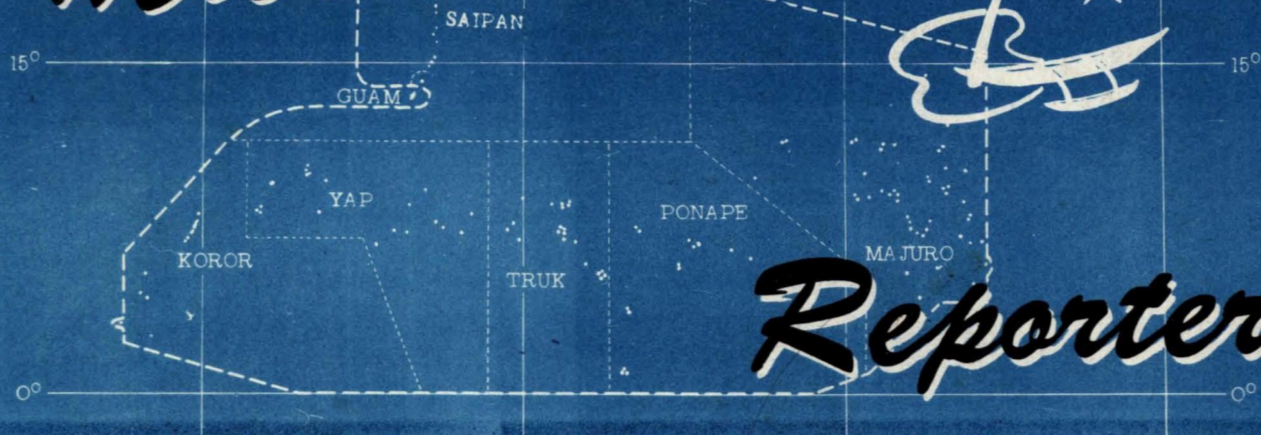


# Micronesian



# Reporter

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VOLUME XI, NUMBER 3

JULY - AUGUST - SEPTEMBER, 1963

SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS



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# *The Solomon Mission*

PRESIDENTIALLY APPOINTED GROUP  
COMPLETES STUDY OF THE  
TRUST TERRITORY

(STORY BEGINS ON PAGE 2)



*SAIPANESE YOUNGSTERS, on behalf of the Saipan Women's Association, present welcome-leis to members of the U. S. Survey Mission. From left: Paul Daly, Peace Corps; Richard F. Taitano, Director of the Office of Territories; Anthony M. Solomon, President Kennedy's Special Consultant and head of the Mission; Professor Gerard Mangone of Syracuse University—all members of the Mission, and High Commissioner M. W. Goding.*



# The Solomon Mission

A Mission designated by the President of the United States and including recognized leaders in the specific fields of economic, political and social progress—has completed its survey and has prepared the initial draft of its findings.

Headed by Anthony M. Solomon, with a diversified background in economic relations both government and private, the Mission in a period of six weeks toured Micronesia from east to west and north to south, making a detailed study of its problems and potentials; from these findings will be proposals and recommendations for a more rapid development of the Territory's economic, social and political resources.

Serving with the President's Special Consultant, Mr. Solomon, were Richard F. Taitano, Director of the Office of Territories, Department of the Interior; Professor Gerard Mangone of the Maxwell School of Public Administration, Syracuse University; Richard Cooper, staff member of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President; Cleo Shook of Washington, D. C., consulting engineer; Donald Lindholm, Bureau of the Budget, Department of the Interior; Howard Schnoor of the Office of Management, Bureau of the Budget; Dr. Pedro Sanchez, Commissioner of Education, Virgin Islands; Paul Daly, Government expert in tropical agriculture; Comdr. Charles H. Chamberlin, U.S.N., who was to review the sea and air transportation problems of the Territory; and Dean R. Shuff, chief yeoman, U.S.N. who served in a liaison capacity and as secretary of the Mission.

Having at their disposal Department of Defense transportation from both the Kwajalein and Marianas commands, also at times utilizing the Trust Territory planes, the Mission members were able to make investigative trips to some of the more remote islands as well as to the six District Centers. Following the tour, most of the group settled down in offices at T.T. Headquarters, Saipan, for the task of coordinating and codifying their findings. Some weeks of interviews and discussions with Government officials in Washington, D. C., were in prospect before the report would be ready for presentation.

Speaking for the group prior to their departure from the Trust Territory, Mr. Solomon said that

all of the members were impressed by the fact that the various local leaders in Micronesia, despite their relative isolation from the rest of the world, had a highly intelligent grasp of the realities of their situation and the lines of development needed in their area.

The Mission leader expressed pleasure at the assistance received. "We found in our travels and in our information-seeking, everyone to be extremely cooperative," he said, "and we want to express our appreciation to the High Commissioner as well as to the district officials, and all the others, for this cooperation." Speaking of the Trust Territory and its outlook for the future, Mr. Solomon said he visualized that the major components in the early phases of an economic development program for the Trust Territory would necessarily involve substantially increased TT Government expenditures in educational and public health facilities, plus economic "infrastructure" facilities such as roads, docks, airstrips, an enlarged network of transportation and communication facilities, as well as the necessarily supporting program of building construction, and increased supply and equipment inventories.

Mr. Solomon who served as the leader of the Mission had also served earlier as Special Consultant to the President on a commission to evaluate and make recommendations for reconstruction of the program of foreign aid to Bolivia. He has taught at Harvard University and has had experience in private business, having been president of a leading food-manufacturing company in Mexico, where he still maintains a home.

Mr. Taitano has visited the Trust Territory upon several previous occasions in his official capacity. He is the former Director of Finance, Government of Guam.

Professor Mangone is prominent in the field of political science and public administration. He is the co-author of a number of books including "Americans Overseas."

Mr. Cooper of the staff of the Council of Economic Advisors beginning this fall will be teaching at Yale University. Mr. Shook is a partner in the Ken White Company, a leading Washington, D. C. firm of consulting engineers. He has had an important part in the U. S. aid program, and formerly served as program director of the Peace Corps for the Far East. Mr. Lindholm is one of the Bureau of Budget Examiners on the Department of the

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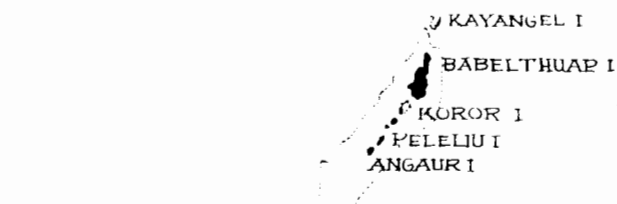
# The Youth Corps of Palau

By William V. Vitarelli  
Palau Assistant District Administrator

The idea of a Palau Youth Corps grew out of the combined thinking and efforts of many people. For many years government and community leaders considered various plans for enlisting the youth of Palau in some kind of an organization that would utilize their energy toward constructive ends.

Prior to the arrival of Western influences in Palau, young men and women were naturally absorbed through local institutions into the functional life of the community. During the Japanese regime a youth organization called the **seinen-dan** was created to provide labor for community services and to train young men in athletics and physical fitness. After World War II, a revised version of the **seinen-dan** persisted but in recent years its purpose and influence have waned, until now it is virtually non-existent. The **seinen-dan** acted as a substitute for the former indigenous youth groups called **eldebechel**. Actually, the ultimate goal of these youth groups and that of the Youth Corps is similar.

With the advent of the American regime, such youth groups as the Boy Scouts, 4-H Club, 20-30 Club, and athletic clubs arose and still function today in an effort to absorb the interest of some of the youth. However, the dislocations due to the introduction of Western values, including universal



• SONSOROL I.

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## PALAU DISTRICT

formal education, modern medical services, a more highly organized money economy with more dependence on an 8-hour work day and less dependence on subsistence, the desire of and a greater dependence on the technological benefits of the twentieth century, American recreation and amusements, and an acceptance of many of the Western social customs, have caused disruptions that the aforementioned youth groups have not been able to reconcile.

During the past few years the growing problem of delinquency among the youth of Palau has been symptomatic of these social dislocations. Young men and women find themselves equipped with more education, the need for money to satisfy some of the new appetites but with no job and no likelihood of continuing their schooling. This group of idle youth (from 16 to 24 years of age) in Palau is estimated now at approximately 750. Plans to utilize the energy and talents of this group and thus help reduce the tremendous loss to the community because of their non-productiveness have been made from time to time by anthropologists, district administrators and other leaders.

The destructive influence of idle youth and the cost of controlling their behavior by law enforcement is a needless drain on the economy of Palau. Most previous plans for the organization of the

(Continued on page 6)

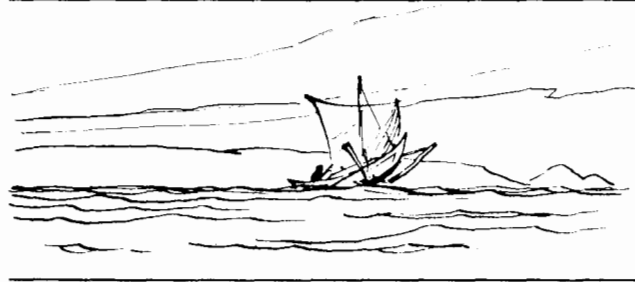
# High Commissioner Announces Wage and Salary Adjustment

A new adjustment in Micronesian wage and salary schedules for A, B, and C pay categories was announced August 27 in a memorandum issued by High Commissioner M. W. Goding which became effective September 1, 1963.

The new wage and salary schedules represent the final step in equalizing the pay scales throughout the entire Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The memorandum also noted that the new adjustment establishes substantially higher compensation at the professional and executive levels and increases minimum scales by eliminating the bottom grades in the A and B categories.

The High Commissioner also said that "the matter of wages for Micronesian employees has been and will continue to be, under constant study

and analysis in order that we may maintain the most sound and equitable pay system to provide compensation for work performed. We may thus expect that in recognition of the gradual changes which occur in the general conditions under which all Micronesian employees live, further adjustments in pay will be made from time to time as our financial circumstances and overall program requirements." The High Commissioner added: "I consider this approach to our Micronesian wage administration as an integral part of our overall program of bringing about a general advancement in Micronesia and therefore our ability to grant salary increases must be considered, as a practical matter, in relation to our programs to improve educational, public health, economic and other facilities throughout the Trust Territory."



## THE SOLOMON MISSION

*(Continued from page 2)*

Interior, while Mr. Schoor's office in the Bureau of the Budget has to do with the management planning operations. Dr. Sanchez formerly served as president of the College of Guam. Mr. Daly has spent a number of years in the Southeast Asia area, with AID and the Peace Corps. Comdr. Chamberlin is Assistant Civil Affairs Military Government Officer on the staff of Admiral Harry D. Felt, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief Pacific. Chief Yeoman Shuff was assigned to the Mission from the staff of Rear Admiral Thomas A. Christopher, Commander Naval Forces Marianas.

## PALAU AND TRUK POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICERS ATTEND LEGISLATIVE SEMINAR IN HAWAII

Lazarus Salii of Palau and Tosiwo Nakayama of Truk, Political Development Officers in their respective districts, are attending a one-month Special Summer Seminar for Legislative Service Aides. The Special Seminar is being sponsored by the Institute for Technical Interchange, East-West Center in Hawaii. The East-West Center is absorbing all expenses, except the round-trip air travel expenses which the Trust Territory Government is providing.

