro. Cpl. Andrik is at right.*

### Two Training Schools Plus Judicial Conference Impart Legal Atmosphere to Truk

WITH TWO TRAINING SCHOOLS for those concerned with the maintenance of law and order, in addition to the Judicial conference held in Truk District during the summer and early fall of 1957, Truk is taking on the aspects of a "legal" center for the Trust Territory.

#### Public Defenders' School

A farewell dinner at the Truk Hotel on July 31 marked the conclusion of the first territory-wide Public Defender Representatives' School. Nine young men representing the six districts completed six weeks of diligent work in learning the letter of the law, and have now returned to their home districts to carry on their work as local Public Defender Representatives.

The course was conducted by Roscoe L. Edwards, Staff Public Defender and Counselor, with the assistance of the

following members of the High Commissioner's staff: Dr. Robert E. Gibson, Director of Education, who spoke on "Importance of Learning"; Robert M. Robson, District Attorney, whose subject was "Roman Law System Contrasted with Anglo-American Law"; Eugene R. Gilmartin, Deputy High Commissioner, "Objectives and Policies of the United States in the Trust Territory", and Wesley J. Ross, former Director of Public Safety, "Due Process of Law".

The following students received certificates: Longinmo Jacob of Majuro; Kletus James, Florian Nena and Strik M. Yona, all of Ponape District; Smart Lampson and Andon L. Amaraich, both of Truk; Prudencio Manglona of Rota; Raphael Dabuchiren of Yap, and William Waliy of Palau. Also attending part of the course was Public Defender Representative Roman Tmetuchl, of Palau, who left during the session to attend the meeting in Koror of the Olbiil era Kelulau (Palau Congress), of which he is president.

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### Prosecutors' School

The 1957 session of the Micronesian Prosecutors' School opened on May 6, 1957 and continued for eight weeks under direction of the District Attorney, Robert M. Robson, with fourteen students in regular attendance. In addition to representatives of the various district constabularies, other Micronesians with related interests were invited to attend.

The course emphasis was on criminal law; criminal procedure; evidence and organic law, including the Trust Territory Bill of Rights; and the U. N. Trusteeship Agreement. A moot court series culminated in the final week with oral arguments. In addition to classes eight hours daily, supervised study hours were held nightly, and additional library hours on Sunday afternoons.

District representatives attending the 1957 Prosecutors' School were Sgt. Benjamin Ngiraingus and Deputy Sheriff Fumio N. Rengiil, both of Palau; Deputy Sheriff Stanislas Yigin and Cpl. John A. Yuggumong, both of Yap; Sheriff Ezra Keigo, Deputy Sheriff Fujita Peter, Cpl. Mitaro Danis, Constable Sausiuo Haruo and Clerk of Courts Fritz Soukichi, all of Truk; Cpl. Yosuwu Johnson and Cpl. Thomas Saimon, both of Ponape; Felixberto Ogo of Rota; Sheriff Jetmar Felix and Sgt. Aaron Lejer, both of the Marshalls.

## Brown Smith Retires - By Air

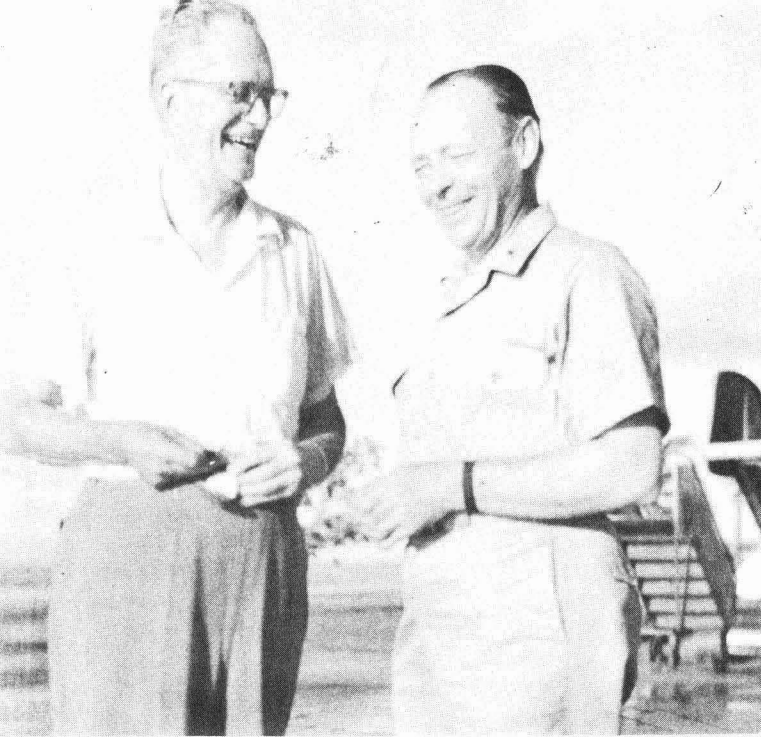
BROWN SMITH, who is believed to be 105 years old and who sailed with the legendary Capt. David O'Keefe ("His Majesty O'Keefe") back around 1884, has retired from the sea - and he made his retirement trip back to one of the several islands he calls home - by air.

