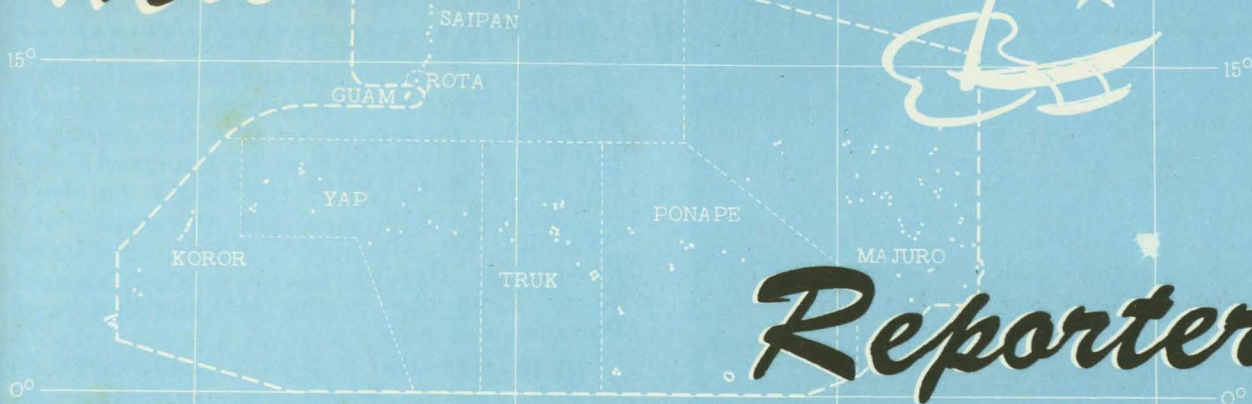


Micronesian



Reporter

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

VOLUME VII, NUMBER 3

MAY - JUNE 1959

AGANA, GUAM, M.I.



YAP OFFICIALS IN THEIR PONAPE HATS

Table of Contents

	Page		Page
Lautame's Heroic Action	1	Appreciation	19
This Issue	2	At Suva	20
Contributions Welcome	2	Science Fellowships	20
Undaunted	2	The Men Who Follow Me	20
The Isims Incident	3	A Good Record	20
Yapese Student Wins Top Honors	5	"Soaked To The Skin"	21
From "Clerk" to "Officer"	5	Foods for Health	21
"Station WSZO Broadcasting"	6	Some Typhoons in the Marshalls	22
Body and Fender Men	9	Ponape Weather	23
Yap Delegates Observe	9	Picture Credits	23
Return	10	A Son Comes Home	24
70 Teachers	12	They Didn't Forget The Food	26
Homesteading in Peleliu	15	"Out of a Hat"	26
Emergency -- Rota	16	Teachers Learn About Teaching	27
U. N. Mission	17	Thelma and Boyd	28
Zeke Takes A Trip	18	Favorite Foods of Micronesia	29
		Maria Guerrero	29

Cover Picture

YAP OFFICIALS IN THEIR PONAPE HATS -- Highly treasured are the hand-woven hats worn by F. Luktun, left, and A. J. Roboman, right, secretary and president, respectively, of the Yap Islands Council. The hats were given to them while in Ponape observing the functioning of the Ponape District Congress. Mr. Luktun and Mr. Roboman, who will be delegates at the 1959 Inter-District Micronesian Conference, were leaders in the formation of the new Yap Islands Congress.

Lautame's Heroic Action

THE MOVIES MIGHT have made a sensational scene out of the incident. But there were no movie men and no photographers of any sort around, at 3:30 in the afternoon of January 26, 1959 when the welding hose sprang a leak and caught fire back of the torch. A full gang of men including the welder were at work on one of the big water tanks there at Majuro, the Marshall Islands District center.

Two hours earlier the Marshallese carpenter foreman, Lautame, had attended a supervisors' safety class in which the dangers involved in working around oxygen and acetylene tanks and the value of caution and carefulness in such operations, were emphasized. "Explosion of Oxygen Cylinders" was one of the topics discussed. The safety session made a deep impression upon Lautame who as a carpenter foreman recognized his own responsibility in all such matters.

By a strange coincidence, it was an oxygen combustion that occurred when the welding hose sprang a leak; the hose began to burst and the fire leapt along its length. The welder -- having no previous experience with a back-firing torch -- was overcome with fright, and ran from the scene. But the foreman saw what was happening and went into action. The safety instructions were fresh in his mind.

At the first flash of the backfire and explosion Lautame directed the men to drop everything and leave immediately. Then he, too, started to run, but he found the descending stairs crowded with escaping men. To shut off the flow of oxygen was paramount in his mind. He took a look at the earth ten feet below -- and leaped. As he hit the ground he picked himself up and sped in the direction of the burning acetylene hose, hoping to turn the knob on the oxygen tank and close the valves before the fire reached it. In this he succeeded although the race was close. The flames were within four feet of the tank control valves when he turned the knob and shut off the flow, stopping the fire.

Lautame subsequently made a brief report of the accident to his supervisor,



LAUTAME, Marshallese carpenter foreman, stands beside acetylene and oxygen cylinders; water tank is in background.

Clarence Patrick, District Public Works Officer, who, incidentally, had conducted the safety class earlier that afternoon. Lautame described what happened -- the leaping flames, the workers' fright, his order to the men to leave the scene, his own jump and run to the source of danger. Mr. Patrick made further investigation and forwarded the facts to Trust Territory Headquarters. Shortly thereafter Lautame received a letter from High Commissioner D. H. Nucker noting the successive steps Lautame had taken in disregard of his own safety in order to save the lives and property of others.

"This act," the High Commissioner wrote, "was considered by the Trust Territory Incentive Awards Subcommittee...and you were awarded the sum of one hundred dollars and a commendation for your quick thinking and heroism over and above the normal call of duty." The High Commissioner added his personal commendation to Lautame for an act "in the highest tradition of Trust Territory Government service."

District Administrator Maynard Neas, in presenting the awards to Lautame in the presence of the Public Works personnel, also extended his thanks and the appreciation of the entire Marshalls' district staff for this valorous act.

Micronesian Reporter

Established November 23, 1951

Published by Headquarters

TRUST TERRITORY
OF
THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

EDITOR..... Cynthia R. Olson

CONTRIBUTING STAFF

YAP

Edmund Gilmar John Mangefel

PONAPE

Strik Yoma

PALAU

Thomas Remengesau Mayumi Mersai

MARSHALLS

Carl Heine
and

Marshallese Administration Personnel

HEADQUARTERS

Thelma H. Gorman Shirley S. Takata

EDITORIAL CONSULTANTS

John M. Spivey John E. deYoung

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

This Issue

WHILE THE DRAMA OF LIFE in Micronesia is highlighted in this issue, a major feature is the story of Radio Station WSOZ. Homesteading in Peleliu, Izikiel Laukon's trip into the Philippine countryside, the teacher-training program as described by three different narrators, and some more about sailing in the Marshalls, also are included.

A glimpse into Yap and some items from Palau are scheduled for early editions of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER.

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOME

This is the magazine of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Articles about the people, places and events of Micronesia are welcome. If you have an article, an idea or a picture, your contributions are solicited. Address — Editor, MICRONESIAN REPORTER, Box 542, Agana, Guam.

Undaunted

THE SEVERAL ARTICLES in this issue relating to danger and survival may give to some readers the impression that existence in the Trust Territory is a continuous adventure.

And perhaps it is -- but not adventure for adventure's sake. The valiant men and women who live and move within this vast island-dotted ocean area do so for one of two reasons: either they are Micronesians who belong here and who for reasons of education, political development, family or career have occasion to go from one island to another, or they are U.S. members of the Administration staff, bent upon their business of helping Micronesia advance into an integrated Trust Territory.

It is not necessarily by choice that these men and women set out repeatedly -- by ship, motor boat, canoe or plane -- for parts away from home, but usually of necessity, and the excitements and adventures they encounter in the course of their travels have come to be an accepted part of their work and their existence.

Living in these tropical isles thus does not conform to the popular picture of lying idly under a palm tree -- oftentimes the course of life here is strenuous and many times dangerous.

It is a tribute to the courage of the American personnel and the Micronesian residents alike that they proceed undaunted, even after repeated experiences in which the thread of their lives is stretched thin -- and the breaking point may come within view.

GOLDEN REMINDERS

A man's greatness is measured by his kindness --

A man's education and intellect by his modesty --

A man's ignorance is betrayed by his suspicions and prejudices --

His real caliber is measured by the consideration and tolerance he has for others.

— Management Highlights
September 1958

The Miraculous Rescue
of the Chief of Arakabesan . . .

The Isims Incident

by ADELBERT OBAK and ROBERT K. MCKNIGHT

CHIEF ESPANGL Isims of Arakabesan, Koror, in the Palau Islands, left his home on January 21, 1959, to fish near Ngemilis, an island between Koror and Peleliu, and got rather more time at sea than he had bargained for. Fishing in that location, to be effective, meant going outside the barrier reef that surrounds the sixty-some-mile length of the Palau island group. On this occasion a good catch was particularly important because several weeks of foul weather had created a general shortage of fish.

In his 22-foot craft, motored by a small diesel, he trolled without success for several hours, some 250 yards outside the reef. But at about 3 in the afternoon Mr. Isims' engine failed -- the main fuel line had burst. Realizing that he had left his extra fuel line at home, he began busily to repair the damage. Working intensely, but futilely, to mend the copper tubing in the small cabin over his engine, he was unaware that the craft was being carried rapidly away from the reef. When he emerged on deck, he had, in fact, drifted to a point off Peleliu, nearly the southernmost island of the Palau group. In the rising wind, Mr. Isims found he was unable to pole-paddle his boat toward shore and soon realized that Peleliu was rapidly becoming a thing of the past. As he was swept between Peleliu and the southernmost island of Angaur, the

sun set. With sunrise, Mr. Isims found he was just off the southern tip of Angaur. Looking at the reef a few hundred yards away, he debated the possibility of swimming ashore. Thoughts of sharks crossed his mind and, in the resulting meditation, Angaur drifted far beyond the limits of a good swimmer in the current-ridden, choppy sea.

With sunset the second day, Mr. Isims watched Angaur disappear on the horizon. The next day he saw nothing more than the broad expanse of the ocean. He ripped off a small canvas window from the port of his cabin, rigged it to a small mast to help align the craft with wind and wave, and gave up his luck to God.

On January 23, during the night, Mr. Isims saw a light -- only a small one out on the ocean -- but there was no reply to his waving oil lamp. On the following afternoon, he saw a large white ship which he guessed to be a tender for Japanese tuna fishermen. It was about 3 miles away, but there was no response to his white shirt waving on a long pole. Again the next day a near rescue failed as he passed within about 300 yards of some tuna fishers' long-lines, with their huge glass floats. His boat was still victim to the wind and sea currents that had swept it away from Palau.

