

Micronesian



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AGANA, GUAM, M. I.



PEACEFUL SCENE, KAPINGAMARANGI LAGOON, PONAPE DISTRICT

(Further description, inside cover)

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COVER PICTURE

Coconuts growing along shore of Kapingamarangi Lagoon, with characteristic Kapingamarangi outrigger canoes beached on sand at water's edge. These canoes have sharply peaked bow and stern, are usually long and fast. Kapingamarangi is the southernmost atoll in the Trust Territory, being but one degree above the equator.

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CHANGEOVER AT HEADQUARTERS

WHEN President John F. Kennedy became the thirty-fifth president of the United States, it meant more than a new President and a new Vice President - more than new members of the Congress.

It is an established custom that the Presidential appointees in office at the time of the President's inauguration shall submit their resignations, thus giving the new President the privilege of naming the top administrators in the several branches of Government - those who normally are appointed by the President or a Cabinet member serving under him.

Following the tradition of the U. S. democratic system of government, High Commissioner D. H. Nucker tendered his written resignation to President Kennedy. This resignation was accepted, and on March 8, 1961, President Kennedy announced the selection of M. Wilfred Goding of Alaska to become High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Similarly, word came from Mr. Stewart L. Udall, newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, that Mr. Jose A. Benitez of Puerto Rico was selected to fill the post of Deputy High Commissioner.

The best wishes and good-will of all the Trust Territory people - the Micronesians who are the permanent residents, as well as the civil service personnel at Headquarters and on assignment to the districts - go to the four principals involved in this changeover: Mr. M. Wilfred Goding, the new High Commissioner, and Mr. D. H. Nucker, the retiring High Commissioner; Mr. Jose A. Benitez, the newly named Deputy High Commissioner, and Mr. Joseph C. Putnam, the retiring Deputy High Commissioner.

An expression of his sentiments for Micronesia and the Micronesian people was made by retiring High Commissioner Nucker just before his departure for Washington, D. C.

"Both Mrs. Nucker and I," he said, "shall miss Micronesia. Particularly we shall regret the necessity of leaving the many fine people we have met and with whom we have associated since 1954.

"I respect and admire the integrity, the dignity and the intelligence of the Micronesian people. I have great confidence in their future and in that of their islands.

"Although marked improvement has already been made in health and education, and in economic and agricultural development, the greatest advancement, in my opinion, lies in the political and administrative growth of the Micronesians.

"The progress achieved points up the need for still greater efforts to be expended. Only the surface has been scratched - improvement in depth lies ahead. The Americans are here to help, but they are here only because of the Micronesians. They do not plan to remain indefinitely. Their job is to train Micronesians in the fundamental practices of society which will give them a firm footing to meet all needs and challenges.

"The future, then, will depend largely upon the citizens of the Trust Territory - upon their desire to see living conditions improved on their islands, upon their continued willingness to learn, and upon their ability to work together to utilize their resources and achieve their objectives. They have the innate capacity. I look forward to seeing the Micronesians advance, gradually but consistently, until they have secured that which all mankind desires - happy, peaceful living, free from want and fear - in which the individual is rewarded for his efforts and justice and honor prevail."

Delmas H. Nucker Retires as High Commissioner

ON April 22, 1961, with some hundreds of friends at the airport in Guam to bid them good-by, Delmas H. Nucker, former High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and Mrs. Nucker, departed for the States. They expect to make their home, at least temporarily, in Washington, D. C.

As High Commissioner for the past four years and five months, and previous to that for two and one-half years as Acting High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioner, consecutively, Mr. Nucker for almost seven years has been the one person most closely concerned with and most vitally responsible for the administration of the Trust Territory, a vast area roughly approximating the Continental United States in boundary, but with its land portions divided up into some two thousand and more islands dotted over the mid-Western Pacific.

Mr. Nucker has been in the career service of the U. S. Government since 1942. A signal honor was bestowed upon him on September 12, 1955, when he was given the Distinguished Service Award of the Department of the Interior for outstanding achievement in the field of administration, and at the same time was awarded a Citation for Distinguished Service.

When Mr. Nucker as High Commissioner was in Washington in January 1961, he was invited to appear before the Subcommittee on Territorial Affairs of the House of Representatives' Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to discuss the administration of the Trust Territory.

In the course of the Committee hearing, members were complimentary of the High Commissioner, and of the progress made in Micronesia over the past fifteen years, particularly since 1953. Among those who commented was Representative John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania. His remarks were printed as an extension in the official record of the hearing. A portion of this testimony follows:

"On the 2,100 islands and islets in the Trust Territory live some 70,000 Micronesians, wards of the United Nations, who look toward the United States for guidance in their political, economical, educational, and social growth.

"For the past 6-1/2 years, High Commissioner D. H. Nucker of Altoona, Pa., has been the individual most responsible for guiding the Micronesians in their endeavors. In my opinion, Mr. Nucker has done an outstanding job that has required patience, understanding, and compassion - plus plain hard work - with a people somewhat less sophisticated than ourselves.

"Mr. Nucker is a civil service career employee. For the past 18 years, he has worked for the Federal Government. He started with OPA, where he helped establish the price and rationing programs in the Altoona District Office. From there he went overseas with UNRRA to establish the China operations of that agency. Upon his return to the United States, he served in Alaska as Assistant to the General Manager of the Alaska Railroad, in charge of administration and finance. He was called to Washington in 1950 to become Executive Officer in the Office of Territories of the Department of the Interior. During his 4 years in this position, he visited in, and worked with the problems of, all of our offshore flag areas, including at that time, Alaska and Hawaii.

"In 1954, he was appointed Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, and in 1956 when he was appointed High Commissioner, Secretary of the Interior Seaton publicly stated that... 'This is a case of the job seeking the man - not the man seeking the job.'

"Members of our Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs have several times visited with Mr. Nucker and his staff in the field and have always been impressed with the fine spirit of cooperation between him and those with whom he

Joseph C. Putnam Retires as Deputy High Commissioner

JOSEPH C. PUTNAM, retiring Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, is a veteran in U.S. Government work, having first entered the public service in 1925 as a clerk in the U.S. Department of Justice while attending George Washington University.

Mr. Putnam's career with the Trust Territory began on December 26, 1951, when he became Public Defender and Counselor to the Micronesian people, on the staff of the High Commissioner. In 1953 he was appointed District Attorney, and the following year, Attorney General. During much of his incumbency as Attorney General with headquarters at the Trust Territory offices in Guam, the position of Deputy High Commissioner was unfilled, hence upon various occasions during the absence of the High Commissioner either in the Territory or in Washington, Mr. Putnam served as Acting Deputy High Commissioner. Similarly, after his appointment in 1959 as Deputy High Commissioner, he functioned during the High Commissioner's absence as the man in charge of the operation.

Announcement of Mr. Putnam's appointment as Deputy High Commissioner was made by the then Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton on March 5, 1959. Mr. Putnam served in this position until April 23, 1961, when his resignation became effective and he departed with Mrs. Putnam for a trip around the world.

Mr. Putnam was born in Peoria, Illinois, on November 24, 1902. He attended Bradley Academy and Bradley College in Peoria, George Washington University and George Washington Law School in Washington, D. C., receiving his LL.B. degree from the National University Law School. He became a member of the District of Columbia Bar in 1935; of the U. S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia, in the same year; U. S. Court of Claims in 1937, and of the Bar of Korea in 1948. He was admitted to practice in the U. S. District Court of the Territory of Hawaii in 1954.

Prior to joining the Trust Territory Government, Mr. Putnam had a distinguished record in the legal and administrative fields; he was with the U.S. Department of Justice for sixteen years in all; engaged in private law practice in Washington, D. C., for three years, and was manager of public relations for the Consolidated Steel Corporation, Shipbuilding Division, in Orange, Texas, for four years. He also served as Locality Expediter, Territory of Hawaii; as chief of the General's Counsel's Office, Office of Property Custodian, U. S. Military Government, in Korea; and as trial attorney of the Antitrust Division, U. S. Department of Justice, in San Francisco.

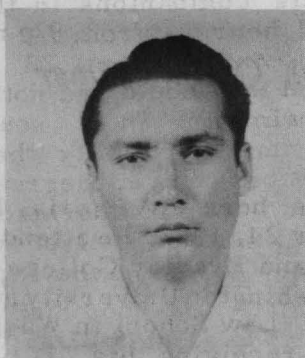
In 1947 Mr. Putnam married Mrs. Beth Higgins. The Putnams plan to make their future home in California or Hawaii but will be travelling in Europe for a while.

(D. H. Nucker - continued)

worked. Each year Mr. Nucker serves as Special Representative of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, where he outlines and explains the administration of the Trust Territory. In a capacity that requires wisdom and diplomacy, Mr. Nucker has proven to be a most capable representative of the United States and is highly respected by other delegates to the United Nations. Those of us who have attended the Council hearings have been impressed with his performance before

this body which is extremely sensitive to the treatment of dependent areas throughout the world...."

Mr. Nucker was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, on April 12, 1907, and later moved to Altoona, Pa. He attended Pennsylvania State College. On October 30, 1925, he married Catherine Murray Moore. They have one son, William J. Nucker, who is with the National Security Agency in Washington, D. C.



Faustino Borja

SINK OR SWIM-HE SWAM

MICRONESIAN WHO JOINED JAPANESE MERCHANT MARINE AT AGE 17, SURVIVED ORDEAL OF WAR, LEARNED LANGUAGES IN COURSE OF HIS TRAVELS, NOW IS EMPLOYED IN TRUST TERRITORY OFFICE, SERVES AS INTERPRETER UPON OCCASIONS.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States - President John F. Kennedy - had his experience of being cast adrift in the open seas during World War II. So did others - including some on the enemy side.