Brown Smith, a Ponapean by birth, has been a seaman since the age of thirteen. From the time he was big enough to walk, he has been familiar with boats and sailing. But when it came time to retire he chose the fastest, most direct method. It was a plane that took him to his destination, which was Majuro in the Marshalls. At Majuro, Brown spent several days visiting old friends, and later joined members of his family at Jaluit. He hopes eventually to rejoin his wife whom he met and married in the Fiji Islands and whom he hasn't seen for fourteen years. It was during the war in 1943 that he left Fiji to assist the U. S. Navy as interpreter and guide for the U. S. Fleet entering the Marshall Islands. At that time he was a Chief Petty Officer of the Royal Fijian Naval Reserve. A resume of his life and adventures appeared in an earlier issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER.

*Brown Smith  
Retires--  
By Air*







*The centenary observance of the first Protestant mission in the Marshalls took place in August, 1957. At left, Professor Leeds Gulick, grandson of early Marshallese missionaries, winds a 90-year-old watch which belonged to a pioneering forebear. With him at Guam before his takeoff for the Marshalls is Chaplain J. L. Carter, U.S.N.*

## Grandson Of Early Missionaries Attends Marshallese Centenary Celebration

*Professor Gulick Visits Island of Father's Birth*

IN MISSIONARY CIRCLES, there's something akin to magic in the name of Gulick, for it is one of the famous names in missionary history. There have been four generations of Gulick missionaries - each with varying numbers of children - most of them missionaries.

When the great congregation of Marshall Island people gathered at Ebon in August 1957 to celebrate one hundred years of mission activity, no more appropriate name, therefore, could have been chosen than Gulick to represent the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Professor Leeds Gulick, who came from Kyoto, Japan to participate in the observance, is a fourth generation of Gulick missionaries, and a grandson of Dr. and Mrs. Luther H. Gulick who instituted the mission in the Marshalls. Moreover, it was at Ebon that Professor Leeds Gulick's father, Sidney Lewis Gulick, was born.

Dr. Luther Gulick had been instrumental in procuring the first MORNING STAR - the noted missionary ship which traversed the Marshalls waters in those early days - and when his grandson arrived at Majuro en route to Ebon on August sixth of this year, it was singularly fitting that there to meet him and take him to the island where his grandparents had spent nine years of vigorous missionary activity, was its latest namesake, the MORNING STAR VII. Throughout the years a series of MORNING STARS have served in the mission work in the Marshalls.

With the visitor from Japan as he arrived in Ebon was a pinch of his father's ashes, to be placed in a gold and silver jewel case and buried there in the soil - "dust to dust". The missionary also carried with him a Bible printed in 1831 which had belonged to one of his missionary great-uncles, and as a timepiece he was wearing - and using - a ninety-year old watch which had belonged to another missionary great-uncle. The watch is wound by a key, and was made by the Philadelphia Watch Company. It still keeps reliable time.

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The Gulick missionary tradition begins with Professor Gulick's great grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Gulick, who were among the earliest missionaries in the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii). They were Congregationalists. They had five children, all of whom became missionaries. One of these was Dr. Luther H. Gulick, who, with his wife, first went to Kusaie, traveling from Boston around South America by way of "The Horn", taking six months to arrive. Subsequently they went to Metalanim, and then assisted in the missionary work in the Marshalls. Dr. and Mrs. Gulick were sponsored by the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, a daughter society of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

There are many tales connected with Dr. Gulick's work in the Marshalls. At one point, it is reported, a sailor who died of smallpox was buried ashore. Unsuspecting, the populace exhumed his body, appropriated his clothes, and wore them about. In a short time an epidemic of smallpox raged. Dr. Gulick made a serum from some of the sick, and with it inoculated himself and many of the people. As the success of his vaccinations became evident, it is reported that even "witch" doctors came to the physician for treatment.

This same Dr. Luther Gulick was not only a large man physically - it is said he could pick up a five-hundred-pound anchor - but he also was a remarkable orator. At one time he went back to the United States to raise money for carrying on the missionary work, and for purchase of the first MORNING STAR. Instead of the \$13,000 he set out to raise, his lectures in the churches over the nation resulted in contributions amounting to \$28,000, most of it in small gifts. Many Sunday School children bought five-cent shares in that first MORNING STAR, and every contributor considered that he had a personal ownership interest in the missionary vessel.

Dr. Gulick later became secretary of the American Bible Society for the Far East, living in Shanghai and Yokohama.



THE REVEREND MISS ELEANOR WILSON at helm of the MORNING STAR VII.

