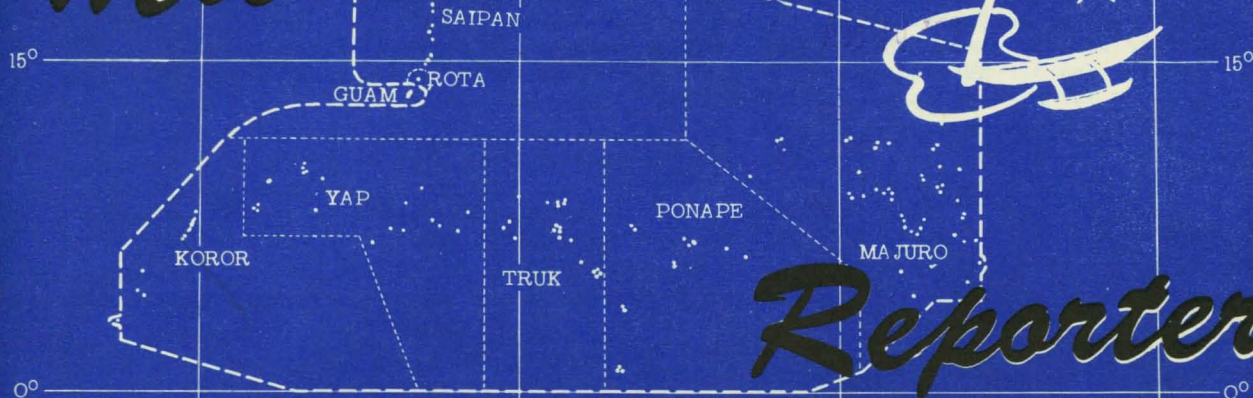


# Micronesian



# Reporter

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

VOLUME X, NUMBER 2

MARCH - APRIL 1962

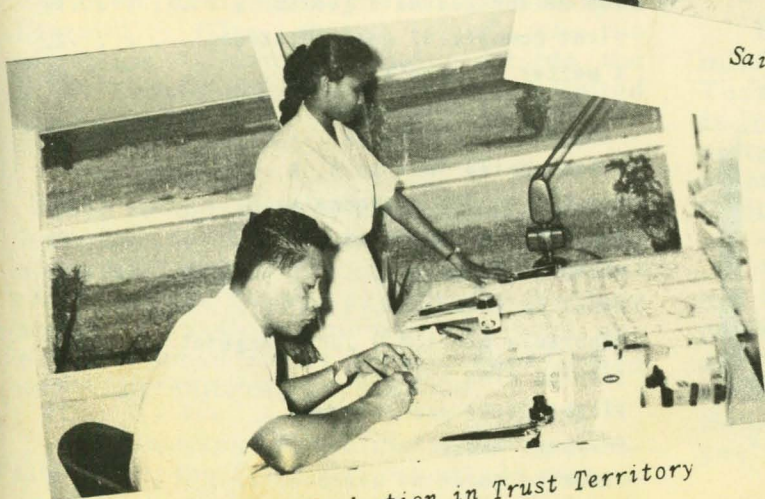
AGANA, GUAM, M.I.



*Off to Saipan*



*Saipan Planning Committee*



*Literature Production in Trust Territory*



*First Acting District Administrator*

*Descriptions inside cover*



**OFF TO SAIPAN** - Early contingent of TT personnel leaving Guam for their posts in Saipan. Alan MacQuarrie, left, is Saipan Representative of High Commissioner M. W. Goding pending arrival of full Headquarters staff. Edith Blankenfeld is a staff secretary, and her husband, Emmitt E. Blankenfeld, has been designated Public Works Officer for Mariana Islands District. Stories, pages 1 and 5.

**SAIPAN PLANNING COMMITTEE** - Making arrangements for historic move of TT Headquarters to a location within Micronesia - Saipan - are members of Planning Committee appointed by High Commissioner M.W. Goding. In cover picture are Gerald C. Vitte-toe, H. Raymond Uehara, Deputy High Commissioner Jose A. Benitez (committee chairman) and John E. deYoung. For other members and details, story on page 5.

**LITERATURE PRODUCTION IN TRUST TERRITORY** - Books and other educational materials are being prepared for use in schools of Micronesia. On cover are Wenty Tongmy and Katharine Kesolei, both of Palau, trainees at Headquarters, Guam.

**FIRST ACTING DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR** - Prudencio T. Manglona of Rota was first Micronesian to have been appointed Acting District Administrator. Story on page 12.

## Micronesian Reporter

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 23, 1951

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### Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

AGANA, GUAM

#### EDITOR

MRS. CYNTHIA R. OLSON

#### CONTRIBUTING STAFF

YAP \_\_\_\_\_ CARMEN CHIGIY, CARMEN MUTNGUY  
TRUK \_\_\_\_\_ NICK BOSSY  
PALAU \_\_\_\_\_ LAURENCE K. ANDERSON  
PONAPE \_\_\_\_\_ HAROLD L. FORESTER  
MARSHALLS \_\_\_\_\_ TIBRIKRIK SAMUEL  
ROTA \_\_\_\_\_ INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL  
JOURNALISM CLASS  
HEADQUARTERS \_\_\_\_\_ LUKE TMAN  
FRANCES A. CRUZ

#### EDITORIAL CONSULTANTS

JOHN M. SPIVEY JOHN E. DEYOUNG

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## ..... Table of Contents .....

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Transfer of Headquarters. . . . .                                | 1  |
| Escolastica and Her Starch. . . . .                              | 2  |
| Saipan Planning Committee . . . . .                              | 5  |
| You Really Must Have a Pelik! . . . . .                          | 6  |
| WHO Sponsors "Michi". . . . .                                    | 7  |
| PICS Graduates Forty-four . . . . .                              | 8  |
| High Commissioner Addresses Graduates . . . . .                  | 9  |
| Acting District Administrators. . . . .                          | 12 |
| Home at Last. . . . .  | 13 |
| New Year Brings New Era - Western Samoa's Independence . . . . . | 14 |
| Micronesian Dances Performed. . . . .                            | 16 |
| Trust Territory Receiving World-wide Publicity . . . . .         | 16 |
| In Those Days . . . . .  | 18 |
| Atoll Hero. . . . .  | 19 |
| Captures Turtle . . . . .  | 19 |
| The Sailor Learns a Lesson. . . . .                              | 19 |
| First Commercial Radio Station. . . . .                          | 20 |
| A Matter of Ideals. . . . .                                      | 20 |
| Coconut Oil Soap-Making Industry Launched. . . . .               | 21 |
| School Units Sent to U. N. . . . .                               | 23 |
| New plants for Micronesia . . . . .                              | 23 |
| The Story of Walathol . . . . .                                  | 24 |
| Proxy Godparents. . . . .  | 25 |
| Honor to the Finns. . . . .                                      | 25 |
| Honorable Mention - John Mangefel . . . . .                      | 25 |
| Service Pins Awarded. . . . .                                    | 26 |
| Flight Facts and Figures. . . . .                                | 29 |
| Snappers Away! . . . . .   | 29 |
| Favorite Foods of Micronesia. . . . .                            | 29 |
| Picture Credits . . . . .  | 29 |

## TRANSFER OF HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters is moving.

Saipan is to be the new Trust Territory Headquarters home.

Already, the process of change-over is underway. Various administrative personnel have visited Saipan in order to plan the office and housing assignments, and some already have made the transfer. The complete move is scheduled to be completed before July 1, 1962.

The proposed transfer of the Saipan District from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior was announced jointly on January 12, 1962, by Trust Territory High Commissioner M. W. Goding and Rear Admiral John S. Coye, Jr., Commander Naval Forces Marianas. Simultaneously, the High Commissioner made the announcement that the island of Saipan has been designated as the first provisional capital of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Incorporation of the Rota District into a joint district with Saipan effective July 1, also has been announced by the High Commissioner, and the new district - containing 14 islands and some 150 acres of land - has been designated the Mariana Islands District. (One major island of the Marianas - Guam - remains outside the U. N. Trusteeship area. Guam is a United States territory.)

The re-establishment of civilian administration for the Saipan District followed a careful review of the over-all administration of the Trust Territory by the Navy and Interior Departments, the joint announcement of High Commissioner Goding and Rear Admiral Coye stated.

The unifying of administrative responsibility for the Trust Territory is in accordance with a statement given the Trustee-

ship Council of the United Nations in June 1962, it was pointed out. At that time High Commissioner Goding stated:

"The United States Delegation has also been glad to hear the views of the Visiting Mission and members of the Council with respect to the desirability of unifying the administration of the entire Territory under the High Commissioner. As we have already stated to the Council, this matter has been receiving most careful attention at the highest level of our Government and I can now further say that the Departments concerned are agreed in principle that the administration of the Territory should be unified. The detailed steps for bringing about this unified administration are now in process of being worked out."

The Saipan District of the Trust Territory has been administered by the U. S. Navy since January 1, 1953. Under Naval supervision, the 8,500 native inhabitants have become largely self-sufficient, exporting beef and agricultural products. During the most recent inspection of the district by members of the U. N. Trusteeship Council in March 1961, the Navy was praised for its economic, educational and health programs for the inhabitants.

The historic step, transferring the administrative headquarters of the Trust Territory to a location within its borders, is in keeping with the desires of the Administration to advance the political development of Micronesia, High Commissioner Goding said.

"The designation of a provisional capital within the Territory," he stated, "will facilitate the growth of self-government and will allow the people of Micronesia, through the principle of self-determination, to select in the future a permanent seat for their government."

\*\*\*\*\*



# Escolastica and Her Starch

This article started out to be about the growing tapioca starch industry in Saipan.

But in the writing, the founder of the industry came so prominently into the picture that before the story is ended, it may be more about Escolastica than her starch.

Escolastica is a bundle of industry, all by herself. She is ably helped in her numerous activities by her husband, Gregorio C. Cabrera. They work together in all of her projects.

Escolastica was a beauty operator in Saipan until she met her husband. They were married on January 13, 1951, and in 1954 opened their general store in downtown Chalan Kanoa, Saipan. Escolastica is 32, her husband, 36. She was born in Saipan and went to Japanese school there, reaching the third grade. Gregorio Cabrera, who is originally from Angaur in Palau District, had more education, and was a constabularyman in Saipan before they opened their store.

To sum up Escolastica's business ventures - all thriving - there are presently six different operations in progress - the store, a lunch stand and a restaurant at the side of the store; a snackmobile which delivers and sells to pupils in four different

schools during the lunch hour, various hot foods, including her own special "Empanadas" (turnovers filled with meat, gravy and rice), also sandwiches, ice cream, cakes and cookies; and a snack bar at the airport to serve arriving and departing plane passengers. Newest - and receiving perhaps the most attention at the moment - is the tapioca starch factory, also in the rear of the store.