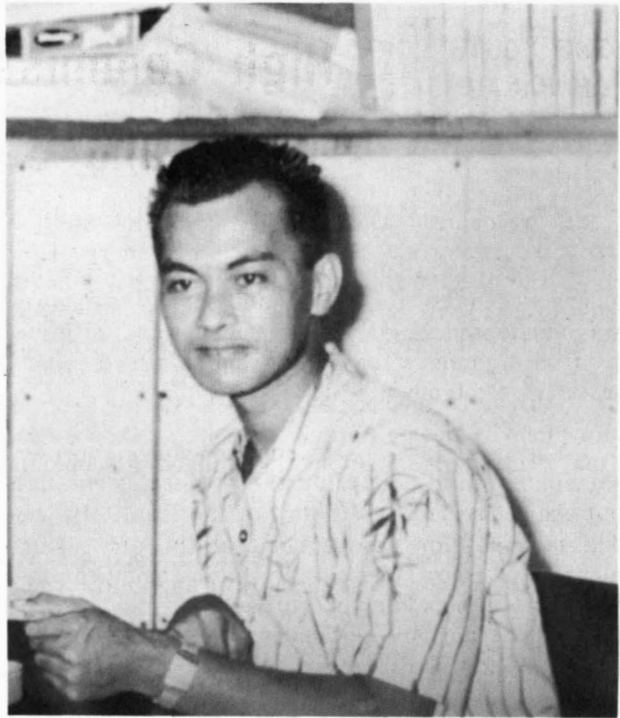
According to Mr. Y. Baron Goto, Vice-Chancellor of the East-West Center, the first two weeks of the Seminar is devoted to training in legislative aide services. The trainees will spend the third week participating in the National Legislative Conference which will be highlighted by discussions and workshops in legislative services. During the final week, the participants will attend a training program on the islands of Maui and Hawaii.

The Trust Territory participants left on August 2 for Honolulu and will return during the first week of September.

## **FIRST MICRONESIAN ASSISTANT BUDGET OFFICER APPOINTED**

On July 23, 1963, the first Micronesian Assistant Budget Officer was appointed by High Commissioner M. W. Goding. Mr. John A. Sablan of Saipan, thus, holds the distinction of being the first Micronesian in the Territory to hold such a responsible position in budget management. As Assistant Budget Officer he will serve as the principal assistant to the Budget Officer and be in charge of that office when the Budget Officer is away.

Mr. Sablan graduated from Pacific Islands Central School in Truk in 1954. Upon his return to Saipan from Truk, he joined the staff of the Internal Affairs Office under the Naval Civil Administration as an interpreter and a tax revenue collector. Later he transferred to the Supply Department and in 1955 to the staff of the former Commissary Store of which he subsequently became manager. In October 1962 he transferred to the Headquarters Budget Office where he was employed until appointment to his present position.



**JOHN SABLAN**  
*Assistant Budget Officer*

Mr. Sablan is an active participant in local affairs of the Saipan Municipality. He is a member of the Saipan Municipal Legislature and Chairman of the Mariana Islands District Board of Education.

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## **ACCELERATED MEDICAL SERVICES**

### **PROGRAMS OUTLINED**

In order to meet the growing demand for health services throughout the Territory, present plans in the Medical Services Department call for an American doctor in each District Hospital to serve as Medical Officer, practitioner, and consultant to the existing staff.

The first such doctor has arrived, and, because of housing factors, has been assigned to the Marianas District Hospital.

Recruitment of additional staff doctors is underway and several additional assignments are expected to be made within the next several months. It is hoped that all District Hospitals will have an

American doctor on their hospital staff within a year.

This additional staffing in each hospital will considerably step up refresher training for the present medical staff. The Medical Services Department is participating in the Medical officer and graduate nurse training program sponsored by the Institute for Technical Interchange, East-West Center, Honolulu. Plans to start additional refresher training at the U. S. Naval Hospital in Guam are being prepared and possibilities for special medical training in the United States are being explored.

We look forward to improvement and better service on all levels of our Medical Services Program.

## THE YOUTH CORPS OF PALAU

(Continued from page 3)

youth recognized this problem and the methods proposed to correct the situation had merit. However, the plans were never implemented because of lack of funds or because there was no one willing to take the first step in setting up a modest program.

Although the present Youth Corps proposal drew heavily upon all previous recommendations, the final plan of organization was simpler in scope and cost than the earlier ones.

The first request for organizing such a Corps was made by the Headquarters' Community Development Officer in a comprehensive report submitted to all department heads in the fall of 1962. After much discussion and revision, the idea for using the former Agriculture Station at Nekken was proposed, but finally rejected because of the lack of funds and personnel.

The plan now in operation was then submitted as a pilot project to run for six months as part of the regular community development projects for Angaur and Peleliu. This was approved, although the only resources available to launch the project were some of the tools and supplies that had been ordered for the Angaur-Peleliu community development programs. In order not to delay the launching of this urgently needed service any longer, the District Administrator authorized the use of some of the Administration funds and the Palau Congress appropriated \$500 to support the program.

The formal induction of 24 youth from Peleliu and nine from Angaur occurred on June 6, 1963 when the young men signed up at appropriate ceremonies held in Peleliu and Angaur.

Under the present plan the young men who are eligible must be 16 to 24 years of age, in good standing in the community and recommended by the local council. Prior to induction the entire plan is explained and discussed at a series of community meetings attended by both the youth groups and the community leaders.

When a boy signs up for the year, he agrees to work on various community projects at the rate of 50¢ per day plus \$1.00 per week for spending money. The agreement states that the boy's money

will be held in escrow until the year's service is completed and if the boy quits of his own volition prior to the completion of service, he forfeits his earnings. However, if a boy is able to get a regular job or returns to school, he will be paid for the time he spent in the Youth Corps. Upon induction, each boy is given a simple uniform consisting of a pair of jeans, 2 "T" shirts, sneakers and a cap with the insignia "Y" on the front.

The men are quartered in the village "abai" and prepare their own food at a nearby kitchen which they constructed themselves. In addition to community work, the program calls for three fishing trips a week, organized housekeeping chores and a regular physical fitness program in the afternoons. To date, the corpsmen have worked on the rehabilitation of the village roads, repair of waterfront, help in loading and unloading at the village dock, installing channel markers, making concrete blocks for community projects, helping the people of Ngardmau to demolish their old school in preparation for building the new one, emergency help in stevedoring and cleaning up around the public buildings of the village.

One of the most important factors in the success of any such group enterprise is the employment of good leaders. These leaders must be respected citizens in the community, approved by the Council and willing to sacrifice much of their free time in directing the Youth Corps activities. In regards to Peleliu and Angaur we were fortunate to find two such leaders, namely Mr. Ichiro of Peleliu and Mr. Marar of Angaur who are now employed at the B-6 rate.

The six-month experimental stage of the Youth Corps pilot project will end at the end of November. The request to extend this organization to Koror and eventually to Babelthup has already been sent to the High Commissioner for approval. Although the comprehensive plan for extending this program to all of Palau, has not yet been approved, the High Commissioner has authorized \$2,500 for use in starting a Youth Corps on Koror. In order to raise sufficient money to meet our \$14,000 budget for the year, a request was made again to the Palau Congress for some help. The response of all Congressmen, Chiefs and Magistrates was encouraging, but their final decision on how much they could contribute has not been received.

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## 48 ACCELERATED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PROGRAM TEACHERS ASSIGNED

Forty-eight teachers were appointed under the Accelerated Elementary School Program between July 1 and September 30 according to a report issued by the Headquarters Personnel Officer. The teachers and their assignments are as follows:

Betty Green	Marianas
Thomas Hale	Palau
Roger Ludwick	Marianas
Carole Aspedon	Truk
William Schaefer	Truk
Edward Steele	Marianas
David Hanson	Rota
AnnMarie Eisentraeger	Marianas
Jan Prins	Marianas
Thomas Foran	Truk
Barbara Beckemeier	Ponape
Lee Milner	Ponape
Percy Bauguess	Marshalls
Thomas Dunipace	Truk
Nancy Fish	Ponape
Sanford Patel	Truk
Sally Burden	Truk
Olive Horn	Marianas
James Aaring	Marianas
Michael Gordon	Ponape
Phyllis Meyer	Marianas
Madeleine Miller	Tinian
Maria Polomo	Palau
Margaret McNutt	Ponape
Roger Bellingher	Truk
Leon Haun	Truk
Edna Harper	Marshalls
Ben Nakagawa	Marianas
Helen McKinney	Marianas
Irene Kerr	Marianas
Larry Lyon	Truk
Charles Clevenger	Ponape
Susan Hanson	Rota
William Kochan	Yap
Thomas Barcinas	Marshalls
Gerald Craddock	Palau
H. Wayne Richards	Yap
George Wheeler	Palau
Paul Scott	Yap
Rosa Akidil	Marshalls
Robert Western	Marshalls
Elfriede Craddock	Palau
Kaye Kimple	Palau
James Coyle	Ponape
Gregory Trifonovitch	Marshalls
Nancy Ross	Ponape
Margaret Burns	Ponape
Mark Motis	Palau

## COOPERATIVE OFFICER ASSIGNED TO TT FOR SIX MONTHS

Harry M. Jackson of Melbourne, Australia, arrived in Saipan July 6 to begin a six month temporary assignment as Cooperative Officer for the Trust Territory Government. The appointment was announced by the High Commissioner.

Mr. Jackson, who has been connected with economic development, particularly of cooperative societies in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea and the South Pacific area for the past 15 years, is currently the Assistant Director of Trade and Industry Department of the Trust Territory of Papua and New Guinea. He has been responsible for economic development and commercial training of Papuans and New Guineans. He has been a delegate to the South Pacific Commission's Conference on Cooperatives and has also served as Secretary to the Economic Committee of the Fourth South Pacific Commission Conference in 1959.

He has spent half his lifetime in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, first in the Australian Army during World War II and later in 1946 when he became a civil servant connected with the administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea.

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## DISTAD CONFERENCE CONVENED

The annual District Administrator's Conference convened at the Headquarters during the last week of August.

The five-day conference, which began August 26, paid special attention to the 1964 accelerated programs brought about by the increased Trust Territory budget from 7.5 million dollars in 1963 to an estimated 15 million dollars for the current fiscal year 1964. Major emphasis in the accelerated program is in the elementary education field where some \$2,280,000 has been budgeted for education programs in addition to some four million dollars for construction of schools and housing for U. S. teaching staff members.

District Administrators of the Marshalls, Palau, Ponape, Truk, Yap, and Marianas Districts attended the conference.



## **Kumangai's Home Consumed by Fire**

About midnight on August 2, 1963, a devastating fire struck the home of Dr. Masao Kumangai, Director of Palau's Medical Services. The Koror Fire Department arrived in about five minutes to find the house completely in flames and half destroyed. The Kumangais scarcely had time to get out of the house themselves, and managed to save four of the doctor's shirts and two old socks—nothing more—except the washing mashine that was kept in a separate shed outside. In a matter of fifteen short minutes the Kumangais lost everything they owned including a refrigerator and a deep freeze.

And so, approximately 12:15 a.m. on August 3, the Kumangai family found themselves standing beside a smouldering pile of ashes not knowing which way to turn. At this point, District Administrator Manuel Godinez offered them lodging in the Royal Palauan Hotel for the remainder of the evening. And so began a long heart-warming series of human endeavors to help this fine man and his family begin life anew.

The District Administration made a large quonset available to the Kumangais for the minimal rent of five dollars a month, the payment of which the Palau Community Club assumed. Public Works stepped in and with the help of the District Supply Department made the building livable in record time. Friends and neighbors appeared from everywhere to offer pots and pans, other necessary household items, and clothes for the entire family. Mrs. Kumangai, who is in charge of the Pharmacy Department in Koror, has five children; daughters Wilma, 8, Katherine Mary, 3, and Elizabeth, 2; and sons Percy, 7, and Victor, 4.

Several community groups organized immediate drives to collect funds and in a matter of two weeks almost one thousand dollars had been given to them to help them with their most immediate needs. The Palau Community Club contributed a major portion of this amount, with several gifts coming from Saipan, and the Peleliu Club and a special fund established by hospital personnel contributed generously.

