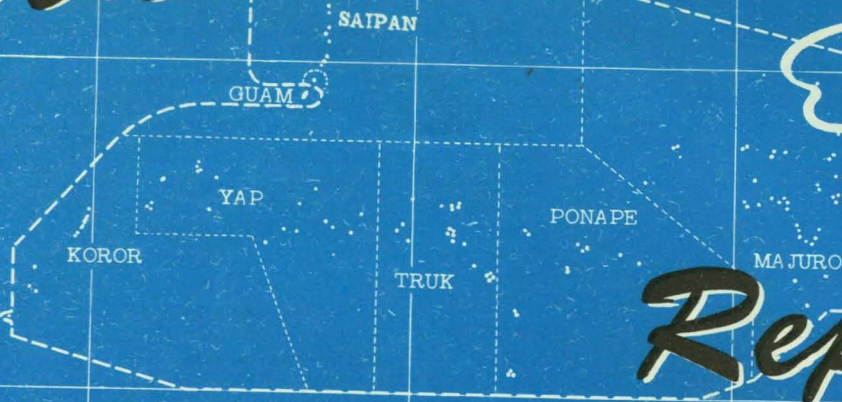


# Micronesian



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# Reporter

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TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

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SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS



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— COVER PHOTO —

Many hours of hard travel did not make the members of the Congressional Visiting Party forget how to smile, nor dampen their enthusiasm for one of the uppermost subjects in their professional minds—Micronesia. A full story, with pictures, of their tour of the Trust Territory appears in this issue.

They are shown at Ponape just before taking off for the Marshalls after a 24-hour delay due to engine trouble. From left to right, bottom row: Robert Halvorsen, Distad Ponape; High Commissioner M. W. Goding, who was with the Party throughout their tour of the six districts and who went on to American Samoa with them; Mrs. Ruth Van Cleve, Director, Office of Territories, Department of the Interior; Dr. John L. Taylor, Consultant, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and Senor Santiago Polanco-Abreu, Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico. The ladies standing on the ramp are Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, U. S. Ambassador to the Trusteeship Council, United Nations, and Rep. Charlotte Reid, Illinois. The men are Rep. Richard C. White, Texas; Rep. N. Neiman Craley, Pennsylvania; Mr. John Anderson, and Rep. Roy A. Taylor, North Carolina, leader of the group.

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# MICRONESIANS FILL HIGH POSTS

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## HEINE SCORES ANOTHER FIRST— BECOMES FIRST MICRONESIAN DISTAD

"I am proud to have the privilege of appointing the first Micronesian to the highest administrative post possible in a district administration," High Commissioner M. W. Goding remarked when he announced the appointment of Dwight Heine of Ebon, Marshalls, as the first Micronesian District Administrator on August 17, 1965.

Taking over from District Administrator Peter T. Coleman, who has been transferred to head the Mariana Islands District Administration, Mr. Heine was sworn in as the new District Administrator for the Marshalls on October 15, just three days after his 46th birthday. Outgoing District Administrator Coleman administered the oath of office in English, while Judge Kabua Kabua, Presiding District Judge of the Marshalls, gave the same oath in Marshallese during an impressive public ceremony attended by the members of the Marshall Islands District Congress and local fans, who proudly witnessed one of their native sons ascend to the highest district administrative post. As a prelude to the historic ceremony a local band of Marshallese youth filled the air with music, which added to the solemnity of the occasion.

Mr. Heine brings with him to his new post many years of experience as an administrator and as a leader of Micronesian people. His recent appointment is the latest in the long lists of "firsts" credited to his name: first Micronesian to work for the American government in the Territory; first to receive a government scholarship to study abroad; first to be appointed to the position of District Educational Administrator; first Chairman of the Council of Micronesia, the forerunner of the present Congress of Micronesia; first Speaker of the General Assembly of the newly established Congress of Micronesia; and now first Micronesian District Administrator.

Born in October 1919 on Aur Atoll, Marshall Islands, Mr. Heine received his early education at mission schools in Jaluit, Marshalls, and Kusaie, Ponape District, where he first learned to speak English. From 1948 to 1950 he attended the University of Hawaii on a Trust Territory Government Scholarship—the first scholarship award to a Micronesian to study outside of the Territory. In 1953 he was awarded a UNESCO Fellowship and studied public school administration in Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand, and Western Samoa.

In 1957 he received a one-year Trust Territory scholarship for further study at the University of Hawaii. A John Hay Whitney Opportunity Fellow-

ship in 1958 enabled him to complete his academic work at the University for a B. A. degree in Education.

Mr. Heine was on Ebon Island, Marshalls, in 1944 when the American Marines landed and approached him with his first job offer with the American military government. The Marines had his name and photo and were under instruction to locate him as soon as they landed in the Marshalls. Information on Mr. Heine's identity had been furnished by former American missionaries who were stationed in the Marshalls before the war.

Mr. Heine's first job with the U. S. Marines was as leader of a guerilla band. During 1944 and 1945, he and other Marshallese scouts approached Japanese-occupied islands by night in canoes, went ashore, mixed with the local population, captured key Japanese military personnel and returned to a rendezvous ship with the captives and Marshallese inhabitants they had persuaded to leave.

When the war ended, Mr. Heine was appointed Advisor on Education to the Naval Civil Administration in the Marshalls. From 1946 to 1955 he was Superintendent of Elementary Schools in the Marshalls. From 1955 to 1965 he has been District Educational Administrator, except for those periods when he was attending school.

Mr. Heine also has had a long and active career in public office. From 1948 to 1951 he served as District Judge of the Marshalls. From 1951 to 1964 he was a member of the Marshall Islands District Congress from Ebon, and served as President of that body on several terms. In 1960 he represented the Marshalls District at the meeting of the Inter-District Advisory Committee Conference at Headquarters in Guam. From 1961 to 1963 he was a member and first Chairman of the Council of Micronesia. In January 1965 he was elected to the General Assembly of the Congress of Micronesia and subsequently was elected its first Speaker—a position he regretfully resigned when he assumed the duties of the District Administrator, Marshalls.

Mr. Heine has travelled extensively throughout the Pacific, to Japan and the United States. Presenting a petition against the use of certain islands as atomic testing grounds, Mr. Heine represented the people of the Marshall Islands at the United Nations Trusteeship Council in 1954. In 1959 he appeared again before the Trusteeship Council in a private capacity.

In January 1962, Mr. Heine was appointed by the late President John F. Kennedy as Special Ambassador to Western Samoa's Independence Celebration. In October of 1963 he attended the first meeting of the newly-established Advisory Council for the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony as official representative of the Trust Territory.



THIS PICTURE of Dwight Heine, taken at Rongelap Atoll, typifies his personality and his career. He is rowing an outrigger through heavy surf to unload fellow voyagers onto an SA-16 seaplane. The stick-chart and canoe represent the past; and the seaplane, the future. Strong leadership, perseverance and hard work have brought him to his goals through "heavy seas."

## Speaker Heine Resigns, Petrus Assumes Speakership

Vice-Speaker of the Congress of Micronesia's General Assembly Petrus Mailo of Truk accepted with regret the resignation of the Honorable Dwight Heine of the Marshalls as the Speaker of the General Assembly.

Mr. Heine, first Speaker of the Congress of Micronesia and first Micronesian to be appointed by the High Commissioner to the highest executive post in district government organization, submitted his resignation when he was sworn in on October 15 as the new District Administrator for the Marshall Islands District. In his letter of resignation, Heine said "... as my last act as Speaker of the General Assembly I submit immediately to you my resignation as a member of the Congress of Micronesia and request that you assume the duties as Acting Speaker. I rejoice that my duties as Speaker are transferred to such wise and capable hands. I am sure that you will be the recipient of the same loyalty, cooperation and respect from all members of the General Assembly which I received in full measure during my tenure as Speaker."

In accepting Heine's resignation from the Congress, Acting Speaker Mailo said: "I am sure that all members of the Congress share the regret I feel over the loss of the services of our highly respected Speaker, despite the pride we all feel over his appointment to the high administrative

post of District Administrator. As he continues his career of service to Micronesia, he and his family have our best wishes and gratitude."

Members of the Congress have written individually to the former Speaker expressing their personal regrets over his resignation and also extending to him congratulations and best wishes for success in his new and challenging career.

Assuming the speakership, in accordance with Rule 2 of the General Assembly Rules of Procedure, which provides that the Vice-Speaker shall exercise all duties and powers of the Speaker in his absence, Chief Petrus—as he is commonly known among his colleagues—pledged "to carry out the duties of the Speaker to the full extent of my abilities."

At 62, Chief Petrus is the oldest member of the Congress of Micronesia. With his long and continuous political career, both at district-wide and territory-wide levels, Mailo has earned the respect and confidence of his fellow congressmen and his people in his ability. The serenity of his character, perhaps as the result of his long experience, betrays the confidence he has in his own ability and wisdom. Chief Petrus is presently the Mayor of Moen Municipality, a position he has held continuously for nearly two decades.



# Kaleb Udui . . .

## NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Equally significant as that of Dwight Heine's appointment as the first Micronesian District Administrator is the selection, by the Congress of Micronesia, of Kaleb Udui of Palau as the first Micronesian Legislative Counsel for the newly-established territorial legislature.

Both events undoubtedly will have an important impact on the life of young Micronesians, for Heine's appointment as "Distad Marshalls" and Udui's nomination as Legislative Counsel for the Congress have, in a sense, opened new doors of opportunities and goals to ambitious Micronesian men and women.

Both Heine's and Udui's appointments are significant and historic, and, interestingly, they almost coincided. Mr. Heine's appointment, although it had been under consideration for some time, was announced just a week after the Congress of Micronesia by a joint resolution nominated Udui as the Legislative Counsel out of four other applicants. All applicants besides Mr. Udui were 'Statesiders.'

Under the Interior Secretarial Order No. 2882, as amended, the nomination of the Legislative Counsel by the Congress of Micronesia was made subject to the concurrence of the High Commissioner as to the competency of the nominee. Members of the Congress of Micronesia in considering Mr. Udui's nomination entertained no doubt concerning his competency since he had served ably for two years as Assistant Attorney General. Congress, however, needed assurance from the High Commissioner as to the Administration's willingness to allow Mr. Udui to resign from his position in order to accept the position of Legislative Counsel. High Commissioner M. W. Goding and Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft were understandably reluctant to lose the services of Mr. Udui, but, in deference to the need and desire of the newly-launched Congress, they informally assured the legislators of their assent. Mr. Udui's nomination by Resolution No. 1-45 followed. Formal concurrence of the High Commissioner in accordance with the Interior Secretarial Order was issued by the Acting High Commissioner, Mr. Richard F. Taitano, on November 5, 1965, since High Commissioner Goding was then in Washington, D. C., on Trust Territory business. In his memorandum to Mr. Udui, Mr. Taitano, on behalf of the Administration, praised Mr. Udui for the "exemplary manner" in which he performed his duties as Assistant Attorney General and concluded: "I have the highest confidence in your ability to perform the duties of this position for the benefit of all the citizens of Micronesia."

While Heine's appointment and other administrative appointments, especially to the position of Assistant District Administrator in Palau, Ponape, and Truk Districts, may be taken as evidence of the Administration's confidence in the ability of several Micronesians to assume responsible admin-



istrative and executive posts within the framework of the Trust Territory Government, Udui's nomination as Legislative Counsel by his fellow Micronesians in the Congress shows an unmistakable feeling among the Micronesians that they believe they are capable of assuming more responsible positions in the administration of the Trust Territory. Such an attitude was summed up by a Trukese member of the Congress during an informal discussion on Udui's nomination, when he commented: "This is a Congress of Micronesia, with all Micronesian members. Why not have a Micronesian Legislative Counsel?"

Born in 1934 in Ngaraard, a village in the northeastern part of Babelthuap Island, Palau, Udui's brief Japanese elementary education abruptly ended at the peak of American-Japanese hostility in the Pacific during World War II.

When in 1946 his family moved to Koror, the administrative center of the Palau District, Udui enrolled at the Koror Elementary School. A year later he transferred to Emmaus School, a Protestant school in Koror highly regarded for its training, and spent the next three years in what he terms "the most stimulating years of my life." In 1951 he decided to attend the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS), in Truk, and there he spent two years. With some financial assistance from Mrs. Cicely Pickerill, who was then the Principal of PICS,

(Continued on next page)

UDUI . . .

and the Honorable Edward P. Furber, Chief Justice of the High Court of the Trust Territory, Udui enrolled in 1953 at the Mid-Pacific Institute in Honolulu, from where he graduated in 1956. Entering the University of Hawaii the same year, Udui had no financial assistance from outside and had to work part-time here and there for three years to finance his education. But 1959 held a brighter future for him, for in that year Udui was awarded a Trust Territory Degree Scholarship which enabled him to enroll at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., where he received his B. A. degree in Political Science. During the next three years he pursued the study of law, and in the summer of 1963 he graduated with an LL.B. degree—thus earning the distinction of being the first Micronesian to graduate from a law school. Returning to the Trust Territory in the fall of 1963, he was appointed Assistant Attorney General on the High Commissioner's staff and served in that capacity until his transfer to the Congress of Micronesia in November. While studying law in Washington, D. C., Udui also worked part-time at the Office of Territories and at the Voice of America. In November of 1963, he was assigned by the High Commissioner as legal advisor to the last session of the Council of Micronesia.