Escolastica has not arrived at success in her undertakings by chance or luck. She works at her several projects methodically, building them up one at a time. Like most up-and-coming business operators, she runs them with an eye to the accounts ledger - keeping out of the red margin, and in the black, breaking down the costs to the smallest detail, and counting up the various components - always striving to make the black margin blacker, the red margin lighter.

How does she do it, with only a third-grade education? She has studied at home until she knows basic arithmetic, including fractions. Her knowledge of English is slight, but she has friends upon whom she can call at any time when she wants to be sure she is understanding a transaction correctly.

(Continued on page 4)

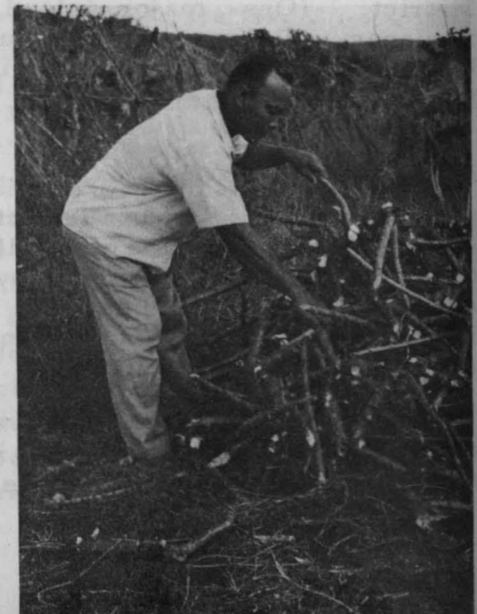


## STEP 1

Mr. Cabrera  
harvesting  
tapioca.

## STEP 2

Stacking  
the roots







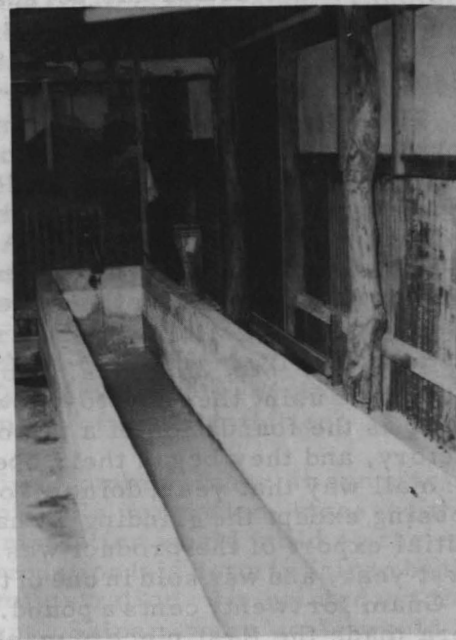
◊ **STEP 3**  
*Putting roots  
in washer.*



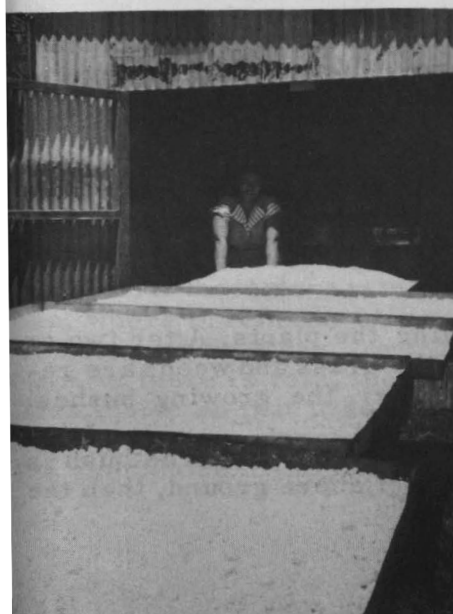
◊ **STEP 4**  
*Putting  
tapioca  
through  
grinder.*



◊ **STEP 5**  
*Tapioca in  
strainer.*



◊ **STEP 6**  
*Tapioca in  
separation  
tank*



◊ **STEP 7**  
*Tapioca on  
drying trays  
in the sun.*



◊ **STEP 8**  
*Escolastica  
packing the  
starch by  
weight*

### Escolastica's Tapioca Starch

Let's take a good look at Escolastica's tapioca starch. We may as well capitalize it and call it "Escolastica's Brand Tapioca Starch," because that's how it's written on the attractive white bags with green letters in which the starch is packed and marketed. "Manufactured by Escolastica's Mills, a local product of the island of Saipan," the description on the bag further states.

Take a look at some of the grocery stores in Guam, and there one likely will find some of Escolastica's bags of starch. They are the size of a coffee bag. In Escolastica's own store one will find no corn starch. Escolastica has persuaded all of her customers that her own tapioca starch is superior. Other retail stores in Saipan also sell "Escolastica's Brand."

The starch may be used in any way that corn starch or arrowroot would be used, for thickening or for children's puddings and, according to the producer, it is equally suitable for starching clothes. As a matter of fact, Escolastica has spent quite a bit of time collecting uses for the starch, and recipes also.

In 1957, Mr. and Mrs. Cabrera first thought of using the easy-to-grow cassava plant as the foundation of a tapioca starch factory, and they began their operation in a small way that year, doing all of the processing except the grinding by hand. Their initial export of the product was made that first year, and was sold in one of the stores of Guam for twenty cents a pound. Mr. Cabrera made the first piece of machinery for the factory - the electric grinder - that year. In 1958 he invented and made a separating tank, to cause the starch to separate from the rinsing water after it has been washed.

In 1959 he started work on constructing an apparatus for washing the tapioca, and completed building this piece of equipment in 1960. He attached an electric motor to it, using a transmission from an old jeep. Later that year, they received the pretty paper bags they had ordered, and in 1961 began production in earnest. Next step in the development of their industry is to obtain cases for packing the bags of starch. Since these must be purchased in large quantities, this is a major problem at the moment.

All the while, as the work of developing the machinery and equipment for making the starch was progressing, another factor was involved: an adequate supply of tapioca. To make sure of having sufficient amounts of the raw product, the Cabrerases are growing a good stand of the cassava plant on their own farm, and they also are encouraging their friends and acquaintances to grow the plant so that there will be plenty of tapioca roots to use in their factory.

If they can get enough tapioca, and if the market will absorb what they make, Escolastica is confident that they can produce fifteen tons of starch a month. Although she has a good market for the starch in Saipan, and a growing market in Guam, Escolastica hopes to increase her export and ship the starch to other parts of the Trust Territory, and elsewhere as well. She believes the Micronesian people, being familiar with the cassava plant and its uses, will become regular users of her manufactured starch.

Currently, Escolastica is paying one-half cent a pound for raw cassava delivered. In one three-month period, she sold 688 pounds to other businesses in Saipan; 216 pounds in her own store, and sent 1,246 pounds to Guam, making a total of 2,150 pounds sold, for gross return of \$264.48. As she obtains about 230 pounds of starch from every 1,000 pounds of root purchased, her gross profit amounted to approximately \$123 per 1,000 pounds. She must deduct from the gross return the costs of labor, electricity and water. Her present ratio of profit, she figures, is approximately \$65 for every 1,000 pounds of cassava root processed.

Some of the steps in the process of making starch are illustrated. The several procedures involved are as follows:

1. Planting the tapioca. The type used is "Sao" cassava. It takes between eight and ten months to mature and become ready for use. A thriving plant may grow six or seven feet high.
2. Cultivating the plants. After two or three months, the grass and weeds are removed from under the growing bushes.
3. Harvesting the tapioca. The bush is cut about one foot above ground, then the



stump is pulled out by the roots. If the earth is dry, it is hard to pull out - especially the big ones. It is the roots that are used for making starch. The tops are saved for seeds to be planted. The roots are stacked in small piles around the field, and later collected in a truck, which may bring in a thousand pounds or so in one trip. The roots vary in weight - a big root weighs more than fifteen pounds, a small one something under ten pounds.

4. The tapioca is brought to the factory, and weighed on scales. Whether the roots are from the Cabrera's farm or are purchased from other growers, the same steps are followed. If someone else brings in the roots, they are purchased as soon as they are weighed.

5. Next step is putting the roots through the electric washer. Here they are cleaned, and the skin is automatically removed.

6. The roots are lifted out of the washer, and placed in clean rinse water in a tank.

7. The roots are placed by hand in the electric grinder. They are pushed down into the grater.

8. The grated tapioca that results is put into the strainer which separates it from the original wash water.

9. The tapioca then slides into the starch-separation tank, a long narrow cement holder, twenty feet long and two feet wide, where the tapioca settles to the bottom, water to the top.

10. After three hours in the starch-separation tank, the rinse water is drained off and the tapioca remains.

11. The starch is lifted out of the tank with a large, flat wooden spatula, and placed on tin drying trays, each three by five feet in surface dimension.

12. The drying trays are on a table which is on rollers, these rollers being on rails. Thus the tapioca is moved out into the sun, where it remains for an average of six or seven hours a day, for three days if no rain. If there is rain, the starch is rolled back inside so that it does not get wet, and it may take four elapsed days of exposure to the sun before it is completely dry. The

## SAIPAN PLANNING COMMITTEE

**BECAUSE** of the importance and historical significance of moving the Trust Territory Headquarters to Saipan - for the first time "Micronesia" will have its provisional capital located in one of its own islands - a Saipan Planning Committee has been appointed by High Commissioner M. W. Goding.

Deputy High Commissioner Jose A. Benitez is chairman of the Planning Committee, which is working in conjunction with representatives of Rear Admiral John S. Coye, Jr., Commander Naval Forces Marianas, and with Comdr. Paul Bridwell, Naval Administrator Saipan, on details of the transfer. Other members of the Planning Committee are the Personnel Officer, H. R. Uehara; the Program Officer, John E. deYoung; the Comptroller, G. C. Vittetoe, and the newly designated Assistant District Administrator for the Mariana Islands District, Alan MacQuarrie. The TT Budget Officer, Dan Akimoto, is serving as Associate Member of the Committee.

The High Commissioner, in announcing the committee's formation, stressed that his administration would build on the excellent foundation laid down in Saipan by the Naval Administration. He pointed out that the current Saipan wage scale would be maintained in Saipan after the transfer to Interior, and that present Saipanese employees will be given every consideration in the staffing plan of the new district administration, as well as on the Headquarters staff.