(Continued on Page 4)



CHIEF ESPANGL ISIMS of Arakabesan, Palau, in the small motor boat which was carrying him out to sea.

(Continued from Page 3)

In the grey dawn of January 26, Mr. Isims sighted land and correctly guessed it to be the neighbor islands of Fana and Sonsorol, about 180 miles south of Palau. He thought at first that his craft would be washed on the reef of Fana, but, borne by the skirting currents, he swept around it at a distance of approximately 300 yards. He was too weak to swim. The next landfall for which he might hope was the Philippines, roughly three hundred miles distant.

At about that time -- 6 in the morning -- the young men of Sonsorol were getting set for a morning tuna run in their outrigger canoes and, still on the shore, spotted a "strange small craft" drifting past the island.

Kintaro, Congressman from Sonsorol in the Palau District Congress, put his canoe out at once and within minutes was under sail to investigate the "strange craft." If the small boat looked odd in the huge expanse of ocean, it is easy to imagine the surprise encounter between Congressman Kintaro and the lone man in the boat who, it developed, was his friend and, when in Koror, his chief.

Ever since the German administration of the Territory, when many of them were brought to Koror following a disastrous storm, the people of the Southwest islands, including the Sonsorolese, have considered Arakabesan to be their home away from home in Koror. Chief Espangl Isims, of Arakabesan, is thus their chief away from home. In a brief discussion, the men gave up saving the launch and prepared to sail back to Sonsorol. The current was rapidly sweeping both the launch and the canoe away from the island and the task of towing the craft back was out of the question.

It was at this moment, about half an hour after Mr. Isims had been spotted, that another craft came on the scene: the M/V ERROL, bearing the Administration's Southwest Field Trip party up the return leg of its journey out of Palau. Grasping the gist of the scene at once, Captain Roberts of the ERROL turned away from Sonsorol and sped toward the small collection of boats, now two canoes and the launch, a few miles west of the island. Within minutes, Mr. Isims

was aboard the ship and was being greeted by members of the field trip party -- all friends and acquaintances from Koror. To the men on the ERROL he related his experience of 7 days at sea without food or water.

The ship's schedule called for a brief stop at Sonsorol where, with the assistance of two canoe loads of Sonsorolese men, Mr. Isims' canoe was pulled over the reef to safety. The following day, returning from nearby Merir Island with the field-trip party, he was able to go ashore at Sonsorol and thank the men who were mainly responsible for his rescue. The people of the island then presented their Koror-Chief with a huge gift of coconuts. His launch, which by custom might have remained at Sonsorol, was generously released and placed on the deck of the ERROL for return to Palau. Its fuel line was repaired by the ship's engineer.

While the time at sea was not so great, there are things that were miraculous about the experience and, as Mr. Isims now says, there were conditions which made his rescue seem most unlikely. In the first place, Mr. Isims experienced relatively calm seas at a time of the year when calm seas are least expected. Any of the several storms experienced by the field trip party could have spelt disaster for the small boat. Strange also was the fact that, after floundering a day and a night around Angaur, his craft finally was swept in what must have been a direct line to Sonsorol. In an ocean as uncluttered as this part of the Western Pacific, this has no statistical basis for having occurred. His timing at Sonsorol was "perfect" -- at any other time of arrival, day or night, he might simply have drifted by unnoticed. His "selection" of a day when the M/V ERROL arrived saved him the cost of a boat.

On January 28 Mr. Isims arrived with the field trip party at Koror to learn that his family and friends, assisted by "Public Works" and the Constabulary, had searched the seas around Peleliu and Angaur in vain, and, a few days past, the lost Chief had been provided with a funeral. Fortunately, from the standpoint of Palauan custom, the final ceremony had not been accomplished, and Mr. Isims could be counted among the living without too much red tape.

YAPESE STUDENT WINS TOP HONORS

TRUST TERRITORY YOUTH PLACES FIRST, WINS OVER LARGE FIELD OF CONTESTANTS

ANOTHER YOUNG Micronesian has stepped out front and won top honors in the face of stiff competition, not only from other Micronesians but also from classmates who have had the benefit of schooling in the United States.

More is the wonder -- the honor is for excellence in expression -- not in his native Yapese, but in what to him is an acquired tongue -- the English language.

Aloysius Tuuth of Yap, senior student at George Washington High School in Guam, on Tuesday, April 21, 1959 was awarded the Governor's Trophy for top honors in the school's annual oratorical contest. Young Mr. Tuuth, who aspires to win an M.D. degree and come back to practice medicine in the Trust Territory, was voted winner over three other senior finalists in the contest. Mr. John Trace, Director of Education, Government of Guam, presented the trophies on behalf of Governor Richard Barrett Lowe.



ALOYSIUS TUUTH OF YAP is awarded Governor's Trophy for winning annual oratorical contest at George Washington High School in Guam. Above, Guam's Director of Education John Trace presents trophy to young Mr. Tuuth.

From "Clerk" to "Officer"

AS THE NEWLY designated Assistant District Immigration Officer for Palau District, Lawrence Ierago becomes the first Micronesian in a position which involves the intricate and sometimes complicated processing of passports, visas and similar matters.

Larry was born on March 2, 1929 at Arakabesan, Palau Islands, the son of Xavier and Erminia Ierago, who come from the islands of Merir and Pulo Anna, respectively. He finished Japanese grammar school in 1943, then entered the Mechanics' School. Subsequently, he was hired as a boat operator for the Japanese; at the end of the war he rejoined his parents in Angaur. With the commencement of Pomeroy Company scrap operations there, he started as a messboy and progressed to store clerk; in 1947 he returned with his family to Arakabesan,

and in 1951 was hired as Clerk and Interpreter by Lieut. Harry Stille, who was the Native Affairs Officer for the Civil Administration, Palau District. After five years marked by steady promotions, he resigned to take employment with the Western Carolines Trading Company as stock controller, under the supervision of Mr. Benjamin Mersai.

Then came Larry's biggest opportunity. On March 2, 1959 when a vacancy arose in the Administrative Services office at the district headquarters, Lorenzo applied and was welcomed back into Government service. Assigned immediately as Consular and Immigration clerk, he demonstrated such ability that on March 19 he was promoted to the important post of Assistant Immigration Officer for Palau District.



WSZO on the air. This pioneer radio station in the Trust Territory is operated under auspices of the Education Department, Marshall Islands District. Here Berson Joseph, who was WSZO's disc jockey and chief announcer as well as station manager for three years, is shown at the controls.

"Station WSZO Broadcasting"

THE HOUR WAS four o'clock in the afternoon. The date: early 1958.

There was a particular quality of vitality and strength in the voice coming over the radio.

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.... and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth." The announcer pronounced the words slowly, carefully, giving full meaning to each one.

Americans listening were electrified. Could it be -- were they hearing right? Was this a broadcast from the states, or their own WSZO? Then came the Marshallese language. It was a translation of the same speech.

They were not mistaken.... It was their own WSZO -- Berson Joseph broadcasting from the little radio house at Majuro, district center of the Marshall Islands. And not so strange, really. What more fitting theme could a Marshallese pick for his own particular program on his own Education Department radio station, than that of the Gettysburg Address with its vision of the dignity of man....?

Not only was Berson Joseph of his own initiative broadcasting Lincoln's fa-

mous words, but he also was giving a self-prepared commentary (in Marshallese) on the story of America's famous statesman who "was born in a log cabin...was self-educated...and rose to a position of highest esteem in his country."

Berson's interest in The Emancipator dates from his early school years when he adopted Lincoln as his ideal. Later when Berson was placed in charge of the station operation, it was natural that he should have prepared a program based on the man whose name has become a legend in the histories of the world. In fact, Berson prepared and broadcast several programs built around the story of the famed American statesman.

Another day...and another program.... "We the people of the United Nations... determined...to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small...."

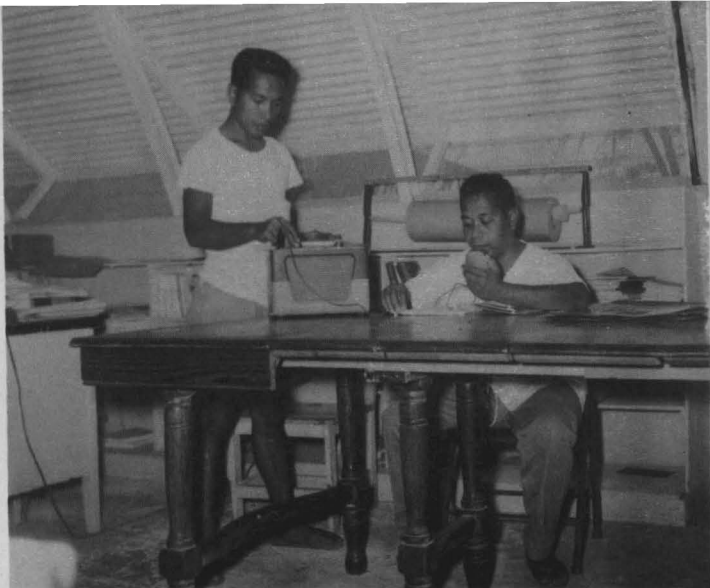
This quotation from the Preamble to the United Nations Charter was quoted during one of the United Nations programs, a feature series which was originated, created and commentated by the young Marshallese broadcaster, Berson, who served as WSZO's disc jockey and chief announcer as well as "station manager" from 1955 to 1958.

WSZO is one of the Trust Territory's prides. Operated under auspices of the Marshall Islands Educational Department, first with Dwight Heine as District Educational Administrator and later with Byron Bender as Acting District Educational Administrator, it has reached out to the distant atolls with programs on a variety of subjects -- public health, education, agriculture, news, all for the serious side, and some hill-billy and Western music, together with Micronesian legends, folklore, and songs from famous musicals, for the lighter side.

The plan in effect permits each of the major activities in the District Administration to be represented in weekly broadcasts of an educational or inspirational nature. In order not to disrupt the schedules or time of the department, members of the radio station staff customarily go to the hospital, the Department of Agriculture or some other activity and make on-the-spot tape recordings for subsequent broadcasting. Lessons in English have been a regular feature of the station. The Intermediate School has presented programs on subjects currently under study, including a song or two for variety. Sometimes the Public Health programs have included news of the progress of hospital patients from the outer atolls. Often these programs stress the importance of sanitation. They have, for instance, given instructions for building an "over-water" benjo and have explained the advantages of good sanitation practices. Announcements of ship movements and weather information have been important features of WSZO's schedule. "World News" also has been a popular feature.