As Legislative Counsel to the 33 legislators, most of whom have little or no formal legal education, Udui has a difficult, although challenging, job ahead of him for the next two years. He will have as much if not more, to do as his predecessor, Dr. Robert R. Robbins of Tufts University, who was appointed by High Commissioner M. W. Goding last July in accordance with the Secretarial Order and who ably served the Congress during its first session. As the new Legislative Council, Udui's primary responsibility is to provide legal services to the Congress of Micronesia, its committees and individual members. It is incumbent upon him to undertake legal research, draft bills and resolutions, render opinions and aid committees in the preparation of their reports. During the session of the Congress he serves as parliamentarian and advises members of the Congress as to procedure to be observed.

Although the Congress of Micronesia meets only once a year for a period of 30 days, the Office of the Legislative Counsel functions all year round. The Legislative Counsel keeps in constant contact with all 33 members of the Congress, and his office serves as a central point through which information on legislative matters flow during and in between sessions of the Congress.

In spite of these numerous tasks, which his office must perform, and despite the fact that in a sense he serves 33 "bosses," Udui enjoys his work as reflected by his response: "It is not only interesting but also challenging." He feels also that he is quite fortunate "because in working for the Congress of Micronesia, I am also taking part in the process of forging the future of Micronesia—a contribution I owe to my country."

## Trukese Women Sweep Election

By Nick Bossy

A major landmark in Truk's political history was recorded on December 13, 1965, when two prominent women from Moen Island scored sweeping victories over their male political rivals and captured two of the 27 seats in the Truk District Legislature. Mrs. Miter H. Nakayama, wife of Assistant District Administrator Tosiwo Nakayama who is also President of the Congress of Micronesia's House of Delegates, and Mrs. Denita R. Bossy, wife of Administrative Aide Nick Bossy, won two of the four seats allotted to Moen Island, a municipality with a population of 4,285. They became the first Trukese women to run for public office, and first to win the race, for that matter.

Mrs. Nakayama and Mrs. Bossy have many things in common. Besides being both graduate nurses on the staff of the Truk District Hospital, they are each a mother of six children, active



**MRS. MITER NAKAYAMA**



**MRS. DENITA BOSSY**



members of the Trukese-American Women's Association (TAWA), and both come from the same village in Moen Island. But perhaps the most important qualities they share in common are the uniqueness of their aspiration to become public servants and the firmness of their courage to challenge the unilateral political tradition in their home island. Their singular election is a mark of a new political sophistication in Truk and in the Trust Territory as well.

Born on August 8, 1938, Mrs. Nakayama's educational background dates back to 1948, when she entered Moen Village Elementary School. The year 1950 saw her enroll at the former Truk Intermediate School. Graduating in 1953, she was selected to attend the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS), then in Truk. She graduated from PICS in 1955. Interested in the nursing profession, Mrs. Nakayama entered the Trust Territory School of Nursing the same year, and received her certificate of graduation in 1957.

Since 1957 she has been on the staff of the Truk District Hospital as a graduate nurse. Assigned first to public health education, Mrs. Nakayama's duties involved teaching health education to village groups and organizations and providing community leadership in developing village health programs. One of her first assignments took her to Hall and Puluwat Islands, where she spent the months of October and November in 1957 directing a pilot project in village public health.

In 1958 Mrs. Nakayama was selected as one of the Trust Territory delegates to the Southeast Asia Women's Conference held in Tokyo, Japan. Returning from the Conference, she stopped in Guam to attend a four-week Health Education Training Course, held October through November. The course, Mrs. Nakayama claims, provided a training experience in how to develop community interest in health, a task which, with the plethora of centuries-old superstitions, can be frustrating at times. She also has the distinction of being one of the founders of TAWA, which was established in 1959.

Born in 1935, Mrs. Bossy enrolled at the Village Elementary School at the age of 11. In 1947 she was among the first group of students from Moen Island to enter the Truk Intermediate School. Because of her limited elementary education, Mrs. Bossy recalled, she had to study assiduously for three seemingly long years. Her major field of study was elementary education. Graduating from the Intermediate School in 1950, she pursued her field of interest and became an elementary school teacher at Moen and taught for two years at the school where she had received her elementary schooling.

Desiring to further her education, Mrs. Bossy entered PICS in the fall of 1952 and graduated in 1954. During this time, she became interested in nursing, and thus in 1954 she enrolled at the Trust Territory School of Nursing, then located in Ponape. (The school was later transferred to Koror, Palau). Graduating from the School of Nursing in 1956, she joined the Truk District Hospital staff as a graduate nurse. A one-year scholarship in 1957 enabled her to take advanced nurse training in Honolulu. She also took her post-graduate study in nursing at the Guam Naval Hospital in 1962.

## Miss Merep, Palauan Student, Wins First YOKWE YUK Scholarship

FROM EAST TO WEST—in this case from Kwajalein, Marshalls, the easternmost district in Micronesia, to Palau in the Trust Territory's westernmost district—a selfless group of women representing the Yokwe Yuk Women's Club of Kwajalein has reached out across the nearly 3,000 miles of water to give an award of significant size to a Micronesian woman student. This act of goodwill appears destined in time to benefit hundreds, perhaps thousands, of other Micronesians who may learn about homemaking and culinary arts from this young Palauan student.



**TOYOKO MEREP**

The recipient of this award—a scholarship for college study in the area of women's interests—is Miss Toyoko Merep of Palau, a pint-sized 22-year-old sophomore at the College of Guam. Miss Merep is the first recipient of a Yokwe Yuk Scholarship. Her field of study is home economics, and she plans to teach this subject in the Trust Territory upon completion of her college work. She is presently residing at the Trust Territory Scholarship Hall, near the College of Guam, but plans to transfer later to another college in the United States where she may receive a B. S. degree in home economics.

When Dwight Heine of the Marshalls passed through Guam recently enroute home from the first session of the Congress of Micronesia at Saipan, he was in the temporary position of "District Administrator-designate." On behalf of the  
(Continued on next page)

In 1964 Mrs. Bossy was promoted to Head Nurse in charge of the Public Health section of the Truk Public Health Department. Recently she attended a Trust Territory Public Health Seminar held from October through November 1965 in Koror, Palau. The objectives of the Seminar, according to Mrs. Bossy, were to build a better concept of public health, especially the goals of public health nursing; to review the technical aspects of prevalent diseases found in the Trust Territory, emphasizing their diagnosis and prevention; and to learn practical methods of presenting health education programs to the public.

Their two-year term of office will begin in February 1966 when the Truk District Legislature meets.

# PROFILES: Senior Executives and Professionals

The two lead stories in this issue of the Micronesian Reporter are about two Micronesians—one from the easternmost District, the other from the westernmost District of the Trust Territory—who have assumed significant positions within the framework of the Trust Territory Government.

There are many Micronesians holding other senior executive and professional positions throughout the six districts of the Trust Territory, including those on the staff of the High Commissioner at Headquarters in Saipan. The Editorial Staff of the Micronesian Reporter is pleased to present thumb-nail biographical sketches of our Micronesian officials.

## MISS MEREP

Yokwe Yuk Women's Club of Kwajalein, Heine presented the notice of award to Miss Meref. Meeting Mr. Heine upon that occasion, Miss Meref observed that it wasn't the first time Heine had made a presentation to her. In 1963 when she received her diploma from the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) at Ponape, Heine was the commencement speaker, and thus, in a sense, he had set her course as she embarked upon her career in higher education.

Toyoko is fond of children, likes housework and cooking, but her special love is sewing. She hopes to be able to teach others the art of fine dress-making when she completes her course.

The funds which have made this scholarship possible are derived from the Micronesian Handicraft Shop at Kwajalein, which is operated by a committee of the Yokwe Yuk Women's Club. For the past several years, the Shop has been under the direction of Mrs. Mary Shaefer, with help from other members of the Club's Handicraft Shop Committee. Following Mrs. Shaefer's departure in July of 1965, Mrs. Yvonne Scholer assumed this responsibility, still with the assistance of Committee members.

Originally the Shop at Kwajalein was opened and operated by Mrs. Josephine White, wife of the then-District Administrator's Representative at Kwajalein. Mrs. White gave her time and efforts to help the Micronesian women in their handicraft projects. When the Whites were transferred to another post, the Yokwe Yuk Women's Club assumed the responsibility on a voluntary basis, and the Handicraft Committee members have continued to operate the shop, including the buying, selling, and the supervision of production. The results have been so successful that a goodly sum is accumulating for the scholarship project, designated for young Micronesian women from any district of the Trust Territory for study in home economics, nursing or related fields. Applicants may apply directly to the Trust Territory Headquarters Scholarship Committee at Saipan, or may apply through their district Education Offices.

—Cynthia R. Olson



SETIK

NAKAYAMA

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**RAYMOND SETIK**, Truk Assistant District Administrator for Administration, was born in 1930 on Lukunor Atoll, Truk District. His first job with the Trust Territory Administration began in 1948 when he was employed in the former Island Affairs Office of the Truk District Administration. From 1950 to 1953 he attended PITTS (Pacific Islands Teacher Training School) in Truk. Serving for two years as Principal Clerk in the District Finance Office, he was promoted to Assistant Finance Officer in 1955, and eventually became the Finance Officer in 1958. He served in that capacity until 1964, when he was appointed to his present position.

**TOSIWO NAKAYAMA** was born in 1931 in Namonuito Atoll in Truk District. He attended the Pacific Islands Central School from 1951 to 1953, and from 1955 to 1958, the University of Hawaii. Mr. Nakayama had served as Principal Clerk, Supervisor of Adult Education, and Economic and Political Program Assistant, before he was appointed Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs, Truk, in May 1964. Representing Ulul Municipality, Nakayama was elected a member of the former Truk District Congress and had served as its President. From 1962 to 1963 he represented the people of Truk in the Council of Micronesia. In 1961 he served as Special Advisor to the Special Representative to the United Nations Trusteeship Council. Active in civic affairs, Nakayama is a member of the District Scholarship Board, Truk Recreation Board, and District Board of Education. Elected as Delegate to the Congress of Micronesia, he was chosen first President of the House of Delegates by his fellow members.



**TAKEO A. YANO** of Palau was the first Micronesian to be appointed to the position of Assistant District Administrator. Born in 1920 in Koror, the District Center of Palau, Yano attended a Japanese vocational high school in Japan, graduated in 1935, and subsequently worked for the South Seas Bureau in Saipan for three years. In 1938, upon returning to Palau, he was employed by the Nantaku Corporation until 1944. Yano's government career dates back to the beginning of Naval Civil Administration in the Trust Territory. From 1946 to 1960 he served as economic and political advisor to the Palau District Administrator. In 1960 he was made administrative aide and subsequently became administrative officer until 1963, when he was appointed to his present position.

**LEO A. FALCAM**, second Micronesian to be appointed to the position of Assistant District Administrator, was born in 1935 in Uh Municipality, Ponape Island Proper. He attended high school in the Philippines, and after his return to Ponape in 1956 taught at Our Lady of Mercy School in Kolonia until 1958 when he was awarded a scholarship to attend the University of Hawaii. In 1960 he was awarded an East-West Center grant which enabled him to graduate from the University of Hawaii with a B. S. degree in Sociology. Mr. Falcam was the first Micronesian to graduate with a college degree under the East-West Center grant. When he returned to the Trust Territory in 1962, he was appointed Assistant Political Affairs Officer on the High Commissioner's staff. In 1963 he was transferred to Ponape as Special Assistant to the District Administrator, and the following year he was appointed Assistant District Administrator, Ponape. At present he is doing graduate work at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University, under a one-year Parvin Fellowship.

**THOMAS O. REMENGESAU** of Palau was appointed Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs in May of 1964 after serving for several months as Economic Development Officer for Palau District upon his return from the University of Hawaii, where he received his B. A. degree in Public Administration. From 1953 to 1957 he was Economic and Political Advisor and later became an administrative officer. While attending the University of Hawaii, Mr. Remengesau represented the Trust Territory in the Sixth South Pacific Conference held in American Samoa in the summer of 1962. In 1964 he served as Special Advisor to the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations Trusteeship Council. In July and October of 1965 he was an accredited member of the U. S. Delegation to the South Pacific Commission in Noumea, New Caledonia.

**BAILEY OLTER** was appointed Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs in May of 1965, a few months after he returned from the University of Hawaii where he received his B. A. degree in Political Science under an East-West Center grant. Born in 1932 in Mokil Island, Ponape District, Mr. Olter's career dates back to 1949 when he started as a teacher at the former Ponape Intermediate School. In 1953 he was made Vice

Principal of that school. A Trust Territory Scholarship in 1955 took him to Hawaii. Returning to Ponape in 1957 he was Principal of the Ponape Intermediate School until 1962 when he returned to Hawaii to resume his studies. In January 1965, while in Hawaii, he was elected Delegate representing Ponape District in the Congress of Micronesia. He was subsequently elected Vice-President of the House of Delegates. In the summer of 1965 he served as Special Advisor to the U. S. Delegation to the UN Trusteeship Council.

**DR. AROBATI HICKING** was born in 1921 in the Gilbert Islands. He attended the Central Medical School in Fiji from 1937 to 1940 and served as Assistant Medical Practitioner in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony until 1942. Coming to the Marshalls during the war, Dr. Hicking had served as Medical Officer in Ponape and the Marshalls from 1945 to 1952. In 1952-53 he took refresher courses at the Hilo Memorial Hospital, Hawaii. In 1958 he attended the University of California and received his certificate in Public Health Administration in 1959. Dr. Hicking was appointed in 1960 as Special Assistant to the Director of Public Health.

**NACHSA SIREN**, Director of Sanitation Services, was born on Udot Island, Truk District. In 1951-52, he received his sanitation training from Fiji Sanitation School. From 1954 to 1955 he was Truk District Sanitarian and from 1955 to 1956 he served as Dean of Students at the Pacific Islands Central School. In 1956 he was awarded a two-year Trust Territory scholarship for study at the University of Hawaii. Upon returning to Truk in 1958, he was appointed Assistant Director of Sanitation Services, and promoted to Director in 1962.

**RAYMOND ULOCHONG** of Palau was appointed Political Affairs Officer in 1964. Starting as an Information Officer in July 1962, he was transferred to the Political Affairs Section as Assistant Political Affairs Officer in December of the same year. A 1962 graduate of the University of Hawaii, Mr. Ulochong holds a B. A. degree in Political Science.

**EUSEBIO RECHUCHER**, also of Palau, is the Assistant Economic Development Officer on the Headquarters Staff. Graduating in 1962 from the Black Hills State College, Spearfish, South Dakota, Mr. Rechucher holds a bachelor's degree in Business Administration and Economics. Eusebio has the distinction of being one of the few Micronesians who went through college on their own initiative and resources. He was appointed to his present position in October of 1962.

**STRIK YOMA** of Ponape graduated from the University of Hawaii in 1964 with a B. A. degree in Political Science, under an East-West Center grant. Upon his return to the Territory in early 1964, he was appointed Assistant Political Affairs Officer on the Headquarters staff. His first two years of college study were done at the College of Guam, 1959 to 1961. Prior to that he served as Principal-Teacher at the former Ponape Intermediate School in Kolonia.



## First Engineer

**KOICHI L. WONG**, born in Peleliu, Palau District, is the first Trust Territory citizen to hold a degree in Civil Engineering. After completing his high school education in Guam, Wong enrolled at the Weatherford College, Weatherford, Texas, where he majored in pre-engineering. Returning to the Trust Territory in 1961, he taught for about a year at the former Truk Intermediate School, and transferred in 1962 to the Headquarters Public Works Department, where he worked as Engineering Aide. A Trust Territory scholarship award in 1962 enabled him to graduate in the summer of 1965 from the University of New Mexico with a B. S. degree in Civil Engineering. He is presently on the staff of the Headquarters Civil Engineering Department as an Engineer.

**WILLIAM ALLEN** of the Marshalls transferred to the Headquarters Community Development Office in early 1965. Previously he was the Economic and Political Program Assistant on the Marshalls District Administration. Mr. Allen spent two years studying at the University of Hawaii under a Trust Territory scholarship, returning to the Territory in 1962. He is presently Assistant Community Development Advisor.

**MANUEL T. SABLAN** was appointed Director of Public Safety in 1965. He was the former District Sheriff for the Marianas District. Born in 1928, Mr. Sablan attended a Japanese elementary school from 1936 to 1942. In 1946-47 he took adult education courses in Saipan. He also attended the Police Training School at Truk in 1951 and had correspondence courses in English and law. Working for more than ten years in the former Saipan District Island Constabulary, he had served as Chief Criminal Investigator, Chief of Traffic Division, and was appointed District Sheriff in 1956, serving in that capacity until his appointment as Assistant Director of Public Safety. From 1951 to 1962 he also served as Assistant Clerk of Courts for Saipan District.

**HARUO N. WILLTER** was born in Negeremlengui Municipality, Palau District. Completing his high school education at the George Washington High School in Guam in 1957, he enrolled at the

former Territorial College (now College of Guam) under a scholarship grant from a private organization in Guam. Receiving his associate of arts degree in Business Administration in 1959, he was employed in Headquarters Finance Office in Guam in 1960. A special Headquarters scholarship grant enabled him to attend the Benjamin Franklin University in Washington, D. C. for a year in 1963. Returning to the Headquarters Finance Office in Saipan the same year, he was appointed Assistant Treasurer.

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These are but some of the Micronesian personnel in the senior executive and professional categories. There are many others, especially in the fields of medical and public health services, education, and agriculture. For instance, all of the six major district hospitals in the Trust Territory are under the supervision of Micronesian doctors. They are: Dr. Jose L. Chong, Torres Memorial Hospital, Saipan; Dr. John Iaman, Armer Ishoda Memorial Hospital, Majuro, who is presently attending Georgetown University as a special medical student; Dr. Masao Kumangai, Macdonald Memorial Hospital, Koror; Dr. Ciro W. Barbosa, Ponape District Hospital, Kolonia; Dr. Ngas Kansou, Truk District Hospital, Moen; and Dr. Antonio A. Golbuu, Yap District Hospital, Colonia.

In the area of public school administration, Mr. David Ramarui of Palau has been serving as Palau District Educational Administrator since 1962. Additionally, there are eight Micronesians holding college degrees in the teaching profession.

In agriculture we have graduate agriculturists in the Marianas and Palau Districts, and a number of agricultural scholars are expected to return home soon after completion of their college work.

In the area of political advancement, there are a number of Micronesian graduates holding positions as political development officers in the Marianas, Marshalls, Palau, and Ponape Districts, in addition to those at the Headquarters in Saipan.

With several hundred Micronesian students now in colleges and universities abroad, many more Micronesians are expected to assume various responsible posts in the Trust Territory Administration in the next few years.



Kolonia Harbor, Ponape





**BENEFICIARIES** and their families patiently sit through negotiations.

## U.S. Pays \$1 Million to Sufferers from Bikini Ash

The Government of the United States is in the process of distributing approximately one million dollars to the 86 victims of radiation exposure caused by the Bikini Atoll thermonuclear detonation on March 1, 1954, or their heirs.

Four of the recipients are children who were born a few months after the detonation, and whose mothers were among those affected by the blistering, wind-blown ash which sifted down upon the peaceful Rongelap Atoll following the rising of the historic "mushroom-shaped cloud" over Bikini, some 90 miles west of Rongelap.

A Trust Territory team, headed by Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft, flew to Rongelap on Dec. 8, 1965, to finalize plans for making the payments. They interviewed 56 principal beneficiaries, heirs and guardians, and, a few days later, the remaining ones who had moved to Majuro and Ebeye.

Purpose of the interviews was to identify the beneficiaries and to determine their personal preference as to how the \$10,490 was to be paid each beneficiary. Heirs of deceased beneficiaries were to share the total amount. Beneficiaries under 21 years of age were to have all but a small amount put in trust until they reach majority.

At Rongelap, Shoecraft explained to the large

group assembled in the meeting house that the Trust Territory, as representative of the U. S. Government, felt keenly the responsibility to see that the beneficiaries, according to Public Law 8485, which was signed by President Johnson on Aug. 22, 1964, receive advice concerning the prudent financial management of the money they were about to receive. The beneficiaries were given information as to the best methods of conserving their funds, and advice about items for which the funds could best be spent.

A key figure in the day-long meeting was Dwight Heine, Marshallese District Administrator of the Marshalls, who made the opening statement in the Marshallese language. He explained the purpose of the meeting and introduced the principals in the negotiations.

Those who assisted in the interviewing were: Dan E. Akimoto, Assistant Distad, Marshalls; Mrs. Charlotte Libman, Administrative Assistant to Mr. Schoecraft; and Niles W. Peterson, of the General Accounting Staff, Trust Territory Headquarters.

The interpreter was Oscar DeBrum, Administrative Officer, Marshalls District, who was one of the first men to reach Rongelap following the 1954 catastrophe and to give assistance to the people.

From left: Mr. Peterson, Mr. Shoecraft, Mrs. Libman and Mr. DeBrum interview a beneficiary with his child.



## Progress Report on

# TRANSPORTATION

## ... Key to Micronesia's Future

One of the major goals of the U. S. Government as trustee and Administering Authority of the far-flung, tiny islands of the Western Pacific which make up the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is the achievement of Micronesian unity—a concept which, before the U. S. Administration, was little thought of by the Micronesians.

Grouped together, first by discovery and later for the expediency of foreign administration, the Marianas, the Carolines, and the Marshalls archipelagos—so named in honor of a Spanish Queen and King and an English captain—were designated "Micronesia," meaning small islands. Isolated from the great waves of civilizations, shut in by the surrounding expanse of ocean, and untouched by international politics, the once-uncharted yet independent island groups of Micronesia were claimed by European discoverers in the name of their coun-

tries. First claimed by Spain, later bought by Germany, and subsequently occupied by Japan, Micronesia was administered primarily for the interest of the colonists, who were indifferent to the concept of creating a political unity among the culturally diversified natives who speak nine different languages and who live on more than 100 islands scattered at random over an ocean area of three million square miles. Merely defining geographical boundaries and coining a name for an area cannot enhance the development of nationalism among its inhabitants.

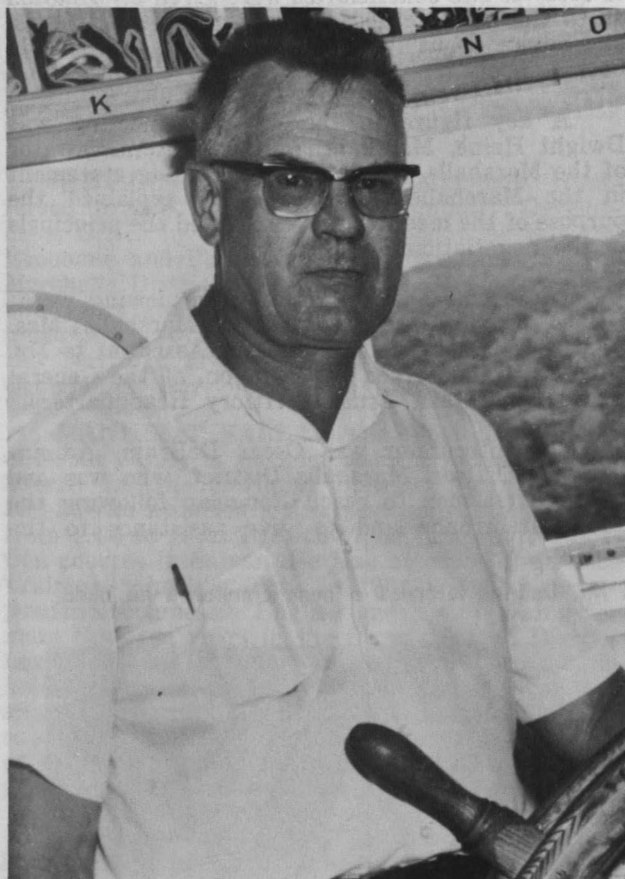
Charged with the responsibility of administering these islands, the United States, who took the area from the Japanese only after a bitter and costly war, is now confronted with the difficult task of creating a unified Micronesia. The vastness of the ocean area, in which the 90,000 Micronesians are dispersed, makes transportation one of the vital links in their progressive development toward political sophistication, economic prosperity, and educational maturity. Indeed, it was the very lack of a regular transportation and communication system in the area that made these people live for centuries in isolation from one another before the advent of foreign administration.

Hampered until 1962 by a meager budget (approximately \$6 million annually) with which to administer Micronesia, the Trust Territory Government has made major efforts during the past three years to develop all phases of the Territory's transportation system—sea, air, and land.

With his long experience and association in the development of transportation system in his native state of Alaska and his broad background in Washington, D. C., while serving on the Maritime Committee, High Commissioner M. W. Goding immediately grasped the importance of transportation in the overall development of Micronesia, when he took over the Administration in 1961. His experience and the spirit of the 'New Frontier' which he brought to Micronesia have been of an inestimable value to the people of the Trust Territory. Along with other areas of endeavor, the development of a sound transportation system became one of the policy objectives of the Administration, for Mr. Goding believed that any major progress in other fields was contingent upon a good transportation system in an area such as Micronesia. Today, the people of the Trust Territory enjoy better transportation than they ever had in their long history.

The problems involved in shipping activities in the Trust Territory are enormous. Since the population is widely scattered, it is hardly feasible to make frequent calls at islands with less than 25 inhabitants. Nevertheless, the Government endeavors to reach all the outlying inhabited islands

### Under His Guidance . . .



High Commissioner M. W. Goding



at least once every six weeks to two months, as it is essential to maintain administrative contact with the people, to provide them with medical and public health services, to learn of their particular interests and problems, to deliver building and construction materials and educational supplies, and to conduct commercial transactions—deliver needed trade goods and merchandise and to pick up copra, the major export crop in the Trust Territory and the second largest source of income to the inhabitants.

In order to conduct all these activities, the Trust Territory Administration employs six intra-district field trip vessels, which provide the needed service to the people of Micronesia. Owned by the Trust Territory Government, these vessels are operated by Micronesian firms under contracts with the Administration. Additionally, there are about 10 ships privately owned by Micronesian firms, which also provide additional transportation service to the people of the Territory. These vessels are frequently chartered by the Administration for field trip purposes, when one of the government-owned ships is in drydock or when an emergency arises.