This is the story of a Micronesian who survived by swimming for 18 hours in shark-infested waters after his boat was blown up - but, unlike the President's, his craft was Japanese - and the attack which destroyed it was made by an American submarine.

Faustino Borja, a clerk in the Administrative Services office at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam, has been employed by the United States Government for a total of 11 years, 9 of which have been spent in Trust Territory service. He was named Harumichi Kono upon his birth in Koror, Palau Islands, and later took the name by which he now is known. His mother is a Micronesian, Dorothy Oop, still living in Koror. His father, Motoji Kono, was a budget officer for the Japanese Government who met and married Faustino's mother while on duty in Palau from 1925 to 1929. "Kono" was well known all over Palau, as he was a popular baseball hero, and coach of an all-star baseball team. He later was stationed in Ponape, also for the Japanese Government, and died in 1938. Faustino's stepfather is Hirochi of Koror.

As far as is known, Faustino or "Harumichi" was the only child of Motoji

Kono. A recent trip made by Faustino to Japan verified this and also established that Faustino is entitled to lands at Meguruko ku, near the Emperor's palace in the heart of Tokyo - lands which once belonged to his father and now are held in trust by his uncle. The trip furthermore gave light on Faustino's ancestry - his grandmother on his father's side belonged to the royal family of Japan. Faustino's grandmother's mother and Emperor Meiji's grandmother were sisters. Faustino's grandfather, his father's father, was Hauptm Meincke, one of Kaiser Wilhelm's soldiers, a major in the German army who came to Japan in 1887 to teach military strategy at a time when the two countries were allies. His German military title was "Ostas Feldart R. gt." During the period he was in Japan - from 1887 to 1914 - he married the Japanese "royal" daughter.

On Faustino's mother's side, he is descended from Palauan "royalty." His great grandmother was the wife of High Chief Reklai Telei of Babelthuap. Since inheritance in the Palaus extends through the mother's family line, Faustino is considered of this family.

Faustino was born at Koror in 1927; attended Japanese schools for five years, and a Catholic Mission school for two years. He then was employed as a laboratory assistant, checking aluminum deposits in bauxite for Nangya Aluminum Kogiyo Kabusiki Kaisha, Ltd. at Babelthuap, Palau Islands, working two years for this firm.

In 1944, Faustino joined the Japanese Merchant Marine. He left Palau on March 24, 1944, on a small 75-ton diving vessel, one of four traveling together. En route to New Guinea, the U. S. Forces attacked and sank all four of the ships on April 27. As the vessels were too small to be hit from below, the submarine attacked from the rear with 15mm cannon. On the four ships were 8 Palauans, 3 Yapese, and 57 Japanese. On Faustino's ship, the lead vessel, were a total of 14 - 11 Japanese, 2 Palauans and 1 Yapese.

When the artillery began to strike, Faustino and his Micronesian companions were instructed to go forward in the ship, while the Japanese huddled together in the cabin at the rear. It was the cabin which exploded, and 10 of the 11 Japanese were killed, one injured. The Micronesians were not injured, and jumped into the water. Being a light-weight wooden craft, it did not sink immediately but listed slowly. Thus Faustino had time to throw overboard some of the boards which had been used as hatch covers. These boards were 2'x8'x10' - light-weight, and floatable. There were enough hatch covers for most of those who either had jumped or were thrown into the water, but those who were wounded and were bleeding did not need them for long. Faustino recalls seeing two Japanese with blood oozing out of their wounds being attacked by sharks.

Faustino and his companions in the water swam for 18 hours - from 9 p.m. of April 27 until 3 p.m. of April 28. At first it was dark and they could see nothing. They kept swimming in a south westerly direction and eventually they reached the island of Tobi, 3 degrees north of the equator - the southernmost of the Palau District islands. All of the Palauans and Yapese, and 24 of the Japanese, reached shore.

The survivors stayed in Tobi three weeks; they had been preceded there by a Japanese Navy radio group and 150 Japanese Army men. At the end of three weeks a Japanese supply ship arrived, and took them to Malakal, Palau. They were told by the Japanese military police at Malakal, "Do not go to Koror, stay in Malakal, and ride in the heavy cruiser to New Guinea."

Faustino and his companions left on May 5, 1944 on the cruiser, and landed at Sorong, New Guinea, where Faustino worked for Japanese engineers who were checking and drilling for oil. They built 30-foot towers, drilled into the ground some 1,000 feet, and were beginning to get oil when the American planes forced them to evacuate. Each day at Sorong, Faustino states, they were attacked by B-17 and B-24 U.S. planes. They went to Amboina Islands in Indonesia, thence to Samarinda, Borneo.

(Continued on next page)

IN BORNEO, Indonesia, at age 18, Faustino appears in back row, left. Also in picture are four other Palauans and a Japanese officer. Left to right, back row, are Faustino Borja, Henriki Borja and David Borja. Front row are Housto Concepcion, Tatum Nakase (Japanese) and Visente B. Aguon. The three Borjas all reside in Guam, Messrs. Concepcion and Aguon in Saipan.



(Sink or Swim - continued)

After the end of the war, in September 1945, Faustino joined the Dutch military police, working for them as an interpreter in the Japanese criminal trials conducted at Samarinda. By this time he was proficient not only in Palauan and Japanese, but also in Indonesian, the language of Borneo. He remained in Borneo two years.

In 1947 a U. S. military officer came to Borneo to investigate a report of an American plane which had been shot down over Samarinda by the Japanese. He asked Faustino and the others if they would like to return to Palau. Upon their ready "yes", the officer returned to Japan and arranged for a Japanese ship to go to Borneo to pick them up and bring them to Japan. The seven Micronesians arrived at Sasebo in Kyushu, Japan, and from there went to Hiroshima, staying three months in custody of the Australian military forces, who then were in charge of that area. Later, they were taken to Yokohama and placed aboard a ship bound for Angaur, Palau District. They arrived there in August 1947.

From Angaur, Faustino made his way to Koror where he had a joyous reunion with his mother. At Koror he went to work for the U. S. Geological Survey, surveying and checking bauxite deposits. He continued in this work for two years, from 1948 to 1950. In November 1951 he set off on another trip - taking the M/V ERROL to Guam to look for work. He went to the Trust Territory offices, then located where the Hotel Tropics now is situated.

Here he met two friends from Palau, Dr. William V. Vitarelli of the Education Department, and David Ramarui, a student from Palau attending school in Guam.

Dr. Vitarelli arranged for Faustino to be interviewed for a job as Trust Territory warehouseman, and he was successful. He was now on his own - at 74 cents an hour, the prevailing wage in Guam for beginning laborers at that time. Supply Depot where he worked was two quonsets in the George Washington High School area. Later the Trust Territory Supply Depot moved to Piti.

Faustino has continued to advance in Trust Territory employment. He was advanced to forklift operator, then truck driver. In the meantime he became a U. S. citizen. In November 1960 he was promoted to the "front office" - as mail and file clerk. Often he is assigned special duties as interpreter, for which his unique background makes him particularly valuable. In his own appraisal, he speaks and writes Japanese, "100%"; Guamanian, "100%"; Palauan, "100%"; Indonesian, "80%"; and English - he leaves that estimate to others. Sufficient to say that he passed a U. S. Civil Service examination.

Faustino is married to Limei, also formerly of Palau. They have six children.

At age 17, he had "lived a lifetime" in 18 hours of swimming and searching for shore. Now, however, at age 34, with a new job in the office of the Trust Territory at Headquarters, Mr. Borja feels that "life is just beginning."

Distinguished Writer

A NOTED author, distinguished not only for his writing but also for the accuracy of his observations, is scheduled to arrive in the Trust Territory on May 15, 1961, for a tour of approximately a month. He is Willard Price, author of "Japan's Islands of Mystery" and other books and articles on the Pacific.

Mr. Price will be accompanied by his wife. Their schedule includes Yap, Palau, Ponape, Majuro, and Truk as well as the Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam. Mr. Price made a previous visit to Micronesia in 1935, during the Japanese regime. It is expected that his account of the Trust Territory under the U. S. Trusteeship will be particularly interesting and significant.



THE REAL THING - This 350-pound sea bass was caught in Palau District by Meseksei of Ngaraard. It was taken with a spear gun during a night fishing operation. Of further interest - it had a Hawksbill turtle in its stomach.

Standing left above is Robert Kumaich, manager of the Palau Fishermen's Cooperative, and at right, Samuel Butlbai, also of Palau.

Reginald A. Gaines

THE death of Mr. Reginald A. Gaines, Fishery Specialist, at Palau on February 21, 1961, has been announced.

Mr. Gaines joined the Trust Territory in September 1957, and had rendered conspicuous service in developing the fisheries industry. An important Trust Territory fisheries development project has grown under his guidance, with the headquarters at Palau.