The three Marshallese whose voices are best known to the public are Berson, Lucky and Iso. Berson, who was the first announcer, taught mathematics at the Intermediate School while carrying on his radio duties. He went with WSZO at its inception, and had served with the Radio Communications Department in Majuro prior to that. He was selected for the coveted third year at PICS for the 1958-59 school year.

Assisting Berson for some time was Lucky Lokoboj, whose particular specialty



PREPARING PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM -- In the Marshalls, Radio WSZO helps bridge transportation problems by reaching out to distant islands with public health and other service programs. Here Berson Joseph is shown recording as Dr. Isaac Lanwi speaks into the tape recorder.

was Micronesian legends; he also made many of the translations. Lucky is one of the Trust Territory Scholarship students in Hawaii for 1958-59.

With both Berson and Lucky away from the Marshalls in the pursuit of further education, WSZO has been carrying on currently with Iso at the controls, under direction of a Radio Committee composed of members of the Education Department staff. This committee consists of the Educational Administrator, Maas Hone, chairman; the Superintendent of Elementary Schools, Atlan Anien; the Principal of the Marshall Islands Intermediate School, Titus Arelon; and the Supervisor of Adult Education, Johnny Silk. Various teachers in the Intermediate School are serving as announcers under the direction of this committee, with the Acting Educational Administrator, Mr. Bender, continuing to be responsible for general supervision.

Iso has been associated with Berson and Lucky ever since his graduation from Third Year at PICS in May 1957. While serving with WSZO he is getting some technical training under the guidance of Clarence Takeuchi, Teacher of Skilled Trades in the Marshall Islands Depart-

(Continued on Page 8)



RECORDING -- Iso Laninbelik makes tape of public meeting with U.N. Mission in the Marshalls; Amata Kabua, at right, describes the proceedings. Tape later was played over WSZO.

ment of Education. Mr. Takeuchi, who has been delegated technical authority for the station, gives on-the-job training to a group of Intermediate School students during a vocational period from 2 to 4 p.m. daily. A radio ham of long standing, Mr. Takeuchi maintains close liaison with the Electronics Depot at Truk where the Trust Territory network is centralized. WSZO maintains regular logs, just as any public radio station does.

WSZO has two types of audience. The first consists of individuals located in or around the district center, Majuro, or those traveling on field-trip ships to the atolls, who have the ship's radio available for reception. The other group -- the largest audience -- depends upon self-contained battery radios. It is estimated that in approximately one-third or one-half of the Marshall atolls, someone owns a battery receiver.

During the most popular broadcast hours it has become customary for many of the people of the atolls to gather around and listen to the radio somewhat in the manner of early New England folks collecting around a fat mid-store stove to catch up on the village news. If other programs are cut out in the in-

terests of battery economy, one most likely to be tuned in is that of the Intermediate School, where sons and daughters studying in Majuro may be heard over the air by parents hundreds of miles away.

Using spare bits and parts and an old Navy transmitter, Carl Kunz, Director of Communications, began to build a "radio station" for the Marshalls when he was District Communicator at Majuro, working nights and holidays. Finally, WSZO resulted, and a ceremony was held to mark its official opening on October 12, 1953.

Originally operated by the Communications Department, in 1955 the radio station and its buildings were moved to the Intermediate School on Rita Island, and the Education Department then assumed responsibility for its operation, which it has continued to this date.

After a temporary absence from the air while the equipment was being renovated and a new building constructed, WSZO resumed operation on March 11, 1959, with triple its original power. The re-dedication program on this occasion consisted of taped talks and messages from High Commissioner D. H. Nucker; District Administrator Naynard Neas; Director of Public Health H. E. Macdonald; Boyd Mackenzie, representing the Department of Agriculture; Leo Fitzpatrick, Atlan Anien and Titus Arelon, for the Department of Education; Rewa Samuel, Magistrate of the Rita-Salome Council, Majuro Atoll; Amata Kabua, for MIECO (Marshall Islands Import-Export Company); and Reverend Isaac, for the Protestant Mission.

It has been a "long pull" -- making WSZO a real factor in promoting education in the Marshalls -- but the bright cloud is shining as more and more receivers are obtained, and increasing numbers of Marshallese are able to tune in on their own radio station. Through its resources, education is being extended to the outer atolls where grownups and youngsters alike are learning from the "voice on the air." Community and political development also are being advanced as the Trust Territory's pioneer public radio station, WSZO, fans out over the area of the Marshalls and beyond.



BODY AND FENDER MEN -- Six Micronesians complete training course at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam. Trainees are shown above with their supervisors, after receiving diplomas from High Commissioner D. H. Nucker.

In the picture, left to right, are Timothy Hemul of Ponape, sheet-metal body and fender trainee; J. C. Patterson, quartermen supervisor; Nangata Kujo of Koror, Allen Winfred of Majuro, both body and fender trainees; Sulog Bede of Yap, machinist trainee; Pugod Edward of Yap, Inek Seraiki of Truk, both body and fender men; Jose Toves, supervisor in body and fender work; Max Balatico, supervisor in gas and electric welding; H. J. Leavitt, Trust Territory Director of Public Works, and Pedro Toves, machinist instructor.

All of the trainees are Trust Territory employees, now back on their jobs in the districts.

Yap Delegates Observe Ponape Congress Sessions

WHEN THE FOURTH conference of the Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner convenes in the fall of 1959, among those present will be two seasoned delegates who in the year past not only have assisted in forming a Congress in their own home district -- Yap -- but also have attended the sessions of another district -- Ponape.

A. J. Roboman, president of the Yap Islands Council, and F. Luktum, secretary, whose picture appears on the cover of this magazine, passed through Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam on April 2, 1959, after attending sessions of the Ponape District Congress in March. They

expressed satisfaction with their trip, saying it had proved beneficial to them to observe how other districts function, even though the immediate problems may be different. Mr. Roboman and Mr. Luktum proudly wore the handsome hand-woven hats which had been presented to them as gifts by members of the Ponape Congress prior to their departure.

Both Mr. Roboman and Mr. Luktum have attended previous conferences at the Trust Territory Headquarters. They were chosen by their people to be the representatives at the forthcoming Inter-District Advisory Committee conference.

return

IT WAS MONDAY, April 6, 1959 -- the first working day since Thelma Gorman had been officially off the job. Two days before -- on Saturday -- she and Boyd Mackenzie had been married. The day before that she had been at her Trust Territory desk, handling communications and air transportation matters as usual. This Monday, instead of dispatching passengers, she and her husband were en route to Majuro where they were to live. Also in the plane was High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, going to the Marshalls to survey the typhoon rehabilitation prior to making his annual report to the United Nations Trusteeship Council in New York.

At 9 o'clock that Monday morning a call came into the Transportation desk at Trust Territory Headquarters. Previously, it would have come to Thelma. This day Telegraphic Teletype Operator Patricia Barrett took it. Transocean Airlines was reporting: "Emergency -- Trust Territory plane two hundred miles out of Guam has lost an engine and has feathered its propeller. The plane is turning around to come back to Guam. It is traveling at low altitude."

At once all was alert at Trust Territory Headquarters, as it was at Transocean and at SAR (Search and Rescue, Navy). SAR had picked the message up, as the plane sent its first distress warning, and had sent a Navy albatross to escort the troubled craft back toward land. A Navy seaplane and an AVR crash boat had been sent to Cocos Island off the southern coast of Guam in case the plane should be forced down in that vicinity. Two helicopters also were detailed to the rescue operations. Meanwhile, Trust Territory and Transocean representatives set out for Apra Harbor where Captain Gil Thomas was hoping to bring the stricken plane down in the calm of Orote Bay. At the low altitude of approximately 250 feet at which he was flying that long stretch back, it was not going to be possible to alight on the usual landing strip at Guam.

CATASTROPHE AVERTED; CARGO JETTISONED AFTER ENGINE FAILS 200 MILES FROM LAND; 14 PASSENGERS AND DOG MAKE SAFE RETURN.

Soon the plane was sighted by those on the shore, coming in from the west. It landed quickly and neatly in the water below. The AVR crash boat which by this time was in the bay a few feet away, was unable to come close enough to take the passengers off the floating aircraft, but it assisted in bringing the plane nearer Apra Harbor. A smaller craft, a "personnel boat," took off the passengers and brought them into shore, at the same time helping escort the plane to the point of a buoy approximately 200 feet from the harbor. The passengers and crew disembarked on a narrow floating wooden wharf at the water's edge.

On land, the 14 humans aboard looked around almost unbelievably. At the moment they were not disposed to talk. They were still too close to the reality of possible death. Soon, however, the details began to unfold. The engine had failed without warning. The plane lost altitude. Would the other engine hold? No one knew. Anything could happen. First Officer Tom Delahunt and Navigator George Manak made immediate contact with the Federal Aviation Agency (FAA) which in turn notified the rescue unit of the Navy. The captain gave orders to put on life jackets and lighten load. All obeyed without hesitation.

First to go was the freight, then the baggage of the passengers and crew -- including the trousseau-packed luggage of the bride. Aboard with the 10 passengers and crew of 4 was Thelma's little dog, Lady. Lady was saved, but her specially constructed carrier kennel was tossed out along with the luggage. Lady, as if sensing danger, then crouched quietly under Thelma's seat.

When the plane still failed to climb, overboard went the mail bags -- 400 pounds of mail -- including pay checks for Government employees in the Truk, Ponape and Marshall Islands Districts. Lastly, parts of the plane were removed -- some vigorously chopped out with an



RETURN -- Crew members Tom Delahunt, George Manak, Jack Forney and Captain Gil Thomas after arrival at Apra Harbor, Guam. In picture at right are the passengers, Miss Mary Elizabeth Hill, Mrs. Takeuchi, Clarence Takeuchi, Ernesto Victor, J. Boyd Mackenzie, Mrs. Mackenzie, Reginald Boyan, John M. Spivey, Father Rodriguez and High Commissioner D. H. Nucker.

ax. Among these were 3 seats, 2 water coolers and an auxiliary power unit. Overboard also went a spare radio set. The High Commissioner and other male passengers all assisted Flight Mechanic Jack Forney and others of the crew in jettisoning the load.

The captain in command, Gil Thomas, chief pilot for Transocean's Trust Territory run, was thoroughly acquainted with the plane he was piloting, and fully aware of the danger. He took no chances in his effort to bring the plane's passengers back safely. The arrival of a Navy escort plane and the knowledge that the U.S. Navy was doing everything possible to avert disaster, gave assurance to all aboard.

