

Micronesian



Reporter

PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER MONTH BY HEADQUARTERS • TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

VOLUME VIII, NUMBER 5

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1960

AGANA, GUAM, M. I.



YAP SCENE — FALU (MEN'S HOUSE) SET AMIDST COCONUT PALMS
Yap's Unique Method of Coconut Cultivation — Page 12



AT THE UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL's twenty-sixth session, Benjamin Gerig (left) and Delmas H. Nucker were pictured conferring in the Council chambers at United Nations, N.Y. Mr. Gerig is U. S. Deputy Representative in the Trusteeship Council and Mr. Nucker, Trust Territory High Commissioner, was the U. S. Special Representative at the Council's discussions concerning the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

..... Table of Contents

	Page		Page
Youth Fitness	1	Something New	18
The "GEM"	2	Law Day at Truk	19
The High Commissioner Reports	2	Smart Idea	19
The Scouts	3	PICS Graduates Fifty-two	20
Saipan Sports Club Gets Ball Rolling	5	Picture Credits	20
Copra Up ... Yap's Rise Spectacular	6	Water Hours off: New Main in	21
T. T. Director of Public Health		Graduation at Xavier	21
Participates in WHO Seminar	7	The Sign	22
T. T. Students in the Fiftieth State	8	Student Printers	25
Ponape's PRPM ... the Group to Find		Boatbuilder - Teacher	26
a Foundation for Better Living	10	Six Are Honored	27
"Kosoipan Cacao"	11	Palau Succeeds to Truk's First Place	27
New "Ag" Teacher for PICS	11	Miss Hirst	27
Yap, "Coconut Eden"		Rotanese Acquire a Vessel	28
of the Trust Territory	12	Favorite Foods of Micronesia	29
Ten Bags of Copra	17	Map of the Trust Territory	Back Cover

youth fitness

SIX HUNDRED STUDENTS in a two-mile march at Majuro; five hundred scouts in a mile-long parade at Palau; rugged gymnastics and a spell-down to demonstrate mental alertness in Ponape; a point system in a series of field events at Rota; a sanitation demonstration associating fitness with cleanliness at Truk, and a group of traditional dances exhibiting perfect muscle rhythm at Yap - all these and more made up the Trust Territory's various observances of the National Youth Fitness Week as proclaimed by President Eisenhower.

In the Marshalls, public and private schools combined to observe the special event. Marshallese youth, six hundred strong, gave demonstrations of physical fitness as they paraded over the two-mile stretch of unpaved road, and observers - approximately seventy-five per cent of the entire District Center population - applauded as the performers marched along before them.

In Palau, numerous community service projects were performed by fourteen newly organized "scout" troops of that municipality, and the week's celebration was climaxed with a five-hundred-boy parade over a mile stretch of road.

The rugged gymnastics which were a highlight of Youth Fitness Week in Ponape, were performed by students at PICS. The events included a spelling contest at the Ponape Intermediate School, and various other competitions of a scholastic nature. In addition, baseball was played by Micronesian employee teams, and the Page Engineering personnel gave a thrilling demonstration of water-skiing.

Rota has seven available areas for recreation, and seven teachers in the schools. To carry out the Youth Fitness events, each teacher was assigned to an area - and the two hundred and twenty students were divided into groups for each area. There were water sports at the dock area; races and games on a quiet street; various games of ball on two concrete courts; field and track events on two broad, grassy fields, and gymnastics in a large indoor space on rainy days.

Each child took part in a different activity, or sometimes two; the last ninety minutes of the day (for the week) were devoted to the "fitness" events. The activities included swimming, basketball, volleyball, softball, high jump, broad jump, pole vault, relays, tumbling, rope climb, chin-ning, boxing, wrestling, spear throwing, horseshoes. The three winning students of each grade received ribbons - blue for first, red for second, and yellow for third place. A baseball game climaxed the observance.

At Truk, on the basis that complete fitness can only be achieved in a clean and healthful environment, a clean-up contest was scheduled in the student dormitories of the Intermediate School. Keen rivalry developed between occupants of the dormitory buildings for the prize being offered for the cleanest one. Soap and water flowed freely as the energetic young arms and hands swept, scrubbed and polished those old quonset huts until they were thoroughly fresh and spotlessly clean. It was work, to carry the countless pails of water to the moppers and scrubbers; it was genuine toil to do the scrubbing, and the mopping, but the whole performance was a game - no cleaner sport could there be.

Yap's observances included two dance presentations performed in customary Yapese style, the performers' muscles moving to and fro in complete symmetry. These had been long rehearsed. The first dance was performed by pupils of Gagil Elementary School, with students from all the other schools of the Yap Islands invited as guests. The second dance was presented at Tomil Elementary School, the biggest school in Yap; again, students of the other schools were guests. Also at Yap, approximately five hundred persons attended a movie and a lecture associating sanitation with physical fitness.

As a result of all the activity and participation, the young people of the major islands of the Trust Territory gained a new awareness of the importance of physical fitness and how it may be achieved.

Micronesian Reporter

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 23, 1951

PUBLISHED BY HEADQUARTERS

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SUBSCRIPTIONS to the MICRONESIAN REPORTER are \$2.50 a year. Checks should be made payable to TREASURER, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC, P. O. Box 542, Agana, Guam.

"the GEM"

"the 'GEM' " - this is how President Eisenhower's Council on Youth Fitness, of which Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton is chairman, titled an article about Palau's recently organized "scout" group, as printed in the Council's official publication, "Fitness in Action," dated July 1960.

An advance copy of the article, originally written by Palau District Administrator Fran Mahoney for the MICRONESIAN REPORTER, was forwarded to Washington by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker. In his letter of transmittal to Mr. Anthony T. Lausi, Director, Office of Territories, the High Commissioner wrote:

"Occasionally a program from Washington has a most unusual effect when put into practice in an area 10,000 miles from the point of inception. I doubt if National Youth Fitness Week had an effect anywhere in the United States or its possessions comparable to that which developed in Palau. Little did President Eisenhower realize that his program for youth fitness

The High Commissioner Reports

EACH YEAR the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands serves as Special Representative of the United States Government during the United Nations Trusteeship Council's oral examination of the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; and it has become a custom each year upon his return to give the Headquarters staff - and also the district staffs when he happens to be among them - some of the highlights of the Trusteeship Council session.

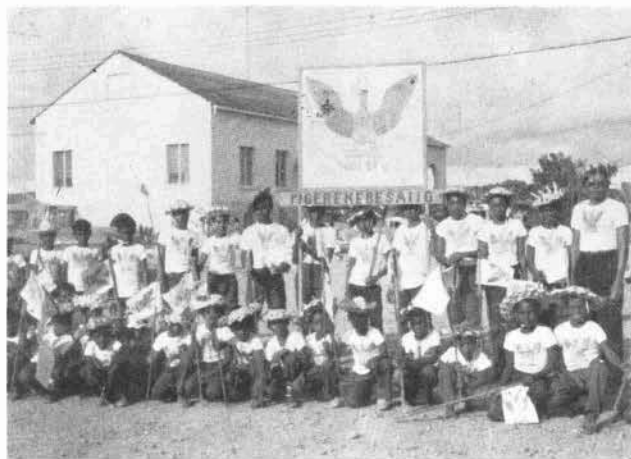
In June 1960 the High Commissioner addressed the Headquarters staff informally, presenting a word picture of the Council's proceedings in New York during the preceding month. He stated, in the course of his talk, that the matter of the Marshallese land settlements was brought up by two Marshallese men who voiced criticism of the U. S. Administration, with particular reference to its efforts at land settlement.

It was gratifying to the United States - and the Trust Territory Administration in particular - to find that the overall progress being achieved in the Pacific Islands Trust Territory was commended by the U. N. Trusteeship Council following its review of the annual report by the U. S. on its stewardship in the islands.

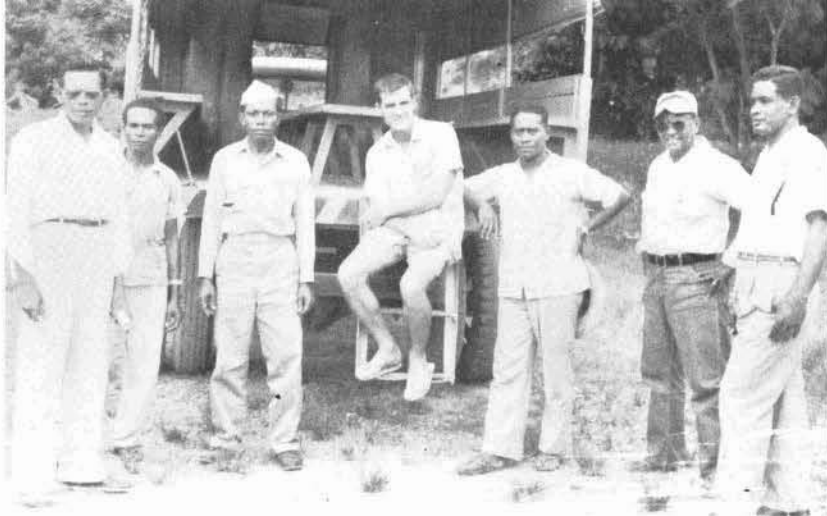
Following is an excerpt from an article about the U. S. trusteeship report in the June 1960 "United Nations Review," published by the United Nations Office of Public Information: "Completing its survey of current conditions in what has sometimes been described as 'a unique trust territory,' the Council, on May 13, commended the administering authority for its work in all fields during the past year...."

would result in the scrubbing of 'every privy in Paradise.' (There is a village named Paradise in Palau.) Dan Beard could not have dreamed that his Boy Scout movement would one day lead to the trapping of rats and the collection and destruction of giant African snails!"

The "GEM" appears in this issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER.



NGARANGESEU ("Helpful") Scouts of Arakabesan received first prize for service, in ceremony during Youth Fitness Week at Palau.



THE SCOUTS' ADVISORY COUNCIL consults on each troop's program. Members shown here are Inabo Katsumi, Harry Taro (driver), Etumai, Robert McKnight, Toribiong Uchel, Huan Rechesengel and Marino Joshua.