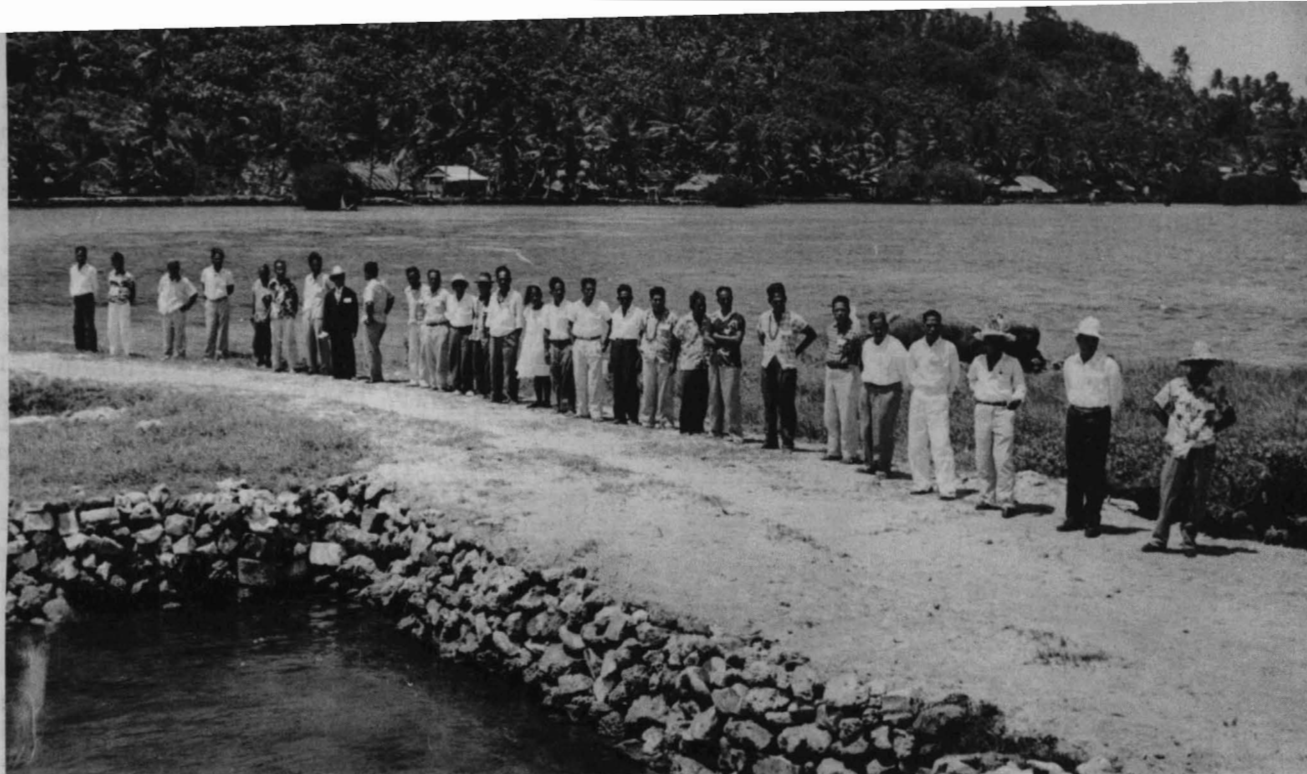
Mr. Gaines was highly esteemed, and his death is a distinct loss to the Trust Territory. His co-workers and friends in Palau have joined with the Trust Territory as a whole in expressing regret at his untimely decease. He is survived by his widow, the former Luisa Ada; a daughter, Jennifer, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Gaines of Dinuba, California.

T. T. Farm Institute

IN days to come, the Trust Territory Farm Institute may be a famed training school for tropical agriculture - for from small beginnings, important institutions often grow.

Scheduled to open in January 1962 at the former Metalanim Demonstration Center in Ponape District, the Institute will have an initial enrollment of twelve students, with all districts represented.

The course, which is being planned, organized and developed by Director of Agriculture and Fisheries Manny Sproat, assisted by Ponape District Agriculturists W. J. Iwaniec (Cacao Specialist) and Leo Migvar, will extend for nine months, and the curriculum will include agricultural arithmetic, botany, soils, horticulture, climatology, livestock and poultry science, subsistence and cash crops grown in the Trust Territory, and farm management and agriculture extension training. The course will be administered by an American agriculturist assisted by the staff of qualified Micronesians.



RESIDENTS of Uman Island, Truk District, await arrival of 1961 Mission.

U. N. Mission in Trust Territory

PROBABLY no mission had ever traveled so exhaustively among the islands of Micronesia as did the 1961 United Nations Visiting Mission to the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Sun and sunburn, rain and wet - nothing stopped the indefatigable team of seven consisting of four official members and accompanying Secretariat of three, as they proceeded systematically through the districts to find the answers they were seeking - how Micronesia and the Micronesians are faring under the administrative trusteeship of the United States. An official report will be made to the United Nations Trusteeship Council on their findings.

Pan American Flight 817 brought the Mission to Guam early on the morning of Monday, February 6, 1961, to be greeted

at the airport by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker; Guam Governor Joseph Flores; Rear Adm. W. F. A. Wendt, Commander Naval Forces Marianas; and a host of other dignitaries. The visitors were taken to the Navy's "Cabin Mess" which became their residence headquarters while transiting Guam. Later they conferred with the High Commissioner in his office at Trust Territory Headquarters.

At a press conference in the High Commissioner's office on the first day in Guam, the Honorable Carlos Salamanca of Bolivia, chairman of the Mission, presided. He introduced each of his colleagues, and indicated the nature of their Mission - to search out the facts and the state of progress in the fields of political and economic advancement, and in public health and education. They had no comments as to what they expected to find, preferring, as Chairman Salamanca said,

to keep an open mind without reference to past reports. They explained that this was the first time a Visiting Mission had come into the Pacific area to visit one territory only - it has been customary for previous Missions to visit several trust areas at the same time.

The Mission, in addition to the chairman, consisted of Mr. Maharajakrishna Rasgotra (India), Mr. Geoffrey Caston (United Kingdom), and Mr. Jean L. M. Adriaenssen (Belgium). The Secretariat consisted of Mr. Mangalam Chacko (India), Mr. Kyaw U. (Burma), and Mr. John McManus (United States).

On their first evening in Guam, the delegation was entertained by High Commissioner and Mrs. Nucker at their residence on Nimitz Hill, on which occasion the guests of honor talked informally with the scholarship students who are attending the College of Guam. Earlier, en route to Guam at Honolulu, the Mission met the majority of the Trust Territory students who are studying there. Meeting still a different group of scholars at Guam gave the visitors added opportunity to talk with outstanding young Micronesians, many of whom undoubtedly will be leaders in their communities in the future.

The second day, the visitors conferred again with Trust Territory officials, and in the evening they were honored at a reception given by High Commissioner and Mrs. Nucker at the Top O' the Mar. On Wednesday morning, February 8, the Visiting Mission set off by Trust Territory plane on the first leg of their trip into the Territory proper. They were accompanied by T. T. Staff Anthropologist John E. deYoung, who served as Liaison Officer throughout their tour.

Ponape - Because of the late in-the-day arrival and uncertainty of hour, only District Administrator Maynard Neas met the U. N. group upon their arrival at Langar Island; here they transferred to a small outboard motorboat for the run into Kolonia, the Ponape District Center. Upon arrival in Kolonia, the welcoming group included members of the Ponape Women's Association and young ladies from PICS, who presented the visitors with flower leis.

The next day, February 9, saw the start of the official schedule - the meeting with citizens, the questions and answers, the consultations and discussion. There were visits to the Print Shop, the Laboratory School for teacher trainees, and the Intermediate School campus; to the District Hospital and the Agricultural Station - all on that first full day in Ponape - setting a pace that scarcely slackened for the duration of the tour. The day was climaxed by a reception and buffet supper given by "Distad" and Mrs. Neas at Club Kolonia; here the tables were so arranged that each of the U. N. members was seated with a group of Micronesian guests. Some one hundred and fifty persons - Micronesians and Americans - attended.

The following day was devoted largely to the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS). Each member of the Mission was escorted around the classrooms, dormitories and campus by a different group of senior students, thus providing the visitors opportunity to obtain individual views and attitudes at PICS. The U. N. group lunched in the PICS cafeteria following a meeting with the student body, and in the afternoon a public meeting was held in the PICS auditorium for the people of Kolonia.

The following day, at 6 p.m., all but two (Mr. Kyaw U. and Mr. McManus) set off for a trip to Kusaie on the M/V KASE-LEHLIA. Although the trip was extremely rough, Ambassador Salamanca and Messrs. Caston and deYoung proved able sailors, being on deck for practically all meals. The trip took 36 hours. On the morning of February 13, the officials disembarked at Kusaie and proceeded about their business, visiting the hospital, the historic ruins at Lele, and the intermediate school, and attended a luncheon in their honor at the Municipal Council Building. In the afternoon a public meeting was held at the Municipal Council plaza. Also that day, the U. N. company witnessed the marriage of a Kusaiean couple, performed by "Distad" Neas who made the Kusaie trip with the group. The District Administrator also swore in Community Court Judge Moses Sigrah upon this occasion.

At 6 p.m. of the same day - after a full schedule of activity - the Mission set off for Ponape. Upon their return, they met with municipal officials and members

of the District Congress at the Courthouse in Kolonia.

On February 16 the official party departed for Majuro. Their visit there is here described by Mrs. Thelma Gorman Mackenzie, wife of the Assistant District Administrator of the Marshall Islands District. (Mrs. Mackenzie is familiar to long-time readers of the Micronesian Reporter as the former columnist of "Guam Gazings with Gorman.")

Marshalls - The first greeting to the United Nations Visiting Mission and the members of the Secretariat in Majuro was aerial. One hundred and twenty-four small boys and girls - dressed in United Nations colors of blue and white - from the Rita Elementary and Intermediate Schools and the Catholic Mission Schools formed a human chain in the middle of the Majuro airstrip to spell out "YOKWE U. N." (Welcome) as the plane circled above the field.

While the plane made its approach to land, the children scampered off of the strip to form four groups or separate honor-guards for each of the Mission members. There were sixty children in each group bearing the flag of the Mission member, the United Nations flag and the United States flag. Four little queens who had been chosen to represent each of the Mission members, gave a welcoming speech in the language of the member they greeted (which came as no little surprise to the United Nations Group), as well as in Marshallese and English. After presenting them with floral leis (with the assistance of four nurses from the hospital), the four groups then formed an honor guard to the left of the official reception line, and District Administrator William E. Finale in turn welcomed all of the group members.

The Protestant Mission children from their schools in Majuro, Laura and Rongrong made a galaxy of color, and had spread a giant welcome sign. Father Hacker's well-known band played the welcoming selection which was followed by group-harmony singing by the Protestant Mission children's groups. Hundreds of Marshallese crowded the terminal to witness the arrival and add their own "YOKWE" to the U. N.

In a matter of minutes the Visiting Mission and Secretariat members were off on a tour of the Marshall Islands Memorial Hospital conducted by Dr. John Iaman, the District Director of Public Health. Patients were visited, facilities inspected and a short discussion held with the hospital staff. Immediately afterwards they proceeded to the Marshall Islands Intermediate School; here they were presented with personalized hand-made shirts embroidered with a Marshallese "motif" of palm tree, outrigger and rising burst of sunlight over a blue lagoon. The U. N. group then toured the school plant and met with all of the Education staff.

That evening District Administrator Finale was host to the United Nations Visiting Mission and Secretariat members at the Community Club. Approximately three hundred people - Marshallese and Americans - were in attendance and everyone in Majuro was pleased and gratified to see that the entire U. N. group had chosen to wear their "Marshallese" shirts for the occasion.

In succeeding days the Mission members set a pace of travel throughout the Marshalls that filled everyone with awe and admiration. In brief, they visited Rongelap, Jaluit, Ailinglaplap, Laura, Ebeye and Kwajalein. Their arrival in Ailinglaplap was unexpected - the Trust Territory plane landed in the lagoon and sat there. When an appreciable length of time had passed with no sign of surface transportation to the shore, Mr. Salamanca and Mr. Finale donned swimming trunks and swam ashore. The people on the island were delighted and completely taken by surprise as they were unaware that the United Nations was planning to visit there. A small outrigger was hastily dispatched to pick up those remaining on the plane, and by that time everyone had gathered to behold the debarkation of the rest of the group. A meeting was held with all the people and it may safely be wagered that the people of Ailinglaplap will long remember when the United Nations visited them and even went to the extent of swimming ashore to talk to them.

The most impressive event marking the U. N. Mission's visit to the Marshalls was the dinner and program of entertainment presented by the Marshallese Com-



AMBASSADOR SALAMANCA, chairman of the 1961 U.N. Visiting Mission, provides transportation in- to shore for Mr. Rasgotra upon their arrival at Ailinglaplap Atoll in the Marshalls. Mr. Chacko is the photographer, Mr. deYoung is climbing onto the outrigger frame, while J. Mita (in rear), in whose canoe they were riding, watches the proceedings with interest.

munity of Majuro. In order to accommodate the people, the roads were blocked off and a huge platform constructed. Even so, space was at a premium and some of the more agile spectators climbed the coconut trees in the immediate area for a better view.

The delicious dinner was prepared and served by the Marshallese. The introduction, opening prayer, welcoming addresses, and program officiated by the master of ceremonies, likewise were completely Marshallese. There then followed four hours of what could only be termed a pageant of entertainment. Group singing, marching, stick dancing and chants, children's groups, the band, various string-instrument groups, women's and men's dances, the Mission choral groups - even the "old-timers" - all combined to captivate the audience.

As t h e Marshallese would say, t h e visit of the United Nations Mission - the meetings with the people, the social as well as official aspects of their visit to Majuro, the good-will of the members themselves, all of it was "EMON-TATA" which means "Very Good."

--T.G.M.

7ruk - On Washington's Birthday, February 22, the Mission group arrived at Moen airport, Truk, where they

were greeted by District Administrator Robert Halvorsen and other District officials, also by a girls' chorus from St. Cecelia's School, and local citizens numbering more than a thousand. As in the other districts, informality of receptions afforded splendid opportunity for the members to meet and talk with Micronesians of different backgrounds and occupations.

February 23 started with a tour of the District center and adjacent areas, including the Intermediate School's present plant and the new one under construction; the model elementary school at Moen, also Michitu Village, Tunnuk Village and the St. Cecelia School. They visited also the Truk Hospital where the visitors talked with the hospital staff. In the afternoon there was a boat trip to Uman Municipality and a public meeting. The following morning, on a trip to Tol Island, the group toured the Philadelphia School and the cacao plantations. Later they held a public meeting at Moen, in the Intermediate School auditorium, and also conferred with the Truk Congress Hold-Over Committee.

Saturday started with a tour and conferences at the Agriculture Station including a visit to the handicraft exhibits at the Truk Fair. This was followed by a tour of the trading companies and of St. Xavier High School, and in the evening, a dinner at the residence of District Administrator Robert Halvorsen. On Sunday the Mission

members followed their own inclination: Ambassador Salamanca combined a swimming and fishing trip with a public meeting at Fala-Beguets Island; Mr. Caston accompanied Training and Education Specialist Peter J. R. Hill on a nature tour with special attention to the birds of Truk; Mr. Adriaenssen who still was recovering from a serious sunburn met with individual petitioners, while Mr. Rasgotra spent the morning on a hike to South Field for swimming and a picnic.

Arriving back in Guam late on Monday, the members of the Mission toured the College of Guam where 45 Micronesian students are enrolled, and talked with the College faculty.

Yap - There was no break in the schedule: Tuesday morning saw the U. N. party at the airfield in Guam, bound for Yap, where they were greeted by District Administrator Roy T. Gallemore, representatives of the Yap Council and Yap Islands Congress, also by department heads and a Constabulary detachment. They stopped at Ulithi en route. Following luncheon at the Yap Hotel, they visited the famous "Money Bank" along a road in Rul and then walked to Balebat Village where a performance of traditional Yapese dances was given by a group of school girls in their honor. That evening they were guests at a reception given by the District Administrator and Mrs. Gallemore at their residence. This was attended by more than 70 guests, the large majority being Micronesians active in community life. An international menu was a feature of this occasion with taro, coconuts, rice and tapioca prepared in ways characteristic of different nations, and with a variety of other "international" dishes.

On March 1 the Mission group toured the Yap Hospital, the Yap Trading Company and the Nam Trading Company, also the Intermediate School, Department of Education and Mission schools. In the afternoon they conferred with Micronesian leaders in a joint session of the Yap Council and Yap Islands Congress. A reception was given in their honor that evening at the Community Club, with Yap Council and Congress representatives and others present. This event was featured by a showing of slides and movies of the 1960 U. N. Day celebration in Yap.

The next morning, March 2, the group took a boat trip to Tomil Municipality, where they visited the Tomil School and met informally with Tomil Village chiefs. There was a picnic in the afternoon, and the day was climaxed by a Yapese feast given by the Council and the Congress, followed by traditional Yap dances.

On Friday, March 3, the delegation toured the Yap Agriculture Station. During their visit in Yap they inspected the coconut tree planted there by the 1959 U. N. Mission - and also planted a tree of their own in commemoration of this visit.

Palau - The U. N. special plane arrived at the ramp at Koror shortly before noon on Friday. After lunch, the Mission met with the District Administrator and his staff and then toured the Constabulary quarters, the hospital, School of Nursing, and the entomology station. In the evening the Mission was welcomed at a reception attended by several hundred Palauans and members of the United States contingent. This was followed by a dinner for U. S. and Palauan department heads, given by District Administrator and Mrs. Francis B. Mahoney.

On Saturday the group went on the M/V REGINA II to Melekeiok, where they met with Municipal officials. Sunday was free, with most of the company participating in a picnic at the Limestone Islands. On Monday, March 6, there was a tour of Koror District, including the Palau Museum and the intermediate and elementary schools. The Mission group was divided for tours of the mission schools.

The entire Mission group spent several hours inspecting facilities of the Fisheries Development project in Malakal, including the office of the Fishermen's "Cooperative." They also visited the boat-building shop, the Western Carolines Trading Company, and other local enterprises. In the evening the U. N. contingent gave a reception at the hotel.

On Tuesday, March 7, the visiting party participated in a public meeting at the colorful Community Center in Koror, and later met with the Palau Council. That evening, the Palauan community gave one of its traditional royal feasts and dance programs in honor of the visitors. Early

the next morning the U. N. party departed for Guam, detouring to Angaur for a public meeting en route. Arriving in Guam late in the afternoon, the Mission gave a reception that evening at the Top O' the Mar for many of the people they had met since their arrival on February 6.

Saipan - Saipan was the next district to be visited. Here the Mission, accompanied by LCDR Myles C. King, Island Government Officer, Naval Forces Marianas, was greeted by Naval Administrator Paul W. Bridwell and other officials. The U. N. party immediately commenced their tour, visiting schools, the Saipan Farmers' Market, and the Agricultural Experiment Station. They held a public meeting, and also met separately with members of the Saipan Legislature, the Commissioners and the Mayor. The next day they flew to the island of Tinian, where they toured San Jose Village, visited the Clinic and the Tinian Elementary School, and held meetings with the Tinian Congress and the general public. They then proceeded back to Guam.

Because of an official engagement in Washington, Mr. Rasgotra concluded his tour on Saturday, and departed that night for the States.

Rota - Upon arrival in Rota on Monday, March 13, the U. N. delegation was met by flower girls from the Intermediate School, who presented them with leis. Also at the airport to greet the visitors were District Administrator Raymond J. McKay, Chief Commissioner Melchior Mendiola, members of the Rota Council, and Administration department heads.

At Rota, meetings were held with personnel of the Land and Claims Office, the Rota Hospital, the Department of Agriculture and Department of Education. Later the Mission group made tours of the Administration area, the schools in session, and the grant-in-aid school project under construction. In the afternoon they held a public meeting. The Rota visit was concluded with songs and dances performed by the elementary school children, after which the Mission flew back to Guam.

The U. N. company conferred with Admiral W. F. A. Wendt, Commander Naval Forces Marianas, and his staff, on Saturday, March 11, in the morning, and with High Commissioner Nucker and members of his staff in the afternoon. A final conference was held on Monday night with the High Commissioner and Headquarters department heads. On Tuesday, March 14, the Mission members were busy preparing for departure. They left by plane late that night for the United States.