As they returned to the Trust Territory compound, the passengers began to take stock of their belongings. Gone along with Thelma's trousseau -- and some of her wedding presents -- was all of her jewelry. Gone were official papers in the brief case of Contracts and Programs Officer John M. Spivey, together with wearing apparel. The High Commissioner discounted his losses -- a few shirts, an extra pair of trousers, some underwear. Reginald Boyan, South Pacific Commission Cooperatives Officer, lost not only his clothes but also the notes from his recent economic survey of the Guam area. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Takeuchi,

returning to the Marshalls after attending the Gorman-Mackenzie wedding, had sacrificed not only their own clothes and other belongings, but also a variety of purchases they had made on behalf of friends in the Marshalls. In the bag of Miss Mary Elizabeth Hill, Director of the Trust Territory School of Nursing, had been three brand-new nurses' uniforms, plus some dresses and other personal attire.

More difficult was the replacement of passports, five of which were in the baggage that went into the water -- those of Mr. Spivey, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Ernesto Victor of Ponape and youthful Father Rodriguez. The last named was homeward bound to Ponape after an absence of several years while studying at a seminary in the Philippines. He and Mr. Victor, along with the rest, lost all their personal belongings.

Undismayed by their experience of traveling back 200 miles over the Pacific with one engine feathered, the High Commissioner, the bride and groom and "Lady", plus all the other passengers -- with Captain Gil Thomas again at the controls -- set off the next day for their original destinations. All arrived safely.

Today 14 people are deeply thankful that their lives were saved when the scales were in the balance.

Seventy Teachers

By CARL HEINE

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION in the Marshall Islands decided to carry out an intensive teacher-training program for Marshallese elementary school teachers -- and they accomplished what they set out to do.

We have seventy elementary teachers in the Marshalls District, most of whom were brought to the administrative center in Majuro prior to June 2, 1958, the beginning date of the teacher training program. The others came a short time later as transportation became available for them. Thus the Marshallese elementary school teachers were engaged in formal classroom work from June 2 until October 10, 1958. All classes were held on the campus of the Marshall Islands Intermediate School.

Inasmuch as some of the teachers had no previous teaching experience, and those who had, needed additional supervision, the faculty members decided during the course of the general session to conduct a practice teaching program after the close of the formal classroom work. The faculty thought that it would be most worthwhile for the teachers if model schools could

EBEYE FOURTH GRADE CLASS -- Practice Teacher Anram T. stands on left, and Practice Teacher August on right.



be set up in island community areas away from the district administrative center.

Likiep and Ebeye Islands were decided upon as communities that could profit from such a model school program. Leo M. Fitzpatrick was appointed director of the Ebeye Model School program, with Johnny Silk and myself as assistant directors. Twenty teachers were assigned to teach in the Ebeye Model School. Miss Margaret MacDonald, a newly arrived American education and training specialist, was appointed director of the Likiep Model School Program, with Maas Hone, the Assistant Education Administrator of the Marshall Islands, as assistant director. Fifteen Marshallese elementary teachers were sent to Likiep for practice teacher training. The balance of the teachers -- thirty-five -- remained on Majuro Atoll for practice teaching at the new Rita School, with Byron Bender and Clarence Takeuchi as Co-Directors, and Mrs. Mary Lanwi and Iso Laninbelik as Assistants.

The Ebeye Model School practice-teaching program opened on Monday, October 20, with 113 children enrolled in grades 1 through 6. The school program

EBEYE TEACHER NINBOUJ leads children in game at recess time. Name of game is "Around the Coconut Tree."





SCHOOLTEACHER CLENTON, left, holds sanitation chart as Bilimon, Marshalls Sanitarian, explains illustrations. Ebeye school children watch closely.



ELEMENTARY TEACHERS of the Ebeye Practice-Teaching session observe Miss Ella Wing's sixth-grade class at Kwajalein Navy Dependents' School.

closed 8 weeks later on Friday, December 12. During the first 3 weeks of the program, 3 teachers were assigned to teach the subjects in each particular grade. One experienced teacher in each of these 3-teacher teams was given the task of being the head teacher. This arrangement accounted for 18 teachers; the 2 additional teachers were assigned to work with the first-grade-teacher groups where student enrollments were large. During the next 2 weeks, the teachers were switched to teach other grades, and the head teachers also were changed about. In this way all of the teachers received experience in teaching both the primary and upper grades. During the last 3 weeks of the term, the model school became 3 "schools," these being a 1-teacher school and two 2-teacher schools. This latter experience in the 1-teacher and 2-teacher schools was excellent training for a number of Marshallese elementary school teachers inasmuch as they would later be teaching in such schools in their own home island communities.

The Ebeye faculty assisted the teachers in various ways -- preparing and maintaining attendance forms, in their classroom teaching, and in preparing reading charts and other teaching aids, also in preparation of lesson plans. The faculty also accompanied the teachers on a number of study trips.

A highlight of the Ebeye model school

session was the visit of Dr. Robert E. Gibson, the Director of Education, and Byron Bender, the Acting Education Administrator of the Marshall Islands. They observed classes and attended afternoon planning sessions, and witnessed the election of the Ebeye PTA officers for the 1959 school term. During this PTA meeting demonstrations in methods of teaching were given by the practice teachers, using "movie boxes" and other media. Later Dr. Gibson, Mr. Bender, Mr. Fitzpatrick and Johnny Silk flew to Likiep Island to observe the model school program and consult with the directors there. Captain Alfred Cope, U.S. Navy, Commanding Officer of the Kwajalein Naval Station, accompanied the education party to Likiep. This group also visited the Roman Catholic and the Protestant mission schools there.

During the last week of the Ebeye Model School Program, the school teachers visited the Kwajalein American Dependents' School, and the faculty of that school came to Ebeye and visited the Ebeye Model School. The children of the Ebeye Model School recorded some Marshallese songs and Christmas carols on a tape which was played several times over Radio Kwajalein during the Christmas season. Also during the last week of the session, a school picnic was held. Many parents came to the closing day exercises and congratulated the teachers as they received their completion certificates. Various



"YOKWE YUK" is the Marshallese word for greeting. This was the sign and part of the crowd which awaited the U.N. Mission's arrival at Majuro in the Marshalls.



U.N. VISITING MISSION visits Ponape Hospital. Mr. Claeys-Boúuaert is on left, Mr. Kociancich next, Mr. Kiang wearing cap, Dr. Ciro of Ponape next, and Sam of Kapigamarangi at right.

members of the Ebeye Municipal Council spoke to the assembled group and thanked the Marshall Islands Department of Education for bringing a model school program to their island of Ebeye.

The Ebeye community was helpful to the teachers while they lived on Ebeye. Richard Umhoefer, the District Administrator's Representative at Ebeye, the members of the Ebeye Municipal Council, and Reverend Ned and Josephine of the Ebeye Protestant Church, all cooperated to make our model school practice teaching program a success. The crew of the U.S. Coast Guard LORAN Station on Ebeye deserve our thanks as well. They organized a Little League Baseball team for the upper grade boys of the public school and the Protestant School. This team has already had one game with the Navy Dependents' School team on nearby Kwajalein, and they will have others throughout the school year.

During the course of the session, the Ebeye community held a number of parties for the teachers. The three faculty members, Fitzpatrick, Silk and Heine, were guests at a meeting of the Ebeye Municipal Council. In appreciation for the practice school, the Municipal Council made some repairs on the Ebeye Public School building and constructed a new benjo for the use of the school children.

Jally, the Magistrate of Ebeye; faculty members Fitzpatrick, Silk and Heine; Reverend Ned and the teachers, all participated in a United Nations Day Program at the Protestant Church on

U.N. Day. The teachers also sang as a group for a Sunday morning service. The teachers were guests at the Kwajalein Naval Station's November PTA meeting, when Mr. Fitzpatrick spoke on the role of education in the Trust Territory and the teachers sang a number of Marshallese songs.

Although carrying on three model school programs in the Marshall Islands at the same time (Majuro, Likiep and Ebeye) was a big undertaking, the teachers and the communities in which they worked gained much from the experience. The teachers had the opportunity of teaching different grades under the supervision of experienced Micronesian and American educators. The communities in which they taught were honored and benefited by having a model school in their midst, and they demonstrated their appreciation many times and in many different ways. I feel proud that I had this opportunity of working with my fellow Marshallese teachers.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The faculty responsible for the planning of the three "model schools" in which the Marshall's 70 teachers participated, included Mr. Bender, the Acting Education Administrator; Atlan Anien, Superintendent of Schools; Johnny Silk, Supervisor of Adult Education; Titus Arelon, Principal of Marshall Islands Intermediate School; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Miss MacDonald, and Clarence Takeuchi, Education and Training Specialists; Dave Evans, PICS teacher on leave; Mary Lanwi; Carl Heine; Lucky L. (now studying on scholarship in Hawaii), and Iso Laninbelik, MIIS staff.

U.N. MISSION is welcomed to Peleliu. L. to r. are Mr. Sergio Kociancich of Italy, Mr. Chiping H.C. Kiang of China, U Tin Maung of Burma, Mr. Alfred Claeys-Boúuaert of Belgium, all Mission members; and Mr. William F. Cottrell, Principal Secretary.



HOMESTEADING IN PELELIU

PELELIU -- terrain of war and ravage -- famed for the fierce fighting on its soils and around its waters -- an island area evacuated of its people early in World War II -- has resumed its place among the communities of Palau District. Its people long since have returned from the big northern island of Babelthuap and other areas where they went to stay with relatives or to seek shelter and sustenance as best they could in those miserable days of 1943-44, and Peleliu has become a significant link in the chain of little islands of the Trust Territory. It was among the first of the municipalities to be incorporated.

Some four years ago the citizens of Peleliu, short of land to subsist their 691 residents, applied to the Land Title Officer of Palau District for the homestead rights to nearby uninhabited Ngedebus Island, which has been Government property as far back as anyone remembers. The request was forwarded to High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, and subsequently, special permission was granted for the 13 clans of Peleliu to homestead Ngedebus under the usual Trust Territory conditions which include a five-year trial period. The agreement became effective December 5, 1955.

Now, however, the process of ownership has been accelerated -- in fact, the goal achieved. The thirteen clans of Peleliu not only were granted their homestead rights to Ngedebus and entry permits for homesteading -- and since 1955 have been at work in the area -- but on Febru-

ary 25, 1959, they also received a quit-claim deed executed by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, entitling them to the 193 acres which make up the Ngedebus Island plot. The circumstances deeding the acreage to the clans of Peleliu involve the release to the Administration, in turn, of certain other lands over which ownership had long been in dispute due to the succession of governing administrations and war-time losses of identifying papers.