The Scouts

Palau's Answer to Presidential Call for Youth Fitness

"the GEM"

ON MAY 8, 1960 over 500 Palauan boys between the ages of six and sixteen marched in parade formation from Koror's tradition hallowed Bai-era-Meketii to the Congress ball field in a ceremony culminating a week of activities dedicated to Youth Fitness. It was the first appearance of the "Koror scouts" as they had come to be known in the last few weeks.

All told there were fourteen troops of boys representing each of the divisions of Koror - the six traditional hamlets of Ngermid, Ngerkesoal, Ngerchemai, Iebukl, Ngerbeched, and Arakabesan, as well as the fancifully named "han" (precinct) divisions of downtown Koror itself: Ngerusebluk, Osaka-han, Idid, Texas, Minatohan, Paradise, Omtilou and Madalaii. Each troop carried its own banner, some ornamented with chosen devices - the American eagle, the Cross, a coconut tree, a lighthouse - and all bearing the newly adopted troop name: the Ngaramesekiu (the "Dugongs"), Ngaramengernger (the "Sea Snakes"), Ngaraokelout ("Brave"), Ngaramadalkled ("Cheerful"), and the Ngara-Busy Bee. One troop of boys was decked out in neckerchiefs and caps whipped up by proud mothers; several others wore T-shirts with blockprinted emblem devices. The Arakabesan troop, Ngarangeseu, sixty

"men" strong, wore "Hilo Hattie" palm frond hats.

President Eisenhower's announcement designating the first week of May as National Youth Fitness Week, had doubtless not been composed with Koror particularly in mind, yet Palau took the message to its heart. For a long time parents in Koror had been thinking of some way of providing wholesome, purposeful activity for their young sons, many of them the children of working parents who can give them little or no supervision. Police and district judges were becoming increasingly concerned over acts of vandalism committed by gangs of little boys younger than ten years old - the self-styled "Europa Gang," "Osaka Gang" and others. Schools, churches and clubs were vividly aware of the problem but felt frustrated by what they felt was a lack of community responsibility.

Following an enthusiastic joint meeting of the Tebechelel Olbiil (Palau Council) and the Koror Municipal Council, youth leaders for every neighborhood were chosen and parents got together to talk it over. To assist the program in its initial stages, District Administrator Fran Mahoney appointed an advisory council including Judge Fritz Rubasch, Pastor Toribiong, Agricultural Extension Agent Huan

Rechesengel, Constabulary Corporal Johannes Etumar, Osiik the woodcarver, Saburo the radio operator, Inabo Katsumi, teachers David Ramarui and Mariono Joshua and District Anthropologist Bob McKnight. The "scouts" were on their way.

Boys' organizations everywhere differ according to the needs and emphasis of their culture. Dan Beard, the almost legendary founder of the International Scout Movement, might not at first recognize his newest godchildren. All Palauan boys for instance can build fire with ease, carve wood with skill and in the daily course of living do plenty of hiking. He would, however, recognize that boys in Koror, as everywhere, are enthusiastic and optimistic and want a chance to have a place in their community.

Palauan parents have their definite ideas, too, as to the proper activities for boys. They agree that children must have time to play and a chance to earn encouraging rewards. They do not think of scouting as a succession of weenie roasts, treasure hunts and 14-mile hikes. The test of any vital Palauan organization is its willingness to render public service.

Take National Youth Fitness Week for an example: every troop had a special week-long program. The scouts of Arakabesan cleared an area for a playground, collected unsightly scrap, and carried green manure to the women's taro fields. The "Sea Snakes" of Ngerbeched trapped rats by the hundreds. The "Dugongs" of Ngermid chose to excavate and rebuild their hamlet's bathing place (and when this proved to be something of an engineering feat, their dads jumped in and helped finish the job). Every privy in Paradise was scrubbed, inside and out, with steel wool. In Iebukl the boys (and girls, too - in Palau, women refuse to be overlooked) of the Ngarachosobel (Salvation) troop collected and destroyed a staggering total of 58,000 African snails.

At the Sunday afternoon ceremony, the Magistrate and High Chief of Koror and the District Administrator spoke their praises of the young scouts. Judge Fritz Rubasch and Pastor Toribiong called on the boys to learn of their own culture and

become valuable citizens. They expressed for all the hope that the new organization so swiftly founded would not wither. Fifty dollars' worth of T-shirts were given by the Administration in prizes to those troops who had made the greatest contribution during Youth Fitness Week.

After a benediction, the newly invested scout troops moved off the field in formation. All the way back up the road one could hear the scouts of Ngerkesoal singing their troop song, somehow expressing the new resolve of all:

"Aki Ngaramadalkled
el buik era Melengoes,

Aki momekedung el chad
E meduch a rengmam,

E menguul a kloulchad
E meruul a sorir

Ele kid a mlechell
Era klechad el memeklou.

Ma dosiik era kldung
E doak a llemalt

Mdobnguu a chetengaki e kede
Ngaramadalkled,
Medoutegangl el sisichid malak
deboriul."

"We the 'Cheerful' are the sons of
Melengoes
We will be good men of strong heart,
We will respect our elders, and do as
they desire,

Since we were born of those who go
before.

Let us seek good behavior
And cling to righteousness
That we may win fame,
And let us, the 'Cheerful,' persevere
with all our strength
And never fall behind."

--FRANCIS B. MAHONEY
Palau District Administrator



SAIPAN MUNICIPAL FIELD is dedicated. Lieut. Comdr. LeRoy Hippie, Acting

Naval Administrator, Saipan, is at "mike" addressing crowd. Newly formed Saipan Sports Club was responsible for creation of field, with assistance from Legislature. A team of the club-sponsored Saipan Baseball League is lined up at right.

SAIPAN SPORTS CLUB GETS BALL ROLLING

FOLLOWING formation of the Saipan Sports Club by a group of public-minded citizens of Saipan, the organization quickly set to work to get a municipal baseball field. Through the heroic efforts of enthusiastic members, and with the generous support of the Twelfth Saipan Legislature, in approximately one month the field was

built. The members themselves cleared the land, then took over responsibility for directing its construction. They presented various public events to make money for the project. In addition, the Saipan Legislature approved an appropriation for public recreation purposes, and as a result

(Continued on Page 6)

*OFFICIALS of Saipan Sports Club at dedication of new municipal field. Left to right, are Gao-riel Borja, club president; Kelly Ada, active sportsman and club member; Joe Tarlaze, chief um-
pire for Saipan Baseball League; Frank Palacios, official scorekeeper; Manuel Villagomez, George*

*Fleming, prominent business-
man of Saipan, and club mem-
bers; Ignacio M. Sablan, treasurer. Officers not shown include John B. Blanco, vice-president; Jose R. Cruz, secretary.*



COPRA PRODUCTION in the Trust Territory continues to recover from the effects of the series of typhoons which devastated several producing areas during 1958. Production, which had hit a low of 8,441 short tons during fiscal year 1959, rose appreciably to a total of 11,116 short tons for the period from July 1, 1959 to July 1, 1960. Money-wise, the copra income was the largest ever received by the producers of Micronesia.

The price paid to the producers, as well as the improved shipping facilities, had a great deal to do with stimulating production during the past year. At the regular June 1959 meeting of the Copra Stabilization Board, it was decided to raise the field price by \$10.00 per ton to \$130.00. As the world market continued to pay excellent prices for copra during the year, the Copra Stabilization Board met in special session on November 7, 1959, and voted to again raise the price paid to the producer. This time the increase was \$20.00 per ton, making the price paid for Grade 1 at the district center \$150.00.

The copra producers responded immediately to the increase in price with increased production. During fiscal year 1960 production rose 32% over fiscal year 1959. The amount of money they received for their efforts was even more spectacu-

lar. During 1959 the producers were paid \$940,821.48 for the 8,441 tons which they had processed, while during 1960 they were paid a whopping \$1,565,917.17 for the 11,116 short tons. This represents an increase of \$625,095.69 or 66% over 1959. Prior to the past year, 1957 was the top year, when 13,588 tons were sold for a net return to the producers of \$1,487,847.

While all districts increased production, Yap district was the most outstanding. This district, in addition to supplying over 100,000 seednuts to other districts, increased its production 141% over 1959.

As production increases, other people besides the producer, also benefit. Local boat owners have more copra to haul to the district centers; the local trading companies which buy the copra for the Copra Stabilization Board make more money and, therefore, have additional profits for distribution to the stockholders; there is more work for the local dock handlers and stevedores; and finally, the increased freight revenue and taxes collected by the Trust Territory Government in turn are used for the benefit of all the Micronesians - applied to education, public health and other services. That which helps the copra producers helps all of Micronesia.

--John M. Spivey

SAIPAN SPORTS CLUB ... *From Page 5*

of the united community efforts, the field, the lights, and the entire project was completed in a short time.

Not content with building the field, the club proposes to keep it busy with other sports events such as tennis and volleyball, in addition to baseball. The club supplies balls, bats and other sports equipment for players.

On May 8, 1960, Saipan's Municipal Field was dedicated, with local residents joining in the impressive celebration. Speakers included Lieut. Comdr. LeRoy Hippe, Saipan District Acting Naval Administrator; Mayor Ignacio Benavente of Saipan; Olympio T. Borja, Speaker of the

Saipan Legislature, and Jose R. Cruz, Executive Secretary.

The club-sponsored Baseball League commenced its 1960 series of games on the date of the dedication. In the first game of the newly formed eight-team league, the Saipan-Palauan Association, made up of former Palauans residing in Saipan, defeated the Bombers, a team consisting primarily of schoolteachers.

Officers of the Saipan Sports Club include - Gabriel Borja, president; John B. Blanco, vice-president; Jose R. Cruz, secretary; Ignacio M. Sablan, treasurer; Juan A. Sablan, advertising committee chairman; Dr. Jose Villagomez, sports decisions chairman; Manuel Villagomez, concessions chairman.

T. T. Director of Public Health Participates in WHO Seminar on Tuberculosis at Sydney, Australia

FROM MAY 23 to June 3, 1960, the World Health Organization conducted a seminar at Sydney, Australia to consider and discuss tuberculosis as a public health problem. The problem was studied under these headings: determination of population involvement by the disease, methods of case finding, methods of treatment of diseased population, and effectiveness of vaccination protection.