Throughout the districts and islands, the people who met the Mission and Secretariat were impressed with their sincere effort to meet and talk with as many Micronesians as possible, in order to get a Micronesian eye-view of the conditions in the Trust Territory. The 1961 U. N. Mission seemed to have inexhaustible energy, and spent it freely in their quest of information. Their courtesy, kindness, and good-will toward the people they met was evident everywhere. The visit will long be cherished by many who had opportunity to meet and talk with the distinguished representatives of the United Nations Trusteeship Council during their tour of the U. S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

U. N. MISSION and Trust Territory officials at airport, Guam. Left to right, Messrs. Chacko, deYoung, Putnam, Rasgotra, Nucker, Salamanca, Adriaenssen, Kyaw U and Caston.





PALAU - Mission members visit Museum. Left to right in front are Mrs. Sechedui Asao, Mrs. Emaimelai Bismark, "Distad" Mahoney, Mission Chairman Salamanca, Koror Magistrate Indalecio Rudimch and Benjamin Orrukem.



MARSHALLS - Part of the Mission group being paddled ashore at Ailinglaplap.

PONAPE - The Mission at PICS Agriculture Farm. Chairman Salamanca chides Ponciano Materne as he admits not liking vegetables, while (left to right) Christina Kadoi of Palau, Tatasy Terry of Truk, Mamoru Kabua of Marshalls, and Hilary Pong of Yap listen.



YAP - 1961 U. N. Visiting Mission and tree planted by the U. N. Mission of 1959. L Carlos Salamanca, Mr. John McManus, Mr. Mr. Kyaw U and Mr. Jean Adriaenssen.

U. N. Visiting Mission to Trust



tariat stand beside the thriving coconut to right, Mr. Mangalam Chacko, Ambassador Rajakrishna Rasgotra, Mr. Geoffrey Caston,

ing Mission ne rritory



EDWARD DE LA CRUZ, left, a Saipan student at University of Hawaii, talks with Mr. Caston during Mission's brief stopover in Hawaii.



TRUK -- Mission visits Tol Island. Messrs. Rasgotra, Salamanca and Adriaenssen in front.



ROTA - Dr. Lomisang, District Director of Public Health, all in white, center front, with Rota Public Health staff. Rota Chief Commissioner Mendiola at right. U.N. Mission group in background are, left to right, Ambassador Salamanca, Mr. Adriaenssen, Mr. Kyaw U, Mr. Chacko, Mr. Caston and Liaison Officer deYoung.

"we are the watchdogs of the team"

By Richo Esikol, Sanitarian, Truk District

"WHY is it amazing?" asked one of the recapitulators during my last evaluation of the six-month training course given by the Institute of Hygiene, University of the Philippines. I was winding up this course with six weeks out in the field.

"It is not amazing to you but to me, because back in the Trust Territory, the sanitarian is a sanitarian, whereas here in the Philippines, the sanitarians are more or less stevedores on an international cargo vessel."

"Why and how are our sanitarians stevedores to you?" asked a lady physician, Dr. Milagros de Guzman.

"Because in the Trust Territory, the manual duties of sanitarians are all alike - unlike in the Philippines, where during the absence of the Public Health Nurse, the

MR. ESIKOL in the Philippines addressing group on sanitation.



sanitarian is the one who does the dispensing of medicines and gives the treatment. When you are not around as a medical lady physician, he the sanitarian is the one who does the examining and the diagnosis, and it is same with statistical and immunizational work."

"Tell us something about your Trust Territory Sanitation Program or set-up," Dr. Henrico M. Uvero said.

"As I said a few minutes ago, in the Trust Territory a sanitarian is strictly a sanitarian. We all know that sanitation is the backbone of Public Health. In other words, we are the watchdogs of the team. We watch the food, water, toilet, insects and vermin, and the front and back yards of dwellings - in order to develop ways and means of effecting favorable changes in health habits and attitudes of the people. Our job is to help people gain purposeful experiences, knowledge, understanding and ideals that will help them to live healthfully as an individual and as a member of the community, because we know and believe that preventive measures are better than curative measures."

"So, that is why you said our sanitarians are stevedores?"

"Yes, just as you said it, doctor" - was my answer.

The evaluation was called off at this point, and the group of doctors, sanitary engineers and health educators congratulated me. They shook my hand and said I had passed the course, so then I walked out to the lobby. But when I returned I found the same group buzzing among themselves about the excellent set-up we have in the Trust Territory. The three sanitary engineers were very anxious to adopt this set-up, Dr. Henrico M. Uvero told me two days later.

FELLOWSHIP COMPLETED

IN COMMON with other Trust Territory citizens who have visited Southeast Asia and western Pacific areas, Daro Weital of Ponape found one of his greatest problems abroad was letting the people know that he didn't understand them when they spoke in their native tongues.

In the Philippines, and later in Burma, Mr. Weital frequently was mistaken for a citizen of the respective countries; strangers would talk to him in Tagalog or in Burmese, not suspecting that he was from one of the islands of the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

Mr. Weital returned home recently, and is again on the staff of the Ponape District Education Department where he has served from time to time over the past eight years between his various scholarships and fellowships abroad. His latest educational project was a United Nations fellowship. He was assigned first to the U.N. Technical Assistance Operations Office in the Philippines, which arranged his study and observation of UNESCO's community school project at Bayambang in the Province of Pangasinan, under supervision of the Philippine Ministry of Education. After

("We are the Watchdogs of the Team" - continued)

As for the Philippines itself, it is a suitable training ground for sanitarians of the Trust Territory. There are good facilities to see and work with, and the people are very conscientious all the time to guide and help. That is why, despite some strange experiences, language difficulties, and other incidents, still I would pick the Philippines for anybody who is interested in sanitation and community development.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Esikol was taking specialized training in sanitation and health education in the Philippines under a scholarship provided by the Truk Congress. With him was Carl Dannis, Ponape District Sanitarian, who was specializing in sanitation and public health administration.



OBSERVERS OF UNESCO Community School Project in Pangasinan Province, Philippines: Left to right - Mrs. Junio, Miss Erlinda Gloria, Daro Weital, Miss Aida Mara, and Miss Marie Jimenez.

four months in the Philippines, Mr. Weital transferred to Burma, where he observed and studied under auspices of the United Nations Technical Assistance Operations Office at Rangoon. He visited Thailand and Hong Kong briefly on his return trip to the Trust Territory.

One of the most puzzling experiences Mr. Weital encountered at Burma was the seven-day schedule. Neither Saturday nor Sundays were observed as rest days there, he said, and therefore his course of study was continuous.

Mr. Weital attended the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) from 1951 to 1953. He studied at the University of Hawaii for two years, from the fall of 1954 to the summer of 1957, on Trust Territory scholarship, then taught at the Ponape Intermediate School briefly before being transferred as a teacher-trainer trainee to Koror, Palau District. He was the first Education Department trainee to serve as an exchange teacher in another district.

During the 1959-60 school year, the Ponapean attended the Territorial College, in Guam, again on T.T. Government scholarship. He then spent three months in Ponape, and in September 1960 set out for the United Nations studies which he concluded on March 26, 1961.

Mr. Weital returned home to Ponape Island in time to welcome a new addition to his family. His wife gave birth to their second child, a girl, on April 4, 1961.

Does GSA Have It?

EVERY office has its most-frequently consulted reference book. In the "Micronesian Reporter" office, it is the U. S. Government "Style Manual." In the Legal Office, it is the "Code of the Trust Territory." In the Property and Supply Department at Trust Territory Headquarters, Guam, one volume leads all the rest whenever a requisition comes in from a headquarters department or a district: the first point of reference is the 268-page "Stores Stock Catalog" published semi-annually by the General Services Administration.

STORES STOCK

"Does GSA Have It?" is the question. If so, the order is placed against its stores' stock; if not, other catalog sources are researched and the order placed with GSA's Non-Stores Buying Division for procurement action. But for the majority of items, the chances are that GSA has them as standard stock stores listed in the big Stores Stock Catalog. A quick perusal of this "book" shows that it lists some 9,000 items with typical illustrations along the way, including scrub brushes, rakes, screws, pie plates, carbon paper, paper weights, subsistence foods and a myriad of other products used in the operation of the Trust Territory.

Ever since the Administration of the Trust Territory was transferred to the Department of the Interior in July 1951, the General Services Administration has been supplying the Trust Territory Government with a wide variety of materials, supplies and equipment. Because of the amount of business done with General Services Administration, the initials "GSA" have become familiar to almost everyone who works for the Territory.

Dealings, for the most part, are with the San Francisco Stores Depot, GSA Region 9, which services California, Nevada, Arizona, Hawaii, Philippines, American Samoa and Guam, as well as the

Trust Territory. Mr. Harlan C. Maaske as Regional Director of Region 9 for Federal Supply Service, heads the staff which services the Trust Territory as well as the other areas mentioned above. Because GSA buys in large volume for government agencies throughout the United States and also for outposts abroad, its prices are consistently low.

TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES SERVICE

An additional service performed for the Trust Territory is that of the Transportation and Public Utilities Service Division of GSA, which coordinates the movement of the materials, supplies and equipment procured by GSA, and also arranges transportation of all excess acquisitions from the United States to Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam or the district destinations. Shipments of civil service contract employees' household effects to or from the Trust Territory also are coordinated by the TPUS Division of GSA.

UTILIZATION AND SALES DIVISION

The Utilization and Sales Division of GSA handles the disposition of excess materials, supplies and equipment from other government agencies including the military. It was through this division that the Trust Territory Government procured the M/V RAN ANNIM, major logistic vessel for the Truk District. In fact, GSA's "U and SD" was instrumental in obtaining, through excess sources, five power plants for the Yap, Palau, Truk, Ponape and Marshall Islands Districts respectively, and four refrigeration plants (for Palau, Truk, Ponape, and the Marshalls). Major hospital equipment items which have come from GSA excess sources include X-ray units, dental units, hospital beds and mattresses, autoclaves, water sterilizers, infant incubators and a variety of other items used in the public health program.

(Continued on page 20)



HIGH COMMISSIONER D. H. NUCKER presents Certificate of Superior Performance to Robert W. Wion, Director, T. T. Department of Property and Supply.

THE CITATION at right was presented to the Property and Supply Department by High Commissioner Nucker, in recognition of "Sustained Superior Performance" on the part of the entire staff.

PROPERTY AND SUPPLY EMPLOYEES (below), recipients of "Outstanding Performance" Award. Seated left to right are Angelina Carey, Penny Akimoto, Mary Louch and Jean Bednekoff. Standing left to right are Frank Moulton, Faustino Borja, Joaquin Quitugua, Charles Toves, John Burkhard, Jose Cabrera, Eufoldo Superales, Vern Godfrey, Elwyn Andrew, High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, Albertus Gabo, Harold Arnold, Tomas Torres, Joseph James, Jesus Guerrero, Atanacio Cruz, Guillermo Mafnas, Ramon Duenas, and Director of Property and Supply Robert Wion.



HIGH COMMISSIONER
TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

October 14, 1960

CITATION
FOR SUSTAINED SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE

PRESENTED TO THE STAFF OF THE
TRUST TERRITORY PROPERTY AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

in recognition of outstanding group performance with the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Department of the Interior.

From virtually all departments and districts of the Trust Territory, I have heard unsolicited praise for the job being done by the Property and Supply Department, mentioning among other things, the prompt service and the excellent cooperation received from all members of the department. I have personally witnessed the highly proficient manner in which the Property and Supply Department has reduced the size of the excessive inventory on hand last year, through careful purchasing, maximum utilization of stocks on hand, and effective property accountability. The general physical appearance of the warehouse and outside storage areas has improved immensely, and the flow of routine work from the department exceeds normal production standards for a unit of this size. The sum total of these observations is that our Property and Supply Department has done a superior job over the past two years, and is continuing to do so. The accomplishments of this department are enhanced by the fact that during the same period, there has actually been a decrease in staff size, with a corresponding saving in salary cost. For the outstanding accomplishments of the entire staff of the Property and Supply Department, it is my pleasure to grant this Certificate of Superior Performance.

A copy of this citation will be made a permanent part of the Official Personnel Folder of each member on the staff of the Property and Supply Department.

D. H. Nucker
D. H. Nucker
High Commissioner

PRESENTED TO: Robert W. Wion



ABOVE - A Trust Territory Supply operation - Joseph B. James, driving forklift, removes antenna towers from trailer truck at Supply Depot in Piti, Guam. A large van is still on the truck. Towers are for Truk and Majuro.

RIGHT, ABOVE - At Trust Territory Supply Depot, Crater and Packer Mariano A. Sanchez unloads items from a small van.



PICTURE TO RIGHT - The large van has been loaded. Two fork-lifts did the job. Antenna tower sections are in foreground.



(Does GSA Have It? - continued)

A recent excess acquisition case in point, was that of six complete central office telephone exchanges for installation in the district centers. As these did not include telephone sets for use with the exchanges, the GSA "U and SD" San Francisco was requested to locate suitable telephones - which they promptly did at the U. S. Army Headquarters in Hawaii. Soon to arrive are 481 desk telephone sets to replace the old-style hand-wringer-type telephones which are familiar to all who live and work in the Trust Territory.

GUAM PROPERTY AND SUPPLY

Assisting Mr. Robert W. Wion, Director of Property and Supply, in overseeing the work of procurement and supply for the Trust Territory are Messrs. Franklin H. Moulton, Assistant Director; Travis B. Drennan, Procurement Officer; Elwyn B. Andrew, Medical Supply Officer; Harold E. Arnold, Depot Operations Superintendent; and Vern C. Godfrey, Property Officer. They are supported by supply staffs at the Headquarters Depot and in each of the districts.

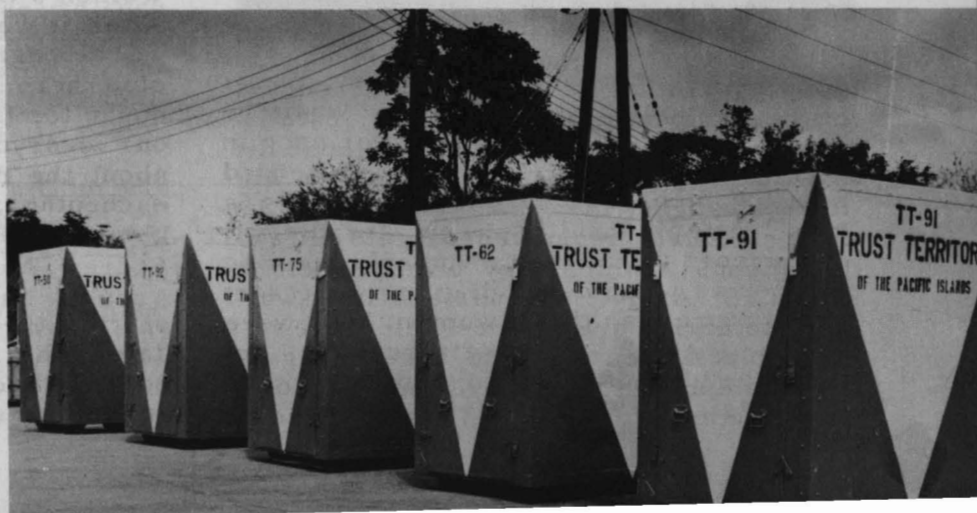
THE VANS

USE of vans for transporting goods and materials has become commonplace in business operations today. Instead of the old way of nailing together boxes and crates - or shipping the materials loose - the van system has been introduced, resulting in less loss and breakage, reduced costs in crating, packing and port-handling charges, and greater efficiency in the loading and unloading of vessels.

The van system was placed in effect in the Trust Territory Supply operation in November 1958, beginning with an initial increment of 34 vans. At present the Trust Territory has 200 vans of 128-cube capacity; 100 vans of 144-cube capacity, and 10 vans of 284-cube capacity. Of the 100-van group, 50 are utilized by the Pacific Micronesian Line for the transporting of commercial cargo, the other 50 are used by the Property and Supply Department in Guam for vanning government cargo destined for Trust Territory districts. Of the larger vans, four are used by the Pacific Micronesian Line for delivery of U. S. mail and six by the Supply Department for bulky items.

The 200 vans, which are of the knock-down reusable type, are designated for transporting Trust Territory cargo from the GSA warehouse in South San Francisco to the Guam Supply Depot, also for cargo transshipped through the Commercial Port of Guam to all Trust Territory districts. These vans, after arrival in the districts and discharge of the contents, are reused for shipment of personal household effects of employees, thereby eliminating the construction of expensive crates or boxes.

LINE-UP of loaded vans containing supplies for the districts - in yard at Trust Territory Supply Depot, Guam.



Judge Gilmartin Dies

A FORMER Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, Judge Eugene R. Gilmartin, died suddenly and unexpectedly of heart failure at Guam on March 4, 1961. He is survived by his widow, Dorothy; a daughter, Mrs. Chester Davis of Jordan, and a son, Eugene R. Gilmartin, Jr., of Arlington, Virginia.

Up to the close of his life, Judge Gilmartin participated actively in community affairs, as well as in his judicial capacity. He joined the Trust Territory staff in February 1957 as Deputy High Commissioner, having previously served as a civilian aide to former Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas. Following his appointment as Judge of the District Court of Guam in August 1958, he resigned his position with the Trust Territory, and was succeeded by Mr. Joseph C. Putnam.

Mrs. Gilmartin is making her home for the present at 2624 North Ohio Street, Arlington, Virginia.

A streamlined system of loading and unloading the vans has been developed at the Guam Supply Depot; this system includes movement to the commercial port, port handling, loading on the vessel, discharging from the vessel and final unloading at destination. The savings effected through their use has paid for the vans many times over, according to Property and Supply Director Robert W. Wion.



A GROUP of members
of the Young Women's
Club of the Marshalls.
Mrs. Mary Lanwi
is on the right,
standing.

marshalls - young women's club

By Neimo Philippo, YWC President

THE thought of organizing another women's club here on Uliga was always there in the hearts of many young wives of the employees who work for the Government, as well as the wives of some of those who work for the local companies here. They had heard stories of women's organizations in many different places, and were encouraged by most of these stories.

"Let's start another women's club here," we said to each other. "But how are we going to start it?" we asked each other. We kept asking this same question over and over until the latter part of August 1960 when one of us found the solution for the problem.

"Let's consult Mrs. Mary Lanwi first," she said, "I am sure she would be willing to help us. She has experience in women's organization for she attended some women's conferences a few years ago." After consulting with Mrs. Lanwi, she agreed to call for a women's meeting as soon as possible. Invitations were sent out to more than thirty women. Most were accepted - only a few were refused - but this didn't stop the idea of forming another women's club.

Mrs. Mary Lanwi has always wanted to help other women through club activities, but she also believed that the call for help must come first from the women's side instead of from her side. She thought that the women could accomplish more if they got started of their own free will. After she knew that there were women interested in club activities, she wasted no time in bringing them together and meeting with them.

On September 1, 1960, we had our first formal meeting. A group of twenty-seven women gathered around Mrs. Lanwi with eager open eyes, to see what would be the first movement.

At first a lecture on "How to Run a Women's Club" was given by Mrs. Lanwi. After it we had a long discussion. Finally we all agreed to form another women's club here on Uliga. We all felt that we ought to: (1) Learn something useful for our everyday living; (2) Think together about the needs of the community and of each other; (3) Enjoy recreation through games, songs and dances.

With these things in our minds we started the Young Women's Club on this date. The name of the club was chosen not only because most of its members are young. It is the youngest of all the wom-

en's clubs throughout the Marshalls. It is not yet a year old.

Like any other organization, we elected our officers. We have a president - Mrs. Neimon Philippo; a secretary - Mrs. Eldia Anibar, and a treasurer - Mrs. Reity Reimers. We are fortunate to also have Mrs. Lanwi as our advisor. We have also a committee composed of five members who help with the club's program and any activities we may have.

We meet once a month on the first Friday. At each meeting a membership due of one dollar is paid by every member. Up until last month all the club's meetings were held outside of the home of one of the members, for the lack of a clubhouse. We realized that we couldn't accomplish much until we had a proper place for the club. Now we want to thank our District Administrator, Mr. William Finale, who, after studying our problem, permitted us to use a strip of land on government property for our clubhouse. We are trying to get started on the clubhouse as soon as possible. As soon as it is ready we will conduct classes especially for adults, and maybe we will have a kindergarten.

Since the club started, the members have worked only on handwork such as embroidery, patchwork and sewing. Each month every member is supposed to make one of the mentioned handwork, and at each meeting these are collected and put in the care of the president who sells them to anybody who is interested in buying them. One dollar from each piece of handwork sold is always taken from the member and added to the club's fund. Although we work nowadays only on these foreign types of handwork, we are not forgetting to add to them our own handicrafts such as hats, mats, Kili bags, belts, etc. We hope to have a well-arranged program for learning both foreign and native handicrafts as soon as the clubhouse is ready.

Although the Young Women's Club was started with only twenty-seven members, today the number has increased to forty-five members, all of whom have cooperative and helpful husbands. We all hope that the Young Women's Club will help us in our homes, our communities and our islands, in many useful ways.

Making Ethnographic Study

AN ANTHROPOLOGIST who has attained renown in her special field of research on island communities, has arrived to make an ethnographic study of Yap and the surrounding islands. She is Dr. Inez de Beauclair.

Dr. de Beauclair, originally from Germany, lived for many years with her husband, the late Dr. de Beauclair, a physician, on the mainland of China, and has written extensively for scientific publications regarding the southwestern tribes of China. She recently spent four years on Formosa, and has prepared an ethnological report on the island of Botel Tobago, at the southern tip of Formosa.

Dr. de Beauclair's studies at Yap are expected to add substantially to the limited anthropological information currently available. The last ethnological study made at Yap in 1908, was written in German. Dr. de Beauclair expects to learn the Yapese language. Her research will point up the differences which have taken place at Yap in the last fifty years.

DR. DE BEAUCLAIR, anthropologist, sets out from Guam for Yap.



AT WEDDING RECEPTION in Yap -
Alex Tretnoff, "Distad"
Gallemore, Falmed, Falawaath,
Rubelukan - and the bride
and bridegroom.



Clarence George Patrick Weds Emily Sisson Nestle at Yap

THE little church on the hill - so new that the paint on the pews and the cement on the steps barely were dry - was fragrant with fresh flowers from the island, and the gleaming little organ, also new, gave forth classic nuptial music.

Present, filling the structure and overflowing on the outside, were some two hundred guests including members of the Yap Island Council and Yap Board of Health, also personnel of the Yap District

Public Health and Agriculture Departments - both Micronesians and Americans - as well as wives and others of the American community.

At precisely eight o'clock on the evening of February 16, 1961, the bride walked up the aisle to the strains of the Lohengrin Bridal Chorus, preceded by her matron of honor. At the altar she was met by the bridegroom and his best man. The minister spoke, bridal music was sung, nuptial vows were exchanged - and two respected and admired employees of the Trust Territory became united in marriage. Emily Sisson Nestle was wed to Clarence George Patrick.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick cut wedding cake.



Although the bride had been in New York State for some months prior to the wedding and arrived back at Yap only on the day of the ceremony, the event had been thoroughly detailed by correspondence; airplane arrival and departures, which had been variable for some weeks previous, came on schedule - permitting plans which had been worked out over the weeks on two sides of the Pacific, to be consummated.

A wedding luncheon was given by the Yap District Administrator and Mrs. Roy Gallemore following arrival of the bride-to-be. Meanwhile, many hands were busy getting the church and clubhouse ready.

Everything about the wedding reflected quiet, but elegant simplicity. The bride's gown was of pale blue silk linen, decorated

with a panel of Madeira embroidery; she wore a close-fitting white-flowered hat and carried her mother's small white Bible. Her matron of honor, Mrs. John Philip Mosher, was dressed in yellow and carried a small nosegay of flowers. Mr. Mosher was the best man.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Edmund Kalau, pastor of the new church. Mrs. Kalau had arranged the decorations, which consisted of tall silver tapers, and baskets of red ginger with green and white foliage on the altar. The aisles were marked by garlands of flowers attached to the chairs on each side.

Mrs. Gallemore played the organ bridal music, and Mr. Edward M. Quackenbush sang two selections, "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice" and "Because." The traditional Wedding March of Mendelssohn was played for the recessional as the couple and their attendants walked down the aisle together after the ceremony.

The reception which followed was held at the attractive, modern Yap clubhouse known as "O'Keefe's Oasis"; here a beautifully decorated cake was the center of decoration on a lace-covered table with wedding bells hanging above. The clubhouse was transformed into a garden of flowers and greenery, the work of various members of the Public Works and Agriculture departments. Punch, in which floated white gardenia blossoms, was served from large glass bowls, with Mrs. Simeon Dias, Jr., and Mrs. Robert Trevis assisting.

Mrs. Patrick is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Albert L. Sisson of Binghamton, N. Y. She is a registered nurse, having received her training at the Binghamton City Hospital, now Binghamton General Hospital. She served with the War Damage Commission in the Philippines prior to coming to the Trust Territory in 1951. Her present position is Assistant Hospital Administrator. Mr. Patrick, formerly of Colorado, has been with the Territory since 1955, first at Headquarters, later as Public Works Officer in the Marshalls, and since July 1960, at Yap.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick have established their home in Yap.

NACHSA MAKES IT

WHEN NACHSA SIREN spoke before the assembled delegates to the 1960 Inter-District Conference of Micronesian leaders, he said he realized that if his job as Acting Director of Sanitation Services went to his head, it would be "the end" for him - he would lose his greatest opportunity.

Apparently Mr. Siren has kept his feet on the ground, for announcement has been made by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker of the appointment of Mr. Siren to the position of Director of Sanitation Services, effective April 1, 1961. Another Micronesian has succeeded to the job formerly held by a trained U. S. civil service employee.

Mr. Nucker stated his conviction, at the same conference mentioned above, that sanitation was one of the most important fields for improvement - that progress, health, many factors for the welfare of Micronesia - depended upon it. A large responsibility for improving conditions of sanitation throughout the Trust Territory has fallen upon the shoulders of 31-year-old, Truk-born Nachsa Siren.

Although the Director of Sanitation Services travels extensively throughout the Trust Territory, his headquarters are maintained in Truk District.

Mr. Siren is a graduate of PICS and following his graduation, served for 15 months as dean of men at the school. He received additional education at the Medical School, Guam, for two years; one year at the Sanitation School in Suva, Fiji, and two years at the University of Hawaii. He entered the field of sanitation in 1952, became Assistant Director of Sanitation Services in 1958, and Acting Director in April 1960 when the incumbent, John Brandt, resigned to accept a position with another Government agency.

PICTURE CREDITS - Cover picture by William A. Conover, M.D.; picture on page 7, by the late Reginald A. Gaines; page 8 and U.N. Truk, page 15, by Peter J. R. Hill; page 11 and U.N. Marshalls, page 14, by Ralph E. Turner; U.N. Palau, page 14, by Franz Polloi; U.N. Ponape, page 14, by Dolliver Zaiger; U. N. Yap, page 14, by Edward M. Quackenbush; Saipan student, page 15, official U.S. Navy Photo; U.N. Rota, page 15, by Raymond J. McKay; page 22, by Tibrikrik Samuel; page 24, upper and lower, Roy H. Goss; pages 13, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, and 29, by the Editor.

Loading Copra on Fais

THE production-line system of loading copra on Fais in Ulithi Atoll is here described by Yap District Administrator Roy A. Gallemore, as witnessed on a recent field trip:

"This time the surf was running high but the four medium large canoes managed - without mishap - to carry four or five bags of copra thru the surf on each trip to the ERROL's shore boat, until the 308 bags of copra were safe in the hold of the ERROL....

"I tried to conserve the ferrying daylight time of the four big canoes for copra, by riding through the breakers in a small canoe; half way out we nearly swamped and

the two Micronesians quickly transferred me without warning to the top of five bags on a big canoe. I knew then why Judge Fanechoor had refused to accompany me in the small canoe.

"The copra was transferred from the copra sheds in the middle of the island on a narrow gauge railroad (left by the Japanese phosphate mining company). Another set of men carried the sacks to the beach, a third group loaded the canoes, and a fourth set of men paddled the canoes through the surf and over the reef to the ERROL's shore boat. The Fais islanders also had men on board the ERROL to handle the bags there. It is truly a community effort to load copra on Fais."

Naturalist Explores T. T. Rain Forests

THIS naturalist just naturally likes to travel and, being a student of nature, he gets plenty of traveling to do in the pursuit of his career.

YOU'LL USUALLY FIND Dr. Ruhle close to nature. Here, his hand rests on trunk of a palm in Guam.