## **MAJURO BUS SERVICE BEGUN**

A privately-owned bus service, the Island Transport Service, Co., Ltd., started operation in the District Center in the Marshall Islands, on August 7. Regular passenger service every hour during daylight hours between Majuro Airport and Darrit is provided. In time when passenger traffic permits, special runs will be made to Laura (Majuro). The fare in the District Center is ten cents per person. On Wednesdays there is a special fare of five cents each for ladies who wish to visit the hospital.

The company was established with a loan from the Bank of Hawaii, Kwajalein Branch, guaranteed by the Trust Territory Government. (Adopted from Marshall Islands Observer.)

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### **CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOMED**

Send your contributions for publication to the Editor, Micronesian Reporter, Trust Territory Headquarters, Saipan, Mariana Islands, 96950.

### **GRANT-IN-AID AUTHORIZED FOR PONAPE BROADCAST STATION**

High Commissioner M. W. Goding has authorized a \$15,000 Grant-In-Aid to the Ponape District Legislature to assist in the establishment of a Ponape Radio Broadcasting Station.

The Ponape District Legislature has already allocated \$12,500 from its treasury, and is currently in the initial phase of building a station. The \$15,000 grant will be used to procure broadcast and other necessary station equipment.

Director of Communications John Welch is assisting the Ponape Broadcast Committee in ordering and installing the necessary equipment.



*MR. JOHN SPIVEY, left, Headquarters Contract Officer, and Mr. Kenneth Jones of Jones and Guerrero Inc., sign contracts for the construction of 75 homes for teachers in the Trust Territory. According to contractual agreements the homes are valued at \$1,038,750.*

## Housing Facilities Contract Signed

JONES AND GUERRERO INC. TO BUILD 75 CONCRETE BLOCK HOMES

VALUED AT \$1,038,750.00

The first increment of housing facilities for teachers in connection with the accelerated elementary school program in the Trust Territory is underway. On July 9 the Trust Territory Government and the Jones & Guerrero Co., Inc., of Guam executed a contract, valued at \$1,038,750, for the construction of 75 concrete block houses in the Trust Territory.

These 75 concrete block houses, which will be furnished with furniture and appliances, will be built in various district centers and other specified areas within the Territory. Eighteen houses will be constructed in Moen, Truk; thirteen in Ponape proper; ten in Koror, Palau; nine in Majuro and three in Ebeye, Marshalls; ten in Saipan, one in Tinian, two in Rota, Marianas; and nine in Yap proper.

# Xavier High School Wins Third Inter-Scholastic Debate Award

Since the first debate in 1961 between the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) in Ponape and Xavier High School in Truk, Inter-Scholastic Debate has gained popularity. Indeed, it has become an established annual tradition of these two institutions to conduct a debate alternately at each school. A year's time permits the participants to concentrate their efforts, in addition to their academic courses, in developing and organizing their ideas and thoughts for each topic, which requires at least several weeks of intensive preparation. The first debate was held at PICS with the topic: "Resolved that the Trust Territory Headquarters should be moved from Guam to somewhere within the Trust Territory." The second debate was held at the Xavier High School in Truk in 1962, with the topic: "Resolved that controlled foreign industries should be allowed to operate in the Trust Territory."

A few days prior to the third annual Inter-Scholastic Debate, a number of selected debaters from PICS with their advisors, Mr. Dan Peacock and Mr. Bethwel Henry, had their special meeting. At that time the prospective debaters were instructed that they were the ones from whom four debaters would be chosen to be put against the Xavier High School contingent. For the negative side, Daichy Robert of Truk and Yosiwo George of Ponape were selected, and for the affirmative side, Annes Lebhen and Jacob Nena, both of Ponape, were chosen. All, except Jacob Nena, who is a junior student, were seniors. The alternates were Melichior Henry of Ponape and John K. Rechucher of Palau.

Finally, on April 26, the anticipated PICS-XAVIER Debate approached. Father Horgan, advisor of the Xavier contingent, and four Xavier debaters arrived Ponape from Truk late that afternoon. That evening the first group held their debate at the PICS Auditorium with the topic: "Resolved that the voters of each district should, by referendum, decide definitely what traditional customs shall

be preserved." The master of ceremony for that evening was Drithel Elidok. PICS Principal John Barry and Mr. Augustine Moses taped the entire debate so that the students at the Xavier High School could hear it.

As usually happens in debates, the debaters used "plans," "counter-plans," and "traps." The main points given by Xavier students, Mariano Carlos of Palau and his colleague Vallerio William of Ponape, both on the affirmative side, were: "Bad" customs are burdening these growing generations in the Trust Territory, they interfere with economic

(Continued on page 11)



**PICS DEBATING TEAM . . .** Members of the Pacific Island Central School Debate Team includes: (L-to-R) Yosiwo George of Kusaie, Annes Lebhen of Ponape, Daichy Robert of the Mortlocks, and Jacob Nena of Kusaie.



**XAVIER HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**, winners of the Third-Inter-Scholastic Debate, include: (L-to-R) Vallerio William of Ponape, Pedro Harris of Ponape, Father Horgan - Instructor, Mariano Carlos of Palau, and Tony Fagalinfin of Yap.

## FIVE DOCTORS AND TWO NURSES BEGIN REFRESHER TRAINING IN HAWAII

Five Trust Territory Medical Officers and two graduate nurses departed for Honolulu on September 3 to participate in a five and one-half month refresher course under the auspices of the East-West Center.

The initial course, which runs from September 1963 to February 1964, is sponsored by the Institute for Technical Interchange, East-West Center, University of Hawaii, in cooperation with the Department of Public Health, College of Nursing, and leading hospitals in Honolulu.

The five Trust Territory doctors are: Dr. Jose Chong, District Director of Public Health, Marianas District; Dr. Masao Kumangai, District Director of Public Health, Palau District; Dr. Bernard You of Yap; Dr. Harananga Sonis of Truk, and Dr. E. Preterick of Ponape. The two nurses, Mrs. Josepha Oiterong, Chief Nurse of the Palau Hospital, and Mrs. Katey Temetuchl, graduate nurse, are both from Palau.

This special program is the first of a series of courses in a continuing education program for medical officers and nurses from the Pacific countries. In the first course there will be six medical officers and six graduate nurses in attendance.

The Department of Public Health, and the College of Nursing, University of Hawaii; Queen's Hospital; Leahi Hospital; and Kauikeolani Children's Hospital will be among the various institutions cooperating closely with this new program. Lectures, clinical training, observational tours, in-service training will all be a part of the program.

The second course will start in February 1964 and the program will be continued until all qualified senior medical officers and graduate nurses of the Pacific have had an opportunity to participate. This continuing education program is designed to bridge the gap between theory and practice of medicine and health practices through refresher training and meaningful field, clinical, and classroom experiences and will enable medical officers and graduate nurses to observe and learn first-hand the latest medical trends.

## XAVIER WINS DEBATE AWARD

*(Continued from page 10)*

progress and therefore restrain our progress toward self-government. Such customs as the practice of "slavery" in Yap and preparing unnecessary large amounts of food for the high chiefs in various districts were examples. They felt that these "bad" customs are not imaginary things, and therefore can be changed to meet the need of the people. On the other hand, the PICS debaters on the negative side, Daichy Robert and Yosiwo George, defended that good leadership and gradual changes of the environment are some of the things which influence and lead the people out of any unnecessary customary obligation that might need reformation. Though the points were for the most part equal, the Xavier contenders were superior in their argumentation. The three judges, Assistant District Administrator R. J. Umhoefer, District Agriculturist D. Zaiger and Mr. Laurence, declared them the winners.

The second night, with the same topic, attracted another large audience. The master of ceremonies for the second round of the debate was Melichior Henry, with Miss Mary Reddin and Messrs. Zaiger and Leo Delarosa as judges. On the affirmative side, PICS had Anes Lebhen and Jacob Nena, both of Ponape District, versus Xavier's Pedro Harris of Ponape and Tony Fagalifin of Yap. The PICS affirmative side proposed that there are many harmful, unnecessary customs practiced in various islands and these should be abolished by referendum. They referred to the elimination of four unnecessary customary obligations which have been abolished by the Palau Congress with the endorsement of hereditary high chiefs. The Xavier team, on the other hand, advanced the notion that our customs are suitable as certain laws fit the civilized countries. The Xavier contenders asserted: "Let us permit time and education to change these customs and improve without so much difficulties." Two of the three judges voted in favor of PICS affirmative team, but for several reasons, such as the effective use of language, the Xavier contingent ended up with the most points, and so they won!!

This was the first time that all but the seniors heard Xavier students debate. Although PICS lost, the students felt that it was a good experience for all concerned, and are eager to meet more of the Xavier students, whose good sportsmanship and general conduct have impressed the PICS students so much. All eight debaters deserve to be congratulated.

—Esther Vong



# Three Trust Territory Women Begin One Year Home Economics Training in Fiji

The South Pacific Commission, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Government of Fiji jointly are sponsoring a one-year training course in Home Economics for community work in Suva, Fiji. Twenty women trainees from eleven territories and nations in the Pacific region will participate in this training course, which will begin on September 23 of this year and continue through August of 1964.

The Trust Territory recipients of the Home Economics Training award are Mrs. Betra Amram Laipan of the Marshalls and Miss Margie Blailes of Palau. Miss Taeko Robert of Truk was also awarded a Home Economics Training grant on Government of Guam's quota. Miss Robert, a second year College of Guam Student, was one of the seven Guam candidates recommended by the Government of Guam. She expects to resume her studies at the College of Guam following the one-year training in Fiji.

The trainees will be accommodated at the Newala Girls' Hostel in Suva, Fiji. Their address is: Newala Girls' Hostel, Botanical Garden, Suva, Fiji.

In addition to a weekly allowance to cover personal expenses; board, lodging, tuition and transportation to and from the Center are being provided to the trainees.

As a first step in the development of a community education training center for the Pacific area, the major purpose of this program is to provide a course of training for prospective area organizers of women's interests. The curriculum includes Home Economics, Principles and Practice of Community Education, English or Public Speaking, Club Organizational and Program Planning, and Recreational Activities for Communities. Practical field work and observational tours will also be conducted during the one-year course of study.

Other territories and nations in the Pacific which will be represented in the Home Economics course are: Papua, New Guinea; Tonga, American Samoa; the Cook Islands, the Solomon Islands, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the New Hebrides, Nauru, Fiji and Niue.

The South Pacific Commission is providing staff and equipment and FAO serves as a trustee of funds to be provided by the Australian Committee of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign, with the Government of Fiji providing buildings for the Training Center.

Miss Marjorie Stewart, SPC Women's Interest Officer, and Miss Elizabeth Eden, Home Economics Officer of the Commission, will staff the Center.

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## MILNE BROTHERS PURCHASE SHIP FOR COMMERCIAL USE IN MARSHALL ISLANDS

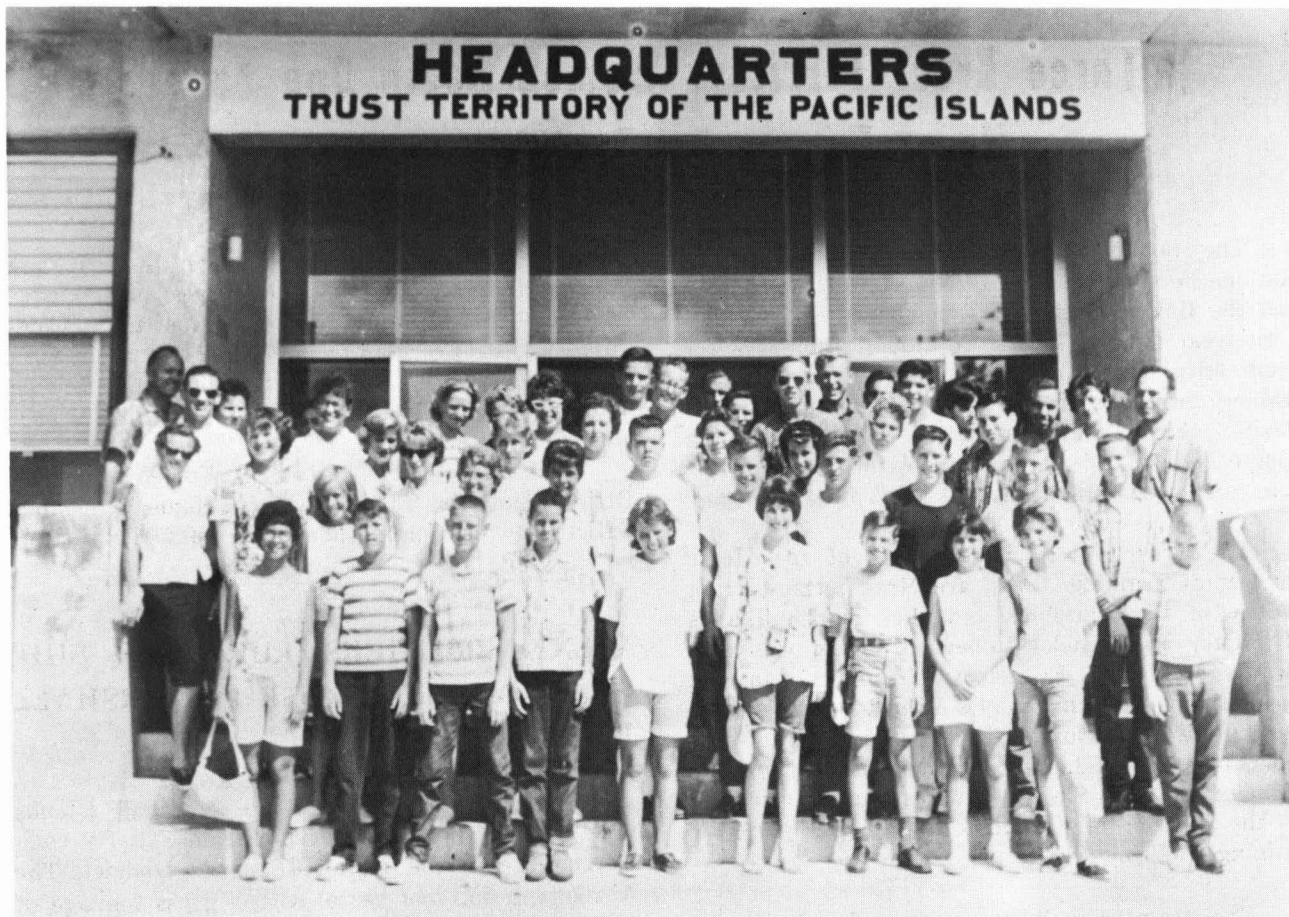
The Milne Brothers of the Marshall Islands have recently purchased a ship from Fiji for commercial use in the Marshall Islands District. The Aisokula, a 152-foot vessel with a gross tonnage of approximately 400, was built during 1945 in the United Kingdom.

In response to the Milne Bros. request, High Commissioner M. W. Goding granted permission to register the vessel with the Trust Territory. The Aisokula was brought to Tarawa, Gilberts, where Marshallese crew members sailed her to the Marshalls. The High Commissioner also granted entry permission for a Gilbertess captain, engineer, and bosun to enter the Trust Territory to train Marshallese crewmen.

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## DR. PAUL BROWN CONDUCTS SIX-WEEK MEASLES IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM IN OUTER ISLANDS OF YAP

Dr. Paul Brown, Virologist, of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness in Bethesda, Maryland, is presently conducting a six-week project of measles immunization in the outer islands of Yap, where the population has never developed immunity to the disease. Dr. Rafael Moonfel and a team of nurses from the Yap Hospital are assisting him in this program.



*APPROXIMATELY 45 Christian Youths from Andersen Air Force Base, Guam, visited the Trust Territory Headquarters Building in early August. The group attended a five-day retreat on Saipan.*

## 45 Teen-Age Youth Attend Five Day Retreat in Saipan

Saipan played host to some 45 Christian Youth of the Chapel from Andersen Air Force Base in Guam who held a retreat here August 5 through 10 under the direction of Chaplain Edward L. Schneider and six adult counselors from Andersen Air Force Base.

The group of teen-age youth traveled to Saipan on a special Trust Territory flight on the morning of August 5th for a week of study, recreation, sight-seeing, and service.

"Teach Us to Pray" served as the theme for the study carried on at the grounds of the Central Baptist Mission of Saipan, located at a sandy beach on the western shores of the island. Each morning the youth divided into eight study groups. Leaders were Chaplain Schneider, Pastor Cecil Green of the Saipan Church, Lt. and Mrs. William Angliss, Sgt. and Mrs. Eugene Banks, and Sgt. and Mrs. William Hawkes. All groups united for a lecture session given by the Chaplain.

*(Continued on page 21)*

## **Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Visits Majuro**

A historic occasion took place in Majuro on August 3, 1963 when the Hon. V. J. Andersen, Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands steamed into Majuro harbor aboard his official vessel, the M/V NIVANGA, for a two-day visit. This was, as far as memory goes, the first official visit made by a Resident Commissioner of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands to the Marshalls. The Gilberts lie closer to the Marshalls than any other neighboring island group and many Marshallese have intermarried with Gilbertese over the years.

In a short ceremony at the Majuro Dock, District Administrator Peter T. Coleman welcomed the Resident Commissioner to Majuro on behalf of High Commissioner M. W. Goding, and the people of the Marshall Islands. Mr. Andersen was also met by Marshallese leaders, members of the Congress Hold-Over Committee, Women's Organizations, and a large crowd of well-wishers.

A dinner reception in honor of the visitor was given by the District Administration and the Marshall Islands District Congress at the Coconut Rendezvous Club. During the evening, in an exchange of courtesy speeches, both the District Administrator and the Resident Commissioner emphasized the importance of such a visit in promoting friendship and better understanding between the island peoples.

The Resident Commissioner was taken the following day on a tour of the 35-mile long Majuro Road constructed last year. He was particularly interested in the long causeway as he has already started similar causeway construction to connect the islets of Tarawa Atoll in the Gilbert Islands. On Monday, the Resident Commissioner addressed the Teachers' Summer Session at the Marshalls High School. Later he visited the newly-completed Armer Ishoda Memorial Hospital and toured housing and school construction now underway in the District Center of Majuro.

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### **SAIPAN CELEBRATES DUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF JULY 4th HOLIDAY**

The Chalan Kanoa Elementary School ground in Saipan was the setting on July 4, 1963, for hundreds of spectators—some of whom turned out to be contestants in various sports events—participating in the celebration of 187th Independence Day Anniversary. While the American residents of Saipan and other islands of the Trust Territory took pride in commemorating the birth of their nation, to Saipanese the occasion was equally significant, for it marked the 17th commemoration of their liberation on July 4, 1946, when the gates of the internment camps were opened to release thousands of Saipanese people.

The day's events commenced at 10 a.m., with the raising of the United States, the United Nations, and the Trust Territory flags, followed by an opening address by High Commissioner M. W. Goding who spoke of the dual significance and of the close relationship of the two occasions being simultaneously celebrated. Acting District Administrator Alan M. MacQuarrie and Mayor Vicente D. Sablan of Saipan Municipality also gave brief remarks.

The culmination of the morning ceremonies came when the Speaker of the 15th Saipan Municipal Legislature, Jose A. Tenorio, presented on behalf of that body resolutions commending Acting District Administrator MacQuarrie and Mayor Sablan "for their heroic and humanitarian efforts beyond the call of duty during Typhoon Olive which devastated Saipan on April 30, 1963."

Following a brief lunch hour, various sports events, which included a softball game between the Marianas District All-Stars and HQ Six Stars (the latter was defeated by a score of 8 to 3), a three-legged race, coconut husking, grinding and basket weaving contest, hurdle and relay races, dominated the afternoon part of the program. The evening program was highlighted by dances featured at the Saipan Municipal Administration grounds, with a twist contest climaxing the program.

# Palau All Stars Win Inter-District Series

## Sweep Two Victories in Guam

The battle of the ball field was a royal tug of war, and the winners—the Palau All Stars. They proved their mettle in a series of four hard-fought games. The Palauans took three of four games in their Inter-District Sports Baseball contest with the Ponape All Stars on July 1. The winning pitcher for Ponape in their one game victory was Benjamin Franklin. Palau's lead pitcher was Samuel Butelbai.

The team played a two game series on Guam during Independence Day activities and again scored two victories.



*L. GORDON FINDLEY, Liaison Officer for the High Commissioner in Guam, left, accepts from Juan Muna a trophy for presentation to the Palau All Stars for their participation in Independence Day activities in Guam. The Stars won two games while playing in Guam.*







# TEACHER EDUCATION

## Sixteen Years of Progress

Teacher education is not a new concept in the educational planning of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, for shortly after World War II schools were set up to meet the great need for teachers. The United States Navy initiated centralized programs known successively as MATTS and PITTS. MATTS, or the Marianas Area Teacher Training School, was established in 1947 in Guam for selected students from all over the Territory. In July of that year, the name changed to Pacific Islands Teacher Training School. PITTS was moved to Truk in September of 1948 where the school could be administered more economically. Gradually the emphasis of the program changed from strictly a teacher education center, first, to incorporate students who needed training in the communications profession, and by the fall of 1950 a school of education was begun with courses in business, government and agriculture being offered.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was transferred from the Navy to the Department of the Interior on July 1, 1951, and during the following year it was decided by the Director of Education and the Educational Administrators, meeting to-

gether in Truk, that the institution should become a general education school, and that the name be changed to Pacific Islands Central School, PICS. Thus, the original focus on educating teachers as the nucleus of the program gave way to a broader training base for other needed professions. In fact, by the time PICS moved to its new site in Ponape in 1959, the emphasis on teacher education had diminished to one course in the curriculum offerings.

The need for such education has not, however, been obligated. Each district assumed the responsibility for teacher education and developed vacation institutes or short courses, including practice teaching in the laboratory schools. The work of the supervisors in the individual schools, the books and booklets prepared in the print shops and literature production centers, and now the beginning voice

**MATTS** – Marianas Teacher Training School

**PITTS** – Pacific Islands Teacher Training School

**PICS** – Pacific Islands Central School

**MTEC** – Micronesian Teacher Education Center

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of radio, have all been important in helping the teachers of Micronesia to learn to do better and better.

Thus, as these pioneering educational projects have created change in the professional level of proficiency, planning has been developed to meet the growing needs of the teaching personnel. At present, the following three programs are being considered to help Micronesian teachers achieve full certification: (1) expansion of the scholarship program so that those who have successfully completed high school training may go on for full college education and certification; (2) establishment of high schools in every district to allow young people to receive basic education in preparation for careers in their communities, including teaching; and (3) the initiation of a special program to up-grade the current members of the teaching profession, who because of family commitments, or academic background, or age cannot at present participate in the educational program at the college level. Within the latter group there are valuable people who have served well in the early years of establishing public schools in the Trust Territory.

In accordance with this planning of a new school, the Micronesian Teacher Education Center (MTEC) opened on Ponape early this year to meet the needs of the teachers described in point three above. Twenty-five teachers, representing all but the Marshalls District, had an intensive six-month professional program, under the direction of Miss Mary E. Reddin, a professor of Education at the University of Hawaii who is on loan to the Trust Territory Government. The Marshalls candidates were quarantined by the polio epidemic which swept their islands in January 1963.

The first session of the MTEC program was an experimental term, running for six months (from February 11 through August 8, 1963). The basic curriculum offerings included work in courses related to elementary education: Human Development, School Gardening, Social Studies, Science,

Arithmetic, Language Arts, Music, Playground Games, Art, a Seminar in the History of Education in the Trust Territory, and Teaching English as a Second Language.

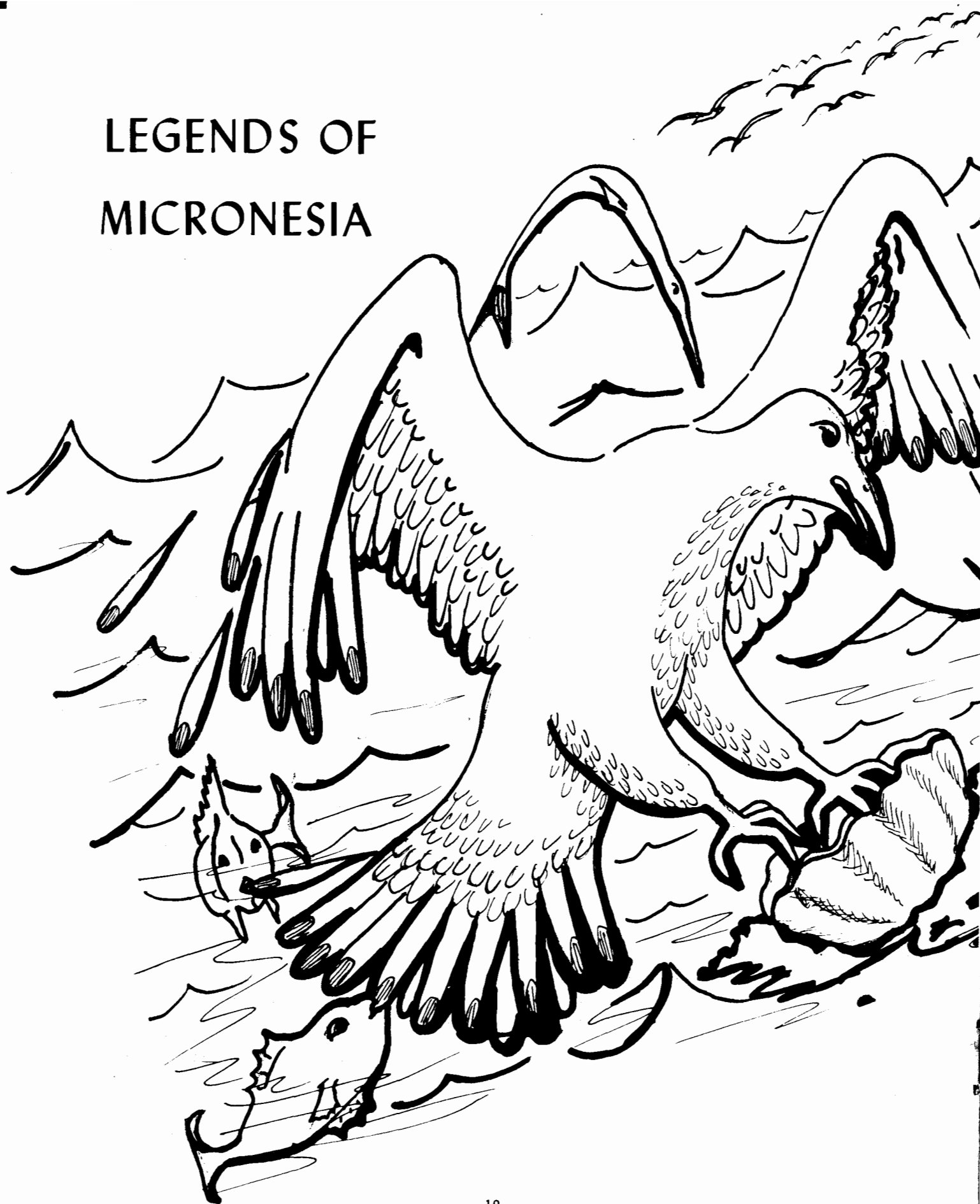
Each enrollee's program included these courses, plus any PICS courses that might either help correct a deficiency in the student's academic background, e.g., General Mathematics or English, or add a new dimension to the student's experience through such courses as Biology, Economics, World History, etc.

Because of the limitations of staff, practical student teaching experience was not offered, but weekly observations in the Kolonia Public School classrooms, were made in conjunction with the human development course, followed by a seminar related to the observation. Visits to rural schools were also made during the period of the course.

Graduation exercises were held on August 10, 1963, with Mr. Peter Hill, Truk Educational Administrator, addressing the graduates. The class roster follows: Greg Calvo, Felix Cepeda, Jose Crisostomo, Raimundo Manglona, Roman Villagomez, from Marianas; Christina Kadoi, Katherine Kesolei, Yanangi Matul, Eusevia Ngiraeluolw, Mista Ongelungl, Riosang Salvador, all from Palau; Matchuo Esa, Herbert Gallen, Florian Nena, Aaron Sighah, Reynold Wolphagen, Ponape; Aisek Kanistos, Fumie Kette, Samuel Marluck, Ikineuo Neth, Misauo Petrus, Dasper Soumue, from Truk; Jesus Choay, Samuel Gaangred, John Gap, from Yap.

MTEC will begin its first full year of teacher education on September 16, 1963, offering both theoretical and practical experience to fifty students. Two full time faculty members from the College of Education of the University of Hawaii, the institution contracting to supply faculty on two-year agreement, in keeping with the Trust Territory personnel policy, will direct the program. Mary E. Reddin, the present director, will be joined by Betty Uehara, an Assistant Professor of Elementary Education. The University contract envisions other services of a professional and advisory nature. The agreement is renewable each year for the next five years upon mutual agreement. Thus another step has been taken in the Education of Micronesian teachers to help staff the Trust Territory elementary schools. It can be seen that the needs of the teachers and of the territory direct the changes in the types of programs offered, and that as the professional competency of the teachers continues to develop, comparable program changes can be anticipated.

# LEGENDS OF MICRONESIA



## The Battle of the Birds and the Fish

"But my little wife and children might starve, if I die in battle," said the bird.

"When leaders say 'fight!' we fight. Isn't that reason enough?" said another bird.

"No," said the little bird, in a weak voice.

"You'll fight, just the same" said still another bird.

The talk went around among the large, important birds, that whenever there was a war, it was because somebody was hungry.

"Hungry for what?" asked a small bird.

"Oh, this and that. Just hungry."

"Hungry enough to take by force from others," was the reply. And that really was the reason for the battle.

The sea birds and the fish always hunted for food in the lagoon and on the great reef. They like to eat small fish, crabs, clams, and squid. Birds and fish hunted for food all the time. Sometimes they quarreled. The fish would swim around and chase smaller fish into a pool among the coral rocks. That gave the birds a chance to fly down and steal them. Then again, a bird would dive into the water and snatch up a fine fish or squid. He would fly up into the air with it. If he dropped it, a fish would snap it up and swallow it.

The fight for food had been going on among birds and fish for a long time. One day, a few birds carried some broken coconuts to the reef. They were pecking out the oily food, when a wave carried the coconuts into the water. A school of hungry fish stole the coconuts and carried them away. That was the real cause of the war.

The day came to start the battle. The birds flew down to the reef in armies so large that they darkened the sky. The fish came by thousands.

(Continued on page 20)

Once upon a time, in the Eastern Caroline Islands, a great battle was planned between the birds and the fish. Leaders on both sides sent out word that no bird or fish would be excused from taking part. Sea birds, land birds, large birds, tiny birds, all must fight. Also, the fish were ordered to come—the sharks, the bonitos, the beautiful butterfly fishes, and hundreds of others, even the little minnows. The whale and the giant octopus were called and also the crabs, clams, squids and eels.

Some of the birds and fish were upset when they heard about the war. They flew around and swam around in great excitement.

"What's the reason for this war?" asked a small fish.

"War doesn't need a reason, stupid," answered a large one. "We just fight, that's all."

"Why do I have to fight?" asked a little land bird. "I'm very busy with my young ones. I have to find food for my family. I have no time to fight fish. I don't even know them! I never go near the reef."

"That doesn't matter," said the large, dark frigate bird. He had a sharp beak that could rip open a fish in one stroke.

The two armies fought each other fiercely along the shore, in the lagoon, and on the reef. They fought for many days.

The birds dragged the fish out of the water and pecked them to pieces, or left them to die upon the shore. The fish sprang out of the water, grasped the legs or wings of the birds and bit them or pulled them under water. Heads and tails, wings and fins covered the rocks of the reef. The cries of the birds and the sounds of gasping fish filled the air.

It was a terrible war, with many killed on both sides. Some fighters were not certain who their enemies were. Birds killed birds, and fish killed fish. So it was with the whale and the giant octopus. They were so large that they fought by themselves in the deep ocean outside the reef. Neither one knew what the war was about, but they fought for hours and hours.

They made the water fly mountain high. Sometimes the octopus wrapped his long legs and arms around the body of the whale and squeezed him. Then he pulled him under, held him there, and tried to drown him, for the whale had to come up for air once in a while. Then the whale would get loose and strike the octopus with his powerful tail.

The whale and the octopus fought for a long time, before they found out that they were on the same side in the war. Then they swam away, feeling foolish. They didn't even wait to find out which side won the war.

On a high cliff over the lagoon lived a large bird, the eagle. He had often heard of a sea animal called the likamantantar.

"I'll fight that fish!" he screamed. "I don't care to waste my time fighting just anybody. But a sea animal with such a long name must be important, like myself. I'll fight him and kill him!"

He didn't know that the likamantantar was only a simple cocklefish clam, that clung tightly to rocks in the sea.

The eagle spread his great wide wings and flew grandly down to fight. He called out loudly, "Watch me! Watch me finish the likamantantar!"

He flew down to a rock. He looked all around to find the large fish. He didn't notice a female cocklefish clam on the rock. He stood there and stamped his feet upon the rock, flapping his wings and crowing, like a proud rooster longing to fight. All of a sudden, he put both of his feet into the

mouth of the clam. She closed her jaws tightly and pinched his legs.

"Ouch, ouch!" screamed the eagle. "Let me go, you silly clam! Let me go! You're not fighting fair!"

She held on tighter. Then his great courage left him, and he fought to get loose. He yelled louder and louder, "Let me go, cockleshell, let me go! I've got to fight the likamantantar! Ouch, ouch! You're pinching me! You're pinching me!"

He screamed loudly. He struggled long on the rock and became tired. His cries became weaker and weaker. At last, he begged the clam to let him go, but she hung on tighter than ever.

Then the eagle thought of a plan to fool her and get away. He pretended to be dead. He spread out his wings, dropped his body down upon the rock and lay very still. By and by, the cocklefish opened her jaws very slowly, to see what had happened. The eagle pulled himself free. He sprang into the air and flew away, screaming, "I fooled you, cocklefish I fooled you!"

He flew around, looking for the likamantantar. When the fighting was over, he found out that he had been held fast by the very enemy he tried to find. He knew then that the likamantantar was only a clam.

The great battle came to an end at last. Then it was time to count the dead, the wounded, and the living. The fish discovered that the fishes who had stolen the coconuts from the birds hadn't fought at all!

The fish who had fought were angry. "You were the cause of the trouble. You stole the coconuts! Why didn't you help us fight the birds?" they asked.

"We didn't know a thing about the baattle," said the fish. "We hid under some stones. We slept all through the war."

The other fish called them cowards. They were ashamed of themselves and tried to hide where they wouldn't be seen. The other fish drove them away. "Don't ever come near us again!" they said.

The coward fish ran away to the places where mangrove bushes grew in shallow water near the shore. There they hid among rocks and roots, and there they are, by themselves, to this day. They are the speckled fish called "sea trout." People fish

*(Continued on page 21)*



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### COVER PHOTO

*The Palauan "Rubak and Machas" (elder and wife) is a sample of the wood carving craftsmanship of that island. These stand about 13" high and are carved from "dort" or efil wood. The Literature Production Unit of the Trust Territory Headquarters is preparing a catalogue of all handicraft sold in the Micronesian Products Center in Guam. The Center is a prime outlet for such material manufactured within the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.*

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## Two Trust Territory High School Teachers Participate in Science Institute in Hawaii

Two Trust Territory high school teachers are attending the National Science Foundation-sponsored science institute which is being held on the campus of the University of Hawaii this summer.

Allen Cameron, teacher at Xavier High School in Truk is participating in the chemistry program and Timothy Jerry from Ponape is taking part in the biology program.

The objective of the science institute is "to strengthen teaching by providing instruction in new content and approaches to teaching in four areas: biology, chemistry, mathematics, and physics."

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### SATURDAY EVENING POST REPORTER JOINS MISSION SURVEY GROUP; PREPARING STORY ON TRUST TERRITORY

Don Oberdorfer, reporter for the SATURDAY EVENING POST, arrived in Saipan July 13 enroute to Truk where he joined the U. S. Government Survey Mission for a tour of the District.

He was also scheduled to accompany the Mission on a tour of Ulithi Atoll, Yap proper, and the Palau District.

The SATURDAY EVENING POST reporter is gathering material for an article he has undertaken for the magazine.

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### THE BATTLE OF THE BIRDS AND THE FISH

(Continued from page 20)

for them among the mangroves, and they are shy and ashamed, even now.

The great battle was over. Some of the birds and fishes were satisfied, because they had fought long and bravely. They talked about their courage, long after the cause of the war had been forgotten.

Nobody knew which side had won, but both sides knew that a great many lives had been lost.

### GUAM YOUTH VISIT SAIPAN

(Continued from page 13)

Quarters and meals were provided by the Saipan Hotel which is nestled on the west side of one of the scenic mountains of Saipan. Boys and girls occupied separate buildings but ate their meals together in the main dining hall of the hotel.

Highlights of the sight-seeing tours took the group to the Trust Territory Headquarters, a session of the Mariana Islands District Legislature at Toppa Tappi, and Capital Hill Museum of culture and crafts. The youth also visited historic battle and suicide scenes of World War II and beaches of Saipan. Joseph T. Flakne, Special Assistant to the High Commissioner, explained the meaning of the United Nations Trusteeship Agreement under which the Trust Territory is administered and welcomed the youth as guests on the island.

As service projects the youth helped classify and catalogue a 5,000 volume library for the people of Saipan, repair the building housing the library, and dismantled another building which had been extensively damaged by Typhoon Olive in April, 1963.

The counselors with Chaplain Schneider assisted the youth in planning their recreational activities of swimming, skin diving, athletics, bowling, fun nite and an evening of square dancing.

Each day ended as it began, with meditation and study to make it a spiritual camp of study, service, and recreation. The participants learned to write and conduct individual and group devotions and worship services, as a means of spiritually enriching their own lives.

---

"Was the war worthwhile?" asked the little songbird who had been made to fight, against his wishes. But no one ever answered him. And the birds and the fishes went on, the same as ever, struggling to find food in the lagoon and on the reef.

Excerpted from the story of "The Battle of the Birds and the Fish" from Legends of Micronesia (Book 1) by Eve Grey.

# TRANSPORTATION AND

# TRANSFORMATION ON YAP

By EDMUND GILMAR

Yap proper originally was settled with pronounced population concentration on the fringe of the islands. Therefore, day-to-day life was oriented toward the sea and water transport was the way of life.

## Types of Local Water Craft

The simplest type of water transport was the raft. This was known as *fafet* or *burer*. It was made by fastening together bundles of dry reeds or bamboo (See Figure 1). Like other rafts and floats, the *burer* depends upon the natural buoyancy of the materials of which it is made. Logs

were not ordinarily used for rafts since local timber was too heavy to provide the proper buoyancy. Instead dry bamboo was used for a *burer*. The number depended upon the size of the craft. There are two types of *burer*, namely: *burer* and *wupeb*. The latter was really a giant *burer* made up of a great number of bamboo. It was used primarily for transporting coral and aggregate from the ocean for construction or other purposes and goods or materials of great quantity. *Burer* on the other hand was used for purposes of fishing and transporting people and goods. Even today this kind of craft is widely used. These rafts were never employed for any long distance travel since they

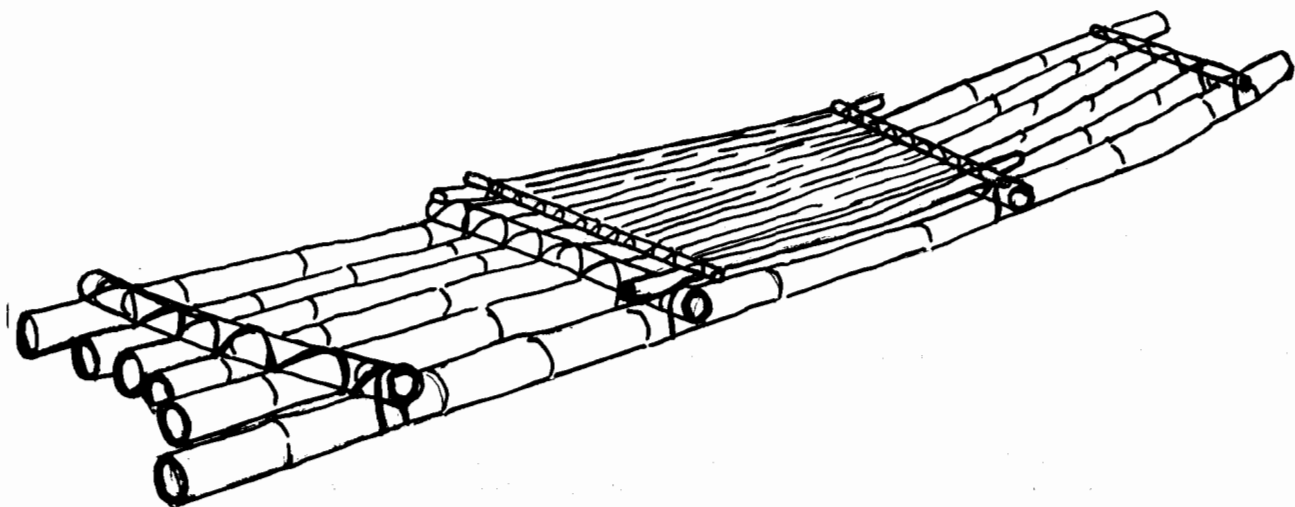


FIG. 1

are clumsy, slow and unmanageable in the open sea.

Several types of outrigger canoes were made, each for a different purpose. In the old days dugout canoes made by hollowing out a single log were common. Due to the absence of adequate cutting tools these canoes were made by using fire, scraping out the charred sections and repeating the process until the task was completed. Variations of the outrigger arrangement, such as the double canoe of Melanesia and Polynesia, whereby two hulls of similar size are connected by a platform often with cabin structure, were never developed in Yap.

The outrigger was a great development in Pacific navigation; for, the craft, in addition to avoiding the danger of capsizing, could tack or sail into the wind at an angle, an art of sailing unknown to Europeans at the time of Columbus.

Natural signs such as stars, winds, etc., were used as navigation "devices" for determining latitude. As in the Marshalls, navigation knowledge was a family secret and was transmitted from generation to generation. However, unlike in the Marshalls, no known navigation charts were ever

developed, nor are any tangible devices or mechanisms in evidence today as navigational aids. The only two native colors used for painting the canoes, red and black, were obtained from certain plant roots.

Generally speaking, the two end architectural members of a canoe determine the classification or type of canoes in Yap. Chuggpin (See Figure 2) is characterized by the two end pinnacles similar in shape to the neck and head of an ostrich. In the old days, this type of canoe was used primarily for fishing and travel.

Thowaab (See Figure 3) is characterized by the absence of V-shape pinnacles at both ends of the canoe. The end portions are flattened to provide ample space and leeway for persons in maneuvering the canoe. It is used primarily for hauling goods and people of great quantity. In the old days, this canoe also was used for warfare and ceremonial festivities. It was considered a status transport and therefore could be used only by villages of higher hierarchy.

Two V-shape ends mark the Popow (See Figure 4). The V-shape endings, however, correspond to

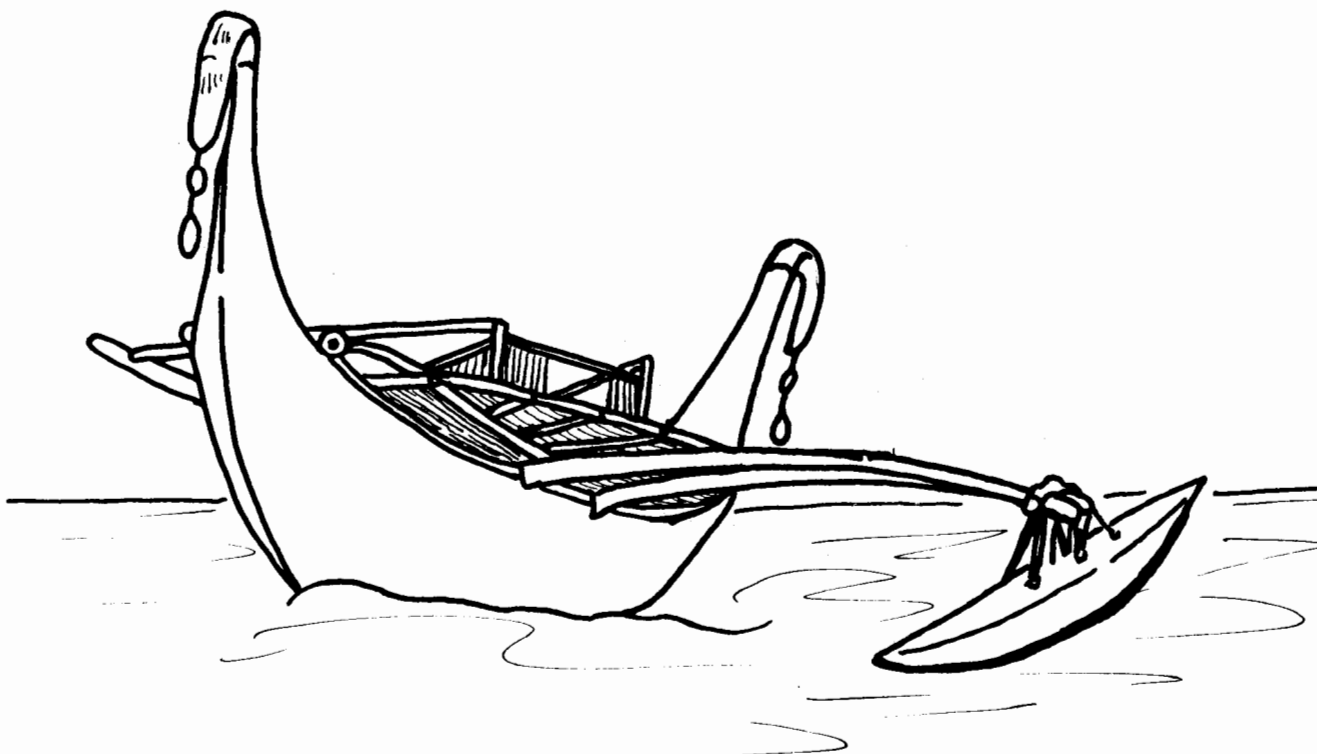


FIG. 2



the shape of the hull. This kind of canoe provides less buoyancy than thowaab due to the structural shape of the hull. It was therefore used principally for sailing, for fishing and for hauling of small amount of goods.

Similar in structural construction but lacking the V-shape ends was the Bulel. Lacking the V-shape ends, Bulel was considered less valuable than the popow, although it served identical purposes.

Another type was known as gaprum (See Figure 5). Here the structural ends resemble the letter "W." The W-shape ends revolve in accord with sailing requirements. When the canoe is being moored, the W-shape endings are turned sideways in order to give a full view of the canoe from the side. When, however, the canoe is to be sailed, then the W-shaped ends are swiveled, giving a full view of the ends to those on the canoe. This also gives more space to the mast, which is changed from one end of the canoe to the other as may be required, when altering course.