Professor Gulick's father, Sidney Lewis Gulick, was born at Ebon 97 years ago. He was raised on the "milk" of Micronesian coconuts. His mother was sickly and was unable to nurse him so the "formula" for the baby consisted of fresh coconut milk administered every two hours. Regularly, every other hour, someone climbed a coconut tree and brought down a fresh coconut, from which the liquid was drained for the baby to drink.

Professor Gulick, the fourth-generation missionary, has spent thirty years in Japan under auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He teaches Christian Education and Theological English at Doshisha University in Kyoto, the largest Christian University in the Far East, and in addition, directs field work of the seminary students. Enrollment at the college is approximately 20,000, with students coming from all over the Far East. All courses are conducted in Japanese.

Professor Gulick recalled some of the traditions of those early missionary days in the Marshalls as he spoke during the centennial celebration at Ebon, and he met some of the people who had known his father and his grandfather. Among these was Judge Kabua Kabua, whose grandfather had assisted Dr. Gulick in the early mission work. Leeds Gulick, too, sipped coconut "milk" - not for food to sustain his life as had his father, but for enjoyment of the refreshing drink which with the Micronesians, rivals water as a beverage.



SCENE OF BUSY ACTIVITY as the MORNING STAR VII starts off from Majuro dock on its way to Ebon, scene of the centennial.

PRETTY YOUNG MARSHALLESE GIRLS at Majuro dock, after the "STAR" has taken off. Later they, too, were to be on their way to Ebon.

## The Celebration At Ebon

*MORNING STAR VII and Missionary-Skipper Eleanor Wilson have Large Part in Marshall Islands Anniversary Event*

What was it that made the Mission centenary celebration of August 1957 in the Marshalls such an overwhelming success?

Was it the presence of those dignitaries from Hawaii and Japan? And the speeches they gave?

Was it the year-long preparation that was climaxed when more than six-hundred men, women and children from ten atolls and nine islands came to the little island of Ebon and stayed there for three weeks of celebration?

Was it the food they brought and the gifts that were given?

Was it the elaborate pageantry which reenacted scenes of earlier days when missionaries had been less welcome than they are today?

Or was it the guiding hand of Rev Eleanor Wilson, famed skipper of the seventh MORNING STAR?

Who can say where most of the credit lies? Perhaps it was a combination of all

of these factors, plus the pure happiness of the people at being able to offer their hospitality, and to greet friends and relatives from all that vast 180,000 square mile ocean area of the Marshalls. Perhaps it all stemmed from the strength of their faith.

Certainly throughout the celebration, throughout the year that preceded it, and throughout the hundred years of missionary effort, the deep devotion of a pure-hearted people in the God who created all, has played a large part in Marshallese history and progress.

The actual celebration of the Marshall Islands Centenary began on August 16 with a sermon by Rev. Dr. Nelson Freier, Executive Secretary of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association, who was flown to the Marshalls by the U. S. Navy for the occasion.

The Centennial Day, August 20, opened with morning prayers led by Rev. Robert C. Loomis, missionary from Majuro. Speeches of congratulation were given by

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Rev. Leeds Gulick of Japan, representing the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, Mass.; by Neimodro, "Queen" of Ebon Atoll; by Lejolan Kabua, senior ruling chief of Kwajalein atoll; and by pastors and leaders of various island groups including Rev. Dr. Harold F. Hanlin of Truk, representing the missionaries attending the centennial.

The pageantry began Tuesday afternoon, August 20, and continued on Wednesday morning. A "Mock-Up" of "No. 1 MORNING STAR" was pulled forward by fifty men and women, garlanded and singing a festival song. Upon arrival, a dozen "savages" in black paint, wearing grass skirts and brandishing spears, set upon the craft. Another fifty men and women then dragged the ship backwards a few yards. This performance was repeated three times, until the "savages" joined in welcoming the newcomers. At this point the onlookers were invited to help themselves to the hand-made gifts which were piled high in great profusion in and on the "ships". Not only had the Ebon people supplied vast quantities of food, but they also had prepared souvenirs for their visitors - gifts of pandanus mats, hats and similar items.

Other island groups came in succession, walking in double file, singing and bringing gifts for general distribution. Altogether, on the two days, performances were given by approximately ten different groups. One of the most popular of these groups threw mammoth doughnuts to the crowd. When all had performed, there were piles of baskets full of taro, coconuts, bananas, and rolls of pandanus leaves filled with delicate concoctions for eating. The people also had been given pieces and bolts of cloth.

Since Ebon Atoll had decreed a year before that each island resident - including infants - was to grow and contribute five chickens, plus whatever else he could manage, on at least two of the special days of the Centenary, great "Ebonese" feasts of chicken, pork, bread, taro, dried banana "cake", coconuts and bananas were prepared for all the six hundred people there. As an example of the generous hospitality of the Ebon Island residents, two thousand boiled chickens were served as a feature of only one day's menu.