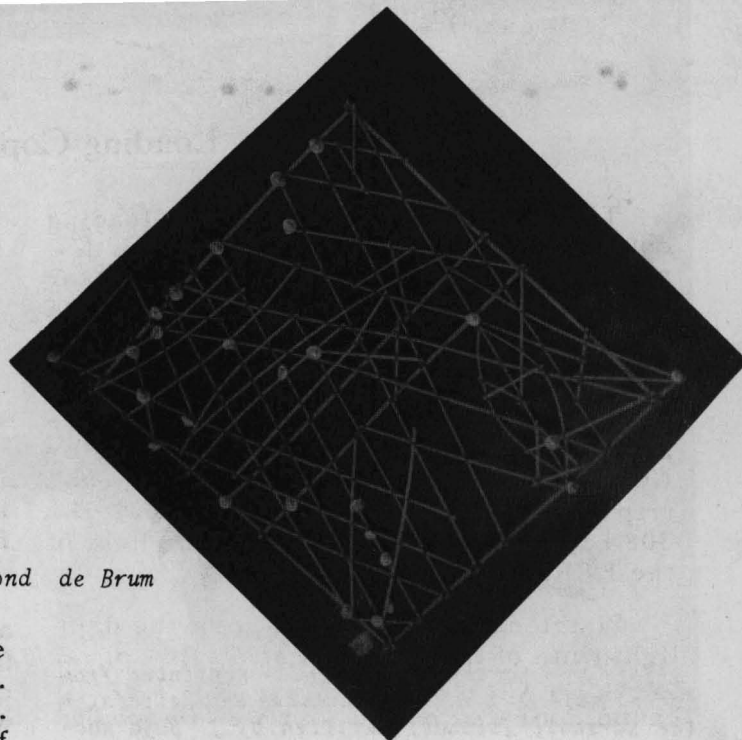
Dr. George C. Ruhle, Chief Naturalist, Interpretation Division, U. S. National Park Service, recently spent two weeks in the Trust Territory becoming acquainted with forest and conservation conditions, in the course of which he hiked through rain forests in the Palau and Ponape Districts.

While in Palau, Dr. Ruhle inspected the dense growths on Babelthup, and at Ponape he climbed Mt. Seletereh to see the forest there and to consider possibilities for its best management and usage. Dr. Ruhle complimented the Trust Territory Administration in the conscientious efforts it is devoting to the welfare of Micronesia and its peoples.

Prior to visiting the Trust Territory, Dr. Ruhle spent four months on loan to the Royal Forestry Department of Thailand, to help set up national parks and assist with forestry problems. Previously - in August 1960 - he attended the fifth World Forestry Congress in Seattle, Washington, and prior to that - in June of last year - he participated in the Congress of the International Union for Conservation, at Warsaw, Poland, representing the United States as one of 69 participating countries.

Other places where Dr. Ruhle has been engaged in forestry surveys and planning programs recently have included Japan, the Philippines, South Vietnam, Union of South Africa, Kenya and Greece.

A MARSHALLESE SAILING CHART, fashioned of pandanus, depicts wave patterns. The dots are shells, placed to show where the islands are located.



THE MARSHALLESE "STICKS"

By Raymond de Brum

I UNDERSTAND the Marshallese "stick charts," but I have never used one. As far as I know, they are not in use today. A stick chart is not an exact diagram of the waves, but it serves to give a general idea of their pattern to those who are not familiar with Marshallese waters.

In the early days sailing charts were secrets, the special treasures of their owners, each of whom had his own interpretation of the wave formations. These secrets were handed down from a chief to his son.

My father, Joachim de Brum, helped to make the first stick charts which were for public knowledge. He met with some of the old chiefs - Kabua and Launa and Nelu - and together they consulted and worked out the plan and the design, in order to help the people of the German Administration learn about Marshallese navigation.

A stick chart may be turned either way. Always the long wave at the top in the chart represents the wave from the east

side and the long wave which forms the lower curve represents the wave from the west side. The wave farthest from land (juk ai) is the one closest to the long wave on the chart, and the next line represents the next wave, the "jel et ai," while the next one is the "jeljelat ai," that is, the wave closest to land.

Stick charts usually are made of pandanus branches which are flexible for bending. Cowrie shells are attached to represent atolls or islands.

The Marshallese name for a stick chart is "wa in meto". The material for making a stick chart is called "kenaj". Some Americans like to use stick charts on their walls for decoration, and this is a good use for them - for the Marshallese sailors now have compasses and no longer need the sticks - and most other people would not know how to use "the sticks."

Favorite Foods of Micronesia

THE COMMON WAYS OF COOKING BREADFRUIT BY THE MARSHALLESE

We start the fire, and wait till the smoke and the flame are out, then put the breadfruit in the fire. We use a stick to turn the breadfruit while it is in the fire to avoid burning; this is continually done until the breadfruit is cooked. We use a sharp coconut leaf spine to see if the breadfruit is done, poking the spinal coconut through it; if it goes through

easily, then the breadfruit is cooked. Then we scrape off the charred outer coating of the breadfruit with a kind of shell which we call, "Kummot" or "Kikkor." It is shaped like a big spoon, but without a handle. We eat it with this shell. If the breadfruit was picked at the right stage, it will have a delicious fruit-like flavor.

-- Betra Amram



This is a Marshallese legend - reprinted from "Breadfruit Cultivation Practices and Beliefs in the Marshall Islands," written by J. Boyd Mackenzie with assistance of Tion Bikajle. It is one of a series of Anthropological Working Paper issued by the Trust Territory Staff Anthropologist.

IN the old days, there was a woman staying on Milli Atoll at Bokorobban Island who had seven children, all of them boys. Each had only one eye except the youngest one. The older boys and the mother called the youngest one "Bwe Bwe" (crazy), because he had two eyes. They all treated him very badly except the sixth brother.

On the island of Bokorobban where the family lived, there were no breadfruit trees. The mother knew that on the island of Jelbon, across the lagoon from her island, a breadfruit tree grew. There on a weto named Lojit (Sea Water) grew the only breadfruit tree in the Marshalls. The breadfruit tree was called Ma en an Kiru eo (The dog's breadfruit tree). One day the mother told the older boys to go across and get some breadfruit. She told them where it was located but cautioned them that they were not to tell the youngest son about this. She told them that they were to make no noise of any kind when they were getting the breadfruit, especially not to talk loudly.

Early the next morning, while the youngest brother was still asleep, the brothers left by canoe for Jelbon Island. The youngest brother knew that they did not get the breadfruit from their own

breadfruit tree legend

HOW THE MARSHALLESE FROM MILLI ATOLL OBTAINED THE BREADFRUIT TREE.

island and he also knew that the brothers left Bokorobban early in the morning before he got up.

Early one morning before his brothers awoke, Bwe Bwe hid in the canoe and went to sleep. The brothers sailed off in the canoe not knowing their younger brother was on board. However, just before they reached the island of Jelbon, the youngest brother woke and yelled, "Give me the rope so that I can tie up the canoe to the reef." His brothers were very angry and told him to keep quiet. They went ashore very quietly and crept to the breadfruit tree. The oldest brother climbed the tree and passed the breadfruit down to the other brothers. The youngest brother yelled to his brothers that they were too slow and to hurry and pass it down to him. This woke the owner of the tree. He saw the boys stealing the breadfruit and chased them. They ran to their canoe and sailed back to their island.

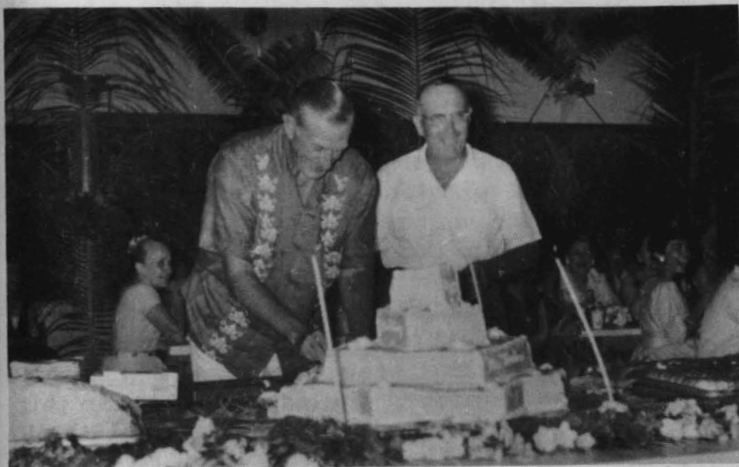
When they reached their home island the youngest brother ran and told his mother what had happened. While talking to his mother, he saw a big dog running towards the house. He ran to the canoe and grabbed the mast. His older brothers, when they saw the monstrous dog coming, all fell down unconscious. The youngest brother killed the huge dog with the mast. When he looked around, he found that his brothers had all died from fright. He prepared them for burial but he kept the foot of his brother who had been good to him and planted it on the island and it grew into a breadfruit. He also took a branch from the dog's breadfruit tree and planted it. When the branch grew into a tree, it was different from any others. It had the best tasting fruit, the best color fruit, and the tree never grew tall but always remained the same height. In this way, breadfruit trees came to Milli Atoll.



Above, former High Commissioner D. H. Nucker and Mrs. Nucker, left, and former Deputy High Commissioner and Mrs. J. C. Putnam, right, pictured together at a farewell party given in their honor at the Top O' the Mar in Guam.

Farewell

Below, at a farewell party given by the Trust Territory personnel in Guam, are former Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam and former High Commissioner D. H. Nucker. The cake was for Mr. Nucker, in celebration of his birthday. Approximately one hundred and fifty persons attended the function:



Laden with flower leis, Mrs. Nucker and former High Commissioner D. H. Nucker are shown above, at the airport in Guam just before their departure on April 22, 1961, for the States.