Acquisition of Ngedebus is not the only good news for the formerly war-driven inhabitants of Peleliu. An even larger area, comprising some 1,330 acres on southern Peleliu Island, also has been granted as a special homestead to the same 13 clans, following the recent dismissal by the plaintiffs of court appeals from previous land-ownership determinations.

In both cases a fair exchange has been made between the Government and the people, and everybody is happy -- the Trust Territory Government, which has deeded the two large lands to the Peleliu clans -- and the citizens who have received them. All appreciate, of course, what is still ahead -- more patient and backbending labor in cultivating and farming the tracts -- but the residents of Peleliu are prepared for it. Indeed, the diligence which they already have demonstrated has given the Administration concrete proof of their desire and intention to develop their lands into productive areas adequate to meet their needs.

EMERGENCY — ROTA

"MOTHER DOING WELL," the hospital reported. It was 7:30 at night on March 13. An hour earlier Lucia Castro's baby had been born. Reports indicate the infant had died the night before while still in the mother's womb.

The fact that the mother survived a serious complication in pregnancy may be attributed to the cooperation of agencies and individuals on all sides -- but particularly to the prompt action of ComNav-Marianas which, answering an emergency request from the Trust Territory, sent a plane to Rota to pick up 18-year-old Lucia when she was in shock and critically ill, bringing her to Guam for treatment at the Naval Hospital.

It was a dramatic sequence of events which preceded the birth of the infant and the mother's recovery. Lucia, in her eighth month of pregnancy, began hemorrhaging and went into shock on the morning of March 13. At 10:35, Albert L. Warner, Acting District Administrator at Rota, conferred with Dr. William A. Conover, the Trust Territory's Assistant Director of Public Health, then at Truk, describing the condition of the patient as relayed to him by Dr. Roysigang Yalap, Medical Practitioner at Rota. Dr. Conover confirmed the grave nature of the case and a request was made for a plane to take Lucia to the Naval Hospital in Guam for emergency treatment.



Cricencia of Rota

As all Trust Territory planes were in use out in the districts, Administrative Services Supervisor Thelma Gorman discussed the problem with Deputy High Commissioner Joseph C. Putnam. It was decided to request help from the Navy, which has always been ready to render aid in emergencies. Lcdr. R. J. Underwood, Air Operations Officer, ComNav-Marianas, was called, and quickly replied that a plane was in the air over Guam and would be diverted for the Rota pick-up.

At 12:10 the aircraft arrived at the little island of Rota; at 12:20 it was on the way back, with the patient and 16 year old Cricencia M. Songao, Rota Hospital health aide, aboard. At 12:55 the plane set down in Guam, to be met by a Navy ambulance with Dr. Bob Bullwinkle, Flight Surgeon for Squadron VW-3, attending. Also on hand was Trust Territory Personnel Assistant William W. McIlhenny, III. At the hospital, treatment was administered, and at approximately 6:30 that evening the mother gave birth. Thereafter her condition improved, and three days later she was dismissed. Condition: Recovered.

CRICENCIA IN GUAM

Meantime -- another little drama was unfolding.

The pretty little health aide, Cricencia, never before had been in Guam or off her home island of Rota. Cricencia's father died in 1956 when she was 13, and ever since then she has been the sole support of her mother (who was in the hospital at the time of the special flight), her two small brothers, a younger sister, and her grandmother and grandfather. Cricencia has known only work in the past three years, and indeed most of her young life. She started to work at the hospital as a waitress after her father died, and later was promoted to health aide. In her hours off work she washes and irons, and helps her grandparents take care of the younger children.

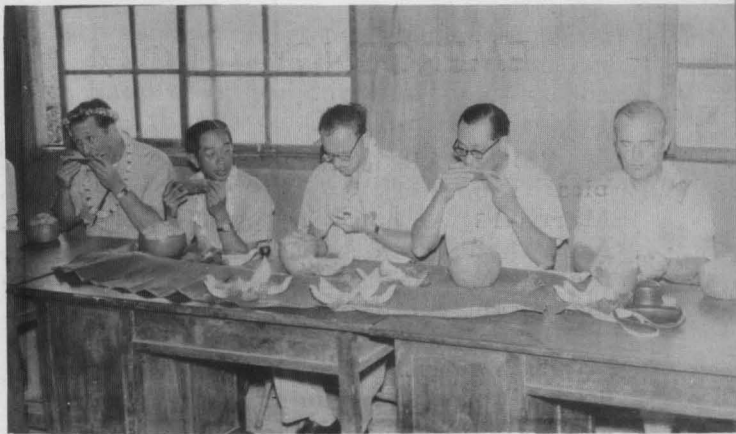
It was a bit of a fairyland then -- to be cast so quickly into Guam. Cricencia had worked all morning on March 13,

(Continued on Page 17)

U. N. Mission



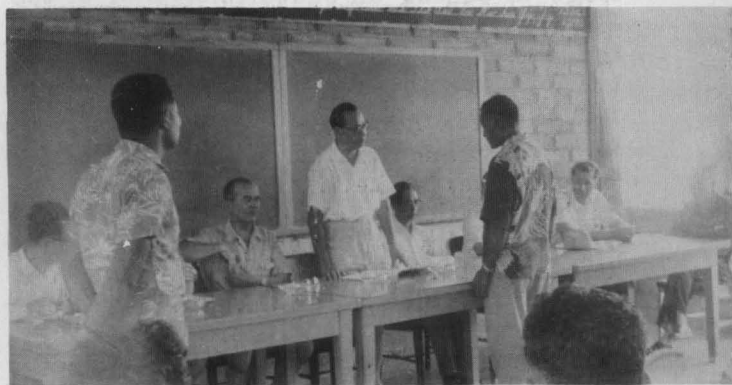
YAP DISTRICT — U.N. Visiting Mission makes tour of island, stops at Giliman School, a well-constructed building made of thatch, set amidst coconut palms.



PONAPE STYLE — U.N. representatives sample Ponapean delicacies. L. to r. are Messrs. Katz (Secretariat), Maung, Kociancich, Kiang and Claeys-Bouúaert.



TRUK DISTRICT — Young ladies of Fefan Island welcome U.N. Visiting Mission with flower leis. Mission members, l. to r. are Messrs. Kociancich, Claeys-Bouúaert, Kiang and Maung.



CHARTER PRESENTATION IN YAP — Mr. Kiang, chairman, U. N. Visiting Mission, presides, facing audience. Standing are Edmund Gilmar, interpreter, left, and A.J. Roboman, president, Yap Islands Council, right.

EMERGENCY — ROTA ... (Continued from Page 16)

and was returning to her home at the lunch hour when "Dr. Roy" (Roysigang) notified her that she was to accompany her patient Lucia Castro to Guam. She had only time enough to grab two dresses, which she quickly stuffed into a grocery-store paper bag. She brought no money.

After accompanying her patient to the hospital in Guam, new friends took Cricencia under their wings -- and Cricencia went shopping. She was provided with funds, and had the pleasure of selecting two simple but pretty cotton dresses. A generous woman store-owner, who heard about Cricencia's pluck, gave her a lovely piece of underwear; another friend gave her a wreath of flowers to wear in her

hair on Easter -- and to top it all -- she met a Rotanese family who welcomed her into their home and gave her warm Mariana Island hospitality.

When Cricencia left Guam by Trust Territory plane for Rota on Sunday morning, February 15, she was a radiant, happy young lady -- for all the burden she is carrying. She had been to Guam, had shopped in its stores and had seen the bright lights reflected in the waters off Marine Drive; she had some pretty new clothes; she had visited both of Guam's great hospitals, and had gone up in their elevators; and she had stayed at the spic-and-span Hotel Tropics. In two days, Cricencia had lived a dream.

Zeke Takes A Trip

AMONG STUDENTS studying abroad under Trust Territory Headquarters Scholarship grants is Izikiel Laukon of the Marshalls, a junior in the College of Agriculture, Los Banos, University of the Philippines, who expects to receive a Bachelor of Science degree in Tropical Agriculture in June 1960.

"Zeke" Laukon recently had the privilege of taking an educational tour of the Philippines, an event arranged jointly by the International Cooperation Administration and the Rockefeller Foundation. Also on the trip were students from Indonesia, South Vietnam, Laos and Thailand, most of them sponsored either by the ICA or the Rockefeller Foundation. The lone Trust Territory student has written about his experience of observing agricultural schools and activities in the Philippines. A digest with excerpts from his notes follows:

La Union Province

"First we visited the School of Arts and Trades. It was amazing to note the huge buildings built by students the same age as intermediate students in the Trust Territory. Not only the buildings, but also how students at this age operated the various complicated machines, attracted us. In this province we also visited a tobacco re-drier. The whole process of re-drying the tobacco leaves is surprising and interesting.

Ilocos Sur

"To keep our schedule, we had to follow strictly the times of departure and arrival. Our first stop was at a rural high school where we observed various student projects such as poultry, swine, cattle, fish pond, and a tobacco drier. We found on the trunk of every tree a small board with these words, 'Speak English.' This sign board states that no other language is to be used except English. Very remarkable.

"As we approached the capital city, we were met by officials of the Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Association (Fa-CoMa) and the Agricultural Credit Cooperative Farmers' Association (ACCFA), who led us to their respective fields of duty.

Ilocos Norte

"In order to be in time for the inauguration ceremony at the newly erected provincial building, with the President of the Republic of the Philippines as the main speaker, we had to leave Ilocos Sur early in the morning. We arrived just in time. That evening we were guests of the Governor at a reception ball.

"Before we started for the next province, we again were invited by the Governor to look around the newly built provincial building. In the waiting room for visitors the Governor and members of his staff had put up an exhibition of different carvings, handicrafts and many other things. Very interesting.

Cagayan Province

"It took us no less than ten hours to reach the first stop in the next province. The road was rough, but we enjoyed the beauties of nature. When we finally reached Aparé in Cagayan our supper was served and many beautiful girls were waiting to welcome us. Here as in other places we were received with a warm welcome; leis were placed around our necks, and singing and dancing were provided as the evening went by.

"Early the next morning after breakfast, we toured around the agricultural centers, and then left for our next stop. The next morning we paid a visit to the Governor's residence, after which we went to see the provincial agricultural station, a rice mill and other places of interest.

"As we pushed our way to the next province, we stopped over at a newly established National Agricultural School whose superintendent is a graduate of the University of the Philippines College of Agriculture, and was a thesis student under our counselor, Dr. Mariano Mondoniedo. Both Dr. Mondoniedo and Mr. Carson, the ICA representative accompanying us, as well as the students, were impressed with the many projects which had been established here in such a short period of time. The school is financed by the ICA. Mr. Carson remarked that it was almost impossible to believe that so many projects could be established in a one-year period.

