

Micronesian



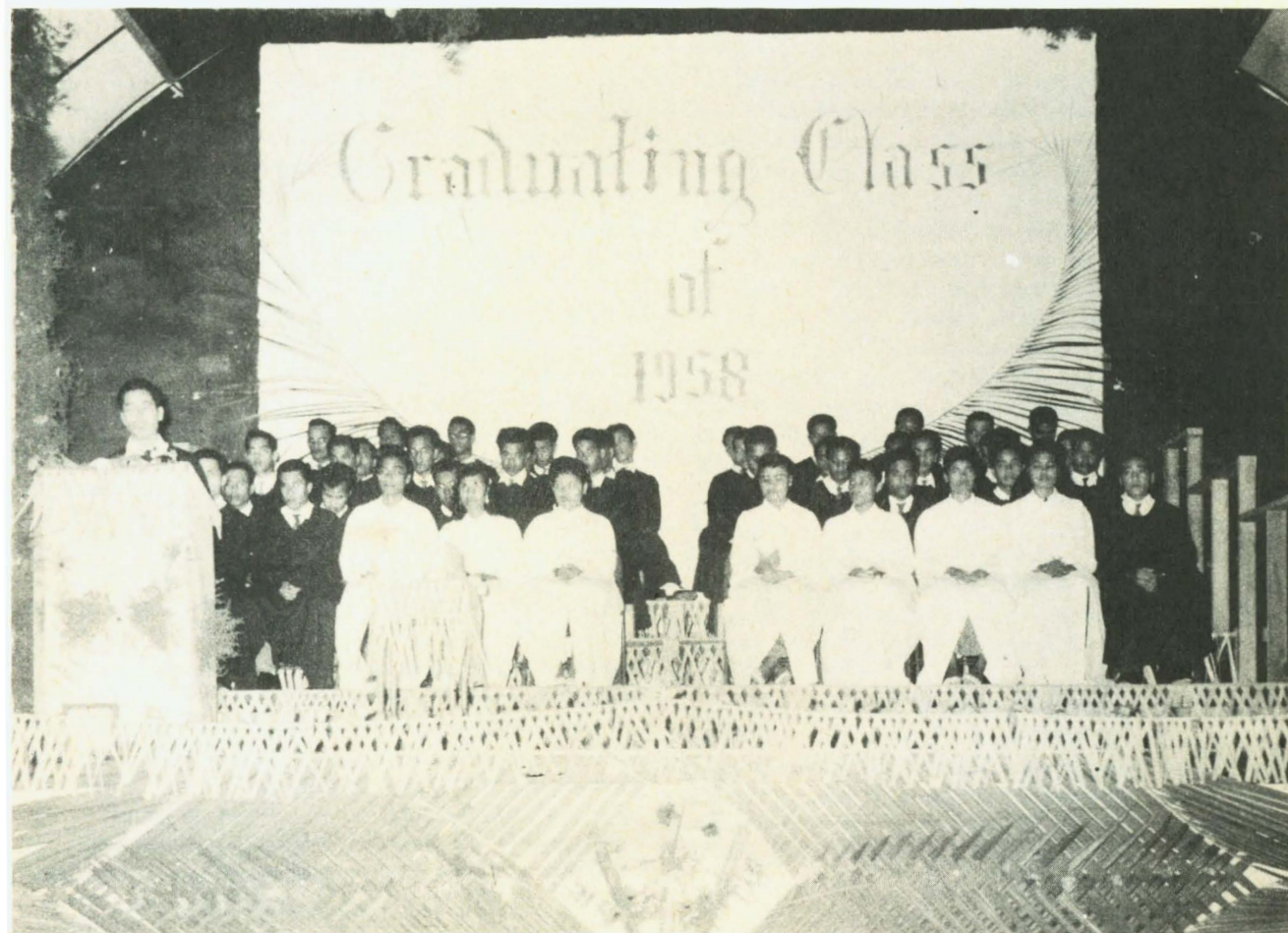
Reporter

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GRADUATION AT PACIFIC ISLANDS CENTRAL SCHOOL

david ramarui

by carmen chigiy, yap

HE IS FROM BABELTHUAP, Palau - from a very small community of about four hundred people. His father is a farmer who has a huge family of eleven - four sisters and seven brothers.

He had eight years of Japanese schooling before he went to Guam for one year to attend the Marianas Area Teacher Training School (Matts) which later became the Pacific Islands Teacher Training School (Pitts). While on Guam he had to work half the day and go to school the other half. This made things harder for him, but he came out all right after a year. Then he went to Truk for a six weeks' summer session.

During the year 1953, in August, he came to Hawaii and went to the University High School for one year, paying his way through. After winning a Zonta scholarship, he went on to the University of Hawaii. Zonta sponsored him for two years, but in his sophomore year, he found it necessary to work part time. And so he started his work at College Inn, a work which he stuck to for three years, until he graduated. He also did yard work when he could. These two jobs took care of his food and some personal expenses.

When he became a junior in college, Zonta had to give the scholarship to another student, and so David's brother, Felix Ramarui, and a close friend whose name is John Ko, paid for his tuition, books, and personal expenses. On entering his senior year, David was given a scholarship by the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

This is our David Ramarui, and though this is far from a complete story of this busy person, it is a glimpse into a very small but fruitful part of David's life. Though brief and incomplete, it is meant to give us some idea of how he got there - of how he successfully reached a goal for which he worked long and hard.

It was a beautiful Sunday, June 8, 1958, that the big moment came for David. It was then he received his diploma and his A.B. degree from the University of Hawaii.



DAVID RAMARUI, BEDECKED WITH LEIS - on graduation day, June 8, 1958.

When asked to comment on how he felt he said, "It was an extraordinary experience - the most exciting event in my whole life. I couldn't sleep the previous night."

Yes, David has graduated and he is looking forward to the moment when he can go back and start working for his people. He was to stay in Hawaii for the summer, and then go back to Palau to work in the Education Department.

David's number one hobby is photography. For entertainment he goes to movies. He sees just about the same number of Japanese movies as he does American and other movies. For food he likes Japanese, American, and Hawaiian, especially poi and laulau. He has gained twenty pounds, which, he feels, is an extremely big gain for a fellow like him.

His activities were many. In addition to his studies and work, David managed to join four campus clubs. Then there was the Micronesian Club of Honolulu, of which David was once the president and later the parliamentarian.

We are all looking forward to David's going back and working in the Trust Territory. A major in anthropology, who is going to work in education, we are sure that David has much to contribute to Palau as well as to the whole of Micronesia.

(Editor's note: Carmen Chigiy, like David, has been attending the University of Hawaii. From her writing, it is apparent that she also is making notable progress in education.)

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EDITOR..... Cynthia R. Olson

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

YAP
Edmund Gilmar John Mangefel

PONAPE
Kun Nena Sigrah Strik Yoma

PALAU
Thomas Remengesau Mayumi Mersai

MARSHALLS
Marshallese Administration Personnel

TERRITORIAL COLLEGE
Raymond Ulochong

HEADQUARTERS
Thelma H. Gorman Shirley Takata

EDITORIAL CONSULTANTS
John M. Spivey John E. deYoung

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APPRECIATION FOR THEIR OWN

THE SPOTLIGHT is on graduation time - and activities concerned with the schools.

It is heartening to note that the speaker chosen to give the 1958 Commencement address at the Pacific Islands Central School - the Trust Territory's famous PICS - was a young man from Palau who returned only recently from his studies in Hawaii.

Not only is it noteworthy that the young Palauan made the speech, but even more significant is the fact that for the second year a Micronesian was chosen by the senior class at PICS as the person they wanted most for their speaker. They wished to hear from another Micronesian who had "made good" at home.

There is no denying that the bright lights of more sophisticated cultures have a lure for some of the younger (as well as the older) generation of Micronesians, but it is gratifying to know that the type of education the scholars of the Trust Territory are receiving at PICS is the kind that makes them appreciate their own home islands and their own people.

HISTORY IS MADE

HISTORY WAS MADE on June 11, 1958, with the first enrollment of an official Trust Territory Scholarship student at the Territorial College in Guam. He was twenty-four year old Chutomu Nimes of Tol, Truk District.

Heretofore students awarded Trust Territory scholarships have attended schools at Hawaii or other points abroad. This year five districts are each sending one of their scholarship students to the Territorial College, thus inaugurating a program which is expected to accelerate along with the college as it grows and expands in prestige.

Officials of the college have demonstrated their willingness and desire to provide for the Micronesian students the type of education that will prepare them for their respective duties when they return to their home islands. As Chutomu arrived at the college for his registration, he was greeted by Dean Pedro C. Sanchez, head of the college, and Dr. James G. Cooper, chairman of the Education and Psychology Division, who will serve as Chutomu's advisor. The preceding day he was met at the airport by his sponsor for the summer, Mrs. William K. Brooks, secretary to the Dean.

Following graduation from the third-year class at the Pacific Islands Central School at Truk in 1957, Chutomu became a field assistant in the Education Department of Truk District, where he served until his scholarship appointment. His goal is to assist in the teacher-training program in his district. His hobby - one in which he has not yet had time to indulge - is poultry. He would like to raise chickens.

CHUTOMU NIMES OF TRUK, right, on registration day at Territorial College in Guam. Standing is Dr. Pedro C. Sanchez, dean of the college, and left, Dr. James G. Cooper, chairman, Education and Psychology Division, Chutomu's adviser.



THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

presents Tamaki

Miyazoe with certificate.



"COCONUT DEMONSTRATOR OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS"

NOT FAR FROM THE DISTRICT CENTER in the Marshalls - Tamaki was able to walk it daily - lies a plot of land of approximately nine acres.

It looks good. More than half of it is cleared. Coconuts are sprouting and growing upon it in even rows, with proportioned spaces in between. It might be a district project - a demonstration center - it looks so uniform, so precise, and is growing so well.

Instead, it is a one-man plantation. Tamaki Miyazoe is the man. He's a Marshallese, foreman of the Public Works garage at Majuro. Alone, in his spare time, Tamaki has made slow but steady progress in the backbreaking work of preparing and planting his nine-acre plot which was grown high and thick with "boondock" brush back in 1954 when the Iroij (traditional leader) of the island assigned him the parcel of land - a weto.

Tamaki wanted only the best for his land, so at the beginning he eagerly sought the advice of the agriculturists and specialists on the subject of coconuts and land cultivation. Then he started the clearing. Later Tamaki lined off the plot and staked it out at twenty-eight feet intervals. Next he undertook the slow, tedious work of digging the holes, each three feet square across, and three feet deep. The holes then were filled with humus and other organic matter, and planted with selected seedlings from the Agriculture Station nursery.

It takes time to dig holes in a hard coral formation, which is the substance of his land, and more time to fertilize and

plant each hole. But Tamaki kept at it; he has put in more than eighteen hundred working hours - and the project is more than half completed. In order not to become discouraged by the bigness of the job, Tamaki completed the first half before starting on the second.

Early in 1958 when High Commissioner D. H. Nucker went to the Marshalls on a typhoon-disaster survey, he visited the coconut land where Tamaki has been laboring these four years. The District Agriculturist, Mr. Joe Cowan, and the Extension Agriculturist, Mr. P. M. Sideris, also were there, and a little ceremony was held. The High Commissioner, in recognition of the valuable type of coconut-planting demonstration Tamaki was quietly performing in the course of his diggings and plantings, presented Tamaki with a certificate naming him "Coconut Demonstrator of the Marshall Islands".

Not least among the results of Tamaki's patient and persistent work is the interest aroused among his friends and neighbors who are following his example in clearing out new areas and planting coconut seedlings according to the latest scientific agricultural practices and methods.

Tamaki has discovered the value of time - that spare time can be put to use to produce something valuable. His discovery has given him not only recognition by the High Commissioner and officials of the district staff, but also satisfaction in knowing that he is building something important in the way of a coconut demonstration as well as a valuable future source of food and income for his family.

--J.W.C./C.R.O.



*TOSIWO NAKAMURA, PALAU,
senior class
president, addresses
his classmates and
friends at PICS
Commencement in Truk.*

Commencement – PICS

MAY 27, 1958 WAS A PROUD DAY for Trust Territory mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, although but few of them were present at the Pacific Islands Central School in Moen, Truk, on that occasion when forty-eight eager and happy young men and women stood before a packed auditorium to receive diplomas from their principal, George Ramos, and hearty handshakes and congratulations from the Chief Justice of the Trust Territory, Judge Edward P. Furber.

The distances and the time involved in travel either by air or ship prevented the majority of relatives from being present to witness the important milestone in the lives of these young folks; even families of graduates from Truk District itself were not all present, because some of the Truk islands are also quite remote from the district center at Moen. But if parents were lacking, not so fellow students and friends, for all seats in the large auditorium were taken well in advance of the program, and some people were standing outside to watch the ceremonies.

And when it was all over the congratulations of friends and teachers were just

as fervent and sincere as would have been the handclaps and embraces of relatives had they been present.

Twelve and twelve - the number of graduates from the Marshalls and from Palau was even, while Ponape District came in a close third with eleven (three from Kusaie, three from Ponape, two from Mokil, one from Kapingamarangi, one from Nukuoro and one from Pingelap). Yap's representation was five, Truk's four, Saipan's three, and Rota's one.

With Mrs. Furber, wife of Judge Furber, at the piano on the palm-decorated stage, the program opened with "Perfect Day". This was followed by the introduction of speakers, made by Kenzi Mad, one of the PICS third-year students. (Although the formal curriculum at PICS consists of a two-year course, a third-year program has been inaugurated, with a limited number of third-year students enrolled for the past two years.)

First speaker was Tosiwo Nakamura of Palau, senior class president. Then came

Tadasy Eldridge, student body president. The main Commencement address was given by Thomas Remengesau, Palau District Economic and Political Advisor. (Excerpts from each of these speeches are printed elsewhere in this issue). The program was not long, nor was the presentation of diplomas. Each student came forward in turn as his or her name was called, and received a rolled diploma from Mr. Ramos and a handshake from the judge. Then came the graduation song, and at the end, the stately processional. Faces for the most part were serious as these graduates in their long gowns marched down the stage steps, through the center aisle, and outside the auditorium door to form the reception line. The young ladies were in white gowns, the men in black.

Cooling punch, cakes and cookies provided by members of the Truk community were served in an informal reception following the greetings to the graduates. An innovation started last year, the reception met with overwhelming popularity among the graduates and guests.

There seemed to be no disposition to end it all. Little groups formed here and there around the PICS campus and earnest conversations - plans and hopes for the future, reminiscences and memories of the past - continued far into the night. It was the end - and the beginning. Upon the shoulders and in the alert minds of these forty-eight young Micronesians rests some of the future destiny of the Trust Territory of the Pacific. Many of them realized the responsibility that was theirs and were planning to prepare themselves further for the more serious years ahead.

The graduates were the following: Anibar Timothy, Artaji Andrew, Ataji Balos, Atjang Paul, Harry Ueno, Henry Moses, Honseki Jumon, Jao Boran, Jordan Arijet, Junar Abner, Takao Idai, Yukio Kimtak, all of the Marshall Islands District; Aminis David of Mokil, Simiron Jim of Mokil, John Edward of Ponape, Nanaichy Walder of Ponape, Tadasy Eldridge of Ponape, Conrad Johnny of Kusaie, Donald Jonah of Kusaie, Linus George of Kusaie, Kalio Dekepa of Kapingamarangi, Iemima Erwin of Nukuoro, Timothy Jerry of Pingelap, all of Ponape District.

NINE GRADUATED AT XAVIER

GRADUATION AT XAVIER High School took place on May 27, 1958, at the Roman Catholic Mission School in Truk before a distinguished company of visitors.

Valedictorian for the occasion was Hermes G. Katsra of Truk, president of the Student Council. The Salutation was given by Alfred W. Capelle of the Marshalls. Each emphasized the responsibilities of the graduates to serve their people and communities in the Trust Territory.

The Most Rev. Vincent I. Kennally, Bishop of the Caroline and Marshall Islands, also addressed the group, as did the Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, Mr. Eugene R. Gilmartin, and the Principal of Xavier, Father Allen J. Cameron. Father Hacker of the Marshalls gave the invocation and Father Rively of Truk, the benediction.

A buffet dinner for the students and guests was served by the staff of Xavier High School immediately preceding the commencement.

The nine young Micronesians who received their diplomas at Xavier were David K. Idip, Feliciano E. Udui, John I. Stole and Juan F. Polloi, all of Palau; Protasio M. Actouka of Ponape; Michael E. Capelle and Peter W. Boon, of the Marshalls, and the two mentioned earlier.

* * * * *

Also Pedro Atalig, Rota District; Ike-neuo Neth, Nikas Frank, Norberto Raymond, Richo Esikol, all of Truk District; Charles Ngiramechelbang, Dengelei Secharraimul, Fabyan Basilio, Harumi Kloulubak, Osiaol Merei, Rufino Xavier, Sulikau Ubedei, Teruo Rengulbai, Tosiwo Nakamura, Ulai Otobed, Yosko M. Beluong, Yokio Dennis, all of Palau District; Bonaventure Taley, Luke Masaharu Tman, Maria Rungrad, Raymond Magmay, Xavier Kubney, all of Yap District; Eugenio Repeki, Joaquin Cabrera, and Rafael Villagomez, all of Saipan District.

COVER PICTURE - Student Body President Tadasy Eldridge speaking.



TRUST TERRITORY STUDENTS IN HAWAII - Bethwel Henry, Ponape; Lawrance N. Edwards, Marshalls; Elias M. Eliasa, Ponape; Yoich Kohama, Palau; Sam Giltamag, Yap and Nachsa Siren, Truk.

FROM FAR FLUNG ISLAND IN THE VAST PACIFIC

(The following article appeared in the Sunday feature section of the Honolulu Advertiser, March 23, 1958, and is reprinted here by courtesy of that newspaper.)

FORTY AMBITIOUS, FRIENDLY AND unassuming Micronesians, the cream of the educational crop of that far-flung Pacific domain, are doing a bang-up job as goodwill ambassadors in Hawaii.

Chosen in stiff competition to represent the six districts of the Trust Territory of the Pacific, the students are in Honolulu on scholarships awarded by the American government or by private organizations and individuals.

About half of them are attending the University of Hawaii as unclassified students. Graduates of the Pacific Islands Central School, a government school at Truk which takes them through two years of high school, many of them are doing high school work in the morning and attending university classes in the afternoon.

An average one hundred and thirty Micronesians attend the Pacific Islands

Central School....It is from their ranks that the winners of the coveted scholarships are chosen.

The students, many of whom worked for the government before coming here, are studying business, government, health, nursing, pre-medicine and teaching. They are expected to return to the Trust Territory to make use of the specialized knowledge they have acquired during the average two years they will spend in Honolulu.

The program, begun shortly after the end of World War II, puts no age limit on the participants. Dwight Heine is probably the oldest man in the group.

He has the distinction also of being the first Micronesian to study in Hawaii under a Navy scholarship in 1948. By popular petition, he represented his people, the Marshallese, in their protest to the United Nations about the atom bomb test in 1954.

The two years or more that the students spent here is a time of adjustment and loneliness for most of them.

With few exceptions, families are left behind. Only when husband and wife both win scholarships can they avoid the long separation. Nicholas and Denita Bossy, from Truk, are the only couple here now. He is doing pre-medical work and will be here for two years, going on to the Philippines or Fiji to finish.

Denita, a graduate nurse who took her training in the Trust Territory, is doing specialized training at various local hospitals. She will be here for a year.

The scholarships seldom go to more than one member of the same family. The government likes to spread the money as far as it will go. But it is sometimes possible for a relative of a student to get a private scholarship.

The students have their own club and an active social life. The older ones, raised under the Japanese who occupied the territory until World War II, are welcome in local Japanese homes and attend Japanese movies.

A musical people, their songs, while distinctly native, show a marked Japanese influence.

The students have made friends easily with classmates and don't lack for invitations. Their adjustment to the pace of living in Hawaii has been more difficult.

"Life is too fast here," says Bethwel Henry of Ponape, and his words are echoed without exception by the others. A student of government in his junior year, he will be glad when the time comes for him to go home. "There is only one car, a Ford, on the whole island," he says, "although there are plenty of jeeps and trucks.

"Instead of cars we have plenty of outboards. We travel mostly by water, for it is easier than by land."

Alfonso Oiterong of Palau, a government administrator whose wife and daughter remained at home, has studied in the



COEDS - Carmen Mutnguy, Yap, and Clementina Salas, Guam.

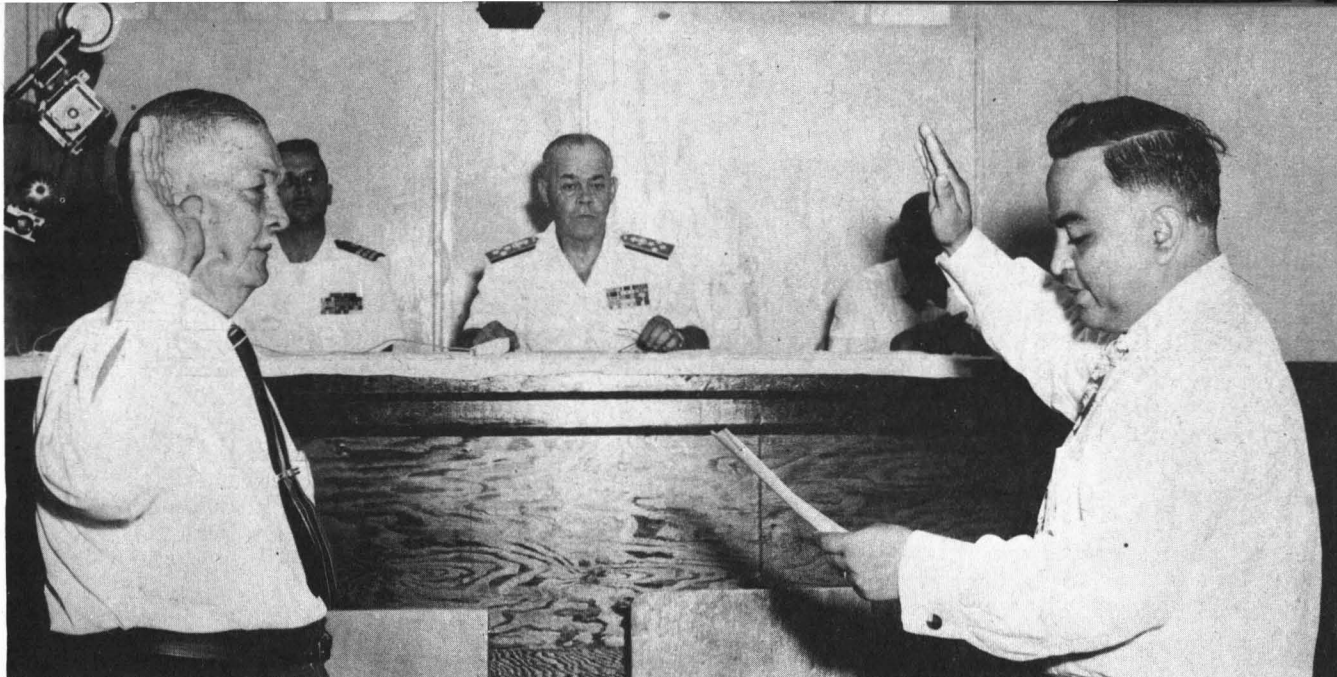
mainland United States and Japan and is here on his second scholarship.

The Trust Territory administration hopes to eventually fill most of its positions with Micronesians. The men and women studying under these special grants are the ones who will inherit the jobs.

Tosiwo Nakayama is typical of the group. A native of Truk, he attended the Pacific Islands Central School, before coming to the university. Tall and handsome, he is friendly but shy. Now in his second year, he is studying government on a Trust Territory scholarship.

English is the common language for these students, who come from a territory covering an area larger than the United States. Visitors to the Territory call it the real paradise of the Pacific where everything grows and fish abound.

Eager for knowledge and with a keen desire to better themselves, the Micronesians are good students. Most of them are men, for their culture doesn't accept too much education for women. Because of this, the women who are studying in Hawaii are mostly specializing in nursing.



AFTER FIFTY-EIGHT STATELESS YEARS, Judge Juan M. Ada of the Saipan District Court takes oath of allegiance to the Trust Territory. Administering oath is Chairman Olympio T. Borja of the Tenth Saipan Congress. Seated in center at rear is Adm. Herbert G. Hopwood, Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet, who signed Judge Ada's citizenship papers. At left is Cdr. David Morey, Saipan District Administrator; right, James Johnson, Land Claims Administrator.

Trust Territory -- Adopted Fatherland

SO MANY YEARS they had lived - without the right to call a country their own. For Judge Juan M. Ada of Saipan it had been fifty-eight stateless years, and for Chutaro Jushi of the Marshalls, it was thirty-one years without a personal nation.

Now at last the dreams of their lives have been fulfilled. Not only have the Saipan judge and the Marshallese farmer become naturalized citizens of the "country" of their choice, the Trust Territory of the Pacific, but they also are the first to be so honored.

The ceremony in which Judge Ada took the oath of allegiance to the Trust Territory occurred at 10:30 o'clock on the morning of March 4, 1958. The Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Pacific Fleet, Admiral Herbert G. Hopwood, was among those participating in the significant event. Present also were Commander David Morey, Naval Administrator, Saipan District; Judge Ada's wife, herself a Saipanese, and other relatives and friends. The citizenship papers were signed by Admiral Hopwood, and the venerable judge was sworn in by Mr.

Olympio T. Borja, chairman of the Tenth Saipan Congress.

Five weeks later in a location far distant from Saipan - in fact, some fifteen hundred miles away - at 10 o'clock on the morning of April 14, 1958, Chutaro Jushi of Mili Atoll in the Marshalls was sworn in by Judge Kabua Kabua at Majuro, district center for the Marshall Islands. The documents making him an honored citizen of the Trust Territory were completed in the presence of Chief Justice Edward P. Furber, various members of the District Administration staff, and friends and relatives. Mr. Jushi's citizenship papers had been signed previously by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam.

As the new citizens pledged their allegiance to their adopted countryland, each at the same time renounced the rights and privileges of the land or island of his birth. Judge Ada, a resident of Saipan for fifty-eight years, was born sixty-eight years ago on Guam, thus went to Saipan as a youth of ten. As Guam is not a part of the Trust Territory, he has been considered an alien, or at best an immigrant.



CHUTARO JUSHI OF THE MARSHALLS, left, swears allegiance to the Government of the Trust Territory and becomes naturalized citizen in a ceremony at courtrooms of the Marshall Islands District Court. Judge Kabua Kabua administers the oath. Chutaro has been without a country for thirty-one years, having migrated to the Marshalls from Okinawa in 1927. His citizenship papers were signed by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker.

He did not hold the United States citizenship ordinarily possessed by those born on Guam because he had emigrated from there long before the passage of the act granting United States citizenship to all natural-born Guamanians. He had, in fact, forfeited his chance of becoming an American citizen by his continuous residence in Saipan.

In spite of not being a Trust Territory citizen, because of his long association with the people of Saipan and his established standing and leadership in his community, Guam-born Juan M. Ada was appointed Judge of the Saipan District Court by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory in 1947. As judge, he presided over civil cases where the amount at issue did not exceed one thousand dollars, and tried criminal offenses against civil administration or generally recognized local customs. He was re-appointed to this post for four successive terms by virtue of his record of competence.

Chutaro Jushi during his long residence in the Trust Territory, likewise has become a respected member of the community where he lives. He was born at Kunikami Nakigan, Okinawa, in August, 1912, and came to the islands now known

as the Trust Territory on July 1, 1927. He married in the Marshalls and when the end of World War II came, was raising a family there. Because of his long residence, he was not repatriated to his former home at Okinawa as were most nationals. Thus he has been continuously domiciled in the Marshalls since his entry in 1927, a period of thirty-one years. His application for citizenship was signed by District Administrator Maynard Neas and Raymond DeBrum, Clerk of District Court. The witnesses for his character were Erwin Bouliej and Joel Jabruel.

(Continued on page 21)

CHUTARO JUSHI, NEW CITIZEN



PICS Commencement Address

Truk - May 27, 1958

By Thomas Remengesau, Palau

IN A FEW MINUTES from now, my dear friends, you will step out of that door with your diplomas to face and live a new life in your respective communities. Some of you will go on to a higher institute of learning. Some of you will get jobs either in government or in private organizations. Still others of you will be self-employed. But wherever you are and whatever field of endeavor you may pursue, as members of your community you will have to take part in the task of making your community and our Micronesia a better and happier place in which to live.

Judging from the fine faculty staff, the additional curriculum at higher level and other facilities you have now at PICS, I have no doubt but to conclude that you have been well educated.

As fruits of the same school and being the same people under the same administration, we not only are friends, but we have the same goal of making our islands a better place to live in under a more democratic government. In order to achieve this goal there are, I believe, at least two steps which are prerequisites to engaging fully in this program.

The first one is a formal education for which you have just met the requirements at a higher level.

The other one is equally important, and that is your acceptance by your own people as true and loyal members of the community in which you live. For, unless you are accepted and approved by your people, the education you have gained up to this date might, instead of benefiting you and the people of your community and our Micronesia in general, be a waste of time, effort and money.

If I have anything worthwhile to say to you tonight, it is advice as to how the knowledge and wisdom you have gained at PICS may be applied to give the most benefits to the greatest number of people. From my work experience I have come to

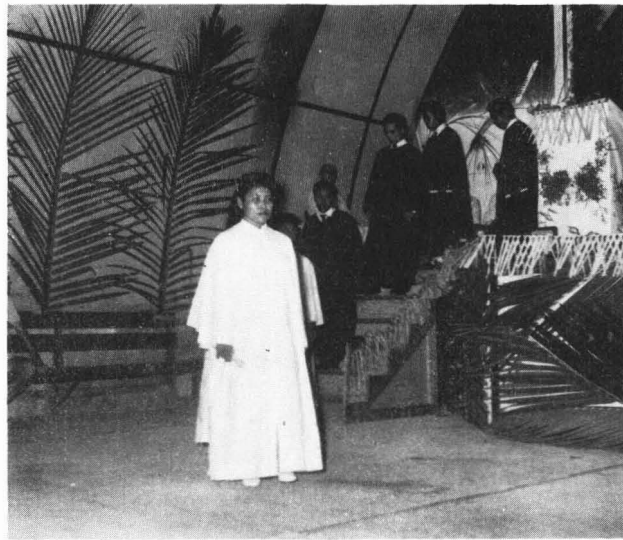
believe that one way a person may become accepted by his people and be fully recognized as a true native of his place, is by learning to know how and why his people think and do things the way they do, and by learning as much as he can about the mythology, legends, beliefs, traditions and customs of his people. If a young person does not understand at least some of these things and does not try to conform to the social norm, he is not regarded as a true member of the society, but a deviant from the group. For, his people would not think the way he does and would be suspicious of him. In other words, his thinking and his people's thinking will not meet at the same level. The results will be misinterpretations and misunderstandings which will cause many disappointments and difficulties.

On the contrary, if he knows his people's way of life and conforms to those good features in their customs, he will be highly regarded as a part of the communal group. He not only will be accepted by the people of his community, but what he does and what he may propose to be done for the good of the community, will be approved and carried out with enthusiasm - because he is no longer a stranger but a part of the group, a real native son of his place.

My dear friends, lying before us is a great task of developing our islands to be self-sufficient and of modifying our political structure by selecting good and workable foreign features and combining them with the good features of our own ways in order to fit the conditions around us at present. This task will require a great deal of patience and a thorough understanding between our elders and us young people. There is a firm belief held by the older generation, and I think it holds true in many districts, that these islands will continue to change but will remain the same. I think what is meant by this belief is that we cannot make a United States or Japan or other foreign country wholly out of Micronesia, but changes will continue to take place inevitably - however, these changes will not and should not



MARSHALLESE STUDENT HARRY UENO receives diploma from Judge Edward P. Furber. PICS Principal George Ramos, left, officiates.



MISS ULAI OTOBED OF PALAU leads procession of graduates from stage at conclusion of the 1958 PICS Commencement.

abruptly undermine the cultural foundation of Micronesia which has withstood several changes of foreign administration.

My dear friends, let's face the reality. Our Administering Authority is here to help us to help ourselves. Our economic resources are so slim that it would be unreasonable for everyone of us to expect to have a television set or Chevrolet or automatic washing machine. And too, it will be improbable that we can close Micronesia from the outside world and start to live the kind of life we used to have a hundred years ago. There would be too much political, economic and other pressure against that proposition from within and from without. Therefore a probable solution is to work toward self-sufficiency and developing and promoting a more up-to-date Micronesian democratic government to accommodate the conditions surrounding us and the problems we are facing today.

This I repeat cannot be achieved if we, the young generation, and our older generation, do not have a meeting of the minds. As President Lincoln once said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." So, we, too, the young generation and the older generation, divided against one another, cannot stand. We, as the young generation who will shoulder the responsibilities of

the future of Micronesia, should take the initiative to learn to know our elders well. Only then shall we have the meeting of the minds of the young and old generations; only then will the training you and I have received from this institution find its way into our communities to make our Micronesia a better and happier place for us all to live.

I wish to congratulate you, the graduates of 1958, for having successfully graduated from studenthood to full-fledged stockowners of Micronesian governments. The people back home have great hope that with the tools we have been provided, we will be able to understand one another and thus work together toward our goal of self-government of Micronesia.

Before closing, there is something I am obliged to mention. I wish to congratulate, with my sincere appreciation, the PICS instructors for a job well done. Words alone will not be adequate to compensate the money and sweat that have been put into the development of Micronesian education. I can only sincerely hope, and I am sure the rest of the Micronesians and these students graduating tonight are with me, that the Micronesian history will show that the United States taxpayers' money, and the efforts of the people concerned with the administration of these islands, proves a worthwhile investment.



*DEVASTATION at Namoluk,
Truk District*

typhoon strikes again

THE ADJECTIVE "HARDY" is scarcely adequate to describe the people who live in the Trust Territory.

The nouns "courage", "patience" and "stamina" need to be added to give a more accurate impression. And even the four words still leave an unfinished description.

The inhabitants of Namoluk and Pulusuk in Truk District are examples of the fortitude, courage, strength and endurance that Micronesians are wont to demonstrate in the face of adversity. Almost completely devastated by an unseasonal spring typhoon, these isolated-island citizens had no inclination to move to greener lands and quietly accepted their disaster as a hardship out of which they would build anew.

Phyllis in May 1958 was their assailant. Typhoons Lola in November 1957 and Ophelia in January 1958 had wrought havoc in the Trust Territory all the way from the Marshalls on through Ponape, Truk and Rota. Although Phyllis' fury for the most part was confined to Truk District with Namoluk Atoll and Pulusuk Island her chief victims, her punch was no less forceful than that of her predecessors. Her winds were recorded at 125 knots and above. (The typhoons are named alphabetically, and Phyllis came after vicious Ophelia - four months later.)

Government construction projects including a new seven-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-gallon water tank and other facilities, sustained serious damage at Moen

Island the district center, but this was mediocre compared to what happened at Namoluk and Pulusuk, each about one hundred and fifty miles away from Moen.

At Namoluk, population two hundred and forty-eight, the waves and winds came from all directions. What a northwest wind started, a south wind finished. When it was all over, the Namoluk toll five days later read like this: one life lost when a house crumbled and fell on an occupant; all houses broken into pieces except two which fell to the ground but did not break apart; only three canoes left; seventy per cent of the breadfruit trees destroyed; sixty per cent of the coconuts down, with only the trunks of the remaining trees standing, all of them leafless and shorn of nuts; taro patches inundated and the ripened taro too salty to eat; two pigs left - ninety-eight lost; only food enough for immediate eating; drinking coconuts already deteriorating.

First-hand reports of Namoluk were given by Magistrate Santor who rode to the district center on Truk Trading Company's TRUK TRADER NUMBER ONE, and by Tatao, master of the same TRADER. Interviewed by members of the district staff upon arrival at Moen, Tatao recalled the apprehension those on board felt as they approached Namoluk and saw branches of trees, roofs of houses and many other things floating on the ocean.

ONE OF THE TWO
HOUSES LEFT STANDING
at Namoluk, after
Typhoon Phyllis in
May 1958.



Magistrate Santor through a translator described exactly what happened: "On May 23 and 24, Friday and Saturday, the wind came from the northwest. At 1 a.m. on the twenty-fifth, the wind changed and came from the west, then from 6:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. of the same day, it came from the south.

"On May twenty-fourth, during the night, we did not sleep well as the wind was very strong. At 1 a.m. of the twenty-fifth, some of the houses fell down.

"When the first wind hit Namoluk, the waves came to about the middle of the island, but when the wind changed to the direction of the south, the waves came from both directions. When the wind changed to the south - that was when all of the remaining houses fell down."

When passengers and crew of TRUK TRADER NUMBER ONE came in to the District headquarters with this report, and as a field trip party came back on the M/V BAKER from Puluwat Atoll reporting their belief that Pulusuk Island may have borne the brunt of the storm, the BAKER was immediately dispatched back to Pulusuk to inquire into the welfare of its two hundred and thirty-five people. Magistrate Petrus of Moen, president of the Truk Congress, went along for a first-hand investigation.

Agriculture Extension Agent Benjamin Frederick, also a member of the field party, made a count of the Pulusuk losses. All homes (fifty-one), one school and eleven community buildings were totally destroyed. Thirty-one canoes were lost. (In the Trust Territory a family's canoe is part of its life - like its home. A canoe is

indispensable for catching fish to eat and for transportation from island to island.) In addition, the atoll's two churches, the only cement buildings at Pulusuk, lost their roofs and rafters. All water catchments including drums and tanks were destroyed by falling trees and buildings, leaving the population without a source of water. Fifty-three people lost their foot-lockers including money, clothing and personal items.

Medical Practitioner Michi Kolios was the field trip officer on the BAKER's first emergency run carrying supplies to Pulusuk. He made the following official report upon returning to Moen:

"Sighted the island about fifteen miles away and it appeared lifeless. Most of its trees and plants stood with no leaves or branches. The island was unrecognizable. Each of us got excited and were sure that we would encounter death and injuries among the people. As we got near the island we saw no sign of human beings and much of the destruction could be seen by the naked eye.

"When the BAKER went around to the front side of the island, there were two or three paddling canoes out in the water and a few people walking on the beach.

"It was amazing that no one got hurt during the disaster. They stated that the destructive moments were during the day-time, which gave them visibility and also courage.....No deaths reported and no injuries - which is a miracle.

"The whole island was under the 'rain of sea water', and waves came up to about

ten or fifteen meters from the shore line. Besides coconut trees, none of the various trees and plants are standing. It is estimated that ninety per cent of the coconut trees are down. The few remaining trees are in very poor condition with no nuts on them.

"The taro patch is intact, but all the leaves are yellow from the sea-water spray. The patch contains fresh water and it is believed that it will be able to survive.

"All the houses are down. They were blown away. It is sad for the people of Pulusuk....Benjoes (outhouses) were of course also blown away.

"A general community meeting was held and the topic was evacuation. Islanders refused to be evacuated. Magistrate Petrus advised them on how to manage the fallen coconuts, and also on what to work on first. At the community meeting one person was chosen as the island representative for further conference with the District Administrator at Truk.

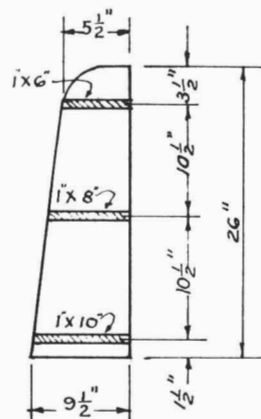
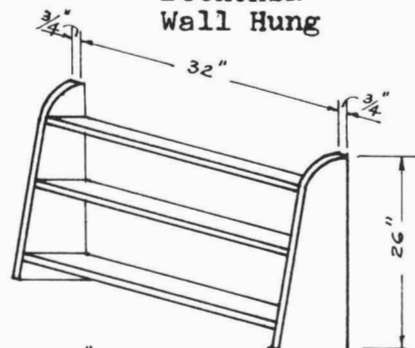
"The field trip party agreed immediately that all of the emergency C-rations be unloaded at Pulusuk, plus twenty-five sacks of rice (fifty pounds each). Some of the mothers were taught how to use the powdered milk in the C-ration for feeding their babies."

In his report on the conditions at Pulusuk, Agriculturist Frederick, himself a Trukese, commented as follows:

"The general feeling of the people is that they have received a great hardship but they still want to remain on the island to rebuild and replant. At this time the people are building temporary houses and have started cleaning the village."

As for the Administration, its response was immediate. The BAKER on its first emergency trip took three hundred and eighty-eight cases of C-Rations, all of which were left at Pulusuk. The MIECO QUEEN, owned by the Marshall Islands Import-Export Company and borrowed for a special trip to Namoluk, carried one hundred cases of C-rations and five bags of rice. These supplies were augmented by the BAKER'S second emergency run, on which were sent eighty additional bags of rice for distribution at both Pulusuk and Namoluk. Included also was a new

How to do it Column - BOOKCASE - Wall Hung



1. Shape sides from 1"x10"
2. Cut material for shelves.
3. Nail or glue together.
4. Paint or varnish

Materials required:

For sides-

2 pcs. - 1"x10"x 26"

For shelves-

1 pc. - 1"x10"x 32"

1 pc. - 1"x 8"x 32"

1 pc. - 1"x 6"x 32"

Nails or Glue

Courtesy PUBLIC WORKS

radio for Namoluk Atoll. (The typhoon had taken the roof off the radio shack and the radio was standing in water at the time the TRUK TRADER NUMBER ONE visited the scene.)

Regardless of the time it will take for the vegetation to "come back" and regardless of the possibility of another typhoon in the future - regardless of personal losses, suffering and privations - the hardy residents of Namoluk and Pulusuk have chosen to remain, and to face whatever may be in store for them, with the same courage, patience and stamina they demonstrated in the disaster of Typhoon Phyllis.

Micronesian people are mostly like that.

--C.R.O.

"EDUCATION AS A MEANS OF DEVELOPING

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN MICRONESIA"

Excerpts of Speech by Tadasy Eldridge
President of PICS Student Body

EVER SINCE THE U.S. NAVY took over our islands in 1945 and ever since the U.N. entrusted the administration of our islands to the U.S., one of the earliest objectives was to help us govern ourselves. In order to meet this objective, one of the first steps taken was to provide education for us. Elementary and intermediate schools were established in all the districts. Students from various districts were sent to PICS for advanced education. Furthermore, a few were sent out of the Trust Territory to receive more advanced education. All these things were done in an effort to meet the objective I mentioned earlier.

Within the Trust Territory, we have this most splendid high school which is known to us as Pacific Islands Central School. When I first came to PICS, I was amazed to see that students from Mokil, Pingelap, Kusaie, Nukuoro, Ngatik and Kapingamarangi were there. When I first arrived, I found myself sticking together with the students from my district. I hesitated to mingle with the students from the other districts because of so many different languages and customs. Whenever problems arose at PICS, I felt that the district should be considered first.

It wasn't very long before I began to realize that my attitude was wrong. Now, when similar problems arise, I try to look at them from a Territory-wide point of view rather than district point of view. This happened to me, and I'm sure that the same thing happened to my fellow classmates.

I think PICS is a fine school because it helps us to feel united and I do believe that one of the first steps toward our goal of self-government is creating this feeling of unity.

The Americans are here in Micronesia today, not only to give instructions but to help search the way of self-government. For example, let's take the Education Department. Today we have Micronesian educators. The Micronesian teachers should feel that they have just as much responsibility in setting up goals as the American educators. They should not leave

it up to the Americans. They shouldn't sit back and say, "Let's watch and see what they can do". We need to participate so that we'll know the thinking behind each action - not only in the field of education, but in politics, economics and in all the other fields as well. Shouldn't the Micronesians feel this need of being responsible for participating in and contributing to the development of their own country?

Slowly, most Americans will leave the territory. If they left today, could we start working on our own? Have we had adequate instructions? Do we have enough trained Micronesian personnel? Are we ready to contribute ideas? Are we ready to cooperate with one another? We are going to be faced with tremendous problems and these problems will require solutions. How do we go about solving these problems? I believe one way is to remind ourselves constantly of our goal toward self-government.

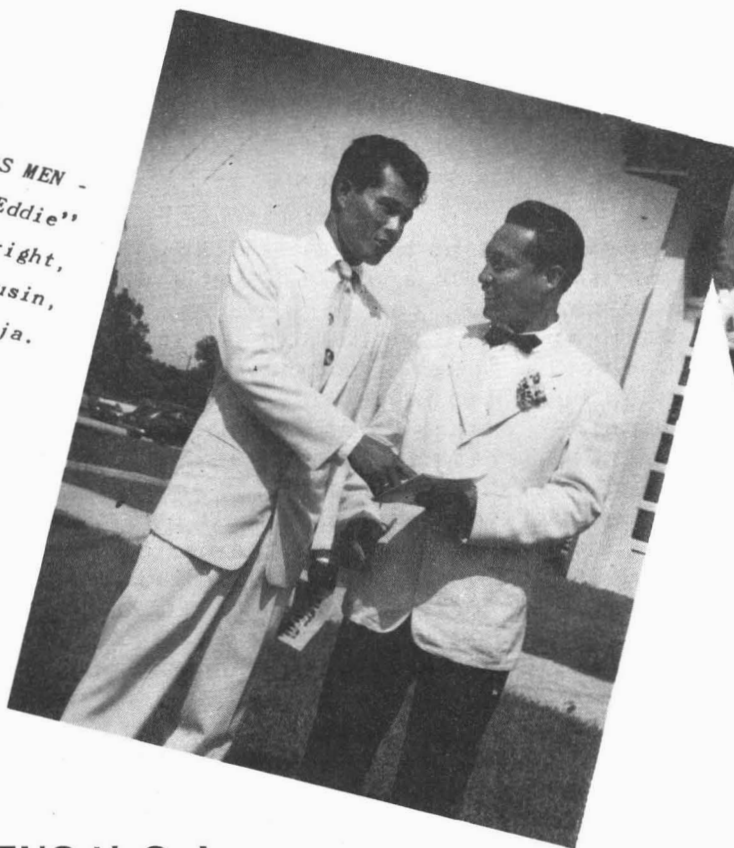
To reach this objective, we face dangers and difficulties. We shall probably be discouraged but the goal will still be there at the end to guide us. Perhaps this goal is not even for us to see in our life time, but let us hope that the future generations may bear the fruit of our task.

The solution of difficult problems, the progress and survival of Micronesia, will depend upon each one of us. Therefore, my fellow schoolmates, shall we all participate and work towards the realization of our goals and the advancement of our communities and districts? Some day, we will be able to have self-government.

Tonight, we are gathered here to witness the graduation of the class of 1958. As president of PICS, I am pleased, at this occasion, to express our innermost gratitude to the PICS staff, all the students, all the Americans, and all the members of the Trukese community who have supported us and have given us sympathy and understanding....

It is my hope that the same kind of cooperation and good-will will continue as all of us work as citizens toward our goal of self-government, each one doing his part.

HEADQUARTERS MEN -
Left, "Eddie"
Borja, and right,
his cousin,
Faustino Borja.



APRIL 17 was a happy
day for new citizens John
Fitzpatrick, Esther Choi
Ann Evans and Mary
Elizabeth Fitzpatrick.

CITIZENS U. S. A.

Ten Identified with Trust Territory Become U.S. Citizens High Commissioner Makes Naturalization Address

SIX YEARS OLD - and stateless.

This WAS the condition of little Mary Elizabeth Fitzpatrick of Majuro, Trust Territory - but Mary Elizabeth isn't stateless any more. She was one of the ninety-eight who received United States citizenship in ceremonies at Guam on April 17, 1958, when the principal address was given by Trust Territory High Commissioner D. H. Nucker.

All of the others had had a nation of their own, but red-haired little Mary Elizabeth's situation was unique. Born in June 1951, at Weisbaden, Germany, of a Russian mother and a German father, the German Government had declared her stateless, and issued her a "stateless" passport. Her mother, a ballerina, had come to Germany as a refugee, without papers.

Mary Elizabeth's brother John also received citizenship in the same ceremonies at Guam in April 1958. He was

born at Florsheim-on-Main, Germany, on November 21, 1951.

Mary Elizabeth and John are adopted children of Mr. and Mrs. Leo M. Fitzpatrick who have another son, Michael. Michael was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick on November 3, 1951 during the period Mr. Fitzpatrick was on contract as a teacher in the Guam public schools. Thus the Fitzpatrick family consists of mother and father and three six-year-olds. Mr. Fitzpatrick is now a teacher-trainer in the Education Department, Marshall Islands District.

Mary Elizabeth's adoption came about in the course of completing the papers for John, who was a ward of the German Government and had been living at a little orphanage in Oberusel, Germany. According to the ruling, it was necessary for "new" parents to return in six months to complete the adoption process. It was during this return trip to complete the papers for John that the Fitzpatricks heard



AMONG THOSE NATURALIZED - L. to r.,
Eufoldo S. Superales, Guam; Mrs.
Eugene Melnikoff, Rota; Mrs. Francis
B. Mahoney, Palau, and "Pat" Carey, Truk.



NEW CITIZEN Luisa C. Ada, Guam

about Mary Elizabeth. They had originally discovered John through the chaplain of a church at Chateauroux Air Base in France while Mr. Fitzpatrick was a civilian employee of the U. S. Air Force there.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick described what happened: "We hadn't even arrived at Wiesbaden, where we were to sign the final papers for John, when we telephoned the orphanage, and someone there said, 'We have a little girl for you, too!'" Little Mary Elizabeth subsequently won their hearts and a home for herself.

Up until the time of her citizenship, Mary Elizabeth's stateless passport required a special kind of visa, involving considerable extra paper work. But that is all over now. She and all the family are traveling with official passports from the United States Government.

Another child who almost "stole the show" at the naturalization ceremonies on April 17 in Guam was little Esther Choi Ann Evans, five-year-old adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David R. Evans of Truk. Mr. Evans is a teacher at PICS. Like the Fitzpatrick children, little Esther has a brother almost her own age who is not adopted. Neither Michael Fitzpatrick nor Bill Evans (who were citizens by birth)

were there to share in the glory when Mary Elizabeth, John and Esther were made U. S. citizens.

Esther Evans was born on March 1, 1953, at Seoul, Korea, and was in an orphanage at Seoul when Mr. and Mrs. Evans selected her for their child, following extensive correspondence with the International Social Service in New York and the Child Placement Service of the Korean Government.

Prior to September 11, 1957 it was not possible for a child to obtain citizenship without two years' residence in the United States. By a new Congressional act of September 11, 1957, adopted children living abroad with U. S. citizen parents may be admitted into citizenship, provided one parent is employed abroad and is in the employ of the U. S. Government. The Evans and Fitzpatrick children all came in this category.

Among others of the Trust Territory "family" who received citizenship on the same occasion in April 1958, was Miss Luisa Castro Ada, formerly of Saipan, now residing in Guam and employed at Headquarters of the Trust Territory Administration as radio and teletype operator. Miss Ada went to Hawaii for study

in office procedures, and in 1955 and again this year took special training at the Central Electronic Depot in Truk. She has been employed by the Trust Territory Government since July 13, 1953.

Mrs. Francis Mahoney, who was born at Gagil, Yap, and is the wife of the Assistant District Administrator of Palau District, is still another new U. S. citizen. She met her husband when he was stationed at Yap as an anthropologist in the employ of the Trust Territory Government. Her father, Judge Fanecho'or, is Magistrate of Gagil Municipality, Yap Islands. The Mahoneys have three children, all boys. Jeff, the youngest, was the only one of the children who witnessed the citizenship ceremony. Mrs. Mahoney is best known as "Teena", which is short for her real name, Fagaltinan.

Mrs. Ema Anna Matilde Melnikoff, wife of Dr. Eugene Melnikoff, Public Health Administrator for Rota District, also received her citizenship upon this occasion. Hers was a special case under Private Law 762, approved by the 84th Congress on July 11, 1956, which provides that residence in the Trust Territory or American Samoa shall be regarded as residence and presence in the United States and a state of the United States, for purpose of fulfilling the residence and physical presence requirements for nationalization as prescribed by the Immigration and Nationality Act. She came from Lubek, Germany to Guam, and was married to Dr. Melnikoff in the Court at Guam on April 26, 1952. With her husband, she has spent two years at Yap and four at Rota.

Still another "new citizen" associated with the Trust Territory is Eufoldo S. Superales, clerk typist in the Trust Territory Property and Supply Department at Piti, Guam, who was granted his naturalization papers in the April 17 ceremony. Mr. Superales, generally known as "Soupy", was born in Santa Barbara, Iloilo, Philippines in 1929 and came to Guam in 1947 and again in 1954. He has been employed by the Trust Territory since December 20, 1954.

An Australian, "Pat" Carey, was naturalized at the April ceremonies under a special provision of the law which extends

the privilege to seaman regularly employed on a ship owned by the U. S. Government. Mr. Carey is first mate on the Trust Territory's M/V BAKER. He has resided in Guam and the Trust Territory since 1951. His wife, "Angie" Carey, was unable to obtain citizenship at this time because of a slight technicality of the law.

In an earlier ceremony at Guam, on November 12, 1957, two Trust Territory Headquarters employees were admitted as United States citizens. They are Faustino and Edward Borja, cousins. Although living and working in Guam more than five years, they each have maintained an active interest in their home district of Palau. Both are married and have families. Edward (Eddie) Borja is maintenance superintendent in the Trust Territory Department of Property and Supply, and Faustino is a heavy-truck driver for the Public Works Department. Faustino has a knowledge of some six or more languages, being able to converse in English, Japanese, Palauan, Indonesian, Yapese and Trukese.

The ceremony on April 17, 1958, was conducted by Mr. David Aldridge, U. S. Immigration Officer at Guam. Following roll call and taking of the oath of allegiance, Judge Paul D. Shriver welcomed the new citizens. In the course of introducing the High Commissioner, he said, "We have always looked upon Mr. D. H. Nucker as a particular friend of this community, and I take pleasure in introducing him."

Those of the "T. T. family" who became citizens were entertained by the High Commissioner and Mrs. Nucker at a luncheon on the day of the ceremony - a happy climax to an important occasion in their lives.

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graduation speech

by Tosiwo Nakamura, PICS Senior Class President

AS PRESIDENT OF THE graduating class, I would like to take the privilege in this joyous moment of forwarding our gratitude and appreciation for the efforts and assistance of faculty members, students, friends, and all members of the whole community. Your help is too great to be thanked by words. We hope that we will repay you by means of a successful life as a result of your generosity....

This last year in PICS may be the termination of classroom knowledge, but it is not the final stage of learning. There are many things to be learned in our future. What we have learned during these two years of general education will be effective weapons for developing our homelands. We will do our very best. There will no doubt be many mistakes and shortcomings. A lot of things will be done none too well. Some things that ought to be done will not be done. Some things will be done that had better be left undone. However, in spite of these things, our success in our future life will be judged from the total of our achievements and failures.

The United States, the administering authority of these islands of Trust Territory, has discharged its obligations generously under the Article of the Charter of the United Nations.....We can see today that United States has already shown her interest in developing our islands and most of them are successfully under way toward the goals.

One of the United States obligations for these islands under the United Nations Charter is educational advancement. This is vital to welfare of the Trust Territory citizens. We see that there are many Micronesians going to foreign countries in order to extend their knowledge. This is one of the big ways the United States is helping us. During Japanese administration, local people had opportunity to go to the fifth grade of elementary school. Only a few of the forty-five thousand people had an opportunity to finish their education at high school level. In fact, there were no high schools for the inhabitants of these islands. But today, we are more fortunate

than our parents and elders. In most districts, children can finish their elementary level of education and intermediate, and some can continue with high school, as we see in Truk. And then there are opportunities for ambitious and promising Micronesian youths to go to higher institutions.

We are glad, because education is an effective weapon to prevent misfortunes in our life.

Mr. Herbert George Wells quoted in his book "The World Set Free", "Human history becomes more and more a race between education and catastrophe."

We live and will live in this mysterious world full of despairs and frustrations and yet seeking the path toward common happiness. Every one of these hundreds of millions of human beings is in some way seeking happiness.

I would like to say that this is the happiest night we have ever had at PICS. For this is the night on which we successfully completed our two years of general education here at Pacific Islands Central School. This completion is the fulfillment of our dream which we dreamed while we were learning. But on the contrary, it is also the most sorrowful night we have ever had. For we realize that we will miss our beloved friends and teachers. Though we miss our friends, we shall never forget the happy hours we spent together. We can see each other through remembrance and memories. Keeping this spirit and the memories of friendship and brotherhood, we shall join our hands and work for the betterment of our communities and all of the Trust Territory.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat a quotation of a famous French Premier, Mr. George Clemenceau, which was included in Mr. Dwight Heine's address to the class of 1957. He said, "Roll-up your sleeves and make your destiny".

Let's roll-up our sleeves and make our destiny, which is our days, our deeds, and all we achieve.

The Trust Territory is open, waiting for us.

health is a mutual matter

public health, sanitation and education cooperate in truk

IT IS A FAMILIAR observation that, in order to be effective, health education must proceed on several fronts. This truth suggests the need for interdepartmental cooperation. In Truk, the departments of Public Health, Sanitation, and Education regularly work together to accomplish common aims.

A similar cooperative effort has produced effective results in other districts, particularly Palau where cooperative teams have gone out on joint field trips for the sole purpose of health work and health education.

The project at Truk is leading to one of the largest health-education endeavors yet attempted in the Trust Territory. It began on January 2 and 3, 1958, when a demonstration program in health education was presented at Mwan Village on Moen Island, and was followed in June by a similar but more inclusive project at Puluwat Atoll.

The original pilot project was guided by the Director of Sanitation Services and the Truk District Hospital Administrator, in cooperation with the district Education staff. A course was given by the District Sanitarian, Staff Nurse, and one of the village elementary teachers who had received basic instruction in sanitation and hygiene.

Official approval for the course was obtained from the Municipal Magistrate Petrus Mailo. The classes were held at the Mwan Village Elementary School.

The program was designed to provide the mothers and wives of Mwan Village with an understanding of the fundamentals of sanitation and baby care, in an effort to reduce communicable disease. Instruction was given in general grounds sanitation; fly, mosquito and rodent eradication, and "home" methods of water purification, together with simple food-handling improvements that the women might adopt.

Visual aids included charts, mosquito larvae, rat specimens, and intestinal round worms. The nurse gave demonstrations

and lectures in baby care, bathing, handling and dressing. A model "home-made" crib was demonstrated, and instruction was given in the basic principles of hygiene pertinent to child care. Nutrition and formulae preparation were discussed as well.

Sixty-six women attended the course with apparent interest and enthusiasm. Many questions were asked, and it was expected that follow-up programs would receive even more response.

In other classroom situations, the three departments have been equally helpful to one another. During the District Education Department's recent twenty-week Teachers' Institute Certification Program, concluded in March, the Director of Sanitation Services spent approximately twenty hours with fifteen elementary school teachers discussing Micronesia's health and sanitation problems. Sanitation Director John Brandt used film strips as instructional aids, took the teachers on a village sanitation trip, assisted them in the making of reading charts on health and sanitation, and helped them to write a health and sanitation booklet for use in the elementary schools. Mr. Brandt has also given a series of sanitation lectures at Pacific Island Central School, and District Sanitarian Sikaret Lorin has conducted a course in sanitation at Truk Intermediate School. In turn, Intermediate School staff members regularly conduct classes in mathematics at the Truk District Hospital.

The most impressive mark of mutual assistance by the three departments came with the June project. Here is why and how it came about:

During his visits to the various districts, Sanitation Director Brandt noted that a uniform problem in effective presentation of the field-health program existed for the sanitation and public health staff members. The principal difficulties, other than lack of adequate transportation to distant localities, seemed to be that during the copra run (when a copra-collecting ship called at an island with Sanitation and Public Health staff members aboard), although a day or more might be



*HEALTH IS A MUTUAL
MATTER - L. to r., Medical
Practitioner Michi
Kolios, Education and
Training Specialist
Cicely Pickerill, District
Sanitarian Sikaret
Lorin and Director of
Sanitation Service John
Brandt check sanitation
equipment for use
during Puluwat Health
Education Project at Truk.*

spent on a given island, the community was disrupted and preoccupied with too many other activities because of the visit, to allow any effective health education to take place. Further, there was a lack of experience and training in accepted techniques of disseminating information, and no coordinated approach by the various departments interested in community development, sanitation-hygiene, and health. There was no adequate follow-up to keep the community stimulated and interested in health fundamentals.

With these deficiencies in mind, Brandt held a meeting in Truk with the District Director of Public Health, the Educational Administrator, and the Dental Officer, to arrange a joint endeavor to promote a complete health program for a selected island in Truk District. Out of this meeting came a plan to include all departments having an interest in promoting the health and well-being of a community. The idea, in other words, was to see what could be

done, through cooperative effort, to guide people towards better health through education.

In due time a team was composed, consisting of the Director of Sanitation Services as program coordinator, a field group of sanitarians, a medical practitioner, a dental practitioner, statistical assistant, vital statistics clerk, graduate nurse, an education and training specialist, field assistant, and a laboratory technician. It was felt that in this way many diversified facets of public health could be included, and that no major feature need be neglected. The venture was given a name: Health Education Pilot Project.

As the term "pilot project" implies, it is hoped that the results of the program may suggest some answers to the problem of greater participation of the Micronesian people in sound health and education practices.

--Tory Esbensen

TRUST TERRITORY.....(Cont'd from page 9)

The law making it possible for Trust Territory citizenship to be granted went into effect in October 1957. Prior to this there had been no provision whereby adopted residents might become legal citizens. Judge Ada and Mr. Jushi now have implemented the law, and have established a tradition which, it is expected, will long be continued with the granting of additional Trust Territory citizenships in the months and years to come.

With the naturalization of the first two citizens of the Trust Territory, another significant step has been taken in the forward path of development for this United Nations dependency under United States administration.

Business Students Outstanding

CANNONS SCHOOL OF BUSINESS gave diplomas to two Micronesian students this year. Erminia Kmdrang of Palau and Higinio Weirlangt of Ponape were the two who completed their studies at the business school on Trust Territory scholarships. While the rest of the students were busy preparing to go home, Erminia and Higinio were already employed by the administrations in their respective districts.

The teachers and staff members of Cannons School paid tribute to both students as among the most outstanding foreign students they have had.

LEADING PUBLICATIONS FOCUS ATTENTION ON TRUST TERRITORY

WHEN TWO LEADING UNITED STATES publications, THE SATURDAY EVENING POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES - all within a month's period - come out with feature articles about the Trust Territory - this in itself makes news.

And when the articles, factual in style, focus attention upon the progress being made in public health and education, in political development and women's advancement, it becomes the cause for hearty congratulations all around.

The SATURDAY EVENING POST feature appeared in the April 12, 1958 issue, and the New York Times articles started in April 1958 and continued at various dates through May. Both were illustrated, the former in color. "Those Amazing Island Medics" was the title of the magazine article, written by Milton and Margaret Silverman, with pictures by Larry Keighley. Robert Trumbull, Far East representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, whose headquarters are at Tokyo, wrote the series of newspaper articles and took the pictures.

In company with the Trust Territory Director of Public Health, Dr. Eugene H. MacDonald, the SATURDAY EVENING POST journalists visited several of the districts, interviewing medical practitioners, district directors of public health, nurses, health aides and sanitarians. Dr. Bernard You of Yap, Dr. Lomisan Ngirailid of Palau and Dr. Calistro Cabrera of Saipan were among those featured in the illustrations. Also shown were Dr. MacDonald and Palau's Public Health Administrator, Dr. Willaim A. Conover, as well as the Trust Territory's Director of Dental Services, Dr. Aaron A. Jaffe.

In the concluding paragraphs of the lengthy article, the authors, referring to the Micronesian medical practitioners, quoted Dr. Paul Hawley, director of the American College of Surgeons: "No honest American doctor can consider their accomplishments without getting a healthy feeling of humility."

In a letter to High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Fred A. Seaton, who toured through the Trust Territory in 1957, made

reference to the "SATEVEPOST" article and praised the medical and dental staffs for "bringing to the inhabitants of the Trust Territory, a degree of medical care which has won the admiration and respect of the entire profession".

Now the article has become really "official". It was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Monday, June 16, 1958, with introductory remarks by Representative Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado.

The series of articles in the NEW YORK TIMES discussed various aspects of the Trust Territory. Author Trumbull, like the SATEVEPOST representatives, made a tour of the district centers through arrangements made a year or so in advance. After talks with the High Commissioner and various other personnel at Headquarters in Guam, the NEW YORK TIMES representative in company with Staff Anthropologist John E. deYoung, proceeded to get a first-hand version of conditions and people in the Trust Territory. His first article, datelined Saipan, described the geographical and administrative setups of the Trust Territory with particular reference to Navy-administered Saipan District, and carried a picture of a typical quonset hut and a jeep, also a miniature map of Micronesia. "There is evidence in statistics of health, education and economy, that the islanders have made striking progress under United States rule", this article states. A subsequent column dealt with Ponape and the excellent work being done there by Mrs. Rose Makwelung, supervisor of adult education, in advancing the position of women. Accompanying this was a picture of Mrs. Makwelung, popularly known throughout the Trust Territory as "Rose", together with Teacher Trainer Peg Hill, School Teacher Benjamin Joel and a group of pupils.

Another story by Mr. Trumbull described the evolving democratic processes in Ponape District, and the development of the Micronesian economy. Still another quoted Magistrate Ring of Lukunor, Truk District, citing his views on pertinent subjects. Another article discussed the Micronesian preparation for

(Continued on next page)

trust territory students at guam participate in art show

AMONG THE MANY THINGS in which Micronesian students attending school at Guam excel, is their ability in expressing themselves with a paint brush and palette.

This is the conclusion one reaches after talking with four art teachers at George Washington High School, each of whom stated without prompting that the Micronesian students in their classes are in most cases outstanding in art as well as in other subjects. "They are good students", said Department Head Gaylen Pyle, and Art Teachers Mrs. Ruth Swank, Mr. Robert Dalton and Mr. Elton J. Duke.

These promising young Trust Territoryites had an opportunity to display some of their work in a public art exhibition from April 12 to 20, 1958, when a Teen-Age Art Exhibit was held in the new wing of the Pacific Press Building, Agana, Guam, sponsored by the Guam Fine Arts Society, with about two hundred and seventy pictures displayed.

At this exhibition, Antonious Yug of Yap, a high school senior rated as "talented", entered two oil paintings, two water colors and one copper engraving. Baurino Oingerang of Koror, Palau, and

Alonso Igisonar of Saipan, both juniors at the high school, each entered one art piece.

The Spring Music Concert which was held at the high school in April with the Music and Art Departments in joint sponsorship, provided another opportunity for the students to display their artistic enterprises. Approximately five hundred pieces of art work were displayed with young student musicians providing the background music.

No special awards were presented in connection with either art exhibition. They were held to parade the creativeness and artistic abilities of young art students.

Other Micronesians, in addition to those mentioned above, who have been enrolled in art classes at the George Washington high school during 1957-58 have included: Kaleb Olegeriil, Robert Ngirarois, David Ngiratrang, August Li, John Sugiyama, Mamoru Nakamura and Joseph Ysaol, all from Palau; Herman Hocog, Rota, and Rufino Borja Tudela, Saipan.

--S.S.T.

(Continued from preceding page)

eventual nationhood. Studies and students of the Pacific Islands Central School at Truk were the subject of still another in the series.

Conditions in the Marshall Islands were presented in one of the stories, in the course of which Mr. Trumbull wrote, "What are the Marshall Islanders like? Their civilization is high". In the same article the correspondent quoted Maynard Neas, District Administrator, as follows: "The Marshallese have two standards for measuring the mark of a man. One is whether he is kind. The other is whether he speaks with a low voice."

In a story about legendary Nanmatol of Ponape District, it is compared to Easter Island off the western coast of Chile, and to Angkor, the ancient Khmer capital of Cambodia, with similarly obscure origins. In one of the pictures Anthropologist deYoung was shown emerging from an

underground chamber and abandoned "Place of the High Court".

Subsequent New York Times articles dealt with political development in Palau District and the economic outlook there. A Palau "old woman's club" was pictured in one article referring to the traditions and customs of the people of Palau. Yap with its distinctive culture and traditions, was described in others in the series.

With attention thus focussed upon Micronesia through the medium of two of the world's foremost publications, the inhabitants and personnel of these west-central islands of the Pacific are "in the limelight". More than ever before, it appears, people will be watching the actions and the achievements of those people, both permanent and temporary, who make their homes within the three-million-square-mile compass designated as the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

"ALOHA OE" By Bethwel Henry, Ponape

JUNE IS ONE of the significant months for us students in Hawaii. It is the month in which many of the Micronesian students depart for the Trust Territory. This June we have the largest number to date of students saying "Aloha Oe" to Hawaii and their friends as they leave for their respective islands.

Among the students going home are Sailas Andrike, Sictus Berdon, Oscar DeBrum, Halmar Lejjena, Jesus Mangarfir, Tosiwo Nakayama, Nachsa Siren, Nickolas Bossy, Carmen Chigiy, and Sadang Ngiraehereng, all of whom were at the University of Hawaii; Wakaji Elbelelau, who was at the Maui Technical School; and Raphael Yoror, who specialized in radio at the Honolulu Technical School.

Wakaji has the distinction of being the first Micronesian to be given a certificate from Maui Technical School. He was sponsored by the Western Carolines Trading Company of Palau. Before going to Maui Technical School, he attended Laha-inaluna Technical High School for a year. Wakaji was a member of the Future Business Leaders of America and the Camera Club at Maui Tech. When asked

how he feels about Maui he replied, "I like the two schools very much. I will never forget the friendliness and the kind help I received from the many people I came to know."

Yoror became the third Micronesian to be graduated from the Honolulu Technical School when he received his diploma on June 9, 1958. A Trust Territory Scholarship student, he is returning to his home in Yap to work as a radio technician.

Remaining in Honolulu for another year or so are the following students: Lawrance Edwards, Dwight Heine, Birash Joash, Alexander Milne, Jonathan Mote and Tipne Philippo of the Marshall Islands; Samson Albert, Bethwel Henry, Taitos Hikarip, and Elias Eliasa of Ponape; Soukichi Fritz and Eski Malon of Truk; Sam Giltamag, Carmen Mutnguy, Francis Nuuan, and Peter Yurmed of Yap; Haruo Ignacio, Marino Joshua, Yoich Kohama, Augusto Michael, John Marumoto, Lazarus Salii, Hiroshi Tarkong, Kaleb Udui, and Andres Uherbelau of Palau. John Marumoto and Hiroshi Tarkong will enroll at the Kapiolani Technical School, while the other students will continue their studies at the University of Hawaii.

"A HOUSE"

FOR MOST OF THE MICRONESIANS in Honolulu the name "A-House" is one of the most familiar. "A-House" stands for Charles H. Atherton House, a dormitory operated by the YMCA close to the University of Hawaii campus. In many ways this dormitory is the Micronesian center of Honolulu. Since 1948 when Dwight Heine became the first Micronesian to come to Hawaii on a United States scholarship, there has been at least one Micronesian residing in Atherton House. Last year there were thirty-three students living here. Besides our residing here, we hold many of our Micronesian Club meetings in the House. Our most popular sport, ping pong, is played here regularly. During many of our free times, we come to A-House to rest or to chat with our friends.

One of the policies of A-House is to keep it an international center for university students. This policy is fulfilled every

"Perhaps the greatest discovery I have made is that . . . people everywhere are alike

year. Last semester, for instance, there were students from Canada, Ceylon, Hungary, Japan, Macao, the mainland, the Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, the Trust Territory, as well as students from the six major islands of Hawaii. The atmosphere here is enriching as we have the opportunity to live with so many students from so many parts of the world. Perhaps the greatest discovery I made while living in the House is that, in general, people everywhere are alike. In the House we all live together harmoniously.

Incidentally, if anyone passes through Honolulu and wishes to see a Micronesian, Atherton House is the place to call. We are always here - except when the restaurants, the theaters, the beach, or some other recreation invites us.

--B.H.



for ingenuity and valor, two are rewarded

INGENUITY - AND AN ACT of valor at the cost of personal injury - have been recognized by the Trust Territory Administration with awards totaling one hundred and fifty dollars.

Mathis of Palau is Case No. 58-85 in the Trust Territory's Incentive Awards file - but to his associates in Palau District and to others who have benefited from his ability to design and produce tools or dies for emergency needs, he is not a number. He's more likely to be termed one of those "indispensable men".

These are the points upon which Mathis, who is a machinist, was given a fifty-dollar Incentive Award: first, he assisted Transocean Air Lines in making it possible for a plane to fly out of Koror after a failure in its hydraulic system. Secondly, he designed and fabricated a special die for retreating insulator pins which would not fit together because of a difference in threads, thus effecting a saving of approximately three hundred dollars. Third, when a small and delicate lever gear at the power plant became worn, Mathis was able to make a new replacement without delay, and finally, it was noted by several visitors that Mathis keeps a neat and orderly shop.

Lawrence R. Alexander is a leading-man, Public Works Division, Palau District. He's Incentive Awards Case No. 58-86, and incidentally, the recipient of a one hundred dollar award for risking - and sustaining - injury in order to break the fall of a fellow worker in an accident. Mr. Alexander was assisting the electrician to connect a wire leading to the copra warehouse in an effort to provide light for stevedores loading copra on the GUNNERS KNOT. The electrician had climbed a ladder and was starting to step on an iron purlin of the roof, when his foot apparently slipped. The pressure of his weight broke the transite panel of the roof, causing him to fall through the hole thus made, and onto the roof of a

storeroom below, from which he toppled off, feet downward toward the pavement, a distance of approximately sixteen feet. Witnessing the mishap, Mr. Alexander, who was standing at the foot of the ladder, deliberately reached forward in the path of the falling man to prevent him from hitting the concrete. The electrician's feet struck Mr. Alexander on the upper chest, knocking him down - with the full weight of the electrician on top of him. As a result, Mr. Alexander's leg was fractured in two places, but by his quick thinking and unselfish action, he averted what for his fellow-worker might have proven a fatal fall from a sixteen-foot height.



TRUST TERRITORY QUIZ

1. The United States is a member of the South Pacific Commission. Can you name the other member nations?
2. In 1864 a Confederate cruiser destroyed three Union whalers in Ponape Harbor. What was the cruiser's name?
3. What is the largest island within the Trust Territory?
4. When was the Trust Territory turned over from Military to Civilian government on an interim basis?
5. What four islands in the Trust Territory were named Winter, Spring, Summer and Autumn by the Japanese?
6. Name two islands or atolls within the Trust Territory which are inhabited by Polynesians.
7. On which island in the Trust Territory have gold, copper, iron and asbestos been found?
8. Which island in the Trust Territory was the hangout of the famous pirate "Bully" Hayes?
9. What is the present name of "Sydneytown"?
10. On what day of the year is United Nations Day observed?

--John M. Spivey, Quizmaster
Answers on page 27

WHEN THE ROLL IS CALLED

Competent Teachers Will Answer

THE TRUK CONGRESS made provisions for it, and the Truk Education Department implemented the program.

Now the Trukese teachers of Truk District not only are permitted regular pay advances according to their professional training and qualifications, but fifteen of them who recently completed Truk District's Teacher Institute are on the way to receiving such raises.

With the issuing of teaching certificates to fifteen public elementary school teachers on March 14, 1958, the institute concluded its initial twenty-week Certification Program, thus actually putting into effect the new elementary-teacher pay plan approved by the Truk Magistrates' Conference in July 1957, and subsequently reaffirmed and made law by the new Truk Congress in November 1957.

The institute program consisted of sixteen weeks of classroom work and four weeks of practice teaching at one of the Moen Island elementary schools, all under the direction of Teacher Trainer Leo Fitzpatrick. In addition to members of the Education Department staff, a group of visitors and Truk residents were utilized as resource personnel for special lectures and classes during the course of the institute which offered twenty weeks of training.

Teachers were carefully chosen with the following standards for selection: the teacher was to be of non-certified status and presently engaged in teaching; his past teaching performance was to be satisfactory; he would have demonstrated leadership and/or other promising qualities in his village community, and have had a record of satisfactory scholarship. On this basis, a total of nineteen elementary school teachers was selected by a committee consisting of Educational Administrator Tory Esbensen, Assistant Educational Administrator Napoleon DeFang and Education and Training Specialist John Singleton. Of the nineteen, four were

unable to carry on the work to successfully complete the course; the remaining fifteen not only completed it but received their coveted certificates.

Transportation was one of the first problems to hurdle, but the Truk Educational Administrator assumed the task of arranging for the teachers to be brought in from the islands. Fortunately, the M/V BAKER's schedule to the outer Truk islands made it possible for most of the teachers to arrive on Moen Island during the first week of October 1957, permitting the program to get started on October 4.

Among subjects taught, and the corresponding instructors, were English with Teacher Trainer Art Wolfe; Science, Teacher Trainer Ray McKay; Reading, Mr. Esbensen; Political Development, Mr. DeFang; Mathematics, John Singleton, and Social Studies and Techniques of Teaching, Mr. Fitzpatrick. The special "resource" instructors and their topics of discussion included Trust Territory Director of Education Robert E. Gibson, who gave his support to the program from the beginning; John Brandt, Sanitation Supervisor, who discussed Micronesia's health and sanitation problems, using film strips as instructional aids; Bilimon A. Lekmal of the Marshalls and the late Jesus Etmol of Yap, both graduates of the Health Education course at Noumea, New Caledonia in 1957, who presented the role of the teacher in village sanitation; Mrs. Dorothy Fitzpatrick, who explained teaching methods as used in the Truk American Dependents' School; Judge Edward P. Furber, Chief Justice of the Trust Territory, who spoke on the "Trust Territory Code"; Marine Biologist Reginald Gaines, who discussed fishing and the fishing resources of Micronesia.

Also Mrs. Ida Gibson, who talked on the role of the elementary school teacher in helping a child who is entering school for the first time; Peter Hill, PICS teacher,

(Continued on next page)

FINAL TABULATIONS SHOW that a total of \$565.95 was collected from the various districts of the Trust Territory including Guam Headquarters during the 1958 American Red Cross Fund Drive. This represented a slight increase over last year's collection, according to Haruo R. Uehara, Personnel Assistant, who was responsible for contributions in the Trust Territory.

The district and Guam contributions were as follows: Marshall Islands, \$58.50; Palau, \$41.00; Ponape, \$139.95; Truk, \$130.00; Yap, \$35.00, and Guam Headquarters, \$161.50.

The generosity of the Red Cross was demonstrated in the 20,544 gift boxes representing a total value of \$41,088 presented by the American National Red Cross just prior to Christmas 1957 for distribution to hospital patients and children in the districts of the Trust Territory. In addition, during the month of September 1957, the Red Cross furnished 1,000 pounds of toothpowder for distribution to young residents of Micronesia.

(Continued from preceding page)

who conducted a study tour of the PICS science laboratory and explained use of the microscope; Palau District Education and Training Specialist Janiak, who visited the teachers at their Mechitu Village practice-teaching school and explained the vocational education program of Palau District; Rev. Wilhelm Kaercher, who discussed the history, government and industry of the Federal Republic of Western Germany; Lynford Keyes, representative of World Health Organization (WHO), who described the work of WHO throughout the world, and particularly in the Pacific areas; Mrs. Ci Pickerill, who periodically reviewed the instructional aides prepared by the teachers during their sixteen weeks of classroom study, and helped establish the practice teaching program at Mechitu Village, and Manry Sproat, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries for the Trust Territory, who spoke on opportunities for promoting sound agricultural practices for the improvement of the Micronesian economy.

FEFAN AND MOEN ELECT

TRUK REVIEW for April 1958, issued by the Truk Department of Education, contains the results of the municipal elections held in Fefan and Moen on March 27 and April 25, respectively.

Enis Nedelec was reelected magistrate for Fefan, and Petrus Mailo for Moen.

Congressmen elected from Fefan are Mr. Nedelec, Menchor and Alfanso, while Moen elected as its congressmen, Dr. Michi Kolios, Petrus Mailo, Napoleon DeFang, Ru and Meipung. The Fefan Sectional Advisors are Joseph K., Oteko, Serafin, and Tamasiro; Sectional Advisors for Moen are Meipung, Frank, Rewin, Keisik and Esewin. Fefan's Councilmen are Mikaen, Amato, Akapito, Joseph M., Albert H., Eber, Akitaro, Ofes, Karl, Tarup, Alfanso, Joseph K., Teruo and Kani, while Moen's Councilmen are Frank, Manel, Michi, Reiong, Ukochik, Max Mori, Mwekin, Nuter, Chame, Kap, Maik, Erman, Fetiong, Yaruteru, Keisik, Taro, Napoleon, Pianis, Ru, Sino, Kenit, Sato, Yosuo and Takauo.

Hard on the heels of the closing of the first Certification-for-Teaching program came the start on April 28, 1958, of an even more advanced course, also under Mr. Fitzpatrick's direction - a nine-month Senior Teaching Training Program for Truk's most promising elementary school teachers.

Truk will not be left behind when the roll is called for competent elementary school teachers. Through cooperation of the Truk Congress, Truk Education Department and Truk teachers, and with the support of the Trukese public, education is marching forward.

Answers to T.T. Quiz

(1) Great Britain, Holland, France, New Zealand and Australia. (2) CSS Shenandoah (3) Babelthusp (4) July 18, 1947 (5) Moen, Dublon, Uman and Fefan, all of Truk District. (6) Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro. (7) Yap (8) Kusaie (9) Jabor, Jaluit Island, Marshalls. (10) October 24.

favorite foods of micronesia

FRIED BANANAS

3 or 4 large ripe cooking or eating bananas
2 to 4 tablespoons margarine
2 tablespoons brown or granulated sugar
Pinch of salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice OR 1-1/2 tablespoons lime juice
2 tablespoons orange juice, if desired

Peel and cut bananas into halves lengthwise. Fry in fat until lightly browned. Add sugar and fruit juice; cover and simmer until bananas are soft. Serve hot as a vegetable. This is particularly good with baked ham.

TOASTED COCONUT CHIPS

Pierce the eyes of the coconut and drain off the liquid. Heat coconut in oven for 1 hour at 300°F. Remove from oven and let cool. Tap surface with a hammer until the shell breaks into pieces. Remove coconut meat in large pieces; it is not necessary to remove thin brown peeling. Slice very thin and spread on shallow baking pan.

Place in oven at 200°F. for 2 hours. Reduce the heat as low as possible to keep coconut from becoming too brown. Heat at lower temperature for another 2 hours or longer, stirring several times. Remove from oven, let cool, and store in airtight jars in a cool place. Serve as an appetizer or in place of salted nuts.



ROTA PRODUCES A BIG ONE -
This 36-pound tiger-striped watermelon was brought from Rota by Public Works Man A. L. Warner and presented to Trust Territory High Commissioner D. H. Nucker on behalf of the man who raised it, Juan Ayuyu, Rotanese farmer.

CANNING AT PONAPE?

RALEIGH GEORGE has returned to his home district of Ponape, following seven months in the Philippines studying methods of economic development which are applicable to small communities.

Originally scheduled for six months in the Philippines on a United Nations Fellowship, Mr. George spent the first two months in the provinces studying agricultural cooperatives, and the second two months in Manila investigating non-agricultural cooperatives.

Towards the end of his scheduled six-month period, the Ponapean fellowship student became particularly interested in home industries such as canning of fruit on a small scale, ceramics and bamboo craft, and requested an additional month, believing that these activities offered

valuable potentialities for Ponape. His request was granted, and he continued in the Philippines another month, returning to Ponape on April 15.

Raleigh George was born in Kusaie, as was his wife, Irene Sigrah George. They have two children. Following his graduation from the Intermediate School at Ponape in 1954, he spent three years in the Ponape Education Department, working at the printing press, where he was engaged up until his departure for Manila.

What is the future for canning, ceramics and bamboo ware in Ponape? Mr. George isn't sure, of course, but he believes there is opportunity for development of all three. As for bamboo, he says, "We have plenty of it".

gazings with gorman

WE ARE CONSTANTLY reminded of the speed with which time passes. As of July 1, we have tucked seven years away with the Trust Territory and in many respects it doesn't seem possible. Only after observing the changes, the many improvements, and pondering about some of the old familiar faces, do we realize how long it's really been.

We recall the trepidation with which as new employees we first arrived at Honolulu.....the baptism of fire, so to speak, at old Building 500 near Pearl Harbor (the month before the official transfer to the Department of the Interior), and then the move to Fort Ruger as our first official Headquarters.

As the months went by, the districts, in fact the Trust Territory itself, was something we visualized through the medium of correspondence and dispatches from the field. We learned the spelling and eventually pronunciations of such fascinating names as Kapingamarangi and Ailinglaplap, and often wondered if we would ever view the Sokehs of Ponape, the mushroom islands of Palau, the stone money of Yap, the coral reefs of the Marshalls and the blue Truk lagoon.

We listened to others describe the people and often wondered what the Micronesians were like. In 1953, we came to Guam with some of the other departments, as an advance section in preparation for the transfer of Headquarters from Honolulu and - we met Micronesians. Then, as now, we were amazed by their kindness, their friendly attitude and their constant habit of giving.

Later, we were fortunate also in being sent out on assignments that covered all of the districts we formerly had envisioned, and each time we returned to Guam exhausted from the hospitality of everyone and thoroughly impressed by the people, the projects, and the beauty of our Trust Territory.

Now, after seven years, we're like so many others who, every two years or more, return to our points of recruitment, enjoy the fresh salads, the plays and other forms of entertainment, but discover somehow after visiting with family and friends a few weeks that it's not quite the same - and shortly thereafter find ourselves rushing back to our duty stations happy to be back HOME.....it's a nice feeling after seven years.

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TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE AND
MARSHALL ISLANDS

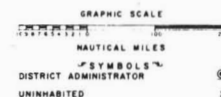
TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION 65,039

97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS

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

LAND AREA 687 SQ. MILES

2,141 ISLANDS



MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT
POPULATION 13,984

ROTA DISTRICT
POPULATION 893

SAIPAN DISTRICT
POPULATION 6,781

PONAPE DISTRICT
POPULATION 12,654

TRUK DISTRICT
POPULATION 17,477

YAP DISTRICT
POPULATION 5,251

PALAU DISTRICT
POPULATION 7,999

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

ISLAND	POPULATION	AREA (SQ. MILES)	PERIOD
SAIPAN	6,781	17.0	1948-1949
ROTA	893	0.1	1948-1949
SAIPAN DISTRICT	6,781	17.0	1948-1949
ROTA DISTRICT	893	0.1	1948-1949
SAIPAN DISTRICT	6,781	17.0	1948-1949
ROTA DISTRICT	893	0.1	1948-1949
SAIPAN DISTRICT	6,781	17.0	1948-1949
ROTA DISTRICT	893	0.1	1948-1949
SAIPAN DISTRICT	6,781	17.0	1948-1949
ROTA DISTRICT	893	0.1	1948-1949