

Micronesian



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AGANA, GUAM, M. I.



A CHARACTERISTIC YAP SCENE
ALL-MEN'S HOUSE IN GILIMAN MUNICIPALITY
(Description on Inside Front Cover)

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COVER PICTURE

The unusual picture on the cover page contains many distinctive features of Yapese community life. The all-men's house is a characteristic Yap structure, with thatched roofing, upper walls of woven coconut matting, foundation of coral rock, and pillars of wood. The family group represents three generations. The girl child in her father's arms wears a grass skirt, the men and older boys, wrapped "thus" (loin cloths) and the small boy, nothing; the older man wears a "gal" of hibiscus fiber tied over his "thu".

Leaning against the house foundation may be seen three pieces of Yap stone money. To right is a pile of coconuts, ready for eating, and at extreme right, an outdoor oven with thatched roof; on the balustrade above, is a big round cooking pot. Growing in the stone-paved yard are both young and old betel nut trees (areca palms) from which come the popular betel nuts for chewing; the ringed bark is a characteristic of the areca palm. Plants in the square wooden pots are turmeric. In background may be seen some of Yap's famous tall coconut palms. Look carefully: there is also a dog in the picture.

PICTURE CREDITS

Cover picture by the Editor, also pictures on pages 23, 24, 27 and 28. Pictures on page 1 and 2, Detroit Free Press; Page 4, Commander, U.S.C.G. Station, Ulithi; page 7, Raymond J. McKay; page 11, Palau District Administration; page 12, Dr. William A. Conover; pages 14, 15, Fred A. Robinson; pages 16, 17, Roy H. Goss.

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FAR FROM ITS NATIVE LAND - This piece of stone money was mined in Babelthuap, Palau Islands, and transported to Yap, some 250 miles away, where it became a part of the large store of money used in important transactions and ceremonial exchanges. Here it is seen on display at the Money Museum of the National Bank of Detroit, being admired by the Museum Director, Rear Adm. O. H. Dodson, USN (Ret.) and a Museum receptionist, Linda Gibson.

10,000 Visitors View Yap Stone Money

IT WAS A LONG TIME before the transaction had been completed and the great piece of stone money from Yap finally arrived in Detroit, but Rear Admiral O. H. Dodson, USN, (Ret.) is a patient man. A year's wait, more or less, has been rewarded.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the entire collection of odd, curious and ancient monies and media of exchange on display in the Money Museum of the National Bank of Detroit, is the big round "coin" weighing almost 900 pounds which came from Yap.

Admiral Dodson is well known in the Pacific area, and during his naval career visited several of the islands of the Trust Territory. Thus he was familiar with the mints of Micronesia, and after his ap-

pointment as the bank's Museum Director, one of the types of money he sought most eagerly for display was the picturesque stone currency of Yap. It isn't simple to "buy" a piece of money, however - especially at Yap where the big round stones are used in elaborate inter-village ceremonial exchanges and for other important occasions.

Many individuals as well as groups were instrumental in easing the way for the Yap money to be purchased and shipped to Detroit for display in the educational exhibit of the Money Museum, where it is without doubt one of the most spectacular of all the 12,500 pieces on view. Involved were Government departments, the Yap Islands Council, and various individuals, both Yapese and American, all helping along Admiral Dodson's request.

.(Continued on next page)

Shipment of the stone money was made from Yap to Guam via the M/V ERROL, and from Guam to the States via the Pacific Far East Line. From San Francisco it was transported by Railway Express to Detroit, arriving there late in May 1960.

Now the stone is on permanent display in the bank, with an appropriate inscription giving the facts of its acquisition and history. The "coin" from Yap is five feet in diameter and seven inches thick, weighs 870 pounds, and is believed to be the only piece of this size ever to have left the island of Yap. A smaller carving of stone money is on display at the Guam Museum on a loan basis.

The Money Museum of the National Bank of Detroit was opened to the public on May 2, 1960. Visitors are welcome there without charge. As the stone from Yap arrived after the official opening date, special preparations were made for its display, and a dignified unveiling ceremony was held before a distinguished group of Detroit and State of Michigan citizens in September 1960.

Since the installation of the great stone disc, it has attracted more than 10,000 visitors, and publicity on the Yap money has appeared in many newspapers in the United States. Museum Director Dodson stated in a recent letter to the Trust Territory.

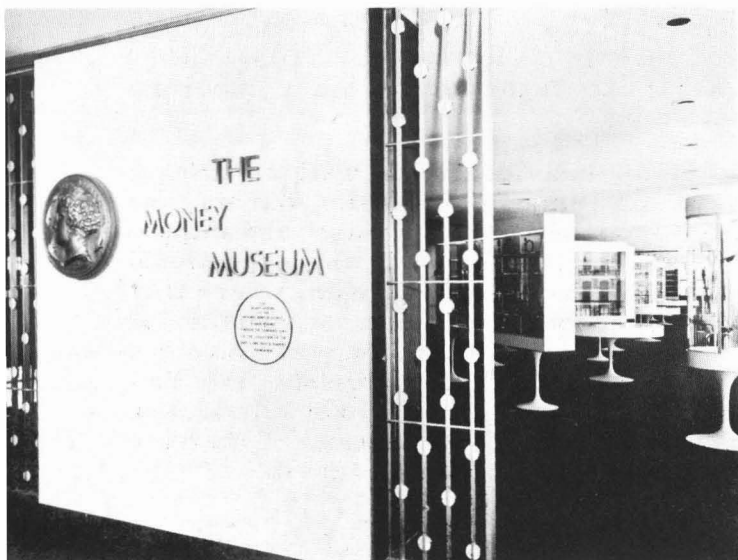
The inscription which has been placed beside the stone money on its pedestal in the Museum follows:

STONE MONEY
FROM
ISLAND OF YAP
WESTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS,
PACIFIC OCEAN

ON YAP ISLAND, THESE HUGE STONES ARE USED AS CEREMONIAL GIFTS FOR HONOR AND TRIBUTE, AS WELL AS IN PAYMENT FOR HOUSE AND CANOE BUILDING, IN ARRANGING MARRIAGES, AND IN EXCHANGE FOR LAND AND REEF USE RIGHTS. THEY ARE THE SYMBOL OF THE WEALTH OF A FAMILY OR A VILLAGE.

THIS PARTICULAR STONE WAS QUARRIED BY INTREPID YAPSE ABOUT 1880, ON THE ISLAND OF BABELTHUAP, APPROXIMATELY 250 MILES SOUTHEAST OF YAP. IT WAS TRANSPORTED TO YAP, ITS OWNERSHIP PASSED THROUGH THREE VILLAGES, AND ULTIMATELY TO THE RANKING CHIEFTAIN OF GUBGOL VILLAGE. IT WAS OBTAINED FOR EXHIBITION BY NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT THROUGH THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS, YAP DISTRICT, WESTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Entrance to the Money Museum.



Museum Guide Lynn Wesson explains Yap money.



HOW THE SCOUTS OF ANGAUR WERE ORGANIZED

*By Adalbert Obak, Assistant to the Palau District Anthropologist
Translated by William Tabelual, Palau Island Affairs Officer*

AT THE REQUEST of Magistrate Edward of Angaur Municipality and with the approval of the District Administrator, I left for Angaur on November 16, 1960, to help organize scouts in that municipality.

On that same day at about 7 p.m. a meeting was held in connection with the organization of the scouts; present at this meeting were Mr. Otong, Mr. Edward and other responsible men of the municipality. I explained how scouts were organized in Koror and what activities they have had since last Youth Fitness Week. Many questions were asked during this meeting; with my limited knowledge and experience I tried to answer some of their questions. I recommended at the end of this meeting that all the boys be gathered together the following morning.

The following morning at about 9 a.m. we went to the school grounds. All the scouts came and lined up in four rows; there were sixty boys; they all seemed healthy and happy. As Mr. Edward, the Magistrate, introduced me in his brief speech, all the boys fixed their eyes on me and perhaps thought that I was really well versed in this field.

When the Magistrate ended his speech, he requested me to say a few words to the boys. I slowly and carefully removed my hat, and took a good look at them all; then I told them to see my face and remember my name for in the four or five days ahead, we would be working together. In the course of my talk, some seemed to be so overwhelmed with joy that they shouted out loud and the Magistrate scolded them for shouting too loud; I told the Magistrate that the boys were very happy and that is a good sign.

The boys were dismissed and at 4 p.m. the same day, they assembled in the Abai and we started teaching them about scout

laws and how a scout should behave; a schedule for a four- or five-day program was made. Every 4 p.m. we were to meet in the Abai; on Saturday we were to stay in the Abai for the whole day; on Sunday, since boys went to mass in the morning, we would meet only in the afternoon.

On November 18 in the evening the people from the village held a meeting in the Abai; they were very much interested in having their boys organized as scouts. The scouts in Koror and their activities encouraged these people to organize scouts as a means to minimize juvenile delinquency, though I advised them never to give the boys an impression that the organization of scouts is based on that thinking. Parents of these boys think that this kind of organization would help develop their kids. In this meeting with the parents, scout masters were appointed.

It was agreed that when they reach the final plans for a scout ceremony known as "ski," Mr. Edward would inform the District Administrator about the day on which the "ski" would be held. At this meeting I suggested that I would compose their scout song; they all accepted this suggestion and that night I started composing their song, right after the meeting.

On the following morning we started practicing the song; the people commented that the song was well composed with impressive meaning and sweet melody.