The part that the MORNING STAR VII played in the celebration was not an unimportant one. In fact, the drama that has surrounded the MORNING STARS which have served Marshallese missionary efforts, reads like fiction. The story of the present MORNING STAR alone is a book of exciting adventure - from the day it entered service in the Marshalls, Sunday morning, April 14, 1957 - until it took up its stalwart role of transporting people and food to Ebon for the centenary celebration, making trips constantly for more than a month, back and forth between Ebon and the other islands.

THE MORNING STAR VII is a 60-foot ketch (sailer), motor equipped, built for sturdiness, not for speed.

Captain Chris Ketchum, who brought the current vessel to the Marshalls, was captain of MORNING STAR VI before it sank in 1952. The present captain of the MORNING STAR VII is Telmon of Jaluit. Shortly after its arrival in the Marshalls, Mr. Clarence Hall, a senior editor of the READER'S DIGEST, went out on its second trip to Jaluit, there to visit his old friend, Miss Wilson, and obtain the information for a magazine article.

The tale of how Eleanor Wilson came to be the skipper of the MORNING STAR is a famous legend of modern-day fact. With publication of her story in the November issue of the READER'S DIGEST, it will be circulated to practically every corner of the globe. It also was recounted in a book, "The Skipper Was a Lady", by Miss Maribelle Cormack.

The role that Eleanor Wilson played in this whole event, also was not insignificant. In her quiet, calm, efficient manner, she had started more than a year in advance, planning for the celebration. In this she was assisted by the other missionaries, including particularly another woman well known throughout the Marshalls, Rev. Anna Dederer, principal of the Ronron Christian School at Majuro.

Boston born and bred, 65-year old Eleanor Wilson began her tour in Micronesia as a teacher at the early pioneer post of Kusaie in Ponape District more than twenty years ago. But it wasn't until 1950 that the role of skipper suddenly was

(Continued on page 23)



PAGEANT ENTRY: "Queen Neimodro" of Ebon, wearing longer dress at left in procession, carries a woven mat as she leads procession.



"Wild Warrior of 1857" does ferocious dance, reenacting efforts to drive the missionaries away and prevent landing at Ebon.



ABOVE, ANOTHER PAGEANT ENTRY, illustrating folklore of the Marshalls.

Right, singing and bringing gifts, a pageant entry in the religious centennial, celebrating arrival of early missionaries in the Marshalls.



## THE CELEBRATION.....

(Cont'd from page 21)

thrust upon her. From her American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston, she received a cable saying that the missionary who had been skipping the MORNING STAR VI had been called home - and there was no one else to take over but Rev. Eleanor Wilson. With no time or opportunity to demur, she set about her task, mastering her job through a combination of Mixer's "Primer of Navigation," instruction from a kindly Air Force navigator, and help from her Marshallese mates on the STAR.

A year or so later the MORNING STAR VI foundered in a storm during her absence on leave in the states. For a while the Marshalls was without a "Star," and the skipper without a ship. Subsequently, however, a friend found in Japan another ketch which appeared suitable and worthy to become MORNING STAR VII.

Telling her story across the United States of mission work in the Marshalls and of the series of MORNING STARS which had assisted in it, the missionary raised twenty thousand dollars - and thus the purchase of the current ketch of the Marshalls missions was made possible.

A few months later Eleanor Wilson was back in the Trust Territory where she remains, happily guiding the MORNING STAR VII from island to island, intent upon her work - missionary in the Marshalls.

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## CHRISTMAS SEALS

(Cont'd from page 8)

Hal Mayo, former Staff Agriculturist for the Trust Territory, was named chairman of the 1957 Christmas Seal drive in Guam, the proceeds of which will go toward free B.C.G. vaccinations, island-wide chest x-rays, rehabilitation of ex-tuberculosis patients, health education programs, hospital care and occupational therapy for T.B. patients.

The Christmas seals which for the past fifty years have distinguished millions of letters of greeting at holidaytime, may be procured through the Administrative Officers in the Trust Territory districts and at the Personnel office at Headquarters in Guam. Their use is not restricted to Christmas, but may be continued on into the early part of 1958.



*THEY GAVE - BLOOD. Real life scene is at Naval Hospital. Photographer followed the T. T. employees to see what happened. Left is Mrs. Antonio C. Castro, waiting her turn; next, Joaquin Q. Nauta, who has almost filled the pint jar with his blood, and Miss Thelma H. Gorman, whose turn is coming. Corpsman Harold Arnold is typing Miss Gorman's blood.*

## Twenty-Seven Responded

The call was for blood donors. It came from the Naval Hospital in Guam. The blood bank was low.

The answer of Trust Territory employees at Guam Headquarters was quick and magnificent. Twenty-seven offered to give whole blood - approximately 24 per cent of the personnel.