The participants at this seminar came from the various countries of the Pacific area including the islands, and eastern and southeastern Asia. Twenty-eight separate governments were represented.

Individual representatives addressed the meeting and were able to compare experiences and exchange ideas touching upon the various phases of tuberculosis treatment and control. Conferences were held daily and on most evenings during

the two-week seminar.

Dr. H. Eugene Macdonald, Trust Territory Director of Public Health, was the delegate of the Trust Territory Government and served as chairman during the first afternoon of the conference, the subject being, "Measurement of the Extent of the Tuberculosis Problem."

The following localities were represented among the forty-eight participants and consultants present: Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Philippines, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Hongkong, Singapore, Malaya, Vietnam, Thailand, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Macao, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, British Solomon Islands, Papua and New Guinea, Netherlands New Guinea, Indonesia, Western Samoa, Tonga, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, States of Australia and the National Government of Australia.

WHEN DR. MACDONALD left for Australia, three T.T. students departed on same plane, en route to study at University of the Philippines. Two are shown with him at airport, Guam, in left photo - Carl Dannis, center, and Tosiwo Nakamura, right. The third, Aloysius Tuuth, arrived at airport too late for photograph. Mr. Dannis is on leave from his post as Ponape District Sanitarian.



BELOW, Tosiwo Nakamura of Palau and Aloysius Tuuth of Yap, pictured in office of Staff Anthropologist, Guam, reading letters announcing their selection for medical scholarships leading to full M. D. degrees - first such awards to be made by Trust Territory Government. Figures in left background are Yapese carvings.



TRUST TERRITORY STUDENTS IN THE FIFTIETH STATE

By Raymond Ulochong, Micronesian Club Reporter

LAST YEAR there were about thirty Micronesian students studying in Hawaii. Some fifteen of these were on scholarships of the Trust Territory Government. The rest either were on their own or were sponsored by private scholarship funds such as those of the local Women's Clubs of Hawaii or the Angaur Scholarship Fund.

Several years ago when a sufficient number of students from the Trust Territory became available, the idea of having a Micronesian club of some sort was suggested. The students then set up a club and named it "The Micronesian Club of Honolulu."

Today the Micronesian Club has its own constitution that has been drafted and ratified by the students themselves. The constitution of this club provides that elections of officers take place at the end of each semester. The criterion is to give each student a chance to hold some office in the club on the elective basis, thereby to get a little practice in parliamentary procedure. The club is not affiliated with the University of Hawaii, for membership in the club is extended to Micronesian students studying at other institutions.

The officers of the club for the first semester of the 1959-60 year were as follows: president - Tarkong Pedro; vice president - Masami Syksei; secretary - Antolina Rudimch; treasurer - Mayumi Mersai; reporter - Leo Falcam; parliamentarian - Lazarus Salii. The second semester officers were: president - William Allen; vice president - Daiziro Nakamura; secretary - Maria Rungrad; treasurer - Bailey Olter; reporter -

Raymond Ulochong, and parliamentarian - Lazarus Salii.

With the opening of the 1959-60 school year the club members were guests of the Afro-Asian student leaders in a three-week seminar at the University of Hawaii. In another University function, members of the Micronesian Club took part in a U. N. Model Assembly; since Micronesia is not a member of the United Nations, the Micronesian students represented other nations such as Tunisia and Indonesia. On still another occasion - May 1, 1960 - the Micronesian Club represented the Trust Territory of the Pacific in the Pan-Pacific Festival. At this time representative students from each district cooperated with the students from Yap District in putting on a "bamboo" dance.

The club's limited funds, collected on the basis of dues, were used during the holidays to assist in educational trips to various institutions and organizations. Two examples were a trip which included the University Agricultural Experiment Station, poi factories, and a trip to the local newspaper press.

More recently, with encouragement and suggestions from various local organizations and people who have attended the "Enchanted Evenings in Micronesia" performed by Micronesian students, the club has undertaken to record songs of the different districts of Micronesia.

Above all, the club has influenced the Micronesian students from the different districts to work together as one and to identify themselves as Micronesian, and not as Palauan, Yapese or Trukese. This has been a tremendous help. The club also has served as a place where students could exchange ideas and practice parliamentary procedures. And finally, through its various activities, the club has introduced Micronesia to the outside world.

MICRONESIAN CLUB -
William Allen,
center, counts votes
on proposed East-
West Center for
University
of Hawaii.



MICRONESIAN STUDENTS IN HAWAII



ABOVE, Micronesian scholars utilize precious moments before class: Ermas Ngiraelbaed, Lazarus Salaii, both of Palau, and Bailey Olter of Ponape.



ABOVE, Ekpap W. Silk of the Marshalls participates in U. N. Model Assembly at Hemingway Hall, University of Hawaii. He appears as "delegate from Tunisia."



ABOVE, CENTER, Lazarus Salaii (left), who won the University of Hawaii internship to work in one section of the Hawaii State Legislature, meets his "boss", Elmer F. Grovalho, the Speaker of the House.



ABOVE, LEFT, Miss Antolina Rudimch of Palau at her Spanish "lab", University of Hawaii.



ABOVE, RIGHT, Micronesian students visit University of Hawaii's Agricultural Experiment Station.



THE PRPM held big anniversary celebration. Members from different sections of Net Municipality lined up in groups back of their respective section signs for presentation of prizes.

PONAPE'S PRPM...the Group to Find a Foundation for Better Living

By Leneard Santos

AFTER two typhoons struck Ponape the latter part of 1957 and the first part of 1958, Net Municipality established a combined economic-improvement and food-subsistence gardening program. Several inspection tours of the municipality showed that the people were better off as far as subsistence foods were concerned than many other areas which had been struck by the typhoons. However, there was an urgent need for cash income.

In October 1958, a special council meeting was called to find a way to solve this problem. Unfortunately it was a rainy day and the council failed to meet. However, a discussion by the Magistrate, Treasurer, and Community Development Officer resulted in a plan to put emphasis on economic improvement of Net, and a long-term program was mapped out. The ideas discussed that rainy day were presented at the regular council meeting that month and unanimously approved. During this council meeting a charter committee was appointed and it was planned to start the work in March of 1959. This is how the PRPM - the Group to Find a Foundation for Better Living - was created.

Almost a year went by before the program was in full effect because the approval of a grant-in-aid for reconstruction of the Net Municipal Government Building drained off most of the available manpower. It was necessary to meet a deadline as a provision of the grant-in-aid and therefore no men could be spared for any other project. In May of 1959 the

entire PRPM plan was reviewed, and on June 15, 1959 - nine months after that rainy day the idea started - the program actually got under way.

The association has as its president, Max Iriarte, who is also the magistrate and Nanmwarki (the hereditary highest chief of Nanmwarki line). The vice-president is Estachio Alfons who is also the municipal treasurer. The secretary is Wensis Lecola. There are seven advisors: Joseph Iriarte, Naniken (the high chief of the Naniken line) of Net; Ioanis Edgar, Nalaim (ranking chief after Naniken in Naniken line) of Net; Pelis, Lepen Net; Augusta Mendiola; Wesley Salmon, agricultural agent; Staro Alfons, cacao worker, and Leneard Santos, Community Development Officer.

There are twenty-four sections in Net Municipality, not counting Kolonia Town, and each section has its own male and female supervisors plus one secretary; thus there are seventy-two individuals whose duties are to implement the program in their own section and submit monthly progress reports, as well as to keep the officers informed of any pertinent matters.

"PRPM" stands for "Pwihnen Rapahki Pahson en Mour mwahu." Pwin means "group," Rapahki means "to find," Pahson means "foundation" and Mour mwahu means "better living." The program is actually a five-year plan and has as its basic ideal, the finding of ways and means

to improve the living standards of the people and at the same time enable them to meet their tax and fee obligations to the municipal government.

An inspection of progress is made in each section in March, June and October each year, and a careful record kept. Since the program is organized on a competitive basis, points are given for progress made in the following categories: (1) coconut and cacao trees planted in accordance with proper spacing and planting methods as established by the Department of Agriculture and the Cacao Specialist; (2) number of trees planted; (3) the general appearance of the land; (4) whether or not crops are given proper care.

At the end of each year the points or percentages are figured and the winners are accorded recognition and given prizes at an annual celebration. The program is set up in such a way that each member aims not only to work in his own interest, but strives also to meet the objectives of the municipality as a whole. The first celebration was held March 31, 1960, and in the nine and one-half months' period since the program was started, 51,000 cacao seedlings and 20,000 coconut trees had been planted. Prizes were given to the top male and female participants as follows: Male - Ignacio Damarlano, first place; Thomas Ligorio, second place; Marcello Pelep, third place. Female - Ignacia Damarlano, first place; Elena Pelep, second place; Kilara, third place.

Sections were awarded recognition and prizes as follows: first place - Nanwei pah; second place - Nanpil; third place - Meitih.

Invitations to attend the celebration were sent out to the District Administrator and staff members and their families, to Kolonia town officials, Kolonia town businessmen, the Legislative Committee of the Ponape District Congress, mission personnel, two representatives from each of the other four municipalities, and of course to all members of the association and their families. Many prizes were given in addition to those mentioned above, for such things as improvements in sanitation in and about dwellings, and quantity and quality of subsistence crops. The program lasted all day with feasting, dances, speeches, and a pageant as high-lights.

"KOSOIPAN CACAO"

"KOSOIPAN CACAO" is the name of Ponape's latest publication - and it means, literally, "Cacao News."

First issue of "Kosoipan Cacao" was dated August 1960. Its purpose is to keep cacao growers and other Trust Territory farmers informed of various aspects of cacao cultivation and processing, as well as the latest developments in cacao, both locally and in the world market.

The bulletin gives a detailed description of the four main types of cacao: Criollo, with rough, warty surface and pointed tip, beans round and plump, inside color white; Foresterio, with smooth walls and rounded tip, seeds flat and usually dark purple inside; the hybrid type, which in the Trust Territory is a cross of Criollo and Foresterio, with fairly smooth pod, tip usually pointed, inside color of beans ranging from white to dark purple; and the old Spanish type, with rough warty pod, generally thin and curved, small beans varying in color.

"Kosoipan Cacao" is a monthly feature of the cacao development project but it carries news from other departments; one section, for instance, is devoted to general agriculture. Cacao and agricultural extension agents assist in distributing the paper to the farmers in their homes. Copies also are distributed by the island council members and public school teachers of Ponape District.

In addition to the principal issue, which is in Ponapean, English versions are issued and distributed to Kusaie, Yap, Palau and Truk, for information and possible translation into the local languages.

New "Ag" Teacher for PICS

NEWEST ADDITION to the PICS staff at Ponape is Dolliver Zaiger, who received a Master's degree in botany from the University of Hawaii in June 1960, and came immediately to the Trust Territory to enter upon his new duties as teacher of Agriculture at PICS. In this position he takes the place of Leo Migvar, who has resumed his former position as District Agriculturist after serving during the 1959-60 school year as Agriculture teacher as well as Acting Principal of PICS.



EXAMPLE of a Grade 1-1-1 "Thifow" (everbearing) coconut tree growing at Yap.

YAP'S COCONUTS BOW SECOND TO NONE

YAP, "COCONUT EDEN" OF THE TRUST TERRITORY, HAS OWN UNIQUE METHOD OF COCONUT CULTIVATION

BY VIRTUE of the superior coconuts it produces, Yap District, and particularly Yap Island, has been acclaimed the "Coconut Eden" of the Trust Territory - meaning that its coconuts grow tall and strong, lush and heavy.

From Yap's "mother palms" choice seednuts have been planted in many of the islands of the Trust Territory, which fact in itself gives Yap a right to the title of "Eden" or "home of the original parents" - the home of the mother palms.

When it was decided a few years ago to make an organized effort to get new coconut palms planted throughout the Trust Territory to replace the trees which were beyond maximum bearing age, it was found that Yap had large numbers of excellent palms producing choice seednuts. Graciously, the leaders of Yap indicated their willingness to supply seednuts for other districts. Thus it came about that Yap seednuts were planted in many different parts of the Territory.

Yap coconuts are indeed - as Marco Polo told unbelieving Europeans upon his

return from the Orient - "as big as a man's head." Had the famous traveler-author visited Yap, he might even have described the nuts found there not "as big as" but "larger than" a man's head.

The origin of Yap's coconut palms is uncertain. Perhaps, like some early human migrators, they drifted there from Southeastern Asia, and, finding favorable soil for prolific growth, lived on. Regardless of the original source, the perpetuation and development of Yap's high-quality coconuts is believed by many to be the result of the unique method of culture which, over the years, the Yapese people have evolved.

No written records have been kept of the Yap system of coconut planting; the traditions have been passed on by word of mouth from the elders of the clans. Because of the intricately fragmented system of land ownership, and the custom for each clan to closely guard its own method of coconut development, no completely uniform planting system existed, nor does it today. The general plan, however, is somewhat uniform; rows of coconuts suspended from poles elevated several feet from the ground, for instance, could not be kept a secret.

Importance is attached to each step in the Yapese system of coconut cultivation,

COVER PICTURE - The men's house or "falu" at Yap, surrounded by palms, is located in Rumuu Village. Pieces of stone money may be seen standing in front and at right of the "falu."

for at Yap - where it is estimated that at one time some 50,000 people lived - the coconut has long been the chief subsistence item, and its maximum production a survival necessity.

The indigenous system was observed closely by S. Bert Ogata while he was stationed at Yap as District Agriculturist, and the following facts were supplied by him after an extended period of observation. Mr. Ogata's information was substantiated and augmented through the assistance of Mr. Tamag Tomadad, a hereditary chief of Ruul Municipality, and Mr. Gabriel Gilrow, District Agricultural Extension Agent, who translated and verified the selective facts.

The Yap system has been further authenticated by the Territory's Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Manny Sproat, under whose guidance the nut-collection program was carried out as a means of supplying seednuts for the coconut replantings throughout the Territory.

Yap coconut culture is a selective process from beginning to end. First comes the designation of mother palms; this is followed by selection of seednuts, a precise practice; next step is the handling of the seednuts during the sprouting period; then, the selection of the best seedlings, followed by preparation of the chosen seedlings for planting.

The "heart" of the Yapese system is related to the "heart" of the nut - which is prepared by cutting for easy germination. The size of the planting hole is important, as is the time of planting. Even the direction which the sprouting faces as the nut is placed in the hole, figures in the tradition of Yap coconut culture.

The first ten bearing years of a palm's life are considered the best period for seednut selection. (A tree usually begins to bear five years after planting.) The Yapese have been instructed by their elders that, genetically, the nuts produced by a selected palm during this period carry hereditary characteristics such as heavy production and vigor. This is why



COMPARISON - At left is a seednut which was suspended from a bamboo pole during germination; it shows no extended root development. Nut at right, which had been sprouting on ground, shows undesirable root extensions.

the tree's age is given consideration in all "mother palm" selections.

Two types are used for propagation. The "Thifow" (Ever-bearing) variety, which produces large conoid-shaped nuts and bears continuously, is cultivated for copra production, while the "Nugel" (Resting palm) variety, which produces small-sized ovoid-shaped nuts and has a complete break in production every two years, is highly regarded for eating. It is a tradition in Yap that a "Thifow" palm may change into a "Nugel" during its period of growth - but never a "Nugel" into a "Thifow."

The dark brown or "Garbog" colored nut is preferred in all selections; this is determined prior to maturity. The other color variations include "Yarra" (green), Yarra Nikon (dark green), Garbog Nayarra (light green), Ameria (medium yellow-brown), Ameria Nikon (dark brown), "Garbog" Neasmoria (light greenish brown), "Yugubul" (yellow tan) and Meechurua (pinkish).

The Yapese theory is that if the haustorium and endosperm are left to deteriorate

(Continued on Page 16)



STEP ONE - Selection of seednut is highly important. This cluster on a mother palm is Grade 1-2-2.



STEP FOUR - A sixth-leaf stage seedling is taken from pole, to be prepared for planting in ground.



STEP SEVEN - Halves of nut are completely separated; part on left will be discarded; stem half on right is to be planted.



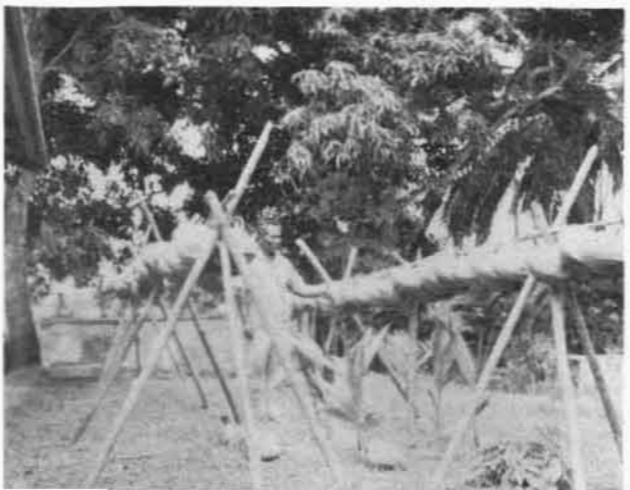
STEP TEN - Empty kernel is filled with soil of the local area where seed will be planted.

Twelve Steps in Yap System of Seednut Selection and Processing for Planting

STEP TWO (below) - Selected seednuts are strung by coconut husks to bamboo pole and allowed to germinate.



STEP THREE - The two rows of suspended seednuts are at proper height from ground; bamboo frames support pole.



STEP FIVE (below) - Demonstrator (Gilrow) gets set to cut seednut vertically in one sharp stroke.



STEP SIX - Nut has been cut in half vertically; stem and leaves remain on the portion to be planted.



STEP EIGHT (below) - Endosperm ("coconut apple") in hand has been taken out and haustorium is in process of removal.



STEP NINE - Both endosperm and haustorium have been removed from stemmed half of shell which is to be planted.



STEP ELEVEN (below) - Processed seednut is placed securely at proper angle in pre-dug planting hole.



STEP TWELVE - Stem stands erect after planting. Earth settles in hole by gradual action of wind and rain.



at the base of the seedling in the ground, the subsequent fermentation will retard healthy growth. This system of preparing the seedlings for planting is believed to have been followed for centuries.

When the endosperm and haustorium have been removed from the stemmed half of the shell, the empty kernel is filled with soil of the local area where the seed-nut will be planted. It is then ready for planting.

In planting, the Yapese people do not place seedlings close together in the ground. Allowance is made for adequate spacing in order that one tree may not rob another of earth nutrients and sunshine. The holes are dug approximately one foot by one foot by one foot, and the seedlings are placed below the surface - with the eye or head facing the east, the nut end facing the west. The purpose of this has been lost, but presumably it may be associated with the fact that heavy rains fall most frequently during the early morning hours when the sun is in the east.

After the planting, the holes are not packed or filled with dirt; instead the surrounding earth is allowed to settle in naturally by the action of wind and rain. Thus a maximum of eroded top soil gravitates to the seedling's proximity. The rainy season - from July through September - is considered best for planting, assuring proper root settlement and rapid establishment of the seedling from the combination of the sun and rain.

Still another factor in the Yapese system is the location of the trees. It is considered good to plant nuts from choice mother palms in close proximity to villages or home sites. Reasons given are, first, for convenience, and second, because it is believed advantageous to the seedling to breathe air which contains human body odors. (This Yapese tradition may derive from association with the by-products of human living such as garbage, ashes, smoke.) The possession of choice coconut trees growing close to the place of residence also gives pleasure to the dwellers - and assurance of plentiful food.

No part of the procedure is more important than the method of gathering the seednuts. The two nuts from the tip of the cluster always are chosen as seednuts - and the prime nuts are considered to be those taken during the first year's bearing, starting with the fourth inflorescence. Medium-sized spherical nuts are preferred.

Now comes the handling of the seednuts. Here, again, the method is unique. Ground nurseries are not used. The seednuts are hung along a horizontal bar high above the ground for sprouting, to discourage development of roots prior to planting. It is believed that exposure to the sun in this manner develops vigor, and also, the off-ground sprouting system tends to reduce infestation by insects, or infection by disease. It is considered that transplanting the seed after the roots have developed in the ground would cause unnecessary setback in growth - that some injury, even though slight, is bound to result as the roots are removed from the earth.

In the Yapese theory of coconut propagation, the development of the seedling is highly important. The properties of the nut itself are believed to be the key to superior coconut production.

The traditional stage for selecting the seedling (from the bamboo-strung rows of nuts) is when the sixth leaf is fully developed. Broad leaves with short petioles are sought. Seedlings also are selected on the basis of straight, thick stems, and freedom from insect infestation or disease. Roots should be developed so that they are clearly visible, extending perhaps one-fourth inch out from the surface of the husk - and the number of roots should be the same as the number of leaves on the stem.

The Yap method of cutting the nut in preparation for planting is probably the most unusual of all the various steps followed. The nut of the selected seedling is cut in half vertically - or diagonally - and the haustorium and endosperm removed from that portion of the nut to which the sprout or seedling is attached.

(Continued on Page 17)

TEN BAGS OF COPRA

IN MAY 1958 the 250 residents of Namoluk in the Mortlocks, Truk District, had ten bags of copra which they had made from the dried meat of coconuts, waiting in the storehouse near the water's edge for pick-up by a field-trip ship.

On May 23 and 24, in a span of thirty hours, Namoluk was struck by Typhoon Phyllis - not once but three times: first from the northwest, then the southeast and lastly, the northeast.

The devastation was terrible. Every building on the island was destroyed - the forty-three sleeping houses, the school building, two churches, a community meeting house, dispensary, eight canoe houses and thirteen canoes.

The ten bags of copra were washed away; the copra storehouse was gone.

Even more distressing was the food situation - seventy per cent of the coconut trees either uprooted or snapped off, the balance so stripped and ravaged by the winds that they could not be expected to produce for many months. Coconut trees are the mainstay of island life - and Namoluk had no coconuts.

Breadfruit trees were uprooted or killed - and breadfruit ranks with coconut

YAP, "COCONUT EDEN" ... From Page 16

Frequently choice seednuts are exchanged. To have seednuts of high quality, and to exchange them for others of equal value, is a mark of distinction among certain Yap Island groups.

These different aspects of the Yap custom still are followed to large extent in Yap today. Some other areas of the world where top-grade coconuts are grown may follow certain of the Yapese steps. As far as is known, however, Yap's complex theory of coconut cultivation is unique. There is nothing hit-or-miss about the system. It is planned and precise, from the selection of the mother palms and the



TRUST TERRITORY copra en route to market. (Marshalls)

as a leading source of food from the land. The taro pit which covered five acres was inundated and contaminated by sea water - and taro is an important starch food of the islands.

When Truk District Agriculturist George Davis and other members of a field-trip group went to Namoluk after news of the disaster became known, they found a group of island people still able to smile, undemoralized by their experience and undaunted by their predicament. And they found a leader - Magistrate Santer - respected, resourceful, strong.

Did the two hundred and fifty people - with no food of their own and no canoes - wish to be evacuated to Truk where they would be fed and sheltered?

(Continued on Page 18)

picking of the nuts on the tip of the cluster, down to the planting of the seed with the sprout facing east - in the time of the rainy season.

Who can say that this is not science?

The various processes followed by the coconut growers of Yap have developed after experimentation, study and evaluation over the years - not with charts and papers, but with eyes and ears. The accumulated knowledge has been organized, and a system established.

The results speak for themselves. Yap's coconuts bow second to none.

The question was asked, and the answer was given, "We will stay at Namoluk until some of our people die of starvation - only if this should happen would we consider leaving our island."

Under Magistrate Santer's leadership and with assistance from the Government in the form of emergency food rations, building materials, and seeds and plantings imported from other areas, the people of Namoluk went to work.

First of all, they built a canoe so that they could fish - for they were excellent fishermen, and fish were abundant in their waters. They fashioned out of debris, coverings in which to sleep; later, with lumber and tin, they built more substantial sleeping houses. With the assistance of an agriculturist sent from the District center, they planted quick-growing foods such as squash and pumpkins, also sweet potatoes, sugar cane, bananas, papayas, and lime trees. They learned to eat these foods, even though the tastes were strange and they did not relish them. After a while the continuing rains washed the salt out of the taro patches and in the warm sun, new taros grew. Meanwhile, with the future in mind, they planted the hundreds of coconut seednuts which neighboring islands had sent them as gifts.

By August 1958 three canoes had been completed, and a chain saw sent in by the Government was kept busy cutting posts for a canoe house. When High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, Director of Agriculture Manny Sproat, and others of a Government group went to the island in March 1959 to make a first-hand evaluation of typhoon rehabilitation - almost a year after the typhoon's passing - they found the inhabitants hard at work, and optimistic about the future. The visitors noted, however, that still there were hardly any coconuts on the trees of Namoluk - and naturally, no copra was produced.

Slowly, the building and the planting progressed. The Government assisted with house frames and siding pre-cut at Truk and hauled to Namoluk. By August 1959 all but eleven of the forty-three houses had been rebuilt, and 20,000 board feet of lumber had been cut at the small

sawmill. A government house had been constructed for use of the District Agriculturist stationed there, also an island meeting house, a dispensary, school and churches. Some of these were built of breadfruit lumber. Thousands of coconuts now had been planted.

January 1960 - still no copra at Namoluk. The damaged trees were green and growing, but few nuts were in evidence.

May 4, 1960 - one bag of copra produced for market. Namoluk was beginning to come back to normal - two years after the disaster.

June 21, 1960 - the big surprise. The High Commissioner and all who were watching Namoluk's recovery were extremely pleased. A dispatch from the Truk field trip vessel RAN ANNIM in the Mortlocks arrived stating: "NAMOLUK.... COPRA....23 bags."

The missing ten bags which Typhoon Phyllis took away had been replaced by twenty-three - all filled with copra processed by the people of Namoluk from their coconut trees.

A bag of copra contains about one hundred pounds. In seven weeks' time the people had harvested and processed enough nuts to make some 2,300 pounds of copra - not yet equal to their average pre-typhoon output, but on the way up.

This is the tale of one small island in Truk District and how it recovered from disaster. It has been repeated, in different versions, in various other typhoon-recovering islands of the Trust Territory.

SOMETHING NEW

MEN OF MICRONESIA have become accustomed to inter-district conferences and training sessions, but a gathering of women on an inter-district basis is something new.

The first such conference was scheduled for October 1960 at Ponape, with women who have been active in group activities in the several districts as delegates. Director of the conference is Miss Marjorie Stewart, Women's Interests Officer, South Pacific Commission.

LAW DAY AT TRUK

Smart Idea

LAW DAY, U.S.A., was observed at Truk with a special session of the Trial Division of the High Court, Associate Justice Arthur J. McCormick presiding, on May 2, 1960.

In connection with the ceremony, District Attorney Alfred J. Gergely made application for the admission of Istaro Rabaireck, Sasiuo K. Haruo and Marcus F. Nedlec to practice before the courts of their respective districts as Trial Assistants. Messrs. Rabaireck and Haruo are from the Truk District and Mr. Nedlec is from the Ponape District. Judge McCormick stressed the need for the respect of the rule of law in the Trust Territory and stated that it was appropriate that the three candidates should receive their oaths as trial assistants on Law Day.

The ceremony was attended by Presiding Judge Ichiro Moses and Associate Judge Olaf of the Truk District Court, Acting Distad P. D. Steele, trial assistants and friends of the three candidates.

Each of the newly appointed trial assistants has also been appointed assistant district prosecutor in his respective district. Mr. Haruo's duty station is at the Truk District center. Messrs. Rabaireck and Nedlec will blaze new fields in law enforcement in the Mortlock Islands, Truk District, and in Kusaie, Ponape District, respectively. While crimes have been prosecuted in both areas in the past, no trained prosecutor was available to represent the Government.

Since there is a large concentration of population in the Mortlocks and Kusaie it was decided that the interests of the people would best be served by having a trained prosecutor stationed in each area on a permanent basis. Messrs. Rabaireck and Nedlec were the successful candidates for the new positions which were created, both have received training in criminal law, procedure and evidence.

After a period of orientation with the Constabulary at his respective district center, each of the trial assistants will be sent to his new duty station.

--A.J.G.

PICS STUDENT Tatasy Wanit of Truk was doubly smart.

In the first place, he was the winner in an interesting Quotations Contest at PICS. For several weeks, quotations were posted here and there in the PICS buildings and then a contest was held. Tatasy gave the right authors for all but one of the 102 quotations, missing only on Mark Twain.

In the second place, Tatasy had the smart idea to spend part of the money he won in the contest in order to learn still more quotations. He purchased Perma-book's pocketbook edition of "Bartlett's Quotations," and currently is reported to be the Trust Territory's leading quotation authority.

Writing in the PICS news sheet, "Micro-Treasure," Tatasy gave his favorite quotation and its author: "A penny saved is a penny earned" - Benjamin Franklin.

PARTICIPANTS in Law Day observance at Truk. L. to r. - Associate Justice A. J. McCormick; presiding Judge Ichiro Moses; Istaro Rabaireck and Sasiuo K. Haruo, new trial assistants at Truk; Marcus F. Nedlec, new trial assistant at Kusaie; District Attorney A. J. Gergely.



PICS Graduates Fifty-two

FIFTY-TWO young men and women of the Trust Territory comprised the historic 1960 graduating class of the Pacific Islands Central School in its first Commencement program at the new school plant in Ponape.

Graduation exercises were held on the evening of July 6 at the Recreation Hall auditorium. On the preceding Sunday there had been a baccalaureate service with an address by Rev. Martin, and a sermon, "What Lies Ahead," by Rev. Chester Terpstra.

The Library, which stands across from the Recreation Hall, was used as the starting point for the graduation procession. With caps in place, the lines formed, the 39 young men in their black gowns and 13 women in white marching side by side to the stage.

After prayer by Father George P. McGowan, Senior Class President Peter Elechuus spoke. He was followed by Student Body President Louis Mangegol. Then came the main Commencement address - another history-making precedent - the first woman Commencement speaker in the 13-year history of PICS. Mrs. Rose Makwelung, an esteemed Micronesian educator, long-time member of the T.T. Department of Education, was the inspired speaker. She talked about the future, and about success, and of the importance of individual effort.

The diplomas, each signed by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker and Director of Education Robert E. Gibson, were presented by District Administrator William E. Finale, as Acting Principal Dan Sammet announced the graduates. After benediction by Elder Eldon Buck, the graduates filed out of the auditorium to receive the congratulations of friends and relatives.

First to leave for home islands were the Trukese contingent, who embarked on the RAN ANNIM. The Marshallese students later boarded the GUNNERS KNOT, homeward bound, as the three from the Marianas - one from Rota and two from

Saipan - took the plane for Guam en route to their respective islands. Last to leave Ponape were the students from Palau and Yap, who awaited the GUNNERS KNOT's return from the Marshalls to board it for home.

Officers elected to serve during this memorable first year of PICS at Ponape were the following:

Student Association - President, Lou Mangegol, Yap; Vice-President, Bermin Weilbacher, Ponape; Secretary, Katharine Kesolei, Palau; Treasurer, Podis Pedrus, Ponape; Song Leader, Yashio Baiki, Marshalls; Athletic Manager, Dison Gideon, Ponape.

Senior Class Officers - President, Peter Elechuus, Palau; Vice-President, Margaret Leerngof, Yap; Secretary, Felipe Q. Atalig, Rota; Song Leader, Betra Amram, Marshalls; Athletic Manager, Francis Chiyeg, Yap.

Junior Class Officers - President, Bermin Weilbacher, Ponape; Vice-President, Masauo Nakayama, Truk; Secretary, Miriam Uong, Palau; Treasurer, Calvin Jormelu, Marshalls; Song Leader, Katharine Kesolei, Palau; Athletic Manager, Dison Gideon, Ponape.

Sophomore Class Officers - President, Arthur Ngiraklsong, Palau; Vice-President, Gaiyos Nedlic, Ponape; Secretary, Margarete Obak, Palau; Treasurer, John Tharngan, Yap; Song Leader, Justin Skilling, Ponape; Athletic Manager, Sumang Rengiil, Palau.

The class representatives were as follows:

Sophomore - Biliet Edmond, Marshalls, and Hiroshi Kosiba, Palau.

Junior - Ricardo Rasa, Saipan, and Isidro Sablan, Saipan.

Senior - Hans Wiliander, Truk, and Kikuko Ngiraitai, Palau.

PICTURE CREDITS—Cover picture, and pictures on pages 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 25, 27, 28, by the Editor; inside front cover picture, United Nations; pictures on page 3, John Ngiraked; page 5, Albert Kamiyama Studio; page 8, and page 9 upper left, center, lower left and lower right, all by Leo Falcum; Pages 10 and 21, Walter F. Dupont; page 19, Miss Virginia Breaks; page 26, lower right, Michael Mesubed.

WATER HOURS OFF: NEW MAIN IN

IN THE OLD DAYS of PICS at Truk, "water hours" and sometimes plain "no water" were problems which frequently beset students and faculty.

When PICS was moved to Ponape, one of the comments often heard among the students was "No more water hours." It was a matter for rejoicing.

The situation was not so fortunate, however, for certain other areas of Ponape served by the same temporary four-inch pipe line. At times the PICS usage was so great that the others were short of water.

All this was remedied as a permanent new ten-inch water line was completed from the Ponape reservoir to PICS, a distance of some five thousand feet. Now the students at PICS, and nearby residents as well, may relax, confident that "water hours" are memories only.



COMPLETION of new water main into PICS area - "Distad" William E. Finale turns on the water. Others, left to right, are Tsugio (Roy) Ihara, Ponape plumbing supervisor; Kenilio Ikosia, plumbing foreman, and Assistant "Distad" Dick Umhoefer.

The newly completed main is part of the first increment of an entirely new water system for Ponape, which includes also a pump house, a pipe line to the reservoir, and a weir dam for the water source.

GRADUATION AT XAVIER by Gerhart Aten

IT WAS THE EVENING of June 27 and the crowd in the auditorium of Xavier High School at Truk waited expectantly.

As the clock in the hall pealed out its tones signaling the hour of eight, a hush came upon the room. The anticipated time had arrived. Eight young Micronesian men marched forward - the graduating class of 1960.

Three districts were represented in this small group. From the Marshalls were Francis Samuel, Joseph Mook, and Phillip Kabua; from Ponape, Herbert Shoniber and Quirino Mendiola; representing the western-most corner of Micronesia, Palau, were Edward Temingil, Henaro Sabino, and Victorio Uherbelau.

Following the Salutatory delivered by Phillip Kabua, Henaro Sabino gave the Valedictory in which he explained the pro-

gram of studies at Xavier and spoke words of encouragement to the lower classmen. Gerhart Aten, a junior, presented his Trukese translation of the two speeches, and the Xavier Glee Club, directed by Father Flavio S.J., sang "The Happy Wanderer." Very Reverend Father Rively, Superior of the Jesuits in the Caroline and Marshall Islands, gave the principal address to the graduates.

Presentation of diplomas was made by Very Reverend Father Rively and Reverend Father Cameron, principal of the school. In conclusion, the students sang the traditional graduation song, "Proud We Are To See You," which is a translation of an old Japanese graduation song. The audience remained seated while Very Reverend Father Rively gave his benediction. The program ended at eight forty-five, and refreshments were served immediately afterwards.

THE SIGN - with Yoror standing in front of his home in Rumuu Village, Fanif, Yap.



The Sign

FEW INDIVIDUALS except the Yapese people who live in the immediate vicinity ever have seen the big Vice-Consulate sign tucked away in the tiny Marror settlement along the banks of a stream in Rumuu Village, Fanif Municipality, Yap District, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

It was cool, walking along the flowered path to Yoror's home in the late afternoon, with the tall, well-formed palms at the left and the quiet waters on the right. Downstream where a foot bridge crosses over from the main road, a Yapese woman attired in grass skirt and necklace was washing a pan in the water. A few dwellings were scattered along the way. Suddenly, Yoror's house came into view, and although the porch was in shadow, the oval sign gleamed in the twilight, big and bold.

Unmistakably, this was royal insignia - the traditional British lion flanking the shield of England on the one side, and the

unicorn of Scotland supporting it from the other side. At the top of the shield was the crown, with the lion for courage protecting it. And below, in capital letters, were outlined the words "DIEU ET MON DROIT" - the motto which Queen Victoria adopted for the royal arms of Britain in 1837 in memory of King Richard I, who had used it as a password for this army in victorious battle some six hundred years earlier.

It was a bit startling, but decidedly pleasant, to find this token of the past resting upon the porch of Yoror's home in the sheltered little settlement.

There could be no question as to the authenticity of the sign. It was still intact with its solid backing secured tightly - to withstand tropical suns, blowing sands, ocean sprays and typhoon weathers. The edges of the oval were slightly chipped here and there but the colors were still bright and the whole

gave little hint of its age - some sixty years at least.

In striking contrast to the official government emblem were the row of pretty-girl calendars - year 1958 - on the wall of Yoror's porch, a touch of modern civilization in exile.

Fittingly, a third symbol of historic significance stood near the base of the sign. It consisted of a pair of heavy circular stone discs with holes chiseled in the centers. These could be only of Yap - the famed stone money called "rai" which serve chiefly as marks of prestige for the owners, but which are used also for payments in important transactions such as land or marriage, and to honor an individual or village for heroic deeds or momentous happenings. The "rai" were as characteristically Yapese as the consulate sign was British, and the calendars, American.

The "rai" are older, perhaps, than the consulate emblem; on the other hand, these particular pieces in Yoror's yard may be about the same age - for the sign arrived, and the Yap stone money was produced in its largest quantities, during that adventurous era in Yap's past when "His Majesty" Captain David Dean O'Keefe lived, traded and finally set up his kingdom on one of the islands of Yap during the latter half of the nineteenth century. O'Keefe was a red-bearded giant of an Irishman from Savannah, Georgia, whose fabled and oft-exaggerated exploits were recounted by sailors and traders from the coasts of England to the seaports of Australia, and from Hong-kong's harbor to Havana's shore. He made a fortune, largely through exploiting the Yapese love of "rai" and trading it for copra and trepang which he sold in Hong-kong and other ports.

O'Keefe had won respect and was trusted by most of the people. Among the valiant acts with which he is still credited, and from which his early popularity at Yap stemmed, was his overthrow of the notorious marauder of the Pacific, Bully Hayes, thus saving the island and its people from excessive plunder. This episode took place in May 1874. O'Keefe had arrived in Yap about two years earlier - in December 1871.

Although stone money had been identified with the culture of Yap for many years before O'Keefe's arrival, these particular pieces of "rai" may well be a part of those which were cut during his "reign," for it was he who was responsible for quarrying the money on a kind of mass-production scale, transporting it in quantities to Yap from the white limestone "mint" on the island of Babelthup in the Palaus some 260 miles away, where Yapese men went at frequent intervals to cut the stone and fashion it into "rai."

The story of the sign and how it happened to be in his keeping was told by Yoror, a former elementary school-teacher, now retired. Although Yoror understands English fairly well, he preferred to speak through an interpreter, which he did on the occasion of explaining his part in the preservation of an emblem which formerly designated one of Britain's most isolated trade establishments. He was dressed in typical Yapese attire, consisting of a cloth "thu" worn in the fashion of a G-string, with a "gal" or "kofor" fashioned from many strands of hibiscus bark fiber tied loosely over the "thu," looped in back and knotted in front. Both the "thu" and the "gal" were secured around the waist by a "begiy," a belt-like strip of fiber made from a special kind of banana plant. He sat on the floor on a light colored piece of beaten betel-nut bark. At his side was a woven fiber bag of the type all Yapese men carry, from which at intervals he pulled out betel nuts for chewing. His teeth were black from the juice of the nuts.

The sign was a memento of the days before World War I, Yoror explained; he had been asked to save it if he should find it, and this he had done - both found it and saved it.

In his mind it belongs to the traditions that go with "His Majesty" Captain O'Keefe, the legends of whose success in copra trading had heightened the interest of trade-minded Spain and Germany, and of England as well.

Yoror's story begins with the island of Tarang in Tomil Harbor, which was O'Keefe's headquarters. Now deserted, it is known as O'Keefe's island. How the

Irishman succeeded in owning it in spite of the strong tradition that the Yap land belongs to the Yapese alone, was described by Yoror. O'Keefe had proven himself a friend and leader, and his wishes were akin to law; when he chose this island for his home and business operations, the "pilung" or chief of Tomil Island had only to request the people of Dugor Village, to whom Tarang "belonged," to give it to Captain O'Keefe, and the request was granted. This was before the days of his proclaimed kingship. O'Keefe had married a young girl from Nauru in the South Pacific, with whom he had fallen in love when he stopped there on his journey from Savannah. At Tarang they raised a family of five - three girls and two boys.

Yoror recalls that his father was helping to build a dock for O'Keefe at Tarang, and was working on a stone wall. As a boy Yoror occasionally accompanied his parent to watch the workmen, going to the island by outrigger canoe - which is still the chief means of travel for the Yapese people. Yoror remembers the "king" as a "big man with a fat stomach." According to Authors Klingman and Green who wrote "His Majesty O'Keefe," the Irishman was six feet four.

It was about 1897, Yoror believes, that a young Englishman named Alfred Scott came from Singapore to Yap to represent Great Britain and strengthen her commercial interests. Spain had established a claim to the islands, but the right of free trade had been granted to both Germany and England. Scott was well received by O'Keefe, and welcomed into his home. The Englishman was much attracted to O'Keefe's eldest daughter, Eugenie, who had been away at school in Hongkong, and asked her to marry him. After they were wed, Yoror explained, Eugenie changed her name to "Mrs. Scott." By Yapese custom she would have remained "Eugenie." Scott had been on the islands about three years, according to Yoror, when the Vice-Consulate sign arrived from England; he then set up a British Consulate at Colonia, Yap. He also established a trading company.

The sign was not used nor the consulate kept open for long, Yoror said.

The year 1898 had marked the end of Spain as a Pacific power; Germany had bought all of the Carolines and the Marianas as well, except Guam, and by a royal edict they became a German protectorate in 1898. Almost immediately, things happened. O'Keefe was displaced from his "throne." It was rumored that a German cruiser was on its way to take the big man to New Guinea for imprisonment. Unhappy, distraught at the turn of events and seeing the handwriting on the wall, the "king," according to the authors of "His Majesty...", took off secretly with his two sons and a crew on the night of May 10, 1901. The weather was stormy and rain was pouring on them in the dark as the SANTA CRUZ sailed out of Yap Harbor. O'Keefe had told Eugenie that he would send for her and the girls. That was the last definite word ever heard of him and his men. All are believed to have perished in a typhoon at sea. The winds blowing that night may have been the first fringe of the oncoming storm that took his life.

According to Yoror, Scott remained in Yap through World War I, but became ill and at the end of the war went to Japan for treatment. The Japanese by this time had come into power in the Carolines through mandate of the League of Nations. Scott, Yoror believes, must have died in Japan.

Before Alfred Scott left Yap he made a request to his wife to protect the consulate sign, Yoror stated. After Mrs. Scott received word of her husband's death, she departed for St. David's Island (Mapia), south of Palau in the Netherland New Guinea group, where her father had owned properties. As she was about to leave, she asked one of the men who had worked for her husband on Tarang - a Mr. "Fritz" Henry Fleming, described as part English, part Samoan - to keep the British Vice-Consulate sign and hide it. Mr. Fleming, who retained his loyalty to the British, fulfilled her request, hiding it at his home. But as World War II broke out, it became expedient for Fleming also to leave Yap. The feeling against the British had intensified, and the sign already had disappeared from its hiding place, taken away by Japanese soldiers,

(Continued on Page 25)

student printers

TWO YOUNG MEN of the Trust Territory will be returning home early in 1961 with their minds and hands well trained for production of reading matter suitable for use in the islands of Micronesia.

The men are Kojrak Caleb of Jaluit, Marshall Islands District, and Theodore Sigrah of Kusaie, Ponape District, who presently are studying along with ten other Pacific Island men at Honiara, British Solomon Islands, in a one-year course in literature production. Other island areas represented by two trainees each are Fiji; Papua and New Guinea; Cook Islands; Western Samoa, and the Solomons.

This is the first of three one-year courses in literature production scheduled by the South Pacific Commission at Honiara, with the active cooperation of UNESCO and the local Solomon Islands Administration. The course started on March 18, 1960, following installation of equipment in an air-conditioned printing shop built for use in the training sessions. Located near the shop are living quarters for the trainees, also for the director of the course, Mr. E. P. W. Marriott, and his assistant, Mr. A. M. Koenen.

Both Mr. Caleb and Mr. Sigrah studied at the printing apprentice school at Fiji in 1958, also under SPC auspices. Mr. Caleb, following his training at Suva, spent five months at PICS completing his third year, then returned to the Marshalls where he taught and worked in the Print Shop until his departure for Honiara. He



EN ROUTE TO THE SOLOMONS - Kojrak Caleb of Jaluit and Theodore Sigrah of Kusaie.

is married and has two children. His family are at Kwajalein.

Mr. Sigrah is a son of Ernest Sigrah, eldest son of the late "King" John, last of the kings of Kusaie, who died in 1957. (The island now has an island council which functions as a local legislative and advisory body.) Theodore Sigrah is a graduate of the Ponape Intermediate School. For a while he taught school; after returning from Fiji, he became senior printer in the Ponape Print Shop. He was married only two months before his departure for the Solomons - to Satako of Kusaie. Satako is spending the year with her parents at Kusaie, awaiting her husband's return.

THE SIGN ... From Page 24

Yoror supposes. Fleming, upon parting, begged his friend Yoror, a fellow worker, to try to find it.

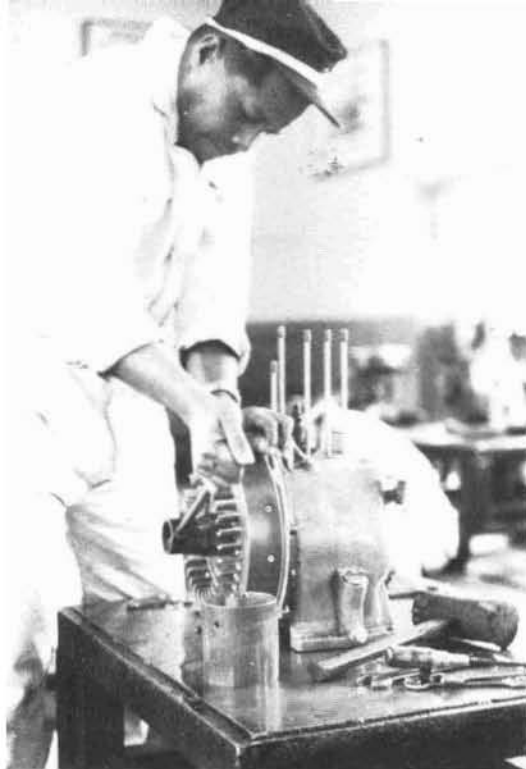
"If ever you find even a small piece of it, either take care of it yourself or send it to me," he charged Yoror. It is the latter's belief that Fleming sought refuge at Tinian in the Mariana group. He has never heard from him since.

"You see - I have found it and it is not in pieces," Yoror said as he looked at it happily. "I found it on Tarang Island about four years ago, and had it

brought here to my home."

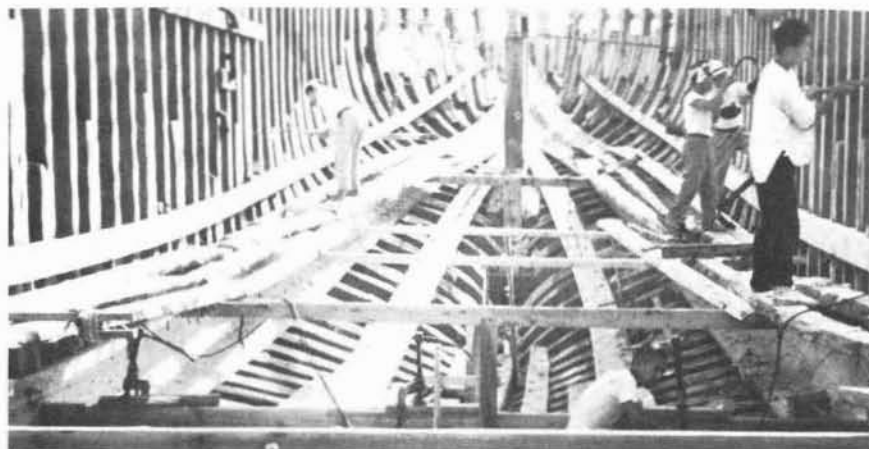
O'Keefe was born in Ireland under the British flag. Perhaps his now-quiet spirit hovers near the secluded spot in peaceful Marror where the sign remains as a souvenir of his reign on Yap. --C.R.O.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author's informant as to the existence of the sign and its whereabouts was Vern L. Feiler, then Administrative Assistant, Yap, now Administrative Officer, Truk. The interpreter was Yap District Assistant Anthropologist Fran Defgnin. Additional data was supplied by John Mangefel, MICRONESIAN REPORTER staff correspondent at Yap.



TRAINEE Mesubed learns about boat repair as he works on diesel engine in Japan. Palau Congress sponsored his course of study.

Right, one of the ships on which Mr. Mesubed served as apprentice builder in Japan.



MESUBED took this photo of his fellow workers busy on interior of ship. Judging from quality of picture, he has skill in photography as well as boatbuilding.

Boatbuilder - Teacher

IN THE WAY of modern women in many parts of the world, Michael Mesubed's wife in Palau worked to support the children while he was away for nineteen months studying his trade. She managed a branch store for the Western Carolines Trading Company.

Meanwhile, Mr. Mesubed - known in Palau simply as Mesubed - was living thriftily, for although the Olbiil era Kelulau (Palau Congress) provided him with funds when they sponsored him on a mission to Japan to learn all that he could about boatbuilding - they - like Congresses everywhere - had none too much to spare. Watching his yen carefully and doing without luxuries, Mr. Mesubed managed for the whole time on \$1,800 - exclusive of transportation to and from Japan, which was paid by the Trust Territory administration. He was given some assistance by a Japanese firm which does business with the Western Carolines Trading Company in Koror. On the staff of this company is a man who worked in another area of Micronesia - Ponape - during World

War II. The manager of the Western Carolines Trading Company, Benjamin Mersai, had met this gentleman during business trips to Japan in 1953 and 1956 and as a result of this association, the firm - Nanyo Boeki Kaisha of Tokyo - provided subsistence for Mesubed during his studies in Japan.

Mesubed already knew something about boatbuilding before he left Koror, where he was a teacher in the Palau Vocational School, which is an extension of the Palau Intermediate School, supported by the Palau Board of Education. Now, however, he knows a great deal more - and from his newly acquired information and skills, he hopes to impart greater knowledge to his pupils. He is again teaching at the Vocational School, and on the staff of the Palau Intermediate School as well. This time, he has added engineering to his subjects, for learning all about diesels and other engines - how to overhaul them and repair them - was an important phase of his training in Japan. He spent twelve

months at Katsu-ura Zosen at Walkama Ken, near Osaka, studying engines, and six months at Hamada Zosen in Mieken, near Nagoya, gaining training and experience in shipbuilding. The balance of his time in Japan was occupied in travel and incidental training.

Back in Palau, Mesubed is proud of the two diplomas he received in Japan. One of the certificates, signed by K. Miyamoto, chief of the Service Section, Yanmar Diesel Engine Co., Ltd., states that Michael Mesubed had "acquired excellent technique for small agricultural-use diesel engines and small marine-use diesel engines." The other, signed by Isao Goto, Executive Director for the same diesel engine company, certifies that "Mr. Michael Mesubed of Koror Island has devoted himself to the study of all types of Yanmar diesel engines at both our Nagahama and Kanzaki plants....and has shown excellent ability and skill necessary for satisfactory technical guidance and after-servicing to be rendered in his island."

Inasmuch as the Palau Congress provided him with funds, that body was keenly interested in his training and experiences in Japan, and had a special meeting to hear a report from him.

SIX ARE HONORED

SIX AWARDS for performances beyond the ordinary scope of their jobs have been awarded in recent months to Trust Territory employees by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker. Those thus honored were:

Leo Migvar - for sustained superior performance as Acting Principal of PICS, at Ponape.

Elmer L. Gay - for his alertness in organizing a rescue party on March 1, 1960, as the M/V JOHN MARIE was sinking in the harbor off Rota.

Mrs. Shirley S. Takata, Clerk-Typist, Headquarters Reports Office - for superior performance.

Miss Ignatia Matinag, Senior Clerk, Yap District - for superior performance.

Andrew Faimu, Administrative Clerk, Yap District - for superior performance.

Miss Anna Rupen, Junior Clerk, Truk District - for superior performance.



MESUBED, right, shows diplomas to Benjamin Mersai, Western Carolines Trading Company official, as the two men, homeward bound from different directions, meet in Guam.

Mr. Mesubed, commenting about his experience in Japan, summed up his ambition, now that he has received this training, as follows: "I have seen many ways in which we can improve our boat-building and engineering - safe, economical ways. I want to teach my people all that I have learned."

Mesubed, incidentally, has taken back the responsibility of supporting his family. His wife now remains at home with the children.

Palau Succeeds to Truk's First Place

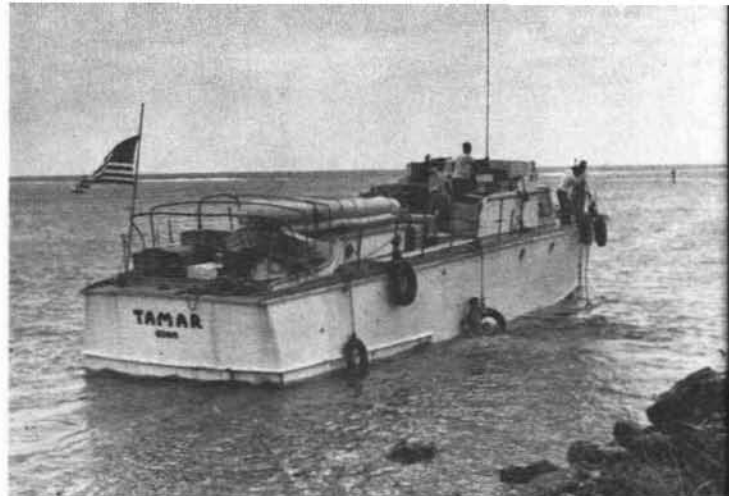
PALAU TOOK THE CROWN from Truk, last year's high district, for first place in contributions to the American Red Cross. Trust Territory gifts were as follows: Guam Headquarters, \$173.50; Palau, \$142; Truk, \$114; Ponape, \$40; Yap, \$23; Marshalls, \$15.50; Rota, \$7; total, \$515. The campaign was coordinated by William W. McIlhenny, Assistant Personnel Officer.

Miss Hirst

WORD of the passing of Miss Elizabeth Hirst, who spent two years at Ponape as Hospital Administrator, was received by Miss Lolita Hohnsbeen at Ponape in June 1960. Miss Hirst died in Atlantic City on May 17, and the funeral was held at Wildwood, New Jersey on May 20. She was a devoted worker and had many friends in the Trust Territory. She had served with the China Medical Board in Asia for a number of years before coming to Ponape.



OWNERS AND CREW ON BOARD - Left to right, Justino M. Atalig, engineer; Onesimo Ogo, master; Roman Manglona, chief mate; Mateo M. Masga, deckhand; Juan C. Ayuyu and Fortuso H. Atalig, the co-owners; Bonifacio Sablan, deckhand. Owner Ayuyu sailed as member of crew. Owner Atalig remained at Guam.



BOAT SETS OUT from Guam on maiden voyage under new ownership, still bearing its former name, TAMAR. Deckhand Mateo M. Masga, who arrived at wharf of Agana Boat Basin after vessel's departure, swam from water's edge to channel, and is seen here climbing aboard. He threw his bundle of clothes from shore to boat before diving into water.

ROTANESE ACQUIRE A VESSEL

THE LAST BIT of preparation was made, and out of its wrapper two crewmen unfolded a sparkling U. S. flag, raising it into position on its pole. This done, Juan C. Ayuyu, co-owner, who was about to travel as Able Seaman, loosened the ropes holding the boat to the dock at the Agana Boat Basin. Already under power, the M/V TAMAR glided smoothly out through the channel, crossing the reef line with colors flying, sailing on into the open sea.

Watching until the last outline had merged with the horizon were a group of

Rotanese men, including the other co-owner, Fortuso H. Atalig, also of Rota.

Although the vessel had been scheduled to sail with a crew of six including the master, at departure time only five members were at the dock. The skipper, Capt. Onesimo Ogo, gave orders nevertheless, and she was on her way, without one Mateo M. Masga, age 25. Before the vessel reached the reef, however, said Mateo M. Masga was aboard. He accomplished this by rushing to the shore line by the channel, throwing his bundle of clothes

(Continued on Page 29)

GROUP OF FRIENDS watch from shore as new vessel, Rota bound, fades into horizon. Left to right, Patricio Mendiola, Pedro H. Atalig, Pedro C. Atalig, Fortuso H. Atalig (co-owner), Ignacio K. Mesgnon, Jose Manglona.



RENAMED the ST. FRANCISCO, vessel returns to Guam on first commercial voyage. Here, produce being unloaded at Agana.



favorite foods of micronesia

Coconut Banana Split

USE one firm ripe-for-eating banana for each serving. Peel, cut lengthwise, and place along sides of banana split dish or other individual serving plate.

Place 3 scoops or 3 heaping tablespoons of vanilla ice cream in a row in center of dish, between banana halves. Pour home-made coconut syrup over ice cream, and sprinkle generously with fresh-grated coconut. Yum-Yum!

Home-Made Coconut Syrup

2 cups rich coconut cream, made from squeezing raw grated coconut through double cheesecloth.

1 cup light brown sugar

1 cup white sugar

Boil gently for 9 minutes. Cool. Serve over ice cream, plain cake, custard, gelatin or hot cakes. This syrup may be placed in tightly closed glass or plastic container and kept for future use.

ROTANESE ACQUIRE A VESSEL ... *From Page 28*

before him, then jumping into the water and, with the help of his companions on board, climbing up the side.

Crew members, in addition to those mentioned above, included Justino M. Atalig, engineer; Roman M. Manglona, chief mate, and Bonifacio Sablan, deckhand. The date of departure, and arrival at Rota, was April 7, 1960. The M/V HOPE, en route to Saipan, escorted the TAMAR over part of its course, as a courtesy to the newly acquired vessel.

When the TAMAR arrived off shore at Rota, a large gathering of home people was there to greet her. She is the largest vessel to have entered the harbor at Rota for several years; the HOPE anchors outside the channel. After unloading, the M/V TAMAR was beached for drydocking and conversion to full-cargo capacity, which jobs were expected to take two to three months.

The hopes of many Rota farmers and others were tied up in the 63-foot former military sea-air rescue craft, for since the M/V JOHN MARIE sank in Rota's harbor on March 1, 1960, this island had no vessel of its own capable of making the trip to Guam. The owners of the newly acquired vessel were to use it for carrying produce and trade goods between Guam

and Rota.

Even on this voyage she was loaded well above the deckline with empty vegetable crates and various paraphernalia, including a big square water cooler which had been freshly painted in aluminum with the vessel's new name, M/V ST. FRANCISCO, stencilled on it. A large life boat one-third the length of the vessel also was stowed on her deck. In the engine room was a new radio.

The M/V TAMAR was purchased from Howard C. Waite, now with the International Cooperation Administration at Magadiscio, Somalia. It is powered by two Grey Marine diesel engines with twin-disc reverse gears. It has a double-planked bottom with 15 feet beam and 3 feet draft. Its cargo capacity after conversion is approximately 18 measurement tons.

Early on the morning of May 25, 1960, the vessel TAMAR, now the M/V ST. FRANCISCO, arrived off Agana Boat Basin, Guam, and as daybreak broke, she was carefully guided into the basin. On board, stacked high again, were wooden crates - this time filled with luscious red tomatoes, green cabbage and a variety of other produce for the Guam market. The M/V ST. FRANCISCO had successfully completed her maiden "in business" cargo-carrying voyage.

TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION 73,052
96 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS
OCEAN AREA APPROX. 3,000,000 SQ. MILES
LAND AREA 687 SQ. MILES
2.141 ISLANDS

2,141 ISLANDS

GRAPHIC SCALE
NAUTICAL MILES
SYMBOLS
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR
UNINHABITED