Isabela Province

"At the border we were met by many young men and women sent from the Governor's office. As usual we had a hearty welcome. Just a short ride from the border we stopped over at a National High School where we were greeted by the school officials. We then proceeded to the town, and after lunch our group, together with the Governor and other officials, was invited to visit the Bureau of Plant Industry. Later we were invited to a reception at the high school. As we left the school, the beloved Governor invited us to spend New Year's Eve in his town, Gamu, as his guests of honor. As we resumed our way to the town none of us knew how things would look when we would arrive. To our surprise the people of the whole town were waiting to tender us the warmest welcome. At the gate was a big sign, 'Welcome Dr. Mariano Mondoniedo, the Son of Gamu, and the South East Asian Students.' On the trunk of every tree was the same sign.

"The people of this beloved town did these unforgotten things not only in honor of the foreign students, but primarily in honor of our kind and lovable leader, Dr. Mondoniedo, who is a native of this town. He had returned for only one short visit in the past 50 years. The most enjoyable moments each one of us had were found here, and it is not easy for me to describe it.

Nueva Viscaya Province

"As most people around the world were enjoying their New Year holiday with

relatives and friends, we were in our bus, traveling from province to province. Our happiness for the new year and our sincere thanks to God for His grace to save our lives were deep inside our hearts, but it could not be discerned from the expressions on the faces of those who had crossed thousands of miles and experienced many days of riding. As we traveled on, we flung over one another's shoulders as our eyes became thicker and heavier.

"A little after 6:00 p.m. we arrived in Nueva Viscaya. The following morning we visited a cattle range and a rice mill. The last stop but not the least was....

Nueva Ecija

"In this province the only place we visited was Central Luzon Agricultural College where Hilary Dauel (Trust Territory student now back at Yap) spent his last semester. We then proceeded to the capital city of this province where we were to spend the last night before returning to Los Banos.

My Sincere Thanks and Appreciation

"Really I can never adequately express my wholehearted thanks and gratitude to Dr. Robert Gibson and Mr. John E. de Young for the help extended in making my trip possible; to Dr. Mariano Mondoniedo for his immeasurable leadership as chief counselor for foreign students and as our tour leader during this trip, and to International Cooperation Administration and Rockefeller Foundation for their well-planned program in making the tour not only possible but also fruitful and enjoyable."

APPRECIATION

The following cablegram was received by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker following the tour of the United Nations Visiting Mission through the Trust Territory:

"ON BEHALF MEMBERS AND STAFF
VISITING MISSION WISH EXPRESS AGAIN
WARMEST THANKS YOU AND YOUR
STAFF FOR GENEROUS HOSPITALITY
COOPERATION ACCORDED US
THROUGHOUT TERRITORY
CHAIRMAN"

AT SUVA

"YOU CANNOT TAKE just anybody -- and make a doctor of him," High Commissioner D. H. Nucker once remarked.

The young people selected by the Trust Territory Department of Public Health to go away for training in the field of medicine were carefully screened under the direction of Dr. H. E. Macdonald, Director of Public Health for the Trust Territory, and the Administration has placed great confidence and hope in the young men now studying at the Central Medical School in Suva, Fiji.

On February 2, 1959, the following picked young men set off together from Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam for the journey which was to be not only long in distance to Suva, via Hawaii -- but also a long time away from home -- five years: Hiroshi Ismael of Kusaie, Simiron Jim of Mokil, both of Ponape District; Anthony H. Polloi and Rufino Xavier, both of Palau. At Suva these four joined Nobuo Swee of Palau and Carlos S. Camacho of Saipan, both of whom have been there for two years preparing for medical careers in the Trust Territory.

SCIENCE FELLOWSHIPS

TWO TRUST TERRITORY educators, one a Ponapean, one a Marshallese, have been notified of fellowship grants for a year of specialized study in the teaching of science at the University of Hawaii under auspices of the National Science Board. The two are Bailey Olter of Ponape and Titus Arelon of the Marshalls.

These two have much in common -- each is principal of the Intermediate School in his district; each is a teacher of science; both attended a similar course for teachers of science and math at the same institution in 1957; both are married -- and both will be accompanied by their wives.

The University of Hawaii is one of a number of colleges chosen by the National Science Board for presentation of the specialized courses for teachers of science. The purpose of the courses and the grants is to advance the teaching of science in high schools of the United States and its territories.

The National Science Foundation Award, of which Mr. Olter and Mr. Arelon are the recipients, is for a full academic year of advanced study, beginning in September 1959.

A Good Record

CIVIL SERVICE employees of the Trust Territory have made a remarkable record in their contributions to the American Red Cross during the 1959 Fund Drive. A total of \$376.50 was given by the 254 American employees -- an average of approximately \$1.50 each.

H. Ray Uehara, Assistant Personnel Officer, handled the collection program for the Trust Territory. When all funds were in, High Commissioner D. H. Nucker presented a check for the full amount to Mrs. Marjorie T. Wilson, Executive Secretary of the Guam chapter, American Red Cross.

Appreciation and thanks for the excellent cooperation of the Trust Territory was expressed by Mrs. Rosalia Bordallo, local Fund Campaign chairman.

THE MEN WHO FOLLOW ME

A careful man I want to be,
So all my men will follow me.
I do not dare to go astray,
For fear they'll go the selfsame way.

I cannot once escape their eye --
Whatever I do they'll surely try.
Like me they say they want to be --
Those men who try to follow me.

I remember always as I go
Through summer's sun and winter's snow
I'm building for the years to be --
And for the men who follow me.

— C. G. PATRICK
Public Works Officer
Majuro

"Soaked to the Skin"

FOR THOSE HARDY MEN (and women) of the districts who take the ocean field trips in their stride -- weather, surf and all -- being dunked while riding a canoe or small boat into shore is no uncommon occurrence, but for those who travel thus less frequently, the trip in through the reef may provide something of a surprise.

In Truk District recently, High Commissioner D. H. Nucker and South Pacific Commission Officer Jacques Barrau, accompanied by Manny Sproat, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries; P. D. Steele Assistant District Administrator at Truk; George Davis, District Agriculturist, and Raymond McKay, teacher trainer, set out on the ROQUE for a field trip to Truk's typhoon-devastated islands.

The voyage to Kutu and Satawan was uneventful. The next stop was Pulusuk -- recently "in the news with squash." The field trip report tells the story:

"The surf was rough on the barrier reef and the first canoe to come off the island was capsized in trying to negotiate the very sketchy pass. Mr. Nucker and the Field Trip Party went ashore in the ship's shore boat, and also experienced difficulty with the surf in the pass. The outboard motor was disabled on the reef, the boat broached to in the waves and partially swamped. All hands were soaked to the skin before the boat reached the shallow tidal flats and was taken in charge by Pulusuk men who came out to aid....

"The High Commissioner returned to the ship by a canoe that was manned by two expert Pulusuk canoemen. They surfed through the pass successfully after an exciting ride. The agricultural team also returned by canoes but were not so fortunate. Mr. Barrau and others suffered a dunking before they were safely aboard the ROQUE. The shore boat made the passage successfully with the aid of many Pulusuk boatmen who returned to their island by swimming through the surf...."

FOODS FOR HEALTH

OCEANS OF VITALITY, oodles of energy, a wealth of knowledge and a firmness of conviction about the foods which lead to good health -- this is petite Manuela Garcia Maramba of Manila, who as Nutrition Specialist for the South Pacific Commission, has been making a study of food habits, food opportunities and food needs in the Trust Territory in the interest of improving the health of the Micronesian people living there.

Miss Maramba's trip through the Trust Territory was arranged by the Director of Public Health, Dr. H. Eugene MacDonald, through the South Pacific Commission. She is on loan to the SPC from the National Economic Council of Manila for which she serves as food-planning specialist, and her services were made available to the Commission as a Technical Assistance Mission by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

After orientation at Headquarters in

Guam, the nutritionist first visited Palau District, and subsequently Ponape, Truk and the Marshalls. One of the objectives of her visit was to promote the integration of nutrition into the health-education program at all school levels. She also is making recommendations on balance in feeding with the available supplies of food; on marketing and distribution practices to improve the existing supplies; and on nutrition and meals for schools, hospitals and central dining rooms. She had advised on diets in typical villages.

Following her graduation from the University of the Philippines in 1936 and post-graduate studies in nutrition and health education at Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, and at the University of North Carolina, Miss Maramba held several important posts, including those of Nutrition Officer, F.A.O., Calcutta, India, and Technical Assistant, Philippines Council for U.S. Aid, Manila.



MIECO QUEEN on her maiden voyage to the Trust Territory.



SKIPPER LEONARD DE BRUM
who brought
the **QUEEN**
through
Typhoon Lola.

SOME TYPHOONS IN THE MARSHALLS

LIVING AND SAILING in Micronesia, members of the renowned de Brum family of sailors naturally have met some severe storms. Those who spend their lives at sea in the Pacific inevitably must face Weather sooner or later.

One of the most serious encounters was "Lola." Captain Leonard de Brum had no warning of a typhoon when he set out in the MIECO QUEEN in November 1957, en route from Ujelang to Ujae in the Marshalls. Neither had anyone else, for Typhoon Lola had spawned to the east, beyond the track normally covered by the Weather Reconnaissance units, and was a full blown storm by the time she was discovered.

The QUEEN had been at sea two days when the captain noticed the winds growing stronger. Then came an announcement on the radio -- a typhoon had developed in the Marshalls and it was packing dangerous winds.

The seas grew rougher, the winds increased. Soon the QUEEN was being tossed about, barely able to answer the rudder. All aboard became sick from the terrific rolling of the vessel. In the midst of it Captain Leonard succeeded in establishing radio communication with Ebeye and the district center at Majuro to ask advice as to the probable course of the storm.

At Majuro, District Administrator Maynard Neas consulted Leonard's elder

brother, Raymond, dean of the Marshallese mariners. Adding information provided by the Weather Bureau to his own interpretation of the storm's course, Raymond advised if possible to go northeast to escape the center or the eye of the typhoon. Leonard knew the ship was in danger of being rolled over on its side, and to turn about at this point exposing it broadwise to the full force of the storm, would be disastrous. He stuck by his post, using all his strength to keep the bow of the vessel centered into the tempest.

Now they were in danger from another direction -- the gales might blow them backwards against a reef and wreck the vessel that way. But there was no alternative -- they must ride it out if they could, hoping and praying the vessel would take the awful beating.

For 24 hours the captain and crew fought the storm. The ship stayed afloat. Finally the winds subsided. Battered and spent, the QUEEN and crew went on their way, completing the scheduled field trip.

When, six months later, the MIECO QUEEN went to Guam for annual repairs, it was found that she needed more than the usual drydock treatment. As for the crew, all recovered from the ordeal, and most of them are still sailing the Marshallese seas.