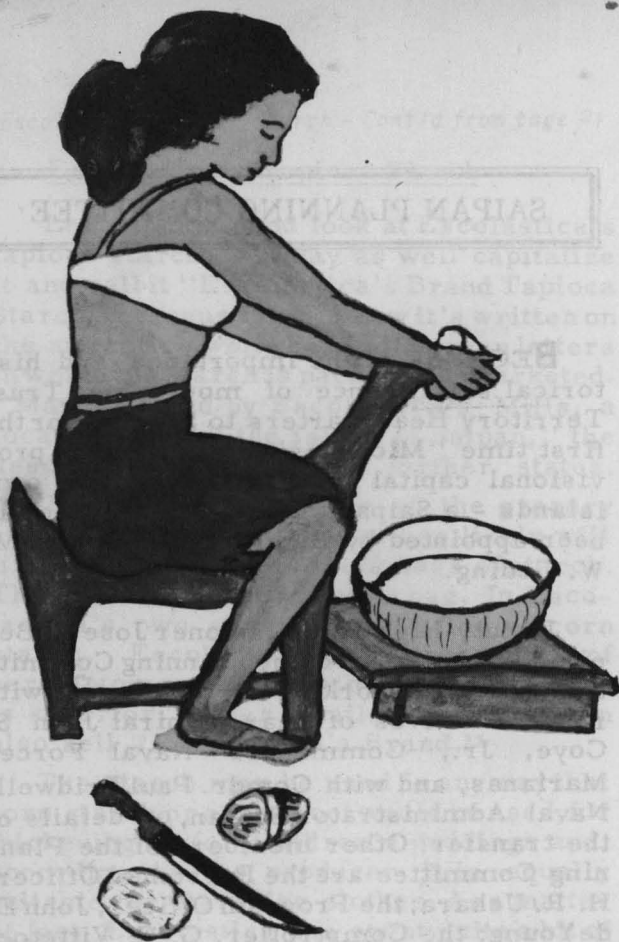
— \* \* \* \* \*

usual hours of drying are from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., while the sun is at its hottest.

13. After drying, the starch is placed in another grinder, for removing lumps and making it into a fine powder.

14. The starch now is hand-packed in paper bags, and is ready for market.

— ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ —



A Kapingamarangi  
"pelik" or coconut  
grater, in use.

## You really must have a Pelik!

**W**ANT A USEFUL GADGET to place in front of the fireplace to sit on - a sort of ottoman or Persian camel-saddle? Why not buy a Kapingamarangi or Nukuoroan pelik? This peculiar looking article has a real use down here and every family has one. To be a housewife without a pelik is like an American bride without a can opener.

This little number comes in assorted sizes and shapes depending on whether it's just a what-not or the real McCoy. The real ones are usually made from the butt-end of a fallen breadfruit tree, the better portions of wood going into the construction of the hull of an outrigger canoe. A coconut grater is substantial enough to hold a fair-sized Kapingamarangi housewife, which ordinarily means one hundred and eighty to two hundred and fifty pounds.

First the native carpenter or wood whittler roughs out an object that looks strangely like a sway-backed cow without the head on the neck, and of course no tail is included. The four legs are kept in one

continuous piece of wood with the body, attached to each other by means of a carved cross member. Bear in mind that all this is carved from one piece of wood. Wei, pronounced "way", is the Ponapean word for breadfruit and the tree.

The carpenter then goes to work on the seat of the pelik. This is definitely precision work as the housewife must spend hours of her time seated on the gadget. For this reason the husband puts painstaking care into the proper slope and incline. The seat is made to the gentle lady's own conformations.

With delicate carving the craftsman whittles away the neck portion of the pelik, working it from a broad twelve inches to a narrow two-inch point. This neck is carved like the neck of a bull fiddle and of just about the same dimensions. At the end of the neck is placed a slab of mother-of-pearl into which sharp saw-like teeth have been filed. This piece of pearl is usually about two inches wide and from four to five



## WHO Sponsors "Michi"

TRUK AIRPORT, which has grown accustomed to welcomes and farewells, witnessed another occasion of handshaking and good-wishing with the departure of one of Truk's well-known citizens. His family, friends and colleagues stood waving as the plane carrying Dr. Michi Kolios rolled off the airstrip.

The farewells were the result of WHO (World Health Organization) awarding a fellowship to Dr. Kolios (better known as Dr. Michi), Truk District Director of Public Health.

Dr. Kolios left in January 1962, for Japan where, under auspices of the Japanese Government, he has studied and observed the federal health program at the National Institute of Public Health in Tokyo, participating in lectures, seminars and field trips. His training included general administrative practices, also statistics, epidemiology, tuberculosis control, nutrition and mother-and-child welfare.

Following three months in Japan, Dr. Michi spent two weeks in the Philippines, observing at one of the barrio (village) clinics under Government administration. He returned to Truk in April 1962.

Dr. Kolios is one of the first medical trainees who entered the medical school initially established at the Naval Hospital



Dr. Michi Kolios at airport, Guam, before take-off by jet for Tokyo.

in Guam shortly after World War II. Following his studies there, he enrolled at the Central Medical School at Suva, Fiji, and was graduated from that institution in 1951. Subsequently, he did post-graduate work at Hilo, Hawaii. In December 1957 he represented the TT Public Health Department at a Pacific Science Congress at Bangkok. After serving as Acting District Director of Public Health at Truk for four years, in 1961 he was promoted to the district directorship.

\*\*\*\*\*

*(You Really Must Have a Pelik - Cont'd)*

inches long. It is secured to the neck of the pelik by means of coconut-husk string. This string is practically indestructible and only rots after about three years of use. Of course the fact that countless thousands of layers of grated coconut oil deposits are on the string, helps some in the preservation.

The American version of the string and mother-of-pearl blade usually consists of two screws and about one-third of a jeep spring leaf into which saw-teeth have been filed.

You probably are wondering what the whole affair is used for. Well, remember out here coconut doesn't come in a can or on top of a cake. The nut is first husked, then rapped sharply with the back edge of a machete. The nut then usually splits evenly into two halves. The white meat is

scraped or hollowed out of the two half-shells. Frequently a little is left in the nut for the chickens to pick at, and also to avoid getting the thin brown rind mixed in with the white coconut meat.

What do they grate coconut for? Man, you ain't et nothing till you've had faefae drowned in grated coconut milk and molasses.

— Polynesian Paul

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Although most of the Trust Territory is Micronesian, the atolls of Nukunoro and Kapingamarangi near the equator are Polynesian. The pelik or coconut grater is used, however, in the Micronesian as well as Polynesian areas of the Trust Territory, and is quite common throughout Ponape District.*

# PICS Graduates Forty-four

PROCESSIONAL - Class of '62



The first group of students both to begin and end their high school studies at the new PICS on Ponape completed their work in March of this year.

Probably no class in the 15-year history of the institution has ever been more singularly honored than this one which not only received their diplomas from the High Commissioner but had their wish fulfilled of having two distinguished Commencement speakers. Both High Commissioner M. W. Goding and Palau's Assistant Educational Administrator, David Ramarui, addressed the assembly. Sharing the stage with them were Mrs. Goding; the Ponape District Administrator, Maynard Neas; the President of the Council of Micronesia, Dwight Heine; the Ponape Island "Nanmarkis" (hereditary leaders), and Education Department personnel.

The class was presented by Principal John Barry and accepted for certification as high school graduates by the Ponape Educational Administrator, Paul McNutt. As Vice-Principal Daniel Sammet announced the names, each senior advanced to the podium and received his hard-earned diploma from the hands of the High Commissioner.

Both student speakers, Student Body President Arthur Ngiraklsong of Palau and Senior Class President Billiet Edmond of the Marshalls, stressed that the day's ceremony marked a beginning rather than an end. Both pledged their own and their classmates' highest efforts to match the millions of dollars spent by the administering authority, with their own hard work and intelligent use of the schooling they had received.

From the opening invocation by Father George P. McGowan to the final benediction by Dr. Harold Hanlin, each person who stood before the microphone echoed the sentiment that Micronesia will surely be blessed and enriched by the forty boys and four girls who were receiving their diplomas that day.

In his speech, David Ramarui challenged the graduates to greatness, stating that a people so few in numbers must be strong in the quality of their leadership.

"You have reached the end of this one stage of the journey, the completion of PICS studies, but this is not the end of the whole drama," asserted Mr. Ramarui. "You will find more freedom on the one hand and more obstacles on the other, whether you are pursuing higher education or going back to your own communities to assume various responsibilities..."

"...Life is dynamic," Mr. Ramarui remarked at the closing of his address to the graduates, "and one must keep on moving or he will be left behind....Micronesia is a part of the forward-moving world and you must be dynamic participants in the whole drama, for progress and changes in ways of life are inevi-



table...therefore...do not be afraid to face the consequences and challenges of progress. Let us join hand in hand and march forward under the leadership of our honorable High Commissioner and endeavor to bring Micronesia into the realm of the New Frontier."

After congratulating the seniors on the completion of their work and the passing of many and varied tests, High Commissioner Goding outlined the advances in education that they could expect to see in the coming year. He emphasized, however, that the educational journey is never completed, and that whether students travel to their schools by outrigger canoe or by dog sled as in his native Alaska, travel they must if they are going to take a place in the world. And at the closing of his address, the High Commissioner called on the graduates to support the growth of the New Micronesia. "You are the symbols of the New Micronesia," the High Commissioner remarked. "...we are relying upon your youth, your optimism, your intelligence and your eagerness to raise the level of living in Micronesia so that eventually you will be able to take your rightful place among the nations of the world."

Following the graduation exercises, an outdoor barbecue supper was provided on the PICS campus in honor of the High Commissioner and Mrs. Goding and other distinguished guests. Never in the memory of those present, was a setting so fitting to the occasion. A full moon, a rippling brook, Micronesian food, dance and song at their best, provided a perfect climax to a memorable day.

—Daniel Peacock

## High Commissioner

## Addresses

## Graduates

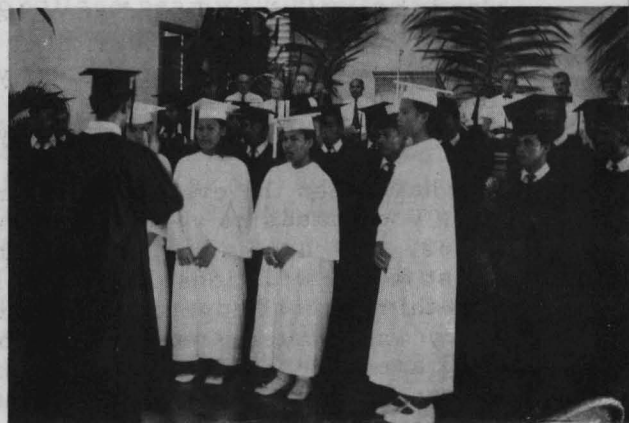
Mr. Neas, Mr. Barry, Faculty, distinguished guests and friends.

Graduates of the Class of 1962.

I consider it a great honor to have the privilege of speaking to you on this important occasion. It is important to you for this day marks your successful completion of three long years of studying and working together toward a common goal. It is im-

(Continued on next page)

SINGING "PATRIOTS OF MICRONESIA"



## GRADUATES

PICS graduates who proudly obtained their diplomas on March 20, 1962, were Yashio Baiki, Billiet Edmond, Frederick Heine and Kiash Kattil, all of the Marshalls; Orue-Tamor Albis, Masami J. Elbelau, Yuriko Fritz, Hiroshi Koshiba, Arthur Ngiraklsong, Margarete Obak, Sumang Rengiil, Masaharu Tmodrang and Miriam Uong, all of Palau.

Fanry Albert, Livingston Andon, Paulus Donre, Henry Edwin, Marumo Lonno, Gaiyos Nedlic, Simon Poll, Deruwo Samson, Perden Samson, Justin J. Skilling and Masaki Thomson, all of Ponape; Ricardo C. Rasa of Saipan; Sermea Arnold, Masachiro Christleb, Felix B. Dinney, Sachuo Haser, Rioichy Johnny, Sinchy Kapuich, Kotaro Koilt, Niro Liemam, Iosi Ludwig, Ichie Mailos, Murao Philip, Sintaro M. Puish, Herbert T. Ranu and Tatasy Wainit, all of Truk; Lubuag Defngin, Dominic Falmog, Basil Limed, Aloysius Piniy and John Tharangan, all of Yap.

portant to me because it marks my first opportunity to address a graduating class of the Pacific Islands Central School....

It wasn't many days ago when you were struggling through your final exams in preparation for this day, but your presence here this afternoon is not due entirely to the marks you got on those examinations. You....have had to adjust to many new ways, you have had to learn to get along with fellow students from different cultures, to eat different food, to learn more English and to put up with what you may have sometimes considered the unreasonable rules of your teachers. . . . this has not been an easy task and I am sure that your final exams did not deal with these problems - but you are the students who made it and so I want to congratulate you for your success in reaching your goal.

I have been your High Commissioner for a little less than one year, and I also have had to learn many new things as well as adjust to a new climate and new customs. Before I came here this afternoon to talk to you I thought it would be fitting that I also take a final exam and test myself to find out what I have learned about Micronesia during my year among you. . . . .

I have learned a great many new things about the Pacific and the vast ocean area that your islands cover; I have learned about the physical geography of the islands and something about their geological formation; the difference between your high islands and your low islands; I have learned interesting facts about your cultures, your languages and your beliefs; I have admired your handicrafts and enjoyed your singing; I have noticed that some of your islands have good roads and some have none at all; I was shocked to learn that most of your elementary schools did not yet have floors or furniture and that some of your teachers do not receive any salary.

I have seen the evidence of your skill in using your hands as you have learned new trades, and have admired your ability to adjust to new situations; I have also learned something about budgets in the Trust Territory and what it costs to do a job - and there are many other things too numerous to mention here. I am pleased that I have



*Kiash Kattil of Marshalls receives diploma from High Commissioner Goding.*

been able to learn so much about Micronesia in such a short time just as I am sure you are proud that you were able to give the correct answers on your final examination.

But learning these facts and information or passing our final examination are only part of the picture.

We have already mentioned some of the other things you had to learn in order to become successful students, but what else have I learned to help me become a better High Commissioner?

One of the first things I have learned is that the islands of Micronesia are not as remote or isolated as I once thought. As I traveled the thousands of miles from the United States to the Pacific and back, and as I visited among your islands, I was impressed with the speed with which I covered such great distances.

The magic of science and technology has finally brought you to within hours of almost any part of the world... and by radio you are within minutes of the farthest country. Many of you have already experienced the thrill of air travel among your islands and every year there are more and more of you who fly by jet to Hawaii, the Philippines and the States. I am sure that those of you who have not yet had the opportunity to visit foreign lands dream of the day when you will be able to do so. This is good.



And so the first important lesson I have learned is that Micronesia is fast becoming part of the world community and as such must prepare for participation in that community. This stresses the importance of every Micronesian learning a world language so that he can communicate fluently with other nations.

This administration has already taken steps to achieve these objectives; we are building or repairing airfields for larger airplanes; we are planning to build more roads and to rehabilitate many of those that have been overgrown with jungle; we want to make more travel facilities available to all Micronesians and to welcome more visitors, and we want to experiment with better methods of ocean travel.

Another thing I have learned is that the Micronesian people are eager for advancement and want as much education as we can possibly give. This desire is expressed in the almost universal demand for more English; in the eagerness with which the people received radios; the constant request for more and better schools; the increasing number who go to Guam each year for schooling; the many who apply each year for scholarships and the quick acceptance of modern ways of doing things.....

Up until now we have not been able fully to satisfy this strong desire for more education. At present we have only one public high school in the Trust Territory, which can only serve a small part of the total number of students who wish to get high school diplomas. As you know, this situation will soon change, for we plan to begin the establishment of district high schools in September of this year, which, when completed, will provide full junior-senior high school programs in every district.

The third thing I have learned is perhaps the most important and that is that without your help as the future leaders of Micronesia, all of our goals and your goals or the future development of Micronesia will be impossible to realize. We cannot do this job alone. We need you because you are young and have many years of service ahead of you. We need you because you are intelligent and eager. The fact that you chose to get more education indicates that you have new ideas and the courage to try new things.

Your energy, your ambition and your eagerness are the qualities that the new administration needs and which it will reward as it employs your help to reach our mutual goals.

You are the symbol of the New Micronesia.

We need your energy for the hard work that lies ahead; your ambition to give us courage to try new things and your eagerness to keep us from being too cautious.

But youth alone is not enough. The New Micronesia will need more than energy, ambition and eagerness.

It will need your knowledge and wisdom to solve the many complicated problems that will arise in the fields of economics, politics, education, engineering and medicine.

Upon leaving this school some of you will get jobs immediately, teaching in the public or mission schools, or working in an office. A few will return to work at home or get married, some will work in stores and shops and others will go on to higher education.

Whatever you do.... I strongly believe that the future well-being of people everywhere depends upon education. This is true not only in Micronesia but everywhere in the world. Perhaps this is a natural belief of anyone who has spent part of his life in teaching school, as I did quite a number of years ago.

I was born and raised in Skagway, Alaska, a small town where in spite of many differences, we had many of the same problems of living caused by great distances, isolation from other communities and difficulties of transportation. My most interesting and rewarding experience was in teaching a one-room elementary school in an Eskimo village nearly 1,000 miles from my home. Alaska, like the Trust Territory, is a land of great distances. Two of the principal rivers near the village where I taught are the Kuskokwim, 550 miles long, and the Yukon, 1,800 miles long. Travel in that area in the past was only by river boat in the summer season and by dog team in the winter. We had only two supply boats each year - one in June and the other in September because the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean are frozen or filled with ice flows approximately nine months of the year.

*(Continued on next page)*

(High Commissioner Addresses)

Some of my students came to school each day by riding dog sleds pulled by one or three husky dogs, which the students drove and cared for. As different as life there was, I believe that in many ways the problems we had were very similar. Most important to me is the understanding I obtained of the value of education to the people and of the difficulties as well as the rewards experienced by all teachers in their everyday work.

In order to accomplish our goals in the Trust Territory we will need better trained teachers and more of them every year.

In order to do this we have increased budgets for education all the way from elementary schools through to scholarships for college. This will include financial assistance to improve elementary school teachers' salaries. We have done this because we believe that the true resources of the islands are you, its people.

The foundation of the whole educational structure is the elementary school, so it is here where we have begun to do the major job of overhauling. As soon as possible we will try to equip every elementary school with the necessary supplies and equipment and to employ well-trained teachers. Careers in elementary school teaching will be open to those who wish to contribute in this worthwhile field. As you may already know, there will be a post-graduate year added to PICS next year for those who wish to study to become elementary school teachers. Also, there will be the regular scholarships for those who qualify for college work.

In closing I would like to remind you once again that you are the symbols of the New Micronesia and that we are relying upon your youth, your optimism, your intelligence and your eagerness to raise the level of living in Micronesia so that eventually you will be able to take your rightful place among the other nations of the world.

As you go forth to take jobs or to continue your schooling, always remember to have the humility to admit error; the courage to stand by what you think is right, and the patience to teach others.



Takeo A. Yano

## Acting District Administrator

TWO MICRONESIANS - both quiet, unassuming and competent - have had the interesting and valuable experience of serving as Acting District Administrators in their respective districts - Prudencio T. Manglona at Rota, and Takeo A. Yano at Palau.

First to be appointed in this capacity was Mr. Manglona, who occupied the position for some six months after the transfer of the former District Administrator, Raymond J. McKay, from Rota to become Assistant District Administrator in the larger district of the Marshalls. Mr. Manglona served until the appointment of Graham Tewksbury as District Administrator's Representative, Rota. Mr. Manglona's regular position is that of Administrative Aide. He has been in Trust Territory employment almost six years, having started as senior clerk following his graduation from George Washington High School in 1956. He also has officiated in the additional capacities of Secretary and Treasurer of the Rota Municipal Council and, since 1960, as an elected member of the Rota Council. He is 27 years old.

Mr. Yano served as Acting District Administrator at Palau for the period from January 12 to 26, 1962, while District Administrator Mahoney was on a special assignment for the High Commissioner, and for another two weeks in March when Mr. Mahoney was in Guam for conferences.

A native of Koror, he is 41 years old, has been employed by the Palau District Administration since 1946, and currently holds the title of Administrative Assistant. He is a member of the Palau Congress, and a former president of that body. In 1956 he studied Public Administration in Honolulu and the Philippines on a U. N. Fellowship.

NOTE: Mr. Manglona's picture appears on cover.



## Home At Last

When the M/V MILITOB (the new Trust Territory cargo-passenger vessel recently built in Japan) slipped into the blue lagoon of Truk Atoll, making her first sight-viewing of the archipelago, an elderly man of sixty-nine was making his second visit to the islands.

Standing on the deck by the rail and watching through his eyeglasses the green islands as they slowly drifted toward the ship, Shotaro Aisawa's anxiousness was interrupted by occasional memories of his youth that flashed through his mind.

Now that the islands of Truk Atoll were floating before his scanning eyes, he was surprised - for it seemed he had left these isles only yesterday. Waiting for fifteen years for this occasion had seemed like rowing a boat upstream against the current - but now that Truk was at the tip of his fingers, the waiting for fifteen years was no strain at all.

Born on May 10, 1892, Mr. Aisawa (father of Susumu Aisawa who four years ago, in 1958, returned from Japan to join his mother and sisters in Truk) had come to Truk at the age of twenty-two shortly after the Japanese Imperial Navy took military possession of the Marshalls and the Carolines in 1914 at the commencement of World War I. He came to the area as a civilian trader, who at first traded in copra, trepang, and hibiscus fiber. Later when the NANIO BOEKI KAISHA was established in Truk, he was employed by the firm.

During his thirty-three years of residency in the district at Tol Island, which was the administrative center at the time, he married a Trukese girl, Lisa, and built a family of two sons and six daughters - now all residing in Truk District, except the older son, Minami, who died in Japan in 1953.