"Such generosity", wrote Capt. F. P. Kreuz, Commanding Officer of the hospital, "truly exemplifies the fine spirit of cooperation and humanitarianism which I have found to exist strongly throughout the Trust Territory. Please extend to your volunteers the thanks of our entire staff for offering much-needed, life-saving blood to our patients."

First of the twenty-seven to be called were three with Type B-Positive blood, and first of this group to donate blood was Joaquin Q. Nauta, warehouseman of the Property and Supply Department. The others were Miss Thelma H. Gorman, Administrative Services Supervisor, and Mrs. Antonio C. Castro, Mail and File Supervisor.





*NORMA EDWARDS, teacher-trainer and devoted friend of the Marshallese people, who died at Guam October 8, was one of the organizers of the teacher's picnic, described in the July-August issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER. She is pictured at the picnic with three other members of the Marshall Islands Education staff: l to r., Heinz Meyer, Byron Bender and Johnny Silk.*

## NORMA EDWARDS

August 14, 1906—October 8, 1957

SHE SEEMED to be in perfect health. Certainly she looked well and there was no question that she was happy. She was serene and smiling. But on the morning of October 8, 1957, following surgery at the Naval Hospital in Guam, Norma Edwards died.

Norma Edwards had come to the Trust Territory from Hawaii, where she had been engaged in extension home economics work for the University of Hawaii. She was a graduate of Simmons College, Boston, had attended the New York School of Fine and Applied Art, and had written various papers on home economics subjects. She was born at Pitcher, New York. As a member of the Education Staff in the Marshall Islands, she had participated in teaching and in teacher training. Her work was with the Marshallese people, whom she had come to love. The stories printed here, one by a Marshallese, one by an American staff member, are indicative of the warm regard with which she was held in the Marshall Islands District.

MISS EDWARDS was one of the teachers at the Intermediate School on Majuro. She was an advisor and a teacher. She knew everyone at the school, and everyone knew her, not by name only, but as a close friend. She came to the Marshalls in September 1952 and stayed until 1957. She traveled quite a bit; in the summer of 1954 she went to Hawaii for vacation. In the summer of 1955 she went to Ailinglaplap and spent almost two months there giving a summer course for all the elementary teachers in the Northern Ralik Chain. She had a pleasant time with all the people on Ailinglaplap. In the summer of 1956 she went to Hawaii again and took some courses in social studies and phonetics.

The main thing she taught the students was English and social studies. She also taught a course in nutrition. Besides these subjects she was in charge of the girls, teaching them home arts - cooking and sewing. She used to hold these classes in her own home. She looked busy all the time, but no matter how busy she was,

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she always enjoyed her work. She spent most of her time with the school; in the evenings she would sit down with any student who needed help for the next day. She was ready to help them anytime. She was in charge of the school newspaper - the Marshall Islands Intermediate School OUTRIGGER TIMES. She also took charge of graduation programs and parties. She was so clever in handling all these tasks because she dedicated herself to them.

As a friend of many of us, she liked to entertain many people in her home. She never tired of giving parties. She was generous to us all. She also gave of her money to scholarships. Because of her kind deeds, most people in the Marshalls knew her, although many of them had never seen her.

Almost two months ago she went to Truk to help teach nutrition there. She went on to Guam, and it was there at the Naval Hospital that she passed away on the eighth of October. Everybody felt sorry when this word came to the Marshalls.

On the twenty-second of October her body was brought back to the Marshalls. There was a ceremony for her. The school truck was all decorated and it went to the airfield before the plane arrived, that it might bring her body to the Uliga Protestant Church for a funeral service. After the service the body was carried to the cemetery on the school truck, with a few students and teachers on it and the rest of the students and friends following behind on foot. The cemetery is located on a piece of land near the school, owned by the family of a teacher. We were all in sorrow at the last moment when the body was buried. Many had tears in their eyes, but all were happy that, according to our custom, one who was such a part of us could be buried on our soil. Norma has gone, but we will never forget her. She was a devoted teacher and friend.

--Mary Lanwi, Teacher

Marshall Islands Intermediate School



## YOKWE YUK, NORMA

Today is Tuesday, October 22. Norma Edwards came home today. Norma always goes away on short trips. She always comes back. And, when she does come back there is always a group to greet her. But never was there such a homecoming for Norma as there was today. As a matter of fact, I don't recall ever seeing so many of our Marshallese and American people at the airstrip before, regardless of who was due home, or in for a visit.

There was special transportation for her, too. The Marshall Islands Intermediate School truck was there, bedecked with wreaths and flowers and an inscription which, translated, read: "At the Death of N. Edwards." Her own pupils helped her aboard the truck. They, along with the regular aircraft servicing crew, slid the wooden encasement which contained their school mother onto the school truck which she rode and, yes, drove, oh, so many times.