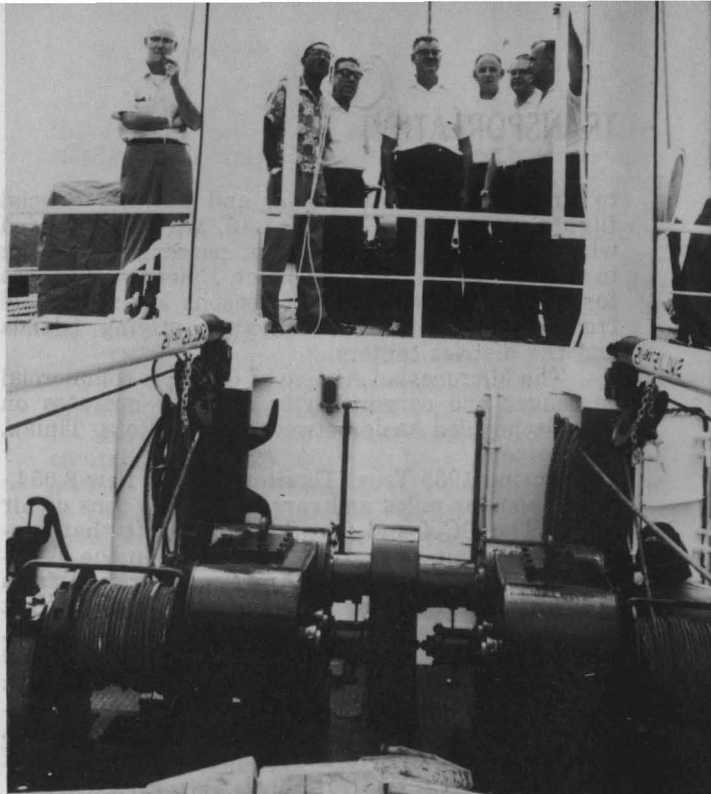
The most recently constructed vessels in the Territory's field trip operations are the 100-foot **Yap Islander** and **Truk Islander**, which operate in those two districts. Each is a 270 gross-ton, steel-constructed, double-bottom, diesel-powered vessel. Earlier, a 65-foot lagoon-type vessel, the **M/V Feioch**, was constructed for field trip services within the Truk Lagoon. For the past year emphasis has been placed on the construction of smaller vessels to replace the old **AKL** type which have been proven uneconomical for field trip operations between small islands with only a handful of inhabitants.

Additionally, the Trust Territory Government owns three major logistic vessels, which provide scheduled cargo-passenger services between Japan, Guam and all the district center ports.

The **M/V Gunners Knot**, which was obtained from the Maritime Commission and has been operating in Trust Territory waters for over 10 years, runs between Japan, Saipan, Guam, Truk, Ponape, and Majuro, and regularly calls at Kusaie and Kwajalein. Another major logistic vessel is the **Pacific Islander**. Formerly the **North Star**, the 320-foot **Pacific Islander**, with more than 4,000 gross tonnage, was transferred from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. She joined the Trust Territory fleet in March 1963. Like the **Gunners Knot**, the **Pacific Islander** provides logistic services between Japan, Saipan, Guam and the eastern districts of the Territory. The vessel also has a capacity for carrying 42 first-class cabin passengers.

The extension of an additional 36-foot on the former **M/V Errol**, now renamed the **Palau Islander**, has more than doubled its cargo capacity. Presently, she serves as one of the three logistic vessels and calls at Palau, Yap, Guam and Saipan fortnightly.

The Trust Territory's three logistic vessels are operated by the Micronesian Line, a subsidiary company of the United Tanker Corporation of New York, under a contract with the Administration. Formerly, all the Trust Territory vessels were operated by the Pacific Micronesian Line, Inc., a subsidiary of the Pacific Far East Line, under a



**Brand-new TRUK ISLANDER** arrived at Saipan Aug. 10, 1965, with sister ship, **YAP ISLANDER**, from Tokushima shipyards. Inspecting **TRUK ISLANDER** are, from left: Barney Hammock, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C.; Trust Territory Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft; James Cook, Transportation Officer; High Commissioner Goding; Angelo Ganna, Department of Interior, Washington; John M. Patton, TT Director of Budget and Finance; and Capt. Dewey Huffer, who delivered the ship. Huffer is presently master of **PACIFIC ISLANDER**. Rudy Muller, Marshalls, is **TRUK ISLANDER**'s captain.

contract with the Government which was terminated last August.

Perhaps the busiest port in the Trust Territory is Saipan, for it serves as a transit port for cargos destined for Yap and Palau as well as cargos from the western districts destined for Japan. Occasionally one can see 2 or 3 ships at Saipan port at a time, with loading and unloading activities going on simultaneously on all the ships. Yap and Palau bound cargos from Japan are unloaded from the **Gunners Knot** or the **Pacific Islander** at Saipan, where the cargos are later picked up by the **Palau Islander** for further discharge at their final destinations. Similarly, copra and other export items from the Western Caroline districts destined for Japan ports are off-loaded at Saipan and later transferred to either the **Pacific Islander** or the **Gunners Knot** for unloading in Japan. Cargos for eastern districts are carried by either the **Gunners Knot** or the **Pacific Islander** and are discharged at each port-of-call.

Scheduled air services in the Territory consist of three flights each week by 59-passenger capacity DC-4 aircraft from Guam to Saipan, stopping at Rota twice a week; a weekly flight by DC-4 from Guam to Yap and Palau; a bi-weekly flight to Kwajalein and Majuro via Truk by DC-4, with SA-16 aircraft making shuttle run between Truk and Ponape, and a bi-weekly flight by SA-16 from Guam

(Continued on next page)

## TRANSPORTATION . . .

to Truk, Ponape, Kwajalein, and Majuro. Special flights, either by DC-4 or SA-16, are also provided whenever there are backlogs of passengers waiting to travel from district to district. Emergency flights for medical or other urgent reasons are also made from time to time between the outlying islands and the district centers.

The Micronesian Airline of Guam, a commercial passenger and cargo charter aircraft, operates on a non-scheduled basis between Guam, Rota, Tinian, and Saipan.

During 1965 Trust Territory planes flew 8,054,758 passenger miles and carried 141,563 tons of air cargo. The DC-4 and two SA-16 aircraft that provide regular air transportation service in the Territory are operated by Pan American Airways from its Guam base under a contract with the Trust Territory Government. An additional DC-4 aircraft, with 65-passenger capacity, has been purchased and is expected to arrive in February 1966. Although the Territory's air transportation service is necessarily subsidized by the Administration, it provides inestimable benefits to the people and residents of the Trust Territory.

Airfield construction has been considered of high priority in the development of air transportation service in the Territory. Up until late 1962, water landings had to be made in three of the six administrative districts—Palau, Yap, and Ponape, and the DC-4 aircraft could not service these districts, which meant that they had to depend on the SA-16 with a limited cargo and passenger capacity. The opening of 4,800-foot airfield in Yap Proper in early 1963 and the completion of the 6,000-foot Palau Airfield in Airai, Babelthup Island,

have enabled the DC-4 aircraft to serve these two districts with increased cargo and passenger loads. Work is already underway for an airfield for Ponape, the only district in the Territory which is still serviced by SA-16 aircraft. When the Ponape Airfield is completed, all the districts in the Territory will enjoy greater benefits in terms of rapid transportation of mail, cargos, and passengers.

A corollary development of airfield construction in the Trust Territory has been the expansion of new roads and improvement of existing roads, particularly in Babelthup Island where six miles of road were completed to link the air terminal with the district center. An additional 35-mile road is being planned which, when completed, will open up the island of Babelthup for economic and agricultural development. The coastal villages of Babelthup will be connected with the main road, being planned to stretch across the island lengthwise, by tributary roads. This will permit the residents of Babelthup to use land transportation and not solely depend on water transportation by small boats and canoes, which is sometimes difficult especially during rough seas and inclement weather.

A new 18-mile road on Juluit Atoll in the Marshalls was also completed during the year. During the past three years 96 miles of road have been rehabilitated or built in the various parts of the Territory. Major emphasis in the Trust Territory's community development program is being placed on the improvement of roads and causeways leading to marketing centers.

On Yap Islands Proper, the Yapese people through community effort have achieved excellent results in rehabilitating roads and bridges. This came about through assistance from the Yap Airfield Project. Using equipment on loan basis whenever available, the people of Yap have rebuilt many

## GUNNERS KNOT Tied Up At Saipan





miles of roads on their own initiative. Today, it is possible to traverse the entire length of Yap Island by road.

Roads in the Territory range from concrete and macadam in excellent condition to dirt roads which are little more than footpaths. While it is recognized that road maintenance is difficult, especially in the high islands where heavy rainfall washes out roadbeds, limited budgets in the past made it doubly difficult to provide upkeep on roads outside the district centers. Current road construction and maintenance work is carried out through a grant-in-aid program as well as through direct Administration construction work. In 1962, a policy was initiated which provided for free use of government heavy construction equipment for community projects. Results have been impressive; rehabilitation and improvement of roads have been carried out by local municipal government.

A designated road system has been established throughout the Territory. Primary roads are the basic responsibility of the Territorial Government, with the work being done through the district administrations. Building of secondary roads is carried on through support from the district administrations and district legislatures. The municipal roads are maintained by the local municipal governments. The Territorial Administration works cooperatively with local communities and governments to develop all three types of roads.

Although there are only 90 miles of paved road in the Territory, most of it in Saipan, and a total of 350.7 miles of unpaved road, the number of wheeled vehicles owned by Micronesians is becoming impressive. At the last approximate count taken in June 1965, there were 75 trucks, 240 pickups, 350 sedans, 451 jeeps, and 678 motor bikes and scooters owned by Micronesians.

One of the policies of the Trust Territory Administration is to promote the development of private enterprise in Micronesia. In keeping with this policy, an important objective was initiated several years ago by High Commissioner Goding, calling for encouragement of Micronesian participa-

tion in the development and operation of the Territory's transportation system. With this new concept, the Administration has been turning over many former government functions in the field of transportation to private Micronesian enterprises. Today, shipping agency functions, stevedoring services, and other terminal operations in all the districts of the Trust Territory are all handled by Micronesian firms.

The first major development came in February 1964 when the Saipan Stevedoring Company was formed to handle cargo stevedoring and warehousing in Saipan port. The Micronesian-owned company, capitalized at \$25,000, has been a money-saving service to the Government and an economic asset to the Saipan community. The second development came in September 1964 when the Saipan Shipping Company was awarded an agency agreement for Pacific Micronesian Line. When the new Micronesian Line took over the operation of the three Trust Territory logistic vessels, the Saipan Shipping Company continued to carry out agency functions.

These developments were followed by other district Micronesian firms taking over stevedoring and warehousing services, and other terminal operations, for the Administration's Supply Department.

With the arrival of six Japanese-made diesel buses, the Saipan Bus Company assumed operation of the island's bus system under a permit granted by the Trust Territory Government. Private bus companies now operate in four districts—Palau, Truk, Marianas, and the Marshalls.

The Palau Boat Yard in Malakal, Koror, has built a number of small boats for private as well as government use. Presently, a 75-foot Hawaiian-type tuna fishing boat is nearing completion. The boat will be manned by a Micronesian fishing crew who have been undergoing tuna fishing training in Hawaii under the auspices of the Hawaiian Tuna Boat Owners' Association.

Other significant developments and improvements in the Territory's transportation system are anticipated in the near future.

## Rare Sight - Two SA-16's Together on Ponape Ramp; Workboat Moves in

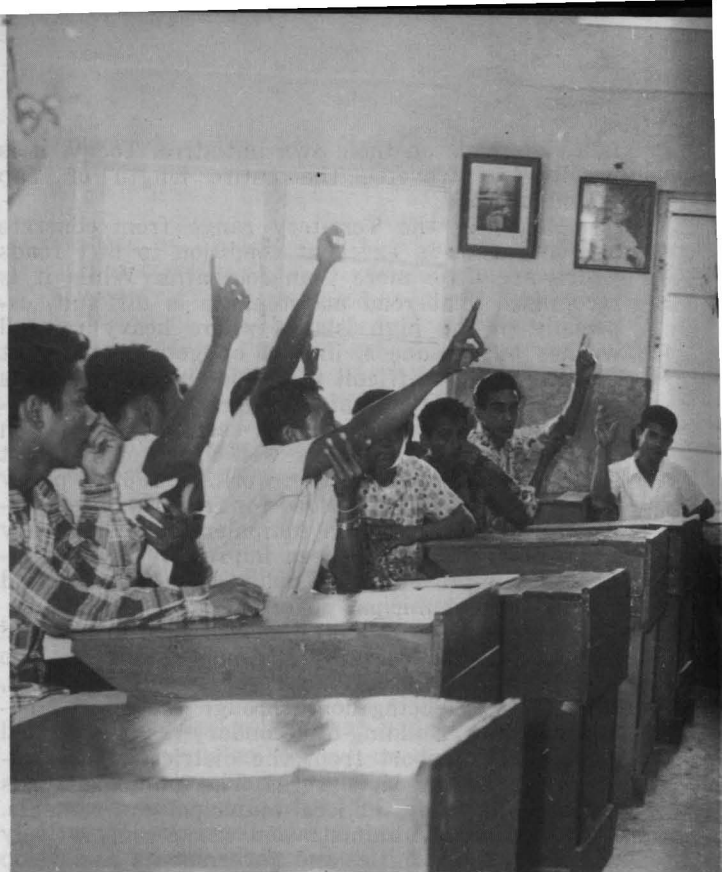


## Thousands Greeted . . .

The thousands of Micronesians who met the members of the U. S. House of Representatives Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee on their recent tour of these islands witnessed a spectacle which is a part of the new face of American government. U. S. congressmen, ambassadors and administrators are becoming increasingly specialized in their particular fields through study and travel. This group traveled long and hard (the women right along with the men) in order to become better qualified to help the people whom they are bound by duty and conscience to serve—the people of Micronesia.

The constituents of the four congressmen would have been proud to see their representatives at work here; and the President would have had the same feeling about his appointees in the group. They all worked many days and nights at finding out what Micronesia now is and what its future should be. Their impressions are now being used by the full Committee, the Department of the Interior and the United Nations, in making far-reaching decisions regarding Micronesia.

The group traveled an estimated 4,000 miles in Micronesia by DC-4 and SA-16, and long distances by car, jeep, boat and by foot to see as many people, schools, roads, hospitals, harbors, industries, antiquities and scenery as possible within the limits of their 19-day schedule. Now their knowledge of Micronesia is not just something on paper—it is a colorful, moving panorama filled with friendly people and breath-taking scenery. In this panorama witnessed by the influential Statesiders, the faces



THE CONGRESSIONAL PARTY talked with many people throughout in groups. Above, Rep. Roy A. Taylor, leader of the Party, chairs a c Truk. Congressman Craley, right, ponders the subject of discussion—

## Congressional

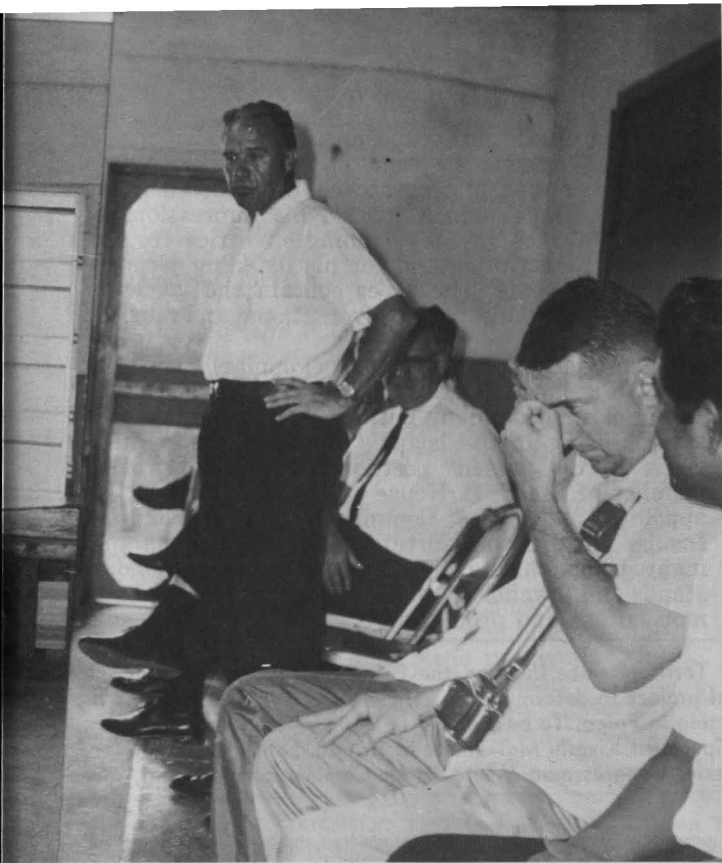
By Seth T

of the people are turned toward the future—a future which the Congressional group has the power to help them conquer. But, as one of the visitors remarked, "No one can do more for you than you can do for yourselves."

They met with teachers (both Micronesian and Stateside), legislators (Congress of Micronesia, District and Municipal), Trust Territory officials (both Micronesian and Stateside), with workers, students, merchants, housewives, doctors and nurses and many others. Their deep discussions, especially with politicians and students, were informative for both sides. One of the visitors left much food for thought among a large congregation of high school students when he pointed out five possible political paths that Micronesia might follow in the future, and asked for a show of hands on each one. The outcome of the "vote" was not as important as was the point the Congressman made in asking the questions—which was, that Micronesians will have a democratic choice in selecting their political future, whatever it may be.

Left, Rep. Charlotte Reid helps dedicate new Trust Territory Electric Power Plant at Kolonia, Ponape.





Micronesia—legislators, students, Government employees—singly and discussion between the Party and the students of Xavier High School, Micronesia's future.

# Visiting Party

Thompson

The Stateside visitors enjoyed their stay in Micronesia, and the people of Micronesia were in their natural element as warm-hearted, charming hosts. Welcoming throngs lined the ramps of air-fields and roads whenever the visitors came to a new place, and the entertainment proffered was colorful, exotic and pleasing. Micronesians did a splendid public relations job, and it must be repeated that "an epidemic of goodwill" broke out in Micronesia and spread rapidly from one end of the territory to the other.

## PERSONAL SKETCHES OF THE MEN

Rep. Roy A. Taylor, (Democrat), senior member of the four-person group from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, represents 11 counties in Western North Carolina. He lives near Asheville, a city of some 61,000 population which is a manufacturing and wholesale center and mountain health resort surrounded by Burley tobacco, vegetable, dairy and poultry farms. He was a member of the

Right, Mrs. Ruth Van Cleve cuts ribbon at new Trust Territory Rehabilitation Center, Majuro, Marshalls, aided by Doctor Isaac Lanwi, Asst. District Director, Public Health Services. Rep. Reid, Rep. Craley and Sr. Polanco-Abreu watch.

## ... Throughout Micronesia

State Legislature and a county attorney before being elected to the U. S. Congress in 1960. In several speeches in Micronesia, he said he considered himself now a "full-fledged Carolinian" since he has official connections with the Eastern Carolines, Western Carolines and "North Caroline."

Rep. N. Neiman Craley, Jr., (Democrat), is a manufacturer from York, Pennsylvania, a city of 55,000 which is a manufacturing center for refrigeration equipment, hydraulic turbines and building materials, as well as furniture. He was elected from the thickly-populated, three-county district in 1964, and immediately took an active interest in the affairs of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. He attended the June 1965 sessions of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and was in close contact with High Commissioner M. W. Goding throughout the hearings. His eagerness to learn more about the Trust Territory prompted his selection as official representative of his Committee at the historic first session of the Congress of Micronesia in July 1965. He developed an easy friendship with many people in Micronesia, and especially the children, whose welfare he feels is, to a large extent, the Committee's responsibility, as well as that of the Trust Territory Administration. Dozens of times on this tour he would approach a group of smiling kids, armed with a package of "goodies," and say, "I'm Neiman Craley from Pennsylvania—have a cookie." But he is well aware that in a short time these children will be demanding a lot more than cookies, and he feels the responsibility.

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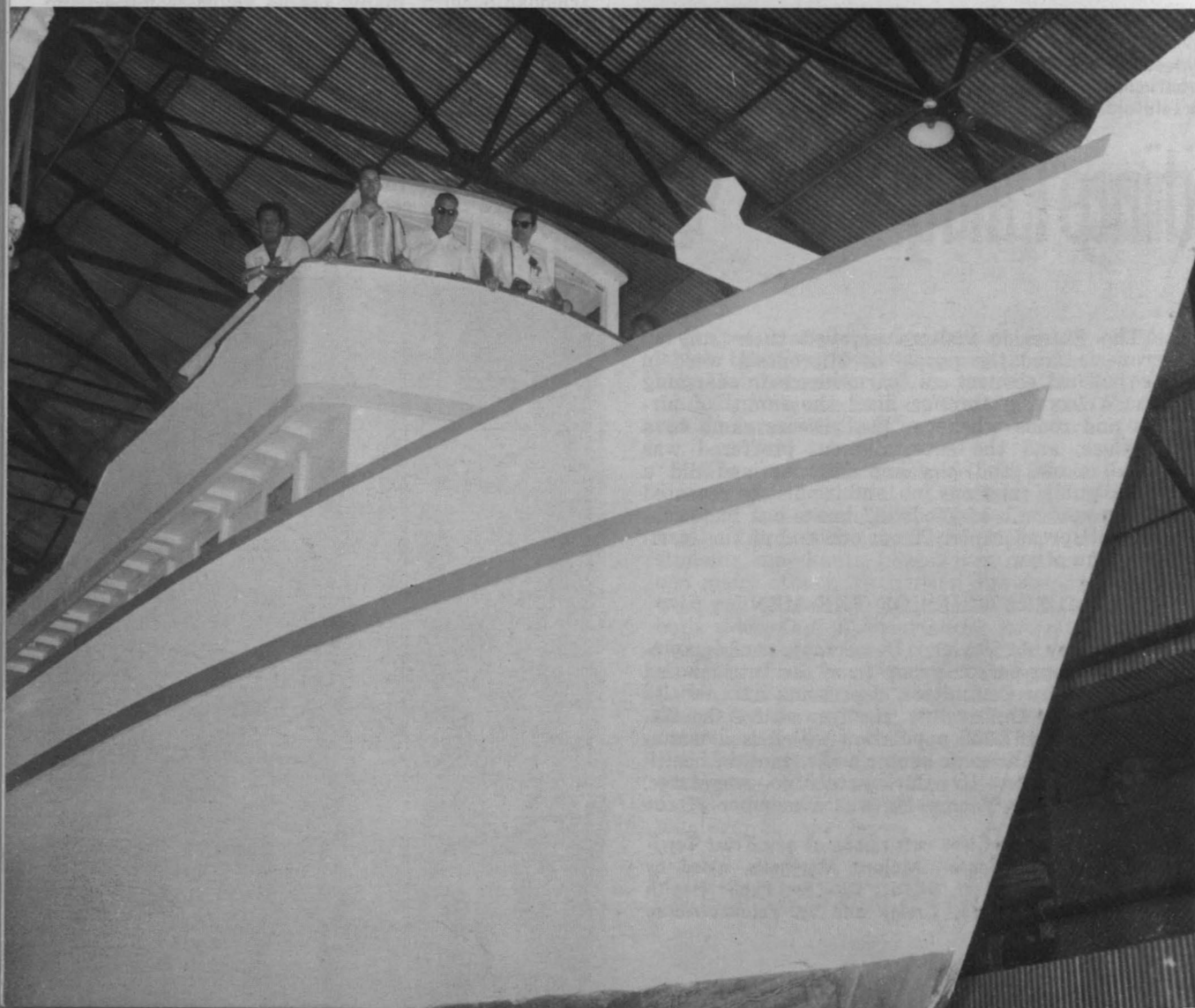
## CONGRESSIONAL PARTY ...

Representative Richard C. "Dick" White, (Democrat), a lawyer and former member of the Texas Legislature, was elected to the U. S. Congress in 1964 from the 19-county, semi-arid, Western-most district of Texas, whose southern boundary is the Rio Grande River, the international line between the United States and Mexico. There are thousands of Mexicans in his big district, which produces beef, vegetables, oil, cotton, and minerals. El Paso, Mr. White's hometown, has about 277,000 people and is on the extreme Western edge of the district. It processes metals, meat, cottonseed products and clothing—including the famous Levi's which are so beloved by teen-agers, both in the states and many others parts of the world, as well as by American cowboys. Mr. White served with the Marines in the Pacific theatre during World

War II as in interpreter of Japanese. He also speaks Spanish. Wherever he went on his tour of Micronesia, he carried a pocket-sized tape recorder and mailed the tapes which carried his impressions of Micronesia back to his Washington office for immediate transcription and for his listening pleasure in years to come. The tapes contain the voices of many Micronesians, both conversational and musical.

Santiago Polanco-Abreu (Popular Democrat Party), a lawyer, was elected Resident Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in 1964 after serving in the island's House of Representatives. In his present position he is a non-voting member of the U. S. House of Representatives. His appointment to the Committee on Interior and Insular affairs was fortunate because, as he told many groups during the Micronesian tour, he understands the psychology of the island people, and the motivations and problems of a developing economy.

THE FIRST LARGE-SCALE boat building operation in the Trust Territory since the war, the Palau Boat Yard is completing a 75-foot Hawaiian type tuna fishing boat as an experimental project to determine the efficiency of this type of boat as compared with the Okinawan tuna fishing boat presently operating in Palau. To be manned by eight Micronesian crewmen, the boat is being built under the direction of Boat Building Specialist Kiyoshi Matsumoto of Hawaii. Shown on the bridge, from left, are: Palau District Administrator J. Boyd Mackenzie, Congressman White, High Commissioner Goding, and Congressman Craley.





Puerto Rico's economic development and standard of living were given a great boost by "Operation Bootstrap," a sort of "we'll do it ourselves" movement which raised per capita income to \$621 in 1961. Puerto Rico, which lies West of Hispaniola and Cuba and is 3,435 square miles in area, gets its largest income from manufacturing (22.3%), with 86,000 of its people employed in various industries, largely the making of chemical products. Agriculture is second in importance, but large portions of the island are dry and have to be irrigated. Sr. Polanco-Abreu told many Saipanese and Guamanians in Spanish, and many others in English, that their future lies in learning how to help themselves.

Dr. John L. (Jack) Taylor, consultant on territorial affairs for the U. S. House of Representatives Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, is one of the best informed men in the United States on Micronesia. He was Director of Education in the early days of the Trust Territory and since assuming his present position has made numerous trips to these islands, usually with Congressional parties. He knows more Micronesians than any Statesider in Washington; wherever he went during this tour

he shook hands with dozens of people and called them by name. Many times he would ask, "Where is So-and-So?" and then, as an aside, give So-and-So's life history.

(Charles Leppert, Jr., Assistant Counsel for the Committee, who accompanied the group to Guam and Saipan, was called home because of a death in his family).

#### PERSONAL SKETCHES OF THE WOMEN

The three women in the group represent a special and recent change in the thinking of the American people. It was not until the 1930's that women began to be elected to public office in substantial numbers, although women had been given the right to vote years before. Now there are a number of women in both houses of the U. S. Congress and thousands in state legislatures and in elective offices of city and county administration.

Mrs. Charlotte Reid, Republican representative from one of the districts in the State of Illinois, is another example of the trend. Incidentally, she

(Continued on next page)

**RETURNING FROM A FISHING TRIP**, one of the Van Camp fishing boats at Koror unloads the day's catch as members of the Congressional Party look on. The tuna are put in a storage freezer and shipped to American Samoa and the West Coast. The Van Camp tuna boats are manned by Okinawan fishing crews with Micronesian fisheries trainees. Shortly after this picture was taken, Sid Seid, Van Camp resident manager (shown standing between Mrs. Anderson and Mr. Goding) presumably was lost at sea in a light seaplane while searching for some Palau fishermen, who were later found.



## CONGRESSIONAL PARTY . . .

represents a highly-industrialized district and therefore was especially interested in the new electric power plant at Ponape. The generators for the Ponape plant were built by a company which has large manufacturing facilities in her district.

Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations Trusteeship Council, is of a somewhat newer breed of American women public servants. She is the 18th U. S. woman diplomat. Her rank of ambassador was not accorded to most of her predecessors. She is not filling her first ambassadorial post: she was U. S. Ambassador to Denmark during the period 1949-53, and was appointed Minister to Bulgaria in 1962. The New York Times said of her recently: "Her main area of concentration is in colonialism and trusteeship matters. Women members of the United States delegation have been largely restricted to the field of human rights and social welfare . . . She brought home (from her trip to Micronesia) vivid recollections of the islanders' hospitality and their earnest hopes for expanding educational opportunities for their youth. She told of a cement-block school-house that was being built by students and of a bright-eyed teen-ager in a sarong who yearned to be a nurse."

"The trip included visits to outer islands rarely seen by inspecting missions."

Her husband, John Pierce Anderson, artist-photographer, accompanied her to Micronesia.

Mrs. Ruth Van Cleve, Director of the Office of Territories, Department of Interior, represents the latest triumph of women in the field of public affairs, the achievement of high appointive office. Mrs. Van Cleve, who is a lawyer, fills a top-echelon position to which she was appointed by the President as part of his program to advance women in government operations. Mrs. Van Cleve has held lesser positions in the Department, having served

under several Secretaries of the Interior, so her appointment as head of the Office of Territories had plenty of reason, and justice, behind it. Mrs. Van Cleve has three young children; her husband is the top-ranking lawyer in the General Services Administration. Last year a national U. S. magazine gave her as an example of the new type of American woman who can hold down a top-level government job and at the same time successfully carry out her duties as a homemaker.

It has been said that the appearance of these three career women in Micronesia was a great inspiration to the women of these islands, and it may be slightly more than coincidental that two women were elected to the Truk District Legislature soon after the visit of Ambassador Anderson, Representative Reid, and Mrs. Van Cleve.

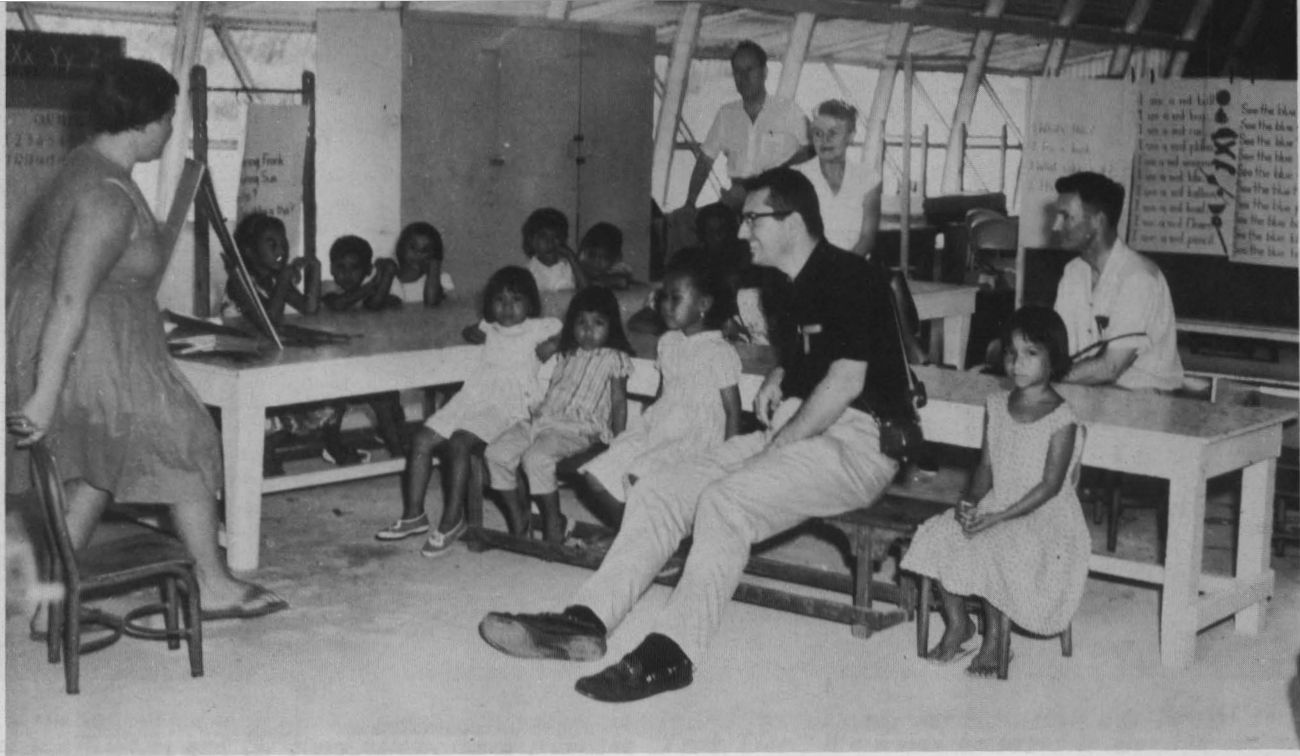
**At Ponape  
Ambassador  
Anderson Gets  
Welcoming Kiss  
from Elias M.  
Robert, member,  
General Assembly  
Congress of  
Micronesia**



**GABRIEL MANGLONA GREETES** some visitors while recuperating from electrical burns in Torres Hospital, Saipan. Facing camera are, from left: Sr. Polanco-Abreu, Rep. Craley, Dr. John Taylor and Marianas Distad Peter Tali Coleman. With backs to camera are Rep. White and Dr. Francisco Palacios.



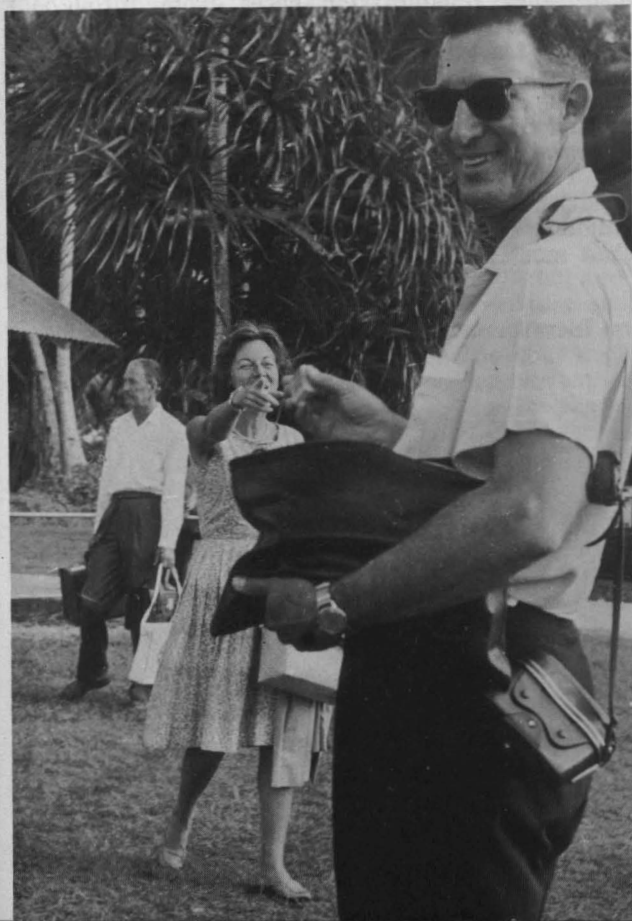




REP. CRALEY gets a front seat in Mrs. Joan M. Emmett's oral English class, San Roque, Saipan. Dr. Taylor, Ambassador Anderson and Rep. White are interested spectators.

## Candid Camera Stalks Congressmen

REP. WHITE, with portable tape recorder (mike in hand) and camera, recorded impressions at Majuro until Rep. Reid, woman-like, tells him: "Hurry up—it's plane time!" as Mr. Anderson heads for SA-16.



OLD FRIENDS Raphael Vag, principal of Gaanelay Elementary School, Yap, and Dr. Taylor meet again.

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SR. POLANCO-ABREU and High Commissioner Goding talk about future of Micronesia during long flight on SA-16.





**AMBASSADOR ANDERSON, Mrs. Van Cleve, Rep. Reid and Mrs. Eleanor Tarlow Sypher, physical therapist, smile encouragingly on polio patient Tobo Kabua, age 5. Tobo is convalescing from corrective surgery on his leg at new Trust Territory Rehabilitation Center, Majuro. His cast has since been removed.**

## 1963 Polio Epidemic Motivated Center

Dedication of the Center highlighted Majuro's activities during the Congressional visit. Mrs. Van Cleve cut the tape at the Center's entrance.

The Center was started as a result of a polio epidemic in January and February 1963, when 212 persons, adults and children, were stricken. There were nine deaths. Cases ranged from spontaneous recovery to severe residual paralysis. The Center is equipped to give standard muscular re-education and strengthening exercises plus training patients to walk, and teaching activities of daily living, such as dressing and eating. Many patients were under walking age when stricken. All are receiving maxi-

mum benefits that therapy can bring. The Center also takes rehabilitation cases from throughout Trust Territory such as those involving spinal cord lesions, fractures, congenital abnormalities, back strains and strokes. The Center's importance will increase as automobile and motor scooter accidents multiply. During the past year such accidents have increased greatly in the Marshalls.

The Center is constructed of prefabricated anodized aluminum, highly desirable for low islands buildings because it is less susceptible to salt spray than most metals.

**THIS YAPESE WELCOME** was typically Micronesian in its warm friendliness. Large crowds greeted the Party everywhere.







*In connection with our big story on transportation in this issue, we are happy to print a picture of part of the Militobi and the story below, taken from the "Truk Tide." We would be happy to give the author credit if we knew who it was.—The Editor.*

## Good Old Militobi — Truk's Loss Is Marshalls' Gain

Truk residents witnessed the M/V **MILITOBİ** pulling away from Baker Dock for the last time on Monday, September 13 at 9:00 a.m. The **MILITOBİ** was transferred to the Marshalls. She proceeded to Saipan and Guam for the official turnover and then went to Japan for drydocking before returning to the Marshalls.

The **MILITOBİ** was built in Tokushima, Japan, and was turned over to the Trust Territory in Tokushima on October 25, 1961. John M. Spivey, then Assistant Commissioner for Administration, accepted the ship on behalf of the Trust Territory on October 25. At 1400 hours the customs men came on board for an inspection. The **MILITOBİ** left for Kobe at 9:00 a.m. on the 26th for cargo and left Japan on the 31st at 10:00 a.m. for Guam. She arrived at Guam on November 6th at 5:00 a.m. There was a big celebration by Trust Territory employees on Guam, where Headquarters was then located. There was a large party on the boat deck that evening. The **MILITOBİ** left Guam on November 9 for Truk and arrived on the 13th. Captain Blanc, who sailed her to Truk, then turned over the ship to Captain Dewey Huffer. There was an open house at the dock that day.

Captain Lomongo had just received his officer's license and was in the Philippines when he received a dispatch to proceed to Japan to pick up the **MILITOBİ** in the position of senior officer.

As to the name, **MILITOBİ**, it was picked as the result of a contest at Headquarters. She was named for the island of Mili, the easternmost island, and Tobi, the westernmost island, in the Trust Territory. Clyde Benge entered the contest with the name M/V Pistol (after Pis and Tol in the Truk Lagoon). Headquarters wrote to Clyde saying they felt he had been reading too many comic books.

The **MILITOBİ** did many things in her almost four years tenure as Truk's field trip ship. While her main duty was field-tripping, she went on many mercy missions all over the district for medical emergency calls. She was also called upon to assist the **KASELEHLIA** twice when that ship went on the reef—once on Mangur in Namonwitos when the **MILITOBİ** was called for rescue and escorted the **KASELEHLIA** back to Moen and once at Nukuoro in Ponape District when the **MILITOBİ** escorted her back to Kolonia. The **MILITOBİ** has relieved the logistic ships many times, making special runs to Guam to pick up rice, flour, cigarettes and other commodities when the district had run out. Every year the **MILITOBİ** was the Christmas ship for Truk and Ponape, making trips to Guam to pick up mail for both districts and getting back to Truk a day or so before Christmas.

The **MILITOBİ** has had two deaths and two births aboard while serving the Truk district. One boy and one girl were born aboard at different times and were named after the ship; the girl from Lukunor is Mili and the boy from Namoluk is Tobi.

The **MILITOBİ** has carried many USDA commodities to stricken islands in the district. It also has the distinction of being the only ship in the Trust Territory to show movies on board to the field trip party and also on deck to people of the islands who paddle out in the evening to watch.

Captain Huffer is now manager of Truk Transportation Company and says that when the **MILITOBİ** left, a big part of him went with her.

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# Technical 'Know-How' Interchanged At Palau Root-Crop Conference

By Manuel N. Sproat

Over the last several years the Agriculture Division of the Trust Territory has worked with the East-West Center, Institute for Technical Interchange, in developing annual two to three-week training programs on important crop sectors of agriculture held within the Territory. The plan was suggested by Dr. Y. Baron Goto, Vice Chancellor of the East-West Center, during his first trip to Micronesia. Subsequent to this time, a program scope and system of interchange had been developed by the Trust Territory Agriculture Division and the Institute for Technical Interchange.

The second agricultural interchange project to be held in Micronesia took place in Palau District during the period September 25-October 15, 1965. The Agriculture Division was most grateful to the Palau District Administration, the high chiefs and other local leaders who were very cooperative and helpful in making the district center and field trip training and interchange in root crops most beneficial and pleasant. We gratefully acknowledge the assistance rendered by the then Acting District Administrator Takeo Yano, the Ibedul, Reklai, Mrs. Asao Asanuma, the chiefs of Koror, Melekiok, Ngchesar, Ngiwal, Ollei, and Kayangel and Bert Ogata, District Agriculturist, for their assistance and hospitality.

Dr. Horace F. Clay represented the East-West Center as coordinator and program director. Other members of the resources technical group who at-

tended the meeting included Dr. E. E. Trujillo, Assistant Plant Pathologist at the station and Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology, University of Hawaii; Mr. Yukio Nakagawa, Assistant in Horticulture, University of Hawaii Agricultural Extension Service and Mr. Bernardo Vunibobo, Senior Agricultural Officer, Fiji Department of Agriculture. Mr. Paul L. Winsor, Assistant Commissioner for Resources and Development represented the High Commissioner in the opening ceremonies. Agriculture Division staff including Manuel Sproat, Director; Robert Owen, Staff Entomologist; Dolliver Zaiger, Plant Pathologist; and Norden Cheatham, Forestry-Conservation Officer, also took part in the program.

All District Agriculturists and three Micronesian Agriculturists from each of the six districts formed the main group of participants. Three Palau matrons and experts in Colocasia taro culture were in attendance. A member of the Marshalls Community Development staff from Jaluit Atoll also attended. We were very happy that the Micronesian Vocational Agriculture teachers of Palau and Yap Districts were able to attend. The Women's Interest Officer of the Community Development Program in Palau also took a most active and helpful part in this program.

All participants presented reports related to culture and use of root crops in their respective district areas. The particular root crops studied were Colocasia, Cyrtosperma, Xanthosoma and Alo-

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SHOWN AT KOROR AGRICULTURE STATION are, from left, M. N. Sproat, Director of Agriculture, Trust Territory, Field Program Coordinator; Yukio Nakagawa, Associate Horticultural Specialist, Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture, University of Hawaii; Dr. Horace F. Clay, Program Director for Economic, Natural and Cultural Resources Development, East-West Center, Institute for Technical Interchange; Bernardo Vunibobo, Agriculture Officer, Naduruloulou, Department of Agriculture, Fiji, Specialist in Tropical Agriculture.





casia taros; yams; sweet potato; cassava; and arrowroot. Discussions and debates were conducted after each report was completed to fully clarify the reasons for the differences in cultural methods. Demonstrations were conducted by each participant whenever possible by field plantings and visual aids. Movies and slides of root crops production, banana and sugar cane production in Fiji, Hawaii and Panama plus Rhinoceros beetle ecology in Palau were shown. Several Agriculturists showed slides of life in their respective districts in Micronesia, Hawaii and American Samoa.

Field trips to various parts of Palau were made to observe local cultivation of taros, cassava, yams, sweet potato, and arrowroot. Several of these trips entailed travel by boat and extended for two to three-day periods to allow participants to observe culture of the above named crops under field conditions. These field excursions in Palau revealed to participants from other districts the relation of labor to crop production. The unexcelled hospitality of Palau and large amounts of delicious gourmet foods presented along with leis and entertainment by the municipal groups will long be remembered by all participants.

This interchange of agricultural methods and related social custom regarding the root crops studied will do much to promote understanding and improve methods of planting practice carried on in other areas of Micronesia.

The Agriculture Division expects to continue the arrangement of annual crop development interchange programs with the East-West Center, Institute for Technical Interchange, in Hawaii.

Tentative selection of a Vegetable Crops Production Interchange with the Marianas as the host district has been planned for February of 1967.

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A PALAU LADY FARMER demonstrating Colocasia taro-planting technique practiced by trained women farmers throughout the Palau Islands. The older women (who do most of the farming work in Palau) are specialists in all types of taro culture.



The Congressional Visiting Party watched this "root crop demonstration" at Ponape. The men are making SAKAU, a thick beverage originating from the roots of PIPER METHYSTICUM, a relative of the pepper plant. Ponape is the only district in the Trust Territory where SAKAU is made.



# Niu and the Princess Of the Rising Sun

By David Tudor-Pole

**THE STORY OF THE FIRST COCONUT** — Numerous versions of this folk tale are current in the Solomon Islands. This one is transcribed from a source in the Melanesian island of Malaita in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, and has been re-written and edited for the general reader. The elements of the legend are said to be of Polynesian origin.

Once long ago in the village of Tupa on the island of Kuroku there lived a beautiful girl. Her father was the Chief. She was so radiant that the young men of Tupa called her 'The Princess of the Rising Sun.'

Her favorite was a youth named Niu, but when the time came for Tupa to marry, her father the Chief said he would give her to the man who in seven days could catch the most fish.

On the first day Niu caught twice as many fish as all the others together. On the second day he caught five times as many and on the third day, ten times.

But on the fourth day the other men secretly followed Niu to spy on him and this is what they saw: When Niu had come to his fishing place he took off his head and hid it in the sand. Then Niu plunged under the sea. The fish, thinking the hole where his head should have been was a cleft in the coral, swam in.

And so Niu spent the day jumping in and out of the water, each time emptying himself of fish. He caught nineteen times as many, but just as he was coming out for the last time, the others picked up his head and ran away into the bush, where they hid it. When Niu couldn't find his head he jumped into the sea once more and was never seen again.

The Princess of the Rising Sun was very sad. She went into the sea to look for Niu and was drowned.

Then all the men of Tupa were very sad, too, and they were very sorry for what they had done.

The Chief was terrible in his anger and grief and he told them to go and bring him Niu's head. But when the men returned to the spot in the bush where they had hidden it they found it gone and in its place grew a strange new tree. It was the first coconut palm.

So the men of Tupa brought the first nut back to the Chief and said, 'There is Niu's head,' which is why coconuts have been called *niu* ever since. And this, too, is why coconut palms on the seashore always lean out over the water: It is the spirit of Niu seeking his beloved 'Princess of the Rising Sun.'



## Research Will Make Niu Stronger

The Solomon Islands story told on this page is beautiful and sad. Less poignant stories about the coconut, with prospects of happy endings resulting from hard, scientific research instead of legend, are in the making in Micronesia.

In the picture above, Johnny Alik, Assistant Agriculture Extension Agent, and David A. Ivra, Agriculturist, are doing something to make Niu a bigger, stronger boy. They are preparing to insert iron chelate so the seedling will grow faster.

Their experimental work at the Marshalls District Agricultural Station also involves adding plant food to coconut foliage and spacing seedlings to reduce competition for food and sunlight. This station, which carries on several other experimental projects, is under the supervision of James T. Hiyane, District Agriculturist.

Before coming to the Trust Territory in October 1965, Mr. Ivra spent two years as a lecturer in soil science at West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur. He attended Le Moyne College in his home town, Memphis, Tennessee, and received the M. S. degree in agronomy at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. He has also taught at these institutions and at Fort Valley State College in Georgia.

Besides the rehabilitation work with coconuts, the Marshalls outlying experimental station on Ejit Island makes experimental trials with sugarcane, guava, papaya, bananas, and dry-land taro. Completion of a new office-toolroom building has greatly increased the efficiency of the island station.

The results of these experiments are made available to the people, as part of the accelerating program to increase agricultural production in the Trust Territory.

← **EDITORIAL NOTE:** The foregoing article was submitted by Mr. David Tudor-Pole, Chief Information Officer for the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, after he read the stories on the First Coconut which appeared in the previous issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER. His contribution is most welcome. We feel sure our Yapese readers, especially, will be delighted to read this article, for the palm tree is also called *niu* in Yap. . . L.M.T.





# NATURE STUDY IN MICRONESIA

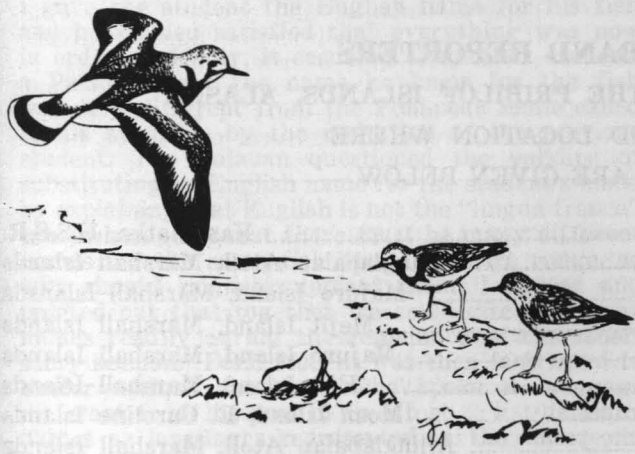
## HOW SMITHSONIAN BANDS SEABIRDS

Banding seabirds is a back-breaking, tedious undertaking involving long hours of hard work. If anyone believes that banding on tropical islands involves getting paid for a tropical holiday, the following general discussion should correct any such misconception.

Birds are banded with serially-numbered aluminum leg rings. The Smithsonian puts bands on the right leg and streamers, if used, on the left, but in some areas of the Pacific other banders put streamers on the right leg.

In order to avoid handling previously banded birds in large colonies a second, third, or fourth time, a spray paint is frequently used to show either that the bird has already been banded or that a band put on at some former date has been read and recorded. This paint, in different colors for different islands, normally is sprayed around the neck, but a cross or a straight line may be used occasionally on some other part of the body. Spray painting has proved to be a time-saving device, and the paint normally wears off within a month to six weeks. By the banders' next visit the birds are in their normal unpainted plumage.

At the time of banding a record is made of the bird's species, its age and sex (if these can be determined), and whether or not it was nesting and its exact location. Every attempt is made up to make this record-keeping simpler by banding birds in lots of 100, all birds having identical data.



## The Ruddy Turnstone

### Leaves No Stone Unturned

The Ruddy Turnstone, a species of circumpolar distribution during the breeding season, scatters widely over the Pacific in migration. This small stout shorebird, about nine inches long, is easily identified in breeding plumage by its patchwork pattern, rich chestnut and black upper parts, black chest, and bright orange legs. It is most frequently seen in the Pacific in winter when the upper parts become a duller brown, but the combination of orange legs and flashing white wing stripe makes the bird easy to identify.

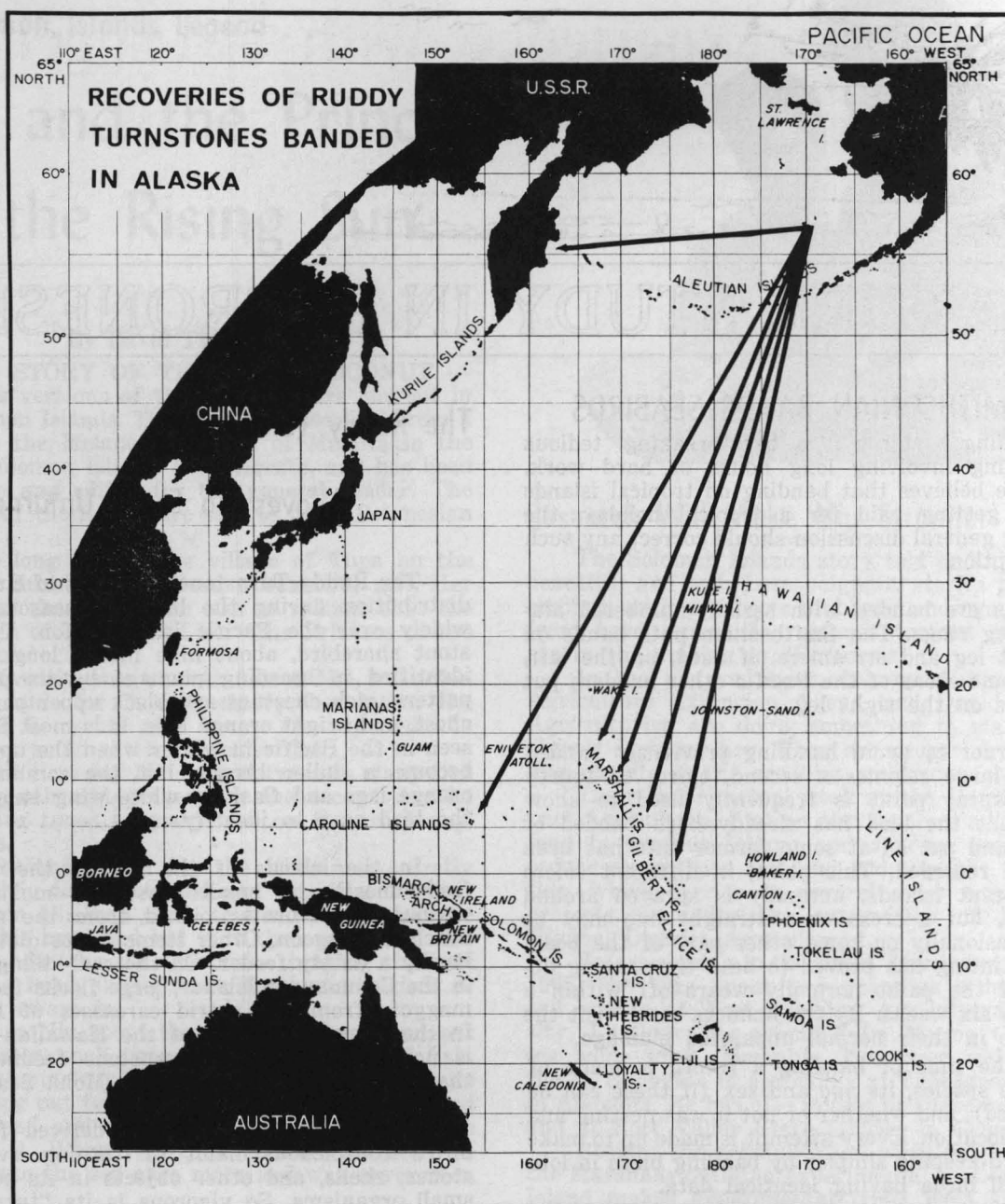
In the islands of the Pacific the turnstone feeds mostly on small crustacea, molluscs, and various invertebrates picked from the shores of beach and lagoon. Other items in its diet prove it hardly a dainty feeder. On the seal-killing grounds in the Commander Islands, large flocks feed on the maggots from the putrid carcasses of fur seals. In the Leeward Islands of the Hawaiian group it is not unusual to find turnstone feeding among the excrement of the Hawaiian Monk Seal.

The name "Turnstone" is derived from this bird's conspicuous habit of turning over small stones, shells, and other objects in its search for small organisms. So vigorous is its "turnstoning" activity that the stones and shells may be tossed seven or eight inches in the air.

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**EDITOR'S NOTE:** In our November-December 1964 issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER an article on banding of Pacific Islands birds and study of migrations was carried and the readers were asked to report to the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., any banded birds found in the Trust Territory. Readers may be interested in results achieved to date.

The above articles were copied from PACIFIC BIRD OBSERVER, a newsletter of the Pacific Ocean Biological Survey Program, Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C., November 1965.



**RUDDY TURNSTONE BAND REPORTERS**  
**OF BIRDS ORIGINALLY Banded IN THE PRIBILOF ISLANDS, ALASKA**  
**NAME OF REPORTER AND LOCATION WHERE**  
**THE BIRD WAS FOUND ARE GIVEN BELOW**

A. Vinokurov .....	Kamchatka, U.S.S.R.
Peter T. Coleman .....	Ailinglapalap Atoll, Marshall Islands
Peter T. Coleman .....	Majuro Island, Marshall Islands
Peter T. Coleman .....	Mejit Island, Marshall Islands
Peter A. Bien .....	Majuro Island, Marshall Islands
Liki Lapi .....	Ejit Island, Marshall Islands
Akimichi Kimura .....	Moen Island, E. Caroline Islands
Lotan A. Jock .....	Ailinglapalap Atoll, Marshall Islands



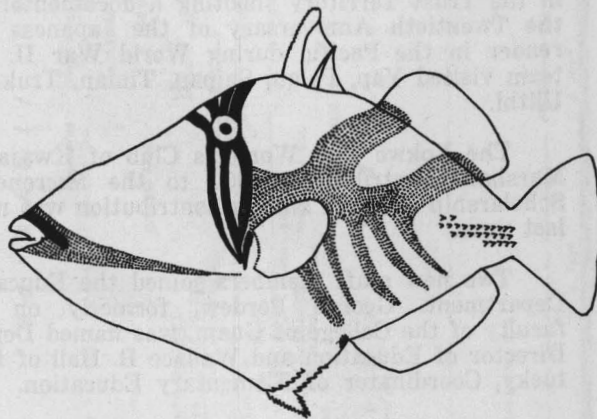
# A Unique Experience With a Triggerfish

By Robert Sutcliffe

During the years 1959 through 1965 I taught high school biology to Micronesians at Pacific Islands Central School on Ponape, in the Eastern Caroline Islands. Mixed classes of students represented the many small islands of the Eastern and Western Carolines, the Marianas, and the Marshalls. Sundry islands and cultures, almost meant sundry languages, therefore the teaching "lingua franca" has been English.

During my first year of teaching there, while introducing the idea behind the need for universal acceptance of scientific nomenclature versus the limitations of vernaculars, it occurred to me that my own classroom presented a most unusual opportunity to demonstrate the importance of the common language of Scientific Classification.

Micronesians, being islanders, are partially dependent on reaping marine resources for food, and most have acquired a considerable wealth of lore about fishes, their main source of daily protein. Many have become excellent spearfishermen and anglers for sustenance, income, or for the sheer joy of "just fishing." With this in mind, during a laboratory session I distributed a preserved specimen of a common, local fish to each student with directions to examine its external features and to make a drawing of the fish for their biology notebooks. There was much enthusiasm displayed by the students, evidently because they had an opportunity to study a familiar object, instead of something exotic and strange. They made their observations and drawings with gusto for the first half of the laboratory session, and then I instructed them to title their drawings as follows: "The External Features of .....". I explained that the blank space was deliberately left for each student to fill in the name of the fish. This appeared to be an easy task for the students and was done quite naturally until one alert Ponapean student raised a point that I had hoped someone would discover. This student did not know the name of his fish in English, so he had named it in Ponapean and wanted to know if I would understand what he meant since the teacher spoke only English. I gave the student the English name for his fish and he seemed satisfied that everything was now in order. Suddenly, it occurred to another student, a Palauan, that the name he knew for the fish was very different from the Ponapean name called to his attention by the recitation of the previous student. The Palauan questioned the validity of substituting an English name for the student's name by explaining that English is not the "lingua franca" everywhere, and that there must be many different names for the same fish over its entire range, so why should English supplant them. I agreed and pointed out that together we could discover many names readily during the remainder of the laboratory session. Each student was then instructed to confer with a classmate who spoke a language different from his own in an effort to list as many names as languages represented in the classroom.



As a result of this investigation, the following names for the same species of fish were recorded.

DISTRICT	ISLAND	LANGUAGE	TRIGGERFISH
			NAME
Marianas	Saipan	Chamorro	Pulonung
Marshalls	Majuro	Marshallese	Bub
Palau	Koror	Palauan	Tungch
Ponape	Kapingamarangi	Kapingamarangi	Humu
Ponape	Kusaie	Kusaiean	Fwoul
Ponape	Mokil	Mokilese	Pwupw
Ponape	Nukuoro	Nukuoro	Sumu
Ponape	Ponape	Ponapean	Pwuhpw
Truk	Moen	Trukese	Ngungu
Yap	Yap	Yapese	Wuu

Altogether, ten different names for the same species of fish were discovered in a class of thirty students.

When I related further that the fish was the popular "Humuhumu-nukunuku-a pua a" of Hawaiian music fame, some of the students were amused, but the Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro students, who speak a Polynesian dialect, were most interested because they called the fish "Humu" and "Sumu," which bears a striking similarity to the Polynesian of Hawaii.

As a finale of the laboratory session, there was mutual agreement that something must be done about naming the fish universally. The solution was easy—Scientific Classification—we could all know our fish as *Rhinecanthus aculeatus* (Linnaeus).

# News of Micronesia at a Glance . . . A Summary of Press Releases

## From the Office of Public Information

### September

A French television team spent two weeks in the Trust Territory shooting a documentary of the Twentieth Anniversary of the Japanese surrender in the Pacific during World War II. The team visited Yap, Palau, Saipan, Tinian, Truk and Ulithi.

The Yokwe Yuk Women's Club of Kwajalein, Marshalls contributed \$1500 to the Micronesian Scholarship Fund. A similar contribution was made last year.

Two new staff members joined the Education Department. George Perdew, formerly on the faculty of the College of Guam, was named Deputy Director of Education and Wallace B. Hall of Kentucky, Coordinator of Elementary Education.

An East-West Center-Trust Territory sponsored PACIFIC ROOT CROPS FIELD TRAINING AND INTERCHANGE Seminar was held September 25-October 15 at Koror, Palau.

The Saipan Bus Company, a private Micronesian firm, assumed operation of the island's bus system under a franchise agreement granted in June.

Francis B. Mahoney, former Marianas District Administrator, returned to the Trust Territory as Community Development Officer on the High Commissioner's staff.

Richard F. Kanost, formerly Assistant Director of Personnel of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., has assumed the post vacated by former Personnel Officer, Ray Uehara. (Mr. Uehara is now with the Department of Interior, Washington.)

### October

Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs Thomas Remengesau of Palau was accredited to the U. S. Delegation to the 28th meeting of the South Pacific Commission held October 11-20 in Noumea, New Caledonia.

Operations of three Trust Territory intra-district fieldtrip vessels were assumed by Micronesian commercial agencies in Ponape, Truk and Yap Districts on October 1. M/V KASELEHLIA, operated in Ponape District since 1958 by the Trust Territory Government, was taken over by the Ponape Federation of Cooperatives. Two new 100-foot cargo/passenger vessels, M/V YAP ISLANDER and M/V TRUK ISLANDER—each a 270 gross-ton, steel-constructed, double-bottom, diesel-powered ship—were taken over by Yap Cooperative Association (formerly Yap Trading Company) and Truk Transportation Company, respectively.

### November

Dwight Heine, Speaker of the General Assembly of the Congress of Micronesia, resigned to assume the post of District Administrator, Marshalls. Chief Petrus Mailo of Truk, Vice-Speaker of the General Assembly, became Acting Speaker.

The Yap Islands Housing Authority was established for the purpose of developing and administering low-cost housing and urban renewal projects within the Yap Islands proper.

The Trust Territory School of Nursing held its 13th annual graduation ceremonies.

The Chief Actuary of the U. S. Social Security Administration traveled for two weeks throughout the Trust Territory prior to making recommendations on possibilities for eventual establishment of a social security system for Trust Territory citizens.

Nine purebred Duroc-Jersey pigs arrived in Saipan by air from Portland, Oregon, to increase the population of meat-producing animals in the Trust Territory.

The M/V ROQUE, a 560-gross-ton twin-screw vessel which was part of the Trust Territory fleet for nearly 15 years, was sold to Campbell Machine Inc., San Diego, California.

### December

An exploratory survey preliminary to payment of \$950,000 to inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll was made by Trust Territory officials. The payment was authorized by the U. S. Congress as compassionate compensation to Rongelapese who were on the island in 1954 when unexpected windshifts during a test explosion put the island within the radioactive fallout area.

Dr. Burton K. Jano, Senior Medical Officer, Ponape, was awarded a World Health Organization Fellowship to study leprosy control programs in Southeast Asia.

Dr. Harunaga Sonis, a Medical Officer at the Truk District Hospital, was selected to participate in the First Regional Seminar on Helminthic Infections to be held in Manila, Philippines.

Headquarters Personnel Department began a complete restudy of the Micronesian Title and Pay Plan.

Eight Trust Territory fisheries trainees returned after completing a three-year training program in Hawaii under the auspices of the Hawaiian Tuna Boat Owner's Association. They will man the 75-foot Hawaiian-type tuna fishing boat nearing completion at the Palau Boat Yard.

Fifty-nine relatives of 206 Japanese fishermen who died October 7 in Typhoon Carmen held a memorial service and erected a symbolic wooden grave post on Agrihan Island.





TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS



TRUSTEESHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS

administered by  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA