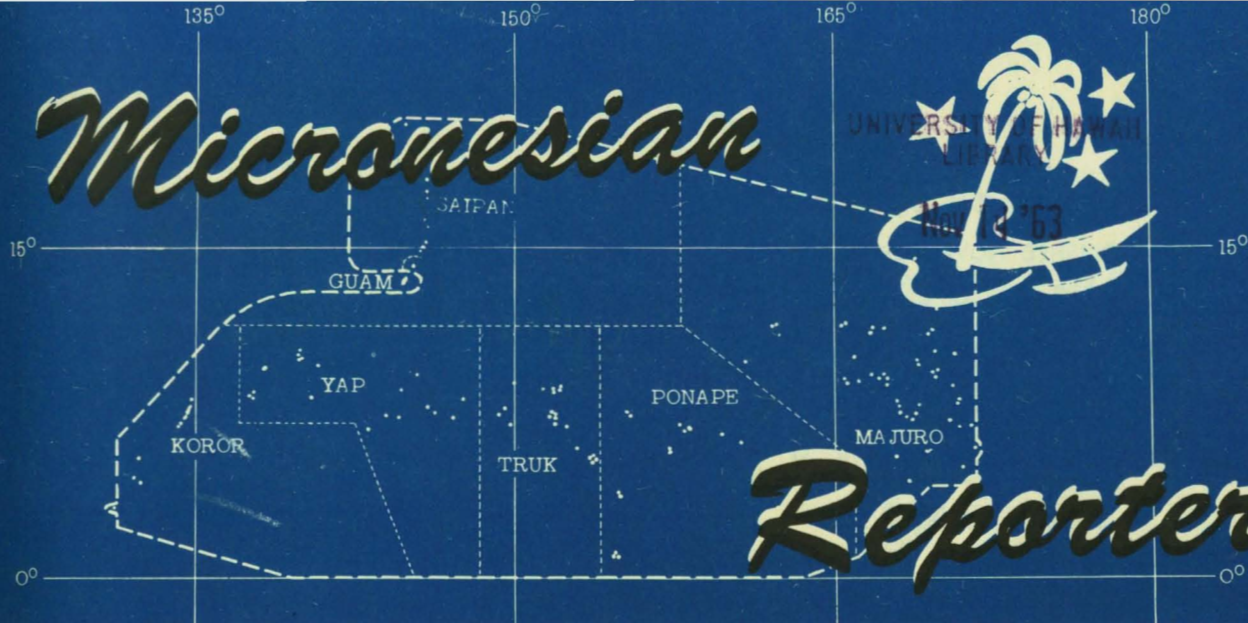


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COVER PHOTO

THREE TRUST TERRITORY MEN VISIT UNITED NATIONS HEAD-QUARTERS AND MEET ADLAI E. STEVENSON, U. S. AMBASSADOR AND PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UN.

Mr. Stevenson, center, graciously accepts from the visitors a hand-woven "thu" fashioned of banana fiber, and two hand-carved wooden articles.

On Mr. Stevenson's left is Andrew Roboman of Yap; on the Ambassador's right, Francis Defngin, also of Yap, and at right in picture is Vicente N. Santos of Saipan. All three toured the United States on a "Leader Grant" sponsored by the U. S. Department of State.

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Some Observations of Vicente N. Santos about His Trip to Washington and Elsewhere on Department of State "Leader Grant" Tour

"I COULDN'T WAIT for the hours to pass until I would find myself inside the UN Building."

So spoke Vicente N. Santos of Saipan as he recalled impressions from his recent trip to Washington, New York and elsewhere—first to serve as Micronesian Adviser in the U. S. Delegation to the UN Trusteeship Council, and later as one of three participants in a Micronesian "Leader Grant" tour of the United States to visit points of current interest and historical significance.

Here Mr. Santos expresses some of the thoughts which came to him before, during and after his experience:

"In 1961 I first met the Honorable High Commissioner, M. W. Goding. I was a delegate to the first Council of Micronesia meeting, representing Saipan District. During this meeting of our Micronesian Council, Mr. Tosiwo Nakayama of Truk gave a brief report about his visit to the United Nations. (He had been the Micronesian Adviser that year.)

It was at this time that I began thinking of the possibility of going to the United Nations. I knew that my time would come, but when, I didn't know.

"Now, that time has come, and I am very happy for this unique opportunity. I also was proud to serve as a delegate for the entire Trust Territory this year.

"When I first came to New York, I was so anxious to see the United Nations Headquarters—I couldn't wait for the hours to pass until I would find myself inside the UN Building.

"It is a great building with a peaceful feeling surrounding you. It was like a dream. Everything

around looks peaceful and friendly. I wish I could have stayed longer in order to see all of the different organs of the UN in action.

"After the Trusteeship meeting, I was again fortunate to have received a 'Leader Grant' from the State Department of the United States. This is a thirty days' grant for travel and observation, and it has given me something which I will always remember.

"One of my favorite spots—a place that I will never forget—is the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. Before I left Washington, I visited it three times. The moment I entered that place it was as if I were in the presence of Mr. Lincoln. I read and re-read his Inaugural Speech and his Gettysburg Address. Such a feeling—it intoxicates you! I always enjoyed reading history, and especially about Mr. Lincoln."

(Mr. Santos is a high school assistant principal and social science teacher in Saipan, in addition to being president of the Legislature of the Mariana Islands District.)

"Although we saw President Kennedy once, we did not meet him. This was my only disappointment. He was away most of the time while we were in Washington. I hope that next year the delegation from Micronesia will have an opportunity to meet the President of this great country of the United States of America.

"I cannot close this article without expressing my humble gratitude to our High Commissioner, the State Department, and all others who have generously given their time in making our trip possible. I hope that many others in Micronesia will have the same privilege sometime in the future."



AT THE UN TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL, June 1963 — Ambassador Sidney R. Yates, left front, heads the U. S. Delegation and Trust Territory High Commissioner M. W. Goding, right front, serves as U. S. Special Representative. In second row are Richard Hennes of the U. S. Department of State; Comdr. Chester E. Herrick of the U. S. Navy; and John E. deYoung of the TT, serving as Adviser to the High Commissioner.

THE ANNUAL QUIZ

at the United Nations

"The problem here is to create a nation—not in any rhetorical sense but quite literally: to fuse one people out of six districts, nine separate languages, two thousand islands and three million square miles of ocean. This haphazard grouping of islands and peoples has by an accident of history—a very fortunate accident I have no doubt—come under the trusteeship of a single Power, the United States. The latter has accepted a twofold responsibility: it must in a sense create the very community which it is guiding toward self-determination. Clearly there can be no meaningful self-determination until a Micronesian 'self' as distinct from a collection of island communities, exists to exercise an active choice . . ."

*—The Hon. F. H. Corner,
Ambassador of New Zealand
to the United Nations.*

Ever since the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands came under United States jurisdiction in 1947, the United Nations, under whose aegis it was created, has carefully scrutinized the administration of this area known as Micronesia.

How is the TT getting along? Is it making progress? Is the U. S. fulfilling its obligations in administering the big three-million-square-mile area

for the benefit of the people who were born and live there? What about education? Public health? Fishing?

These are some of the questions to which the United Nations Trusteeship Council seeks answers from the United States. Every few years, the UN sends into the TT a Visiting Mission comprised of representatives of selected member nations, to

discover for themselves what is happening—but annually, the Council holds in New York an oral quiz of the U. S. Delegation to determine current conditions.

The U. S., in turn, welcomes the questions and appreciates the opportunity to let the world know what is going on in Micronesia—to record the programs, plans and projects which have been activated and achieved during the year under review. With nothing to hide, with integrity its intention and progress for Micronesia its goal, the U. S. each year freely presents its reports and answers the points raised by the other delegations.

At the 1963 session of the U. N. Trusteeship Council in June 1963, Ambassador Sidney R. Yates headed the U. S. Delegation and made the introductory presentation. High Commissioner M. W. Goding, serving for his third year as the Special Representative of the U. S., presented a summary of the events and accomplishments—and also the setbacks—of the year just ended, and spoke on the questions raised by the seven other delegations—from Liberia, Australia, China, United Kingdom, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, France and New Zealand. Mr. Nathan Barnes of Liberia presided as President of the Council.

In recent years a Micronesian has been invited to attend as Adviser on the U. S. Delegation and this year Vicente N. Santos of Saipan, a member of last year's Council of Micronesia and president of the newly formed Marianas District Legislature, stood before the distinguished U. N. delegates and gave his views about conditions in the TT.

One man has attended the annual sessions of the U. N. Trusteeship Council longer than any other individual in the U. S. Delegation. He is John E. deYoung, TT Program Officer, who in 1963 served for his eighth consecutive year as adviser to the Special Representative.

The remarks of the High Commissioner and of the Special Adviser, as well as comments of other delegations, are incorporated in a "Digest of Proceedings of the UN Trusteeship Council 1963" as prepared by the TT Program Office and distributed to the districts.

Virtually all of the Council members commended the Administering Authority (the U. S.) for the progress realized in Micronesia in spite of crippling typhoons and other trials which the year had brought.

In his opening statement the High Commissioner paid tribute to the Micronesian people—to

their innate abilities, their kindness and generosity, their loyalty and devotion to democratic principles; he expressed confidence in the rising generation's capacity to accept the responsibilities of their chosen professions and to provide the leadership that should enable them to decide their own destiny in the world of nations in the foreseeable future.

The remarks of a recent visitor in the TT were cited. After traveling throughout the South Pacific, the visitor stated that although good relations prevailed elsewhere in the area, they could not compare with the easy relations and complete acceptance of all races with each other, which is apparent in the TT.

The High Commissioner referred to the splendid support given the TT by other agencies, including the immediate response of U. S. Government health agencies which helped to check an outbreak of poliomyelitis in the Marshalls before it had opportunity to spread widely, also including disaster relief provided in the Mariana Islands following Typhoon Olive, by the President's Office of Emergency Planning, the American Red Cross and other agencies.

Mr. Goding reported that the budget of \$15,000,000 requested for the TT for the 1963 fiscal year, more than doubling that allocated by the U. S. Congress in 1962, had been approved in full.

The unification of all the Trust Territory into one civilian administration, and the transfer of the Headquarters to a location within its boundaries were noted. The High Commissioner further pointed out the increase in employment of Micronesians in staff positions, including the promotion of a Palauan to the post of Assistant District Administrator. A raise in Micronesian wages, effective July 1963, was announced.

Recounting political advances, the High Commissioner cited the foundation and chartering (January 7, 1963) of the Mariana Islands District Legislature as a political highlight; another was the Council of Micronesia session in late September and early October 1962 at Palau—the first to be held within the Territory—and, as an outcome of this session, the establishment of a Legislative Drafting Committee to begin work on the preparation of a proposed constitution for an official Territorial body.

Noted were the signing of a basic agreement with a major U. S. sea food company for the establishment of a commercial fishery industry in Palau District, and the training currently being provided

(Continued next page)

ANNUAL QUIZ - Continued

25 Micronesians in tuna fishing in Hawaii; also the growth of local banks and the establishment of an Economic Development Loan Fund with an initial increment of \$100,000, and the rapid expansion of credit unions and cooperatives along with the training of Micronesians in cooperative principles and procedures. Also mentioned were the year's increases in copra production and revenue; larger income from fish and vegetable exports, and greater consumption of local products with decreasing reliance upon imported items. The continuing plantings of coconuts to assure future copra production was recorded.

Mr. Goding stated that continued emphasis is being placed on professional agricultural training on the university level. He noted that the Administration-sponsored Micronesian Products Center in Guam has brought new revenue to the districts, and has stimulated interest among the older generation in reproducing traditional artifacts and ancient objects for sale.

A small but flourishing tourist business has developed in the Marianas, Mr. Goding stated, although tourism still is limited in the other districts due to transportation and housing shortages.

The High Commissioner mentioned the acquisition of a DC-4 aircraft holding 57 passengers, and of the M/V PACIFIC ISLANDER which had been put into service during the year. He foresaw the end of the hazardous water landings with a new airstrip at Yap already completed, another being started at Palau, and a third planned for Ponape.

Increase in elementary schools and the employment of a greatly augmented staff of elementary school teachers was described by the High Commissioner as a matter of major emphasis. It is anticipated that every elementary school in the TT will have at least one U. S. teacher qualified to teach English, and Micronesians will continue to be trained for teaching. Gradually, each district is being equipped with a high school, he said.

Approximately 240 Micronesians were attending high schools outside the Territory, and some 120 students were in institutions of college level, with 65 of these on full Government scholarships. The opening of a TT dormitory for college students at Guam in the summer of 1963; the maintenance of a student activities supervisor at Guam, and an increase in college scholarships, also were noted.