On November 22, rehearsal for the "ski" was held; I told them that this was the last night we would be together for tomorrow I would be leaving for Koror; I told them to follow the advice of their scout masters until we come to attend the "ski". At this point some who were emotionally moved could not refrain from shedding their tears; being moved myself, we adjourned the meeting. Very early in the morning I left for Koror by REGINA II.



View of Falalop, Ulithi Atoll, Yap District, after typhoon Ophelia II.

OPHELIA THE SECOND

THAT a second Typhoon Ophelia would strike in the Trust Territory within a period of two years, and wreak terrible havoc comparable even to that of vicious Ophelia the First, was a surprise - and a distressing one - to everyone concerned.

Typhoon Ophelia the Second, striking in Yap District on November 30, 1960, took two lives, injured four persons, demolished hundreds of homes, also Coast Guard buildings, water catchments, taro patches and coconut trees. It inflicted its greatest devastation in the islands of Ulithi Atoll to the north and east of Yap Islands proper. It came fast upon the heels of an influenza epidemic which had afflicted Ulithi along with other islands of Yap District.

By contrast, Ophelia the First of 1958 caused the loss of 26 lives, also leveled buildings and trees, damaged taro pits, cut off water supplies, and caused tremendous hardship in the areas afflicted.

Typhoon Ophelia II's recent destructiveness in the Trust Territory was confined largely to Yap District. Other sections including Rota and Palau were affected to a minor extent. By contrast,

Ophelia I had struck all along the way from the Marshalls on through the islands of Ponape and Truk District, ravaging everything she encountered in the wide path of her whirling contortions, finally blowing herself out and onward between Ulithi and Guam - not leaving Ulithi untouched by her wrath. Of the 26 who died as a result of her fury, 16 were Marshallese of Jaluit Atoll either killed or washed out to sea; the rest were airmen of the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron from Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, who never returned after flying out on a mission to determine the storm's intensity. They are presumed to have perished in the storm somewhere to the west of Ulithi.

Enough of comparisons. The story of Ophelia II is summarized below. Here are figures, facts and observations. The misery, the fear, the pain - the heroism, the courage, the valor - these never will be fully known, for every typhoon crossing the path of man is a human drama of apprehension, of steeling of nerves and bodies, then - the impact at its worst, and finally the aftermath. The sadness comes when it is all over, and the extent of the damage is appraised: Were any killed?

OPHELIA the Second ... Continued

How many injured? How much destruction to property and to the growing fields and trees whence comes the food for sustenance?

The winds which grew into Tropical Storm Ophelia started somewhere between Truk and Ponape on Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1960, according to Lieut. Col. R. M. Hoffman, USAF, Director, Joint Typhoon Warning Center, Guam. For five days, the weather was "typhoonish" - but still no typhoon. Throughout the Western part of the Trust Territory and at Headquarters in Guam, the population was alerted for possible high winds. Officially pronounced a typhoon at one hour before midnight on Tuesday, November 29, Ophelia II then was situated 190 nautical miles due south of Guam and 230 miles due east of Ulithi. The storm was traveling directly west. As day dawned on November 30, the winds intensified; they were blowing at 65 knots, then 70 - and just before Ulithi was hit, the maximum sustained winds were reported to be 125 knots, or roughly 144 miles per hour.

Ophelia II first struck Falalop in Ulithi Atoll at approximately 10 a.m. on Wednesday, November 30 (0230 Zulu time), according to Lieut. Col. Hoffman. Comdr. C. E. Tilden, USN, Commanding Officer, Fleet Weather Central/Joint Typhoon Warning Center, who flew there on the following Saturday (as soon as a portion of the Falalop airstrip could be cleared), reported that there had been almost an hour of calm, with winds down to 15 miles an hour, following the hour or so of heavy typhoon blowing - then after the calm, the strong gales again.

The calm was the "eye" or center vacuum of the storm passing directly over or in the immediate vicinity of the U. S. Coast Guard Loran Station at Falalop. The eye then, at approximately 1:30 p.m., had a diameter of 25 miles. After the "eye" had passed over, the other side of the whirling torment struck.

First word to the outside world of the typhoon's damage came through the Loran Station at Falalop, which relayed the message to the Coast Guard's Loran stations at Guam and Angaur, whence it was re-

ported to various agencies in the general area including the Trust Territory Headquarters at Guam and the Yap District headquarters at Colonia. This was on Thursday morning, December 1. From that time on, the information came in fragments.

Immediately upon receipt of the first word at Trust Territory Headquarters, the Trust Territory's M/V ERROL, then east of Ulithi, was directed to abandon its field-trip course, return to the Yap District center, pick up medical supplies, food and a survey party - and proceed as quickly as possible to Ulithi.

In the meantime, on Friday, December 2, 1960, a Coast Guard plane from Angaur made an emergency landing on a small portion of airstrip, and brought back pictures and new information of conditions at Falalop. The following day, Comdr. Tilden went out from Guam by Coast Guard plane for a first-hand survey of the islands, including Asor, Fassarai, Luthon and Mogmog as well as Falalop, investigating also, of course, conditions at the Coast Guard station itself.

Lieut. Vance at Falalop reported that his men had been able to restore the services of the Loran Station within a few hours after the typhoon had passed. He said about 100 yards on the west end of the 3,530-foot paved runway was washed into the sea. Elevation there is nine feet. The arrows of mileages at Falalop were askew, but one still could read that New London, Conn. was 9,260 miles away....

On Monday, December 5, at 5 p.m. the ERROL reached Falalop, with Yap District Administrator Roy A. Gallemore aboard. (Distad Gallemore, who only a few weeks earlier had transferred to Yap, has had plenty of experience with typhoons and their aftermath during his assignment as District Administrator at Truk District.)

Also on the emergency field trip were Judge Joseph Fanechoor; Acting District Director of Public Health Rafel Moonfel; Educational Administrator Harry K. Uyehara; District Agriculturist Neil H. Mor-

(Continued on next page)

riss, with Agriculture representatives J. Paam and P. Fanetareg; Joseph Ayin and S. Peachem, Field Trip Officer and Assistant Field Trip Officer, respectively; Waayan, Sanitation Trainee; Wer, Assistant to Chief; L. Ruuaman, general manager of Yap Trading Company, with Chulbuwag and J. Lukan, YTC clerks.

District Administrator Gallemore's typhoon survey report told the story graphically. Excerpts from it appear below:

"At Mogmog the fringe of palm trees along the beach gave a false sense of well-being, hiding the appalling devastation of fallen houses and trees...Ashore we found practically all the coconuts down or ruined. (It was explained that the few remaining nuts on the trees left standing had had their stems twisted by the terrific winds and would soon drop off.) It was predicted that with proper rain the remaining trees would begin to bear nuts again in eight or nine months, otherwise later.

"Chief Tagech took me on an hour's tour of the island. Trees were down everywhere; the paths had not been cleared. The roofs of the least damaged houses were being repaired first (which seemed to be the policy on all the inhabited islands of the atoll, a matter of first things first)...

"Women had already been in the taro patches to cut and salvage as much of this big item of food as possible before the salt water had time to spoil it (which is a very short time indeed). The large cement Catholic church had withstood the winds and high waters, although some dozen pieces of the tin roofing had to be replaced...Some six old men sit in front of the church every evening to discuss their problems and map out the work for the following day...

"Many canoes have been smashed on all the islands of Ulithi Atoll...It must be one of the most discouraging things the islanders encounter, to see their canoes crushed against houses, rocks and trees, with sides and bow and stern posts scattered, many beyond practical repair. The canoes require skill and a long time to make, and are so vital to their fishing and transportation...

"Everywhere in Ulithi Atoll we found the dispensaries and school buildings demolished. Liquid medicines and pills in bottles, ointments in oversized jars, band aids and other things were scattered. A stethoscope was even found under a piece of loose tin...We owe a debt of gratitude to the Coast Guard on Falalop for helping our health aide with advice and with medicines which they have shared from their own small allotments...

"On my second visit to Falalop Island on Thursday, December 8, I visited the two new graves of the boys (both about eight years of age) who had died during the height of Typhoon Ophelia...Sitting two feet from the side of one grave was the father of Paulis, one of the boys, keeping silent vigil...

"Manuel, the teacher on Falalop, had collected his wife and four children inside his home between the dispensary and church. There was another, even larger family of father, mother and seven children crowded into the small house. The wind blew down the house and the flood of water from the lagoon washed over the floors. In the panic that followed the two little fellows were not missed by their families until later when they were found dead, trapped in the wreckage of the house, either killed by the crash of the house on them, or drowned by the high waters over their heads. Both were marked by signs of injuries. The twin graves have 'Miguel Nov xxx 1960' and 'Paulis Nov xxx 1960' on the two concrete crosses.

"On Fassarai Chief Harongodal pointed out to us two dilapidated houses which had miraculously weathered the typhoon. He explained that many of the people had crowded into the two houses because they wanted to die together...

"Capt. Trevis of the ERROL and others pointed out 'missing' islands and reefs, with new hidden reefs built up in other places. The ERROL had to maneuver to find new safe anchorages. Entire beach-heads seemed to have been washed into the lagoon or sea. Nature in a few hours had moved more dirt than the Navy CB's ever moved in their fondest dreams in WW II..."

TYPHOON OPHELIA CASTS FURY UPON ROTA, DRIVES M-BOAT SHORE



*SURF
driving
M-boat
ashore.*



*M-boat
on beach,
dock
under
water.*



*Rota's East Dock under water after
Typhoon Ophelia.*

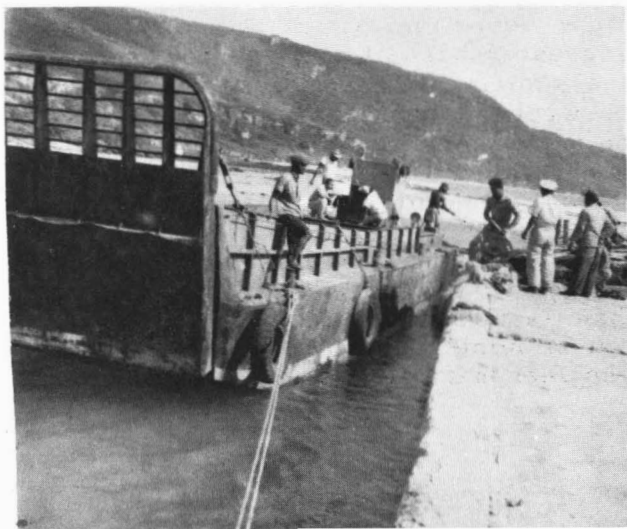


*Thomas Mendiola and Juan Cabrera
supervise relaunching.*

*M-Boat
relaunching
site.*



*M-Boat
relaunched.*



A Micronesian Looks at the Future

*by John Mangefel, Student, University of Hawaii, and
Member, Yap Islands Congress.*

I ASK and expect very little of this article. I hope, if it is at all printable, that it is worth the papers it will be printed on. I have no doubt in my mind that my fellow Micronesians, and some Americans as well, will call me a coward for taking this attitude. But I would rather be a coward now than become a victim of frustration in the future.

What I want to discuss in this article is the future, or goal, of the Trust Territory. I have discussed this subject with both my American and Micronesian friends. The Americans, present administrators of the Trust Territory, are quite willing to pass over to the Micronesians much of the responsibility of running the territory's affairs. Indeed, I am impressed by the willingness of the Americans to turn the show over to the Micronesians and the eagerness with which the latter accept. I am quite proud and grateful to see this mutual understanding and co-operation.

As I understand the policy of the Trust Territory, it is to trainable Micronesians to take over some of the administrative responsibilities and to become an increasingly self-governing body. I would like to state that I have nothing against such a policy and am, in fact, happy to work with a country which has such a policy. However, I cannot help but foresee some unavoidable and undesirable consequences if we, the Micronesians, are to take more of these responsibilities at this time. (Call me a coward if you wish.)

My question is, are we ready to take a greater part of these responsibilities? I assume, although this assumption may be wrong, that these responsibilities will be placed most heavily on those of us who are lucky enough to have acquired a little formal education.

I would like to represent the people in this category, those who have had more than an intermediate education. However, I must humbly ask to be forgiven by those who feel that I am misrepresenting them.

We cannot deny, though we may want to, that those of us who have had more education are changed by it. (If we are not, then I would say that the effort and energy given to the scholarship program is totally wasted.) We have lost some contact with our culture, whichever it may be. Yet it is totally absurd to say that we are completely Americanized. We then are going to be the people who will carry much of the new responsibilities, who will lead the show. True, we may have the techniques and the knowledge, the latter being a richer vocabulary, the ability to look up information in books, awareness of the world's shape and its situations, a fair amount of mathematics, and so on. Unfortunately, these are not enough nor the only things needed to run the show successfully and democratically. We must also have understanding and, most important I think, the sense of responsibility. We also need to be deeply rooted in a culture.

I would like to spend a little time on this question of "culture." When I speak of a culture, I do not necessarily mean our own old culture, in which every pattern is set for us to follow; nor do I mean to ignore it completely. What I speak of is a new culture and it is important that we understand this new culture if we are to make a go of the show. This culture evolves from the traditional patterns combined with the more recent Western influences. We are now experiencing the effects of this change. Our problem is that of following the most constructive and the most stable course between the old and the new ways....the Micronesian way and the American way. Since this new culture is in a stage of transition, we do not yet completely understand it nor do we feel completely a part of it.

I would like to use a few illustrations to clarify this view. To do this I must narrow my illustrations' setting to the district with which I am familiar. However, I believe that my general point is equally true in other districts.

An employee has the responsibility of coming to work on time. Yet there are often cases where a Micronesian employee arrives late or fails to come at all. (Not to mention those that come drunk.) He is also expected to respect government property according to regulations. However, there are Micronesians who complain of government property restriction on their island. Such failings occur as a result of the lack of understanding of the Western way.

I feel that, before we are ready to assume greater responsibility, it is important that we have a better understanding of Western culture and that we find a consistent way of adapting its influences to our own old culture. Micronesians need to be oriented toward this new culture if we are to be successful at self-government. We have to grow to it through trial and error over a long span of time. We have

to work side by side with the Americans who have already experienced these responsibilities.

I would like to conclude this article by urging both Americans who are very willing to pass on responsibility and Micronesians who are very eager to accept it to think more carefully. Disaster lie ahead if we rush too fast into the transfer of responsibility. Let us profit from examples that are popping up in different parts of the world today as a result of haste. Time and experience will give us greater wisdom.

Here I remain silent for I may have said more than is good for my health and reputation.

My hope is that I have stimulated, and not offended, some of my readers and friends to think about these questions.

IN WASHINGTON - Kento Sandbergen of the Marshalls, a pre-law student at George Washington University, stopped in to visit a friend on Capital Hill and was briefed on island administration from the Washington viewpoint by Dr. John L. Taylor, Consultant, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Sandbergen is at left. With him are Abdullah Ahmad of Malaya, and Allen Hjelie and Roger Grant of Iowa, students doing special research work in the office of Congressman John Kyl of Iowa, a member of the above mentioned committee. The flags hanging in background are, from left, those of Guam, American Samoa, the United States, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.



High Commissioner Attends Presidential Inauguration

IN YEARS TO COME, no doubt, the winter of '61 in the Eastern United States will be recalled by the oldsters and some not so old as the coldest, snowiest season for some fifty years or more.

High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, who was in Washington for the inauguration of President Kennedy at the time the Capital was undergoing one of the most severe of the winter's several zero-weather-and-snow storms, described his reaction to the events that took place.

Extreme though the weather was, the High Commissioner stated that listening to the inaugural address of the new Presi-

dent was one of the most unforgettable experiences he has ever had. The inconveniences caused by the weather, the traffic congestion which made it impossible to attend some of the pre-inaugural functions - and the bitter coldness itself, he said - all were forgotten when he stood in the Inauguration Stand and heard the President of the United States deliver his classic message - a speech which Mr. Nucker and many others believe will be heralded in history as a symbol of United States courage, faith and determination.

The Presidential Address is enclosed with all copies of this issue distributed in the Trust Territory.

COOPERATION

COOPERATION between the islands of the Pacific is in evidence in many different fields. As an example, the Department of Education of Papua and New Guinea is sending 250 copies of each issue of its publication, the "Villager," to the Trust Territory Director of Education for distribution in the intermediate schools of Micronesia. Another exchange has been instituted with the mailing of each issue of the "MICRONESIAN REPORTER," the publication of the Trust Territory, to the directors of education in fifteen island areas of the South and Southwest Pacific.

New Cafeteria

HAPPY DAY in Majuro - when electric power was extended to the new cafeteria at the Marshall Islands Intermediate School.

The new electric ranges and the attractive tables in the new school cafeteria all were tried out on February 2, 1961 following installation and connection of electric power.

Jonathan Mote, principal of MUIS, spoke briefly on the occasion, expressing appreciation for the new facilities.

TWO YOUNG MEN

TWO YOUNG MEN from Ponape have made the honor roll at the College of Guam for the winter quarter, according to an announcement recently made by the college. They are Ambilos Iehsi, a second-year student, and Timothy S. Jerry, freshman. Both are on the roll for the first time, and both are scholarship students living at the Trust Territory compound in Guam.

Mr. Iehsi is president of the Trust Territory Scholarship Students of Guam.

The Lone Skipper

IT MIGHT be the name of a movie, "The Lone Skipper," but in this case the description applies to a daring sea wanderer named Joseph Havkins who is making his way alone across the Pacific in a 23-foot yawl, LAMERHAK II.

The LAMERHAK II arrived at Truk in November 1960 from Massau Island in the Bismark Archipelago - both crew and craft badly in need of refreshment. Some weeks later, the skipper and ship renewed, the little boat and its captain proceeded on their way - compass set for the Philippines - next port Singapore. Original sailing point was Tel Aviv, Israel.

Magistrate Rudimch, left, presents certificate of gift from the late George B. Harris, Jr., to Tarkong Pedro, principal of Koror Elementary School, right, as District Administrator Francis B. Mahoney looks on. Scene is the school yard. The school has 280 pupils.



"IN PRAISE, GRATITUDE AND HONOR"

Koror Magistrate Expresses Appreciation for Generous Gift of the Late George B. Harris, Jr.

THE DEEP appreciation of the people of Palau for the gift of \$2,015.34 made by the late George B. Harris, Jr., to the Koror Elementary School, was expressed publicly by Mr. Indalecio Rudimch, Magistrate of Koror, at the time of the public presentation of the check on February 17, 1961.

Excerpts from Magistrate Rudimch's Proclamation to All Citizens of Koror Municipality appear below:

"Mr. Harris was a very good man at his office and those of you who had opportunity to speak with him must have felt what a rare personality he was... What there is to say in GRATITUDE, PRAISE AND HONOR to this man, I wish to impart to all of you, the residents of Koror, also to all the people of Palau District and every person of the Trust Territory...

"Seeing what Mr. Harris has done in his generosity, we perceive that he was greatly concerned about us...Mr. Harris still had his wife, mother and father living...yet in his will he remembered us, the people of Koror. We can truly say he

gave us a priceless gift, because it was at the cost of his life....It is important that we think of him in future days....On behalf of the Koror Elementary School I ask for your prayers, all of you, the people of Palau and every resident of the Trust Territory within Palau, for Mr. George B. Harris, Jr., his wife and his father and mother in America."

In a letter to Mr. Harris' widow, who had been with him during his residence of about one year in Palau, Magistrate Rudimch expressed the wish that others may know of this gift. "We hate to be alone," he wrote, "in the knowledge of what your dear late husband has so kindly given us, and so wish that all American people and people in the rest of the world could learn of his good deed...."

EDITOR'S NOTE: As reported in the January-February issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER, Mr. Harris was killed in an airplane accident at Guam in September 1960. Mr. Harris was a young man, newly married, a graduate in law and had served as Land Titles Officer in Palau District prior to his death. He was born of missionary parents in Calcutta and struggled hard for his own education. He was particularly attentive to children, and dearly beloved by them.

the midwife story

THE CUSTOM of babies being brought into the world by midwives is a tradition in the islands of Micronesia as elsewhere in many parts of the world.

The problem of bridging the gap between the old-time system and the modern science of child delivery has been largely solved in the Trust Territory by a simple expedient - the establishment of training courses for midwives.

The Micronesian medical officers - some of them fresh from the Central Medical School in Suva, Fiji, or training and internship elsewhere - noted as they traveled among the islands in their respective districts, the need for introduction of safer, more hygienic methods by local midwives. On the outer islands where no hospitals are established, these women regularly perform the function of a doctor in delivering the newborn babies.

Since the medical practice in the islands is largely pioneering anyhow, setting new standards and establishing new patterns of preventive and curative medicine, the development of a specific program of midwife training was nothing startling - in Micronesia. It was accepted as something good and necessary.

When informed of the purpose of the proposed courses of training, the local village councils on the outer islands co-operated to the fullest extent, recommending suitable candidates - responsible, respected midwives - for training.



The nature of the proposed schooling and the responsibilities which must be assumed in the acceptance of such service training, were explained to these prospective trainees.

In each case, they acknowledged their responsibility and their desire to learn in order to better serve their home-island people.

With the approval and endorsement of the Trust Territory's Director of Public Health, Dr. H. E. Macdonald, the midwife-training program was started. First group to arrive at a district center for instruction was from the outlying islands of Truk District. The trainees were gathered along the way as the field-trip ship stopped at the various islands and one by one picked up the women, bringing them to Truk, the District center. Subsequently, a similar program was introduced in Ponape, and later in other districts. As one group of trainees completed a course, a new group was brought in and a new term of training started. It is a continuing program.

The training in midwifery has been supervised by Dr. William A. Conover, Assistant Director of Public Health. In each district, in turn, the respective District Director of Public Health has been responsible for overseeing the immediate course in his hospital, with the medical officers and nurses of the hospital serving as instructors.

Along with the practice training have gone lectures, presented in the several local dialects to assure full comprehension.

(Continued on next page)

*Graduate Nurse Sinobu
Mailo (center, standing)
with three trainees in
midwife school at Truk
Hospital. The trainees are
from outer islands.
Nurse Sinobu is one
of the instructors.*

training seminar - women's interests

BEGINNING in August 1961, a four-week training seminar for full-time workers in the field of women's interests in the South Pacific will be conducted at Apia, Western Samoa, with Miss Marjorie Stewart, Women's Interests Officer, SPC, as director.

Plans have been long in the making for this session, which has been organized by Dr. Richard Seddon, Executive Officer for Social Development, SPC (South Paci-

fic Commission), and is being sponsored by the SPC with the aid of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) and UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization).

The Trust Territory delegates, as announced by Director of Education Robert E. Gibson, are Mrs. Rose Makwelung of Ponape, Mrs. Mary Lanwi of the Marshalls, and Mrs. Anastasia Ramarui of Palau.

SCHOOL OF NURSING ANNOUNCEMENT

A BROCHURE describing the Trust Territory School of Nursing and the requirements for admission has been issued. It includes the aim and philosophy of the school, the educational and recreational facilities, scholarships, curriculum, and direction for making applications for acceptance as a student nurse.

The School of Nursing has nine members on its teaching and administrative staff, and ten on its visiting teacher staff. All staff members except the director are Micronesians who received their training under Trust Territory auspices. The director, Mrs. Ruth Martin, is a U.S. registered nurse with administrative experience. Mrs. Kiyoko Rengiil, Dean of School, was trained in the early days of

the U. S. administration, and has continued to advance in her profession. The school, now in its eighth year, is located at Koror, Palau District.

Currently enrolled are six first-year and six second-year students - four men and eight women.

More than one hundred persons attended the eighth graduation exercises of the School of Nursing in October 1960, when Comdr. Thelma Hase of the Naval Hospital, Guam, gave the principal address. She was introduced by Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam. Another class is expected to graduate in the fall of 1961.

THE MIDWIFE STORY ... *Continued*

sion, explaining something about physiology and the theory behind the new system of child-delivery.

The midwives have been taught the key questions to ask during the pregnancy period, and how to examine the expectant mothers. They also have been taught important points in post-natal care. Emphasis is placed upon early recognition of abnormal or complicating conditions in order that further medical help may be obtained if needed.

Successful completion of the course has entitled the candidates to certificates in midwifery. At the time of graduation, each is given a special "midwives' kit." The graduates then return to their home island or village in an officially recognized status, better equipped than when they left to help safeguard the future children and their mothers.

Medical officers and graduate nurses, as they have opportunity in the course of their field trips to visit the home islands of the respective midwives, are making a point of assisting the newly trained women, answering questions as they arise, and providing further training in protection against infection.

The response by the island councils, the people, and the trainees themselves, has been enthusiastic and encouraging. Because of their own sincerity and belief in the efficiency of the more modern methods, the midwives have been successful in the efforts to apply their newer knowledge without violating the older, established customs.

The training of these midwives has provided a welcome path for the people of the islands - a bridge which is helping to knit the older customs of Micronesia to the modern concepts of medical science.

YAP AIRPORT

SLOWLY - but concretely - vital construction such as airstrips and administration buildings are being either reconstructed or constructed to meet the need of expanding activities in the districts of the Trust Territory. In Palau, an old war-bombed concrete structure has been reconstructed to make an adequate and modern administration center.

One of the current undertakings is the reconstruction of a bombed-out airstrip at Colonia, Yap District center. Men have been at work for some months making preparations for rebuilding the runway for use of Trust Territory planes. Up to now - and continuing until the strip is completed - planes have been alighting in the Yap lagoon some half mile off Colonia dock, with passengers and cargo.

Right - Palau Survey Team which spent 21 days at Yap, making surveys of proposed air strip and of dam sites for Yap water supply.

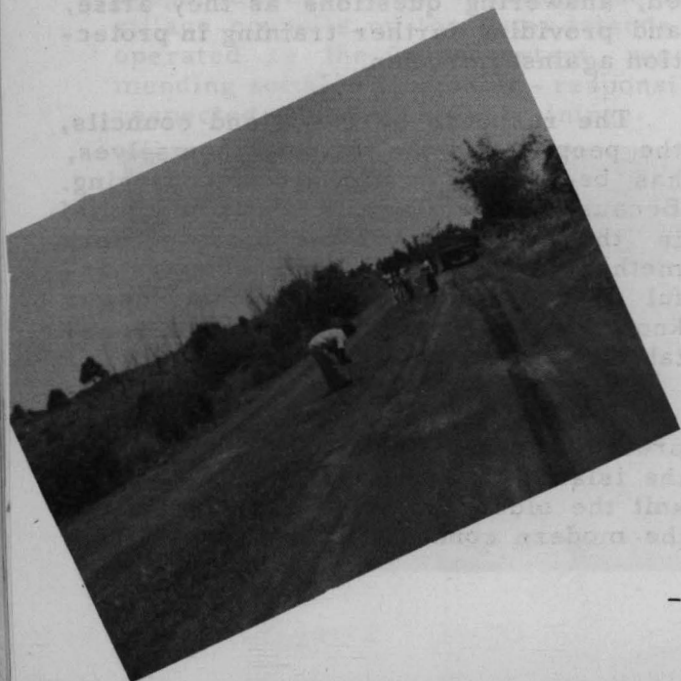
Instrumentman Luis and Mr. Taro utilize the one remaining geodetic station in the Yap District, to begin airstrip location and controls. Draftsman Blancheos assists under triangulation platform.

Draftsman Blancheos gives shot in bomb crater for vertical purposes. Approximately 85 of these craters - remnants of war - were found within the proposed runway area.

LEFT - Palau survey team surveying road to proposed airport area.



Assistant Survey and Cartographic Engineer Taro checks freshly made concrete markers which are used to indicate land boundaries in the Trust Territory.



REHABILITATION

transported into the harbor by picket boat - a slow and sometimes hazardous process.

With rehabilitation of the former airport, arrival at the Yap District Center will be a simpler process - and quicker. Here are shown pictures of a group of Micronesian surveyors from Palau District, at Yap doing survey work as a preliminary to the building of a new runway.

Members of the team included Assistant Survey and Cartographic Engineer Taro; Instrumentmen Luis and Sammy; Draftsman Blancheos and Rodman/Chainman Ruberio. The work was under direction of Surveying and Cartographic Engineer Fred A. Robinson.



Mr. Sammy and Mr. Taro checking topographic operation on proposed Dam Site Number One; Yap Water Supply, while (in background) Mr. Luis takes sights for horizontal control.



Left to right are Messrs. Sammy, Blancheos, Taro, Luis and Ruberio, all members of Palau survey and cartographic team.



Mr. Sammy reads elevations, with Mr. Blancheos holding level rod (in background) at Yap Dam Site Number One.

Below-Instrumentman Sammy and Chainman Ruberio measure the 5,000-foot proposed airstrip.



Right - End of typical surveyor's day, showing crew loading equipment for ten-mile ride back to district center.





A YOUNGER GENERATION pose in typical Yap costume along the road that passes through Yap's historic outdoor Money Bank. Stone-paved surface of a traditional meeting place and resting spot is glimpsed at right.

THE RAI OF YAP

By Fran Defnign
Yap District Assistant Anthropologist

THE value of the massive rai or stone money of Yap, dates back many centuries to the time when a torch-fishing canoe from Balabat, Rul, was driven 250 miles southwest of Yap by a tropical storm, and landed on an uninhabited portion of Palau.

While the crew members of the canoe were resting and regaining their strength, one of them found a large piece of stalactite similar in shape to a whale. The man who found the stone felt that it would be good luck for the survivors to take the whale-shaped stone back to Yap as a gift to their king rather than the traditional gift of fish.

When they reached Yap once again, the crew members went to the king and gave him the stone that had been found in Palau. They told the king that they had almost lost their lives while catching fish for him, and therefore the stone fish should be acceptable to the king, and con-

sidered as even more valuable than other Yapese treasures.

The king was happy to see the return of his subjects from, it seemed, the dead, and was proud of the gift they brought to him. He had the stone whale put into his treasury, and as the story about it spread over Yap, it gained in prestige and value, both because of its rarity, and because of the danger and adventure that accompanied its acquisition.

Soon teams of Yapese were making the long trip to Palau to quarry the stalactite. At first the shape in which it was quarried was up to the workers, but gradually the round shape evolved as the best shape, and the hole in the center was put there to pass a log through so the stone piece could be more easily carried. It is reputed that the discus shape of the rai was developed by a man from Rul Municipality on Yap proper and a man from Ulithi, an atoll about 100 miles northeast of Yap.



YOUNG MAIDEN AND ELDERLY MAN of Yap "hold it" for the photographer in Yap's famous stone money bank. Stone money still has value in Yapese society, sometimes is used as gift from one village to another.

THE RAI OF YAP ... Continued

The word, rai, is the name given the stone money by part of Yap, as well as Tamil, Gagil, Map, and Rummung. The rest of Yap calls it "fee" which is Ulithian in origin. The word "rai" means literally "whale" and refers back to the original piece of stalactite brought to the king on Yap. The word "fee" however, is a corruption of the Ulithian word "ffey", which refers to the reproductive functions. When the first discus-shaped piece of stone was quarried, the Ulithian in the group stated that the word "fee" meant full moon, the obvious shape of the piece of stone. The Yapese believed him, and hence the present use of the term by some to name the stone money.

Most of the stone money was quarried at Babelthuap in Palau District. A few pieces were taken from Guam, and these are the most valuable. At a later date, stalactite was found in Talangith, a village in the northern part of Yap. However, no value is placed on the money quarried there because no toil was expended in transporting it. Today, there is one remaining piece of Talangith rai, in Teb, Tomil. The Yapese call it "daniyor", which means literally, no tears, since nobody wept when the quarriers went to dig out the stone discs as they did when teams departed for Palau or Guam. The relatives of those who went far away to quarry stone money had reason to weep

because the teams remained away for as long as three years. And in this region of tropical storms, many teams with their treasure of rai were lost at sea.

During Japanese times on Yap, stone money quarried in Guam which was a foot in diameter, was worth \$75 in Japanese currency. Palau discs, three feet in diameter, were worth \$25. In 1960, two pieces were sold to American museums for \$25.99 per foot of diameter.

The value of the stone money depends upon its history as well as upon its size, quality, color, shape, and age. With the decline in Yapese population from more than 40,000 to 2,400, the histories, which were passed down by word of mouth from generation to generation, have mostly been lost.

Prior to contact with European and American traders and whaling ships in the mid-nineteenth century, parties of as many as fifty men would sail off on quarrying expeditions. The rai would be returned to Yap in canoes or on rafts. However, with the coming of foreign ships, the larger pieces often were transported in foreign schooners, including the schooner owned by the legendary American trader, O'Keefe. Quarrying and importing rai continued through the early days of Japanese occupation.

(Continued on Page 18)

*New ship is contracted.
Left to right - Mr. Robert
K. Shoecraft, Trust Terri-
tory; Mr. K. Nakabayashi,
president, Tokushima Ship-
building and Industry Co.,
and Mr. Peter Yamaguchi,
manager of firm's Tokyo
office.*



M/V REGINA FOR ANGAUR

FIRST Micronesian municipal-owned boat to be equipped and licensed to operate a shipboard radio station within Trust Territory waters is the new REGINA II of Angaur Municipality, Palau District. The vessel's captain, Michael Blau, has been issued a license to operate the ship's radiotelephone station, and has been assigned the Radio Call letters WTFF.

The REGINA II is a 16-meter passenger and cargo vessel with capacity of approximately 60 passengers or 30 passengers and two tons of cargo. It has twin Yanmer diesel engines, and was built by the Goriki Shipyards of Ise Mie, Japan, on contract between Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd. and the Trust Territory Government, the latter serving as representatives of the Magistrate and 18 clans of Angaur. The cost was approximately \$28,000.

Delivery of the vessel was accepted in Japan by Capt. E. A. O'Neill, II, and Port Engineer Harry E. Morgan of Pacific Micronesian Line early in September 1960. It then was loaded on the deck of the M/V GUNNERS KNOT, along with a motor vessel which was to be delivered to the Catholic Mission at Koror. Angaur municipal officials proudly took delivery of their new REGINA II as it tied up alongside the dock at Koror, Palau Islands.

THE RAI OF YAP ... Continued

The larger rai weigh several tons. However, transactions involving the larger pieces do not necessarily involve transportation. Title to a piece of stone money is transferred, and the change is made public, but the stone may well remain

NEW SHIP FOR T. T.

A CONTRACT for the building of a new 500-ton combination passenger and cargo ship for Trust Territory intra-district use was signed in Japan on February 19, 1961, with Assistant Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft as Contracting Officer for the High Commissioner, and Mr. K. Nakabayashi, President, representing the Tokushima Shipbuilding and Industry Co., Inc. Mr. Harry E. Morgan, port engineer of the Pacific Micronesian Line which operates the Trust Territory vessels, assisted Mr. Shoecraft in the negotiations.

Following the signing of the contract, Messrs. Shoecraft and Morgan, with members of the shipbuilding concern, were guests at a dinner to celebrate the event. On this occasion officials of Tokushima expressed their friendship and good wishes to the Trust Territory and its representatives.

The new ship has been named "MILITOB" - combining the names of the easternmost atoll and westernmost island in the Trust Territory - a name suggested by Miss Betty O'Connell, Secretary to the High Commissioner. (Miss O'Connell received an award of \$10 for her suggestion, and promptly turned the sum over to the Micronesian Scholarship Fund.)

where it is.

A survey made by the Japanese in 1929 found 13,281 pieces of stone money. There has been no report made since, but it is believed that about fifty per cent of the stone money was destroyed during World War II.

BACK HOME - AND ALL WELL

A MOTHER and her baby girl are at home in Rota and well - thanks to quick action involving both Trust Territory and Navy personnel.

The mother, Mrs. Maria Calvo Manglona, developed serious complications after childbirth. A radiotelephone message from Rota District Administrator Raymond J. McKay on November 22, 1960, informed Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam of the emergency. Immediately Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam and Administrative Officer John M. Spivey went into action. Mr. Putnam called the office of Capt. C. H. Clark, USN, Commanding Officer, NAS Agana, and Mr. Spivey called Mr. J. M. Ingelmund, airport manager, Pan American Airways, which company holds the contract to operate the Trust Territory planes.

Both groups organized crews and prepared to make the emergency flight in a race against darkness - for Rota's airfield does not have landing lights. The Trust Territory plane was not fully gassed - and the Navy's regular Search and Rescue plane was too heavily gassed to allow take-off on Rota's short runway. However, another Navy plane was being readied for flight and this plane was prepared for take-off. It left Guam at 7 p.m., landing at Rota at 7:20, taking off

from Rota at 7:45 with mother, husband and child aboard, and arriving back at NAS at 8:04 p.m. - in 64 minutes total elapsed time.

A Naval Hospital ambulance awaited the plane at NAS Agana. A doctor was standing by at the hospital with preparations for administering the indicated emergency treatment, and within a few minutes' time, the mother was out of danger.

The NAS officer who alerted the Navy crew for flight was Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Malmfeldt. Capt. Clark was contacted and gave his approval. The Navy crew which made the quick run to Rota consisted of Lt. R. V. Krueger, co-pilot, and James J. Souza, plane captain. A Navy corpsman, Gordon Fields, HM2, with stretcher also accompanied the plane. The medical officer who initiated the request for the emergency flight was Dr. Tregar Ishoda of the Marshall Islands, who was on temporary duty at Rota.

Mrs. Manglona is the wife of Fortunato T. Manglona, who is a member of the Rota Council and principal of the Rota Elementary School. He was a delegate to the conference to the Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner, held at Guam in August 1960.

NAMESAKES

ROQUETTE Born Aboard M/V ROQUE

EXCERPT from Marshall Islands Western field-trip report of January 5, 1961. Field Trip Vessel: M/V ROQUE

ATOLL: Lae ARRIVED: Nov. 28, 1960
ISLAND: Lae DEPARTED: Nov. 30, 1960

COUNCIL MEETING: Met with islanders and officials. No problems brought up.

REMARKS: Public Health - Kajile (Health Aide from Ujae) and family got off here instead of continuing on to Majuro. This change in plan was prompted by the fact that Ertin (Health Aide, Lae) wanted his wife - who was nine months pregnant - to go to dispensary at Ebeye for maternity care.

Got out of the lagoon around noon, and dirfted off the leese of Lae. At 1010 Mrs. Ertin was in labor and ROQUE proceeded to Ebeye to lift off the mother.

Too late. A baby girl was born about half an hour later. She was named "ROQUETTE."

AGNES OPHELIA Arrives During Storm

ON Wednesday, December 1 - just as Typhoon OPHELIA was preparing to unleash her heavy winds upon the islands of Yap District - a little girl weighing 7 pounds and 3 ounces was born. Her name: Agnes Ophelia Hicking.

Parents of the child are Dr. and Mrs. Arobati Hicking, who agreed that because of the circumstances, the name Ophelia should have a place in their daughter's name. Dr. Hicking is Special Representative of the Director of Public Health. Originally from the Gilberts and later stationed in the Marshalls, he and his family currently are located in Yap District.



A traditional Yap custom presenting gifts of money at a "mit".

GIVING MONEY AT A MIT

By Luke Falan and Vincent Defan

Adapted from "Yap Our Islands" prepared by Yap Department of Education.

IN YAP there are many different kinds of festivities, and different ceremonies.

The biggest kind of ceremonial occasion is a mit. This is for a community. A mitmit is a ceremony within a family group. These two ceremonies are marked by exchanges of money. The kinds of money that are exchanged are stone money, shell money and Gaw ni Augumang, or Gaw.

When the mit or the mitmit starts, all the visitors sit down with their backs against a tall piece of stone which we call magirey. This means chair or back rest. They sit with their backs against these stones until the villagers give them some

money.

When the Yapese carry their money they raise their hands up with the money to show the people how big it is. They walk while they carry the money. During this time all the visitors wait to see who will be given the money. After that the person who gets the money carries it to save it until he gives it back to the owner at the next mit or mitmit. Everyone keeps the money until the villagers decide to have a mit or mitmit again. You should not lose the money which you get from the mit or mitmit because you have to try to give the same money back to the original owner.

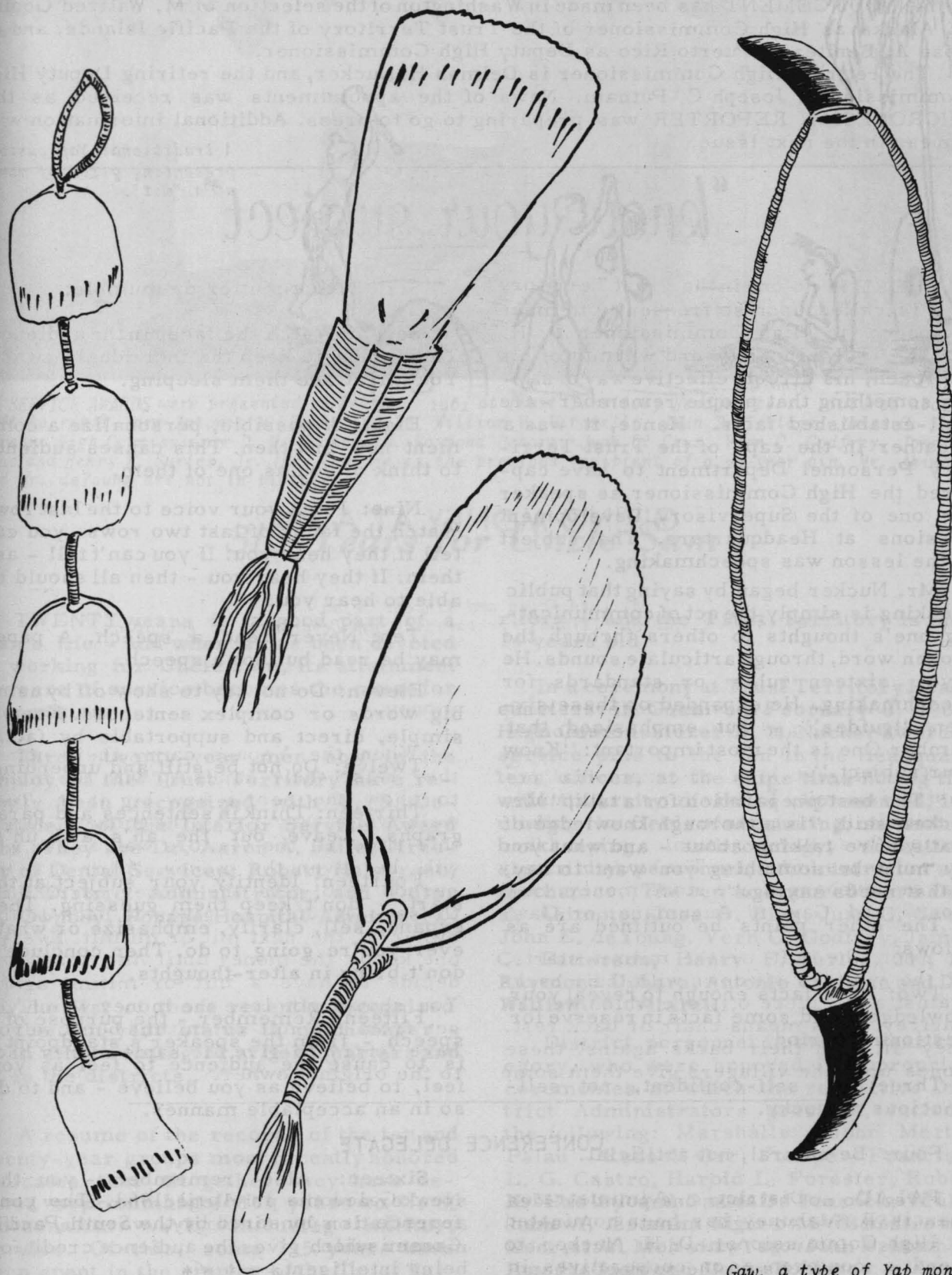
CONFERENCE DELEGATE

PALAU District Administrator Francis B. Mahoney has been nominated by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker to attend a conference on cooperatives in

New Caledonia in April 1961. The conference is sponsored by the South Pacific Commission.

* * * * *

Different kinds of Yapese shell money.



Gaw, a type of Yap money.

NEW OFFICIALS FOR TRUST TERRITORY

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made in Washington of the selection of M. Wilfred Goding of Alaska as High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and of Jose A. Benitez of Puerto Rico as Deputy High Commissioner.

The retiring High Commissioner is Delmas H. Nucker, and the retiring Deputy High Commissioner, Joseph C. Putnam. News of the appointments was received as the MICRONESIAN REPORTER was preparing to go to press. Additional information will appear in the next issue.

"know your subject"

THERE is no one in the Trust Territory who is called upon so frequently to make a speech as High Commissioner D. H. Nucker. The sincerity and warmth of his approach, his direct, effective way of saying something that people remember - are well-established facts. Hence, it was a "feather in the cap" of the Trust Territory Personnel Department to have captured the High Commissioner as speaker for one of the Supervisory Development sessions at Headquarters. The subject of the lesson was speechmaking.

Mr. Nucker began by saying that public speaking is simply the act of communicating one's thoughts to others through the spoken word, through articulate sounds. He gave sixteen rules or standards for speechmaking. He expanded on these sixteen "guides" - but emphasized that Number One is the most important: "Know your subject."

"The best preparation for a talk," Mr. Nucker said, "is a thorough knowledge of what you're talking about - and what you say must be something you want to say, or that needs saying."

The other points he outlined are as follows:

Two: Have facts enough to reveal your knowledge. Hold some facts in reserve for questioning period.

Three: Be self-confident, not self-conscious or cocky.

Four: Be natural, not artificial.

Five: Do not belabor one point or idea more than five to eight minutes. Awaken or arouse interest with new facts, new thoughts, new ideas on the subject at hand.

Six: Do not mutter or mumble.

Seven: Watch the faces in the audience. This tends to keep the individuals awake. You might see them sleeping.

Eight: If possible, personalize a comment now and then. This causes audience to think of you as one of them.

Nine: Pitch your voice to the last row. Watch the faces of last two rows - you can tell if they hear you. If you can't tell - ask them. If they hear you - then all should be able to hear you.

Ten: Never read a speech. A paper may be read but not a speech.

Eleven: Do not try to show off by using big words or complex sentences. Keep it simple, direct and supportable by facts.

Twelve: Do not be stiff and unbending.

Thirteen: Think in sentences and paragraphs. Leave out the ah's and uh's.

Fourteen: Identify your subject at the start - don't keep them guessing. Then expand, sell, clarify, emphasize or whatever you're going to do. Then conclude - don't bring in after-thoughts.

Fifteen: Remember - the purpose of a speech - from the speaker's standpoint - is to cause the audience to feel as you feel, to believe as you believe - and to do so in an acceptable manner.

Sixteen: Also remember - you the speaker are the privileged one. Show your appreciation by sincerity, warmth, and a manner which gives the audience credit for being intelligent.



SERVICE AWARDS were presented in February 1961 at Trust Territory Headquarters. Pictured above, left to right, are Antonio M. Valencia, Dr. William V. Vitarelli, Juan T. Terlaje, James C. Patterson, High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, H. Raymond Uehara, Juan C. Cruz, Vern C. Godfrey, Jose O. Blas and Henry F. Surles, Jr. (Mr. Terlaje is the previous recipient of a 20-year pin. Mr. Akimoto and Mr. deYoung are not in picture.)

315 Years for Uncle Sam

TWENTY years is a good part of a man's life - and when it has been devoted to working for Uncle Sam, its attainment in years of service becomes the cause for recognition.

Three twenty-year men now in the employ of the Trust Territory have recently been recognized with U. S. Department of the Interior Service Award pins. They are Dr. Aaron A. Jaffe, Director of Dental Services; Robert Halvorsen, Truk District Administrator; and Walter M. Ownbey, Ponape Hospital Administrator.

The list of those recently recognized in the ten-year status is much longer - 22 in all, including 10 at Headquarters and 12 in the districts.

A resume of the records of the ten and twenty-year groups most recently honored indicates that altogether they have devoted approximately 315 years to U. S. Government work, including military service. Of this, some 115 years have been spent in the employ of the Trust Ter-

ritory - and the Trust Territory is only 14 years old.

In a ceremony at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam on February 8, 1961, High Commissioner D. H. Nucker awarded service pins to the ten in the Headquarters offices, at the same time noting the wide diversity of skills represented, including the fields of accounting, carpentry, bookkeeping, anthropology, education, electricity, personnel, administration and mechanics. The ten so honored were Dan E. Akimoto, Jose O. Blas, Juan C. Cruz, John E. deYoung, Vern C. Godfrey, James C. Patterson, Henry F. Surles, Jr., H. Raymond Uehara, Antonio Valencia and Dr. William V. Vitarelli.

District personnel in the 10-year category, who were honored in appropriate ceremonies at which the respective District Administrators presided, included the following: Marshalls - John Mertel; Palau - Russell Orr; Ponape - Francisco L. G. Castro, Harold L. Forester, Robert H. Hawley and Daniel J. Peacock; Truk - John A. Cronan, James M. McGuire and Everett W. McNown; Yap - John P. Mosher, Roy H. Goss and Delos B. Jones.

Nat Always Had A Nose for News

NAT LOGAN-SMITH, former Personnel Officer of the Trust Territory, paid part of his expenses while a student at the University of Hawaii by working for a newspaper - and he always had a nose for news. But little did he expect to be plunked into a world-wide front-page incident when he embarked by plane from Guam on January 30, 1960, set for a trip around the world. It was to be the excursion of a lifetime - a leisurely and extended tour - marking his official retirement from Government service.

The greater part of his journey had been made, and "Nat" was homeward bound in a roundabout way when he embarked at Vigo, Spain, on the luxury cruiser - S. S. SANTA MARIA.

The tale of the dramatic and daring coup of a group of Portuguese rebels in seizing the liner at gunpoint in mid-ocean and manning it with their own crew, was world-wide news; each day the suspense became greater as the "pirates" refused to enter a harbor to discharge the passengers without certain guarantees - which were not forthcoming. Each day it was headline news - and each day the 588 "prisoner" passengers became more alarmed. Finally, on February 2, 1961 at Recife, Brazil, they were released after 12 days of captivity, and Nat Logan-Smith was among those walking happily down the gangplank.



Presumably, Mr. Logan-Smith's baggage came off the ship with him - but not the automobile in which he had toured part of Europe. Word recently received from Mr. Logan-Smith stated that his motor car was still on the SANTA MARIA, but was expected to be off-loaded at Port Everglades, Florida, on the vessel's "next time around" - about April 7, 1961.

In the meantime, Mr. Logan-Smith lost no time in setting off for South America, and in early March was cruising up the coast of Chile on the S. S. GULF MERCHANT. A waterfront strike in Chile was imminent, however, and he wasn't sure how his itinerary would work out. He expected, nevertheless, to be going through the Panama Canal about March 21, and thence to Miami.

After obtaining possession of his car, Nat expected to tour over the continental United States, and, some months hence, to arrive at his home in Hawaii.

"I'll be happy," Mrs. Logan-Smith wrote to the editor, "if he gets here by June 1. Wouldn't you know that even the pirates would help Nat out in his traveling!"

Editor's Note: It is understood that Mr. Logan-Smith's account of the SANTA MARIA episode is scheduled for an early issue of "LIFE" magazine.

Nat Logan-Smith receiving a farewell gift from Federal Safety Council before his departure from Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam for "trip of a lifetime". George Sheetz, left, presents gift.

Swearing-in Ceremony
for new Deputy Sheriffs
Kwajalein - "Distad"
William E. Finale ad-
ministering oath. Left
right are G. W. Ash-
ford, "Distad" Finale,
Capt. Gordon W. Smith,
N. and Lcdr. Harvey
Sample, USN. Next are the
Deputy sheriffs, and on
extreme right, George
Lowman, Police Chief,
Transport Co. of Texas.



ELEVEN NEW DEPUTY SHERIFFS

ELEVEN MEMBERS of Kwajalein's Security Patrol were sworn in as Deputy Sheriffs on the staff of the Sheriff of the Marshall Islands District Constabulary, in a ceremony at Kwajalein at 11 a.m. on January 24, 1961.

The oaths of office were administered by William E. Finale, Marshall Islands District Administrator, to be effective for terms of two years each. The Deputies were commissioned to enforce the laws of the Trust Territory Government as prescribed by the Code of the Trust Territory; they also will enforce other current official regulations in the Kwajalein area.

Among those present to witness the ceremony were Capt. Gordon W. Smith, USN; George W. Ashford, representing the Transport Company of Texas, and Lcdr. Harvey Sample, USN.

Receiving the oath of office were Sgt. George Kunc, Patrolman Dan Scarborough, Patrolman Bill Shepherd, Patrolman Tim Akana, Patrolman Herbert Kai, Patrolman John Williams, Patrolman Richard Vanecek, Patrolman Leroy Ka-ne, Patrolman John Rutledge, Patrolman Edwin Hill, and Patrolman Larry Antonelli. Previously Capt. George Lowman, Sgt. George Connell and Sgt. Al Cantrelle had been deputized by the District Administrator. All of Kwajalein's Security Patrol are employees of the Transport Company of Texas.

At the same ceremony Mr. Finale deputized five men from Roi Namur Island: Harvey E. Reum, Chief of Security at Roi Namur, and Deputies Charles R. Smith, Henry K. B. Soo, William H. Panchico and Louis L. Cobb, all employees of Universal Services at Roi Namur.

New Public Defender

GEORGE W. GROVER, former Springfield, Ohio, policeman and a former mayor of North Hampton, Ohio, is the recently appointed Public Defender of the Trust Territory. His headquarters are at the Truck District of the High Court. After receiving his law degree from Ohio Northern University, Mr. Grover in 1951 passed the Ohio state bar examination. In addition to practicing law, he has held various responsible posts in government.

Smile Awhile

Dr. Ciro: "How's the boy who swallowed the half dollar?"

Nurse Joanna: "No change yet, doctor."

Dr. Sasao: "Stop making faces and waving your arms, I haven't touched your tooth yet."

Simal: "I know you haven't, but you're standing on my foot."

T. T. Student Organization Plans Gala Entertainment

DEAR to the hearts of Micronesians and Americans alike are entertainments - especially when they include a play, costume dances and feasting.

All three - a play, dances of the islands, and a feast, plus an orchestra to provide music for general dancing, and door prizes as added inducement - will be provided in one big gala evening on April 21, 1961, at the Tumon Junior-Senior High School in Guam. A second presentation - complete except for the feast - will be made on April 22.

The Trust Territory Student Organization will "put on the show," and proceeds will go toward the educational welfare of Micronesian students to provide scholarships for higher education. Tickets will be \$5.00 per couple for the first night's entertainment. On the second night, when the play and island dances will be presented but no feast provided for the audience, the charge will be \$1.00 per person. Tickets may be procured from Ellis

Taleu in the Department of Education of the Trust Territory, Guam, or from any of the Trust Territory students in Guam.

Officers of the Trust Territory Student Organization are Luke Tman of Yap, president; Charles Minor of Palau, vice president; Sanae Ngiraked of Palau, secretary; Mamoru Nakamura of Palau, treasurer.

The chairmen of the various committees working for the success of the "Trust Territory Review" are as follows: Program Committee, Luke Tman; Publicity Committee, Polycarp Basilius; Business Committee, Kenzi Mad; Bookkeeper, Masuo Kyota; Stage Manager, Mitsuo Solang; Poster and Scenery, Hideo Rdialul; Dancing Committee (girls), Hermana Emul; Dancing Committee (boys), Droteo Espangel; Orchestra, Don Pedro; Transportation Committee, Edwin Sugiyama; Food Committee, Estanislao Rivera; Advisor, Dr. William Vitarelli.

TRUST TERRITORY ON TELEVISION

THE TRUST TERRITORY was the subject of a one-hour television program over KUAM-TV in January 1961.

Dancers beautiful, lithe and rhythmic - the girls from Palau; dancers strong, wild and full of spirit - the men from Yap; a demonstration of cooking, Marshallese style; motion pictures of weaving and other handicraft work in progress, together with a showing of typical Micronesian carvings, and a general explanation of the Trust Territory, its location and activities - all of these and more formed the program as presented by Mrs. Madeleine Bordallo on the "Women's World" of KUAM-TV.

First, after introductions, was a talk by Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam concerning the Trust Territory, its history and background, its present unique status as a U. N. trusteeship administered by the United States, and its

developing activities - political, social and economic. Next came Miss Betra Amram of the Marshall Islands, a student at the College of Guam on a Trust Territory scholarship, who smiled and performed with great poise as she showed the various steps in preparing a delicious taro dish, Marshallese style. Dr. William V. Vitarelli, Assistant to the Director of Education, followed with a discussion of Micronesian handicraft arts.

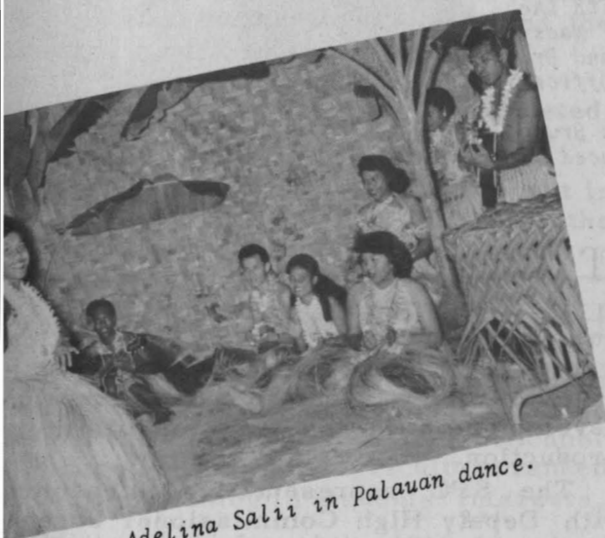
Last and most spectacular was the presentation of Palauan and Yapese dances. The audience in the studio, supposedly watching quietly, forgot to be silent and howled with excitement as the Yapese men shouted and cavorted in the frenzy of a traditional Yap war dance.

Then it was all over - a colorful, diversified program depicting some phases of life and activities in the Trust Territory.



TRUST TERRITORY ON TELEVISION

Lovely Palauan girls dancing - orchestra in background.



Miss Adelina Salii in Palauan dance.



Miss Hermana Emul in Palauan dance.

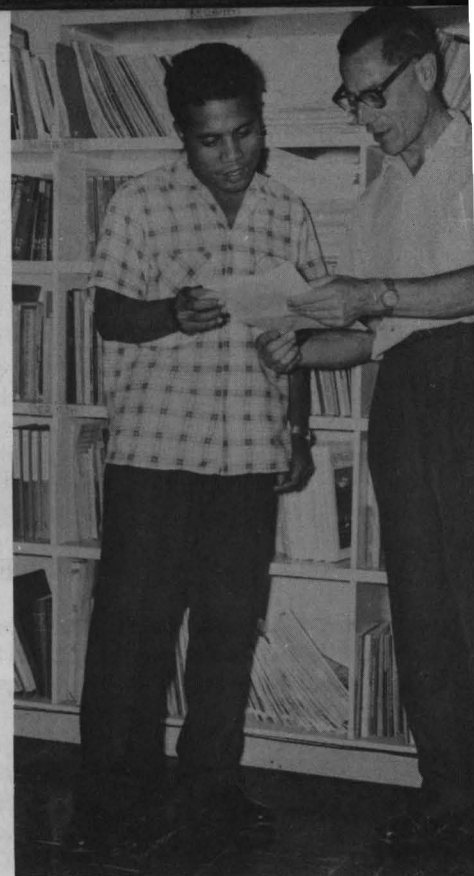
BELOW - Demonstrating preparation of Micronesian food - Miss Betra Amram of the Marshalls. Right - KUAM-TV Studio, with Mrs. Madeleine Bordallo, commentator, standing at left. Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam is seated, center, below map of Trust Territory. At right is KUAM Operations Manager Duane Clymer, formerly Chief Radio Operator, Palau.





ABOVE, a Handbook for Women's Organizations and Clubs, prepared by the Trust Territory in cooperation with the South Pacific Commission, attracts attention of Naosy Pitoli of Truk, left; Betra Amram of Marshalls, and Dr. Seddon of S.P.C. - in Trust Territory Education Office, Guam.

PICTURED AT RIGHT are Benito Moufa of Truk with Bruce Roberts of S.P.C., examining some literature produced in Trust Territory.



S.P.C. Officers at T.T. Headquarters

FOUR DAYS isn't very long - but it was long enough for Dr. Richard Seddon, South Pacific Commission Executive Officer for Social Development, and Bruce Roberts, SPC Organizer of Island Literature, to consult with a number of Trust Territory executives on problems and ideas covering the whole field of social development.

While at the Trust Territory Headquarters, Guam, in February 1961, Dr. Seddon discussed specific projects in progress in the Trust Territory, parti-

cularly in the fields of formal education, women's interests and cooperatives, while Mr. Roberts was chiefly concerned with developments in the field of literature production.

The SPC representatives consulted with Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam, Director of Education Robert E. Gibson, Contracts and Programs Officer John M. Spivey, and other Trust Territory representatives; they also visited the College of Guam and discussed with faculty members the programs, courses and facilities offered there.

Collects Plant Material of Special Breadfruit Varieties

BREADFRUIT varieties growing on isolated Kapingamarangi Atoll in the Caroline Group of the U. S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, were among the plant materials recently collected by Jan Coenen, South Pacific Commission plant introduction officer, and sent by air to French Polynesia via Hawaii. Materials from Ponape Island also were sent.

Mr. Coenen undertook this mission because of a request received by the Commission from the Department of Agri-

culture in French Polynesia. The Administration of the Trust Territory cooperated in the project by making available sea transport for Mr. Coenen, and air transport for the plant material he collected.

After completing this task, Mr. Coenen visited other islands in the Carolines, and as well the Marshall and Marianas groups, continuing the coconut and breadfruit survey of the region begun two years ago by Dr. Jacques Barrau, SPC executive officer for economic development.

Favorite Foods of Micronesia

Marshallese Taro Recipe

Clean the taro before boiling or baking it: peel off the outer skin and then wash taro.

To know when it is cooked, poke a sharp stick or fork into it. (Sometimes the taro will crack when it is done.) When taro is cooked, pound it in a wooden bowl.

After taro has no lumpy pieces, combine it with grated coconut. Add the jekmai (coconut sap or molasses) last, and the sugar, as much as you like.

When these three stages are completed, the taro is ready to serve.

If you need it for later use, wrap it in a taro or banana leaf and bake it in the underground oven (um).

One Marshallese Way of Cooking Fish

We start the fire first, either in an earth oven (um) or an open fire with small rocks on top of the firewood.

Clean the fish by taking out the insides and washing it thoroughly in salt water.

Tie the fish with three pieces of coconut leaves. Cover the um with leaves, and put sand on top; or cover with leaves only, no sand.

Leave the fish in the um for about 15 minutes or 20 minutes.

--Both recipes by Betra Amram

AGRICULTURE RATES HIGH

IN A SURVEY of occupational interests recently made by the Senior Social Studies class at the Pacific Islands Central School in Ponape, the field of agriculture ranked second to teaching in students' interests.

At the beginning of the 1960-61 school year, only four students chose agriculture as their major. The evidence of new interest in this vocation indicates that the students have found in their agriculture classes at PICS, and in the way agriculture and particularly cacao have become so important in Ponape, a reason to look at this field of activity with a new gleam in their eyes, and speculation, "Is this for me?" Twenty students chose agriculture in first place and eight made it their second choice.

Medicine or "doctor" came third in the list of career interests, while business ranked fourth, and nursing fifth. Other occupational choices, in rank, were clerk, missionary, mechanic, congressman, engineer, electrician, fishery expert, lawyer, sanitarian, chemist, dentist and seaman. Results of the survey were reported in the PICS newspaper, "Micro-Treasure" of March 13, 1961.

Truk Cacao Growers Challenge Ponape

MOST everybody in the Trust Territory knows about Ponape and its active interest in cacao planting and production. In fact, because of the circumstance that the Cacao Headquarters are located in Ponape, this district has had a special interest in developing cacao as an industry.

Now a challenger has come along - Ponape's sister district, Truk.

It has become known that Truk already has approximately eighty thousand cacao trees planted as compared to Ponape's one hundred thousand and more. By hard work and perseverance, and a desire to excel, Truk is out to overcome Ponape's lead in the matter of cacao - not in cacao plantings, necessarily, but in exports.

The question is - which district will export more cacao by 1963 - Ponape or Truk? Or will another district come up as a "dark horse" contender? As it takes approximately two years for a cacao crop to develop and mature, it appears likely that the race will be between the two leaders - Ponape and Truk.

TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE AND
MARSHALL ISLANDS

TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION.....75,836

97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS

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

LAND AREA.....700 SQ. MILES

2,141 ISLANDS

PREVAILING WIND DIRECTIONS

GRAPHIC SCALE

0 50 100 200
NAUTICAL MILES

SYMBOLS

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR

UNINHABITED

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT

POPULATION.....14,907

AREA.....69.84 Sq. Mi.

SAIPAN DISTRICT

POPULATION.....8,138

AREA.....150.60 Sq. Mi.

ROTA DISTRICT

POPULATION.....996

AREA.....32.90 Sq. Mi.

YAP DISTRICT

POPULATION.....5,688

AREA.....45.89 Sq. Mi.

PONAPE DISTRICT

POPULATION.....15,388

AREA.....175.68 Sq. Mi.

PALAU DISTRICT

POPULATION.....9,320

AREA.....179.35 Sq. Mi.

TRUK DISTRICT

POPULATION.....21,401

AREA.....45.74 Sq. Mi.

APPROVED: *[Signature]*

HIGH COMMISSIONER

TRUST TERRITORY PACIFIC IS.

DATE. JUNE 30, 1960