(Continued on Page 23)



PONAPE WEATHER —
U.N. Mission members encountered some typical Ponape weather during a visit to the Agriculture Station. Surveying the weather and the wetness (left to right) are Acting District Administrator Finale; Mr. Kiang, Mission chairman (partially hidden); Mr. Kociancich and U Tin Maung.

SOME TYPHOONS IN THE MARSHALLS... (Continued from Page 22)

TYPHOON OF 1937

LEONARD DE BRUM, captain of the MIECO QUEEN, recalls what he believes was the worst storm he ever experienced at sea. It occurred on November 11, 1937.

Both Leonard and his brother Ernest were on the family schooner, the MERA, between Jabor and Likiep in the Marshalls, when this typhoon struck. Their sister Ellen and her husband, Albert Capelle, were aboard, as were 14 others -- 18 persons altogether. They remember details like this, because the family has discussed the event many times.

The MERA is a fifty-foot schooner with a "house" (cabin) built on top. The winds were intense and the waves were hitting wildly against it. Then an astonishing thing happened. A massive wave came down full force over the cabin and smashed it in from above.

No one was injured -- they had protected themselves from the blow -- but all now were exposed to the fury of the storm and in danger of being swept overboard by the huge crests breaking over the open vessel.

Leonard, as the one in charge of the ship, directed the canvas sails to be torn apart from the mast and nailed and tied down to the deck. All hands set to the task while the vessel rolled and heaved. Their assignment accomplished, 16 of them clung together under the canvas. The brothers Leonard and Ernest stayed at the helm.

The typhoon -- this was before they were given names they are today -- lasted 36 hours with the schooner at its mercy. But it was a good ship -- Father Joachim de Brum had built it -- and in expert hands -- Joachim's sons were in charge.

All 18 who were out in the MERA on November 11, 1937, came back safely.

******* PICTURE CREDITS *******

COVER PICTURE and pictures on page 6, 7, 11, 16, 28 by the Editor; pages 1, 27, Byron W. Bender; page 3, Robert K. McKnight; page 5, John D. Livingston; page 8 and page 14 left, William C. White; page 12 and page 13 left, Rele Langrin, principal, Ebeye Public Elementary School; page 13 right, official photograph, U.S. Navy; page 14 right, 17 upper right, and page 23, Walter F. Dupont; page 15, Fred A. Robinson; page 17 upper left, John T. Waathan, and lower right, Bernard Gramfal; page 17, lower left, John H. Brandt; page 22 left, D. Donald Heron; page 24, Harold W. Forester; page 29, R.C. Shy, U.S.N., Saipan.



HOME IN TRUK -- Susumu Aisawa and his mother, Lisa, are reunited after 15 years of separation.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF SEPARATION IS ENDED

A SON COMES HOME

WHEN THE TRUST TERRITORY plane soared overhead at Truk, a mother stood by, waiting. It was March 31, 1958.

There was no show of excitement, but the solemnity of the group around her indicated it was no ordinary homecoming they were awaiting.

The plane landed, and from it emerged the mother's only living son -- not the boy of thirteen she had last seen fifteen years before -- but a grown man, big and husky. He took her in his arms and hugged her. She wept with joy.

Both World Wars I and II figured in the true-life drama that was being enacted. The central character, Susumu Aisawa, son of Lisa and Shotaro Aisawa, was sent by his father to Japan at the age of thirteen -- away from his family and friends and the island in Truk where he was born.

As the years went on, Susumu yearned more and more to return and rejoin his mother. Finally, through the cooperation of the U.S. Navy and the Trust Territory Administration, permission was given for

a temporary visit, and on March 31, 1958, Susumu came home -- but according to the provisions of his entry permit, he was to return to Japan in three months, or not less than four from his date of entry.

At the airport with his mother was his uncle, Judge Upuini, Magistrate of Tol Island in Truk Atoll, and three of Susumu's sisters. There were other relatives to meet him, too -- all of them strangers, in a sense, because fifteen years is a long time not to see one's family.

Susumu's father, Shotaro, had come to Truk as a civilian Japanese trader about 1919, shortly after World War I when the Caroline Islands became a Japanese mandate under the old League of Nations. Shotaro and Lisa fell in love. Of their union Susumu was the sixth child. He was born June 9, 1930, on Tol Island, Truk.

Shotaro, the father traded in copra, trepang, and hibiscus bark used in the manufacture of rope and cloth. It is said that Shotaro was among the first to introduce plantation-style production of copra through row-planting of selected coconut trees in the Truk Atoll.

During World War II, Japanese military authorities confiscated the land and house belonging to Shotaro and Lisa, and the family joined other Trukese friends and relatives in segregated areas away from the military encampments.

Susumu and his older brother Minami were not to remain for the days of peace that later came. First to leave was Minami. Although he had married a Trukese girl and had one child (Nancy, who was among the group greeting Susumu at the airport), the father determinedly packed him off to Japan in 1942. About a year later, in 1943 at the height of World War II, Shotaro placed young Susumu aboard a ship bound for Japan; and two years after the war, in 1947, the father himself returned to his native land and there established a home for his sons, apart from the Japanese relatives with whom the boys had first stayed.

It became necessary for the older son, Minami, to work as a telephone operator to help support the father and brother. Minami later married a Japanese girl and she bore him one daughter before he died in 1953 as the result of a heart injury suffered while boxing, a sport he learned from American occupation forces in Japan. After Minami's death the burden of caring for the father fell upon Susumu, for by this time the father, Shotaro, was advanced in age and in poor health. Minami's wife and daughter resided with them, and are presently keeping house for Shotaro. When Susumu completed school in 1948 at the age of 18, he entered professional baseball as a pitcher with the Mainichi Orions. In 1956 after eight years in baseball he took employment in an iron foundry as an accounting clerk.

Life in Japan was never too easy for Susumu. Jobs were not always in plentiful supply and income never was quite enough. Shotaro's long residence on Truk had alienated his Japanese relatives who in turn never had been too friendly with his sons, Minami and Susumu. All this time Susumu kept in his heart fond memories of his family in Truk, particularly of his mother, and he longed to return.

Finally, through financial arrangements for round-trip passage made by

his mother and his uncle, Judge Upuini, and necessary clearance papers obtained through the U.S. Navy and Trust Territory, Susumu, at the age of twenty-eight, realized his long cherished hope to again see his mother and his six sisters, all living in the Truk District. One sister, Sisae, is the wife of Soukichi, Clerk of Courts, now studying in Hawaii on a United Nations scholarship.

The visitors' pavilion at Truk airport was filled with his relatives and friends as the plane bearing Susumu landed on the airstrip and taxied to the parking area. Joy was overwhelming when Susumu actually stepped out. Lisa was unable to express in words her happiness at seeing her son again.

Susumu, his mother and his relatives, all were aware that his visit in Truk was to be temporary, since Susumu was not a citizen of the Trust Territory. But in their hearts was hope.

For him had been no ordinary expatriation. Susumu had not left his native Truk of his own accord -- nor was he expatriated at the war's end. He had been sent away from his mother's side while still a child -- at the age of thirteen -- by no desire of his own.

Following his return to Truk in March 1958, application was made for an extension of three months. This was given, and subsequently, applications were made for a longer extension. Finally, after Susumu's case had gone through various Government channels, permission was granted for "permanent residence" in the Trust Territory. Meanwhile Susumu was diligently learning the Trukese language with which, because of his long absence, he was totally unfamiliar.

Susumu is not yet a citizen of the Trust Territory -- but in four more years he hopes to be. If all goes well, on March 31, 1963, Susumu will have completed his five years of continuous residence, and as one of his parents -- his mother -- was a national of the area that now is "Trust Territory," he will meet still another requirement. There is every reason to believe he will qualify for citizenship -- in his native land.

THEY DIDN'T FORGET THE FOOD

By JOHANNES ELAISHA

SINCE LIKIEP ATOLL is located toward the center of the Northern Ratak Chain in the Marshalls, it was chosen for one of the practice-teaching schools. Fifteen elementary teachers and two members of the Education staff made up the group which went there on the MIECO QUEEN from Majuro. Of course, they didn't forget to take along the food.

The public elementary school where the teachers were to practice opened on October 20, 1958, with 25 pupils aged 5 to 13. For the first week we assigned one teacher to each class. The next week we followed the schedule made in Majuro for one-teacher schools. Each day one of us was chosen by our supervisor to teach the whole school all day. The rest of the teachers stayed in class to observe the teacher-of-the-day. In the afternoons we looked for ways to improve our teaching. We also discussed what the next day's teacher would teach.

During the last week of the session, we had our program. We felt we ought to show the parents and the community just how much their children had learned during the five weeks' session. We gave demonstrations for each subject that was taught. For instance, a movie box was made to show the history of education in the Marshall Islands. We had a song on how to make copra. There were arithmetic-solving races with a prize for the winner, and a spelldown with prizes. Experiments were done on what makes shadows, and what makes day and night. After the program, each parent was given a chance to say a few words; also the school children sang songs. Last on the program was the serving of doughnuts and tea.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The group that went to Likiep was a wonderful group. On behalf of this group I would like to express our thanks and appreciation to the Magistrate and the people of Likiep for their most precious gift to us, the gift of kindness. Our thanks also go to our staff. I believe there are some words that may at least express a small part of our feeling. They are "Thank you very much" in English, or in Marshallese, "Kom Januj in emol."

"Out of a Hat"

HOW CAN 35 elementary teachers all teach in the same elementary school?

This was the question that faced those in charge of the practice teaching session at Rita Village, Majuro Atoll, last October. The new building erected by that community in 1957 with the help of a Trust Territory grant-in-aid was the setting. The problem was worked out thus:

Instead of 1 school, 6 separate schools were formed. Each contained the 6 elementary grades and had a principal, an assistant principal and 3 or 4 teachers. The teachers gave the "schools" the names of Approach, Bravo, Cairo, Detroit, Elysian and Fitchburg.

One hundred and fifteen children enrolled the first morning. Different age groups were assigned different tasks in each room, and thus all kept busy. Detailed lesson plans, wall posters, objects and charts for counting, and other teaching materials were prepared each afternoon, after the teachers had discussed how their schools had gone that morning.

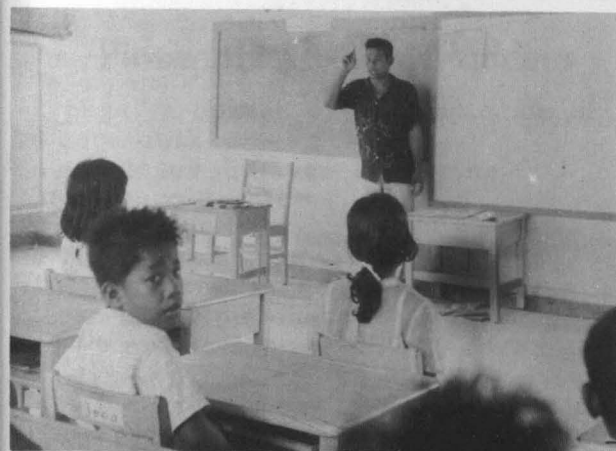
As it worked out, the 35 teachers did not all teach every day, but each taught about every sixth day. To keep "school" interesting, each morning the teachers drew names "out of a hat" -- which in reality wasn't a hat at all, but an empty "C-ration" can. Thus all teachers prepared to teach every day -- just in case their names would come out of the tin.

After 4 weeks, the 1-room schools were combined into three 2-room schools. Two of these schools retained names from the earlier "schools" -- Bravo and Fitchburg -- while the third formed the hybrid "Detelysian."

Climax of the Rita session was a review program and feast for the parents. In contrast to the usual program, the practice teachers drew names of their young pupils "out of a hat" -- and the students then gave unrehearsed demonstrations of what they had learned. The teachers themselves completely planned and organized this final "Review Day."

-- Mary Lanwi, Iso Laninbelik,
Clarence Takeuchi and Byron Bender

TEACHERS LEARN ABOUT TEACHING



ANKO, PRINCIPAL of Arno Schools, explains a point in "Fitchburg" room at Rita practice session.



HILTON, PRINCIPAL of Aur Schools, hears question from a student in "Bravo" room at Rita "model school."



TONKA, teacher at Ebon Atoll, helps a student with addition in the "Bravo" lower-grade room.



TWO OLDER STUDENTS in the "Detelysian" school converse in English, describe a nurse.



ISHMAEL, Ujelang principal, explains a point in the "Bravo" lesson plan to Melvina, Rita teacher.



JORBI, principal of Rita Elementary School, helps a little girl with the "Hundred" chart.



MR. AND MRS. MACKENZIE -- Thelma and Boyd
at their wedding reception.

THELMA AND BOYD

"THE BRIDE was radiant...."

If this were the society column of a newspaper, that is how Thelma might have been described. As a matter of fact, however, it was clearly apparent that both the bride and bridegroom were in a happy state of ecstasy on Saturday, April 4, 1959, for this was the date on which Thelma Hassett Gorman and James Boyd Mackenzie were joined in wedlock.

It was the second time in recent months that two Trust Territory staff members had married, and in both cases the brides were from the Headquarters Communications department, the bridegrooms from the "field staff." Thelma ("Guam Gazings with Gorman") has served in charge of the Communications and Transportation Desk at the Trust Territory offices in Guam since 1952, and was with the Headquarters organization in Honolulu for approximately a year prior to that. Mr. Mackenzie is Island Development Officer and Rehabilitation Project Manager on the staff of the Trust Territory District Administrator in the Marshalls.

(The earlier bride, the former Miss Luisa C. Ada, was Mrs. Mackenzie's assistant in Guam. Her husband, Reginald A. Gaines, is in charge of Fisheries Development for the Trust Territory, and they now live in Palau.)

The Gorman-Mackenzie wedding was solemnized at 11 in the morning, at the Agana Heights Catholic Church, with the Most Reverend Kiernan Hickey, OFM. Cap., officiating. The bride was given in

marriage by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, Mr. D. H. Nucker. She was attired in white organza and lace, ballerina length, with a veil and coronet of nylon net, and she carried a muff of white orchids, also a white missal. Mrs. Stanley P. Carey, wearing a yellow gown and carrying a muff of yellow orchids, was matron of honor; the bridesmaids were the Misses Dagmar Coito and Irene Welch, dressed in blue and pink respectively; both carried muffs of pink tea roses. Serving as representative of the bride's mother was Mrs. Gil O.V. Thomas; Mrs. Eugene R. Gilmartin represented the mother of the bridegroom.

Judge Eugene R. Gilmartin of the District Court of Guam, formerly Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, attended the bridegroom as best man, and the ushers were Manny Sproat, Director of the Trust Territory Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Captain Gil O.V. Thomas, chief pilot of the Transocean Airlines on its Trust Territory circuit.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding reception at the Top O' the Mar in Guam.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. Gorman of Los Angeles, California and Yelm, Washington. The bridegroom is the son of Mrs. Irene B. Mackenzie of Honolulu, and the late James Francis Mackenzie. The couple are making their home at Majuro, Marshall Islands, Trust Territory.

favorite foods of micronesia

Pineapple Custard Pudding

2 pkgs. prepared vanilla tapioca pudding
4 cups milk
2 envelopes unflavored gelatine
1/2 cup cold water
2 egg whites
3 tablespoons sugar
1/2 cup moist shredded coconut
1 can pineapple chunks
4 to 6 maraschino cherries, sliced

Make pudding with milk according to package directions. Soften gelatin in the cold water; stir into hot pudding. Beat egg whites till frothy, continue beating while adding sugar a teaspoon at a time, till mixture stands in soft peaks. Stir pudding mixture into egg whites. Pour into 2-qt. mixing bowl. Chill 6 to 8 hrs. At serving time, unmold and sprinkle with coconut. Arrange drained chunks and cherry slices on top and around mold. Serves 8.

Coconut Custard Bake

1-1/2 cups milk
1 cup soft bread crumbs, well packed
1 can (10-3/4 oz.) cream of mushroom soup
3 eggs
1-1/2 cups grated Cheddar cheese
1 pimiento, finely chopped
1 tablespoon minced green pepper
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup grated young coconut

Scald milk and pour over bread crumbs. Stir in the mushroom soup. Beat eggs well and pour over bread, soup, milk mixture. Add the grated cheese, chopped pimiento, minced green pepper, and salt. Spread coconut in the bottom of a greased 6 by 10 by 2-inch baking pan. Pour the cheese and bread sauce over all. Bake in a moderately slow oven (325°) for 45 minutes, or until the sauce sets and the top is golden brown. Serves 6.

Maria Guerrero

AT SAIPAN on the afternoon of November 7, 1958, Vicente M. Aguon and Jesus Arriola, both approximately 15 years of age, decided to swim across swampy Lake Susupe which is approximately half a mile wide and perhaps a mile long, of varying depths never less than six feet at any distance from shore. Aside from one family named Guerrero, the lake shore is deserted.



When the boys were about half-way across, they became tired, as they were fully clothed and also unaccustomed to swimming in fresh water. Vicente tried desperately to help Jesus when the latter appeared about to give up, but he himself had little strength left, and Jesus disappeared in the water. Vicente continued on toward shore, but was exhausted and actually drowning when 12-year-old Maria A. Guerrero arrived on a small raft, having heard the boys' cries for help. The raft was about the size of the top

of an average-size office desk. Maria reached down into the water, grasped Vicente by the hair and pulled him up, placing his arms on the raft. As soon as Vicente had recovered his strength, he and Maria went to look for Jesus, but could not find him. They then went ashore for help.

On January 16, 1959, at the Catholic Parochial School in Saipan which Maria attends, she was presented with a Certificate of Merit and a \$25 war bond by Comdr. D. N. Morey, Jr., Naval Administrator of Saipan District, while her fellow students looked on. The war bond was an anonymous gift.

Thus Maria's quick action and initiative in improvising a raft and answering the cries of the boys in distress, has been recognized. Her greatest satisfaction, however, is in knowing she was able to save a life.

TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE AND
MARSHALL ISLANDS

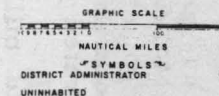
TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION 65,039

97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS

OCEAN AREA APPROX. 3,000,000 SQ. MILES

LAND AREA 687 SQ. MILES

2,141 ISLANDS



X PARALLON DE PAJARES
X MAUS I.
X ABUNCION I.

ASORHAN I.
X PAGAN I.

ALAMAGAN I.
X SUGUAN I.

X SARGAN I.
X ANATAHAN I.

X PARALLON DE MEDINILLAS

SAIPAN I.
X TRIAN I.

X ASIGUAN I.

ROTA I.

SAIPAN DISTRICT
POPULATION 6,781

ROTA DISTRICT
POPULATION 893

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT
POPULATION 13,984

NOTE:

BROKEN LINES INDICATE TERRITORIAL
AREA AND DISTRICTS OF JURISDICTION
AND ARE NOT TO BE INTERPRETED
AS BOUNDARIES.

ISLAND	POPULATION	AREA (SQ. MILES)	PERIOD
SAIPAN I.	6,781	1.1	1947-1948
ROTA I.	893	0.1	1947-1948
YAP DISTRICT	5,251	1.1	1947-1948
PALAU DISTRICT	7,999	1.1	1947-1948
PONAPE DISTRICT	12,654	1.1	1947-1948
TRUK DISTRICT	17,477	1.1	1947-1948
MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT	13,984	1.1	1947-1948

YAP DISTRICT
POPULATION 5,251

ULITHI ATOLL
FAIS I.

TAP I.

MOULU ATOLL

SOROL ATOLL

BAFERUT I.

PARAUPEL ATOLL

WEST FATU ATOLL

PHKELDT I.

ELUABAD ATOLL

WOLEAI ATOLL

ELATO ATOLL

ISATAMAL

WALUK ATOLL

KAURIPIK I.

SONSOL I.

PULO ANNA

MERIR I.

PALAU DISTRICT
POPULATION 7,999

PONAPE DISTRICT
POPULATION 12,654

NAMOHUTO I.

MURLO ATOLL

E. FATU I.

HOWWIN ATOLL

PULAP I.

PULWAT ATOLL

TRUK I.

LOAP ATOLL

PULUSUK I.

BERYAVIN IS.

PONAPE I.

MOKIL I.

PINGELAP I.

KUSAIE I.

NAMOLUK ATOLL

BAKUNOR ATOLL

BAKAWAN ATOLL

TRUK DISTRICT
POPULATION 17,477

KAPISAMARAN I. ATOLL

BIKAR ATOLL
ENIWEK ATOLL
BIKINI ATOLL
RONGELAP ATOLL
UTIRIK ATOLL
NONGERIK ATOLL
STAKA ATOLL
AILINGINAE ATOLL
AILUK ATOLL
X JEMO I.
MEJIT ATOLL
LWIK ATOLL
WOTHO ATOLL
X ERIBUS ATOLL
MALOELAP ATOLL
X JASWOT I.
ARNO ATOLL
MAJURO ATOLL
JALUIT ATOLL
KILI I.
EBON ATOLL

Approved:

HIGH COMMISSIONER
Date: JUNE 1957