From the airstrip, the truck crept at walking speed towards the District Center, followed by a quarter-mile-long procession of adults who mourned, and of children who cavorted and romped at something "different." Would Norma have objected to the romping? No. "Kids are kids," she would have said.

I joined Norma and the others at the Church a little later in the day. Services were pending. From where I sat, I had a good view of the casket. I looked around me and found others were viewing it with that same "eye" that I felt myself. Looking with the eyes, but the minds were on other days.

Inside the Church and outside there was standing room only. Outside kids played, yelled, fought. Babies cried. Adults who were late crept up and shooed away the kids who had "vantage" spots.

You were a right guy, Norma. An all-around good egg and a peach of a gal. You taught Home Economics in your own kitchen to your little gals - your "family"

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at Majuro. You bought all the goodies to be cooked and (sometimes) to be burned, out of your own pocket. You gave some of the biggest parties this little sand pile has ever seen - for your kids. You bought watches and clothing material for some of the kids even after you'd been warned of some bad risks. Why didn't you ever really push the issue? Why didn't you ever really try to collect?

Who else will make that long hike to and from school, day after day, month after month, two and even four times a day, as you did?

There were more thoughts, yet, as I looked at the casket. There was also the awareness of the kind words around me, spoken by members of the school staff, by the visiting Congress members, and by the Church representatives themselves. But you've been to services. You've heard the kind words. No matter how well conceived, how well delivered, they are, after all, just words, and can never hope to catch the spark of the personal memories we have for those for whom we had any real feeling.

Music does. There were several songs sung by the Marshallese people. They were well done. But when the last song of a final "Yokwe" was sung, I really choked. The particular piece I have reference to was Norma's favorite. It starts quietly and builds up as both the progression and the added voices fill in. Well, while I was trying to sing along with it, I was mighty glad for the last note.

Then the long walk to the Rita Cemetery. Dusk was falling on us. Dusk and Dust. "Dust unto dust, and under dust to lie." The big truck crawled towards Marshall Islands Intermediate School along the route that Norma had followed, day upon day. I thought for a moment that it would be nice if the truck could have stopped for just a moment, outside the school entrance. But it was getting dark.

The truck turned right, into the area where the new Elementary School is nearing completion, followed by a Pied Piper's dream of laughing children and barking dogs. And the olders. A man with

a Coleman lantern met the truck on the school grounds and guided the truck to the extreme windward side of the island where the Rita Village Protestant cemetery is situated.

It was dark, now.

At the grave site, Norma was lifted from the truck by her children and carried gently to the spot overlooking the vast blue of the Pacific Ocean. It is a pleasant spot. It reminded me of Norma's own comments following my own relative's death when that relative was buried at a like location. "A place like this is just what I'd like for myself, when my turn comes."

The time had come.

There is a certain feeling we have when we hear of the death of one we knew. Shock without comprehension. That same feeling is dulled or deepened with the passing of time between the announcement and the interment, depending upon our personal connection with the deceased. But the real jolt comes - not when our friend is lowered into his place of rest, but when that first shovel of earth pronounces the irrevocable Finality. This, you know, is physical, concrete and real. It is also the ending of a private chapter in your own little book of Life. You watch, also, out of the morbid knowledge that your own little book may close its last pages unexpectedly, just as Norma's little personal book closed upon her - unexpectedly.

A custom, here. When one passes on in the Marshalls, it is the custom of those who come to pay their respects to call upon the body of the deceased, and to murmur softly, just one phrase. There are parallels elsewhere in the world. Perhaps the best known is "Aloha."

As I walked away from the cemetery, there was just one phrase which never meant so much as it did at that moment: "Yokwe Yuk."

Yokwe Yuk, Norma.

--W. A. Scoville, Majuro

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## GUNNERS KNOT RIDES.....

(Cont'd from page 13)

because of the strength of the winds, lashed by waves from all sides - completely at its mercy. Through the night and until shortly after noon of October 9, Trust Territory Headquarters was in suspense, in spite of a considerable amount of confidence in the seaworthiness of the KNOT. Finally the word came through that she was still afloat.

As the winds abated and the rains ceased, the vessel began to ride evenly again. When "Hester" had passed beyond to other waters, the KNOT found itself 200 miles off its path, but only five miles off the course the captain had estimated by dead reckoning. She rode into the Commercial Port at Guam shortly before noon on Saturday, October 12. There Mrs. Shepherd met her captain husband, ready to tell him of the tropical storm Guam had had, unaware that this storm had developed into the mighty HESTER and that his ship had been in the height of it.

When the GUNNERS KNOT five days later departed Guam, heading south for Truk and Palau, all three of the passengers who had sailed with her from Japan were aboard, along with a full complement of other passengers, Trust Territory bound.

Aboard also were 12,900 of the cases of "C" rations for delivery to the various districts, and all but one of the LCVP boats - 47 cases and 1 LCVP were off-loaded at Guam for transshipment to Rota District.