Erection of two new hospitals, one in the Marshalls, the other at Saipan, and plans for con-

struction of hospitals in the other districts, except Palau where one was opened less than two years ago, were specified; also projected were plans for field hospitals to be built in outlying areas of high-population concentration. Eight Micronesians now are studying for full medical degrees, Mr. Goding stated, and others are preparing for medical careers at the Fiji School of Medicine. A serious lack of nurses was noted, but the transfer and prospective build-up of the School of Nursing at Saipan should help in this program, he said.

The recent graduation of ten students from the School of Dental Nursing at Majuro was acclaimed as an important achievement. The High Commissioner noted the recent survey of a U. S. Public Health Task Force Team and anticipated its recommendations. He announced a Territory-wide vaccination program for the prevention of polio, stating that the TT would soon become one of the few areas of the world with 100 per cent polio vaccination coverage. He also expressed regret at the death of the TT Director of Public Health, Dr. H. E. MacDonald.

Settlement of land claims at Angaur and at Arakabesan in Palau District were made during the year, thus bringing to a close some claims which had been outstanding since the German and Japanese administrations of the area; also, extensive acreages in the Marianas District, formerly held for Government use, were released for homesteading, he said.

MR. SANTOS SPEAKS

Following the High Commissioner's report, the Micronesian Adviser, Mr. Santos, expressed appreciation for this, his first trip outside the Pacific TT area, and extended greetings to the Council on behalf of the people of Micronesia. He then spoke of his work as a teacher in the public schools, and of his concern for the success of the United Nations. He stated that his pupils spent many hours studying about the UN and that they recognized the UN's role in aiding the progress of humanity everywhere.

"Our people look toward the UN as a great organization to bring about good relations among nations, to help bring freedom to all peoples, and to keep the peace and security for the enjoyment of all mankind," Mr. Santos said.

Mr. Santos continued on the importance of education. He credited the education obtained by Micronesians with their ability to advance into important positions, both within the Government and in local activities.

The Adviser from Saipan also spoke of the interest of the Micronesian people in their government and of the improving social and health conditions in the islands. He referred to Typhoon Olive which had struck in the Marianas, and described the damage to the new hospital at Saipan, to other public buildings and facilities, and to the people's homes. He voiced appreciation for the immediate assistance provided afterwards by the Trust Territory Government, the U. S. Navy, and the American Red Cross. Mr. Santos concluded with a prayer that the many hours of meetings and debates in the UN will bring success in the maintenance of happiness, peace and security for all mankind.

UN MEMBER NATIONS

In the concluding remarks of member nations, the Liberian Delegation, Miss Angie Brooks speaking, brought attention to the need for settlement of pending land claims, suggested the method of arbitration, spoke of the urgency of political progress, recommended consideration of a jury system in the TT, urged greater participation of Micronesians in the overall economic planning in order to familiarize them with the management of economic affairs, endorsed the measures already taken for economic development, regretted that tuberculosis persists as a serious health problem, and suggested the establishment of an institution of higher learning in the TT.

Australia's delegate, Mr. D. McCarthy, referred to the great distances within the Territory, namely, 2,700 miles from east to west and 1,300 miles from north to south, also the fact that this area is not ethnically, culturally or geographically exclusive, and that the population consists of 81,000 people speaking nine languages. From this general situation, he concluded that future Pacific developments may have to take new forms which will be unique in many features, reflecting the particular circumstances of this area.

"It seems to me," the Australia delegate continued, "that the U. S. Administration has been building wisely from the bottom upward, through the system of local councils, district congresses, an advisory council, and now, the projected Council of Micronesia." Lastly, the delegate thanked the U. S. and TT representatives for their courtesy, and the frank and detailed information they had supplied.

China's Representative, Mr. H. C. Kiang, paid tribute to the man who had helped lay the foundation of the Micronesian public health system, Dr.

Harrie Eugene Macdonald. The speaker pointed to the many problems ahead—including the delegation of power which in solution will tax the talents of the Council of Micronesia, in view of the TT's geography, customs, traditions and loyalties. He extolled the progressive and healthy development of local self-governments as a fitting prelude to territorial self-government. He further urged that the basic needs of the people be met not by any artificial higher standard or false economy, but by rapid and balanced economic development in which the younger generation of educated Micronesians might participate.

Mr. Kiang further recommended that the strategic field of transportation—the life-line of Micronesia—be given priority in the Administration's planning; and he commended the Administering Authority for earmarking its largest expenditures for education and related activities. He expressed "warm appreciation for the valuable assistance which the representatives of the U. S. and the TT have given to our deliberations in the Council."

Mr. C. E. King, Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and North Ireland for Trusteeship Affairs, expressed pleasure that the "bounding energies of the U. S. New Frontier" have been applied to the problems of the Pacific Islands Trust Territory. "The tale that these two representatives have had to tell this council is one of impressive endeavor in all fields," he stated, and he went on to commend the Government of the United States for its increased appropriation to the TT Administration, for moving its headquarters into the Territory, and for unifying the Territory under one civilian government. He stated, "My delegation welcomes the progress made in the TT in full accordance with the provisions of the Trusteeship Agreement." He then paid a personal tribute to High Commissioner Goding for his patient, detailed and informative answers.

Next came the turn of Mr. Vladimir A. Brykin, Senior Adviser, Political Affairs, of the Soviet Union, who challenged the Administering Authority's good faith in promoting political development, and charged it with disrespect to the Trusteeship Council. He questioned the U. S. sincerity of intention to implement the Trusteeship Council's declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, and disapproved of the Administering Authority's decision to let the Council of Micronesia decide on the date for determining its future status.

(Continued next page)

ANNUAL QUIZ - Continued

The Russian delegate proceeded to censure the Administering Authority in regard to every major activity, and had no word of satisfaction for any accomplishment or advance—rather, he accused the U. S. of ignoring the recommendations of the Council and went so far as to describe the Pacific Islands as “in a kind of sealed-off zone around which the U. S. has lowered an iron curtain.”

The U. S. representative, Ambassador Yates, answered the Soviet negations, asserting that the U. S. is not a colonial power as charged and that it has cooperated fully with the resolutions and recommendations of the Council.

A positive tone came from France's Adviser for Trusteeship Council Affairs, Mr. Michel de Camaret, who commended the U. S. on the extent and detail of the information presented, and on clearly defining the fundamental objectives of its administration: first of all, to raise the standards of health and education so that the citizens may be able to solve their own problems; second, to promote economic development which will permit the Micronesians to be autonomous; and third, to develop in the people a sense of unity and political responsibility which is indispensable if they are to be able to decide on their own future.

The Representative from France recognized the acceleration in developments in the TT, noting particularly the increase in appropriations allocated by the U. S. Congress. He referred to the growth of the Micronesian Council, and expressed the hope that it soon can be transformed into a legislative organ. He noted with satisfaction the coconut-planting program and the introduction of tourism.

New Zealand's Permanent Representative to the UN, Ambassador F. H. Corner, then spoke, describing the problems associated with the creating of a nation, as quoted at the beginning of this article. He delineated the steps ahead: the establishment of a territorial legislature to embody the Micronesian consciousness; the progressive transfer of the administration into Micronesian hands, to ensure by a systematic program of training and replacement that the executive reflects the Territory's unity no less than the legislative; the fostering of a territorial economy to provide a stable base for future growth, and, finally, education—extensive and thorough—to break down language barriers, prepare for the complexities of modern society

and administration, and lift the mental horizons to enable island communities to evolve into a people.

Mr. Corner continued, “The progress made over the last two years or so offers convincing proof that the Administering Authority is in earnest.” He then contrasted the situation in another former Japanese territory, South Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands, with that of the territory under review. He spoke of a “curtain” which “blankets the Soviet Union's Pacific territories so effectively that not even a muffled footfall is heard,” while in the U. S. administered Trust Territory, he said, “the Administration's whole work is conducted in an international spotlight.”

On June 17 High Commissioner Goding made his closing statement. He referred to the Council of Micronesia as a legislative body which is evolving through the will of the people at a pace desired by them. He described the TT flag—designed by a Micronesian and chosen by the Council of Micronesia—as an emblem of tremendous significance in welding together a group of island people.

The High Commissioner spoke of the great economic wealth which lies in the sea, and of the importance of “farming the sea.” He assured the assemblage that the TT is striving for economic diversification in agricultural exports crops. He noted particularly the possibilities for rice-growing and for greater cattle production, and stated that there already is considerable Micronesian participation in the TT's economic planning.

Regarding education, Mr. Goding summarized the numerous facets which are being pursued by the Administration—the vastly accelerated school construction, with corresponding increase in qualified U. S. teachers and teaching materials; the programs being advanced in secondary and adult education, and the emphasis being given to education at the college level; he particularly pointed out the UN fellowships granted Micronesians in the past and present, for study in various fields which have included public health, radio broadcasting, community development and social defense.

Referring to tuberculosis, the High Commissioner said, “We are determined that this scourge will be brought under control in the Pacific Islands.” He expressed the hope that the building of roads and extension of public utilities may proceed, in as far as feasible, into the village communities and eventually to the outer “hinterland” areas.

(Continued next page)

In closing, the High Commissioner thanked the Council President and members for the interest expressed in the affairs of the TT.

Ambassador Yates concluded the U. S. presentation by affirming that the U. S. Government, at a pace now accelerated, is helping the people of Micronesia toward the day of self-determination, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Marco Polos Market Pepper in Ponape

'Twas MARCO POLO, the Venetian, wasn't it, who experienced the flavorful delight of fresh-grown pepper in the course of his memorable trip to China and the Pacific shores?

And wasn't it Christopher Columbus, another Italian, who set out from Spain in search of a more direct route to obtain the Orient's rich spices—of which pepper was "the most?"

Today, an infant industry in pepper has started at Ponape. The Micronesian Spice Association is born, to merchandise "Ponape Island Pepper." President of the organization is Kesner Hadley of Ponape, and manager—serving voluntarily—is Dolliver Zai-ger, Ponape District Agriculturist; members are the Micronesian pepper growers and those concerned

with its cultivation at the Ponape Agriculture Station.

The pepper is being merchandised in three-ounce packets. It is available commercially for wholesale distribution, and also may be purchased by individuals for gifts or personal use.

For Ponape pepper, individually gift-wrapped and air-mailed, one to each address with donor's card or message enclosed, the price is one dollar per packet, or five dollars for six packets; nine dollars for twelve. Air-mailed to a single address, the price is six packets for \$3.50, or for a dozen, \$6.75.

Looking for a unique, authentic TT Christmas present? Why not Ponape Island Pepper?

THE TUNGARU

BECAUSE OF the vast distances which separate the islands of the Trust Territory, transportation is one of the greatest problems of the people who live in them, and particularly of the merchants.

Mrs. Yvette Adams of the Carlos Etschelt Company in Ponape District has helped solve the problem with the purchase of the TUNGARU, a former Gilbert Islands Colony vessel. The TUNGARU has been placed in inter-island service, with Rudy Muller of the Marshalls as captain, and Jack Adams, chief engineer.

The steel-hulled trader is 120 feet in length, carries a cargo load of slightly over 100 tons, and is about the size of the MIECO QUEEN which is operated by the Marshall Islands Import-Export Company.

Solomon Commission U. S. SURVEY MISSION

A U. S. Government Mission is expected to arrive in the Trust Territory in July 1963 to review major political, economic and social problems.

The Mission group will travel throughout the area to gather information. Its Report to the President is expected to include recommendations pertinent to the formulation of U. S. policies and programs for a more rapid pace of development in the "water state" of Micronesia.

Heading the Survey Mission will be Mr. Anthony M. Solomon, a former member of the faculty at Harvard, who recently completed a White House Mission to Bolivia. Other members—also from leading U. S. Government and private institutions—represent diversified economic, social and political spheres.

Trust Territory Trio Visit U.S.

LEADER GRANT TOUR

What is it really like in the United States?

The big cities? The small towns?

The traffic? Trains?

The United Nations—above all, we would like to see the United Nations Building, and the UN in session.

Washington, D. C. and the places we know about—the White House—the famous statue of Abraham Lincoln.

Manufacturing—mass production—how can they make so many automobiles? Enough even for Guam and for our islands, too?

Is everybody rich in the U. S.?

And the people—are they friendly? Are they kind? How would they treat us Micronesians from the small islands?

These are some of the questions and wonders uppermost in the minds of Trust Territory citizens, most of whom never have been in the United States.

But these and hundreds of other speculations are resolved for three particular Micronesian gentlemen who in mid-1963 toured the U. S. under a grant from the Department of State.

Messrs. Andrew Roboman, 51-year-old president of the Yap Islands Council; Francis Defngin, 36-year-old Assistant Anthropologist and Adviser to the Yap District Administrator; and Vicente N. Santos, 29-year-old Saipan educator and president of the newly-formed Marianas District Legislature, were the three TT citizens who had the extraordinary and gratifying experience of observing the U. S. in a specially arranged cross-section tour.

This was the first such tour to be specifically organized for leading TT citizens under the "Leader

Grant" program of the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. (In 1962 Mr. Andon Amaraich of Truk, following his appearance as Micronesian Adviser to the U. S. Delegation to the UN Trusteeship Council, was granted a similar travel privilege, but this year's "Foreign Leader Tour" included not only the TT's Adviser to the UN Trusteeship Delegation, but also brought two other outstanding Micronesians from their home islands to participate in an official educational-cultural experience).

The Micronesian leaders saw practically every segment of U. S. life: they witnessed history in the making at the United Nations and in Washington, D. C., and visited such famous historic places and monuments as the White House, Mount Vernon and the Lincoln Memorial. They rode trains, buses and subways, as well as the airplanes with which, next to boats and canoes, they are most familiar. They saw cars speeding abreast on busy freeways, and congested stand-still traffic in cities at office-closing time. They visited schools and universities, and observed governments functioning in towns as well as in the nation's capital.

No longer in these men's minds is there wonder about assembly lines, for they saw one of the biggest—that of the Ford Motor Company in Detroit; they also toured through a modern meat-processing plant—the Rath Packing Company in Iowa.

They looked down on Niagara Falls, and up at Pike's Peak; they visited the U. S. South as well as the North, the East and the West; and they saw that all over the United States, the great majority of citizens work hard and earn modest incomes. Everybody rich? They will tell others back home, "Not so."

Perhaps most significant and most meaningful of all, was the way these modest leaders from Micronesia were treated—by great and lesser people in government and in private life. The visitors received the type of courtesies to which they were

accustomed in Micronesia—the offers of hospitality, the granting of small wishes and the proffer of mementos and small gifts.

As the two men from Yap arrived in Washington, D. C. on May 29, it happened naturally that on Memorial Day, May 30, they were taken on sight-seeing tours of the city and historical countryside. On the following day they conferred in the U. S. capital with some of those responsible for the planning of their tour: Miss Marlene Futterman, Office of Southwest Pacific Affairs; Mr. Javier Bray, Governmental Affairs Institute, and Mr. Franklin L. Mewshaw, Office of UN Political Affairs, all of the Department of State.

In Washington also the group visited the former Administrator of Palau District, Francis Mahoney and Mrs. Mahoney.

Next came the memorable visit to the United Nations in New York, where they saw the Trusteeship Council in session, saw U. S. Ambassador Sidney R. Yates and TT High Commissioner M. W. Goding speak to the assembled delegates of other nations. Here the men from Yap also saw their fellow countryman, Mr. Santos,—serving as U. S. Adviser in the U. S. Delegation—address the Council. The New York visit was co-ordinated by the Department of State Reception Center, Mrs. Grace M. Belt, director. The visitors stayed at the Commodore, one of the world's busiest hotels.

Then came Buffalo, Niagara Falls and the Statler Hotel for the men from Yap, with the Buffalo World Hospitality Association as hosts. Here also they were met by Mrs. Harold Levin. From Buffalo the Yap men took a Greyhound bus to Detroit, while Mr. Santos, after concluding his UN mission, flew in to join them at the Sheraton Cadillac Hotel. Their Detroit sponsor was Miss Florence Cassidy, Director of the Community Program for International Visitors. (See separate story about the visit in Detroit).

Leaving Detroit, the travelers changed planes at Minneapolis for Waterloo, Iowa, where they spent three days. Their hosts here were Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Schultz. Mrs. Schultz is a sister of TT Program Officer John deYoung who co-ordinated the tour plans for the TT.

Chicago was the next stop, and it proved more of a stop than planned, as Mr. Roboman came down

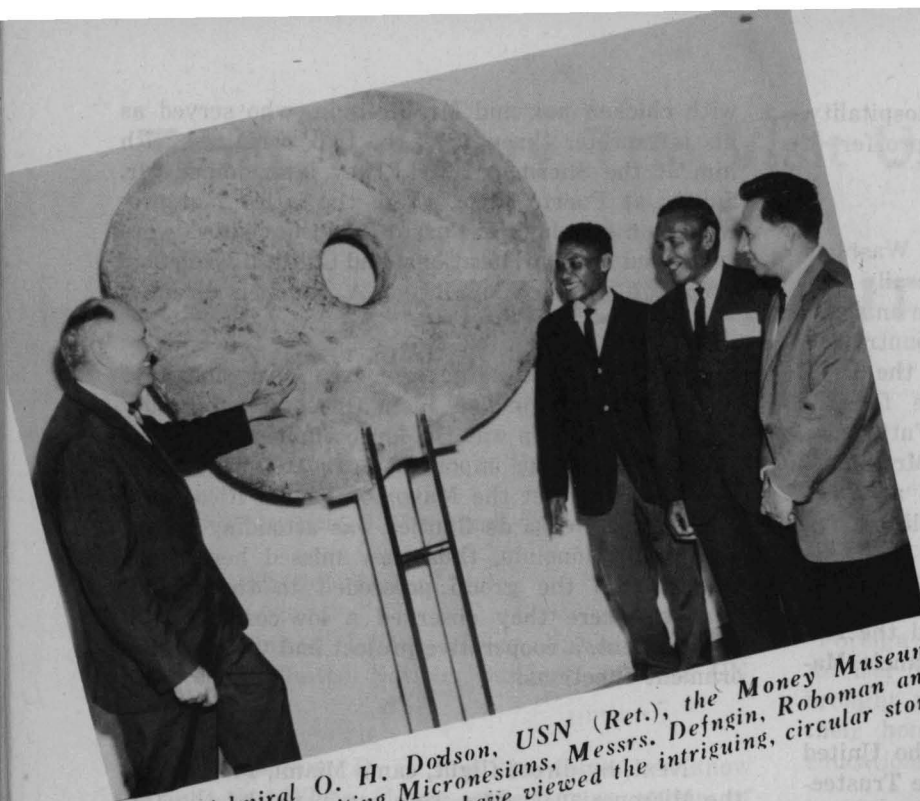
with chicken pox and Mr. Defngin, who served as his interpreter throughout the trip, remained with him at the Sherman Hotel. They later joined Mr. Santos at Puerto Rico, where the latter had proceeded on schedule. In Puerto Rico the visitors were sponsored by the Educational and Cultural Exchange Program, of which Mr. Rafael A. Rubin is director.

The trio observed governmental operations and housing projects in San Juan. One of the big surprises of their trip was the large number of women they found holding important posts in government. Scheduled to meet the Mayor of Puerto Rico, they found Doña Felisa de Gautier was attending a conference in Honolulu, thus they missed her. From Puerto Rico the group proceeded to the Virgin Islands, where they observed a low-cost housing development, a cooperative project and various government functions.

Next, by direct flight, came Miami, Fla., where the Micronesian leaders were conducted by the Department of State Cultural Center, Mr. Culver A. Gidden, director. Back in Washington for consultation on the balance of their tour, the group proceeded directly to Seattle, Washington, where they met Mr. Frank J. Primozich, former Administrative Services Officer in Yap. Here they visited Seattle University, saw the site of the 1962 World Fair, and toured in the suburban area.

The group proceeded next to Honolulu where they spent three days instead of the scheduled two—because a major typhoon was threatening the Marianas and planes were standing by until it passed. In Hawaii they visited the Bishop Museum and various other places of interest. Then to Guam, and the trio went their separate ways—Messrs. Roboman and Defngin south to Yap, Mr. Santos north to Saipan.

There were many highlights and thrilling experiences for the three touring gentlemen from Micronesia. For each the trip had its own particular significance and meanings. Unbeknownst to President John F. Kennedy, they were among the throngs who watched him lay a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery on Memorial Day. They had no cameras—but each looked on with the greatest intensity—to focus the scene in their mind's eyes forever. To have seen the President of the United States of America is one experience they each treasure and expect never to forget.



Rear Admiral O. H. Dodson, USN (Ret.), the Money Museum Director, tells visiting Micronesians, Messrs. Defngin, Roboman and Santos, that 100,000 visitors have viewed the intriguing, circular stone money from Yap.

"Leaders' Tour" in Detroit

THE LIVELY CITY of Detroit, Michigan, accepts several thousand overseas visitors each year in stride. But the "Motor City of the World," unconcerned with most tourists, was fascinated by three Micronesians who arrived during the week of June 10, 1963. These eminent leaders from distant, enchanting islands were Mr. Andrew Roboman, President of the Yap Islands Council; Mr. Francis Defngin, Assistant Yap District Anthropologist; and the President of the Marianas District Legislature, Mr. Vicente Santos.

Detroit had been included in the American visit for two reasons. The Yapese wished to see the huge stone money from their home island, now prominently and proudly displayed as part of National Bank of Detroit's renowned Money Museum, and all three desired to observe how new cars are put together.



Cynthia Wales, pretty page of Bank of Detroit, shows Mr. Roboman one of smaller pieces of stone money on display.

The first of two crowded days in Detroit started with a visit to the Money Museum. The photograph taken beside the prized Yap stone made history, for Mr. Roboman had assisted the Museum in acquiring the stone, and the picture recorded what is believed to be the first visit ever made by a Yapese to Detroit.

All three visitors were impressed with the prominence given by the Museum to the stone—mounted alone on the main banking floor—and to the rare barter and ceremonial gift articles—shells, teeth, tusks, mats, and beads—from the islands of the Pacific, all displayed in the Museum itself.

(Continued next page)

President Authorizes \$1,300,000 FOR TYPHOON REHABILITATION

REPRINTED below is the complete text of a message addressed to High Commissioner M. W. Goding from the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, authorizing \$1,300,000 for typhoon rehabilitation.

"I have authorized the Director of the Office of Emergency Planning to make an allocation of funds in the amount of \$1,300,000 to effect the Federal assistance authorized by my declaration of a major disaster on April 30, 1963, in the areas of

the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands adversely affected by Typhoon Olive.

"I have authorized this allocation of Public Law funds to meet the immediate emergency needs of the Territory in performing eligible and necessary work. If additional Federal funds are required to carry out projects eligible under Public Law 81-875, I will take steps to provide an additional allocation. Representatives of the Office of Emergency Planning will assist you in the execution of the necessary documents governing expenditure of the allocated funds."

Rice Trainee

FIJI, South Sea island of vast rice plantings, was the location of a recent seven-month course in rice cultivation and processing in which a Micronesian, Etiner Elias of Ponape, participated. The course was given by the Extension Section of the Fiji Department of Agriculture.

Now back in Ponape, the trainee already is working with experimental plantings of rice in his

home district. According to M. N. Sproat, TT Director of Agriculture, and Kazu Matsumuro, Farm Institute Superintendent who has been supervising rice-development work at Metalanim, climate and soil conditions in some parts of the TT, including the lowlands of Ponape, are well suited to the growth of rice, and Ponapeans are interested in its development as a "cash crop."

LEADERS' TOUR —Continued

At Detroit's well-known Caucus Club the visitors were luncheon guests of the Museum Director, Rear Admiral O. H. Dodson, USN (Ret.). Newspaper feature writers at the luncheon asked many questions about life in the Micronesian world. Articles on the visitors appeared in both of Detroit's major daily newspapers.

In the afternoon the party toured the fourteen-story main office of National Bank of Detroit and observed new electronic check-processing equipment which can cancel and record over one million checks a day. A drive through Michigan's industrial and cultural center followed, then on to Grosse Pointe for refreshments at the residence of Admiral and Mrs. Dodson. That night the visitors were entertained at dinner by the Dodsons at a unique new restau-

rant, The Top of the Flame, on the uppermost floor of a twenty-six story building.

The following day was equally crowded as Miss Florence Cassidy, International Community Relations Director for the Detroit United Community Services, escorted the three guests through a complex auto-assembly plant. The afternoon was spent at the Ford Museum and Greenfield Village in near-by Dearborn.

Mr. Roboman, Mr. Defngin and Mr. Santos are gifted good-will ambassadors for their people and for the Trust Territory. Amidst the daily rush of a mighty industrial community they displayed a timelessness and a quiet dignity which Detroiters found pleasant and refreshing.

—O. H. D.

Newsmen in the TT

GENE SHERMAN, who trod and "jeeped" the islands of Micronesia during the bitter fighting years of World War II, returned to the scenes of combat in June 1963.

Now a member of the Los Angeles Times staff, Mr. Sherman gathered material on various World War II battlefields as background for articles he is writing.

In the course of his travels, it was inevitable that the reporter would encounter other news stories. One in which he took particular interest was that of the lost Ulithi canoemen. While Mr. Sherman was in Guam the six Ulithians arrived there, en route home from the Philippines where they had sailed and drifted after being lost in their home waters of Yap District. (See separate story, "The Voyage of the Ulithians," by James Boykin)

Among other newsmen who visited the Trust Territory recently were Frederick Goerner and Ross Game of San Francisco, the former representing KCBS Radio, an affiliate of Columbia Broadcasting Company, and the latter writing for the Napa Register, of which he is editor, also for some sixteen newspapers throughout the Western United States.

most traveled

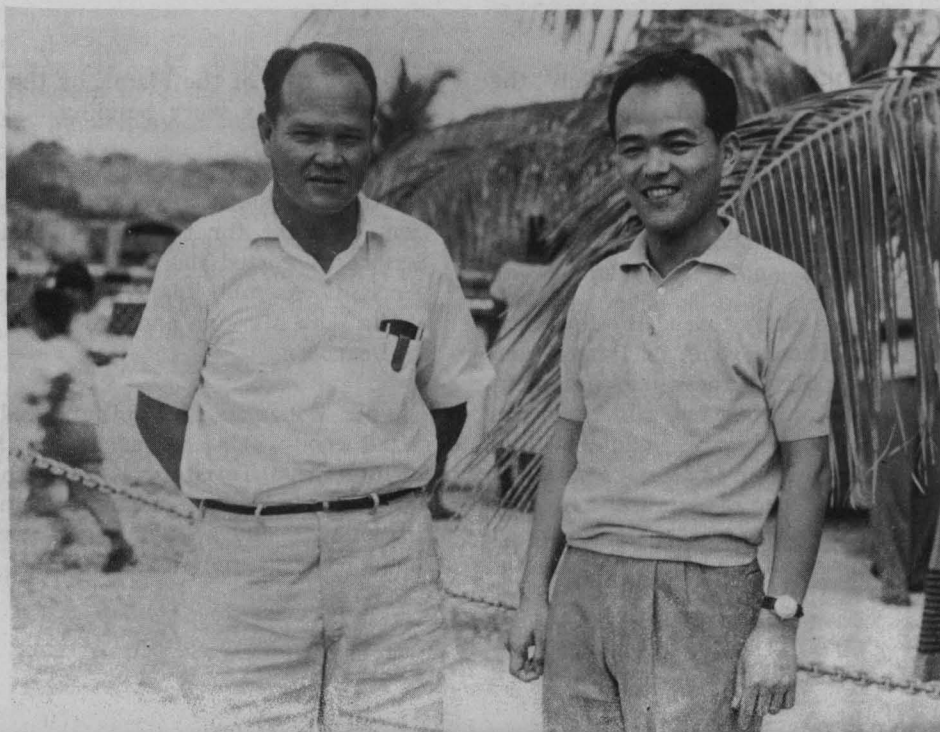
A GENTLEMAN known as "the world's most traveled man" has added the Trust Territory to the starred sections on his own particular map of areas visited.

Since there are so many places in the TT, Mr. Sureyya Ersoz of Turkey was able to visit only a few, namely the six district centers, but these added up significantly on his travel map. Mr. Ersoz has toured in more than two hundred countries and territories.

In a letter of appreciation thanking High Commissioner M. W. Goding for permission to travel over the TT, Mr. Ersoz observed, "Here the Americans and the natives have adjusted to each other hand in hand . . . I could say that your island is a paradise of the Pacific Islands, because to be a paradise one place must be consisting of two virtues: the beauty of a country and the beauty of the people. When these two virtues form into one, it must be a real paradise."

Mr. Goerner's particular assignment was to prepare a series of television shows on famous battle areas of World War II, and to record changes and progress in the Trust Territory since the date of capture from the Japanese.

VISITING BUSINESSMAN Akira Inoue, right, representing Nanyo Boeki Kaisha of Japan, is pictured at Saipan with local businessman Jose C. Tenorio ("Joeten," as he is known far and wide). Mr. Inoue was the first Japanese to visit the TT on a commercial mission since World War II. He was accompanied to Saipan by a leading Guam merchant, Pedro M. Ada (not shown).



A E S C P

"Education is the key to all further progress."
—President John F. Kennedy, July 20, 1962.

EVER SINCE President John F. Kennedy's historic pronouncement of July 20, 1962, anticipating accelerated economic and social progress and envisioning "the immediate initiation of programs leading to striking improvement of education at all levels in the Trust Territory"—the letters "AESCP" have been popping up almost everywhere—at Headquarters and in the districts, at air terminals, even at breakfast and over bridge.

AESCP—the Accelerated Elementary School Construction Program—came into existence shortly after the President's statement, which was issued even as he signed a bill permitting the raising of the TT budget "ceiling" from its former static figure of \$7,500,000, to \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1963 and \$17,500,000 for 1964. (This did not mean that the increase was automatic—Congress had yet to approve the larger budget proposals; 1963's was passed only recently and 1964's is pending.)

High Commissioner M. W. Goding activated AESCP by appointing a coordinating committee consisting of Joseph T. Flakne, his Special Assistant, as chief expeditor and coordinator; F. H. Moulton as secretary and administrative officer; Dr. R. E. Gibson, H. J. Leavitt, G. C. Vittetoe and R. W. Wion. Later, Dr. Albert J. McKinney was added to this committee, which was commissioned to plan and execute the physical construction and equipping of some 400 new classrooms in islands of the Trust Territory over a two-year period, and to provide some 200 homes for the teachers who will preside in these classrooms. The project includes modern-

style desks, comfortable seats, blackboards, and certain special equipment.

Since the President in his statement had spoken of the urgency of "upgrading education to a level comparable to the level which has been taken for granted in the United States for decades," the recruitment of teachers and acquisition of suitable teaching materials was the next step, and in September 1962 the High Commissioner announced the appointment of a special Educational Unit of AESCP, with Mr. John R. Trace, Education Research—Program Specialist, as coordinator, to expedite this aspect of the program, working in close conjunction with the Director of Education, Dr. Gibson.

When all is said and done, and in the final analysis, it will be the teaching that counts, and it is upon the quality of the U. S. teachers who are to staff these schools that the success of the project, the "high level of education" prescribed by the President, will depend. Some excellent teachers already have submitted applications to teach in the TT, and some contracts already have been signed. Mr. Trace and Robert J. Reese, Teacher Supervisor, Truk, are in the process of recruiting others in the United States.

Those offices connected with AESCP—notably Education, Public Works, Supply, Finance and Personnel—as well as that of the Special Assistant, Mr. Flakne—have been like beehives in the busy process of carrying through their particular phases of the accelerated program.

(Continued next page)

The import of AESCP is tremendous. Of some five millions dollars budgeted for the first increment of AESCP, approximately \$3,500,000 is for building, including some 200 new classrooms and more than 100 teachers' homes; the balance is for salaries and supplies.

Here is the projected picture for AESCP's first increment:

Marshall Islands—13 new school buildings on 11 islands, with a total of 60 classrooms, and 20 teachers' houses, all for: Rita and Laura Islands of Majuro Atoll; Imroj Island of Jaluit Atoll; Ebeye Island in Kwajalein Atoll; Ine Island at Arno Atoll; Ebon and Toka Islands at Ebon Atoll; Airok Island at Ailinglaplap Atoll, and Ailuk, Namorik and Lae Atolls.

Ponape District—13 new school buildings in 13 islands or municipalities, total of 39 classrooms, also 19 teachers' houses, all for: Iohl, Palikir, Sekere, Sokehs Powe, Kolonia, Uh, Lukop, Sapwalap, Wopar, Kinakapw, Kiti, Wenik, Seinwer, all in Ponape Island. Included, additionally, are 6 teachers' houses for Kusaie Island.

Truk District—15 school buildings at 12 islands or municipalities, total of 66 classrooms, also 23 teachers' houses, all for: Uman, Pata-Onei (Tol), Neirennon-Manaio (Tol), Wonip (Tol), Mesa (Fefan), Sapore (Fefan), Roro-Nechap-Kuchau (Dublon), Peniasene (Moen), Wichap (Moen), also Moen Municipality proper; Udot-Eot (Udot) and Tsis.

Palau District—7 school buildings in 17 municipalities, total of 26 classrooms, also 19 teachers' houses, all for: Airai, Ngerchelong, Ngiwal, Melekiok, Kyangel, Koror, and Arakabesang all on Babelthuap Island. Still other school construction is in prospect for Nghesar and Ngeremlengui municipalities at Babelthuap, and on the islands of Angaur and Peleliu.

Yap District—8 buildings on 8 islands, total 25 classrooms, also 14 teachers' houses, at: Tomil, Gagil and Maap, on Yap Island proper; and at Falalap, Mogmog, Fassarai and Asor, at Ulithi Atoll; also included is Fais Islands. Additional units are projected for Colonia, seat of the Yap District administration.

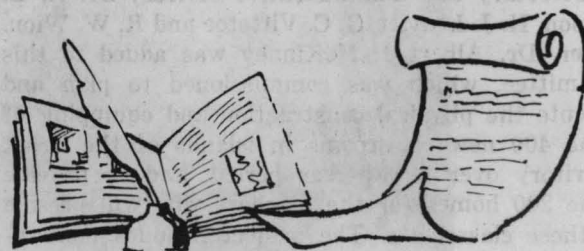
Mariana Islands—3 school buildings, total of 20 classrooms, plus 13 teachers' houses, at Saipan, Rota and Tinian. Additional units are planned for Rota and Tinian.

A group of typhoon-proof corrugated aluminum buildings, already located in the TT, have been acquired and are being dismantled for removal and reconstruction on certain designated islands, to be made into classrooms. Completely new classroom units are scheduled in the other areas.

An adjunct to the program is that important tool upon which Micronesians may build their education—facility in the use of the English language. Under the direction of Dr. Byron Bender, Language Specialist on the Headquarters Education staff, seminars in a simplified and effective method of teaching English—the result of scientific studies in this field—have been held for those already engaged in teaching in the Territory, and Dr. Bender will continue to impart this technique to new groups of teachers as they arrive and become oriented for their teaching work among the islands.

Also going along with AESCP is the gradual development of high schools in each of the districts. In 1962-63, most districts (all except Yap) added the tenth grade to their junior high school programs. In 1963-64, the eleventh grade is being added (tenth in Yap), and a complete twelve-year high school is envisioned for each district as the plan moves forward. At the same time specialized post-high-school courses in teacher education are being provided at the Pacific Islands Central School in Ponape District, under direction of Miss Mary Reddin of the University of Hawaii faculty, whose interest in the TT has led her to offer her services for the training of Micronesian teachers. She is on temporary loan from the Hawaii institution.

The President has stated that in his opinion, education is the key to all further progress. On all fronts, education is moving forward in the TT.



for future furniture factory

Cooperation and confidence in the future were expressed in concrete form when the Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers' Guild held a Palauan-American "Ocheraol" (cooperative method of fund raising) on June 1.

The Guild used a system which of old and through the years, throughout the world, has proven effective. Palau Guild women and their relatives prepared two hundred hand-woven platters filled with delicious foods, and U. S. women contributed home-made cakes and bowls of potato salad—for a big feast, which was followed by entertainment and dancing.

The turn-out and the results were beyond expectation. Guests were asked to contribute for funding the TT's first furniture factory—in Palau—and they did. The collections amounted to more than three thousand dollars.

The Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers' Guild was officially organized in September of 1962, when the High Commissioner approved its Articles of Incorporation and by-laws and subsequently granted its charter. Most of the products of the Guild have been marketed at the Micronesia Products Center in Guam.

DOLE AND DEL MONTE

A BUSINESS VISITOR in the Trust Territory recently was Henry J. Baldwin, representing the Dole Corporation of Honolulu, who investigated soil conditions and other factors affecting agriculture and animal husbandry in the Northern Marianas.

The Dole Corporation has cattle interests, as well as extensive pineapple properties in Hawaii.

Still another business tourist was Charles Hunt, plantation manager for Del Monte Canning Company in the Philippines. He visited the Northern Mariana Islands on a similar investigative tour for his company.



Guild Gets "Go-ahead"

A NEW STAGE now has opened for the enterprising Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers' Guild. Its furniture factory soon will be buzzing with activity—for the Guild has been given the go-ahead in the form of a Trust Territory Government purchase order, to build student desks and chairs for use in the new school classrooms of Palau District.

The purchase order amounts to almost \$12,000—\$11,582.80, to be exact—based on the Guild's bid estimate for the furniture.

SPC FISHERIES OFFICIAL

An inspection of the fisheries operations and facilities in Palau was made by the Fisheries Officer of the South Pacific Commission, Louis C. Devambez, in May 1963.

Mr. Devambez visited the Palau School of Fisheries, and also inspected the site of the Van Camp Cannery to be built there.

GSA Group

H. A. Maaske, Deputy Regional Director of General Services Administration, headed a GSA group which visited Trust Territory Headquarters in Saipan recently, conferring on TT supply matters.

"WELCOME - NEWCOMERS" COFFEE

Just arriving at Saipan? Wondering what to do—for food for the family in those first few days? Wondering if you'll ever get to know the various "Headquarters" and district families?

No need to be concerned. A welcoming committee is looking after things for the newcomers, seeing that there are bread and milk, coffee and—yes, possibly even cake—for families when they arrive at Saipan.

Not only food in the "larder" and a pot or two for cooking, but also a "Welcome-Newcomers" Coffee is arranged to greet the women of the newly arriving households.

The welcome plan was initiated by Mrs. M. W. Goding, wife of the High Commissioner, and she personally is hostess at the morning receptions which are held monthly in her home atop Capitol Hill. Coffeecake or other fresh-baked delicacy is served at the table where "older" women (in terms of time in the Trust Territory) officiate in pouring. Upon these occasions, the Godings' large reception room is filled with resident TT women, including working as well as nonworking wives, all invited to meet and greet the newcomers.

Originally named to the Welcoming Committee were Mrs. Robert Flick, chairman; Mrs. Roger St. Pierre, Mrs. H. Raymond Uehara and Mrs. M. N. Sproat. When Mrs. Flick left on vacation, Mrs. St. Pierre accepted the chairmanship. Committee members will be rotated every two months, Mrs. Goding stated. The foods sent to the new arrivals' homes are purchased by the committee with funds raised through special projects of the TT women in Saipan.

Would You Like to Sponsor?

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SPONSOR a student from one of the islands of the Trust Territory of the Pacific—to enable that student to attend college or high school on Guam? If so—you are invited to write the Student Activities Section, Trust Territory Liaison Office, Box 547, Agana, Guam.

Students and Sponsors

AS EDUCATION FACILITIES expand under the accelerating school program, a new opportunity is arising for families residing in the Trust Territory districts to act as sponsors for off-island students.

Housing space in the school dormitories remains limited, but for the 1963-64 school year some additional students may be accommodated in the junior and senior high school grades, on a day basis, with the help of TT families in the respective district centers.

Aid to the sponsors as well as to the students is the result of sponsorship. The sponsor benefits from the student's help in the home with such chores as dishwashing, floor-cleaning and baby-sitting; the sponsor also has the personal satisfaction of assisting a Micronesian youth gain an education. For the student, the gain is subsistence—room and meals—plus association with an English-speaking family which helps him (or her) improve in English. (Being able to speak English with ease is a tremendous asset for a Micronesian student.)

In Saipan there are no public school dormitories, and students from Rota and Tinian must depend upon sponsors (who sometimes are relatives). Some fifteen student sponsorships are available in Saipan for the 1963 fall term, according to Heinz Meyer, educational administrator, Marianas District. Sponsors at Saipan receive seventy-five cents per day in the case of off-island students enrolled in grades not available on their home islands.

In all areas, the majority of students seeking sponsors are boys or young men. These male students are willing to do the usual household chores, and also can assist in yard work and automobile care. Several hundred students attend school in Guam on a sponsored basis. Under the sponsorship system at Guam, students receive room and meals and five dollars per week for personal needs. Out of this stipend, the college students must buy their own books.



THE MAYOR OF SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Doña Felisa Ricon de Gautier, center, is guest of High Commissioner and Mrs. M. W. Goding at a luncheon at the Toppa Tappi Club in Saipan. On Doña Felisa's right is Mayor Vicente D. Sablan of Saipan. The High Commissioner is making an interesting point, with a smile coming up, as he talks with the mayors from island areas approximately 9,000 miles apart.

"We Cooperate"

MAYOR FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Doña Felisa Ricon de Gautier told how she managed to succeed in a realm usually occupied by males.

"We don't compete, we cooperate," she explained.

Doña Felisa, believed to be the first mayoress to visit the Trust Territory, while on a brief trip

to Saipan expressed the wish that she might have had time to visit the other districts. "Your islands and your lovely blue ocean remind me of Puerto Rico," she said.

Doña Felisa was accompanied by her niece and secretary, Senorita C. Palerm; also by Mr. Ed Engledow of the staff of the Governor of Guam. Her trip to Guam and Saipan followed a visit to the Far East after a mayors' conference in Honolulu.

SAIPAN NURSE TO ATTEND SEMINAR

THE CHIEF NURSE of the Torres Memorial Hospital in Saipan, Mrs. Namiko Camacho, has been selected as the Trust Territory's representative to participate in a Seminar on Nursing Education to be held at Suva, Fiji, from December 9 to 20, 1963, under auspices of the World Health Organization (WHO). Announcement of her acceptance has been received at TT Headquarters from Dr. I. C. Fang, WHO's Regional Director in Manila.

"Toni"

ONE OF THE FIRST Micronesian women to become secretary to a District Administrator is Miss "Toni" (Antolina) Rudimch of Palau, whose appointment as secretary to the District Administrator, Palau, has been announced. She is a graduate of the College of Business, University of Hawaii.

MARSHALLESE GIRL WINS SCHOLARSHIP

MISS CARMEN MILNE of the Marshalls is the recipient of a scholarship to the University of Hawaii, awarded by the Zonta Club of Honolulu.

The Voyage of the Ulithians



DRESSED IN UNACCUSTOMED GARB—shirts and trousers instead of their traditional “thus” (G-strings)—these six men of Ulithi (front row) show little strain from their long-lost voyage which ended in the Philippines on May 3, three weeks and a day after they had set out from Fassarai for the neighbor isle of Fais, both in Ulithi Atoll, Yap District. They are shown upon arrival in Guam. Left to right are Yohanes Yguy, 42; Luis Yologreg, 45; Josef Yormar, 62; Manchor Hayulfar, 65; Pablo Hasgur, 60; and Pedro Yamalmai, 34, navigator.

Standing rear, are James C. Boykin, Education Specialist stationed in Ulithi, author of the accompanying article, and L. Gordon Findley, High Commissioner's Representative in Guam. Messrs. Findley and Boykin assisted the canoemen upon their arrival in Guam, homeward bound, in June 1963, some two months after the start of their voyage.

On April 11, 1963, a forty-foot outrigger canoe from Fassarai Island, Ulithi Atoll, sailed out of the lagoon with six men aboard for a five or six hour routine “tobacco run” to Fais.

The Fassarai craft is a very old one constructed by Soreg in Yap in the very early 1900's. It has made many trips to Fais, with numerous crews, over the years. On its most recent “tobacco run”—which did not end in Fais—the old canoe was

“skippered” by Pedro Yamalmai, a 34-year-old Fassaraian. Other crew members on this eventful trip were Manchor Hayulfar, 65; Josef Yormar, 62; Pablo Hasgur, 60; Luis Yologreg, 45; and Yohanes Yguy, 42. Yguy is a native of Satawan, while all other members are from Ulithi Atoll.

The day after the Fassarai canoe departed Ulithi, another canoe from Falalop Island, Ulithi, made a successful round trip to Fais, an island about

fifty miles distant. It took three days to get the tobacco and return to Ulithi. When the Falalop canoe returned with a load of Fais tomaho (tobacco for the smokers among the 542 Ulithians), the crew was queried about the Fassarai canoe, since it was overdue from its voyage. The Fassarai canoe had not reached Fais!

The Chiefs of Ulithi Atoll contacted the Commanding Officer immediately at the Ulithi Loran Station, and dispatches were sent to Commander Naval Forces Marianas, and the U. S. Coast Guard on Guam concerning the missing canoe. Extensive air search by USCG and Naval planes failed to locate the missing craft. In the interim, Typhoon Olive developed in the general area where the canoe could have been drifting. Many feared that the canoe had been lost for certain.

Commander Charles R. Leisy, USCG, one of the search pilots, interviewed an old Ulithian navigator who had taught Yamalmal to navigate. He indicated that there was a compass aboard the canoe, but that much navigation was done by constellations, in particular, Uuluul (Orion), on the trip to Fais. Speed is determined by watching the waves, wind, and currents. The old Ulithian pointed to his head and said "that we just sort of know where we are." The old Navigator, who had once made a trip to the Philippines in a lost canoe, felt that the crew was safe and that they would certainly turn up. This feeling was not shared by many of the Ulithians. Some of the islanders believed that the canoe would probably set sail for the Philippines, but if they should reach a place "where the mountains look like shark's teeth," they would not go ashore because they believe the people in this particular place "still eat people."

Special rosaries were said each evening in Ulithi for the crew, and many of the people from the four inhabited islands remained on Falalop to await some word through Coast Guard Communications. As the weeks moved along, even the old Navigator wavered in his confidence that the six lost men would be found. Finally, on May 29, 1963, word was received that the canoe and crew had arrived in the Philippines.

Arrangements were made by the High Commissioner with the American Embassy, Manila, to have the Ulithians flown to Guam via Pan American World Airways. They arrived at Naval Air Station, Agana, Guam, on June 8, almost two months after they had departed their island homes to get tobacco with which their fellow Ulithians could roll cigaret-

tes with newspaper. Instead of Fais tobacco, the skipper brought several cigarettes from the Philippines.

The crew related the following experiences upon their return to Guam. It is truly a story of faith and endurance because each of the crew members indicated that although it was a trying experience, they never lost hope that they would once again see their native Ulithi.

The canoe left Ulithi with about thirty coconuts, ten gallons of water, a small basket of rice and three or four hundred smoked fish. The fish were to be used in trading for the tobacco.

After sailing the night of April 11, the crew expected to sight Fais very early the next morning. When they did not see Fais, they followed procedures of tracking as set forth in the rules of Ulithian navigation. When they could not find the small island, they set sail for Ulithi and finally saw the red light atop the antenna at the Ulithi CG station. Once again a course was set for Fais, as Yamalmal explained that no Ulithian navigator wants to return home without accomplishing his mission.

On the second run to Fais, a severe storm (presumably the beginning of Typhoon Olive) was encountered. The sail was lowered and the crew took turns at the exhausting task of steering the canoe with a large paddle through the high winds and heavy seas. The only concern at this point was to keep the canoe in position to prevent swamping by the mountainous waves.

After the storm had passed, the crew realized that it was lost. A conference was held, and the small band decided against looking for Ulithi since the islands are very small (average eighty acres) and very low (average six feet above sea level). The first plan was to look for Yap, a high island in the Western Carolines. When this relatively large island could not be found, the next plan was to search for Palau, also in the Western Carolines.

After several days of searching, the travelers became concerned about the scant food and drink supply. The skipper knew that he was somewhere between Yap and Palau because birds unique to these two islands were spotted in the vicinity. These new-found companions boosted spirits mo-

(Continued next page)

Voyage of the Ulithians (Continued from page 19)

mentarily, but there still was great concern over the food supply.

The older men asked the skipper to set sail for the Philippines because of the large land masses which they might spot. In view of the dwindling food and water supply (the coconuts were thrown overboard during the storm to reduce weight), Yamalmai struck a course across the Philippine Sea in the general direction of the Philippines. He was careful to set a northerly course in order to avoid the "shark-teeth mountains."

Six or seven days before reaching the Philippines, the food and water were exhausted. They were unable to fish because they "wanted to hurry on toward the big islands." Some water was caught by sailing toward distant clouds.

Hungry, weary, and frightened of a strange and distant place, the crew spotted land in the late afternoon of May 2. They decided against going in after nightfall, so the sail was lowered to cut speed. The decision to lay off was difficult because they needed food and water so badly.

On the morning of May 3, the thu-clad adventurers arrived at Samar, Philippine Islands. Luckily, Yamalmai could speak English, so he was able to communicate with their new acquaintances in Samar.

The people of Samar were reluctant to trust the new arrivals. Food was not immediately forthcoming and was in limited supply for the remainder of the stay in Samar. There was concern by Philippine Island Constabulary that their new guests were communists and Yamalmai was questioned on many, many occasions as to their origin. The Philip-

pine Red Cross furnished some food and clothing for the "guests," and later the American Embassy in Manila was contacted.

Finally, the crew was transferred to Catbalogan, Samar, by motor car, accompanied by a member of the Philippines Constabulary, and from there they made the trip to Manila by air unaccompanied. The Ulithians were met in Manila by members of the American Embassy and the next day were on their way to Guam.

Trust Territory personnel met the travelers on Guam. Mr. L. Gordon Findley, Trust Territory Liaison Officer, arranged with Captain Walter R. Miller, Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Hospital, Guam, to have each of the crew members admitted to the Naval Hospital for observation after the long ordeal. Yormar and Hayulfar remained in the hospital to be treated and were returned to their island after their condition was judged satisfactory by the doctors.

The skipper and three of his crew were returned home by a special flight to Ulithi on June 17. A large portion of the Ulithi population was anxiously and happily awaiting the arrival of the aircraft as it set down on Falalop, Ulithi, with four of their sparse number on board. It was a thrilling and highly emotional reunion.

Families and friends were literally counting the days until all the crew would be back in Ulithi—a happy ending to a two-month vigil.

One last concern—the sturdy old canoe. It, too, will be returned to the people of Fassarai, its lawful owners. It will no doubt make many, many "tobacco runs" for the generations ahead.

This trip is destined to become legend in Ulithi.
—James C. Boykin

NEAR THE TOP

When a Micronesian student makes good at school in the United States, that's good.

And when one makes practically a straight "A" average—that's excellent.

Marcelino Melairei, Trust Territory Government scholarship student from Koror, Palau, was graduated in June 1963 from the Honolulu Technical School with a 3.6 average—close to a straight "A." Mr. Melairei had his early trade training under the Japanese, and taught for two years in Palau, specializing in carpentry.

DEAN'S LIST

The honor of making the Dean's List at the College of Guam went to four Micronesian students for the 1963 spring term: David Atalig and Nicolas Songsong of Rota, Esteban Pangelinan of Saipan and Moses D. William from Palau.

Honor Roll students included Edward G. Pangelinan of Saipan, Arthur Ngiraklsong and Henaro Sabino of Palau, and Miss Taeko Robert of Truk.

Whence Came the Nan Matol Builders?

NO FINAL CONCLUSIONS as to the origin, use and builders of the famed Nan Matol ruins have been announced by the Smithsonian Institute team of scientists after their six weeks of archaeological and ethnological research at the Nan Matol site in Ponape District early in 1963. However, much new information leading to an answer has been gleaned by the scientists.

The team was headed by Dr. Saul Riesenber, curator, Division of Ethnology, Smithsonian Institute; Dr. Clifford Evans, associate curator, Division of Archaeology, Smithsonian Institute, and Mrs. Evans, who also is an archaeologist and currently an administrator of the visiting lecture program of the American Anthropological Association, National Science Foundation.

Dr. Riesenber is known by his first name, "Saul," to many residents of the Trust Territory who remember him from 1947 when he was in Ponape conducting research for the CIMA (Coordinated Investigation of Micronesian Anthropo-

logy) program. He was Staff Anthropologist for the Trust Territory during 1953 and 1954 when the Headquarters was in Honolulu. Dr. Riesenber also acted for a period as counselor for TT students in Hawaii.

Arriving at Ponape in late January 1963, the team proceeded to clear the ground of its overgrowth of bushes and weeds in order to obtain accurate measurements of the great triangular stone logs which are placed one above the other as a fence or fortress.

During their stopover at Ponape Island en route home from Nan Matol, the research group encountered various local legends about the ruins.

One tradition which has wide circulation in the island of Kusaie, south of Ponape, is that a group of Kusaieans built the stone barricade while pursuing their enemies, the Ponapeans. A similar ancient but smaller structure of huge stone logs is located in Kusaie.



MYSTERIOUS ANCIENT RUINS of Nan Matol
—with overgrowth of greenery.



GREAT HEWN LOGS formed a "fortress" of old
at Nan Matol.



BEING PULLED UP from
a subterranean chamber—
TT Program Officer
John E. deYoung.

JUDGE FANACHOOR OF YAP RECEIVES ATTORNEY GENERAL'S AWARD



PRESENTING THE 1963 Attorney General's Award for distinguished service in the Trust Territory is the Acting District Administrator of Yap, Mr. J. P. Mosher, left. In Law Day ceremonies at the Yap District Court House, Judge Joseph Fanachoor, right, became the first recipient of this award. He is being congratulated by Mr. Mosher as he stands, award in hand.

EMPHASIZING THAT FREEDOM UNDER THE LAW is not license to do as one pleases—that the rights of others must be regarded—District Judge Joseph Fanachoor of Yap was the principal speaker at Yap's Law Day ceremonies in the course of which he became the recipient of the 1963 Attorney General's Award for distinguished service in the Trust Territory.

Yap's Law Day program was held on May 1, 1963, at the Yap District Court House. Acting District Administrator J. P. Mosher presented the framed Award Certificate of the Trust Territory to Judge Fanachoor on behalf of Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft, who was unable to attend. In so doing, Mr. Mosher spoke of the general esteem in which the judge is held, and of the great responsibility that goes with the position of judge in the Trust Territory.

"We in Yap District are certainly in agreement with the Attorney General's selection of Judge Fanachoor for this award for distinguished service," Mr. Mosher said.

Preceding the ceremony, a minute of silence was observed in memory of Dr. H. E. Macdonald, Trust Territory Director of Public Health, the word of whose death at Truk had just been received.

Following Judge Fanachoor's address, he was guest of honor at a luncheon at the Yap Community Club. Members of the District Congress, the Yap Islands Council, and community judges and other prominent Yapese were present. The luncheon was prepared and served by the Yap Trading Company's "Snack Bar" staff.

Judge Fanachoor again spoke immediately following the luncheon, addressing his remarks primarily to the community judges. He pointed out that their position in the community is a special one, and that they not only would be expected to conduct their private lives with dignity and honesty, but also would be expected to judge impartially and fairly those cases brought before them—with due consideration for the rights of citizens under the law.

—Marjorie Goss

TT Attorney General Participates in UN Regional Seminar on Human Rights

AT CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, from April 29 to May 14, 1963, group of law-conscious individuals representing twenty-two countries stretching from Iran to Fiji and from China to New Zealand, met under United Nations sponsorship to discuss the subject of human rights as affected by such prevalent police practices as wire-tapping, finger printing, lie detectors, "the third degree", blood-alcohol tests and similar techniques.

Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft represented the Trust Territory at the Seminar, which had as its over-all topic, "The Role of the Police in the Protection of Human Rights." Participants and observers included supreme court judges, attorneys general, solicitors general, police commis-

sioners, law professors and other high-ranking officials.

Although certain of the subjects brought out divergent opinions and sometimes vehement discussion, it was the consensus of the seminar group, Mr. Shoecraft stated, that built-in safeguards provided in the laws of the various countries, plus techniques of police training and administration, would be sufficient to provide necessary protection of human rights in all phases of police administration, particularly as pertains to the right of privacy of citizens.

A recurring theme dealt with the preservation of human liberty within the concept of law and

(Continued on page 25)

AS UN HUMAN RIGHTS SEMINAR OPENS in Canberra—TT Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft shakes hands with Australia's Attorney General, Sir Garfield Barwick, President of the Seminar. (Someone had just told a joke, and both men were laughing heartily.) At center is Mr. A. Cruickshank of Australia's External Affairs Department.





SEMINAR'S PRESIDING OFFICERS, UN INSIGNIA in background—From left, Mr. John Male, Secretary of the UN Seminar on Human Rights; Sir Kenneth Bailey, Solicitor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, and Mr. John P. Humphrey, Division of Human Rights, United Nations.



AUSTRALIA'S LARGE DELEGATION included—from left, front row, Messrs. S. H. Good, Solicitor-General of Western Australia; H. A. Snelling, Solicitor-General for New South Wales; R. W. Whitrod, Commissioner, Commonwealth Police Force; Justice J. L. McClemens, Supreme Court of New South Wales; Professor Zelman Cowen, Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne; Maj. Gen. S. H. W. C. Porter, Chief Commissioner of Police, Victoria Police Headquarters, Melbourne.



Mr. Palepoi Mauga, Chief Investigator for the Attorney General of American Samoa.



MEMBERS of UN Secretariat—Messrs. D. Exley of Office of Public Information, and Kamleshwar Das, right.

order. Speaking on this subject, the TT Attorney General commented. "We need to seek a balance between the rights of society and the rights of people to live their lives without restrictions, but consistent with the safety of the community."

In the opinion of Professor Zelman Cowen, Dean of the Faculty of the Law School of the University of Melbourne in Australia, "It is not sufficient that the police themselves impose restrictions on their powers of investigation, but that further and specific restrictions be imposed from without, by statute, or court-imposed rules of evidence."

Mr. H. A. Snelling, Solicitor General of New South Wales, Australia, speaking on "Interrogation of Police," said, "If legal assistance is immediately available, the person is not likely to be subjected to improper interrogation . . . All agree that at some stage a suspect should have the right to obtain legal assistance . . . It is not the duty of the police to initiate legal assistance, but to facilitate that assistance if required by the suspect . . . Policemen should be selected who have the education and background to apply these principles. If those police are trained so that they have these built-in attitudes toward other people, it is less likely that the basic rights of the people will be violated."

Sustained discussion concerned the pros and cons of having confessions recorded by the police, as in the Anglo-Saxon system, as against their being recorded by a magistrate, as in the system used in India, the point being made by India's Deputy Minister for Law, Mr. Bibudhendra Misra, that such recording by a magistrate would remove coercion, duress, force, threats and promises from entering into the nature and truth of the confession.

Mr. J. O. Ballard, Assistant Attorney General of North Borneo, suggested that the question of principle is not who should conduct the prosecutions, but who should control prosecutions.

Dr. Richard Ramsey Webb, representing the World Federation for Mental Health, a Non-Governmental Organization in Consultative Status with the UN Economic and Social Council, spoke on matters of psychiatric interest. He expressed the opinion that the lie detector as an instrument "can

give us hardly more than an inspired guess." "The reputation for such tests for infallibility," he said, "is completely unwarranted."

On the provocative subject of wire-tapping, again the question appeared to be that of equity—the invasion of human rights versus the justification thereof—and the problem, to develop a scheme whereby wire-tapping may be permitted, yet maintaining the delicate balance between the good of society and the rights of citizens.

Attorney General Maurice Heenan of Hong Kong described wire-tapping as a grave interference with human rights—an intrusion of the right of privacy—justified only in two categories of cases: involving the security of the state, and in certain specific crimes such as murder, traffic in narcotics, kidnapping, extortion and blackmail.

Mr. Francis Seow, Crown Counselor and Deputy Public Prosecutor for Singapore, on the subject of civil liability of the policeman and the state in respect of abuse or excess of policemen's powers, was in favor of recording that the state should be liable for the acts of policemen in discharging their duties.

Attorney General Shocraft commented on the various police techniques with reference to the Trust Territory: "Listening to the discussion here of such complex matters as wire-tapping, admissibility of evidence obtained by unlawful searches and seizures, entrapment, and the like, it seems that our problems in the Trust Territory are small indeed. We have no problems with regard to wire-tapping for the very simple reason that there are few telephones . . ."

"Our system of law is, of course, based on the United States law, with one notable exception. Local customary law is respected except where in conflict with a specific provision of the Code. Thus, a person may be prosecuted in the local courts for an offense not specifically made a crime by statute. All of the major crimes and offenses usually considered to be crimes are, however, a matter of written law. In cases where there is no specific statute, and in the absence of local customary law covering the subject, the Restatement of the Law, as published by the American Law Institute, applies. It will be seen from this that the whole body of the American common law is available for application in the Trust Territory."

Aid for Polio Victims in the Marshalls

THE POLIO EPIDEMIC in the Marshalls has passed, but the results linger on.

Aid for the victims—those who still bear the paralyzing effects of the malady—is coming from various quarters. Preparations are being made for the establishment of a polio clinic—and word was received in June 1963, in a letter to High Commissioner M. W. Goding from Mrs. Carolyn Patterson, Hawaii representative of the National Foundation, March of Dimes, that a grant of \$5,000 is being made to assist in the polio-rehabilitation program.

Another boost to the cause is assured as a result of the annual Navy Relief Carnival held in Guam in June 1963. It has been announced that thirty per cent of the profits are to be given for Marshallese Polio Relief. The Carnival is a major event for the civilian and military population in Guam.

Heroic efforts of the medical staff in the Marshalls, whose members worked around the clock to check the outbreak of polio at Ebeye Atoll, brought the epidemic under control. Of major assistance in checking the spread of polio were personnel of the U. S. Navy and the Pacific Missile Range.

In mid-January 1963 Dr. Ezra Riklon, TT medical officer at Ebeye, suspected poliomyelitis among several ill children on that island. His diagnosis was confirmed by Dr. G. H. Temple of the Kwajalein Naval Hospital, and an all-out preventive campaign was instituted. A Naval Preventive Medical Team including doctors, sanitarians and technicians from Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was flown to Kwajalein and arrived at Ebeye on January 19. Samples of blood and serum were flown immediately to Honolulu for further examination.

First laboratory reports indicated that the disease hitting Ebeye appeared to be a viral disease known as "Coxsackie Virus" which has symptoms similar to poliomyelitis, that is, fever, muscle pains, stiff neck, and at times temporary paralysis of the lower limbs. This disease is almost always limited to children. An immediate clean-up program on Ebeye was organized—jointly sponsored by the Pacific Missile Range authorities and the Trust

Territory Administration—and polio vaccinations started.

By January 28, some 53 children had been stricken. Three deaths had occurred. On January 29, final word was flashed from the Honolulu laboratories: the tests now showed conclusively that the disease was not "Coxsackie Virus" but Type-One Polio.

By this time, some 20 cases were reported from Rongelap Atoll where a family from Ebeye had gone prior to the quarantine being placed on movements in the northern Marshalls.

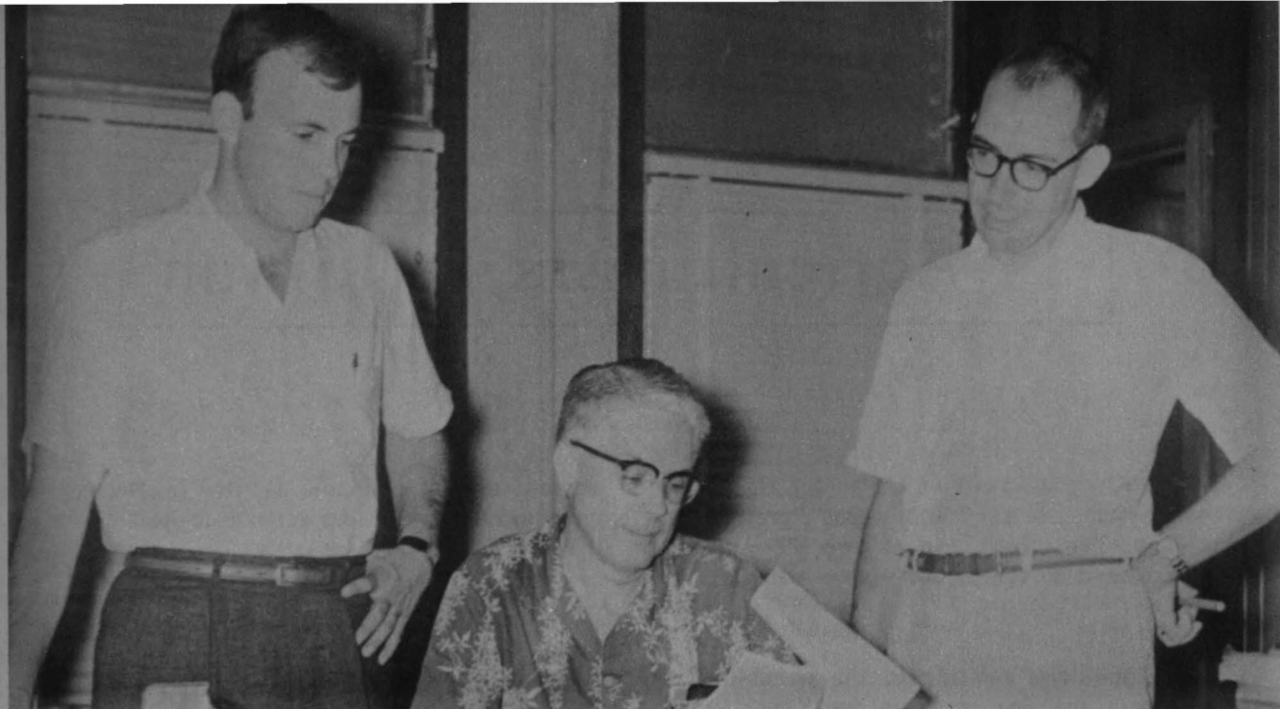
Shortly after January 16, a polio vaccination program using Sabin Oral Vaccine for Type One Polio was begun on the islands of Kwajalein and Ebeye. With the news that the disease was definitely Polio Type-One, a mass polio vaccination program was launched for the entire Marshalls. A special mercy plane was provided by the Pacific Missile Range to deliver medical teams to the various atolls—starting first at Rongelap where the disease had been reported and then fanning out to the other atolls in the Marshalls.

District Administrator Peter Coleman and Dr. John Iaman flew to Kwajalein to coordinate with Dr. Riklon and the Pacific Missile Range doctors, the vaccination program for the entire Marshalls. A quarantine on outside travel of all district people was placed in effect immediately.

Word was cabled to High Commissioner Goding in Washington by Deputy High Commissioner Jose Benitez that polio was on the move in the Marshalls. Within a few hours' time, the High Commissioner had reached pertinent Government public health agencies, and further assistance was secured.

An epidemic control team composed of Drs. James Bryan, Donald Roberto, and Kenneth Herman from the Communicable Disease Center, Public Health Service, Atlanta, Georgia, flew to the Trust Territory with 20,000 doses of polio serum. The services of this special team and the polio vaccine were supplied without reimbursement. This Special Epidemic Control Team arrived in Kwajalein on Thursday, February 14, to coordinate their efforts

(Continued next page)



ANTHROPOLOGISTS IN MARSHALLS — Dr. Leonard Mason (seated), head of Anthropology Department at the University of Hawaii, and Robert C. Kiste, left, graduate student in Anthropology at the University of Oregon, plan research-project schedule with Robert G. Flick of TT Headquarters staff. The scientists are presently engaged in their studies on the island of Kili in the Marshalls. Mrs. Kiste (not shown) accompanied them and is assisting in the research work.

U. S. Public Health Team

A THREE-MEMBER TEAM sent to the Trust Territory by the U. S. Public Health Service to make a survey of health conditions, problems and programs, completed its tour of all districts on May 5, 1963, and after a brief stopover on Guam, proceeded to the U. S. mainland.

This cooperative effort of a major U. S. federal agency with the TT Government is an example of the several joint Government programs being implemented for the advancement of Micronesia.

The team, officially known as the U. S. Medical Survey and Exploration Team, consisted of Dr. William Aufrance, chairman; Miss Hazel Shortal, nurse consultant; Dr. William Schreeder, sanitation engineer. Mr. Clifton Lander, program planning officer of the U. S. Office of Territories, accompanied the group.

AID FOR POLIO — Continued

with the teams from the Trust Territory, Pacific Missile Range and the Naval facilities.

Subsequent to the polio outbreak in the Marshalls, polio vaccinations of Types I, II and III were

TRAVELING MEDICS

Dr. Francisco T. Palacios, medical officer at the Saipan Torres Memorial Hospital, is studying public health administration on a year's grant from WHO (World Health Organization). He is at the Institute of Hygiene, University of the Philippines.

Six future medical students also have been traveling. Now in pre-med study at the University of the Philippines on TT Government scholarships are Masao Nakayama of Truk and Henaro Sabino of Palau, who have spent the past two and three years, respectively, at the College of Guam. The other four are taking first-year courses at the College of Guam preparatory to entering medical school to work toward M. D. degrees. They are Asterio Takesy of Ulul Island, Truk District; Sebastian Ongebei of Sonsorol, Palau District; Anthony deBrum of the Marshalls and Anthony Fabilnifin of Yap.

inaugurated in the other districts—throughout the island—making the TT unique in that it is probably the only area in the world whose inhabitants will have a one-hundred per cent record of polio vaccinations when the present program is completed.

TT Agriculturists In Taiwan

The worthy statement of Confucius that "one picture is worth ten thousand words" prevails in China today. The recent trip of two TT Agriculturists presented to them just such a picture.

Recent inquiries relating to the possibility of establishing a training program for Trust Territory Agriculture agents in Taiwan, involving Taiwan's Third Country Program which is administered by the Agency For International Development to China and the Joint Commission For Rural Reconstruction in Taiwan Province, resulted in an invitation.

The AID representative at Taiwan suggested that Trust Territory Agriculture administrative representatives "come on over and see for yourselves" the level and types of training, the scope and duration of Taiwan's various agricultural training courses, and the cost factors involved.

High Commissioner M. W. Goding endorsed the program and approved the travel of agriculture department scouts Manny Sproat, Director, and Eddie Dela Cruz, Marianas District Agriculturist, to Taiwan for a two-week field survey study. If the Taiwan agricultural training programs were suitable, preliminary discussions could be held with AID/China and JCRR of Taiwan so that recommendations for such a program could be presented to the High Commissioner for review and evaluation prior to finalization of negotiations.

Messrs. Sproat and Dela Cruz visited most of the province's agriculture research and improvement agencies and farmers' associations. The extension organization, system, supervision, and operation at the Provincial Farmers' Association in Taichung were observed, as were several 4-H members' projects at Wufeng Hsiang, at Taichung. A conducted

review also was made of the land-consolidation program and a broiler-raising project there.

Commercial production and marketing of bananas, sweet potatoes, citronella and camphor oil, mushrooms, and fiber crops including jute, kenaf, sisal, ramie, and rozelle, were studied. Although there are about sixty varieties of banana in Taiwan, only two are used for commercial production, and the commercial cultivation is unique—tailored to fit the typhoon season and Japanese market. Whole families participate in making baskets for shipping the bananas.

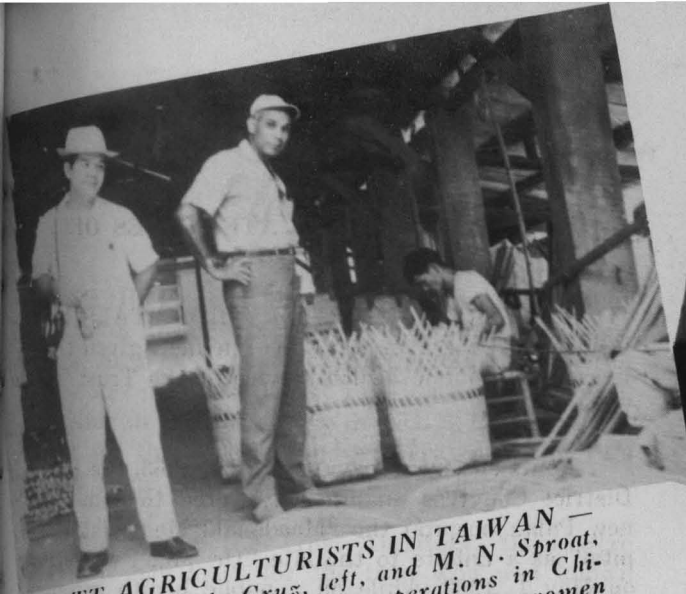
Good mango and avocado varieties from Florida and Hawaii have not been developed at Taiwan until recently. Smaller-fruited local varieties seem to suit the taste and are preferred by the Taiwanese. Citronella grass for perfume oil, sisal for rope products, and also pineapple, are grown in poor soil and in rocky hillsides of the typhoon-swept areas.

The litchi is the queen of fruits in Taiwan and, except for the beauty of the Chinese girls, the quality and flavor of the litchi exceeds all else. Rice and sugar cane are the principal crops of Taiwan and they scarcely need to be mentioned—it is hard to go anywhere on Taiwan and be out of sight of green or grain-golden rice paddies, or of endless rows of evenly-spaced sugar cane.

Further observations were made in regard to improvement of lowland vegetables and tropical fruits including mango, avocado, citrus and pineapple, as well as corn and other grains, plus a host of minor fruits and edible-oil-producing crops.

The Provincial Livestock Research Institute at Hsinhua in Kaohsiung City was visited to observe work and training in cattle, buffalo, swine, goat, poultry, geese, and duck husbandry.

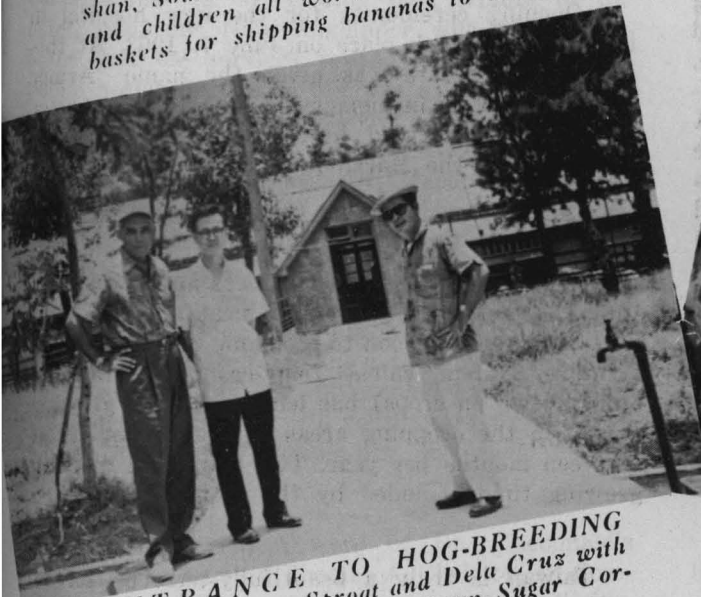
(Continued on page 30)



TT AGRICULTURISTS IN TAIWAN —
Edward Dela Cruz, left, and M. N. Sproat,
observing banana-export operations in Chi-
shan, South Central Taiwan. Men, women
and children all work at making bamboo
baskets for shipping bananas to Japan.



**CONFERRING WITH BANANA SPE-
CIALIST, Dr. Chu, left, TT Agriculturist
Dela Cruz examines growing stalk. Banana
cultivation in Taiwan is tailored around ty-
phoon season and Japanese market.**



**ENTRANCE TO HOG-BREEDING
AREA—Messrs. Sproat and Dela Cruz with
Livestock Specialist of Taiwan Sugar Cor-
poration.**



**MESSRS. SPROAT AND DELA CRUZ
confer with AID specialists at banana ex-
perimental and research area, Chishan, S.
Central Taiwan.**

**EXAMPLE OF TERRACED FARMING
at Grass Mountain, N. Taiwan. Soil is held
in place by rock and turf to prevent erosion
and provide maximum utilization of land.**



An interesting observation trip was made to the Pingtung City garbage-compost plant where we saw the latest method of garbage disposal being initiated in that city. City garbage was dumped into a large bin from which a conveyor belt spread it out and separated the indestructible matter from materials that could be made into compost. The resulting compost was sold to farmers for \$4.50 per metric ton which paid for the entire operation. The demand was far beyond the supply for compost. "Night soil" was also being sterilized and processed separately for use as organic fertilizer.

Various hog projects were visited including small village family projects involving twenty hogs, and the Taiwan Sugar Co. farms which handle forty to fifty thousand animals. Pens for hog raising were elaborate and easily comparable to United States hog parlors. Hog breeds included Berkshire, Yorkshire, Hampshire, Duroc, Large White, Landrace, and the proverbial native resistant strain. A three-way-cross system was developed whereby the native resistant animals were crossed with introduced breeds for the first cross, and then crossed back for the second phase with the introduced breed, producing quality market animals, most of which were being exported to Hong Kong and Okinawa. The Durocs excelled as the fastest gainers and best all-around hybrids of this system. The Landrace and Large Whites introduced from Holland were the most popular hogs involving pure-breed commercial operations.

Though over-populated and with an average acreage of only 1.2 hectares per farmer, Taiwan is not only self-sufficient in all its farm products, with the exception of edible oils, but also exports large quantities of many processed agricultural products. The edible-oil shortage is quickly being erased by increased production of cotton, sesame, rapeseed and soy beans. Taiwan's high production level is attributed to the great industry and progressive attitude of its farmers, coupled with a well planned and bloodless land-reform program. According to some of Taiwan's officials whom we met, the land reform, and the raising of the living standard of the farmers in that province, have stemmed the tide of communism there for all time.

Development of industries and manufacturing in utilization of locally produced farm products (lumber and paint for boatbuilding, cars and farm

HOSPITALS PERPETUATE NAMES OF TT DOCTORS

TWO TRUST TERRITORY HOSPITALS have been named for men who have, in fact, given their lives in the public health service of the Trust Territory.

At its special session on May 6, 1963, the Palau District Congress unanimously voted to name the new Palau hospital the "Macdonald Memorial Hospital" as a tribute to the late "Dr. Mac" who died on May 1, 1963, while on a public health mission in the Territory.

Opening ceremonies for the new hospital in the Marshalls took place on June 7, 1963. At this time the structure was given the name "Armer Ishoda Hospital" in memory of the late Dr. Armer Ishoda who dedicated his life to the service of the people of the Marshalls.

implements; processed foods, fibers and cloth; oils, timber, grains and feeds, and meat and fish products) has been a boon to economic development. A farming system called relay-cropping (literally crops grown on crops) has lengthened the growing season in the cropping areas to the equivalent of fourteen months per year. Two additional months' growing time is added by the system.

Taiwan is truly a beautifully-terraced haven and a tropical agriculturist's dream. It is fortunate that Trust Territory agriculturists are in a position whereby they may be able to take advantage of the opportunity to observe and study its agricultural operations. Lack of English background need be no deterrent since almost every Taiwan technician is fluent in Japanese. The people of Taiwan are sophisticated, yet gentle and patient, and quite willing to assist others in efforts to better their surroundings. In leaving Taiwan, one has a strong feeling—a compelling desire—to return there some time, any time.

Eddie Dela Cruz and I feel that lucky is the Micronesian agriculturist who may have the privilege of setting foot on the Isle of Formosa.

—M. N. Sproat

Death of "Dr. Mac"

Dr. H. Eugene Macdonald, Director of Public Health in the Trust Territory for the past nine years, died of a heart attack on May 1 at Truk as he was about to depart for Guam. He had been traveling in the districts with a U. S. Public Health Team for three weeks, and was seated in the TT's SA-16 plane when the fatal attack occurred.

Throughout the Trust Territory, flags were flown at half-mast for the man who was known throughout the islands as "Dr. Mac". In a memorandum to district personnel dated May 3, High Commissioner M. W. Goding paid tribute to the quiet, courteous New Englander who had contributed valuable services to the development of a public health system in Micronesia.

Mr. Goding concluded his testimonial by stating, "All of us will miss Dr. Macdonald a great deal. He was one of the outstanding pioneers in training of local medical staffs and turning over authority to them. The finest tribute we can pay him is to carry on as he would have wished. He had great confidence in his Micronesian medical staff. This I share, and know that by building on the foundation that Dr. Macdonald laid down, our public health program will continue to forge ahead and be a shining example for all people of the Pacific."

Immediately upon word of Dr. Macdonald's passing, Rear Admiral Thomas A. Christopher, Commander Naval Forces Marianas, and Capt. Walter



BELOVED Dr. Harrie Eugene Macdonald — for nine years Director of Public Health in the Trust Territory.

Miller, Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Hospital, Guam, offered to the Trust Territory all possible assistance.

"Dr. Mac" was born in Maine, and was a neurological surgeon at Portland, Maine, before coming to the Trust Territory in 1954. One week after his passing—on May 8, 1963—he would have observed his sixty-second birthday. He was attracted to the people and to the salubrious climate of Micronesia and had stated that he hoped to be buried in the Trust Territory. His funeral and burial took place in the cemetery in Chalan Kanoa, Saipan, on May 3.

Dr. Macdonald is survived by his wife, Angelina; a son, Timothy, and two daughters, Susan and Jeannie.

Dr. Hicking at Headquarters

Dr. Arobati Hicking, who is serving as Acting Director of Public Health, had his first association with the Trust Territory almost twenty years ago. During the interim period immediately after World War II, he was assigned to the area now comprising the Trust Territory, then under Navy Administration. Subsequently, he did post-graduate study at Hilo Memorial Hospital in Hawaii.

Just prior to the war he had trained at the Central Medical School (now Fiji School of Medicine) at Suva, and later spent a year working for the British Government in the Gilberts where he was born. He was captured by the Japanese in the

Gilberts and was taken to Kusaie where he remained for approximately two years.

Following a tour with the Navy at Kusaie and Ponape, in August 1955 Dr. Hicking was named District Director of Public Health in the Marshalls, and later did a year's study at the School of Public Health, University of California in Berkley. Upon returning to the Trust Territory, he was placed on special assignment as roving Medical Consultant in the districts. Following the death of Dr. H. E. Macdonald, Dr. Hicking was called to TT Headquarters to assist in coordinating public health matters.



"ADIOS" PARTY at Toppa Tappi Club in Saipan honors Deputy High Commissioner Jose A. Benitez before his departure with Mrs. Benitez for the U. S. mainland and Puerto Rico. Silken flags of Micronesia adorn the festive dinner table. Above, Mr. Benitez expresses appreciation for cooperation in the past, and confidence in the future, as he speaks to the assembled group of TT staff members. Seated at his left is TT Executive Officer John M. Spivey, and on the speaker's right, Attorney General "Bob" Shoecraft.

TT COUNTS WITH PRIDE

JUST AS COLLEGES count with pride those graduates who attain distinction after leaving their portals, so the Trust Territory has gratification in the important positions presently occupied by some of its "alumni."

Former High Commissioner Delmas H. Nucker is now Director of AID in Afghanistan. Mr. Nucker headed the TT Government staff for approximately seven years, from 1954 to 1961, and subsequently was chief of Insular Affairs, Office of Territories in the Department of the Interior.

Former Assistant Attorney General Alfred J. Gergely is now the Attorney General of American Samoa. He was with the TT for more than six years, originally as Assistant to the Attorney General, later as District Attorney, then, the Assistant Attorney General.

In still another development, the former Marianas District Administrator, Francis B. Mahoney, recently resigned his TT post to accept a position with AID. Mr. Mahoney in July 1962 transferred to the top position in the Marianas, with offices at Saipan, after serving for three years as Administrator for Palau District. He first joined the TT staff in 1950 as Yap District Anthropologist.

STATION CHANGES

REASSIGNMENTS within the Trust Territory framework include the following:

Roy T. Gallemore, recently District Administrator at Yap and previously at Truk, to the same position in the Marianas District, succeeding Francis B. Mahoney.

New District Administrator for Yap: Maynard Neas, recently the top U. S. official at Ponape, and before that, in the Marshalls.

Other transfers are those of Palau Assistant District Administrator, Laurence K. Anderson, to Headquarters as Assistant Comptroller—Systems and Procedures Officer; Headquarters Community Development Officer William V. Vitarelli, to Palau as Assistant District Administrator in charge of political, social, economic and cultural activities; Palau Administrative Services Officer, Takeo Yano, promoted to Assistant District Administrator, Palau, in charge of the administrative section; and Palau District Anthropologist, Dr. Robert K. McKnight, to Headquarters as Community Development Officer.

Favorite Foods of Micronesia

PUMPKIN BERU

Slice one medium-size ripe pumpkin lengthwise. Peel, wash and boil the pieces until they soften. Pour out the remaining water. Put pumpkin in another container and mash. Grate two medium-size coconuts. Add two cups of water to the grated coconut, and knead three to five minutes. Squeeze the milk out, then strain it before using.

Then mix:

- 4 cups mashed pumpkin
- 3 cups arrowroot flour
- 2 cups sugar
- 1 tsp. salt

Pour two cups of coconut milk into the mixture. Stir the mixture slowly and thoroughly until it becomes creamy. Pour it in a square cake pan. Bake it in a hot oven (450 F.) for half an hour, or until the surface looks dry.

When baking in an earth oven, the mixture has to be wrapped in several small packets. Use breadfruit or banana leaves for wrapping. Bake for 45 minutes or one hour.

Serves 6 to 8 people.

PANDANUS BERU

- Mix:
- 4 cups pandanus pulp
 - 3 cups arrowroot flour
 - 1/2 cup sugar
 - 3 cups coconut milk

Stir mixture slowly and thoroughly until it is creamy without any lump. Then bake. (To bake, follow the methods outlined in "Pumpkin Beru".)

The pandanus pulp is prepared by:

- (1) Squeezing out the juice of 15 or more boiled pandanus key, or
- (2) Soaking in cold water 3 or 4 slices of preserved pandanus paste. (Slices should be one inch thick.) When slices are all soaked, squeeze and mix them by hand. Take out every hard lump or pandanus fiber if there is any. Pulp is then ready to be used.

When pandanus fruit is not available, preserved pandanus paste is used.

The three "Beru" (Pudding) recipes on this page are from the Young Women's Club of Majuro, submitted by Mrs. Mary Lanwi for "Micronesian Cookbook."

BANANA BERU

Take 10 or more ripe banana and boil them. Remove outer skin after the bananas are cooked, and then put them in another container. Mash the bananas with fork or masher. Prepare coconut milk, about 2 1/2 cups, and then mix with:

- 4 cups mashed banana
- 3 cups arrowroot flour
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 1 tsp. salt

Stir the mixture slowly and thoroughly until it is creamy without any lump, and then bake. Follow the directions for "Pumpkin Beru" when baking.

AINBAT BIN (Coconut Creamed Breadfruit)

Slice two medium size mature breadfruit lengthwise. Remove rind and core, and then cut the sliced breadfruit into small pieces. Put breadfruit in a cooking pan with enough water. Boil for about one hour or until pieces soften. Pour out the remaining

water from the pan. Sprinkle salt for taste. Put the pot back on the fire, and pour in 6 cups of coconut milk. Boil for another five minutes. Mix before serving.

*Contributed by Mrs. Neimon Philippo,
Young Women's Club of Majuro.*