Traveling on the M/V MILITOB from Japan, Mr. Aisawa spent four days at Guam en route to Truk. While in Guam he was accommodated at the Trust Territory Hotel, but seldom left its doors. Now so near "home," his only interest was to complete

the journey. At the hotel he conversed comfortably with another guest who speaks Japanese, Mrs. Hiroko C. Quackenbush of Yap.

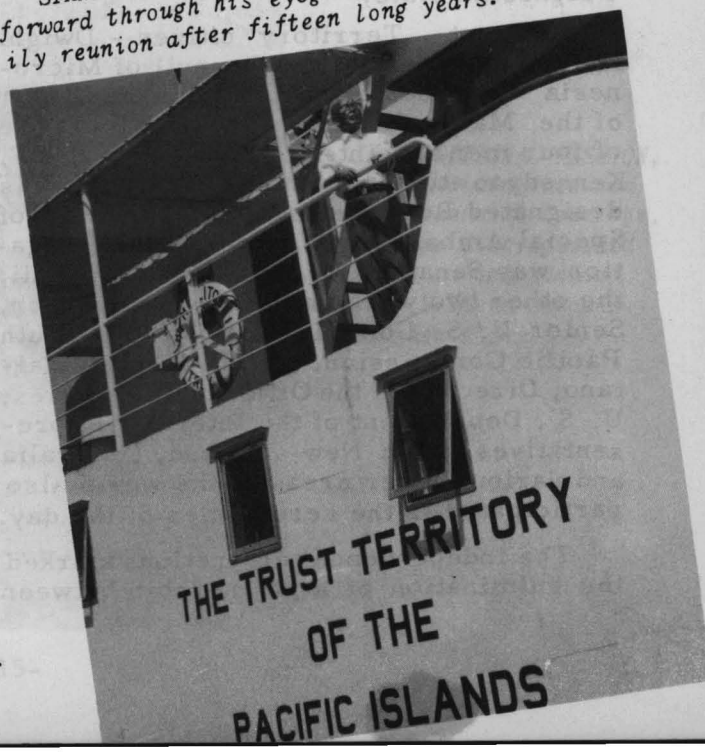
"I thought I had forgotten Trukese, but it was probably somewhere in the back of my mind," commented Mr. Aisawa. Fortunately, during the trip he encountered some of the ship's crew who were from Truk, and by talking with them in Trukese, he soon regained most of what he thought he had forgotten.

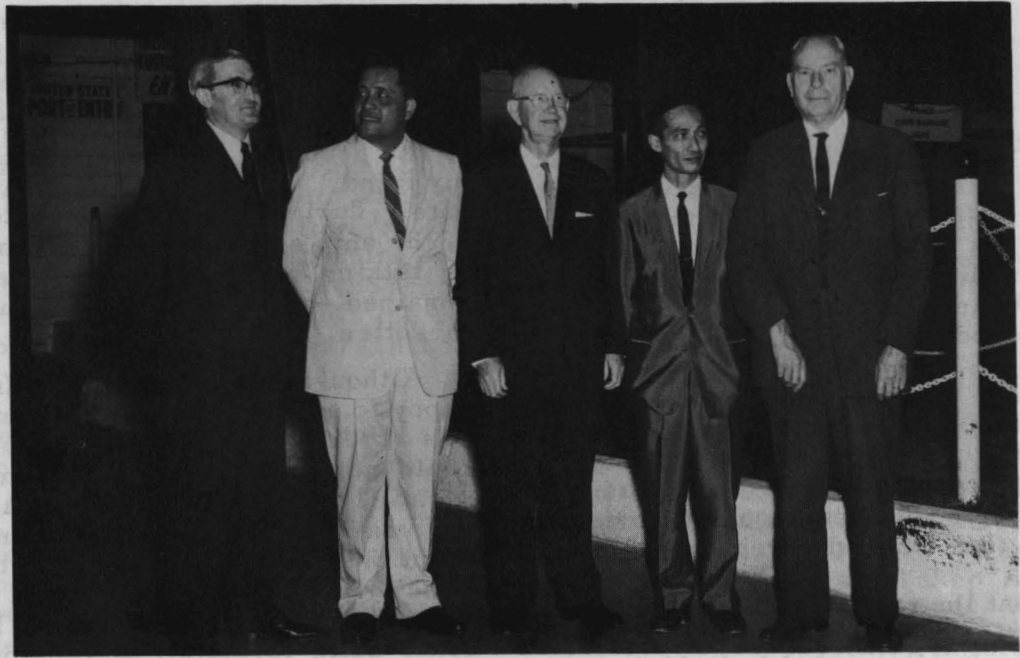
Although Mr. Aisawa was anxious and happy to get home to his children, his heart was burdened with sorrow because his wife could not wait for his homecoming. Mrs. Aisawa, unfortunately, had passed away two years before - on November 22, 1959 - about one and a half years after the arrival of her son Susumu. Mr. Aisawa was heard saying that though in his old age he had become quite forgetful, he remembers well the date on which his wife died.

In any event, with tears of joy another solemn occasion of family reunion after long years of separation was witnessed at the Moen dock, Truk District. The atmosphere was further dramatized by the fact that, while the Aisawas were happily reuniting, many people at the dock were watching the arrival of the M/V MILITOB - new "beauty" of a field-trip ship for Truk.

—L.M.T.

STANDING BY THE RAIL, Shotaro Aisawa looks forward through his eyeglasses to a happy family reunion after fifteen long years.





*U. S. DELEGATION in group setting out from Hawaii to participate in Independence Day celebration of Western Samoa, January 1-5, 1962: from left - Frank Corner, Deputy Secretary, External Affairs of New Zealand; Dwight Heine, Educational Administrator, Marshall Islands; Senator Oren E. Long of Hawaii, chairman of the U.S. delegation; Richard F. Taitano, Director, Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, and Dean Knowles Ryerson, Senior U.S. Commissioner to the South Pacific Commission.*

## New Year Brings New Era - Western Samoa's Independence

A NEW ERA was ushered in for Western Samoa in the Pacific as on January 1, 1962, the ringing of church bells tolled the birth of the first sovereign independent Polynesian state.

A Trust Territory citizen - Dwight Heine, president of the Council of Micronesia and the Educational Administrator of the Marshall Islands District - was one of four men appointed by President John F. Kennedy to attend this important event as his designated Representative with the rank of Special Ambassador. Heading the delegation was Senator Oren E. Long of Hawaii; the other two were Dean Knowles Ryerson, Senior U. S. Commissioner to the South Pacific Commission, and Richard F. Taitano, Director of the Office of Territories, U. S. Department of the Interior. Representatives from New Zealand, Australia and various other areas of the world also participated in the ceremonies of the day.

The independence celebrations marked the culmination of a partnership between

Western Samoa, New Zealand, and the United Nations, a joint endeavour aimed at preparing Western Samoa to take its place in the international community.

The climax of the ceremonies came with the lowering of the Samoa and New Zealand flags by the Prime Ministers of Western Samoa and New Zealand, the Hon. Fiame Mata'afa F. M. II and the Rt. Hon. Keith Holyoake, respectively, and the raising of the Samoan flag alone by the joint Heads of State, the Hon. Tupua Tamasese Mea'ole and the Hon. Malietoa Tanumafili II.

Western Samoa is a small country located south of the Gilberts and east of Fiji. Its population of 113,500 is rapidly expanding and its resources are limited. New Zealand, however, has given an assurance that it will stand behind the new State and give what assistance it can in the early years of independence.

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JOHN F. KENNEDY  
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To Their Excellencies

Tupua Tamasese Mea'ole

and Malietoa Tanumafili II,

The Head of State of the Independent  
State of Western Samoa.

*COPY OF LETTER appointing  
Dwight Heine of Marshalls  
as President Kennedy's  
Representative with the  
rank of Special Ambassador,  
to attend Independence  
ceremonies in Western Samoa.*

*The original document bore  
signature of the President,  
John F. Kennedy. Similar  
letters designated the  
President's other represen-  
tatives: Senator Oren E.  
Long, Richard F. Taitano  
and Dean Knowles Ryerson.*

Great and Good Friends:

In recognition of the Independent State of Western Samoa's having achieved its independence, I have made choice of Dwight Heine as my Representative, with the rank of Special Ambassador, to attend the ceremonies incident to the independence celebration of the Independent State of Western Samoa.

I have entire confidence that Mr. Heine will be acceptable to Your Excellencies in the distinguished duty with which I have invested him.

I therefore request Your Excellencies to receive my Representative favorably and to accept from him the assurances of my high regard and of the friendship entertained for Your Excellencies and the Government and people of the Independent State of Western Samoa by the Government and people of the United States of America.

May God have Your Excellencies in His wise Keeping.

Your Good Friend,

By the President:

Secretary of State.

Washington,



*IN TRADITIONAL FASHION,  
a Samoan maiden prepares  
kava, ceremonial beverage,  
to welcome distinguished  
visitors on occasion of  
state - Western Samoa's  
Independence Day.*

## micronesian dances performed for visiting journalists

WHEN a group of leading U. S. press correspondents who are stationed in Japan visited Guam late in January 1962, one of the highlights of their tour was an evening function at the residence of High Commissioner and Mrs. M. W. Goding.

Beginning with a buffet supper, the event proved gay and exotically Micronesian. In a bright outdoor setting, Yapese and Palauan dances were presented by young Micronesians attending the College of Guam, while a Micronesian orchestra provided music for the performances.

Four Yapese men - Cyril Uluch, Louis Ruemoon, Fanoway Salvador, and Luke Tman - performed two famous Yapese dances: "Gamel" (Bamboo Dance) and "Parngabut" (Sitting Dance) with all the characteristic jumping and shouting which have made these exhibitions perhaps the most exciting of all the Micronesian performances.

A group of six young Trust Territory women enacted the famous "Matmatong" (Marching Dance) of Palau. They were Fermina Simon, Maria Louisa Mesebluu, Sanae D. Ngiraked, Misae Fritz, Hermana Emul, and Joanna Gulibert. Climax of the evening's entertainment came as these charming young women, in traditional fashion, placed their leis upon the shoulders of male guests, and invited them to dance. Later in the evening there was general dancing. For this, some of the Micronesian performers still wore their grass or coconut-frond skirts. Others had quick-

ly changed to smart U. S. fashions, the type of clothes they ordinarily wear.

The visiting correspondents for whom the function was given included A.M. Rosenthal of the New York Times, Edwin Q. White and Harold Buell of the Associated Press, Mrs. Lee Martin of U.S. News and World Report, William O'Neill of American Broadcasting Company and North American Newspaper Alliance, LeRoy Hansen of United Press International, Edward Neilan of Copley News Service, Lt. Col. J. P. Kelly and Ernest Richter of the Pacific Stars and Stripes, and M/Sgt. Thomas Rhone of Press Liaison Service, who escorted the group from Tokyo.

The tour of the correspondents was sponsored by Maj. Gen William Kingsbury, Commander, Third Air Division, in cooperation with High Commissioner M. W. Goding, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; Rear Adm. John S. Coye, Jr., Commander Naval Forces Marianas, and Governor Bill Daniel of Guam.

Liaison officers who coordinated the plans for the tour included Maj. John R. Ruehle, Chief of Information, 3rd Air Division SAC, Andersen Air Force Base, who was Project Officer for the tour of the visiting correspondents; Lieut. Comdr. Joseph J. Gorski, Service Information Officer, Commander Naval Forces Marianas, and Ed Engledow, Press Secretary, Government of Guam. The Trust Territory phase of the Guam tour was arranged by the Office of the High Commissioner, with various Headquarters personnel assisting.

## Trust Territory Receiving World-Wide Publicity

The story is going the rounds about the man who kept hearing references to Micronesia as a group of his friends talked.

Not being "up" on affairs of the world, he asked impatiently, "Mike Who?" World-wide publicity centering on the Trust Territory is fast making Micronesia a familiar term - not a strange name belonging to Mike somebody. (Although not identical, Micronesia and the Trust Territory are practically synonymous.)

Al Rosenthal's feature along with pictures, written during his visit to Yap and Palau following a tour of Guam with other

U. S. journalists stationed in Japan, has found its way to the front page of the Times' Paris edition, following publication in the New York edition.

The New York Times is only one of thousands of newspapers and radio stations, both foreign and U. S., which currently have been carrying information about the Trust Territory as a result of the U. S. correspondents' tour to Guam. AP, UPI, and practically all of the media represented by the visiting journalists, have printed news and feature articles, also photographs of the Trust Territory.





TOP CENTER, Micronesian college students perform the Palauan "Mat-matong" dance at evening party given by High Commissioner and Mrs. Goding in honor of visiting journalists.

LEFT, the correspondents and other guests join in the dance, outdoors on lawn of the High Commissioner's residence.

RIGHT, the exciting "Gamel" (Yapese bamboo stick dance) is performed by young Trust Territory men in traditional costumes.

BELOW, Micronesian group provide music of the islands. Performers are Edwin Sugiyama, Victorio Uherbelau, Harumuchi Kono, Don Pedro and Steve U. Ngiramengior.

IT WAS NOT ALONE because the Marshalls were a convenient stopping place for renewing supplies of food and water, that these palm-studded islands become popular ports for world vessels during the late eighteen hundreds.

Many a ship and crew, wearied by sleepless days and nights of fighting typhoons, winds and waves as they made their way by sail across the Pacific, welcomed the charming, low atolls of the Marshalls for their cool shade, soft breezes and the company of the gentle Micronesian maidens whom they found there.

Whalers in search of the valuable commodity, whale oil, still made their way to Micronesia in those days, but the chief attraction which brought vessels in and out of the Marshalls was copra. Product of the plentiful coconut, copra was and still is, the Marshalls' major commodity in world trade.

Thus it was that ships of many different nationalities paused at Jaluit, Ebon and Likiep as they sailed East to West, or West to East, or as they came purposely to trade goods and copra. Every week, sometimes every new day, brought to the Marshalls another vessel from afar. Sometimes several different ships from distant nations would dock in one day at Jaluit or other Marshallese port.

Early records in possession of Raymond de Brum, grandson of the original Anton de Brum who came from the Portuguese Azores in 1864 and settled at Likiep, Marshall Islands, give some hint of the busy activity created by these ocean-going vessels. On one day - January 5, 1886 - it was recorded that five major trading ships anchored at Jabwor in Jaluit Atoll. These were the BRAZILIERO, the NUKEUONO,

the JENNY WALKER, the GENERAL SIEGE and the MANGAREVIENNE.

An idea of the amount of copra transported to and from the Marshalls comes from Adolf Capelle's diary entry of June 28, 1891, which stated "JOHN WESLEY (arrived) with deck load from Gilberts; FLINK with 270,000 pounds copra from Radocks (Ratak or Sunrise Chain of Islands); LILLY MORGAN with 21,000 pounds from Mille."

A typical month's list of the ships and their travels is that of February 1881; locale, Likiep, as gleaned from the same diary:

February 1. The schooner CAROLINE, a vessel which had been wrecked at Ponape, refloated and repaired by the old folks and renamed CAROLINE.

February 12. The Liverpool schooner RED JACKET came to anchor, also the STORMBIRD (brig) from Honolulu after twenty-two days' voyage.

February 13. Came the ELISABETH from Ponape and Kusaie, en route to Fiji.

February 23. The TONGATABU was preparing for a Samoa voyage.

February 24, The FRANZISKA, routed via Ebon, brought the crew of the bark HAWAII which was wrecked in Tarawa, Gilberts.

February 27. The LOTUS ("Bully" Hayes) arrived at Ebon with ninety passengers and the VAVAU came from Deutschland.

#### MISHAPS RECORDED

Shipwrecks and near-shipwrecks were not uncommon.

The LILLY MORGAN in 1890 found itself in trouble. A record of December 15, 1890, reports: "The LILLY MORGAN laid on her beam ends and the crew forced to cut away the mainmast to right her up again. It (storm) caught the LILLY MORGAN.....between Wotje and fifteen miles from Kapen Maloelap.

Apparently the LILLY MORGAN was a worthy ship, for she is reported repeatedly in the diary. On October 8, 1889, the LILLY MORGAN, coming from Mille in the Marshalls, brought to Jaluit the crew of the American schooner H. L. TIERNAN. "This schooner capsized. The crew took to a boat and were saved at Mille. Six days in the boat....."

(Continued on next page)

*In Those Days*



# atoll hero

Reprinted from The Observer, published by Education Department, Marshalls

A TALE OF HEROISM and thrilling rescue comes from Ebon Atoll, involving a boy, a woman, three small children, and a shark.

According to Lucky Lokboj, teacher on Ebon Atoll, the boy, Jonat, who is 14 years old, was on the beach when he heard screaming and at the same time he saw a woman and three children standing out on the reef between the two islands of Enekoion and Ebon. Running out to where they were, he saw a tiger shark which was circling the rock upon which the woman and children were standing, and which was submerged in the water.

Running into the water, the boy attracted the attention of the shark away from the others, and as the shark came for him he slapped at it, hitting it with his fist. He then grabbed the shark by the tail and hanging on to it, he forced the shark to swim toward the beach. As the shark could not turn and fight the boy as long as he had hold of its tail, Jonat succeeded in guiding the shark to the beach, where he landed it and proceeded to beat it to death with rocks.

A woman and three children will be forever grateful to the bravery and quick action of Jonat, the 14-year-old hero of Ebon.

(In Those Days - continued)

Only brief reference is made in the diary to what proved one of the major tragedies of the time, when the American schooner LANVINIA was lost at Ailuk.

Mention is made of a storm which caught Anton de Brum, with his eldest son Joachim de Brum as skipper, on a trip from Jaluit to Likiep. Their vessel, the APRIL, capsized and was wrecked about fifty miles east of Namu Atoll. According to the diary, two crew members were drowned, but the others including Anton and Joachim, were saved by "floating the boat to Namu." Presumably they clung onto the capsized vessel as it floated into Namu.

Again today the Marshalls has a world port. Copra from all the Trust Territory is brought to Majuro, and transhipped from there to Japan, the United States, or other copra-buying areas. The tradition of ships and shipping, copra and trading, begun in the Marshalls almost a century ago, continues.

## CAPTURES TURTLE

Mr. Maita, who is the Health Aide on the island of Utrik, took a deep breath, dived, and when the splashing and bubbles had died away, came up towing a three hundred pound turtle upside down, which we understand, is the preferred way to tow one.

- From the Observer (Marshall Islands)

## The Sailor Learns a Lesson

"WHEN I WAS ONLY 23," stated Raymond de Brum, noted Marshallese seaman, telling a story on himself, "eleven of us set out one day on a trip from Likiep Atoll to Turtle Island in Bikar Atoll, a distance of about 150 miles over open seas. We were going to hunt turtles for eating. I was newly married, and my wife went with us. The others all were old, experienced sailors - giving me my chance.

"This was the second time I had ever been in charge of a large boat - the one responsible for everything. I was happy - and proud to demonstrate my skill, especially to my wife. But I hadn't counted on one thing: I forgot to take my compass!

"There was nothing to do but rely upon my knowledge of the waves and the boat. We went ahead. I mistook the big swell, the main wave, for the shorter cross-wave, and we missed our island by about ten miles.

"When I realized my error, I quickly tacked, and again found the place where the two waves met. Here I took my direction anew. Then we headed away in the direction of Turtle Island, and made it all right this time.

"That day I learned a lesson: how easy it is to get fooled and choose the 'big swell' instead of the little wave that leads in the right direction."

## first commercial radio station on the air

THE "VOICE OF TRUK" (as the Truk Tide calls it), Radio Station KVZA, is now on the air at Moen Island, Truk District, operating at 1250 kilocycles. Although it is still small, Station KVZA is the first commercial radio broadcasting station to operate in the Trust Territory, serving more than 21,000 people of Truk District.

Staffed by three Micronesians and an American, KVZA operates daily from 9 a. m. to 7 p.m. Not only does the station fill the air with music - including modern hits - but it also provides public service announcements and world news, both in English and Trukese.

The establishment of Station KVZA is having its effect upon the local trading companies. The transistor radios are rapidly going out from stock, as they are in great demand by the citizens of Truk.

It is not unusual these days to see a young man walking down the road with a transistor radio in his shirt pocket, playing

a cha-cha beat; or to hear Sue Thompson singing the "Sad Movies" among the green palm trees while an absorbed listener leisurely gathers coconuts.

With the enthusiastic support of the entire Truk community, KVZA personnel are working without any compensation; however, it is anticipated that in the future, when the paying commercials will make the station self-supporting, a full-time staff may be employed.

The present staff of the new broadcasting station includes Jack Wheeler, an American employee at the Truk Weather Bureau, as advisor and station manager; Protasio Actuoka as president; Lasaro Maipi as vice-president, and Raymond Setik as treasurer.

Since the station was licensed on February 5, 1962, it has been operating on a full schedule of ten hours daily. It has been reported that the new KVZA can be heard in Ponape.

### A MATTER OF IDEALS

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### A Micronesian Viewpoint

*By Strik Yoma of Ponape, Fellowship Student at East-West Center, U. of Hawaii*

IN A LAND where the means of living is far below the minimum of Western standards, where the only resources consist chiefly of coconut trees and fish, and where the future outlook promises neither economic nor political gain for the United States, how far is the United States prepared to go in providing educational and economic assistance simply from a sense of moral responsibility? This is the case for Micronesia, better known today as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Since the United States stands to gain neither economic nor political advantage from the dollars spent annually in aiding the development of Micronesia, what other reasons bind the United States to hang onto "Mike Who" of Micronesia? The fact that these are neither economic nor political reasons, simply indicates the sincerity and

devotion of the American people toward, not only their moral, but their noble traditions and ideals: the sense of brotherly love and the willingness to help.

I must emphasize here that when these typical American ideals are translated into policies of the American Government, they give America moral as well as spiritual strength. For these are ideals that make American democracy more meaningful to peoples around the world. They are ideals that make America great in the eyes of nations, large and small. They are ideals that give America the right to guide the destiny of our world today. They are ideals that would leave an indelible mark upon the memories of posterity. In short, they are ideals that would make America the leader of the human race.



## Coconut Oil Soap-Making Industry Launched



*THE HIGH COMMISSIONER, M. W. Goding, here discusses the program of teaching Trust Territory residents how to make coconut-oil soap at home, and considers the possibility of small soap factories being developed.*

*Consulting with him are Dolliver Zaiger, left, originator of the program; Manny Sproat, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, under whose direction the program is being organized, and Medical Officer Alexander Panuelo, right, representing the Department of Public Health and Sanitation which will integrate soap-making into the cleanliness and health-education program in Micronesia.*

### THE PROJECT

A STUDY of the cargo manifests of all ships that discharged cargo at Ponape over the past year revealed that 153,377 pounds of toilet soap had been imported. It is probably safe to assume that the people of the other districts use as much soap per capita as the people of the Ponape District. If so, then the cost of importing soap costs the people of the Trust Territory more than \$185,000 per year. This represents over twelve per cent of the value of all copra produced or one bag in every eight. If the people of Micronesia could afford a first-quality soap, instead of the inferior tallow soap they are able to buy, this figure would be several times higher. Apparently, toilet soap is a luxury few enjoy.

Since it is well known that coconut oil makes a soap of the very finest quality, ex-

periments were begun several months ago at the Agricultural Station in Ponape to develop a simple recipe and instructional materials that would enable the people of that district to make, at a fraction of the imported cost, this first-quality soap at home. This extension education program is now underway there. Its reception by the people has been most enthusiastic, especially by the ladies. To wash their hair and bathe with pure coconut oil (castile) soap, instead of brown lye soap, is, to them, a marvelous delight.

On the recommendation of the Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, M. N. Sproat, the High Commissioner has approved a plan to extend this program to all the people of the Trust Territory.

*Continued on page 23*

# PICS Girls and Ladies of Ponape Women's Association Demonstrate How to Make Soap



(1) Soyako Adachi, left, and Toyoko Merek of Palau empty one can of lye into enamel pan.



(4) Mersai, left, and Remeliik measure six full cans of coconut oil into enamel pot.



(2) They carefully measure and pour over the lye two full cans of water.



(5) The cooled lye-water mixture is added slowly; oil is stirred until soap thickens.



(3) The lye-water mixture is being stirred carefully until it cools.



(6) Toyoko, left, and Namiko carefully pour out the soap on a small pandanus mat.





(7) The soap is gently smoothed with a machete. (A straight stick may be used.)



(8) Maria Linge and Lina Lawrence of Ponape Women's Association cut the soap into bars the next day.

## HOW TO MAKE TOILET SOAP

You will need nearly three quarts of light, new coconut oil, one can of lye, two enamel pans, a wooden stirring stick, and a piece of mat or cardboard. You can use the empty lye can to measure the water and oil, or if you prefer, use a 12-ounce beer can or soft drink can for a measure. All measurements are level full. To perfume the soap, cover scented blossoms with the oil and allow it to stand for a day before using it to

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## School Units Sent to U.N.

IN RESPONSE to a request from the United Nations, specimen sets of teaching materials used in Trust Territory schools have been forwarded to the world organization's headquarters in New York, for distribution abroad.

"We think education authorities and institutions in various Member States would find these teaching units of much interest and value," wrote Dorothy Collings, Educational Liaison Officer, External Relations Division of the U. N. Office of Public Information, in addressing her request to Dr. Robert E. Gibson, TT Director of Education.

Miss Collings stated that her office would reproduce the teaching sets prepared by the TT Department of Education and transmit them to United Nations Information Centers overseas, for distribution to their respective areas. She also noted with appreciation the extensive U. N. references in the bilingual newspaper, The Truk Review.

make soap. Cost? Thirty bars of toilet soap can be made at home for about fifty cents' worth of coconuts and a can of lye.

You will be amazed at the sudsing qualities of coconut-oil soap, lathering well even in cold sea water. As it is one hundred per cent pure soap, it dissolves easily, therefore, rub only a bit on a wash cloth, rather than placing the bar in the shower or tub. If you follow the above recipe carefully, you should make a perfect soap the very first time.

## NEW PLANTS FOR MICRONESIA

TRUST TERRITORY is becoming a new habitat for plants which are not native to Micronesian soil. Through cooperation of the Plant Introduction Service of the South Pacific Commission and the TT Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, nearly 300 varieties and species of economic plants have been introduced in an effort to improve agricultural conditions in Micronesia.

Many of the recently introduced plant species were imported from Hawaii and Fiji, mainly in the form of rooted cuttings, seedlings and seeds. These new plants include avocado, commercial types of banana, lemon and sweet guava, camelia tricolor, perie and paris mangoes, pajimal sweet corn, Hawaiian sugar variety, macadamia nut, black pepper, soybean, and several species of timber. Most of them were distributed to the Palau, Ponape, Truk and Rota Districts where they are being grown on a test basis. If these test materials prove successful, the varieties will be given general distribution to Micronesian farmers in the next few years, according to Manuel N. Sproat, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries.

I

IN THE OLDEN DAYS, that was the time when immortal and mortal beings mingled together on the island of Yap, there lived a very poor old couple. At this time on this island there was a drought, food was hard to get, coconuts were scarce and eatable objects were not anywhere to be seen. The people who were once friendly turned against each other.

The old couple was walking near the shore at Anoth Village when suddenly they saw a coconut lying on the ground. The old man bent down to pick it up. He barely touched the coconut when he heard:

"Milieu u, milieu e gali morooroo!"

"Kill, kill the two robbers."

People were racing from all directions toward them. The poor old couple looked to the south; people were coming from that direction. They looked to the east; people were coming from that direction. They looked to the north; people were coming. They looked to the west; nobody was coming from there, for that was where the fish-giving sea lay. The old man grabbed the coconut shell and filled it with sand and then told his wife that they must run into the wide open sea. They swam and swam until the old woman could no longer swim. The man then dropped the shell that was filled with sand into the deep sea. Thereupon came a beautiful island crowded with vegetation. The couple named their island Ngulu. They lived there very happily with lots of food to eat.

## II

Ever since this couple was married, they had been praying to Yalfath, the god that dwelled in the world above, to give them a child. Their prayer was answered, for the old woman gave birth to a beautiful baby boy. They named him Walathol. Walathol grew up at a very fast and unbelievable rate. The couple began to worry, for in a few months the baby grew to be just as tall as his father. He grew and grew until his head was among the clouds. His playground

was the whole Pacific sea. He roamed from east to west and from south to north. He caught his own fish.

One day as Walathol was playing in the sea near Ngulu, he saw a small canoe with two men on it. They were fishing but they were not catching any fish, for even the fish were scarce at that time. Walathol wanted to help these two old men. As he approached them, they prepared to sail away, for Walathol was like a storm coming to them. Walathol, being an immortal being, knew that they were afraid of him and he knew also they were not catching any fish.

"Don't be afraid, my friends. I want to help you," he said to the two old men.

"In what place do immortals like you live?" the two old men asked.

"I am from Ngulu and I have no friends. I sleep and play in this wide fish-giving sea," Walathol told them.

Walathol then scooped his hands, one from the south and the other from the north and brought them together. He held his hands together and in them were fish of all the different kinds. There were whales, octopus, eels, sharks, and so on and so on. The two old men protested that their canoe was not big enough for that many fish. At this, Walathol freed his catch and then caught only reasonable-sized fish and loaded them in the canoe.

## III

That night in the village of Anoth, there was a big feast. The two old men retold again and again their adventure with the immortal giant. It so happened that the chief of Anoth was a very wicked man. He was jealous of this immortal's power. He planned a scheme to kill this friendly Walathol. He asked the two old men if they would go out into the sea and ask their friend if he would help them build an all-men's house.

The following day the two old men came to the wide fish-giving sea. They told Wala-

# THE STORY OF WALATHOL

by john mangefel



thol of the chief's request. Walathol, of course, always willing to help, said Yes to this request.

From near and far Walathol gathered thousands and thousands of tall trees, some of them never seen before on the whole island of Yap. He dragged each against the rough reef until all its branches were crushed off. These perfect and straight stems Walathol piled near the shore of Anoth Village. The chief of Anoth said that the house should be big enough for Walathol's head to rest at night.

The faluw, or all-men's house, was built within a week. The night of the opening of the house, the chief of Anoth asked Walathol to put his head in the house and rest. Walathol was very happy about this, so he put his head inside the house and went to sleep. Now the people of Anoth, with murder in their hearts, except for the two old men who were sleeping in their house at that time, came to the faluw. Walathol was fast asleep. Walathol, like other mortal or immortal beings, had long wavy hair. The people, with wicked hearts, tied Walathol's hair around each pole of the faluw. When everything was ready, one of the men threw his torch on the roof of the faluw. Instantly the faluw was in flames. Walathol woke up but he couldn't free himself, for his hair was tightly tied around each pole of the house. With his last struggle that shook the whole island of Yap, one of his legs happened to hit Ngulu. It was so powerful that it moved Ngulu farther away from Yap. Thus Ngulu is where it is today, a hundred miles south of Yap.

#### IV

The story of Walathol ended in this way. Some people in Yap believed that he did not really die, for an immortal can't die, and that he will come back some day. Whether this is correct or not, time will tell.

### HONORABLE MENTION -- JOHN MANGEFEL

John Mangefel of Yap, a "degree" scholar attending the University of Hawaii on a Trust Territory Government scholarship, received honorable mention for two entries in the Banks Memorial Creative Writing Contest conducted by the University of Hawaii chapter of Phi Kappa Phi fraternity.

Mr. Mangefel's short story and his series of poems were given high rating. He



*PROXY GODPARENTS - Mr. and Mrs. Nick Bossy of Truk were godparents by proxy for Dr. and Mrs. John Iaman of Majuro, at christening of Kevin Joseph Mackenzie, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Boyd Mackenzie. Mr. Mackenzie is Assistant District Administrator, Truk.*

#### Honor to the Finns

At the 19th Annual Jesuit Mission Benefit Dinner in New York on November 9, 1961, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Finn, lay missionaries associated with the Jesuit Mission at Ponape, received the annual Xavier Award for outstanding zeal and interest in the cause of missions among the Micronesian people of the U. S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The award was presented by the Very Reverend John J. McGinty, S.J., Provincial of the New York Province of the Society of Jesus. His Excellency Most Reverend Fulton J. Sheen, D.D., Ph.D., National Director of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, was present during the presentation of the award and gave the principal address upon the occasion.

has been congratulated by High Commissioner M. W. Goding for having won this distinction.

Mr. Mangefel's legends appear in the MICRONESIAN REPORTER from time to time, and he is a member of the contributing staff. He is author of the above "Story of Walathol."

## PONAPE

As previously noted in these columns, Nat Logan-Smith, former Personnel Officer of the Trust Territory now residing in Honolulu, has a nose for news. If he doesn't find it, it finds him.

Arriving in the Trust Territory in connection with a thesis he is writing for the University of Hawaii concerning the personnel program of Micronesian employees, Mr. Logan-Smith happened to be in Ponape District when the annual awarding of Department of the Interior service pins was scheduled.

Being, as Assistant District Administrator R. J. Umhoefer described it, "the VIP-est VIP available to give a 20-year pin to the District Administrator, Maynard Neas," Mr. Logan-Smith was prevailed upon to preside, which he did with characteristic humor and realism. Also recipients of pins - theirs for ten years'

service - were George Hartung and Tsugio Ihara, both senior general mechanics. MARSHALL ISLANDS by Tibrikrik Samuel

The bright sunny morning of February 12, 1962, was a pleasant one for the long-timers in the Trust Territory Government service who kept checking their watches awaiting 11 a.m. when they should appear in the Administration Building at Majuro. The Assistant District Administrator, R. J. McKay, had asked them to be there at that time, so without knowing why they were called in, they appeared at the District Headquarters.

Upon their arrival, they were ushered to the places provided for them. When the clock reached 11 a.m., Mr. McKay met with the group, expressed his appreciation for their presence and explained the purpose of the meeting.

"Such a gathering is as a ceremony in order to present the pins for which you have

## Service Pins Awarded



PONAPE - From right: Maynard Neas, George Hartung and Tsugio Ihara, receiving Service Award Pins from Nat Logan-Smith, former TT Personnel Officer.

MARSHALLS - Front row: Mrs. Ruth Harris, Rewa Samuel, Kena deBrum and Peka; second row: Sikfrit, Soros Philipppo, Isaac Lanwi and Winfred Allen; third row: Harvey Melong, Ajai Jemnor.



MARSHALLS - Judge Kabua Kabua, presenting pins to Dr. Aaron Jaffe, John Day, John Mertel and District Administrator Peter T. Coleman.





## FAITHFUL SERVICE RECOGNIZED



HIGH COMMISSIONER M.W. GODING, center, is pictured with Trust Territory personnel to whom he presented Department of the Interior Service Award Pins. From left are Francisco A. Matanane, Jose Q. Lizama, Jesus B. Rodriguez, Harumichi O. Kono, Mrs. Dagmar C. Driskell, Mr. Goding, Jose L.G. Taitano, Manuel N. Sproat, Harold E. Arnold, John A. Cronan and Dr. Harrie E. Macdonald.

become eligible through many faithful years of good service to the Trust Territory," he said. "We hope you will continue the good work as in the past."

The following received 10-year pins: Dr. Isaac Lanwi, Assistant District Director of Public Health; Mrs. Ruth Harris, nurse; Soros Philippo, dental practitioner; Rewa Samuel, warehouse supervisor; Kena deBrum, mechanical foreman; Sikfrit, plant superintendent. Five-year pins went to Ajai Jemnor and Harvey Melong, constables; Liki Labi, agriculture assistant; Peka, carpenter, and Winfred Allen, shop foreman.

### MARSHALL ISLANDS by Jina J. Labin

As predicted by many, the day was suitable for celebrating the big occasion for U. S. civil service employees of Majuro, Marshall Islands District. Early in the morning, the sun shone brightly. The ocean which surrounds the island was very calm as if it also were in the mood.

On March 13, 1962, four U. S. civil service employees received Award Pins, presented to them by Judge Kabua Kabua. Before receiving their pins, the District Administrator, Peter T. Coleman, asked

Judge Kabua Kabua whether he would like to say a few words. Judge Kabua gave his sincere appreciation to the District Administrator upon being invited to present the pins to the recipients. He informed them that their supervision of the Marshallese people has been done in an excellent manner. In his conclusion he said that he would like to express his hearty thanks for their kindness to the Marshallese people by leading them in many ways of living.

Those receiving pins were: for 20 years' service, Dr. Aaron Jaffe, Director of Dental Services; for 10 years' services, District Administrator Peter T. Coleman, and Senior General Mechanics John Day and John Mertel.

### HEADQUARTERS

In a ceremony on February 19, 1962, High Commissioner M. W. Goding presented 20-year Service Award pins to Manuel N. Sproat, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Harold E. Arnold, Supply Depot Operations Superintendent. On the same occasion, 10-year pins were awarded to Dr. Harrie E. Macdonald, Director of Public Health; John A. Cronan, Communications Assistant; Francisco A. Matanane,

(Continued on next page)

## Flight Facts and Figures

THAT THE FIGURES of the passengers who ride the Trust Territory amphibian planes are on the slight angle rather than the fat curve, is shown by the facts that come out in black and white on paper.

The official flight statistics for a recent month show that the average passenger weighed 136 pounds, and carried 45.6 pounds of baggage.

The same set of black and white figures reveals the following information: for ten flights made during the month, the average weight of U. S. mail carried per plane was 583.55 pounds, and the official correspondence and other materials carried by pouch amounted to 128.4 pounds average.

The number of trips for the month was ten, but less than ten passenger (average) rode in a single plane, the actual figure being 9.77. Average amount of air freight was 66.22 pounds.

That full advantage of the allowable freight was taken, also is indicated by the statistics. Of 2,566.88 pounds average allowable weight per flight (it varies according to wind conditions and other factors affecting amount of fuel carried), an average of 2,553.91 pounds weight was carried. This means that there were less than 13 pounds of leeway between poundage carried and that allowed for the safety factor.

When passengers sometimes have to wait for a plane take-off, they may be assured there is a reason. Oftentimes the reason is the careful checking and re-checking being made of weight on board, against allowable weight for that particular flight.

Trust Territory planes have regularly made two round trips weekly out of Guam - one on the Truk-Ponape-Marshalls-Ponape-Truk-Guam run, and other, the Yap-Palau-Yap-Guam circuit. A twice-a-month round trip flight is made to Rota. (With the proposed move of the TT Headquarters to Saipan, and the acquisition of a new DC-4, new schedules are to be inaugurated.)

A factor not shown in the above statistics is the number of waiting passengers left behind. Often as many as ten passengers, sometimes more - at Guam waiting or expecting to travel - have of necessity been "bumped". Some have had three or more "bumps" in a row. (The new plane also is expected to remedy this record.)

Although only TT people stay in the Trust Territory Hotel at Guam, there has been no shortage of guests. On the contrary, Manager Eufasia Blas has been hard put at times to find room for her transiting passengers - and not the least among these are those who are "bumped."

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(Continued from page 27)

storekeeper; Jose Q. Lizama, senior general mechanic; Jesus B. Rodriguez, gardener; Harumichi O. Kono, clerk; Mrs. Dagmar C. Driskell, secretary, and Jose L. G. Taitano, housekeeper.

Not present at the ceremony, but recipients in absentia, were Juan T. Terlaje, building repairman, who received the only 30-year pin; John M. Spivey, Executive Officer, 20-year pin; Max A. Balatico, welder, and Jose T. Castro, senior carpenter, both 10-year pins.

Sidelight: For Mr. Kono the occasion was extra special. It was his birthday.

### SNAPPERS AWAY!

Not only the "snappers" themselves, but all who have had occasion to use the term in reference to those members of the TT Public Works Department known as "snappers," were pleased at the announcement from High Commissioner M. W. Goding that the position of Snapper has been retitled "Senior General Mechanic."

Origin of the word "snapper"? It is believed to be a Navy term referring to a temporary boss who snapped at his men in order to get the job done.

TT "snappers" are no more.



# Favorite Foods of Micronesia

ESCOLASTICA CABRERA'S RECIPES USING TAPIOCA (CASSAVA)

## APIGIGI

5 lbs. tapioca starch  
3 lbs. sugar  
10 young green coconuts

Spoon out the soft coconut flesh. Grind it or roll it into one solid mass. Add tapioca starch and sugar, and knead it. Add a little coconut water for moisture if needed in order to knead it.

Separate into small amounts, two or three tablespoons each, and make it into a flat portion about six inches square. Roll each portion in a banana leaf and bake for ten minutes at 250° F.

This, as well as the other recipes to follow, is frequently used for the Chamorro "fiestas" and other special occasions where large numbers are fed.

## ATULI

This is a drink used at mealtime.  
1 gal. water  
1/2 lb. tapioca starch  
Milk from one ripe coconut.

Bring water to boiling. Meanwhile, mix the starch in cold water, enough so that it pours readily. Add this slowly to the boiling water, stirring constantly. When it has thickened slightly, add milk made from grated meat of one ripe coconut, and immediately remove from heat.

This is a popular Chamorro drink, which may be served plain or with sugar.

## ROSKETI

5 lbs. tapioca starch  
1 lb. shortening  
6 eggs  
1 can milk (add more milk or water if necessary)  
2 lbs. sugar  
1/2 lb. flour (to give it thickness or consistency so that dough doesn't crumble and fall apart)

Stir all together; knead it for ten minutes. Roll or shape it flat, as for making cookies, and cut in shapes as you wish. Bake in oven.

## TAMALIS

This uses the root of the cassava, instead of the manufactured tapioca starch. Use any kind of tapioca except Sao.

For five pounds of root, use 1/2 lb. sugar.

Remove cassava root from ground, peel it immediately and put in water. It is not to be left in sun for any time, as it will ferment quickly in heat.

After peeling the root, grind it, and add coconut milk, or grated coconut itself, and sugar. Add cinnamon or vanilla for flavoring.

Wrap in a whole banana leaf and boil, or put mixture in a cake pan and bake. If wrapped in a banana leaf, tie it with pandanus thong or string to hold it firmly.

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PICTURE CREDITS - Photographs on front cover, also pages 2, 7, 12, 13, 21, by the Editor; pages 3, 14, and 17, official U. S. Navy photographs; sketch on page 6, by Opet Johnny of Kapingamarangi, Ponape District; pages 8, 9, and 19, also page 26 center, by Antonio Materne of Ponape; page 15, official New Zealand Government Photo; pages 22, 23, by Dolliver Zaiger, Ponape; page 25 by J. Boyd Mackenzie; page 26 left, by Sheriff Tulensa MacWhaleng of Marshalls; 26 right, by Jina J. Labin of Marshalls; page 27 by Luke M. Tman.