Captain Shepherd, too, was at the helm as the GUNNERS KNOT headed south into the Pacific on another voyage that would take her on to Yokahama, Osaka and back to Guam, where she was scheduled to arrive on December 24. And his full crew of 36 men were aboard - the men who with him had survived the danger that was imminent as their ship rode out as severe a typhoon at sea that any of them could remember.



THESE COUSINS, Antonio M. Atalig, left, and Vinancio C. Atalig, both from Rota, are freshmen at Territorial College at Guam.

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## Six From T. T. Enrolled At T. C

TWO SECOND-YEAR SCHOLARS and four freshmen make up the Trust Territory's representation at the Territorial College in Guam for the 1957-58 year.

The two sophomores are Raymond Ulochong of Palau, a member of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER staff, and Francisco Ayuyu of Saipan, who plans to return to his home district to be a teacher. The other four are freshmen.

From Rota are two cousins, Antonio M. Atalig, and Vinancio C. Atalig. Both are graduates of the George Washington High School, Guam, where Antonio participated in sports and was a member of the Speech Club. Antonio expects to enter the field of medicine, and Vinancio will specialize in general education preparatory to teaching.

Yap's representative is Ambrose D. Mingifel, who is interested in x-ray work and hopes to return upon completion of his training to apply his knowledge for the good of his people.

A second Palauan at the college is Haruo Wilter, who is interested in business administration, and sees the need for a lawyer in his home district.

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## TRUK'S PRODUCE

WHEN THE M/V CHICOT departed Truk on September 12, 1957, she carried with her the largest shipment of produce ever to leave Truk at one time - more than twelve tons, including limes, pineapples,

sweet potatoes, squash, bananas and watermelons - all destined for the residents of Guam. At the same time Truk had plenty of similar fruits and vegetables for home consumption.

# Guam Gazings With Gorman

There are those occasions here when the boss suddenly states in calm sweet tones that "Gazing's deadline is TODAY!" (This announcement has of course been patiently preceded by four separate warnings that the printers are inked and waitings.) Through past incidents of this type and long experience we have learned to control our twitching suspicious left eye and blandly assure the Editor that outside of a few commas the sheet is PRACTICALLY PREPARED and that we'll come through like payday for her.

TODAY IS ONE OF THOSE DAYS! We find to our great consternation that we have a surplus of punctuation with no words in between. We further for this issue must project our wilted literary tendencies into the spirit of Thanksgiving and top that off with the joyous season of Christmas. "YOU may read this in December but we're writing it today"...strikes us as a possible musical lament we might compose some day. However, we still believe in Santa Claus so to the colors as the old saying goes....

We are thankful for many things....The witty notes from that ultra ultimate Umhoefer when we fail to get the passenger list to him in TIME....The cheerful greetings we always receive on the way to the

office from the Public Works boys especially Joe Lizama, Art, Jesus, and Johnnie....The way Danny Mendoza and Phil Abalos let us hitch a ride with them to town....The patience of Joe Putnam when we call him in the middle of the night with an Emergency....The way Ed Hammons assists from Truk when we get into radio difficulties....The manner in which John Spivey rationalizes a problem just when our ulcer has become activated....The quiet patience of Toni Castro when we snow her under just when she's trying to get the mail out....The very nice bosses who always take the time to listen to our latest crisis....and so many other things.

We hope Santa brings....For Stanley good sailing weather for the Kaneshiro "yacht"....For Jerry more and more bridge tournaments to win....For Vern Godfrey, Mr. Gray, Mr. Drennan, and our other new people, a happy association with the Trust Territory....For Dora Lee a vehicle when she needs one....For Mary Waltman, luck in the new job in the Personnel department now that the switchboard is no more....For the Districts, enough flights to get ALL the Christmas goodies down to them in time....For everyone a very happy season with the prospects shining for the New Year.

--HAF A

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## THE MORNING PAPER

AT GUAM--It didn't take these Trust Territory residents long to acquire the morning newspaper-with-coffee habit. L. to r., reading the Guam Daily News during breakfast at the Hotel Tropics counter, are Judge Joseph Fanecho'or, Yap; Jonathan Ol-singh Emul, Palau, and George Ngirarsaol, Truk. The first two were conference delegates, while Ngirarsaol, electrical trouble-shooter from the Communications Depot, Truk, was in Guam temporarily between emergency assignments in the districts. .



# FAVORITE FOODS OF MICRONESIA

## PAPAYA CANDY

3 green papayas  
2 cups sugar  
1/8 cup water

Wash and peel papayas.  
Slice very thin, lengthwise.  
Soak in lime water solution over night.  
Wash in clean water.  
Make a thick syrup of sugar and water and cook until browned.  
Add papaya and stir frequently.  
Cook until papaya is a golden brown.  
Pour into a bowl.  
String on a 5-inch coconut rib, allowing 5 pieces to a rib. Hang until dry.  
Store in a tight jar for future use. Will keep about 2 months if carefully cooked.

## COCONUT CANDY

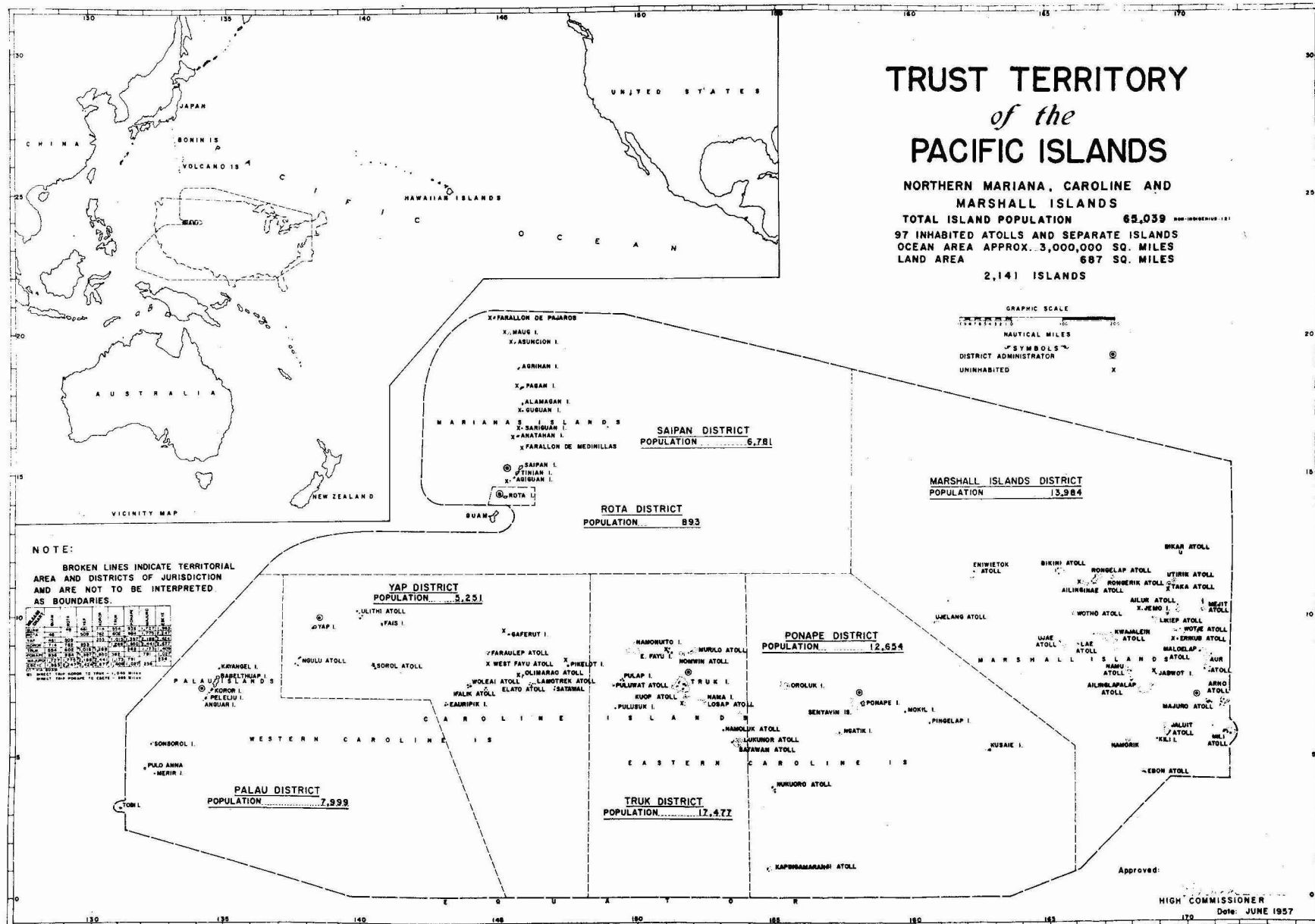
1 medium coconut  
1 cup sugar  
3 drops food coloring  
1/4 cup water  
1 to 2 drops lemon extract

Grate coconut  
Mix sugar, water and coloring in saucepan.  
Cook until a soft ball forms in cold water.  
Add coconut slowly until all liquid is absorbed and the mixture looks dry.  
Cook over slow fire until when dropped in cold water it will hold its shape (about 1/2 hour).  
Add lemon extract.  
Press into buttered pan. Cool and cut into pieces.

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**TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION 65,039** NON-INDIGENOUS 121  
**97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS**  
**OCEAN AREA APPROX. 3,000,000 SQ. MILES**  
**LAND AREA 687 SQ. MILES**  
**2,141 ISLANDS**



HIGH COMMISSIONER  
Date: JUNE 1957