The chugpin, Thowaab, and Gaprum are no longer in existence, except in memory of the old folks, although on rare occasions they appear in model form as handicraft objects for sale to outsiders. Gawel is also out of existence. The other

kinds of local canoes also are declining. Certain types of canoes have been gradually replaced by boats.

Boch, as the word "boat" is spelled in Yapese, was first introduced by English traders. With great number of canoes then in existence, together with the elements of resistance, the boat was not really accepted. Gradually, as foreigners began to settle the islands, the utility value of the boat began to take root.

After the war only a few canoes remained without any substantial damages. With the pressing need of a rapid reconstruction program for the islands, it was only natural that people began to see the need of owning boats rather than canoes.

Unlike canoe building, conventions and techniques which are considered rigid and unyielding, boat building has a certain degree of leeway for individuality and originality in the structural construction and arrangement and handling of their elements. In 1956, there were estimated to be some 36 boats in Yap, today this number has risen to 176.

Although each of the above mentioned modes of transportation contributed to progress in Yap,

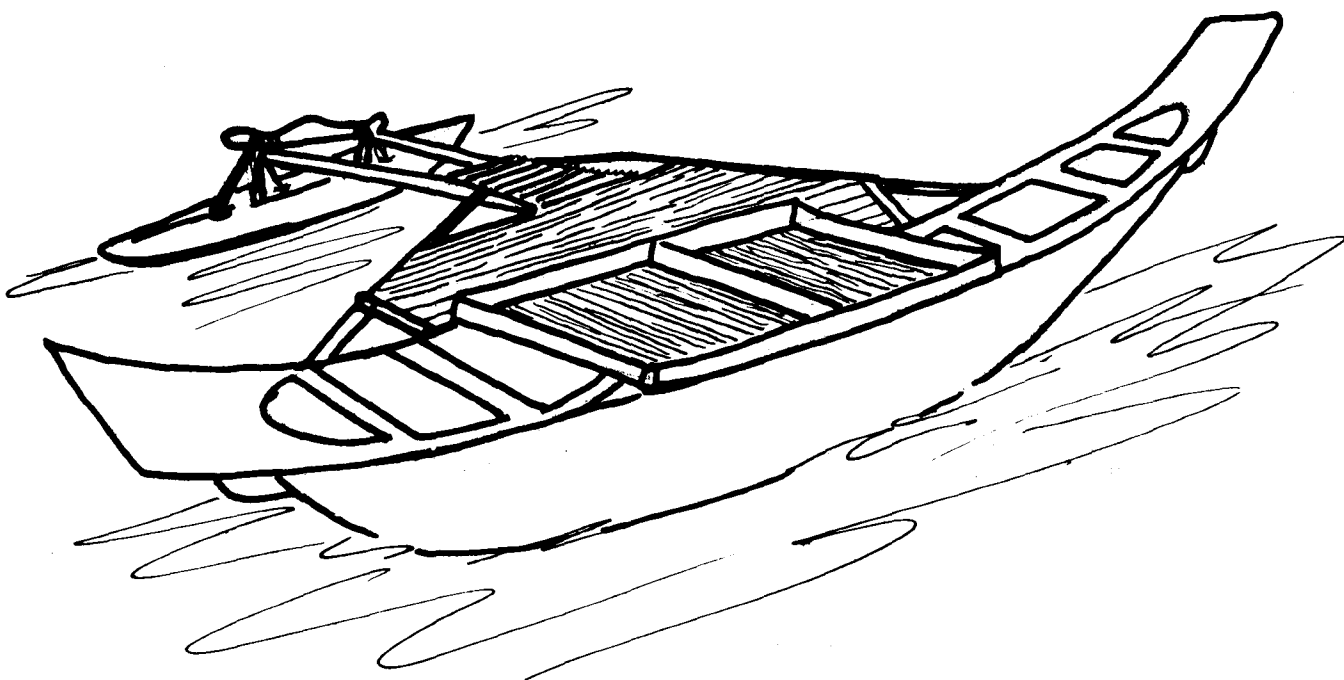


FIG. 3

the raft probably contributed the most in the old days. Having a population many times greater than today, it was necessary to enlarge and extend the fringe of the islands. The type of raft known as wupeq was employed in hauling coral and aggregate from reef for fill in land projects. It was in this fashion that the off-shore portions of both the east and west sides of Yap Islands proper were extended.

In those days, the wupeq were indispensable in almost all vital projects. The canoes, however important, played an entirely different role mainly of communications and logistic services. Travel to distant places such as the out islands in the east was by the big canoes using Yapese navigation. In the old days, the making and hauling of stone money from Palau, a distance of some 260 miles, was important. Stone money was brought to Yap by the hundreds of pieces on rafts and towed by sailing canoes. It was a hazardous venture which often required several months to complete.

Although boats in the future may become the main water transport in Yap, this does not mean the extinction of the canoe altogether. In three municipalities it was found that several canoes are being built, but for a rather astonishing purpose. Traditional types of canoes are being built for the annual United Nations Day sailing race. A new holiday, thus, is bringing back to life an old custom.

Without exception, all boats in Yap are intended for duty purpose and not for pleasure. This is expressed in the structure of the boats. At the present no boats are constructed with any covered cabins to provide shelter. The only private boat with a cabin is owned by the Protestant Mission. Another reason that may account for the lack of covered cabin is perhaps the "carry over" tendency. The Yapese tend to build boats in similar fashion as canoes. Also without exception, all boats are rather small, averaging 16 feet in length. This is explained by the fact that they are built primarily for family use.

### Land Transportation

On land no domesticated animals were ever used for transportation, due largely to lack of suitable animals. In a few instances, Japanese nationals used cows for hauling. One device, though not native, was use of the travois by foreign settlers. The load was placed on a small platform fastened to two poles. The poles drag on the ground, while at the other end, they are fastened to a harness over the animal's back. The travois was used in Yap only with cows. For some reason, the Yapese

never adopted this kind of simple transport suitable for forests and rough terrain.

Bicycles and other vehicles introduced from outside did not rise to prominence until the improvement and development of roads began.

### Roads

Road development in Yap falls into three stages of development. In pre-European times only small trails linked the principal villages. Since the people were in pockets of population scattered on the coastal line of the island, they were more dependent upon water transportation than on land transportation.

It was not until the German Administration that a road network for the island was initiated. The traditional chiefs exercised absolute authority and since Yap had a much larger population then, the German Administration was able, through the chiefs, to start an island-wide road project. Each village was responsible for its own section and artery roads were the responsibility of the adjoining municipalities. The islands were divided into ten political divisions, each headed by the paramount chief. The political recognition of the municipal chiefs by the Germans was one of the reasons why the chiefs gave wholehearted support to government directives, including the completion of the road project connecting the four islands of Yap proper.

Generally, the width of these German-planned roads ranged from five to ten feet and in many areas were hard-surfaced using gravel and rock. Hard-surfaced roads were quite common within a village boundary. Where bridges were required, logs or coconut trunks were used. The entire road project of German times was completed by voluntary labor, controlled by the chiefs and supervised by the German Administration.

Another significant project undertaken during the German Administration was the opening of the Tagareng Canal in 1901. The canal, cutting Gagil-Tomil off from the main island, begins at the end of the Tomil harbor entrance and ends in the northern part of the main island. The length of the canal is approximately two miles.

During the Japanese Administration, road construction was no longer based on voluntary labor, but rather on wages and at times on forced labor. All plans for road work were made and implemented by the Japanese Administration. The main road

projects undertaken at this time were the extension of the road from the central part of the main island to the south end. In the north a similar road, branching from an old German road, was extended to Gagil-Tomil Island. Construction of a concrete bridge over the canal was also an important project accomplished during this period. Reconditioning of the already established routes was a continuous project during this period. For the first time, modern equipment and techniques were employed in road construction work. Maintenance of the main roads was the responsibility of the government, while the small ones linking the villages were the responsibility of the villages involved. Violation of government orders was the common source for forced labor.

With the American Administration, certain roads were macadamized using coral and aggregate from the ocean. This type of road building material proved to be more durable than any of the other earliest road building materials. Road work during the early American stage was by volunteer labor and wages and assistance from the administration. Later road projects were undertaken with local and Trust Territory grant-in-aid-funds. The Administration maintains only roads in the administrative center. However, starting in 1961, depending upon requests from the various municipalities and the availability of equipment, assistance was given to the people for repair and construction of municipal roads. Today considerable progress and improvements are to be seen. Some have been brought about by community initiative while others have been joint efforts of the administration and the community. Still others were brought about by major construction programs of the administration, such as the airfield project which necessitated reconditioning of the road from Colonia to the south end of the main island.

Present plans for road development call for rehabilitating one bridge and an old road both on the west side of the main island. Completion of of these two projects on the western side will be an important step for the people of this region. Another current phase of rehabilitating the existing roads is being undertaken by U. S. Coast Guard. A road leading to the north from Colonia and extending all the way to Gagil-Tomil crossing the Tagareng Canal will be rehabilitated to lead to a Loran Station site which is being established.

Major projects within the network of roads throughout the islands call for the completion of the bridge over the German canal and linking causeways connecting the main island with the neighbor-

ing northern islands. Accomplishing these strategic projects will be a breakthrough in the land transportation problem of Yap. Maintenance and reconditioning of roads in this network, however, will remain a continuous task.

### What Roads Mean to the Yapese

It should be possible within the near future to travel over a great portion of the island by motor vehicles. About one-third of the 245 regular government employees live in distant villages and commute to town every day. Bus service now is possible. Six municipalities can now for the first time be serviced with an ambulance. The improved roads have markedly contributed to an increase in copra production. Sales of local items and produce at the administrative center have risen.

Life is beginning to change in the villages. With the use of vehicles, friends and market may be far away in miles but close in minutes. A trip to town from the southern tip of the island now takes half an hour instead of half-a-day as formerly. Trucks can now bring household supplies and many other goods to villages in six municipalities. Similarly, school supplies of these municipalities are sent by vehicles. With a government bus service, employees from the six municipalities are able to live in their villages and work at the district center. The success of the accelerated education program will depend a great deal on the improved roads.

Traffic problems are beginning to appear at the district center. Several "No Parking" signs have been erected. Two municipalities have put up signs prohibiting scooter traffic into their residential areas after 10 p.m. Many residents of Colonia have expressed the desire of relocating their houses away from the main road in Colonia to avoid traffic noises at night. All primary roads have been furnished with street signs.

### Effect on Local Customs

The increase and diffusion of motor vehicles and boats is paralleled by other important cultural innovations. The old cherished virtue of reliance on free services from people and friends in particular is fading out. People are beginning to expect a reward for their services. Even some of the high chiefs no longer can rely upon free services from low caste subjects. In the bygone days it was prohibited for a brother and sister to walk together. Today, however, even in the face of ridicule by the old folks, it is not unusual to see a teen-age

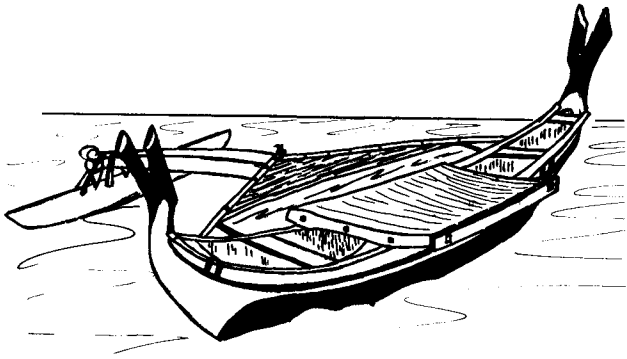


FIG. 4

girl riding behind her brother on his motor scooter. The possession of motor vehicles today though is rather restricted and confined to young people. Efficiency will remain the determining factor for accepting new transport devices from outside. In the process of integration, many old traditions, customs and conventions will be either abandoned or modified.

