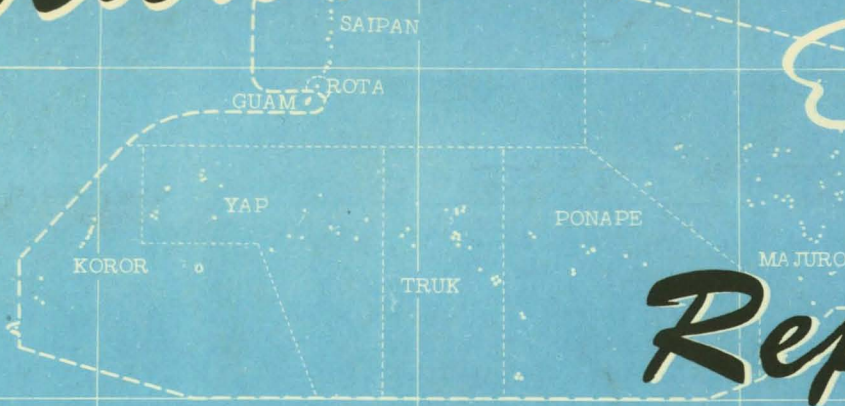


Micronesian

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Reporter

ISHED EVERY OTHER MONTH BY HEADQUARTERS ——— TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

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U. N. MISSION ARRIVES FOR TRIENNIAL VISIT TO TRUST TERRITORY
(Story on Page Five)

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COVER PICTURE

ON THEIR WAY to the Trust Territory are members of the 1959 United Nations Visiting Mission, pictured at Transocean terminal in Guam with government officials there to bid them a good journey. Left to right are Mr. Chiping A. C. Kiang of China, chairman of the Mission; U Tin Maung of Burma; Mr. Alfred Claeys-Bouuaert of Belgium; Mr. Alfred F. Katz, member of the Secretariat; Mr. Sergio Kociancich of Italy; Mr. William F. Cottrell, Principal Secretary; Rear Admiral William L. Erdmann; Staff Anthropologist John E. deYoung, who accompanied the group on its tour; Mr. James L. Lewis and Mr. William T. Mashler, both of the Secretariat, and High Commissioner D.H. Nucker.



The Revolver That Didn't Kill Bully Hayes

A NEW STORY ABOUT THE FAMOUS PIRATE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By Raymond de Brum, Clerk of Courts, Majuro, Marshall Islands
As told to the Editor

TO THOSE WHO SAILED Pacific waters in the latter part of the nineteenth century, no fear of typhoon or shipwreck was as great as the dread of Pirate Bully Hayes. Skippers who made the Marshall Islands their regular beat hated and held in awe -- with equal intensity -- the renowned two hundred thirty-six pound ruffian of the seas. Kusaie and the Marshalls were frequent haunts of this marauder who -- tradition tells -- did not hesitate to cheat, steal or kill as the whim struck.

Bully Hayes had learned about sailing on the Great Lakes and along the Mississippi. He was at the peak of his infamous career in the 'sixties. At that time there were three partners who owned the Marshall Islands atoll of Likiep -- Anton (Jose) de Brum, Adolph Capelle and Dr. (Captain) C.N. Ingalls. Anton de Brum was my grandfather.

This is the story of what happened at Jaluit in the Marshalls, one hundred and sixty miles from my home at Likiep. Dr. Ingalls himself told it to my father, and my father told it to me.

Dr. Ingalls had sailed to Jaluit, taking with him a handsome pearl-handled revolver which a friend in America had sent him for the express purpose of doing away with big Bully Hayes, the rumor of whose piratical ways -- no doubt exaggerated -- brought horror and fear to those who heard -- even in the far-away United States. Ingalls had written to a friend in the States about Bully's behavior -- how he was threatening the safety of all those on the seas -- and the friend had dispatched the impressive firearm.

One day Ingalls while on a trip to Jaluit saw his intended victim enter a

store. The former had concealed his weapon under a counter, and himself stood behind the counter, awaiting his opportunity. He intended to give Hayes a warning, and then shoot.

At the opportune time, as Bully approached him, Ingalls took hold of the instrument, pointed it straight at his man, and said, "This revolver has been sent from America especially to kill you."

The notorious master-pirate, as quick in mind as he was in temper, said, "Go ahead -- shoot me in the back." At the same instant he wheeled around with his back to Ingalls, meanwhile bending over forward to give the latter a good aim at his ample buttocks.

Small wonder that Ingalls was unnerved by the unexpected bend and turn of events -- for Dr. Ingalls was a gentleman and it wasn't in him to shoot a man in the rear -- buttocks or no. The long pearl-handled revolver dropped to the floor.

Bully Hayes strode out of the store, unharmed. Dr. Ingalls never repeated the attempt, and Bully was destined to die at the hands of someone else.

The revolver is at my home in Likiep. It is about a foot long -- probably forty-five calibre. I've never used it. It came into the possession of Jose de Brum and Adolph Capelle when Dr. Ingalls sold his interests to them and left the Marshalls. Later my father Joachim, Jose's eldest son, inherited it, and he bequeathed it to his eldest son, Raymond de Brum. That is me. I intend to leave it to my brothers. This is according to Marshallese custom -- what we inherit from our father -- we leave to our brothers. They in turn will hand it down to my oldest son.

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RECOVERY--On the Way

IT IS ROUGHLY A YEAR since Typhoons Lola, Ophelia and Phyllis in alphabetical succession visited the Trust Territory -- Lola in November 1957, Ophelia the following January and Phyllis four months later. All brought devastation.

But not only hope, also courage, appear to "spring eternal in the human breast." This has been demonstrated as citizens of the typhoon-damaged areas have turned the catastrophes of Lola, Ophelia and Phyllis into opportunities for bettering their economy and improving conditions generally.

Assistance in a special grant of \$1,350,000 from the Congress of the United States has helped -- and continues to aid -- in the recovery. But this is being matched by a demonstration of courage and hard work on the part of the people which is transforming the supplies of lumber into homes, canoes, schools and other community buildings; planting the land with coconut seednuts according to the latest scientific methods, and otherwise upbuilding the villages and lands into more productive, cleaner and better places in which to live.

SAFETY, A CHALLENGE

THE CHALLENGING JOB of preventing accidents in the Trust Territory was described by Frank R. Lesniewski, Safety Program Administrator of Naval Supply Center in Guam, at the February 1959 monthly meeting of the Federal Safety Council, West Pacific Islands Area, held at the Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam. Mr. Lesniewski had completed a safety survey of the districts of the territory prior to the meeting.

In describing various aspects of his survey, the speaker commented upon the dedication of the civil service employees to their work in the Trust Territory, and the eagerness of the Micronesians to learn. He also described the numerous problems resulting from the vast variety of operations in the Trust Territory -- from agriculture to fishing and from stevedoring to heavy construction -- each presenting different types of hazards.

Mr. Lesniewski referred to the work of Joseph R. Driskell, Protective Services Supervisor and Director of Public Safety in the Trust Territory, as "the most challenging job of all." "He has a constant battle to maintain safety among groups of workers who often are unfamiliar with the dangers involved in the work they are doing," Mr. Lesniewski said.

Safety films, safety demonstrations, and safety talks were given by Mr. Lesniewski and Mr. Driskell during the survey trip through the districts.

Mr. Joseph C. Putnam, as Trust Territory's Acting Deputy High Commissioner, addressed the February gathering of the Safety Council; also participating were Nat Logan-Smith and Mr. Driskell, the Trust Territory staff officers chiefly responsible for the industrial safety program. Mr. B.D. Varnado, Safety Program Administrator of the Public Works Center in Guam, presided.

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOME

THIS IS THE MAGAZINE of the Trust Territory. Articles about the people and places of Micronesia are welcome. If you have an idea or a story or a picture -- one, two or all three -- please send them to the Editor, MICRONESIAN REPORTER, Box 542, Agana, Guam.

TRUK DISTRICT MAKES COMEBACK
FROM TYPHOONS LOLA AND PHYLLIS.

Pulusuk In The News With Squash

Based on information from GEORGE M. DAVIS, Truk District Agriculturist

THE ISOLATED ISLAND of Pulusuk in Truk District, where g-strings and lava-lavas still are common forms of apparel, has been in the news several times before -- once when a group of its men became lost in their canoe and were rescued by a Japanese fishing vessel which took them to Japan; and more recently when the islands of Pulusuk and Namoluk were struck by Typhoon Phyllis in May 1958. At that time approximately seventy-five per cent of all the trees were uprooted and the remaining twenty-five per cent were left as stumps sticking fifteen or twenty feet up in the air. Damage to homes and community buildings was complete, and all of the canoes of both islands were swept away. (Fortunately, only one life was lost during that storm.)

Today Pulusuk makes the news with squash. For the rehabilitation gardening program at Pulusuk has been sensationally successful, and literally tons of squash and pumpkins, introduced as subsistence "tide-over" crops, are being produced. The squash have multiplied like rabbits -- only more so -- and today the entire island looks as if it were planted with a bright orange "cover."

Potatoes and taro also are coming along at Pulusuk, though more slowly, and the coconut replanting program is proceeding -- but the squash has flourished as if it were the island's most dependable-of-old crop, whereas it actually is new to the population. The squash is proving a welcome substitute for the coconut and taro which are not available because of the storm.

The gardening program at Namoluk (in the Mortlocks) was not quite as successful as that of Pulusuk (which is in the Western Islands). Immediately after the gardens were established, Namoluk went through a long, dry season, so that none of the "tide-over" subsistence crops turn-

ed out well; however, they are being replanted and the next crops may prove more successful. Meanwhile, the coconut replanting in Namoluk Atoll is well along.

Rebuilding of homes on both islands has gone forward faster than anticipated, and it appears certain that the "two-year" rebuilding program at Pulusuk and Namoluk will be completed within one year. Already at Namoluk thirty of the forty-three homes planned have been finished, as well as a new school, a Government house, a community building and office; and at Pulusuk twelve of the thirty-three new homes are ready, as well as a school and a Government house.

In the home rebuilding program, seventy-three house frames are being constructed by the island people at the Government Agriculture Station in the Truk District center. These frames, upon completion, are being delivered, with roofing, ready for erection. This cooperative project has resulted in the homes being completed in a relatively short time.

But perhaps best of all, as far as morale is concerned, is the progress made in rebuilding canoes. In these islands canoes are indispensable. Namoluk has completed nine large sailing canoes in a little over nine months' time -- and Pulusuk has completed three, while work continues on another twelve.

The government subsidy for food has augmented the rehabilitation. The almost one hundred per cent subsistence which was necessary until the time the squash and pumpkins began to mature, has provided one-half pound of rice, one biscuit and one meat unit from "C-Ration," three ounces of flour and three ounces of dried milk per person per day. Plans call for continuance of Government help until the islands again become self-subsistent.

HARDSHIP IN THE HALLS

In Truk is a group of islands consisting of Murilo, Ruo, Nomwin and Fananu, known as the Hall Islands, which suffered extensive damage from Typhoon Lola in November 1957. These islands have been described as "poor" islands because of the paucity of their natural resources. The distress brought on by the typhoon was a cruel and crippling blow, particularly at Murilo where the breadfruit trees were pruned of their fruit, branches and leaves, and the coconut trees stripped of nuts and leaves.

And then something happened that caused even greater distress than the typhoon.

On November 22, 1958, a group of eight of the island's twenty-seven married men had set out in their canoe from Truk Island, homeward bound to Murilo. It is believed they had originally gone to purchase cigarettes and food.

By December 22 the men had been missing a month -- and an alarm was sent out all over the West Pacific area asking ships and planes to be on the alert for the men in their small canoe. Still no word all through January. By February 1959 the men were practically given up for lost, and the entire atoll of Murilo took on a forlorn expression.

As hope lessened, morale deteriorated. The supplies of rice provided by the Trust Territory Administration as a substitute for the breadfruit and coconuts lost in Typhoon Lola, failed to console. The quick-growing garden products and even completion of the coconut-planting program did not suffice to raise the spirits.

Even the repair of their homes and community buildings and construction of a twenty-two-hundred gallon tank for drinking water, brought no smiles. With almost one-third of their heads of families missing, the people remained disconsolate.

But something wonderful happened, and the picture has changed. When hope was all but gone, word came from far-off Yap District that eight Trukese men in a canoe had been picked up at Faraulep

Atoll by the Trust Territory vessel ERROL on February 17, 1959. Dispatches and radiotelephone calls finally established that these were indeed the long-missing men. When the fact was confirmed, word was relayed by radio to their families at Murilo. Subsequently the missing canoe-men were taken to Palau on the ERROL, thence by the CHICOT to Truk, en route to their homes at Murilo.

Today Murilo is somewhat like the other typhoon-damaged islands in Truk District, with the people working hard to rebuild, and with spirits lifted. The joy of relief is in their faces.

The typhoon destruction on the other three typhoon-damaged islands in the Hall group -- Ruo, Nomwin and Fananu -- was moderate compared to that at Murilo. Breadfruit trees were damaged to the extent of losing but one bearing season, while the coconut trees suffered a setback of a year. It appears that a full crop of breadfruit will be harvested in the summer of 1959 and coconut production already has returned to normal. The pruning damage to the breadfruit trees is proving beneficial in that the trees are shorter than before and are being "shocked" into producing heavily. Food has been supplied by the Government in these islands as elsewhere to provide essential nourishment until the breadfruit and coconuts again produce their fruits.

Temporary agricultural stations have been set up on these islands as well as on Murilo. Gardening is carried on daily and the coconut replantings are expected to be completed on all of the typhoon islands of the Halls by July 1959.

In Ruo, Nomwin and Fananu the homes, community buildings and docks have been repaired, and at Ruo a new two-thousand-gallon drinking-water tank has been completed. Similar central water storage and supply tanks are expected to be completed at Nomwin and Fananu by the middle of 1959.

The efforts exerted by the people of these three islands toward rehabilitation have been intensive and constant, and the results are heartening to all concerned.

(Continued on Page 24)



***DISTINGUISHED HOSTS AND GUESTS** - The U. N. Visiting Mission entertained at a reception at the Top O' the Mar in Guam before setting off for eastern leg of their journey. L. to r. are High Commissioner and Mrs. Nucker; U. N. Mission Chairman Mr. Kiang; Mrs. Erdmann; Mr. Claeys-Bouúaert; Rear Admiral Erdmann; Mr. Maung and Mr. Kociancich.*

U.N. VISITING MISSION

IT WAS FRIDAY THE THIRTEENTH of February when the 1959 United Nations Visiting Mission officially set off from Guam for its tour of the Trust Territory of the Pacific. Thirteen intrepid individuals were aboard when the Transocean Airlines plane with Captain "Gil" Thomas at the controls lifted itself into the air on the first leg of a month-long journey which was to take the four-member Mission and accompanying four-man Secretariat, plus liaison officer and crew of four criss-crossing over the three million square miles of water and land which make up the U.S.A. Trust Territory of the Pacific.

They were to travel some thousands of miles -- by plane, ship, motor boat, outrigger canoe, jeep and on foot -- as they sought to examine the progress being made by the citizens of the Trust Territory since the previous Visiting Mission's trip through these Micronesian islands three years before.

The Mission was headed by Mr. Chi-ping H. C. Kiang of China. Other members were U Tin Maung of Burma, Mr. Alfred Claeys-Bouúaert of Belgium and Mr. Sergio Kociancich of Italy. The Secretariat consisted of Mr. William F. Cottrell,

Principal Secretary; Mr. James L. Lewis, Mr. William T. Mashler and Mr. Alfred F. Katz. Accompanying the U. N. group on most of their travels among the islands was Trust Territory Staff Anthropologist John E. deYoung.

With High Commissioner D.H. Nucker to greet the visitors as they arrived in Guam by Pan-American Airways shortly before midnight on February 10, were Rear Admiral William L. Erdmann; Governor and Mrs. Richard Barrett Lowe; Acting Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam; Navy Island Affairs Officer, Lieut. Comdr. C.J. Carey, and other Government officials.

In Guam for two days before setting off for the Territory, the visitors held conferences with the High Commissioner and the Admiral, also with members of the Trust Territory Headquarters staff; called upon Governor Lowe, were interviewed by the press and radio, made a tour of the island, and were entertained at a reception given by the High Commissioner and Mrs. Nucker. Prior to their arrival, in Hawaii they had been greeted by Trust Territory students studying there.

The Friday the Thirteenth trip to Pa-

lau was smooth air-sailing. As the blue and silver plane taxied and came to a stop on the airstrip at Koror, the travelers were welcomed by a large throng of Palauans. School children waved miniature United Nations flags and sang their songs of welcome. Acting District Administrator Francis B. Mahoney led the Administration contingent greeting the distinguished party.

Following a buffet luncheon at the hotel in Koror, the visitors met briefly with the District staff at the Administration building, then made a tour of the public schools, the hospital and other places of interest. That evening they met Palauan and American members of the community at a reception and again met heads of the departments, both Micronesian and U.S. civil service staff members, at a dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney.

One of the highlights of the Palau visit was the general meeting with the Palauan people. There were questions and discussions of mutual interest and enlightenment. On the second evening in Palau, traditional dance exhibitions were presented at Ngerkesoal hamlet.

On Sunday morning, February 15, the Mission boarded the new Fisheries boat and sailed to a nearby island for picnic lunch. The following day they visited Peleliu, where a typical Palauan feast was held. They met with the people, inspected the new grant-in-aid school and visited the coconut-replanting project at Ngedebus. Later in the day, back at Koror, they were entertained at another "state" feast -- prepared by the Young Women's Group of Koror. The menu combined Palauan and Western style foods. This was followed by a showing of movies of the 1958 U.N. Day celebration at Palau, and another dance presentation.

The Mission group left the following morning for Yap, making the usual transfer from plane to boat, thence into Colonia, the Yap District center. Here they were greeted by members of the Yap Islands Council and a constabulary detachment, together with District Administrator Robert Halvorsen and heads of departments. Following a luncheon with

Council members and District Administration officials, the Mission had opportunity to meet the residents of Yap Island. A group of some eighty-five persons was present at the Intermediate School as questions and comments were exchanged. A reception and a dinner at the Community Club followed.

On February 18 the group made a tour of the Yap Agriculture Station, grant-in-aid school projects, and Giliman and Kani-fay villages. At Giliman the school children performed a stick dance in honor of the visitors. There were conferences with the Yapese community in the afternoon, and a typical Yapese dinner was given by the Yap Island Council in the evening. Later, dance festivities were presented by the Yap people at Keng Village.

The next stop was Guam, en route to the eastern part of the Trust Territory. Here the visitors were hosts at a reception for representative Government officials and their wives at the Top O' the Mar. The next day, accompanied by Rear Admiral Erdmann and High Commissioner Nucker, they went by Navy plane to Saipan where they were greeted by Comdr. D.N. Morey, Jr., and Lieut. Comdr. C.E. Rockwell, Jr., Naval Administrator and Assistant Naval Administrator, respectively, of Saipan District, also by various members of the Saipan community including Judge Juan M. Ada, Superintendent of Schools William S. Reyes, Chairman of the Congress Olympio T. Borja, Sheriff Manuel T. Sablan, and Mayor Ignacio V. Benavente. The Mission party visited schools, the Civic Center and the farmers' market, and met with the Saipan Congress and the general public. As they departed in the afternoon, the Saipan Intermediate School Glee Club serenaded.

The same evening Rear Admiral and Mrs. Erdmann entertained for the Mission group at a dinner, and the next morning, February 21, the visitors toured the islands of Tinian and Rota and met with the citizens. At Tinian they visited the "House of Taga," the ancient "latte" ruins. That evening they were guests of Governor and Mrs. Lowe at dinner, and on February 22 High Commissioner and Mrs. Nucker were hosts at a "Sunday" dinner in their honor.

Monday morning the visitors resumed their tour. At Truk they were greeted upon arrival by District Administrator Roy A. Gallemore; Petrus Mailo, president of the Truk Congress, and other leaders of the community. Following luncheon at the hotel, the visitors made a tour of the three trading companies, inspected the Agriculture Station, and talked with residents of the Moen area.

The next morning the party set out by M-boat for Dublon where they visited the Catholic Mission, attended a public meeting at the elementary school and witnessed the presentation of a charter to the municipality of Dublon. Mr. Kiang, the Mission Chairman, made the formal presentation. Later the group observed the progress of a health-education project at Onogoch Village, Fefan Island. In the evening they were guests at a reception and stag dinner at the residence of the District Administrator and Mrs. Gallemore. A trip to Tol Island and a stop at the Tol Protestant Mission School were followed by a public meeting and lunch at the Tol Government House the next day.

On February 26 the Mission party visited other public schools, including the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS). They also toured the hospital, participated in a public meeting at the Moen Community House, and in the evening met informally with PICS students.

Arriving at Langer Island in Ponape District on February 27, the delegation was taken by picket boat to Kolonia, the district center. After a tour of the base, a reception and dinner were given for them at the Club Kolonia. At picturesque Madolenihmw (also known as Metalanim), a trip of some fifteen miles by boat, the Mission saw the Temwen Dispensary and Elementary School and talked with Madolenihmw officials and council members. Later, back at the district center, they chatted informally with leading Micronesians at the Agriculture Station.

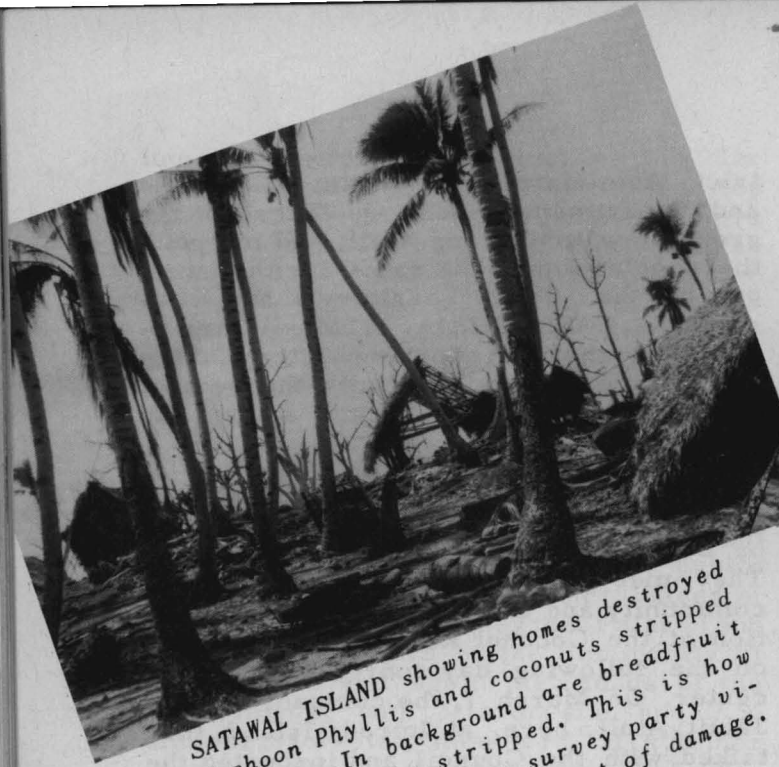
After a "free" Sunday, the visitors met on Monday with Kolonia Town officials, businessmen, and the public, inspected the district base, and were entertained at a dinner by Acting Dis-

trict Administrator William E. Finale and department heads. On Tuesday the group flew to Ujelang Atoll, and met with the people there. The same day they went out on the Trust Territory's new vessel, the KASELEHLIA, to Mokil, arriving early the next morning. After touring the village and talking with the people, they returned to Ponape, and set off for the Marshalls.

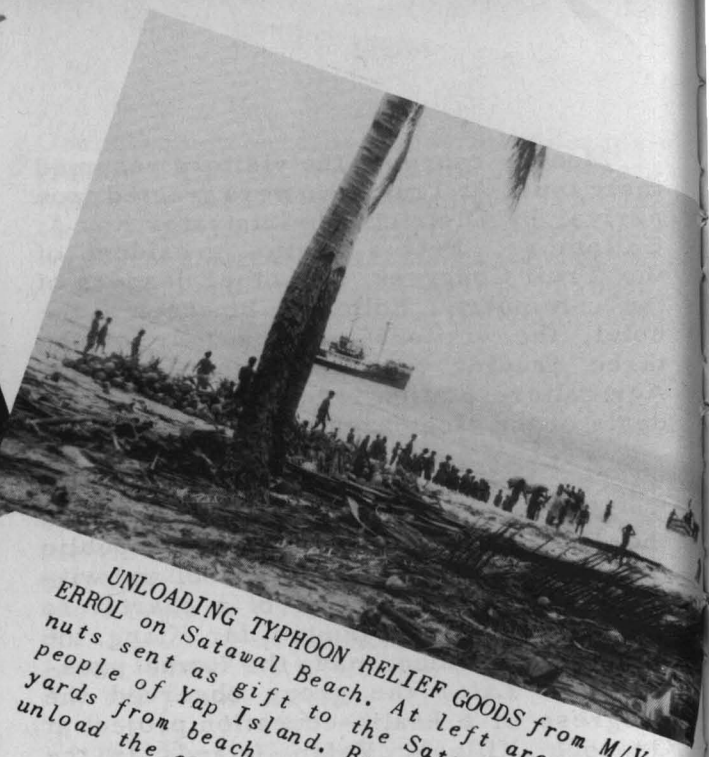
At Majuro the Mission group was greeted by a welcoming delegation headed by District Administrator Maynard Neas. They met members of the Micronesian community and U.S. personnel at a reception at the Coconut Rendezvous Club, and on the following day toured the district center. On March 7, the company went to Jaluit Atoll; here, at Imrodj Island, they talked with the Council and inspected the replanting efforts following upon the destructiveness of Typhoon Ophelia. That evening, back at Majuro, they were entertained at a feast given by members of the Marshallese community. After a "free" Sunday, the group made a trip to Rongelap Atoll where they attended a Council meeting and talked with the people. In the evening they were entertained at a dinner at the home of District Administrator and Mrs. Maynard Neas, attended by Micronesian and United States members of the community.

The tour of the Trust Territory of the Pacific came to a close on March 10 when the Mission and Secretariat departed for Nauru, an Australian Trust Territory. After four days there they returned to Truk where High Commissioner Nucker met them for an informal conference before they set off on the final section of their Mission tour -- to New Guinea, another Trust Territory of Australia.

The Mission and accompanying party were greeted enthusiastically wherever they went in the Trust Territory of the Pacific. They had opportunity for many personal talks as well as general public meetings with the Micronesians. They found in each district a populace well aware of the United Nations and its aims -- a people interested in their own advancement, appreciative of efforts being made for their welfare, and eager to cooperate for the accomplishment of mutual goals.



SATAWAL ISLAND showing homes destroyed by Typhoon Phyllis and coconuts stripped and fallen. In background are breadfruit trees completely stripped. This is how the island looked when survey party visited it to determine extent of damage.



UNLOADING TYPHOON RELIEF GOODS from M/V ERROL on Satawal Beach. At left are coconuts sent as gift to the Satawalese from people of Yap Island. Reef is two hundred yards from beach - small dory is used to unload the coconuts, rice and canned food.

YAP THE SELF-SUFFICIENT

"GOD'S RAIN" THEY CALL IT -- DENUED TREES AND CROPS RESTORED

Based on information from S. Bert Ogata, Yap District Agriculturist

IT WAS NEITHER Lola nor Ophelia but Typhoon Phyllis which visited Yap District in late May 1958, and the islands whipped down by Phyllis' winds were Far-aulep, Satawal, Elato, Lamotrek, and Olim-arao. The last three are main islands of atolls by the same name, while the first two are isolated islands. All are in Yap District. Yap Island, the district center, was not seriously affected by the storm.

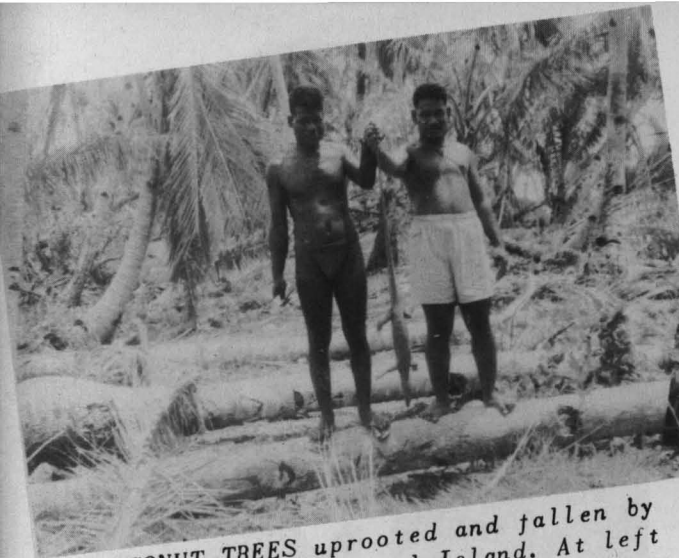
To the people of the stricken islands one of the most heartening of the circumstances associated with the typhoon was the rain in the days that followed. It came down regularly for six months or so -- and the abundant "summer fall" coupled with the alternating warmth of the sun not only restored life and vigor to the coconut trees which had been stripped and lashed by the winds, but also brought rapid maturity to the faster-growing subsistence crops which were carefully and promptly replanted. So welcome was the occurrence of the rain that the people labeled it "God's rain."

Rehabilitation efforts in Yap District took two distinct forms. First was the

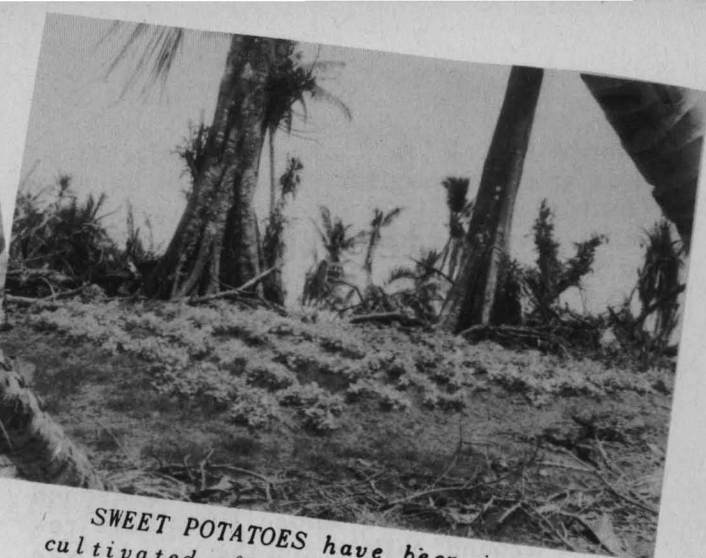
coconut-seed-collection program whereby from its twenty five hundred previously selected mother palms, this district supplied most of the seednuts for the typhoon-debilitated sections of the Ponape, Truk and Marshall Islands Districts so that these islands might also replant and restore their islands to a semblance of normal.

The "mother palms" are those trees which grow straight and strong, bearing good, fully-developed nuts. Yap soil and climate have produced particularly healthy, desirable palms and it is from these selected trees that the nuts for export were gathered. One hundred and ten thousand had been shipped out of Yap as of January 1, 1959, and an additional ninety thousand were expected to be shipped by the end of June 1959, making a total of two hundred thousand seednuts gathered for other districts of the Trust Territory.

Thus in the new plantings of coconuts being made throughout the Trust Territory, a large percentage of the nuts is from Yap. These not only are of superior quality, carefully selected from chosen mother palms, but they also are being properly spaced and planted in order to insure the greatest possible yield.



COCONUT TREES uprooted and fallen by Typhoon Phyllis at Satawal Island. At left is the Satawal chief's representative - at right, Chawau, interpreter for field trip.



SWEET POTATOES have been intensively cultivated after the typhoon throughout Satawal Island to provide food as a quick substitute for coconuts and breadfruit.

The seednut collections actually are an extension of the program originally developed by the Trust Territory in a coconut and copra improvement program inaugurated under the supervision of W.V.D. Pieris, coconut specialist from Ceylon.

For generations it has been the custom of the people of Yap and the islands surrounding to assist clan members and neighboring islands in various ways whenever a need arose. Thus when the need for selected seednuts for a scientific planting program in the Trust Territory was explained to the Yap Islands Council, the members agreed to supply these as their contribution to the collective good, asking only a small remuneration in exchange.

The continuing cooperation and helpfulness of Yap in the seednut collection program following the typhoons of 1957 and 1958 has been one of the "bounties" of the reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts.

The second phase of the rehabilitation efforts in Yap District was chiefly a matter of the people helping the people.

When it came to needed supplies for immediate subsistence of the stricken people in their own district, residents of Yap Island, also of Woleai and Ifaluk, followed their age-long custom of sending relief to neighbor atolls in times of need -- and some cases it came from islands which also had been hurt, but not as badly

as the sister islands to whom the food was sent.

The Trust Territory Government sent supplies also, but not because the residents requested it. By established tradition the citizens of Yap and the outer islands never have looked to the government for help; thus the district personnel, in assessing the needs for rehabilitation, kept its list at an absolute minimum because it was realized that the people preferred to survive within their own means and needs.

A major project, however, which is assisting materially in the restoration of the typhoon islands has been provided by the Government and a group of four agricultural trainees. The latter have been given instruction in scientific methods of planting palms and subsistence crops, and provided with the seeds and tools necessary for doing the work. These men then go out to the stricken islands, helping the residents in their work of replanting. Special trips are being made by the Administration in hauling food, farm tools, construction materials, fishing gear and plant materials to assist in the rehabilitation.

The program of replanting coconut trees and subsistence crops is well along -- and with the abundance of "God's rain" it has prospered greatly -- so that the typhoon-stricken islands of Yap District are making headway in recovery from Typhoon Phyllis.

master skipper

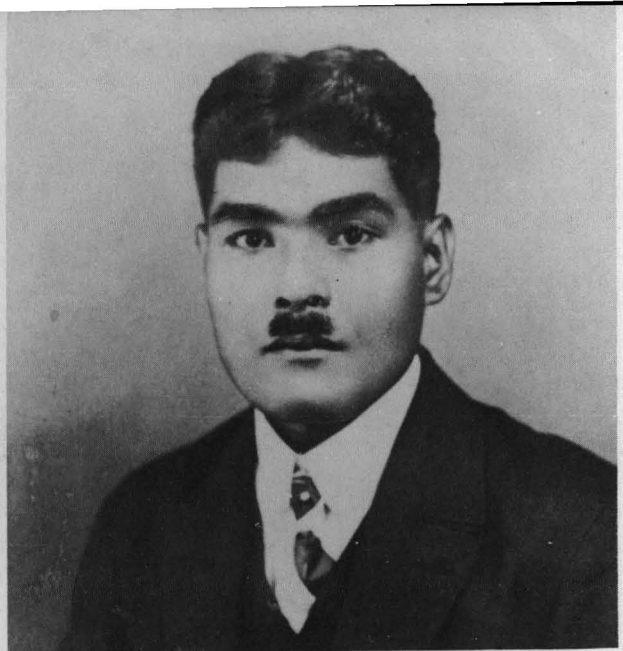
"MARSHALLESE SAILING INSTRUMENTS are in the minds of the old ones."

The words were spoken by Leonard de Brum. And although it was a general statement which took in all those seasoned Marshallese elders whose lives have revolved around sailing and the sea, he was speaking particularly of his own family -- and especially of his oldest brother Raymond; also of their father Joachim, and of Joachim's brothers, Domingo, Anton, Melander, Capelle and Manuel de Brum -- renowned skippers all.

Joachim, Domingo and Anton no longer are living; Melander is carpenter and chief cook at Likiep, where Joachim's father, Azores-born Anton de Brum, -- established the family domain. Capelle de Brum is Magistrate and principal storekeeper at Likiep, while Manuel is a carpenter and boatbuilder there. Every one of them is or would have been capable and at ease navigating a boat in the waters of the Pacific.

Of the younger generation, the speaker, Leonard, is counted as one of the top sailors in those parts, as are his brothers -- Raymond, mentioned above; Foundihon, Bernard and Ernest; and their cousin, Robert de Brum, who captains the HOPE operating between Saipan and Guam.

It is Raymond, though, who has the reputation of being the foremost navigator of them all. Not because of any one event, but because of a steady record of getting to his destination and back without difficulty. For more than thirty-five years he sailed steadily in the Marshalls, and the number of different vessels he has navigated are almost too numerous to count. In fact, Raymond himself doesn't remember -- there were so many -- for whenever father Joachim the boatbuilder would complete a vessel, it was Raymond who was commissioned to take it out in the deep and prove its seaworthiness; in addition he served as skipper for the family's own boats over the years.



Raymond de Brum at age thirty-three.

His brothers claim Raymond has sailed some sixty or more different vessels, and Raymond agrees that this may be so.

Joachim taught his eldest son Raymond (his only son by his first wife, Lijoan) all he knew about boats and sailing -- his lifetime's acquired wisdom -- entrusting him with his knowledge of the weather, the waves and tides, and all the signs and sights to help a man reach his destination over open ocean in a sailing craft.

Raymond added to the knowledge gained from his father by serving for two years on the vessel EANJEN RAKJEN (North and South) which was owned by one of the older iroi (leaders) of the Marshalls -- a chief named Laelan Kabua. Lopareo, then chief of Maloelap, a relative of Raymond's mother, was on friendly terms with Laelan K., and it was through this connection that he was invited to serve on the EANJEN RAKJEN as joint representative of the two iroi.

Raymond had opportunity to demonstrate his worth and earn the deep gratitude of the vessel's skipper, Lota, during the early days of this association. Lota subsequently divulged to him the sailing lore he had learned from his iroi, Laelan K. -- secrets which ordinarily did not go out of the clan. The circumstances were as follows, as related by Raymond:

"During a trip from Ailinglaplap to Likiep it happened that the old skipper (Lota) lost his course, failing to sight

Likiep. We were delayed for about three weeks -- on open sea without sight of land. Our rations were down to nothing except piro (preserved breadfruit) and a few gallons of water.

"It happened that on a good, sunny day I was called back on the afterdeck to have a little conversation with the old man. He told me that he was entirely lost and couldn't find a way to start back on his course. He asked me if I would be able to bring our ship back to sight of land.

"Fortunately, with me I had my sextant; took our noon position and after a little arithmetic I found that we were on latitude ten degrees and some minutes north. Our course was altered NW to ESE and after two days' sailing we arrived at Roi and Namur Islands in Kwajalein Atolls."

Raymond continued to sail, first one boat, then another. "I think I was a lucky man, because I never met a storm or hit a reef with a ship," he commented in reviewing the many years he has spent on the ocean. Friends have sometimes joked with Raymond, remarking "No wonder you're so good -- you've spent so much time sailing around the Marshalls, the atolls and even the waters know you."

Raymond, who was born March 5, 1899, charts up sixty birthdays on March 5, 1959. He retired from the sea approximately ten years ago -- but still has a hankering to go back as he always has before.

"IF THE BAD WEATHER COMES"

"My wife always accompanies me on my trips," says Raymond de Brum, who has been a Marshallese mariner for most of his fifty-nine years. "She likes sailing as much as I do, and I wouldn't care to go out without her. This is not typical -- most Marshallese wives stay at home.

"We have prayers, morning and evening, when we are out on the boat, the same as at home. And if the bad weather comes, or we have trouble with the boat, we pray....and put our trust in the Almighty."

Starting to school at six, Raymond pursued his studies diligently. He is able to write and understand not only Marshallese, German and English, but also a little Japanese. In 1913 he was employed by the German concern, Jaluit Gesellschaft, at Jaluit where he worked until the first world war broke out in 1914. After the Japanese came to the Marshalls he continued with the same company (under different management) as accounting clerk, but in 1917 went back to Likiep to assist his father, then engaged in copra and general trading for N.B.K., a Japanese firm. Raymond also learned something about boatmaking at that time, and although materials were hard to come by, Joachim and Raymond succeeded in building two boats, the MERIBA for their own family use, and the MASSA for the chief of Maloelap.

Now Raymond was more of a man for the office or for the sea than he was a trader or a boatbuilder, and soon thereafter he found himself working for the Burns Philp Company at its Likiep branch. His father was agent for the big Australian firm. When in 1921 the Burns Philp business at Likiep was closed, Raymond set out for Japan. Six months later, back at Likiep again, he returned to the sea as skipper of the MAIRA, the small thirty-foot one-masted vessel which was then the family boat and which he sailed for six or seven years.

In 1928 Joachim and family started to build the now famous MERA, a two-masted fifty-foot ketch still in operation. This took a year. After Joachim had sailed it for





Raymond de Brum and his wife Lijodrik.

twelve months, Raymond became its skipper, continuing as its master for some fifteen years. Subsequently Ernest and Foun-dihon in turn took over, and the honor presently belongs to another brother, Bernard.

Raymond recalls that once the MERA went down after hitting the coral reef at Wotje. When word reached him, he set out in a Japanese boat to raise it. By working through the night while holding on to the mast so as not to drown, the iron ballasts were dislodged and thrown overboard, permitting the vessel to come slowly to the surface. Raymond then took the MERA to the main island of Wotje and using the knowledge he had learned from his father about boatbuilding, worked on the vessel for four months in an effort to make it seaworthy. The MERA sailed again.

"The MERA is a good boat," Raymond says. "My father built it."

Still another time the MERA was almost lost. It hit a reef at night while on its way to the main island of Ailuk and sank in six fathoms of water. This time it was loaded with copra on a commercial haul. Its skipper, Leonard de Brum, came in a canoe to Likiep and reported "an accident." Raymond sent a crew to float the vessel. But what he remembers especially is that the copra was thrown overboard in floating the ship -- and the brothers de Brum had to pay for it.

From 1937 to 1945 -- for eight years during the period immediately before and during World War II when the Marshalls were still Japanese controlled -- Raymond

was Magistrate at Likiep, as had been his father before him. During this period the family beached the MERA and took down its sails. It was one of the few Marshallese vessels saved in the war. The BELLA, another de Brum family boat, was destroyed at Jaluit Atoll. When hostilities ceased, the MERA's masts and sails were restored and she came back to service in the Marshalls.

After the war had ended and the Americans came to Likiep, they asked Raymond to become a medical aide. (He had learned from his versatile father something about the native healing art and medicine in general.) So for three years he attended the sick at Kwajalein, Ebeye and Roi, and when the main hospital, patients and all, was moved to Majuro, the Marshalls' district center, Raymond moved, too. After a year there, he went back to Likiep for a short time to attend to some matters, then returned to Majuro. At that time -- in 1948 -- Judge Edward P. Furber requested him to become Clerk of Courts for the Marshall Islands District, and in this capacity he has served ever since.

Raymond has four living children. His oldest son, John, died at Eniwetok during the invasion while in the crew of a Japanese Navy carrier. His second son, Roosevelt (named for Teddy) is following in his grandfather's footsteps, being engaged in boatbuilding at Majuro. His daughter Lijon, a beautiful young woman, is the wife of Dr. Armer Ishoda, a medical practitioner at Majuro; still another daughter, Grete, is the wife of Trouble (he was born during a serious family dispute with the workers at Likiep, hence his name). The third and youngest son, H. A. Kramer de Brum, is following a course familiar to both his father and grandfather, being a health aide at Likiep.

Of all the accomplishments of Anton de Brum and his eldest son Joachim -- perhaps the greatest is the heritage of sons and daughters they have given the Marshalls -- a heritage which has produced a succession of men distinguished for their ability and leadership in various fields -- but most particularly in the art of sailing. And outstanding among them all is Anton's eldest grandson -- Joachim's eldest son -- Raymond de Brum.

-C.R.O.

NAMORIK REBUILDS

IN THE MARSHALLS there had been speculation as to whether or not the weather pattern were changing. Older residents remembered well the typhoon of nineteen hundred and six when some one hundred and fifty persons lost their lives, and there have been bad storms since then -- but to the younger ones it had been a long time since a really serious typhoon had struck, and some had come to conclude that these atolls were getting to be on the fringe, it not entirely out of the typhoon belt.

But then came November 1957, and Typhoon Lola, and nature's persistence in the old path could not be denied.

Lola began at sea on November 7, choosing Namorik Atoll for her primary target. Damage to the two islands of this atoll was estimated at eighty per cent. All homes -- approximately one hundred which had housed its population of five hundred and eight -- plus two warehouses, four stores, a school, a dispensary and a church, as well as most of the canoes were demolished, and in many cases the materials blown out to sea. Oddly, most of the six hundred pigs and two thousand chickens survived at Namorik, probably by taking refuge under the early debris.

When the storm was over coconuts from fallen trees filled the immediate needs for food and beverage, and there was plenty of wood, soon dried by the sun, for cooking.

A few weeks after the typhoon a survey group including District Administrator Maynard Neas, Staff Agriculturist Manny Sproat, Coconut Specialist W. V. D. Pieris, and teams of medical and dental practitioners, sanitarians and agriculturists, went to Namorik, taking along for the people two months' supply of food and other materials such as rice, flour, sugar, C rations, working tools and clothing. Most of this was provided by the Administration, some by the Navy at Kwajalein and some by individuals at Guam and in the district center.

Arrival of the survey party started the rehabilitation process. Long-term plans

were formulated at this point, and in February 1958, with the arrival of J. Boyd Mackenzie as Rehabilitation Project Officer, the formal relief program was set in motion. By this time Typhoon Ophelia (in January) had struck other atolls, and Mr. Mackenzie was placed in charge of rehabilitation for all the Marshalls.

The program provided not only for long-range food and other needed provisions, but also for restoration of the economy of the stricken islands. Morale at all times was high and the people entered earnestly into the project.

In April 1958 a district agriculturist, Mr. Joe Cowan, was assigned to Namorik to coordinate the building-up program. His wife and two children joined him two months later, and two Marshallese agriculturists also went to assist. Replanting of subsistence crops began in a systematic way. Bananas, breadfruit, pumpkins, taro and arrowroot were planted.

The rebuilding of homes out of thatch made from fibers of the leveled coconut and pandanus trees had started soon after the typhoon. Namorik now has rebuilt its one hundred homes, some with thatch, some from wood and corrugated iron provided from the Administration's stockpile of relief supplies.

Namorik also can boast of approximately one hundred canoes, about half of them newly carved from the trunks of the typhoon-downed breadfruit; the other half were saved from the storm. Approximately thirty-five are large sailing canoes, the rest small outriggers.

Today, also, a large new four-room school stands on the main island of Namorik, built by the people, and school is in operation with four teachers and approximately one hundred and fifty pupils -- in a structure far superior to the small ones formerly used for the purpose.

Indicative of the resourcefulness of the Namorik people and those assisting them are the subsistence income devices they have developed. Bananas were replanted almost immediately after Typhoon Lola, and in recent months large shipments of bananas have been sent to Kwajalein and Majuro Atolls where they have found a steady demand. Whole families have been active in making handicrafts -- bags, bas-

kets, belts and fans -- which have been marketed from Majuro through the Women's Association of the Marshalls.

Fishing has been a major source of subsistence. When not engaged in rebuilding or planting, the men have been busy fishing. In December 1958 they averaged three to four hundred pounds of fish a week, using the large sailing canoes they had constructed from the fallen breadfruit trees. Whenever there develops a surplus of fish, it is dried, salted and made ready for use. The women have been assisted in their "home economics" by Mrs. Cowan, wife of the District Agriculturist stationed there, who has taught them how to bake bread, and to make soap, and also has assisted in the handicraft development.

But perhaps the biggest job of all has been the replanting of the coconuts.

Approximately three hundred acres have been prepared for coconut seeds, and a good part of this is planted. This statement gives no hint of the vast amount of work and sweat it represents -- for the clearing and the digging have been done by manual labor -- on each one of the sixteen thousand five hundred holes. The people of each of the wetoos (wetoos are extended-family parcels of land) have been responsible for clearing the land in preparation for the hole-digging. The making of the holes then has been carried on as a community project. While the holes were being made ready, the first shipment of five thousand selected seednuts from Yap District was planted in a newly made coconut nursery, and when these had reached the seedling stage, the first transplanting was done. Other coconut plantings have followed.

Today Namorik Atoll is filled with optimism, its people are working hard, its young trees and plants are thriving, and it is making ready for the day when it may again "stand on its own feet," eat its own food, and subsist by its own efforts.

PICTURE CREDITS

Picture on cover, also pages 5 and 25 are Trust Territory photos by Joe Sanchez; pages 8 and 9, by Manny Sproat; pages 16 and 17, by Pete Hill; pages 11, 12, 26, and 29, by the Editor.

JALUIT COMES BACK

AS STORMS GO, Typhoon Ophelia didn't last so long. She started at one o'clock on the afternoon of January 7, 1958 and ended at one o'clock the morning of January 8 -- only a matter of twelve hours.

But Ophelia made up in fury what she lacked in duration. Jaluit Atoll in the Marshalls, with its sixty-eight islands, approximately twenty-six hundred acres and twelve hundred people, was the scene of its most tragic dramatics. Here not only were buildings, trees and homes destroyed, but lost also were fourteen people swept to sea, and two others dead from exposure.

Today Jaluit has a new face, its population a fresh outlook. Recovery of spirit as well as economy is on the way.

Unlike Namorik, which was affected by Lola's high winds but little water, a large part of Jaluit Atoll was inundated by great waves. On the east side of the atoll where every island was covered by water, damage was estimated at approximately one hundred per cent. On the west side, the destruction was about eighty-five per cent. On the east side all coconut trees either were felled or stripped and all homes -- approximately four hundred -- were demolished, as were two churches, six schools, five dispensaries, three large trading company warehouses and four government warehouses.

Gone was the Government's agricultural station which had been painstakingly developed, its office and radio building, its manager's home, its warehouses, its citrus field plantings, its breadfruit, pandanus, taro and livestock. Gone also were the possessions of the people including some thirty-five sailing boats and more than one hundred canoes, as well as the Catholic Mission's fifty-foot sailing vessel ST. JOSEPH. Damaged but salvable was the MORNING STAR VI, Protestant Mission boat, blown by the wind onto the land of Jaluit Island approximately eight miles from where it had been anchored.

When the Trust Territory vessel CHICOT anchored at Jaluit two days after the

typhoon, the extent of the damage became known to those on the outside. All possible supplies were off-loaded from the vessel to give relief. Mr. J. Boyd Mackenzie, the Island Development Officer who had accompanied the CHICOT, gave a voice report over the vessel's radio to district headquarters, spelling out the grave situation. He requested immediate food, water and medical supplies. The U.S. Navy responded that afternoon with an emergency medical plane from nearby Kwajalein, which flew three of the critically injured to Majuro for treatment. (They had been hit by flying tin roofing; all recovered.) Altogether, the Navy made approximately ten flights during the next several days, bringing in more water and medical supplies. And on January 15, five days after the CHICOT arrived, came another Trust Territory vessel, the ROQUE, loaded with emergency provisions.

Then came the need for plans to meet what was obvious would be a long pull to recovery. An administration survey party carefully summed up the situation.

Today, a little more than a year later, the devastated islands have lost their shattered look, and the people have overcome their feeling of frustration. The homes -- more than three hundred -- are being rebuilt with labor by the people, and wood, roofing and tools supplied by the Administration; some are of thatch, many of wood. A large Protestant church has been rebuilt from salvaged materials from blown-down structures; by April 1, 1959, four new schools will have been completed, also four new dispensaries -- on the four large political divisions of the atoll -- at Imrodj, Jaluit, Mejruriku (same as Elizabeth Island), and Narmiej Islands. Five food-distribution warehouses have been built, four on the respective islands above, and one on Jabwor.

Fishing goes on in the six sailing boats and approximate one hundred canoes the men have built, thus supplying the protein needs of the people. (Rice, flour, powdered milk, sugar and C rations are provided by the Administration.) Some of the fishing is in the lagoon with outriggers and along the reefs with nets, and some is "night spearing." The ocean fishing, chiefly for tuna, either is deep-line fishing, or hand-line with hook and bait using small canoes.

From Jaluit Atoll considerable quantities of shells have been collected, which like the handicrafts from other atolls, are being marketed by the Women's Association of the Marshalls.

But the crux of the restoration lies in the planting of the land, especially with coconuts.

The entire rehabilitation project at Jaluit has been supervised by Rehabilitation Project Officer Mackenzie, assisted by Milton Sideris, Agriculturist, and two Marshallese crews. The crew covering the western half of the atoll is headed by Lemos, assisted by Wasi, while the crew working on the eastern side is headed by Johnny Alik, assisted by Albert. After the people have selected the islands where they wish to plant their coconuts, the crews assist by laying out the groves, staking them, and setting up nurseries for the incoming seednuts which are sprouted and selected before they are planted as seedlings in the properly spaced and properly dug holes.

In Jaluit Atoll approximately five hundred acres have been made ready for coconut plantings, with twenty-seventhousand and five hundred holes dug, twenty thousand of them planted with seedlings. Seven large nurseries have been constructed to receive the seednuts, each of the nurseries holding an average of fifteen thousand.

Before January 1, 1959, four islands were completely ready for planting, and eighty per cent of the coconut planting had been accomplished. Bananas were maturing, with some surplus being sold; pumpkins and squash were being eaten; pandanus and papaya were growing and would be ready in another year. Breadfruit, the leading staple food, was coming along, although maturity would require four additional years.

It was a complex and a tremendous job -- the recovery of Jaluit Atoll -- but there is no standing still on this project. Magistrate Morris of Jaluit has been a strong leader from the beginning. The men, women and children all have "dug in" -- and the progress from devastation to recovery is apparent to even the most casual observer.



*New Elementary School,
Moen Island,
Truk District.*

A SCHOOL IS DEDICATED

BECAUSE IT REPRESENTED the toil of many people -- women as well as men -- and because it was a cooperative venture of the people and the government -- the dedication of the Mwan Elementary School in Truk District was a particularly significant event.

It meant not only a job done, but also a vision for the future: for here were to be trained as teachers some of Truk's brightest young minds -- in a school which was to serve as a model.

The dedication was celebrated jointly with the first anniversary of the incorporation of the Moen Municipality. High Commissioner D.H. Nucker and others went to Truk for the special event.

Following a welcoming address by Magistrate Petrus Mailo and invocation by the Most Reverend Vincent I. Kennally, the teachers assigned to the new school were introduced: Ester Mailo, Kenchi Robert, Saichiro Eserek, all of Mwan; Tatasi Wainis of Neouo Village, and Ernest Katsura of Edot Island.

Words of congratulation were extended by Magistrate Enis Nedelec of Fefan Island, Magistrate Upwini of Tol Island, Chief Angang Aisek of Sapuk, Chief Albert Mailo of Mwan, Councilman Max Mori, Congressman Ru Kau, Sectional Advisor Keisik Eei and Congressman Napoleon DeFang. Songs, presented by residents of the different villages, alternated with the speeches. One of the songs was "Presentation;" another, "The Work," still another, "We Thank" and another, "Modesty."

Acknowledgment to the Trust Territory Administration for the grant-in-aid gift was made by Dr. Michi Kolios, member of the Truk Congress, and the benediction was given by Reverend Father Cameron.

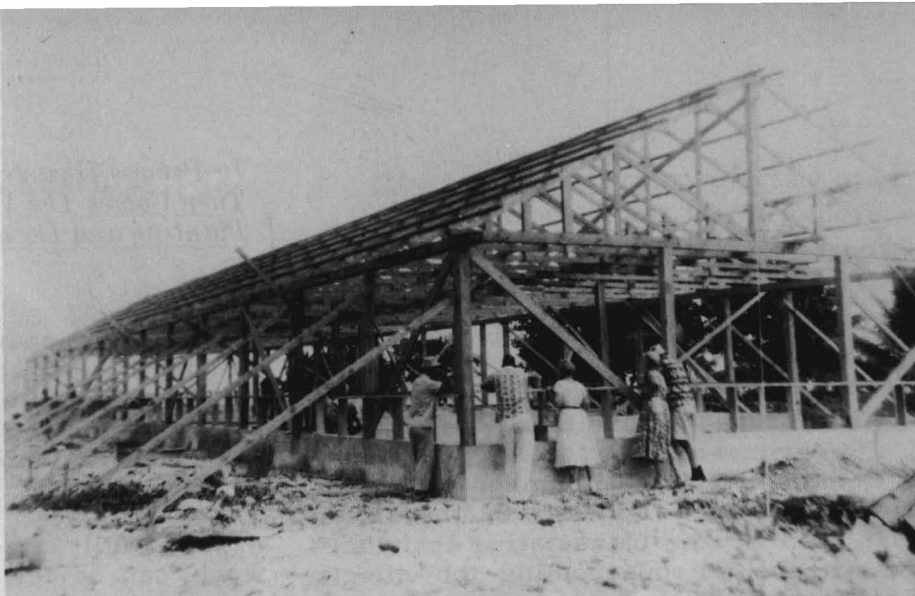
Magistrate Petrus spoke, urging the Trukese people to think about their government, and to see "with your own eyes," saying that education would help in this development. He introduced the thought of learning through exchanging ideas, and by thinking and working together toward a common goal. He urged the people to understand the proper method of administering a government.

Petrus spoke of taxes, and their purpose. "Because of these taxes," he said, "we can build our new school, dispensary, and other needs of Moen." In concluding, he likened the new school to a tree which had just been planted, saying, "Let us keep it strong and healthy."

High Commissioner Nucker made reference to the date a year earlier when he had visited Truk District in the company of Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton, at which time the charters of the Truk District Congress and of Moen Municipality were granted. The High Commissioner referred to the examples used then of the "sun" (hard work) and the "rain" (of counsel and help) which would help make the "trees" (charters which would give shelter to the Trukese people) grow.

"Today," said the High Commissioner, "three tall trees stand here on Moen --

WATCHING workers at
their tasks as school is
built are, l. to r.
Yasuo Erry, Moen Island
Secretary; Magistrate
Petrus Mailo; Mrs. D.H.
Nucker, Mrs. Roy
Gallemore and
"Distad" Gallemore.



the tree that is the Moen Municipal Government, the tree that is the District Congress, and the tree that is the Mwan Elementary School.

"Just as the trees of government are your trees, so is this your school. It was planted by our joint effort. Its success will be seen in the education of your children. Now the teachers and education officials will have their turn at tending this tree. I am confident that they also will measure up to their responsibility.

"As High Commissioner of the Trust Territory I am very proud to be here today. In the audience I see leaders and teachers from other municipalities of Truk. I hope they will take back to the people of their municipalities the message that can be learned here. That message is: when people of a community can work together for a common goal that is good for all, then, indeed, true democracy has taken root and is strong and healthy. The municipal government of Moen and this fine school demonstrate to all the world that this community believes in and practices the spirit of good government.

"I shall report to Secretary Seaton on my visit here today. I shall tell him of the successful progress of the Moen Government and advise him of the dedication of this school. I know he will join with me in wishing the people of Moen every success in their efforts to make these trees grow stronger and healthier each year."

Mr. Raymond Watson, Educational Consultant, U.S. Department of the Interior, congratulated the people of Moen Island upon the completion of the splendid new

school, which he said would be an outstanding example to other communities, inspiring them to do what Moen had done.

Speaking on education's role in the islands, Dr. Robert E. Gibson, Trust Territory Director of Education, said, "I am especially glad to be here.... I watched the ground being cleared, the frames being built and the cement being poured for the foundations. I have been surprised at the speed with which this building has gone up.

"But one shouldn't have been surprised, for anyone who was observing over the last six months could have seen groups of Trukese people -- women as well as men -- meeting here every morning, working many hours a day, carrying coral and sand, and doing other hard, manual work.

"This completed building stands here today as a fitting memorial to the dedication of the people to the cause of education.... No wonder you are swelling with pride today over your splendid achievement.

"But let me remind you that a good school building alone does not make a good school. You need also good teachers who are interested in teaching and who know how to teach. You need a healthy community that is interested in its children and wants them to have the best it can give them. You need a community that looks upon its teachers as very important people and treats them that way. You need a community that looks upon education as its most important activity. I have no doubt you will take the other necessary steps to build here on this beautiful island an education system that will be a model for the Trust Territory."

An Idea Catches On

"IT'S AN ILL WIND that blows nobody good," the saying goes.

And Ponapeans have found it so.

Community Development Officers Stewo Pelep and Leneard Santos, after more than a year of assisting their fellow-citizens in overcoming the effects of January 1958's Typhoon Ophelia, remarked "Many people have learned many things from their efforts in rehabilitating their lands."

The end result of the typhoon in Ponape is this: although there has been suffering and deprivation, a new pattern of living has been established which, in variety of foods and diversity of menu, far exceeds the standards previously held.

Not only new foods but new and modern methods of cultivation have been introduced as a result of the need. "Necessity" has become "the mother of invention."

After Ophelia had churned by and left debris and heartbreak in her wake -- uprooting and destroying the lush growth in that "gardenland" of the Trust Territory, taking away many homes and possessions, too -- sharp reality faced the people. At first there was despair. But in a short time it was changed to work and hope -- and now the situation throughout the damaged areas is something to cause amazement, particularly to those who knew what it was like before.

Among the first of the self-help community projects developed after the typhoons was that of Net Municipality. Deprived of their coconuts, the Net populace entered with enthusiasm into a varied-food planting program, and as crops matured, they planted new ones. They found that they could supply practically their entire food needs -- even without the coconuts and breadfruit to which they were accustomed. Soon Kiti

*In Ponape Disaster Looms Hope Fades...
Then Comes The Vision of a Better Way of
Planting and Doing*

Municipality sought advice and help, so that they might do the same, and then the Kipar area began rehabilitation gardening, as did Palikir and Jakaj. Mokil and Pingelap Atolls, farther away, were engaged in the same kind of activity.

The full effect of the rehabilitation work can be felt by visiting any part of the Ponape District today. Plantings of sweet potatoes and other vegetables can be seen in the most unexpected places. Coconut nurseries with long, straight lines of strong seedlings are established in most municipalities. Newly planted fields of coconuts are nicely aligned with proper spacing between the trees. Livestock usually are fenced in by heavy gauge chicken wire.

In a recent visit to Mokil Island, for instance, Cacao Specialist Ed Iwaniec noted new gardens planted in tomatoes, eggplants, okra, radishes and Chinese cabbage -- vegetables all foreign to the Ponape taste before the typhoon.

The rehabilitation program started with a systematic survey of damage, following which emergency food relief was provided by the Administration to all needy families, until such time as agricultural production could be reestablished locally. Next, the Agriculture Department made emergency purchases of chain saws, vegetable seeds, garden tools, fertilizers and fencing wire, and hired additional personnel. The program for rehabilitation was established.

Work teams were dropped off at each of the low islands while others were sent on foot and by boat to all parts of Ponape to help the farmers in their efforts to "come back." Seeds of pumpkin, squash, melon, cucumber, tomato, onion and a host of others were distributed, plus thousands of sweet potato and taro plants for propagation. Tools were made available for tilling the soil and the wire fencing was provided for protecting the gardens against animals.

(Continued on next page)

SIGNS AND THE WEATHER

from handwritten notes of Joachim de Brum, as preserved by his eldest son Raymond, with whose permission they are here printed.

BEFORE THE DAYS of radar and radiosonde, knowledge of the weather depended chiefly upon the evidence of experts -- men who had learned how to predict by observing nature's phenomena.

In those days every sign, every clue, every change of cloud or color was taken into account by the renowned sailing men of the Marshall Islands, for here almost in the heart of the Pacific, the numerous narrow passes, sunken reefs and sudden winds and storms made navigation a precarious occupation. There were no light-houses, no buoys to guide them. Wise mariners observed the appearance of the moon and the sun, the size and duration of the rainbows, the types of lightning, the motion of the sea at shore, the actions of birds and animals, but most particularly the movement, shape and color of the clouds in the sky.

Many a ship went down, many a boat met winds it could not master when guided

(Continued from preceding page)

Chain saws were busy day after day on each island, cutting up the fallen trees; side by side the people worked, swinging an axe or riding a cross-cut saw. The object was to clear the land in preparation for planting new trees. Further success was met in getting permission from the owners to cut out the old unproductive coconut trees while the land was being cleared for new plantings.

Now -- more work -- and more production -- more variety -- better living. What would have taken years of convincing, was accomplished almost "overnight" by the force of necessity.

Throughout it all, self-help has been the keynote. An "all for all" attitude has developed, and the communities of Ponape District have found, through vision, initiative, hard work and mutual cooperation, a way to improve over the old and to "live better" than ever before.

A new idea has caught on.

by men unfamiliar with Micronesian waters and weather. And even the most experienced sometimes miscalculated.

Among the ablest in anticipating the weather was Joachim de Brum of Likiep in the Marshalls, that remarkable man of many talents who was equally a student of books and of nature, builder of boats, artist, doctor, businessman and sailor. And even he is known to have met serious trouble on the ocean once or twice.

Joachim made his own weather deductions, and preserved them in a thin notebook in a beautifully legible manuscript. To his eldest son Raymond de Brum he gave this book before he died, and Raymond, being a man of kindest nature whose greatest wish is to benefit mankind, has shared its contents with readers of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER. From its pages were gleaned -- and here are printed with his permission -- the more important of Joachim's weather notes for navigators. A glossary of terms is at the end of this article.

CLOUDS

The Marshallese have names for the different cloud types.

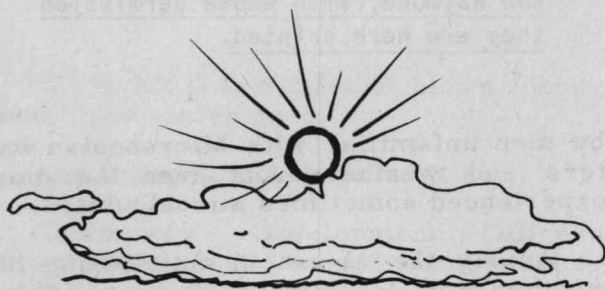
Kero Laninbwilwa

If a dull-colored cloud appears at the zenith near to the time of sunset, in four days it will squall.

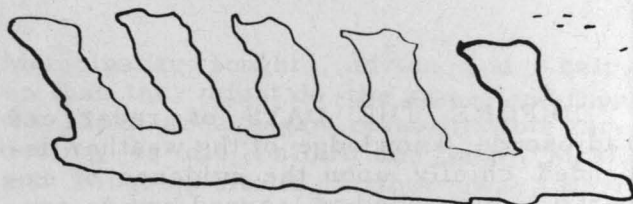
Kero Kimij (Palm cloud)

This cloud is formed like a palm leaf, although sometimes it does not look exactly like one, but it is the structure one has to notice. It is a cirrus with slender filaments stretching from it as a common center. If this cloud is moving eastward, and if there is any thick cumulo-stratus at east northeast or thereabout, it will rain heavily in approximately six hours, or perhaps four hours, especially if this cloud is enlarging.

CLOUDS - Marshallese Version



KEROIN WOT



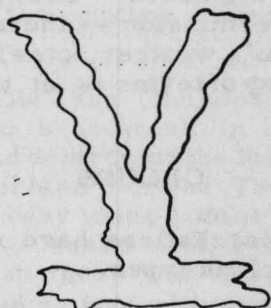
KERO ARENBAW (SHARK TEETH)



JEBAR



LILAB (OLD WOMAN)



KERO LANINBWILWA



RAHINMETO



KERO KIMIJ (PALM CLOUD)



KERO LAUNEB

Kero Arenbaw (Shark-teeth cloud).

North Cloud. Should these clouds, generally dull-colored, be seen in the north at sunset, the wind will be fair at midnight.

Should these clouds be seen at anenyon (in trade-wind season -- winter), and it is blowing strongly, expect light wind any time from six hours on.

Neirere.

If red morning cirrus appear in sun's proximity, this foretells breezy weather; also rain may be expected.

Aj in Balle (name is from the fish whose spotted skin the cloud resembles).

Very close, dark, floating, small cumulo clouds indicate rain, especially if these are floating overhead.

Lilab (Old women cloud).

Large northern clouds, serrated, indicate very squally weather.

Tibeb.

A bank of southern stratus clouds, ugly looking, may mean nothing at the time, but indicates heavy weather in three to four days.

Akin Wom (Crab Finger).

Cotton balls of small cirro, if seen at dawn near to the sun, mean that breezes will remain. (These cotton tufts are supposed to feed the sun.) If they are seen at night, expect fresh breezes. If weather is calm and any of these cotton ball clouds appear, these shall travel toward the sun, and breeze may be expected from nine o'clock at night onwards.

Mejen Nin Ena.

Lance-shaped cirro stratus - squally weather twelve to forty-eight hours hence.

Neirere Mar.

A kind of light lavender-colored mist at dawn and sunset -- it will be showery.

Kero Jinmela.

Red morning mist means rains.

Rahinmeto.

A large, dark green cloud seen at sunset foretells that it will be very rainy and squally for two evenings.

Luren Wiwi. Emourour Lan.

Dark green clouds -- dull, medium-sized cumulo, indicate strong winds.

Kero Jinbatat.

Smoke-like mist on cloud -- it will be rainy.

Jikerel.

Long cloud, east to west -- squally, rainy.

Kero Lukwilele.

Bunch of zenith clouds, very small cirro cumulo -- it will rain and blow.

Jubrenka.

Short dark cirro-stratus, in the east, with center contracted, indicates it will shower the next afternoon at about four.

Jubrenka W.

The same as above, but when in west -- expect showers from the east.

Kero Launeb.

East of zenith, white cloud like five fingers -- strong squalls.

Kero Jin Aron

Appearing near to sun's setting, west -- very strong squalls and blowing in forty-two hours.

Mel (orange red color of sky at sunset).

North and south direction, long cirrus of yellow or red color. If this color appears as the sun is going down, the wind will remain as it is. Generally next morn the color will be seen also.

Kero Kotan Ka.

White clouds on southern part of sky, about thirty degrees above horizon -- very strong winds.

Bain Ak (Frigate Wings).

Fine cirri in small lots with their ends blown back, making a sort of curl -- moderate strong breeze in twenty-four hours, lasting for six hours or more.

Erbor.

In the evening, should the sky be overcast with clouds, yet a star appear in the zenith, one may go torchlight fishing, but as the tide makes, it will rain.

Lum in Bata.

If any heavy rain has fallen for a couple of days, every bata (rain storm) will have a lum (reaction or "after-storm") even though a lur (dry day or calm) may intervene. Sometimes a long bata has a small lum, while a short bata may have a large lum.

Lum.

Only at rak time, has the bata a lum.

Koto

If base of the Kero Wan (cumulo stratus) is not level, and the eastern part is lowest, the breeze will remain strong; also if no clouds are in the sky, this shows that the breeze is blowing them away.

Reddish Morn.

Sign of breeze.

Jaberoro

At anenyon -- time for canoe sailing.

Lirik.

At anenyon -- neap tides -- time for canoe sailing.

Motow.

Any dirty, orange colored cloud which may be floating overhead, caused by the sun's rays dawning, foretells showers. If these clouds are seen at morn, showers will come at one-fifteen in the afternoon.

Ekweleb.

If cirro cumulus is of medium size covering a large area, it means a good, light breeze.

Ekwirik.

If cirro cumulus is of very small size and covering a large area, it means rain.

Neirere.

When a cloud from southwest to east is a long, large cirrus or cirrus stratus, the root of it starting in the southwest, then springing up and moving to the east where it gets tapered -- if this cloud turns red as the sun is coming up, it is called Neirere. If this cloud lasts for six hours, then thirty hours later the breeze will turn to the southwest or southeast with showers.

When neirere (red cirrus cloud) is slow, it means fine breeze.

When neirere is fast, it means strong breeze.

Dog's Head.

In the southeast, if a greenish white cloud like a dog's head appears with the nose pointed towards east, with very fine cirrus blown about it, and this cloud seems to be heaping up -- in thirty hours wind will move to southeast. (Whether this or the above clouds shifts the wind is uncertain.)

Rain Squall.

If there is a rain cloud coming up and it is noticed that one part is being blown up more quickly than the rest, something like an arch, the wind will veer to that place, but it may not last.

Aj in Balle (Fish ball).

This means that if a big collection of dark nimbus appears and in the foreground it is white or smoke-like in color, or tarnished silver, and clouds cumuli are of large or medium size (as the back and the under side of a fish ball) -- it will rain or blow.

At sunset. If strati are enijok, in the morning it will be bolor. If bolor at sunset, in the morning it will be enijok.

Enijok. If strati at evening are enijok and gloomy, but a little clear space appear through them, the weather will be dry.

Moto. At sunset if cirro-stratus are seen above forty-five degrees, dull colored and filtrated at ends, surrounded also by a light lavender mist, expect Moto.

Moto. Light purple tint on sky. If seen at morn to the east -- showers in one or one-and-a-half hours. If seen at sunset in zenith, showers in two or two-and-a-half hours.

Eko Bokein. The wind lightens after spring tides.

Kotuen Anenyon. During the anenyon season, when wind commences to lighten at a certain phase of the moon, and remains so to another phase, the fine winds shall commence at the same phase at which the first ended.

Cirri. White fine-like-hair clouds, horizontal, in sun's path at dawn -- fine weather and breeze.

Neimajlok. Neap tide ebbing at morn.

Limajetak. Neap tide making at morn.

Molait. At anenyon, molait is the first good breeze, then comes a lur, then the jo (strength or run) of the breeze.

To e Jorem. Any orange or red cirri, thick points in cumulo.

Emon Koto. If cirri at morn is not level, and the eastern part is highest, the breeze may be light.

A reddish yellow mist at sunrise, moving quickly, signifies a strong breeze in three to four hours.

Bon an Lunna. If it has been raining in the afternoon and the evening is dark, should you see your hand's shadow, or if a small white cloud (jebar) is seen in the gloomy areas, this is an indication the rain will keep back until the tide makes; or if a star should break out in the zenith, the night will be dry.

RAINBOWS

Rainbows are of two kinds (as recorded in Joachim's notes) -- sun's rainbows and moon's rainbows.

Sun's Rainbows

If a rainbow appears in the east with only a piece of it showing, and it does not reach horizon height by seven or eight in the morning -- expect rain very soon.

If weather is fair and a short rainbow appears from the horizon upward -- expect rain for two days and one night. If weather is squally, and the same type of rainbow appears, the weather will be fair.

A rainbow that appears suddenly, then disappears quickly, means strong wind to come, and sometimes rain.

Moon's Rainbows

If the breeze is strong and a moon's rainbow appears in the west, short, and straight up from the horizon, the breeze will lighten.

Red rainbow -- strong breezes and possible squalls.

White rainbow -- light breezes and possible rain.

If it showers in the morning, watch in the opposite direction for a rainbow; if only half shows, and this part is pointing to the south, the weather will be "anukborbor" (variable). (This rainbow must be forty degrees above the horizon.)

Should the above rainbow be whole, and approximately ten to twenty-five degrees above the horizon, the day will be tol i ret (sunshiny).

Watch a rainbow during a shower. If it is half, and high, there will be strong breezes. If whole and low, there will be light breezes. If it commences half, and then becomes whole, then fades back to half, the breezes will be puffy.

Faint rainbow -- expect weather soon to be dry, with a fair breeze.

Very low rainbow -- fresh breezes or squally weather.

RAIN

If cirri clouds are above in the zenith at dawn, it will shower in nine or ten hours -- at three or four o'clock in the afternoon.

If it is raining at seven o'clock in the evening with a large cloud in the west, expect rain the next morning.

If it is raining at seven o'clock in the evening and there is a large dark stratus nimbus at the south having fibers at its western end, and it is generally cloudy all along the horizon, expect rain at eight p.m. and at five-thirty a.m. the next day.

Rain at sunset, with clouds at northwest and west heaping up rapidly, means very rainy weather to come.

If showery at sunset with blood red clouds and it seems as if the rain is falling from stratus clouds, expect showers during the night and the next day.

SEA

Mormor (sea foam) gathering in heaps along the strand, indicates foul weather.

Lae (smooth area surrounded by choppy -- like oil upon the water) commencing from shore, indicates fair weather; lae commencing from the sea, foul weather.



LIGHTNING

High lightning with stark, blinding flashes, means rain and squally weather.

Low lightning with weak glare that does not close the eyes, indicates light wind and dry weather.

Generally, if the weather is still, a wind may be expected to come from the direction of the flashes.

WIND

To know when a good breeze will fall, look at the cirri or other clouds at the horizon. If they are slanted thus \\\, keep watching them. The zenith clouds will be straightening east to west or in the direction of the wind. Then they will appear to be slightly crossed, while the horizon clouds will become still more slanted . The latter will keep on straightening out horizontally, while the upper ones will tend to become more straight across, until the horizon clouds become parallel to the zenith clouds which are crossing in line with the breeze.  When this happens -- one may know the breezes will fall light.

MICRONESIAN SCENES IN OIL

A RECENT exhibition of paintings by Mrs. D.H. Nucker, wife of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, at "The Studio," one of Guam's most attractive shops, attracted wide attention.

Included in the "one-man" show were seven paintings depicting scenes of the Trust Territory. These were "Sailing Canoe," with locale Koror, Palau Islands; "Village Scene," Moen, Truk Islands; "Small Islands," Koror; "Abai" (fishermen's rest house), Yap; "Two Abais" as viewed from across the lagoon, Yap; "Fano Island," Truk Lagoon, Truk, and "Rock Island," Koror.

Those who have seen Mrs. Nucker's pictures have been unanimous in praising the quality of her workmanship.

SHORE

If the little breakers along the shore break sharply and the sea is rolling back, and the wetness on the sand vanishes quickly, the weather will be dry, but if the wetness vanishes slowly, the weather will be damp.

If the little breakers break slowly and at long intervals, the weather will be good and the sea calm, but if the breaklets are in close succession and strong, the sea will be rough.

□□□ GLOSSARY □□□

- Anenyon - Trade-wind season (winter in the Marshalls).
Anukborbor - Variable.
Bata - Rain storm or "gathering storm."
Bolor - Moist day.
Bon rirrol - Very dark sky, no stars. Meaning of term: it will disappear.
Bwilua - Launching.
Cirri - (plural of cirrus)
Cirro-cumulus - A cloud form of small, white, rounded masses at a high altitude, usually in regular groupings forming the mackerel sky.
Cirro-stratus - A fairly uniform layer of high stratus haze, darker than the cirrus.
Cirrus - A white filmy variety of cloud usually formed at high altitudes.
Cumuli - (plural of cumulus)
Cumulo - A heap; a mass.
Cumulo-nimbus - (sing.) A mountainous cloudy mass of condensed vapor discharging showers.
Cumulo-stratus - (sing.) A cumulus whose base extends horizontally as a stratus cloud.
Cumulus - A heap; accumulation. A massy cloud form with a flat base and round outlines piled up like a mountain.
Enijok - Dark night, no star, without rain.
In - To.
Jebar - Small white cloud.
Jo - Run of the breeze or free breeze.
Kero - Clouds.
Kero-wan - Cumulo stratus.
Lae - Smooth areas surrounded by choppy water.
Lan - Storm
Lum - The reaction after the calm. (The "left-over" storm.)
Lur - Calm or lull.
Mel - Color in sky at sunrise and sunset.
Mormor - Foam.
Moto or motow - Shower.
Neirere - Red morning cirrus clouds.
Nimbus - Rain cloud.
Rak time - March to October or the breadfruit season.
Ruo ran - Day which is half dry and half wet.
Strati - (plural of stratus)
Stratus - A cloud form of great width and low tide.
Stratus-nimbus - Large, low rain cloud.
Tel i ret - Sunny.
Zenith - That point of the heavens vertically above one; the upper pole of the horizon.

THE DOCK (Continued from Page 4)

One of the biggest jobs which has become necessary as a result of the series of typhoons is the rebuilding of the dock at Moen Island, Truk district center. The old dock was battered and crumbled. Supplies and facilities for this major construction project have been ordered and the dock is "in the works."

Thus Truk District digs ahead, in some cases fast, in some cases gradually, in its efforts to overcome the effects of Typhoons Lola and Phyllis.

the health education training course

By MAYUMI MERSAI, Palau District

WE WERE MEETING familiar faces as well as strange faces but we had all come to Guam for the Health Education Training Course. The participants consisted of thirty-seven trainees and eleven staff members. The trainees, approximately five from each district, included doctors, nurses, dentists, sanitarians, teachers and Public Health Officers. All were eager to know how it would turn out.

The opening session began at the Breakers Club, Asan Point, on the morning of September 27, 1958. Here we received a hearty welcome from Governor Richard Barrett Lowe and other officials. Following this came a general session in which we learned what was to take place and how we would operate. We were glad to know -- as we had suspected beforehand -- that it was going to be an informal discussion program rather than a lecture program.

The first set of small groups into which we broke as the course proceeded were the Advisory Groups. In these groups a staff member was assigned to work with a few trainees in answering any questions that might arise, and help them in solving any of their problems. We felt at ease because now we knew to whom to turn when we needed help.

Next we formed the Problem Finding Groups which consisted of different members working together to find our common

problems. Here we brought out all the questions and problems we had. The report-back session was conducted through a panel discussion with members presenting the problems submitted from the various problem-finding groups, according to categories.

The four Study Groups, each of which included two staff members and about nine trainees, began working on the following four topics: finding health needs and problems of the village; how the health of the village is influenced; how people change; planning and organization of health education programs and activities.

A member from each of the four study groups was appointed on the Planning Council. These appointed members, together with some staff members, planned each week's schedule. After each topic was discussed, two others were appointed to participate in the plenary meeting; these meetings usually were conducted with different persons assuming different roles. These were followed each time with very small group discussions in which good points as well as bad were listed and recorded.

In addition to the Study Groups, we had three Special Interest groups: School Health, Sanitation and Communicable Diseases. In these groups we attempted to go a little more in detail into how and with

PARTICIPANTS IN THE HEALTH EDUCATION COURSE - L. to r. front row,

Jonathan Emul, Kodep Kloulechad, Carl Dannis, Titus Arelon, Tosiwo Nakayama, Nachsa Siren, Nena Palsis, John Brandt, John Singleton, John Mangefel, Momotaro Lonitulok and Louis Chaem; second row, Miter Haruo, Adelina Ramarui, Ruth Martin, Dominina Fitia, Ana Perez, Mayumi Mersai, Maria Siguenza, Annie Bordallo, Asuncion Torres, Olivia Guerrero, Salvador Fanoway, and Jose Aguon; third row, Frank Mahony, Dr. Robert Gibson, Richo Esikol, Sikeret Lorin, Kinja Andrike, Minoru Ueki, Dachuo Johnson, Stewo Pelep, Lyn Keyes, Robert Calvo, Mike Otkur, Nicholas Palacios, Francisco Taisacan, Kloulubak Philip, Jose Seman, Beten Batol, Net Sangau, Leneard Santos and Larry Cowper.





HIGH COMMISSIONER NUCKER addresses Health Education group at conclusion of course, in a program at home of Governor and Mrs. Lowe.



COURSE ADVISOR LYNFORD KEYES of World Health Organization, left, and Course Director Larry Couper of Guam presiding at a plenary session of Health Education Training Course.

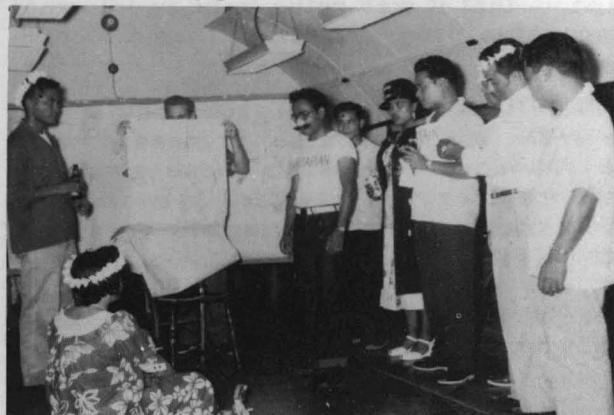


AN ORIENTATION GROUP - L. to r. are Louis Chaem, Jose Aguon, Beten Batol, Dominina Fitial, Nicholas Palacios, Frank Mahony and Francisco Taisacan.

GOVERNOR LOWE presents diploma to Robert Calvo of Rota, marking successful completion of the six-week training course in Guam.



ALL IN FUN - On the very last evening there was a series of skits with exaggerated versions of island activities. It was an evening of merriment.



ONE OF THE DISCUSSION GROUPS in session. L. to r. are Salvador Fanoway, Carl Dennis, Sikeret Lorin, Larry Couper, Dr. Robert Gibson, Mayumi Mersai and Kinja Andrike.



what media (considering problems we have at present), we could carry out health education and be successful. Through these groups, we made excursions, field trips and observations at different places.

We touched a little on visual aids, finding out which were more effective, which less, and in what way. We did this through working in the very small group discussions after each demonstration of presentation. Hints on how to make visual aids were introduced.

It was only on the last topic, which was "Back-Home Planning," that members from each district worked together. We discussed how the Health Education could be applied to our own areas and where to start. Plenary sessions followed these discussions, and there also were plenary sessions following the Special Interest group meetings. A "Course Evaluation" brought our Health Education Course to a close on the afternoon of November 21, 1958.

Throughout the course there were two committees. The Recreation Committee planned our picnic, party and free-time recreation. The Library Committee signed out books for reading and displayed a week at a time, different books dealing with a special topic.

Our housing while at Guam was very satisfactory. All except the residents of Guam lived at the Civil Service Community, Asan Point, Guam. Our rooms were

adequately furnished and we were given excellent service; we enjoyed the food that was served to us. There were also good recreational facilities which we enjoyed every day.

Despite the fact that we had fun along with our work, we had one purpose and one hope all through our stay in Guam, and this will remain with us until our job in Health Education in Micronesia is accomplished -- that is to improve the health of our people on all the islands.

Representing all the trainees, I thank Governor Lowe for his great service; all the staff members for their helpful and friendly attitudes, and endless others who helped make our stay in Guam such a pleasant time.

Course Staff: L.T. Cowper, Course Director; Lynford Keyes, Course Advisor; Asuncion Torres, Administrative Officer; Dr. Robert Gibson, Assistant Course Director; John Brandt, Assistant Course Director; John Singleton; Olivia Guerrero, R. N.; Frank Mahony; S. F. Provencher, Ex-Officio; Dr. Annie Laurie Keyes; Ruth Martin, R.N.

Our sponsors were the Government of Guam, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the United States Navy-Saipan District, with financial assistance from the Guam Tuberculosis and Health Association. Other cooperating agencies were the World Health Organization, U.S. Public Health Service, and U.S. International Cooperation Administration.

RELAXING WITH MUSIC after supper at the Nuckers' residence are Robert Calvo, Beten Batol, Salbador Fanoway, Nick Palacios, with Dachuo Johnson at the piano.



BUFFET SUPPER at the Nuckers' - Mayumi Mersai, Annie Bordallo, Fred Bordallo, Adelina Ramarui, Dachuo Johnson, Minori Ueki, Alfonso Oiterong and Ana Perez.



GUAM GAZINGS WITH GORMAN

We are scribing today in a state of serious contemplation. After what we consider Herculean effort on our part, we are ready to depart from our little "office" in the hope that it bears some semblance of order. We've been thoroughly indoctrinated in the intricacies of termination (oh, the joy of the lump-sum leave payment), and have cornered the market on boxes for packing the accumulation of seven-and-one-half years with Headquarters. We have mumbled to ourselves over the things we can't take with us, such as, "that" tree in our front yard and the window-box we recently installed complete with plants. Our left arm and ear feel as though paralysis were setting in from telephone-itis obviously necessary when one is saying farewell to people. We have nightmares over the many things that we will think of one hour AFTER we have departed Guam that should be remembered NOW! Everyone has been most patient and very helpful. We have commandeered our little army of unfortunates (who misguidedly offered to help) into such a state of confusion that we marvel at their fortitude in deciphering what it is we wanted them to do. In the face of such a project we seem to have lost the spirit of calm detachment we formerly claimed to possess. We cannot let escape this golden opportunity to say a sincere "thank you" to so many: first of all, to our Boss Mr. Nucker, then to the Department Heads and all of the Headquarters personnel. Surely, no other section has received such cooperation and thoughtful consideration as ours. This we will remember above all else, as it helped so much to make our job such a pleasant one..... We are grateful also to the many travelers who had to pass through our desk. Despite the determined manner with which we roused them in the middle of the nights, subsequently herding them forth to the airport while counting down the minutes with the threat of "bumping" hanging over their heads like the sword of Damocles they have always been forgiving and most kind upon future or subsequent encounters. The many representatives of outside agencies such as the Weather Bureau, the Coral Fish Project, Page Communications, and the Missionaries have been interesting and stimulating. Planning flight schedules for such noted groups as the United Nations Visiting Mission and the Congressional Committees was always an exciting event. Meeting the Micronesians who came through headquarters was truly memorable. Nothing delighted us more than to see them at some later date and discover that they remembered our name, while we frantically searched the recesses of a poor memory for theirs. Then too, were the times we would groan to hear our call sign come over the radio just when we were in the midst of some other project, but, proudly let it be known that we were one of the voices of Radio Guam at the drop of a kilocycle. We learned to wrestle with the complexities of Immigration and all of those fascinating forms. Travel Documents, long our nemesis, now concern us only in the dashing manner in which we affix the seal. We will miss the helpful manner of the Coast Guard and Navy people as well as those ones in GovGuam who oftentimes rushed through and whipped out a new passport for us. We are well aware that much of our future time will be spent in "Gazing" back upon all the people and events of Guam even as we prepare ourselves for the future by practicing up on the new YUK WE YUK, in place of the old HAFA DAL.....

Editor's Note: Our dear Thelma Gorman not only is leaving her desk, but also her name. More anon.

Favorite Foods Of Micronesia

Fresh Pineapple

Cut a fresh pineapple of average size lengthwise into eight sections. Place in baking pan and drip honey -- about a tablespoon to a section -- over the fruit. Let stand for one-half hour and then grill over an open fire.

Honey - Grilled Bananas

Do not peel the bananas. Make a slit about three inches long in the skin. Force one tablespoon of honey into this opening and let stand for one-half hour. Place on grill and cook for about eight minutes, turning frequently.

"PUT" IS THE MAN

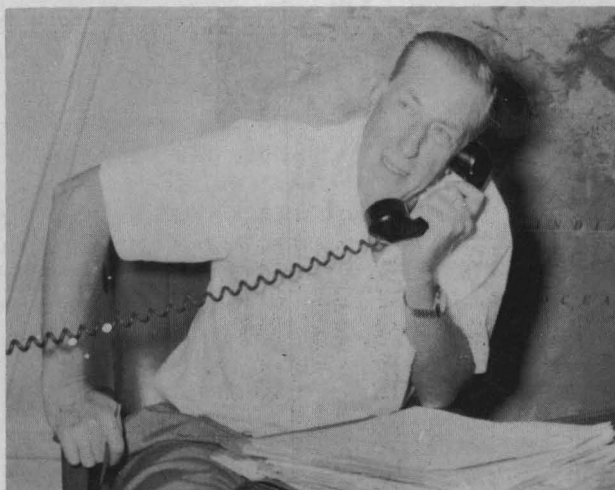
"PUT" THEY CALL HIM and it's short for Putnam.

Joseph C. Putnam is his name and he's the new Deputy High Commissioner.

Word of the appointment of the Trust Territory's Attorney General to the position of Deputy High Commissioner was received at Headquarters in Guam at noon on March 5, 1959 shortly after its announcement by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton in Washington, D.C.

The new Deputy High Commissioner attended Bradley Academy and Bradley College in Peoria, Illinois, which is his native city. He also attended George Washington University in Washington, D.C. and received his L.L.B. from National University Law School (now merged with George Washington Law School). He became a member of the District of Columbia Bar in 1935, of the U.S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, in the same year, and of the Bar of Korea in 1948. He was admitted to practice in the U.S. District Court of the Territory of Hawaii in 1954.

On December 26, 1951, Mr. Putnam began his career with the Trust Territory in the capacity of Public Defender and Counselor to the Micronesian people. In 1953 he was appointed District At-



Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam

torney, and the following year became Attorney General. He has served at various times as Acting Deputy High Commissioner, and held this position as well as that of Attorney General at the time of his new appointment.

The new Deputy High Commissioner has a distinguished record in the legal and administrative fields: he was with the U.S. Department of Justice for thirteen years; engaged in private law practice in Washington, D.C. for three years, and was manager of public relations for the Consolidated Steel Corporation in Orange, Texas for four years. He also has served as Locality Expediter in the Office of the Housing Expediter, Territory of Hawaii; as chief of the General Counsel's Office, Office of Property Custodian, U.S. Military Government in Korea; and as trial attorney of the Antitrust Division, U.S. Department of Justice, in San Francisco.

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Map of the Trust Territory ...	Back Cover

TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE AND
MARSHALL ISLANDS

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

GRAPHIC SCALE
NAUTICAL MILES
SYMBOLS
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR
UNINHABITED

SAIPAN DISTRICT
POPULATION 6,781

ROTA DISTRICT
POPULATION 893

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT
POPULATION 13,984

PONAPE DISTRICT
POPULATION 12,654

TRUK DISTRICT
POPULATION 17,477

PALAU DISTRICT
POPULATION 7,999

YAP DISTRICT
POPULATION 5,251

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	17.7	1946-1947
ROTA	893	0.1	1946-1947
SAIPAN DISTRICT	6,781	17.7	1946-1947
ROTA DISTRICT	893	0.1	1946-1947
SAIPAN DISTRICT	6,781	17.7	1946-1947
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LEAHY HOSPITAL
MEDICAL LIBRARY

Approved:
HIGH COMMISSIONER
Date: JUNE 1957