

Micronesian Reporter

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— COVER PHOTO —

The boys of Rongelap, like boys the world over, are fascinated by boats. And, like all children, they are capable of amusing themselves for hours with simple toys like pandanus leaves. But the time will come, of course, when the toys will become real things like fishing boats; "play money" will have to change to real money, which will become increasingly necessary to the people of Micronesia's islands and atolls as commercialism and standards of living increase.

The Trust Territory Administration is continuously planning for the time when these children of Rongelap - - and their thousands of counterparts throughout Micronesia - - will take their places in the economic and political development of the land in which they live.

The MICRONESIAN REPORTER has traveled far and wide since the last issue, and has seen many new things. We are proud of our wide coverage in this issue because it fulfills our two-fold aim: To show Micronesians themselves and to show Micronesia to the rest of the world.

With this issue, for the first time in its history, The MICRONESIAN REPORTER is being printed "at home." The Publications Office, under newly-arrived Superintendent of Printing William E. Rimmel, has taken over all printing for the Government. A full story on the new plant will appear in the next issue.

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Congress of Micronesia Interim Committee, meeting at Saipan, from left: Luke M. Tman, Yap; Mitaro Danis, Truk; Juan A. Sablan, Marianas; Nick Bossy (interpreter), Truk; Acting Speaker Petrus Mailo, Truk; Committee Chairman Bethwel Henry, Ponape; President Tosiwo Nakayama, Truk; Atlan Anien, Marshalls; Olter Paul, Ponape; and Lazarus Salii, Palau.

Political Scoreboard

Legislative Workshop

A two-month Legislative Aides Workshop was held in Hawaii under the auspices of the East-West Center's Institute for Technical Interchange from February through early April and was attended by eight Micronesian political affairs specialists from the various districts of the Territory.

Congress of Micronesia officials designated Assemblyman Bethwel Henry of Ponape (who has the title of Legislative Secretary but whose function is that of a floor leader) and Legislative Counsel Kaleb Udui of Palau to attend the workshop as the representatives of the Congress.

Other participants included: Francisco C. Ada of Saipan, Ambilos Ieshi of Ponape, Isikiel Malon of Truk, and Anthony Yinug Nichig of Yap--all political affairs officers of their respective districts--and Headquarters Assistant Political Affairs Officer Strik Yoma of Ponape. Additionally, Edmund Gilmar of Yap, who recently graduated from the University of Hawaii with a Bachelors degree in public administration, was added to the list of participants.

All the participants are claiming that the workshop was most worthwhile and added much to their experience in their field. They were particularly impressed with the Hawaii State Legislature and how its legislative machinery works.

Saipan Delegation Visits Washington

Headed by Mayor Vicente D. Sablan of Saipan Municipality, a five-man delegation from Saipan left March 10 for Washington, D.C., to discuss with various officials the War Damage Claims and the Marianas Integration issue, and other related matters. The "delegation" met also with key U.S. Congressional members to "lobby" for the passage of a bill to allow Trust Territory citizens to enlist in U.S. Armed Forces.

Other members of the delegation were: Francisco T. Palacios, Speaker of the Saipan Municipal Legislature; Vicente N. Santos, President of the Mariana Islands District Legislature; Olympio T. Borja, Marianas Delegate, Congress of Micronesia; and Attorney William B. Nabors, legislative advisor.

The Delegation returned to Saipan on April 4.

Bills Before U.S. Congress

Senator Henry M. Jackson (D-Washington) has introduced a bill in the U.S. Congress to change the title High Commissioner to Governor. Senator Jackson said the term "Governor" is more appropriate as it suggests "leader of the people," while High Commissioner seems to imply an authority above and beyond the people.

Another bill was introduced in the U.S. Congress allowing Trust Territory citizens to enlist in U.S. Armed Forces. The bill was introduced by Rogers C.B. Morton and was co-sponsored by Representatives Reid, White, Craley, and Taylor and has been referred to the Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs, of which the above named representatives are members. The bill was partially inspired when the subcommittee toured the Territory last year and was asked by Micronesians why Trust Territory citizens could not enlist in U.S. Armed Forces unless they become a permanent residents of the United States or its territories.

District Legislatures

Marianas and Truk District Legislatures concluded their sessions in February, in what some local legislators termed "successful sessions". Palau District Legislature went into session April 5.

Measures adopted by the Mariana Islands District Legislature have been already processed and forwarded to the Office of the High Commissioner for

Political Scoreboard...

action. Acts and resolutions passed by the Truk District Legislature are in the process of being forwarded to the Headquarters.

In Palau, District Administrator J. B. Mackenzie told the Legislature that the Administration is trying to develop a "master developmental plan for Palau which will encompass all phases of political, economic, social, and educational advancement."

Interim Committee Meets

In a contest for the speakership, Legislator Itebang Luii edged out incumbent Speaker Jacob Sawachi by one vote.

The Interim Committee of the General Assembly, Congress of Micronesia, held its first in-between session meeting at Saipan from March 28 to April 7. The Committee's agenda included staffing needs and problems, review of three Administration tax measures adopted last session, transportation problems, and review of Assembly Rules of Procedure.

Acts Passed by Truk, Marianas Legislatures

Following are the major acts passed by the second Mariana Islands District Legislature at its First Regular Session held in February 1966 and approved by the District Administrator. These measures, however, may be disapproved by the High Commissioner within 30 days after their receipt.

- Act No. 8-1966--Establishes a Recreation Committee for the Mariana Islands District.
- Act No. 10-1966--Prohibits carnal abuse or knowledge of female non-spouses under 16 years of age.
- Act No. 11-1966--Authorizes \$300 for Emergencies, such as typhoon relief.
- Act No. 13-1966--Establishes a system of coordinates for land surveying.
- Act No. 15-1966--Requires a father to support all legitimate or illegitimate minor children.
- Act No. 20-1966--Establishes a Zoning Commission.
- Act No. 26-1966--Provides the conditions and fees for issuing wholesale business license fees.
- Act No. 28-1966--Adopts trial by jury in several civil actions in the Mariana Islands District.
- Act No. 29-1966--Makes appropriations for year March 1, 1966 to February 28, 1967.
- Act No. 25-1966--requiring an official plebiscite throughout the Mariana Islands District to ascertain the wishes of the people relative to the future political status of the Mariana Islands District, was disapproved by the District Administrator.

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Yapese Cry Aloud

The Yapese, who are noted for their conservatism, startled the U.S. Congressional Delegation which conducted a three-week familiarization tour of the Trust Territory in November-December of 1965, when Yapese political leaders on behalf of their 3,980 constituents presented the distinguished visitors with a petition seeking to disassociate the strategic Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from the United Nations supervision and place it directly under the United States responsibility.

Although the Delegation was a bit surprised, for the petition came from a group of least outspoken people in the Territory, the visitors were most pleased and applauded the fact that the question of the Trust Territory's political future is being aired, even among the reserved Yapese.

Asking to be removed from the United Nations surveillance, the petition appears to suggest that the Trust Territory be granted status as an unincorporated territory of the United States. The petition, the first official expression of Yapese opinion in regard to their future, also requests that the question of the Trust Territory's future political status be deferred until such time as the people of Micronesia are ready to make a mature decision, fully understanding the consequences of their own self-determination.

Although outside observers have interpreted the petition to mean that the Yapese leaders actually want to attain the status as an unincorporated territory of the United States, similar to Guam and the American Samoa, this is only the result of the main issue which, though mentioned in passing in one of the clauses of the petition, was not emphasized in the document itself. Perhaps this is typical Yapese style of traditionally skirting a main issue by talking all around it. The primary concern of the Yapese political leaders, it would seem, is that they do not want to be forced by outside pressure to make the vital decision in regard to their future political status. That decision, they maintain, must not be in haste in the face of international political pressure which might seek for immediate granting of independence or self-government to the three remaining Trust Territories in the Pacific area and other dependent territories of the world. What the Yapese political leaders want first is the total development of the Trust Territory in all the major fields of endeavor. This, they contend, will strengthen the Territory's political institution upon which the concept of unity must be founded, foster economic stability, promote better educational standards, and create a sense of self-reliance and responsibility, which they believe are the essential ingredients of self-government. When the total development of the Territory is in full bloom, then the time would be ripe to make that self-determination; but any decision on the future status of Micronesia now would be premature. This is clearly reflected in the petition.

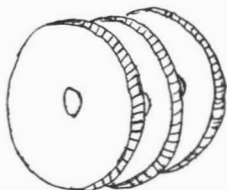
The document asks that the United States increase its annual grants to enable the Trust Territory Administration to fully develop these islands. Further more, while suggesting that the Trust Territory be made an unincorporated territory of the United States, the petition simultaneously requests that the people of Micronesia reserve the prerogative of making their future decision as to their permanent political preference when they feel they are ready to do so.

This cry of "let me make my own decision when I am ready" is quite significant to note, for it is not the first time it had been officially expressed. At least two young Micronesian political leaders, who have both appeared before the United Nations Trusteeship Council, have asserted the same line of thought: "We will ask for self-government when we are ready." Palau's Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs Thomas Remengesau, who served as a Special Advisor to the United States Delegation to the United Nations Trusteeship Council in May of 1964, likened the process of political development in the Territory to a papaya fruit. "It is like a papaya fruit--when it is ripe, it will show on the surface. When the people are ready for self-government, they will show it and demand it," Mr. Remengesau commented in his statement to the Trusteeship Council. Appearing before the same body as an Advisor to the United States Delegation in the summer of 1965, Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs Bailey Olter of Ponape also endorsed Mr. Remengesau's view and even went to the extent of quoting the old Palauan papaya fruit proverb translated by Mr. Remengesau.

The petition presented by the Yapese, however, went a step further than merely demanding to be left alone to decide their political destiny. Only an inadvertent observer would overlook the implication in the petition that the Yapese political leaders are looking forward to having a permanent association with the United States; but, resorting again to mental reservation, they left much to be desired as to the specific form of that association which they might want to have in the future. Again, they want to reserve the right to choose between several alternative proposals after a thorough consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of one form or another.

The petition, whether valid or invalid, has expressed the will of the people of Yap through their duly elected representatives, the members of the Yap Islands Congress and the Yap Islands Council, and in a sense an unofficial self-determination has been voiced. At last the Yapese have cried aloud.

Where the will of the people of Micronesia will take them remains to be seen.



Taylor Has Warm Place in His Heart for Us

"I will always have a warm place in my heart for the Trust Territory and the Micronesian people who were so hospitable, gracious, and kind to the Congressional Group".

These words are in a letter from Rep. Roy A. Taylor, leader of the U.S. Congressional Visiting Party which toured these islands in November-December 1965, to the staff of the Micronesian Reporter.

In the accompanying picture, Congressman Taylor is shown (center) enjoying the luncheon laid on at the Marshalls District High School at Majuro for the Congressional Visiting Party. At left is, Mrs. Heinz Meyer, wife of Marshalls District Educational Administrator. At right is the high school student who was one of Congressman Taylor's escorts during the tour of the school.

Shown below are the steps leading to the new "capitol" building (background) which is expected to be finished before the July session of Congress.





An unusual sight - - the two justices of the High Court of the Trust Territory together. From left are: Associate Justice Joseph W. Goss and Chief Justice Edward P. Furber. Shown with them is Solomon L., associate judge of the Marshalls District Court and Special Judge of the High Court for the Marshall Islands District, who was serving as assessor for the High Court when the picture was made at Majuro in late November 1965. Chief Justice Furber and Associate Justice Goss happened to be together at Majuro because the latter had only recently arrived in the Trust Territory and, as indoctrination for the new judge, Chief Justice Furber sat with him on a number of cases in the various districts.

The Law in the Trust Territory

The Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the High Court are appointed by and are responsible to the Secretary of the Interior. At present, the High Court judges are American lawyers employed under U.S. Civil Service laws for fulltime judicial work, and they travel fairly constantly over the Territory.

The Appellate Division of the High Court for any particular case consists of at least two, and usually three, judges assigned by the Chief Justice, the Associate Justice, and temporary judges "learned in the law" designated by the Secretary of the Interior to sit during such periods of time as the Secretary may designate.

The District Courts of the Trust Territory consist of one presiding judge and two or more associate judges, all of whom are local inhabitants appointed by the High Commissioner for definite specified terms, and are subject to removal by the Trial Division of the High Court for cause after hearing.

Each District Court has original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount or value of the property involved does not exceed \$1,000, except admiralty and maritime matters and the adjudication of title to land or any interest therein (other than the right to immediate possession), and in all criminal cases where the maximum punishment which may be imposed does not exceed a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 6 months, or both.

A public defender and counselor, with headquarters in the Mariana Islands District, is on the staff of the Trust Territory Government, to serve as counsel for accused persons who desire his assistance. His primary responsibilities of representation are with respect to those persons charged with crimes involving a possible sentence of imprisonment for more than five years. In each district, the public defender and counselor has a local representative or representatives who act as counsel for the accused who desire them in cases which are less serious than those aided by the public defender himself. In two districts this local representative also has an assistant.

Courtroom scene at Majuro



Assignment in Micronesia

Dr. Robert R. Robbins is Jackson Professor of Political Science, Department Chairman and Professor of Dependent Area Affairs at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts. While on recent academic leave from Tufts, he served as the initial Legislative Counsel for the Congress of Micronesia.

My departure from Saipan in mid-January 1966 was marked by considerable regret upon leaving Micronesia. On my last day at Headquarters, it was suggested by the Political Affairs Office that I pro-

duce some sort of statement about my assignment then ending and my immediate plans for the future as a news item of Trust Territory interest. When I resumed my pencil-pushing at home I got carried away by a strong desire to share my afterthoughts with a host of new and old friends and acquaintances throughout Micronesia, and thereby convey in some small way the appreciation I felt for the people of the Territory, the state-siders working among and for them, and their combined aspirations.

I have traveled out across the vast Pacific eight times since 1949, but only last June did my Pan American plane, in departing from Honolulu, nose westward through Guam and Saipan rather than southward toward islands below the equator. I served for five months as the first Legislative Counsel for the new Territory-wide Congress of Micronesia. Thereafter I traveled from the provisional capital at Saipan in the Marianas District to all of the other five districts as special consultant on political affairs. In this latter capacity I had advantages not previously enjoyed by observers traveling throughout the Trust Territory, namely, a built-in liaison with the members of the Congress and many occasions for conferring with them in their local constituencies. These representatives of the people are and ought to be the best sources of information to date regarding the political thinking of the people. The advantage of continuing and enhancing many of these associations provided added opportunity to learn and many fine experiences.

My assignment with the Government of the Trust Territory has been a culmination of nineteen years of continuing interest in Micronesia as a political responsibility of the United States. My initial excitement regarding it occurred when President Truman sent to Congress on July 13, 1947, the first bit of staff work I performed as an officer in the Department of State. This was a request for approval of the Trusteeship Agreement for the Territory of the Pacific Islands for which unanimous agreement of the United Nations Security Council had been secured on April 2 of that year. The President suggested that while the action requested might be taken either by a joint resolution or by the treaty process, the former method would be preferable. Although favorable action was speedily taken in both houses of the Congress, my pulse was further quickened when my Department of State division chief, Benjamin Gerig, instructed me to bring along the classified file and accompany him to Capitol Hill for an executive hearing before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations presided over by its then formidable chairman, the late Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. At that date final evidence was provided that the intragovernmental controversy over annexa-

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High Commissioner Proclaims "Law Day"

The fourth annual observance of Law Day in the Trust Territory was proclaimed by High Commissioner M.W. Goding. May 2 was this year's date, since the usual date, May 1, fell on a Sunday.

This year's theme was "Respect the Law - It Respects You." The High Commissioner's proclamation said:

"Respect for the system of laws in the Trust Territory, the rules by which we live, is the fountainhead of a democratic way of life. Voluntary adherence to the law will assure the domestic order of the Trust Territory, whereby individuals, like members of a well-governed family, are bound to conform their general behavior to the rules of propriety, good neighborhood and good manners, and to be decent, industrious and cooperative in their respective stations."

"It is the duty of each inhabitant of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to use his property and exercise his rights and privileges with due regard to the personal and property rights of others."

"Law Day is a day set apart to express our gratitude for the privilege of living in a free society under laws of our own choosing."

"I therefore request that all citizens, schools, civic and social organizations, public bodies and the judiciary and legal profession in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands join in its observance on Monday, May 2, 1966, through appropriate ceremonies, programs, and educational activities."

The attorney general's award, presented on Law Day each year, is made to a Micronesian judge, lawyer, trial assistant, or law enforcement officer for outstanding service to the people of Micronesia in promoting the rule of law under the Bill of Rights.

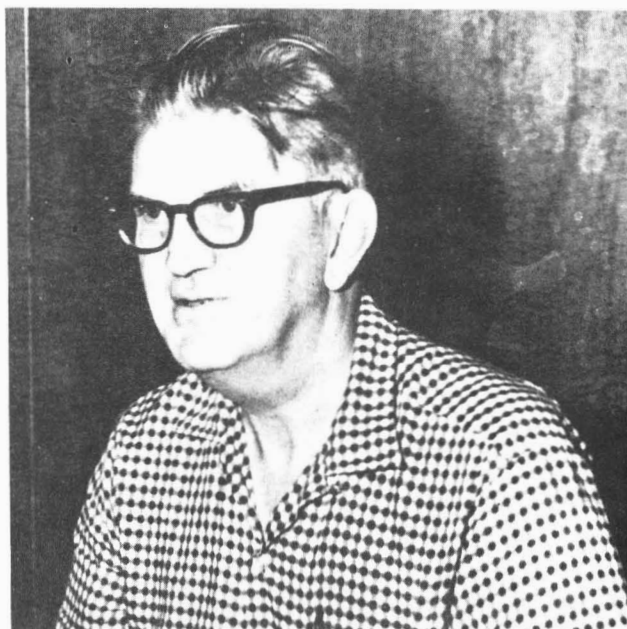
Assignment...

tion vs. trusteeship had been settled in favor of the latter; General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower and Fleet Admiral of the Navy Chester W. Nimitz both attended to record for their respective branches of the military service forthright endorsements of the proposed legislation.

In the intervening years I have had close association with some events of importance to the Trust Territory including participation on a number of occasions as member of the United States Delegation in the Trusteeship Council when the annual reports of the United States on the Trust Territory have been reviewed. As I witnessed High Commissioner Goding last summer in his most recent appearance as United States Special Representative in the Trusteeship Council, I could recall similar performances of that arduous and exacting role by all of his predecessors -- Admiral Leon S. Fiske, Senator Elbert B. Thomas, Mr. Frank W. Midkiff and Mr. Delmas H. Nucker. Understandably, the prime resource man for the United States in early Trusteeship Council discussions was the Territory's attorney-general, Commander Edward P. Furber, long since its highly respected Chief Justice. As I listened to Delegate-elect Bailey Olter of Ponape, serving as the Micronesian representative on the United States delegation in the Trusteeship Council in June 1965, I recalled vividly some pioneers in that role -- the late Madam Dorothy Kabua of the Marshalls with the staunch support of her son as interpreter -- now a Marshallese member of the House of Delegates of the Congress, Amata Kabua -- and the venerable Elias Sablan of Saipan -- the only Micronesian calling me by my first name upon arrival in Saipan.

Memorable were the repercussions experienced in New York from the testing of the hydrogen bomb at Bikini Atoll on March 1, 1954 and the fallout which inadvertently accompanied that explosion. The Department of State was slow to realize that it might have real difficulty when the position of protest from Marshallese people came up for consideration in the Trusteeship Council. It reacted belatedly in summoning Dwight Heine posthaste from the Marshall Islands to serve as a member of the United States delegation.

I have seen nothing in recent Trust Territory news releases or elsewhere pertaining to the activities of Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft and Marshall Islands District Administrator Dwight Heine, in initiating an exploratory survey preliminary to the payment of \$950,000 to 84 inhabitants of Rongelap Atoll as authorized by the U. S. Congress (Public Law 88-485), which suggested that the appropriateness of Mr. Heine's participation in such a settlement derives more from the past history of the case than the exciting new fact that he has become the first Micronesian designated to hold the high office of district administrator. On July 7, 1954, the then High Commissioner Frank E. Midkiff advised the Trusteeship Council that: "It is our intention in



Dr. Robbins

having Mr. Heine present to enable the Council to have firsthand information on the petition and to enable Mr. Heine to follow through to its conclusion the petition he helped to originate. It seems to me that in his visit to the Northern Marshalls early in December, Dwight Heine was continuing to follow through to its ultimate conclusion the 1954 petition of which he was a principal draftsman. There can be little doubt that the petition was the first foundation stone for Public Law 88-485 just as the concern for the victims of the fallout manifested in the Trusteeship Council was the second.

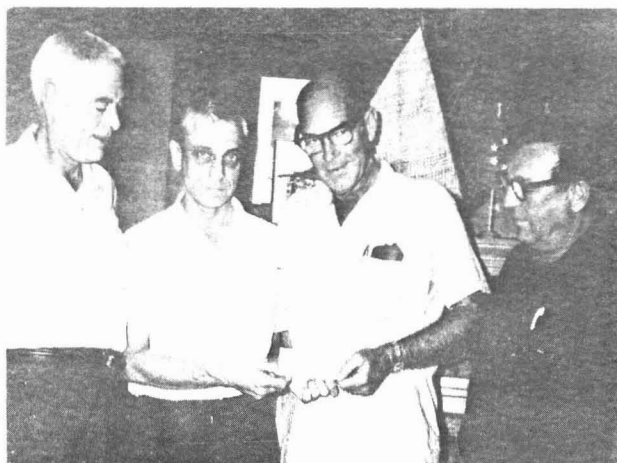
Sometime ago, Dwight Heine and I, accompanied by Mrs. Heine, were driving out along the Trust Territory's longest road -- Route 1 on Majuro. We reminisced about our days together in New York and Washington when circumstances made me his "man Friday" for several weeks. We reaffirmed our agreement that the most disconcerting matter during our assignments there was not how best to handle the painful questions of hydrogen explosions and fallout and stave off an indictment of the United States Government for having displaced island people, destroyed some coral reef between islets of an atoll and caused grave danger and damage to human life -- all of which was regretfully reported by the United States as the administering power. It was rather the embarrassing moment when the United States Representatives felt impelled to intervene in the questioning by the Syrian Representative to "rescue" Mr. Heine. Without any attempt to conceal his annoyance, the United States Representative said that he thought the questions were silly. In the prolonged distraction from the issues before the Council which ensued, discussion centered upon the proposition that a gross lapse of diplomatic manners had occurred for which apologies were demanded. Procedural matters and difficulties have a habit of superceding momentarily the importance of substan-

tive matters in parliamentary bodies. On that occasion, when the United Nations spotlight was sharply focused upon the Marshallese spokesman, he maintained his sense of proportion and the impact of his total performance was unmarred as the first-page reporting in The New Yorker of August 7, 1954 revealed.

Another memorable event for me pertaining to Micronesia was the successful negotiation in Washington to enlarge the geographic scope of the South Pacific Commission to include the Trust Territory and Guam. There followed the signing of a supplementary agreement at Noumea on a table covered by a treasured Samoan fine mat which possesses a rich history symbolizing friendship among Pacific Island peoples. In the address by the Senior United States Commissioner which followed, the late Professor Felix M. Keesing explained that in the historical literature of the Pacific, all islands south and west of California including Hawaii were more often than not referred to as being in the South Seas. Thus he responded to the arguments of those who found some impropriety in maintaining unchanged the title of the Commission after extending its scope to include the Marianas, the Carolines and the Marshalls -- all north of the equator. Not long thereafter as Acting Senior United States Commissioner, I had the pleasure of welcoming the delegations from the Trust Territory and Guam to the Second South Pacific Conference at Noumea in April 1953 and serving as their adviser. The first delegates from the Trust Territory were Roman Tmetuchl of Palau, now a Member of the House of Delegates of the Congress of Micronesia and Judge Ignacio Villagomez Benavente of the Mariana Islands District Court and Special Judge on the High Court who recently administered the oath of office to the members of the new Congress of Micronesia. The first Guamanian delegation included the present distinguished governor, the Honorable Manuel F. L. Guerrero. Renewing friendships with these gentlemen in their home islands has been pleasant indeed.

My focus on the Trust Territory was sharpened by me two years ago with the help of a small group of graduate students in my spring seminar at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. They devoted a portion of the semester to a project entitled: "Future U.S. Policy Toward the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands." When their jointly prepared policy paper was developed with supporting study papers, they were honored by acceptances of invitations extended to under Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver, Jr., Mrs. Frances McReynolds Smith of the Department of State and Dr. John L. Taylor, consultant for the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to come up to Massachusetts to hear and respond to their presentation. It may be of interest to record that the students presented a position similar to the proposal advanced by Senator Hiram E. Fong of Hawaii a year later. It should be stated that the enterprise of one of the students led her to Washington to consult with Senator Fong and she brought the benefit

Ship Line Shares Profits



From left: Mr. Winsor, Mr. deYoung, Capt. Kerr, Mr. Cook.

A check for \$106,817 was presented in February to the Trust Territory by Micronesian Line as part of the Government's share in the gross receipts from the three logistic ships, Pacific Islander, Gunners Knot, and Palau Islander, which Micronesian Line operates under contract.

The check was handed over by Capt. William G. Kerr, Vice President and Resident Manager of Micronesian Line, to John E. deYoung, at that time Acting High Commissioner, and represented operations of the ships for the period September - December 1965, on voyages of the two larger ships (Pacific Islander and Gunners Knot), from Kobe, Japan through the Trust Territory and back to Kobe; and on voyages of the Palau Islander in Micronesian waters.

Also present at the check presentation were Paul Winsor, Assistant Commissioner for Resources and Development and James M. Cook, Transportation Officer.

Total revenue received by the Trust Territory from operation of the above vessels through February was \$189,228.10. Operations under the contract began on September 1, 1965.

The contract between the Trust Territory and Micronesian Line, a subsidiary of United Tanker, Inc., a U.S. firm, was signed on August 15, 1965.

of her conversations with him to the seminar. My students' policy paper did not exclude Guam from the proposal and included a formula for financing the proposition which was calculated to increase the bargaining position of Micronesia and, at the same time, to relieve the State of Hawaii of added financial burden if a greater Pacific Island state should emerge. When I greeted and chatted briefly between planes at Los Angeles at an early hour on January

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Assignment...

17 with Senator Fong, an honorary Tufts University man, he emphasized anew his deep and abiding interest in the Trust Territory and the fact that the concurrent resolution he submitted on behalf of Senators Gruening and Yarbrough and himself on August 18, 1965 remains to stimulate thinking about the future of Micronesia. For as Dr. Taylor emphasized on November 19 before the notable special session of the Yap Islands Congress and Council attended by the U.S. Congressional Party, U.S. Representative in the Trusteeship Council, Ambassador Eugenie Anderson, and High Commissioner M.W. Goding, the resolution has not and could not be withdrawn.

As I left the Trust Territory, I still felt the exhilaration which the inaugural session of the Congress produced. I was also sobered by the fact that the honeymoon of the new Congress following its successful beginnings is over, and that the burden of helping to shape the destiny of Micronesia falls increasingly upon the shoulders of its members. The Congress of the United States, the President and the Executive Branch, and the Trusteeship Council, whose 1964 mission found that "among the local inhabitants no fully matured opinions on the future of the territory had emerged," are all watching to see how members assume their responsibilities and discharge their duties to their electorate. It is to be expected that this electorate will be watching increasingly to see how effectively its interests are served by its new representatives. The members of the Congress have responsibility to their constituents for ensuring that the new channels which

have been established for expressing the people's aspirations, for petition to improve government service, and for bringing to light lapses in good administration are utilized as the process of building a more perfect polity continues.

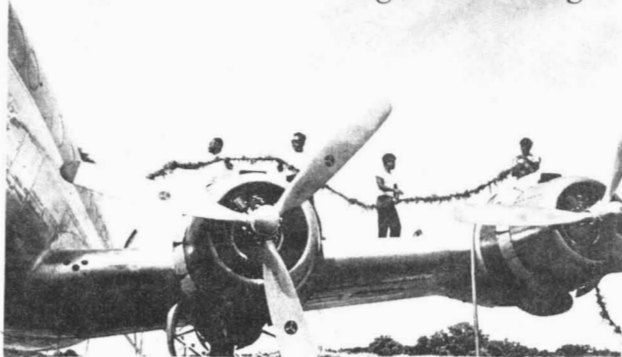
It should be clear to all those who have chosen to be associated with the welfare and advancement of the Trust Territory that their best efforts and judgments should be provided at every opportunity in support of the new Congress. The simple reason is that any serious set-backs to the development of the legislature would be damaging to the governments of both Micronesia and the United States and be a blow to the ideals which produce free people. These same persons, it would seem, should be deeply concerned and motivated, but not disheartened or resentful in responding to the developing spate of literature critical of the state of affairs in Micronesia. On the contrary, they should welcome such criticism and expressions of dissatisfaction as necessary catalysts for securing the attention and stimulus required for more rapid achievement of goals. They should regard critical appraisals as steps forward in meeting what has been declared to be the greatest immediate need of the Trust Territory -- a broader and deeper understanding of and interest in the problems of Micronesia and its people and their government by the American people and their government. Such understanding is essential for a more positive response on the part of the latter to responsibilities for welfare and development in the Trust Territory and appreciation of vital United States interests there.

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Various Trust Territory officials appeared before the Interim Committee of the Congress of Micronesia which met in Saipan. John M. Patton, third from left, gave an interpretation of tax legislation. Others on front row are: Mrs. Susan Ludwick, secretary to Legislative Counsel Kaleb Udui; Mr. Udui; Assistant Political Affairs Officer Kurt B. Ludwig, and Political Affairs Officer Raymond Ulechong. Back row: Systems Accountant Niles W. Peterson and Budget Analyst Gerald M. Phillips.



"New" DC-4's Inaugural Flight



House of Delegates Members Joseph Tamag and Francis Nuuan, left, and two ground crewmen stretch a lei across the plane at Yap.

The recently-purchased second Trust Territory DC-4 aircraft, which was named "Congress of Micronesia" in honor of the first territorial legislature, completed its inaugural flight through Micronesia when it called at Truk, Kwajalein and Majuro, March 15-16.

Acting Speaker of the Congress of Micronesia's General Assembly, Petrus Mailo, officially christened the big airship by splashing the water from a green coconut on her nose at Moen Airport, Truk, to lead off the ceremonies which drew a throng of nearly 1,000.

A similar "baptismal" ceremony had been conducted at its first landing in the Trust Territory at Yap airport on March 11, when Miss Mary Berngun, a high school student, poured fresh coconut water on the plane's nose to give the "Congress of Micronesia" a traditional Yapese blessing.

In all districts, local dignitaries, members of women's and youth groups and school students were on hand to greet the crew and passengers. In colorful ceremonies flower leis were presented to passengers and crew members and draped on the plane. In Truk, as a token of good luck, the plane's crew was presented with replicas of "devil masks" which were used traditionally in the Mortlocks to protect dwellings and canoes from evil spirits and high winds. The crew members of the maiden flight to the Marshalls were given locally-made shirts as mementos of the flight. In Yap, the Yap Women's Association presented two pieces of Yapese ceremonial shell money. (One piece of the shell money was later presented to the High Commissioner and the other to the Congress of Micronesia.)

According to Assistant Commissioner for Resources and Development Paul L. Winsor, who coordinated the purchase of the new plane from Charlotte Air Corporation of Miami, Florida, it is identical to the first DC-4 except for slight internal modifications in the cabin. The new plane has a capacity of 61 passengers including two flight attendants. The first DC-4, which has a passenger capacity of 59, has returned from Hong Kong, where it was given a complete engine and body overhaul.



"I christen you . . ." Chief Petrus Mailo, acting speaker of the General Assembly, holds coconut poised for the official act.



Historic Group - crew and passengers disembark as plane makes its first landing on Trust Territory soil at Yap.

The crew, officials and part of the large crowd at the inaugural ceremonies at Truk.



Dublon People

Start a

Credit Union

Whenever a co-operative is formed, economic democracy takes a step forward. In the past few years, co-operatives of various kinds have been established in the Trust Territory under Government charter and with Government advice. This fostering of co-operative development is but another way in which the Administering Authority keeps its pledge to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

A co-operative is an organization formed by a group of people to solve a common problem, usually an economic one. The MICRONESIAN REPORTER was fortunate in being able to attend the founding of a "credit union", a particular kind of co-operative, on Dublon Island on March 16.

The meeting was called by Samuel Irons, chief magistrate of the Dublon Municipality, Truk. Approximately 50 people gathered in the Municipal Building, which was formerly a Japanese school building. Its walls, inside and out, are scarred by bullets and shell fragments from the heavy fighting which rocked the island during World War II.

Charles M. Sicard, co-operatives officer for Truk District, explained that "a credit union is a place to save, a place to borrow, and a place to learn how to handle money." He said that the purpose of the meeting was to elect officers and to turn the book-keeping record forms over to them. The proper forms for the credit union's use were brought from his office on Moen Island.

Shown following the election are, seated from left, three of the directors: Walter Bisanen, Sakios Bisai and Kiroso Inengau. Standing: Mr. Connors; Paulino R. Maipi of the District co-operatives office; Mr. Sicard and Mr. Irons.



Voting was animated at credit union meeting.

It was decided that there would be 10 nominations, two from each village in the municipality, and that the five directors (the standard number for a credit union) would be chosen from among those 10, by secret ballot. After the nominations were made, slips of paper were passed out and the voting began. The following men were elected: Walter Bisanen, Sakios Bisai, Kiroso Inengau, Kusaichv Bute and Petrus James. Fran Connors, Stateside teacher on Dublon, was selected as sponsor of the new co-operative. He was charged with the responsibility for handling the funds.

The new Dublon Credit Union already has 333 members, each of whom will pay a 25-cent membership fee. The co-operative's goal is to accumulate savings of \$1,000, after which loans will be made - on approval of the loan committee - and, depending upon the earnings of the credit union, the members will receive interest on the money which they have put in. Borrowers will pay interest of one percent of the unpaid balance of their loan each month. Credit Union earnings may permit a return of as much as six percent on members' savings.

Mr. Sicard said that the credit union movement in Truk recently has expanded rapidly. The Truk Government Employees' Credit Union has \$39,000 in assets, this figure having increased by \$10,000 since Mr. Sicard arrived in June 1965. It is to be noted that this money was saved entirely by Micronesians. The North Moen Credit Union has assets of \$5,000, and the Fefan Credit Union, \$7,500.

There are 26 credit unions throughout the Trust Territory, with assets totalling \$290,533, according to Samuel Mitchell, Headquarters Co-operative Officer. Mr. Mitchell's figures show that there are a total of 24 Government-chartered co-operatives in the Trust Territory, with assets approaching \$1 million. These co-operative associations did more than \$2¼ million business in 1964, and 1965 figures are expected to show an increase to nearly \$3 million.

Water-seal Toilets:

Forward Step in Sanitation

Two kinds of masonry, the old and the new, can be seen at Kolobala, Ponape -- newly-made concrete water-seal toilets leaning against the Spanish Wall, which was built shortly before 1900, according to Pensile Lawrence, assistant anthropologist for Ponape District.

The man in the picture is Adarino Rabay, district sanitarian.

Water-seal toilets are spreading throughout the Trust Territory following their introduction in a pilot project started by the Community Development Department in Marshalls District. The Ponape Legislature appropriated \$1,500 to promote their construction in that district, where they sell for \$2.50 and are said to be a status symbol.

Three slabs can be made from one sack of cement.

Dr. Robert K. McKnight, former community development officer for the Trust Territory, is credited with importing the idea from the Philippines, where water-seal toilets have become popular.

It is reported that 50 of the slabs have been made in Kusaie, and other Trust Territory communities are taking up the idea rapidly.

The Spanish Wall, on the other hand, is the remains of a fortress-enclosure built in the late 1880's for the protection of the governor and small staff, Spanish clerics sponsored by the government, and a militia comprised largely of Filipinos and Portuguese. Assaults by comparatively small Ponapean bands against Spanish gunboats and official parties

of the imposed colonial government were not uncommon.

The present district administration building, the medical department and several other Trust Territory structures are within the compound which was once formed by the Spanish Wall, two sides of which are still intact.

Boil Your Water and Protect Your Health

By Dr. P. E. Rowe
Clinical Supervisor, Yap

(The following timely article appeared in the February 16 issue of The Rai Reveiw, weekly publication of the District Administration, Yap. We pass it on as being vitally important to the public health of Micronesia; so important that much illness will be prevented and many lives will be saved if all the people will do this one simple thing. - - The Editor.)

We all tend to take plenty of water for granted until a dry spell comes as at present in the Yap District. Now, with everyone conscious that we have to save our available water to make it last out the dry spell, is a good time to talk about what kind of water is good to drink. When the usual supply of collected rain water is all used up, some people might drink water from a swamp or taro patch. This can be very dangerous. Such water that lies on the ground is almost always full of germs which cause intestinal disease.

Water from many wells that have been dug in low-lying places often have germs washed into them from surrounding land. Drinking water from them can cause sickness such as intestinal worms, amoebiasis, typhoid fever and dysentery. Wells that are not protected with a cover to keep out dirt and flies and rats contain disease germs and the water is not safe to drink. Even water that comes off a tin roof can pick up disease germs from flies that are on the roof.

Water can be made safe to drink by boiling it for 10 minutes.

Do not be tempted to drink unsafe water. Do not allow your children to drink water that has not been boiled for 10 minutes and then allowed to cool. They do not understand why they can't drink from any water that is available. They must be taught and protected until they learn.

We are fortunate in having many drinking nuts which are always safe to drink when freshly opened.

Boil your drinking water and protect your health!



The Motor Vessel Kaselehlia steamed away from the Kolonia, Ponape dock at 5 p.m., March 17, bound for Ngatik Atoll, a hundred miles to the southwest. This was not her regular six-week field-trip run to Ngatik, Nukuoro and Kapingamarangi, but a charter trip mainly for the purpose of bringing building materials for the four-room elementary school on Ngatik which the Metalanim Housing Co-operative is building for the Trust Territory.

(The total construction cost of 24 classrooms, not counting utilities and preparation of sites, is \$276,406; work is progressing rapidly on the 15 classrooms in Kolonia and five in Uh, on Ponape Island, as well as the four on Ngatik.)

The co-operative chartered the Kaselehlia, at a cost of \$200 a day while she was sailing and \$150 a day while in port, in order to get the school building finished quickly so the co-operative's five skilled workers could go on to another job.

The ship's cargo on this special trip consisted mainly of 20.5 tons of timber, sheet-metal roofing, parwood (pressed wood) panels for walls and ceilings, cement, and steel reinforcing rod for the concrete floors. There was a comparatively small amount of the usual rice, flour, sugar, canned goods and other staples which largely make up the cargo of a regular outgoing field-trip run. The timber was mostly Douglas fir, procured through Atkins Kroll, merchandise agents, from the West Coast of the United States. Each piece of this fir measured six by eight inches by 23 feet, and had been chemically treated to last many years. (Even without treatment fir is a long-lasting wood and is highly rated by U.S. builders.)

The Kaselehlia, a 362 gross-ton ship, was operated by the Trust Territory until September 20, 1965, when she was assigned to the Ponape Federation of Co-operatives Association, to operate on a contractual basis as part of the Government's plan to put transportation into private hands.

CAPTAIN MELANDER

At that time, Tedrik J. Melander took over as master of the ship. He is the grandson of the Swedish trader-captain, Victor Melander, who became a U.S. citizen and who, operating out of Kusaie, was a legendary figure in Micronesian shipping in the 1890's. Tedrik Melander has followed shipping most of his life, in the family tradition. He was second mate for eight years on four ships before signing on with the Kaselehlia as second mate in 1962. For a short period in 1965 he was third mate on the Pacific Islander before coming master of the Kaselehlia. Besides the captain, the Kaselehlia normally carries a crew of 15.

The ship's regular runs take her to Ngatik, Nukuoro and Kapingamarangi on the southern circuit and to Mokil, Pingalap and Kusaie on the eastern schedule. Kapingamarangi is 270 nautical miles from Ponape; Kusaie is 300.

MV Kaselehlia Makes

A CHARTER TRIP

By Seth

NGATIK'S BACKGROUND

Ngatik, an atoll 2/3 of a mile in area, has a population ranging around 400. Ngatik's streets and paths are kept clean. Its houses are neat and orderly. David S. Boyer, of the National Geographic Magazine, who was a passenger on this field trip, described it as one of the most pleasant places he had seen throughout his extensive travels.

Ngatik's early history, like that of so many islands and atolls in Micronesia, exists only in the form of legend. It is recorded history, however, which says that Ngatik was once the prey of a whaling crew, like so many places in what is now the Trust Territory. Miss Emi A. Mukaida, a Trust Territory teacher at Ponape, and Gaius Edwin, of the Ponape District administrative staff and who is a Ngatikese, joined in recounting this fascinating bit of history:

In 1883, an English whaler pulled up near the island, and the captain noticed a large pile of turtle shells and coconut oil. He wanted to bargain for this valuable material, but the chiefs did not agree. The turtle shell, they said, was highly revered by the people and they would not sell it. This rebuff brought a threat from the captain that he would return with

The women of Ngatik did much of the work carry



TRIP TO NGATIK

Thompson

guns and ammunition and barrels and take what he wanted, which he did. The ship's crew killed every male human on the island, except three small boys, who hid from the attackers. Local tradition has it that the ship's crew stayed on the island for a long time.

THE PASSENGERS

On the charter voyage described here, which was made some 128 years after the whaler's visit, there were 45 passengers, most of whom paid \$3.00, or three cents a mile, for deck passage. The cabin passengers paid four cents a mile, or \$4.00, with meals furnished at \$5.00 per day extra. The trip from Ponape to Ngatik takes 13 hours, usually, so most of the deck passengers take food with them.

Among those who made the Ngatik trip were the following:

Uriel Elam and Boas Poll, skilled carpenters who work for the Metalanim Housing Co-operative and who were to remain on Ngatik to work for a month;

Romeo deLeon, representing the supply department of the co-op, who came along to see that the building materials arrived in good order;

Nicanor Soriano, project superintendent for the co-op, who was to inspect the partly-finished building;

g heavy timbers from outrigger to new school site.



Joaquin Sarino, construction engineer for the Engineering and Construction Service, Trust Territory, who serves the Ponape District;

Kasiano D. Joseph, community development advisor of the Ponape District, who goes on field trips to superintend the weighing of copra and to take care of other administrative matters as field-trip officer;

Tony Materne, assistant to the district administrative officer, who came along to take pictures of the new construction work and to help with administrative details; and

Corce Rudolph, who operates the Ngatik dispensary six months a year and does business as a trader on Ponape the rest of the time; and Rev. Martin Gallen, who is head of the Congregational Church in Ponape District and who maintains a home on Ngatik.

After laying out at sea for two hours during the night, the Kaselehlia came on to Ngatik and anchored well outside the reef at 10 a.m. on March 18. As soon as she dropped anchor, several outrigger canoes, which had been poised at the edge of the coral, pushed out into the blue water, the boatmen now using paddles instead of poles. In a few minutes there were a dozen or more outriggers at the ship's side, and the off-loading of passengers, with their numerous bundles and boxes, began.

Ashore, the returning Ngatikese and visitors were met by the chief magistrate, Wanas Saimon; the Nanmwarki, Atti Neior, and many others. As soon as the passengers and their possessions were ashore, the off-loading of the building supplies began. The outriggering of the canoes made an ideal deck for the long timbers and the other building materials. When each boat touched the beach, a group of men and women were there to hand-carry the materials to the building site, about 40 yards away from the water, in an operation in which there was both rhythm and efficiency. The women helped with the fir timbers and the sheets of parwood and metal roofing, two to each piece, but the men handled the bags of cement and the reinforcing rod.

The building had been started only 20 days before, and the walls were already up. It was explained that the community very much wanted the building to be finished quickly. Many people, young and old and male and female, including two blind men, volunteered, the women receiving the same rate of pay as the men. It was later decided that the total amount paid for labor would be divided equally among those who worked, regardless of how much work each one did. On the first distribution of money, several weeks ago, each worker received \$8.00. On this trip \$2,000 was brought and distributed and a gala feast, with roast pig and "all the trimmings", was held on the night of March 19 to celebrate the good fortune.

BUSY MAN

Throughout the two days that the ship stayed at Ngatik, Kasiano Joseph was busy with many affairs. As community development advisor, he checked the records of the copra co-op and assisted in hold-

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To Keep the Public Informed

By James R. LaForrest
Broadcast Officer
Trust Territory Headquarters

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. LaForrest arrived in Saipan in February to begin his duties as Broadcast Officer for the Trust Territory, transferring from Marshalls District where he served from 1964 as the first adult education specialist in the Territory. He began his work with the Government in 1961 in Truk, where he was a teacher supervisor.)

It is often a surprise to many people to hear that radio broadcasting in the Trust Territory is 13 years old. Yet WSZO, at Majuro in the Marshalls, went on the air in 1953, in a small shack where the only insulation from sound was the shirts worn by the announcers.

Radio has grown from those early days when people would ask the announcer to send a taxi to their house, to the present network of six broadcast stations serving the Trust Territory with informational, educational and entertainment programs. The network has grown from one 150-watt station with 45 pounds of solder and 16 records, five scratched, 10 loaned and one newly-purchased, to 6,000 watts of power (and two pounds of solder) and thousands of records and tapes. We used to be fortunate to hear a five-minute news broadcast once a week, but now each station in the Trust Territory network produces live and recorded newscasts in different languages every day. We have seen the addition of personnel to give the lone operator at WSZO more than 25 fellow workers throughout the Territory.

Growth is measured in more ways than material acquisitions. Twenty-two people have gone to East-West Center, Honolulu, for training, and three station managers have gone to the Voice of America in Washington, D.C. for further training.

A broadcasting center has been established in Saipan to advise, train and to distribute materials and coordinate the various network stations.

Assistant Commissioner for Public Affairs John E. deYoung feels that the most important function a radio station can perform is to keep the public informed of world events; to present information not available through other sources, and present high-quality entertainment.

The Broadcast Center at Headquarters in Saipan has begun a program of re-organization and will be shortly supplying each station with a large number of programs designed to inform and entertain. Broadcasting in the Trust Territory is unique in that all programs, regardless of their intent, educate and inform the listeners.

Broadcasting is really very new to the Trust Territory. WSZA in Yap, KJQR in Saipan, and WSZD in Ponape joined the network in 1965. WSZB in Palau went on the air in 1961 with minimum equipment and is now being rebuilt so that in 1966 it will be operating at full effectiveness. WSZC Truk began services in 1962 in a one-room location, and this year is moving into its new specially-designed broadcast building. The network has expanded by five stations in the last five years, a rate of growth that is outstanding in broadcasting history.

We have been growing by other ways than by expansion. We have reduced the number of broadcast hours that were devoted primarily to "canned" programs by producing more programs locally. Each station has begun to record local folksongs and historical events such as the first, historic session of the Congress of Micronesia.

Education has entered into the broadcast field and every district now hears specially-produced programs covering such areas as English as a "national" language; instruction in health and sanitation, and women's interests. The network can be found visiting farmers and women's clubs and covering political events such as elections and civic meetings and conducting personal interviews.

Naturally the amount of broadcast work done locally is always decided by the amount of staffing and financial support. The broadcast budget was rapidly increased in the last five years to match the material growth. Complete financial support for each station is now a reality.

Knobs and dials and microphones and a multitude of things are needed to keep the information on the air. Shown at Headquarters broadcast center at Saipan are, from left: Johannes Ngiraibuuch, Connie R. deLeon Guerrero and James LaForrest.





LOUIS PITMAG, left, and Laurence T. Burback discuss the day's news to be broadcast over WSZA Yap. Burback, Adult Education Supervisor, listens to world news by short wave and gives his interpretation to Pitmag, Assistant Adult Education Supervisor, who broadcasts the news in Yapese and the out-island dialect. Burback broadcasts a news summary in English.

In the background is WSZA Station Manager Tony B. Yug, busy at the administrative duties of the station. WSZA, the newest of the six district radio stations, was opened on June 9, 1965.

New Hotel for Yap

The Trust Territory hotel at Yap is finished. (The accompanying photograph shows it as it neared completion.)

The two-story structure was built by Manglona Construction Co., Guam, at a cost of \$90,000. The first floor has a fully-equipped kitchen facility, cold and dry storage rooms, dining room, and lobby with toilet rooms. On the second floor there are eight guest rooms with adjoining baths and two with private baths.

Construction is of concrete, masonry, steel and wood, with tile floors and concrete stairs.



Robert W. Wion

Robert W. Wion, 44, Trust Territory director of property and supply, suffered a cerebral hemorrhage on January 24 and died shortly after being admitted to Torres Memorial Hospital, Saipan.

Mr. Wion came to the Trust Territory in 1952, and was considered an "old-timer." He served as finance and supply officer at Truk, assistant general supply officer in Guam, district administrator for the former Rota District, and was appointed director of property and supply in 1958.

A combined Catholic-Protestant memorial service was held in Saipan, with Father Arnold Bendowski, OFM, Cap., and the Rev. Miguel Taitano officiating. Mr. Wion was eulogized as a "sympathetic friend to all, a dedicated and valued employee, and a worthy representative of his country."

He was a member of Micronesia Lodge No. 173 F. & A.M. During the month of February a Lodge of Sorrow was conducted.



Due to Good Fortune and Medical Care They Are Among the Living

The girl shown here is Herrie Mesebeluu, 19, from Peleliu, Palau. She came to the Trust Territory Rehabilitation Center at Majuro in April 1964 to be examined by the Medical Team from Honolulu. It was impossible at that time to do anything for her except to keep her joints mobile and her muscles stretched out. Her diagnosis is paraplegia resulting from a severed spinal cord. From her hips down she is completely paralyzed. She was eventually fitted with bilateral leg braces.

Herrie is now working toward becoming totally independent. She is able to perform most of her self-care chores by herself, including putting her braces on. It will not be long before she becomes an independent and safe walker with her braces and crutches.

Cheerfulness in the face of adversity - - that is the attitude of Anju, who suffered a broken back in an accident on Eniwetok four years ago. His body is paralyzed from mid-chest down. He is learning to make the most of the situation through modern therapy at the Trust Territory Rehabilitation Center at Majuro, Marshall Islands.



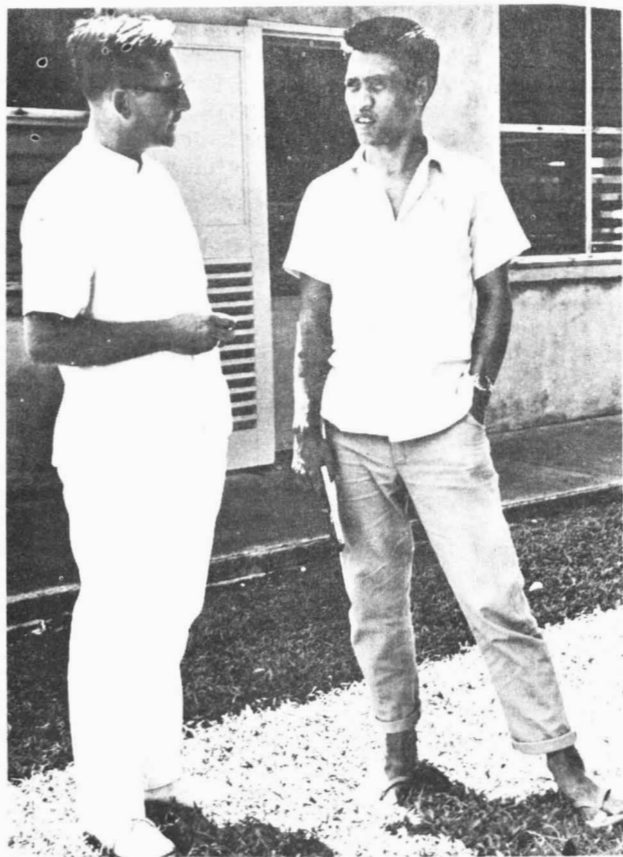
"When she can walk safely alone and when she can get herself up from the floor onto her crutches without any assistance, we will then be able to discharge her with confidence and pride, for this Palauan girl has worked tremendously hard to conquer a severe disability," says Mrs. Eleanor R. Sypher, R.P.T., chief physical therapist at the Center.

The Trust Territory Government, according to Mrs. Sypher, has provided Herrie with a very substantial wheelchair suitable for the type of terrain found in the Territory. She has also been supplied with braces and crutches. All of these are a permanent part of Herrie's life.

In November 1965 Herrie had surgery to correct a severe contracture of the ring finger, due to a severed tendon. One more surgical procedure may be necessary before the finger will have good function.

"It is hoped," writes Mrs. Sypher, "that when Herrie is finished with the rehabilitation services which we have to offer, she will seek further education to improve her English and to learn office skills. With a better background of English, office skills, and her ability to handle herself with her disability, Herrie will be able to obtain a job and perform office duties on a competitive basis with those having no disabilities, and thus become a productive member of the community."





John Pesel, a native of Pingalap (Ponape District), has spent three years in the leprosy ward at Kolonia, Ponape. His case is now arrested and he is returning to Pacific Islands Central School, Kolonia, this fall; at the age of 21 he will be in the 11th grade. So determined is he to get an education that he studied while in the hospital, with the help of PICS teachers. When the above picture was taken, John, at right, was staying at the hospital with his old friends while waiting for a field-trip ship to take him to Pingalap to visit his family. With him is Dr. Robbert Kummer, clinical supervisor, Ponape District.

Congratulations

The MICRONESIAN REPORTER is using an increasing number of stories from the various District newspapers, in order to get as much "local color" as possible in the Territory-wide magazine. We find some rare gems of writing in these local papers, and wish we could print all of them. The editors of "Ponape-per", "Truk Tide", "Rai Review" (Yap), "Palau Post" and "Panorama" (Saipan) are doing good work, and we are happy to compliment them on their originality.

From left: Kyoshi Matsumoto, Palau boat-building specialist; Manuel N. Sproat, Trust Territory director of agriculture; President Imeong of the Palau Boatbuilders Association; and Leonard Agui-gui, Truk District agriculturist.

Monster "Tokular" Welcome in Truk

Peter T. Wilson, Trust Territory fisheries management biologist, has confirmed that there is at least one "marlin" - - English name for a big game fish - - in the Truk lagoon. He's right about the name, at least. The Tokular (Trukese word for Marlin) is a 36-footer - - but it's a boat instead of a fish.

The big Tokular sails the blue lagoon from island to island as a field trip vessel for the District Agriculture Department. District Agriculturist Leonard Aguigui and Trust Territory Director of Agriculture Manuel M. Sproat were responsible for bringing the "marlin" to Truk waters from the Palau Boat Yard at Malakal, Koror, where Trust Territory Boatbuilding Specialist Kiyoshi Matsumoto and Imeong, president of the Palau Boatbuilders' Association, master-minded its construction.

The Trukese people - - and especially the farmers on the various islands - - regard the "monster" as a real blessing. The Tokular has contributed to a more frequent traffic pattern between the islands. The boat is used by District agriculture officials to bring farmers information on proper agricultural methods. It is also used to haul copra and cacao beans from the outlying islands to the District Center on Moen.

The Tokular has sleeping accommodations for two, a convertible bunk-dining table and forward cargo hold. It is powered by a heavy-duty Mitsubishi 33 h.p. marine diesel engine that propels the 36-footer at 10 knots.

The Tokular-type of boat has earned an excellent reputation for ruggedness and sea-worthiness in the rough waters of Hawaii, where it is generally called the "Hawaiian-type Haole sampan". This type of hull is used almost exclusively for commercial fishing operations in Hawaii. In Truk, where the lagoon frequently gets rough, this type of boat is thought to be most ideal.

The Tokular is one of many boats turned out by the Palau Boatbuilding Association, the first such full-scale operation in the Trust Territory since the end of World War II. Mr. Matsumoto is instructing local people in the fine art of boat-building.



Ngatik...

ing a referendum, besides answering numerous questions in connection with shipping, business and Government affairs. Mr. Joseph leads a busy life, whether he is on Ponape or on a field trip. He is vice president of the Ponape Federation of Co-operatives Association, which operates the Kaselehlia; president of the Kolonia Consumers Co-operative Association; president of the only chartered credit union in the district; vice speaker of the District Legislature and vice president of the Ponape Broadcasting Board, which operates the local radio station.

REFERENDUM

The affairs of Ngatik, like those of so many islands and atolls which are separated from the district centers by miles of water, are regulated by the field-trip schedules. For example, the notice of an election must be posted 15 days before a field-trip arrival. This field-trip, although not on the regular schedule, tied in with an election, or more precisely, a referendum.

This referendum was the result of discussions which had been going on among the Ngatik people for several months. Mr. Joseph tells the story this way:

"About two field-trips ago, the Municipal Council discussed the subject of what to do about alcoholic beverages, but no decision was reached. As field trip officer I recommended a referendum. Before the last field-trip I talked to the Assistant Distad, and ballots were made out. At the top of the ballots was written, 'Referendum for Alcoholic Beverages in Ngatik Municipality. Place an X mark in the box opposite your choice.' The choices were: (1) I am in favor of alcoholic beverages; and (2) I am not in favor of alcoholic beverages."

Joseph supervised the election, assisted by Tony Materne. Materne and a committee appointed by the chief magistrate counted the ballots. The result was 150 votes against alcohol and 47 for it.

Following the election, Joseph drafted an ordinance based on the election and left it with the council (which was elected by the people) and the people themselves for further study.

Before the arrival of the next field-trip ship, the chief will sign the ordinance, if it has no amendments. Any amendments will have to be approved by the council. When the final draft arrives at District headquarters, the Distad will determine whether the ordinance violates any laws made by higher authority; if not, he will sign it and it will become law for that municipality.

The penalty for making any alcoholic beverage on the atoll or bringing in any (except wines for religious use) will be 30 days in prison, a \$25 fine, or both. Trials are held by the municipal courts in such cases. There will not be actual confinement for violation of such an ordinance; the person found guilty will be put to labor on some public project and will stay in his home at other times. He will report to the chief magistrate for work assignments.

This election was the result of two viewpoints: The older people felt that drinking was causing the younger ones to miss too much work; and the members of the council took the attitude that too many young coconut trees were being cut down for making of tuba. Very little distilled liquor was being imported - perhaps an average of one case per field trip.

Referendums are not new to Ngatik - three years ago the municipality voted in favor of alcohol. It was agreed that the women of the atoll turned the tide in favor of prohibition in this latest referendum.

Residents of Ngatik meet in community house and discuss effects of election.



Having accomplished its purpose, the Kaselehlia prepared to sail on the morning of March 20, with only a handful of passengers and little cargo. She weighed anchor at 5:30 a. m. and headed for Ponape. Less than half an hour later and about four to five miles from Ngatik, the ship struck one of the numerous treacherous reefs which make shipping in Micronesia a hazard even under normal weather conditions. The passengers were awakened by the crunching jolt, and Captain Melander ordered the engines stopped within a few seconds.

Divers who went overboard reported that the snip had struck the reef on the port side. An eight-inch gash in the hull plate at the anchor locker and several indentations were visible. The roller chock, which acts as a stabilizer in steering, but which is by no means essential to the ship's operation, was badly damaged. The roller chock prevented considerable damage to the hull.

The ship was in sight of the atoll when she struck the reef, and in a short time the outriggers began to appear. One of them carried Corce Rudolph, the medical corpsman, and his appearance was comforting although his services were not needed. (He had spent most of Friday watching over a man who had been injured at work.)

After a careful assessment of the ship's condition, Captain Melander ordered both anchors to be hooked under the coral on either side of the ship, and 40 feet from the bow. As high tide approached at two p. m., the anchor wench was activated and the ship pulled herself off the reef. She steamed on to Ponape and, after a cautious lay-off at sea, docked at 7:30 Monday morning, March 21.

At Ponape another underwater examination was made. Then there followed the decision to make the repairs locally instead of sending the ship to the nearest dry-docking facility, in Japan. Local experts, including John A. "Jack" Adams, an Australian on the Ponape District public works staff, and who knows the Kaselehlia well, accomplished the necessary welding, with the support of Robert H. "Bob" Hawley, a former skipper of the ship. Both are senior general mechanics.

On Sunday, March 21, the Kaselehlia sailed for Mokil, Pingalap and Kusaie on her regular eastern field-trip run.



This Ngatikese baby, asleep in his hammock, isn't worried about schools and elections.



Samuel Hadley, who has been chosen to succeed his brother, Moses Hadley, as Nanmwarki of Met-alanim, wears the ceremonial ornaments befitting his rank.

Samuel Hadley, New Metalanim Nanmworki

Moses Hadley, Nanmwarki of Metalanim and ranking traditional chieftain of all Ponape, died at his home at Temwen Island, Metalanim early Saturday morning, February 19, after an illness of several years. Nanmwarki Moses received the highest hereditary title and position in 1932. Ponape residents of younger generations remember no other Nanmwarki than Moses Hadley.

More than a thousand friends from all areas of Ponape converged on Temwen Island Saturday and Sunday to pay tribute and honor to the deceased Nanmwarki and to acknowledge and honor his successor, his younger brother Samuel Hadley. Both Catholic and Protestant eulogies and services were said before interment Sunday morning.

Nanmwarki Moses was born April 10, 1894, in Metalanim. After succeeding to his high rank and title, he was also appointed "Sosuncho" or Headman of Metalanim during 17 years of Japanese mandate administration and was elected chief magistrate for 14 years under the present Trust Territory administration until he withdrew his candidacy in favor of younger successors.

Nanmwarki Moses Hadley is survived by his wife and ten children, a number of whom hold responsible positions in local and Trust Territory Government as well as holding traditional titled rank.



Assistant Commissioner for Community Services James E. Hawkins addresses the 13th graduating class of the Trust Territory School of Nursing, Saipan. Seated, from left, are: Father Arnold Bendowski, OFM, Cap.; the Rev. Miguel Taitano; Mayor of Saipan Vicente D. Sablan; Sylvio C. Ada, Saipan postmaster; Mrs. Ruth Martin, nurse specialist; and Mrs. Irene Rowland, nurse-in-charge.

An Effort to Meet Nursing Needs

By Irene Rowland, R. N.
Nurse-in-charge, School of Nursing

In an effort to meet the nursing needs of the Trust Territory until such time as a registered nurse program can be fully utilized, the school of nursing will increase its enrollment. With the acquisition of additional dormitory space, a new class of 24 scholarship students will start on July 5.

The intensive two-year course necessitates that students be high school graduates or meet a minimum 9-10 grade level in the California Achievement Test (CAT) in English and mathematics. The length of the program does not allow time to teach math and English, the working foundation for nursing subjects. The ideal qualifications are:

Basic Science	- 1 year
Biology	- 1 year
Chemistry	- 1 year
Algebra	- 1 year

In addition to the educational qualifications, the nursing faculty is interested in the proper motiva-

tion of the student. The difficulties of the course, plus the demands of self-sacrifice in the nursing profession are stressed. The attrition rate due to improper motivation has been great. Other criteria for nursing students are that they be over 17 years of age, single, in good health, and of good moral character.

The objectives of the school are to train a nurse who will not only function as a highly skilled technician in the clinical hospital area but will be prepared to make the independent judgments required of a nurse in the field program until assistance arrives. Toward this end the curriculum includes: Anatomy and psychology, professional ethics, nutrition, nursing arts, basic concepts of psychology and psychiatric nursing, medical and surgical nursing, communicable diseases, and public health.



Operation

"Save that Tuna"

Recently a Japanese fishing vessel carrying 55 tons of frozen tuna went aground and was abandoned on Namorik reef, in the Marshall Islands.

From Namorik's total population of 534, brigades of the able-bodied entered a round-the-clock salvage operation. The village was speckled with pots boiling sea water to get the needed salt; trays, pans, mats, and pieces of corrugated iron covered the ground as the fish were laid out to dry. About five tons were saved.

The Zaiger Scouts

The Namorik Patrol, a drill team composed of the school boys of Namorik Atoll, Marshall Islands, maybe the forerunner of Boy Scout activities there.

Jim Zaiger, Trust Territory plant pathologist on temporary duty in Namorik, utilized his experience as a World War II infantry officer and put the cadets through six weeks of basic drill instruction.

For their first public performance, the Patrol turned out in full uniform (made by the women of the island), including overseas hats made of pandanus leaves.

The spectators were impressed with the Patrol's skill and delighted with their showmanship as they executed intricate marching maneuvers.

Assignment...

If I had any profound worries about the future of Micronesia they tended to evaporate during my contacts with young people. My sessions with high school students convinced me that they are developing rapidly the intellectual and spiritual strength to bear well the burden of helping to shape the destiny of the Trust Territory. The bright, young members of the on-coming generation whom I encountered showed excellent potential for utilizing opportunities to acquire wisdom and political experience and gave considerable assurance and warning that they will become quite capable of assisting their Congressmen to assess their own best interests and collectively to make wise decisions regarding their future status when the time arrives. As they struggle to learn and perfect their English and gain the power which that essential tool can provide, they should be reminded that it is in that language that the idea of freedom for the individual has had its widest and deepest expression and broadest application in the modern world.

I have been asked by many if and when I would return to Micronesia. My consistent and hopeful answer has been: "Yes, at the earliest opportunity."

Agana, Guam and
Tufts University
Medford, Massachusetts
January 1966

Legislatures...

Act No. 23-1966--adds "appropriations" to the list of standing committees in the Charter. This has been approved by the District Administrator and the High Commissioner.

Act No. 24-1966--providing for representation in the Legislature on the basis of one seat for every 800 persons and guarantees Saipan Municipality 11 seats, Rota three seats, Tinian and the Northern Mariana Islands one seat each, has been disapproved.

Approval has been also withheld on Act No. 27-1966, which provides that acts of the District Legislature shall become laws if approved by the District Administrator or if repassed by a two-thirds majority over his veto.

The Twelfth Session of the Truk District Legislature, which convened in February, adopted the following acts which are now being studied by the High Commissioner's Office before appropriate actions are taken:

Act No. 15-1966--Reorganization of the Truk District Board of Education.

Act No. 11-1966--Appropriates funds for the compensation of cooks for public and non-public elementary schools.

Act No. 10-1966--Makes an appropriation for five scholarship grants of \$9,500.

Act No. 8-1966--Establishes a municipal grant-in-aid fund in the amount of \$10,000 to be appropriated annually by the Truk District Legislature.

Act No. 7-1966--Establishes Truk District Planning Commission.

Act No. 5-1966--Appropriates \$11,000 for an in-service training program.

Act No. 4-1966--Authorizes an annual appropriation of \$1,600 for vehicle rental and temporary employees during session of the Truk Legislature.

Act No. 3-1966--Establishes the legislators allowance at the rate of \$15.00 per day.

Act No. 2-1966--Establishes a recreational District fund in the amount of \$4,000 to be appropriated annually out of the general revenues of the Truk Legislature.

Act No. 6-1966--Appropriates the sum of \$2,000 to compensate the service of a legislative counsel during the sessions of the Truk Legislature.

Act No. 12-1966--Makes an appropriation for the purpose of purchasing a fishing boat for Truk District of \$12,000.

Act No. 17-1966--Establishes the general appropriation Act for fiscal year 1967.

People Learn to Out-think Rats

Editorial Note: Fred A. Bianchi, principal entomologist for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association conducted a six-week rat abatement methods training session last year at the Trust Territory Farm Institute at Metalanim, Ponape District.

Many types of paraphernalia are required to conduct an efficient rat-control program of any size. Common snap traps, live traps, cages, baits and bait dispensers are the types which were used in Metalanim and are considered the most practical for use under conditions in Micronesia.

In Metalanim, extensive trapping showed that black and Polynesian rats were relatively scarce in the center of cacao orchards and that more bait should be applied around the edges of the orchards than inside them. Trapping also showed that some rats did find their way deep into the orchards and that no sector of them could be safely neglected. To develop this information, a hundred snap traps were more or less evenly spread on a regular grid pattern in each of several orchards, and the catch of the traps was collected and plotted on each of two successive mornings.

The bait chosen was actually prepared in Honolulu and shipped to Ponape. It has been extensively used in Hawaii and elsewhere for a long time and the technical and economic factors of its use are well known. It consists of rolled oats as the food and an anti-coagulant chemical as the lethal component. Anti-coagulants, of which several are marketed under various trade names, all kill by reducing the clotting power of the blood and causing the victim to bleed internally and externally. Since the hemorrhages are of cumulative effect, animals must eat several meals of the bait before they reach a degree of bleeding from which they cannot recover. This makes anti-coagulant baits slow acting. On the other hand, it also makes them the surest and safest baits to use where time is no object but safety definitely is, as is the case in Metalanim and in much of the rest of Micronesia, where dense populations of people and domestic animals coexist with rats and make the use of quick acting baits extremely hazardous.

Almost as vital to any large project as the bait are the dispensers in which the bait is exposed, and this is particularly true when an anti-coagulant bait is used. Anti-coagulant baits, because of their slow action, must be exposed longer than other baits and require better protection from weather, and from birds and other animals which may wet, consume or spill the bait before rats get to it.

These modern dispensers are generally referred to as "permanent dispensers," and the one chosen for the Metalanim project is specifically called the "Inverted Tee Permanent Dispenser." It is made very simply with two short pieces of plastic tubing cemented together in such a way that a vertical tube



An Inverted Tee dispenser, supplied with bait, firmly set on ground and securely tied to a cacao trunk with a thin wire. Notice the inverted can which caps the upright tube and keeps rain out.

serves as a reservoir for the bait and a horizontal tube serves as a feeding pan which the rats can enter from either end.

To emplace an Inverted Tee in the field, as much bait as desired is poured into the upright tube, its open end is covered with a tin can of proper diameter, and the dispenser is tied with a wire or string to a suitable tree trunk or to a stake driven into the ground. Care must be taken only that no undue strain is imposed upon the cemented joint by rough handling; and barring such carelessness, the dispenser may be left unattended for weeks at a time.

District Digest

The Marshall Islands Community High School Theater Organization has scheduled the musical "South Pacific" as their first play. The theater group is a joint school-community, Marshallese-American cultural activity.

Phillip Kabua has returned to his home in Majuro, Marshall Islands, after receiving a B.A. degree in English from the University of Santa Clara in California.

Two retired Vietnam jet fliers are transiting the Trust Territory in a 26-foot sail boat. Weighing anchor at Yokohama, Japan, Frank Capers of Riverside, Connecticut, and Larry Richards of Detroit, Michigan, are sailing the Schedar southward to Australia.

M. Tamanagirou, Yap District's original and only sheriff, has retired after 20 years service.

Micronesian Microscope

. . . A Summary of Press

Releases From the Office of Public Information

JANUARY 1966

Howard L. Kerstetter was selected as District Educational Administrator for the Marianas District and George T. Bollerud as Admiral Hopwood High School Principal.

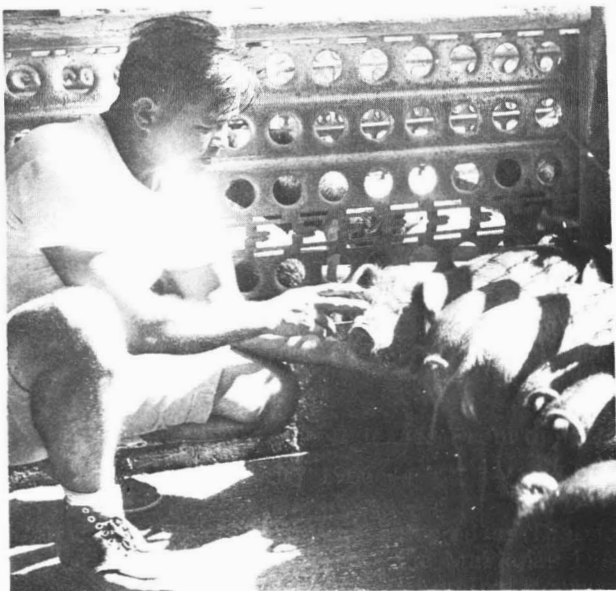
Peripatetic Porkers

These little pigs, shown with Juan L.G. Cabrera, at the Marianas District piggery in Saipan, have come a long way, by air, and will go a long way more by ship before they settle down at one of the five agricultural experiment stations in the Trust Territory.

When their travels are over, they will become parents of thousands of offspring which will roam the coconut groves of hundreds of islands and atolls throughout the Trust Territory to become fat and succulent food for feasts and festivities.

These are red Durocs, which were purchased by the Trust Territory from the State of Oregon. They are among the best meat-producers of the American breeds; they grow and fatten quickly. Their importation is part of the Trust Territory's program to raise the quality of breeding animals.

These Durocs are not only pure-breds -- they each have a pedigree (or family history) "as long as your arm."



Melvin Koizumi of Wiapahu, Hawaii, assumed the position of Sanitary Engineer on the Headquarters Public Health Staff. (The appointment of a Sanitary Engineer on the Public Health Staff is one of several steps currently underway for overall improvement of Public Health Services, a matter of continued concern to the Administration.)

Three Yapese, a Saipanese and a Palauan were awarded United Nations Fellowships from the United Nations Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations to study abroad in various fields of their interests.

Willy V. Hofschneider was appointed District Administrator's Representative, Tinian, a position held by his father, the late Henry Hofschneider, Sr., until his death last November.

John M. Spivey, Assistant Commissioner for Administration, transferred to the newly created Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce. (Mr. Spivey is assigned to the new office of the Economic Development Administration in Seattle, Washington.)

The Robert R. Nathan Associates' Economic Development Team for the Trust Territory has a new Chief. Dr. E.V. Bowden, an economic development economist, arrived on Saipan with his wife, Doris, and their five children.

Individual conferences with the High Commissioner and other Headquarters officials were scheduled for each District Administrator and his Public Works Officer. (The purpose was to discuss all facets of district public works operations with a view to coming to a mutual understanding of the mission and roles of district public works departments.)

The Marshalls District registered voters for the special election in Election District C to fill a seat in the Congress of Micronesia's General Assembly vacated by Dwight Heine last October when he became the first Micronesian District Administrator.

Philip Mosher's new assignment was Assistant District Administrator for the Marianas District. (Mr. Mosher's previous assignments have been Assistant District Administrator in Yap and Marshall districts.)

New members were appointed to the Trust Territory Broadcast Board.

Leo A. Falcam, Assistant District Administrator for Administration, Ponape District, was selected to attend a Civil Service Commission Middle Management Institute in Washington, D.C. (Mr. Falcam presently is attending the Woodrow Wilson Graduate

continued on next page

Micronesian Microscope...

School of Public Administration and International Affairs, Princeton University, on a Parvin Fellowship.)

FEBRUARY

Robert Trumbull, head of the Tokyo Bureau of the New York Times, returned to Saipan for a two-day visit. His last visit had been in 1958 when he made a long tour of the Trust Territory which resulted in his book, "Paradise in Trust."

Eleven Micronesian women were selected to attend a course in Management of Sanitary Beauty and Barber Shops. The six-month course, held in Honolulu, was sponsored by the Institute for Technical Interchange, East-West Center.

High Commissioner M.W. Goding attended hearings on the Trust Territory budget request for fiscal year 1967, in Washington, D.C.

The Guam quarantine against oriental fly host crops from Saipan and Tinian was removed.

Ernest Libby arrived in Saipan as medical equipment technician on the Headquarters Public Health Staff. (As a medical equipment technician, he will be responsible for installing new medical equipment and providing continued maintenance to other types of specialized medical equipment already in the various district hospitals.)

The Trust Territory high school principals and vice principals held their conference to discuss curriculum needs for secondary education and other high school problems.

Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall accepted the resignation of Richard F. Taitano as Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory effective January 31, 1966.

MARCH

Proposals from qualified sources for instituting a Territory-wide system of procuring, marketing, and distributing petroleum products within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands are being received by the Office of the Acting Director of Property and Supply in Saipan.

William Edward Rimmel of Library, Pennsylvania, was appointed superintendent of the Trust Territory Publications Office.

A five-member Task Force, with Personnel Officer Richard F. Kanost as chairman, will work with other Headquarters representatives in developing proposals for a Micronesian civil service act to be studied in the next session of the Congress of Micronesia. Three Micronesian Government employees, and one employee of the Palau District Legislature are members of the Board.

"We help each other" can very well be the slogan of the credit union and cooperative program in Trust Territory. Recently, the Trukese Credit Union loan-

ed the Saipan Credit Union \$4,000 at the favorable interest rate of five percent, and the Metalanim Housing Cooperative, Ponape District, loaned Uh Soumwet Cooperative Association \$2,000, at four percent interest, for the purpose of building a copra warehouse.

In the interest of the public welfare of Ebeye residents in the Marshalls, High Commissioner M.W. Goding issued Executive Order No. 101, imposing temporary migration restrictions to that area, which has been seriously over-populated in recent years.

William A. McGrath of Fremantle, Western Australia, joined the Trust Territory Headquarters Staff as director of land management. Mr. McGrath's primary responsibility is to develop and initiate comprehensive land management programs for the Trust Territory and to assure that the maximum economic and financial benefits will be derived from available land resources in the Territory.

The Trust Territory Government has awarded a total of 50 new full scholarships for the school year 1966-67, which will begin this coming fall.

Dr. Luke A. Howe, Marianas District clinical supervisor, who has been detailed for the past eight months at Headquarters as acting director of public health, has been promoted to the position of assistant director of the Public Health Department.



David S. Boyer, of the foreign staff of National Geographic Magazine, takes a well-earned break from his photography to refresh himself with coconut water on Dublon Island, Truk. Boyer, who has traveled extensively and written numerous articles for the magazine during the past 14 years, is completing a three-month tour of the Trust Territory, during which he has covered all districts including many islands and atolls. Many people who have met him throughout his Micronesian travels have marveled at his relentless energy - he goes from morning till night in search of the "right" pictures.

Favorite Foods of Micronesia

The MICRONESIAN REPORTER is resuming its department, "Favorite Foods of Micronesia." This issue features recipes from Saipan, in the Marianas District. We hope these delectable, easily prepared foods will be a stimulus to the "getting-to-know-you" feeling that prevails when good cooks exchange kitchen secrets.

Readers who have treasured recipes to share are encouraged to send them. We will print as many as space permits in future "Favorite Foods of Micronesia."

Saipanese foods - as you will discover if you visit the "Gateway to Micronesian Beauty" - reflects many cultures. Typical are the featured recipes. The flavors are distinctive, yet familiar enough that the first sample is pleasing.

Pork Chalan Kanoa

- 2 pounds pork, cubed
- 1/3 cup vinegar
- 1 onion, sliced
- 2 cloves garlic, crushed
- 2 tablespoons soy sauce
- 1/2 teaspoon Ajino-Moto (monosodium-glutamate)
- 1/2 teaspoon black pepper
- 3 tablespoons cooking oil

Combine meat, vinegar, 1/2 of the onion, garlic, soy sauce, Ajino-Moto, and pepper. (Flavor is enhanced by squeezing the marinade into the meat.) Let stand 10 minutes. Heat oil in a heavy pot; add remaining onion and cook until transparent. Add meat; cover, and simmer until meat is tender. Remove cover, increase heat. Continue cooking until liquid evaporates and meat turns a rich brown. Served with boiled rice. Six servings.

Gingered Cucumber Salad

- 2 cups cucumber, thinly sliced
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon grated ginger root (or 1/4 teaspoon ground ginger)
- 1/2 cup white wine vinegar
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1/4 teaspoon Ajino-Moto

Peel cucumbers, leaving strips of green, and slice very thin. Add salt to cucumbers and let stand 15 minutes. Press liquid from cucumbers. Combine remaining ingredients and add to cucumbers. Chill. Six servings.

Rosquette (Cookies)

- 1/2 lb. butter (or margarine)
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 pkg. cornstarch (1 lb.)
- 2 cups flour, sifted
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1 egg
- 1 teaspoon lemon extract
- slight pinch of salt
- milk

Cream butter and sugar. Add remaining ingredients, blend until mixture resembles coarse meal (similar to pie crust). If dough becomes too dry, add a small amount of milk. Knead the dough for several minutes. Handling a small part at a time, shape, place on greased cookie sheet and bake in hot oven (400°) for about 1/2 hour, or until a delicate brown.

Comment: The traditional rosquette is "snail" or pretzel shaped. This requires adding a few drops of milk to a small part of the mixture; roll into long lengths and twist into shape. For additional designs, roll about 1/8 inch thick and use cookie cutter or shape as desired.

Banana Fritters

Peel bananas, slice lengthwise. Dip in undiluted condensed milk, coat thoroughly with cornstarch. Fry to a golden color in a small amount of oil or butter. Serve plain or sprinkled with powdered sugar.

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