### Air Traffic

Early this year, the completion of rehabilitation work on the former Japanese airfield marked an important feat in the transportation services of the island. The airfield, now straightened, leveled and extended to 4,800 feet, required over twenty hard-driving months of leveling and hauling of coral, dirt and gravel from distant locations. The SA-16 airplane now can carry more passengers and heavier cargo loads than previously was possible with water landings. The DC-4 plane is also utilized as needed from time to time. Eventually when the airfield in Palau is completed, a DC-4 plane will service

the two districts regularly. U. S. Coast Guard planes will use the Yap airfield regularly when their Loran navigational aids station project opens on Yap. The completion of the airfield in Yap is significant, not only for improving passenger and cargo services, but also for stimulating development of tourism which in time will be an important element in the local economy.

Through transportation a certain segment of the Yapese population is being nurtured with a new set of values largely based upon practical utility, accessibility and fashion. This group twists its way into the open representing a force in revolt against a stalemated society that is not moving fast enough. The idol of this group is Honda, the name of the most popular motorcycle in the island. Other segments of the Yapese population are jubilant over the laxity of some of the rigid traditional mechanisms for social controls and orders. Still others are indignant, partly for romantic reasons and partly for security reasons, over their lessening prestige and controls. Transportation is responsible at least in part for this mixed national mood of Yap today. On the outside the Yapese today is suave and on the inside he is a bit hesitant, a bit ambitious and a bit restrained. In the past he was isolated and self-subsistent. Now, however, the situation has changed. Many techniques and devices have been introduced from outside. He has an unlimited opportunity for the first time to utilize the modern transport devices for his needs. He is challenged to participate more fully in the use and benefit of modern transportation technology. Yap's transportation system will in large measure be dictated by the desires, the abilities and resources of the people themselves.

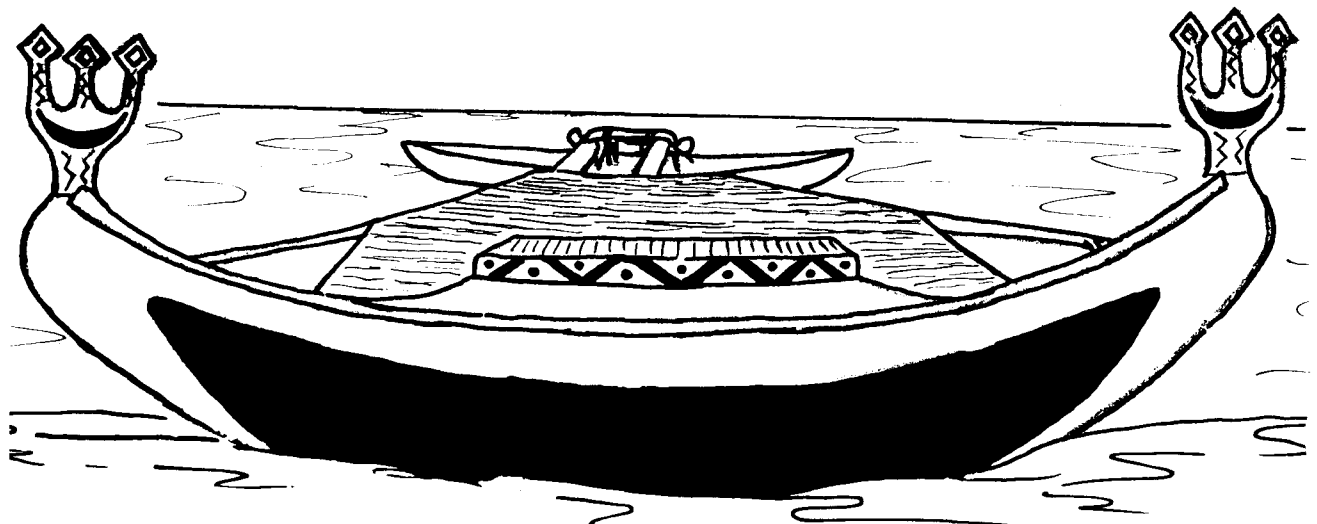
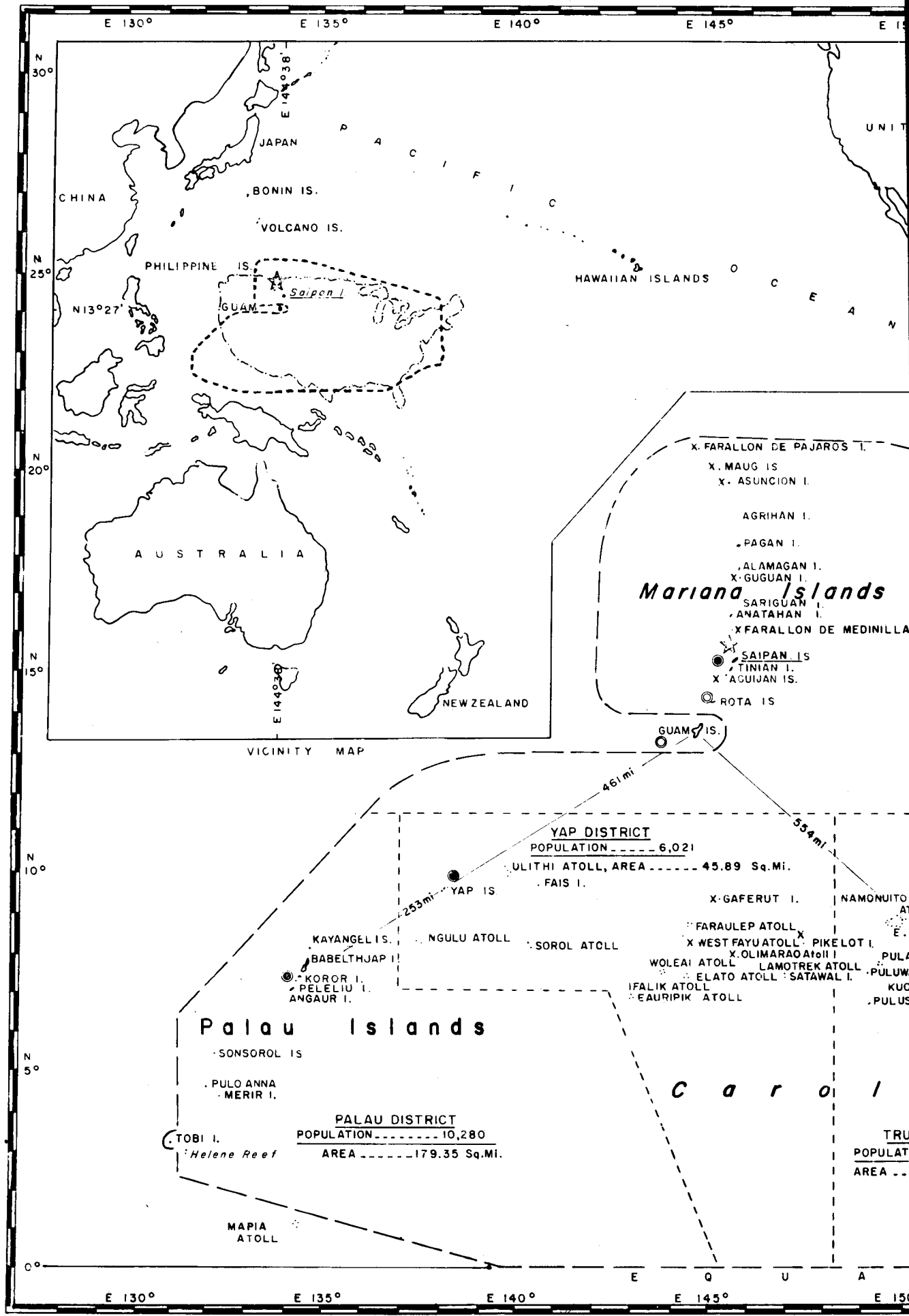


FIG. 5





E 155°

E 160°

E 165°

E 170°

N  
30°N  
25°N  
20°N  
15°N  
10°N  
5°

0°

# TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

MARIANA, CAROLINE AND MARSHALL ISLANDS

TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION ..... 84,777

97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS

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

LAND AREA ..... 700 SQ. MILES

2,141 ISLANDS

GRAPHIC SCALE

10 8 6 4 2 0 100 200  
NAUTICAL MILES

SYMBOLS

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR ..... ●  
 UNINHABITED ..... X  
 DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR'S REP. .... ○  
 OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER. ☆

(S 65° W) (May-Oct.)  
 (N 52° E) (Nov-April)  
 PREVAILING WIND'S

MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT  
 POPULATION ..... 10,062  
 AREA ..... 183.50 Sq. Mi.

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT

POPULATION ..... 17,363

AREA ..... 69.84 Sq. Mi.

## Marshall Islands

Mariana Group

MURILLO Atoll

IN ATOLL

TRUK IS.

NAMA I.

LOSAP ATOLL

UK ATOLL

IL ATOLL

NAMA I.

LOSAP ATOLL

UK ATOLL

IL ATOLL

NAMA I.

LOSAP ATOLL

UK ATOLL

IL ATOLL

NAMA I.

LOSAP ATOLL

UK ATOLL

IL ATOLL

NAMA I.

PONAPE DISTRICT

POPULATION ..... 17,707

AREA ..... 175.68 Sq. Mi.

FOROLUK ATOLL

PAKIN ATOLL

ANT ATOLL

PONAPE IS.

SEN YAVIN ISLANDS

NGATIK ATOLL

SATAWAN ATOLL

NUKUORO ATOLL

KAPINGAMARANGI ATOLL

KUSAIE IS.

PINGELAP ATOLL

MOKIL ATOLL

JALUIT ATOLL

MILI ATOLL

KILI I. ATOLL

MAJURO ATOLL

ARNO ATOLL

JABWOT I.

MALCELAP ATOLL

WOTJE Atoll

LIKIEP ATOLL

JEMOI ATOLL

X. ERIKUBATOLL

ENIWETOK ATOLL

UJELANG ATOLL

UJAE ATOLL

MARSHALL ISLANDS

KUSAIE IS.

PINGELAP ATOLL

MOKIL ATOLL

JALUIT ATOLL

MILI ATOLL

KILI I. ATOLL

BIKINI ATOLL

RONGELAP ATOLL

X. RONGERIK Atoll

AILINGINAE ATOLL

WOTHO ATOLL

LAE ATOLL

LIB ATOLL

NAMU ATOLL

AILINGLAPALAP ATOLL

MAJURO ATOLL

ARNO ATOLL

JABWOT I.

MALCELAP ATOLL

WOTJE Atoll

LIKIEP ATOLL

JEMOI ATOLL

X. ERIKUBATOLL

JALUIT ATOLL

MILI ATOLL

KILI I. ATOLL

MAJURO ATOLL

ARNO ATOLL

JABWOT I.

MALCELAP ATOLL

WOTJE Atoll

LIKIEP ATOLL

JEMOI ATOLL

X. ERIKUBATOLL

JALUIT ATOLL

MILI ATOLL

KILI I. ATOLL

MAJURO ATOLL

X. TAONGI ATOLL

X. BIKAR ATOLL

UTIRIK ATOLL

X. TAKA ATOLL

AILUK ATOLL

MEJIT ATOLL

X. JEMOI ATOLL

X. ERIKUBATOLL

JALUIT ATOLL

MILI ATOLL

KILI I. ATOLL

MAJURO ATOLL

ARNO ATOLL

JABWOT I.

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WOTJE Atoll

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JALUIT ATOLL

MILI ATOLL

KILI I. ATOLL

MAJURO ATOLL

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MALCELAP ATOLL

WOTJE Atoll

LIKIEP ATOLL

JEMOI ATOLL

X. ERIKUBATOLL

JALUIT ATOLL

MILI ATOLL

KILI I. ATOLL

APPROVED:

M. H. Goding  
 HIGH COMMISSIONER

TRUST TERRITORY PACIFIC IS.

DATE JULY 1, 1963

SK-S-30/63

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS



TRUSTEESHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS