

Micronesian



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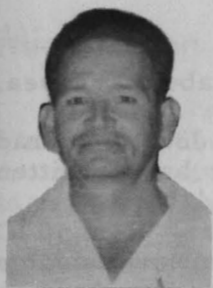
MARCH-APRIL 1958

AGANA, GUAM, M. I.



AFTER TYPHOON OPHELIA - PONAPE DISTRICT

Here stood the house it took Tomiciano Martin two years to build.
He had occupied it two months when Ophelia came and took it away.



Robert Narruhn

Astonishing Seamanship of Robert Narruhn, M/V BAKER'S First Mate, Saves Lives of Two Youths Who Attempted Rescue Mission in Typhoon Ophelia

TWO ARE SAVED

TWO MICRONESIAN YOUTHS, Thomas Sappa and Tosiwo Songeni of Truk Atoll, found themselves adrift at sea in the wake of Typhoon Ophelia. They now owe their lives to the determined efforts of a sea rescue party led by Robert Narruhn, First Mate of the M/V BAKER.

Despite repeated typhoon warnings circulated from Truk District Center, the M/V KOWANG was caught in the lagoon by the approach of Ophelia and was having difficulty reaching safety through the raging seas and blinding rain. Thomas and Tosiwo left the security of the port at Sapuk in a small outboard motor boat in an attempt to lead the KOWANG into a safe anchorage. The KOWANG survived without too much difficulty, but the small boat soon was lost in the rain and rough waves, where it swamped and capsized. The two survivors clung to the upturned boat through the worst hours of Ophelia's visit, with the winds and current bearing them rapidly toward the North East Pass. They managed to avoid being carried out to sea thru the pass, and by nightfall were eventually cast up on the barrier reef near an old Japanese lighthouse. Tosiwo reached the safety of the lighthouse base - and then returned to the reef and brought the exhausted Thomas back with him.

They spent an uncomfortable night on the lighthouse base - cold, hungry and miserable but safe from the violent surf which crashed all around them. The lighthouse was securely locked, which prevented them from finding shelter within. The next morning they climbed the rusted iron rungs fixed to the tower and viewed the lagoon from the top.

The weather was calm and balmy on the morning after Ophelia, although the seas continued rough. The water in the pass was deceptively smooth. Thomas sighted some people moving about on the island across the pass, some half-mile away, and decided to swim across and get some food rather than wait for a rescue boat to pick them up. Tosiwo also was hungry, but objected to the swim. Eventually Thomas persuaded him that they could make it - and they started out. Almost immediately they found themselves in a six-knot current rushing out to sea. They lost all control of their progress - and thus began a swim in the open sea that lasted about nine hours.

Back at the district center on Moen, the family of Thomas had given him up for lost, but his relatives appealed to Robert Narruhn for aid. By noon, Robert had organized a search party of six small craft. He first charted the winds and currents known to prevail during Ophelia's visit and laid out a search pattern accordingly. The boats proceeded to the area between North Pass and North East Pass. There two District Constabularymen, Deputy Sheriff Kensing and Corporal Redin, who already were searching with one boat, joined Robert's party. Robert deployed the boats according to pattern and commanded the lead boat. For three fruitless and discouraging hours they combed the waters, shoals and reef of the area without result, although they found the damaged boat where it had been abandoned.

Robert reached the decision that the youths must have drifted through the pass to open sea. He knew from long experience in local waters that the current flowed strongly on a course of ninety degrees straight out to sea and could be felt for miles before it dissipated its strength. Accordingly, he left the search party continuing its efforts inside the lagoon, and sailed his craft directly out the center of

(Continued on page 3)

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TRUST TERRITORY
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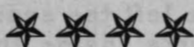
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THE LAND

THE LAND OF LITTLE ISLANDS, Micronesia is called.

In Micronesia land often is owned by families, seldom by individuals. All share in its benefits and its obligations. These obligations are chiefly concerned with the making of copra. For copra is the backbone, the mainstay of family life. Copra means money to exchange for necessities. All the family make copra. Copra comes from the land.

This issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER portrays some of the current activities concerned with the land - activities of men. It also highlights some of the happenings concerned with the sea - happenings of nature.



THE SEA

THERE'S SOMETHING about the sea.

Robert Louis Stevenson, Joseph Conrad and many another author have written romances around it.

Sailors have felt its lure, and become tied to it. Others less venturesome have chosen to live on islands, because there the sea surrounds them.

Always it is the sea, the wide unknown, the struggle of man against nature, that challenges the daring, the strong and the brave.

In Micronesia, the land of little islands, the people live close to the sea, and it plays an important role in their lives. Fishing, copra, transportation, all depend upon it. From the earliest ages, men are brought up to know and master the sea, sometimes in frail-looking canoes, occasionally in large ships that carry them to famous ports of the world, oftentimes on medium-sized vessels that serve a combination of purposes - and frequently by swimming across waters that would quickly claim the lives of less experienced people.

The recent typhoons which passed over the length of Micronesia brought out in numerous instances the qualities which the sea demands of those who embark upon it or live beside it. All the tales have not been told, nor are they known, but enough have come to light to prove the kind of stuff of which Micronesians are made.

Solid courage. Bold seamanship. Ingenuity. Unselfishness. Skill. Endurance. A knowledge of the ways of waves and currents. All these and more, were demonstrated during the periods of Typhoons Lola and Ophelia.

PICTURE CREDITS

PICTURE CREDITS--Picture on cover and on pages 4 and 5 are by the Ponape District staff; page 16, courtesy of South Pacific Commission; page 20, Pete Hill, PICS staff. Picture on page 15 was taken at the South Pacific Conference in Bangkok. Pictures on pages 1, 3, 7, 8 and 18 are by MICRONESIAN REPORTER staff.

Micronesian Makes Honor Roll

WITH A FACULTY of outstanding instructors who expect work of high calibre from their students, it isn't exactly easy to make the honor roll at the Territorial College in Guam. But for the second year, a Trust Territory scholar has won a place on the honor list, according to an announcement from Dr. Pedro C. Sanchez, dean of the college. The latest recipient of this honor is Haruo N. Wilter from Palau District.

Mr. Wilter, a 1957 graduate of George Washington High School in Guam, is a freshman at the college, which he is attending on a scholarship from the Guam Women's Club, a private organization. He is majoring in Business Administration and, according to the announcement, is hoping to return to his home district to give his services to his people upon completion of his studies.

Another Palauan, Raymond Ulochong, also had the distinction of having made the honor roll in his freshman year.

TWO ARE SAVED (Cont'd from page 1)

the pass on zero-nine-zero, the known course of the current.

After traveling over three miles outside the lagoon, the bow look-out on his boat reported a black object appearing intermittently on the swell far ahead.

"How big is it?" said Robert.

"About the size of a coconut, but black," came the answer.

"Give her flank speed ahead," Robert ordered the engineer.

They soon came upon the exhausted swimmers, and got them aboard. They were both in shock, delirious, shivering violently, and unable to speak coherently or give any account of their experience. It was obvious that they would not have remained alive much longer.

After two days' hospitalization they were both up and about with no apparent



PLANE IN FLIGHT on Trust Territory route.

T. T. Passengers Are No Sissies

TRUST TERRITORY PASSENGERS are no sissies, judging from the average weight of those traveling by plane.

If you're one of those who have traveled in the Trust Territory by air, and you weigh less than one hundred and forty-two pounds, you're on the lighter side. The records show that the total number of passenger pounds flown interdistrict and between Guam and the districts in fiscal year 1957, was 540,608. The total number of passengers was 3,796. This makes an average weight per passenger, including such accessories as handbags and cameras, 142.41 pounds.

Trust Territory passengers tend to be fairly stable in their weight, according to the figures - although the trend is ever so slightly on the upside. The fiscal year 1956 average passenger weighed 142.29. This makes the 1957 passenger heavier by .12 of a pound, or almost two ounces.

ill effects except their nightmare memories of the long swim and their despair of being saved.

Robert Narruhn, sailor extraordinary whose interesting career was described in the November-December 1956 MICRONESIAN REPORTER, is the Man of the Hour in his home district of Truk - and his amazing feat of locating two small human targets in a big, empty ocean, is an incident that is expected to pass down to posterity as a magnificent example of Micronesian seamanship.

--P. D. Steele

Typhoon Ophelia Passes Over Breadth of Micronesia Leaving Disaster and Sorrow

THE WIND

OPHELIA WAS THE DAUGHTER of Polonius in Shakespeare's "Hamlet". She went mad and was drowned.

Typhoon Ophelia, which bore down upon the Trust Territory in January 1958, had been named in the manner of Pacific typhoons according to a predetermined alphabetical list long before she was born, but perhaps no more fitting title could have been found had her madness been known in advance, for in crossing over the great stretch of ocean and islands from the Eastern Marshalls to the Northwestern Carolines, Ophelia displayed all the fury of a woman insane, and the toll of those believed drowned either directly or indirectly as a result of her frantic contortions, has mounted to twenty-six.

Ophelia started out in the eastern part of the Trust Territory, striking first at Jaluit Atoll in the Marshalls on January 7, 1958 with winds of one hundred and twenty-five knots. It then followed a westerly path directly across nineteen hundred miles of Micronesia through Ponape, Truk and Yap Districts, and finally passed out to sea between Ulithi and Guam. Tracing an erratic pattern of increasing and decreasing velocity, it proved to be one of the most unpredictable typhoons on record and one of the most destructive ever to strike the Trust Territory, far exceeding November's Lola in its disastrous effects.

Dead as a direct result of the storm are three whose drowned bodies were found at Jaluit. Thirteen others missing since the day the typhoon struck are believed to have lost their lives; no word or trace of them has come forth. Hope also has been abandoned for the ten airmen of the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron who failed to return after attempting to make a midnight "fix" on Ophelia some three hundred miles north of Peleliu.

The physical damage runs into considerably more than a million dollars, but

the effects of human suffering, fear and anguish brought on by the storm are incalculable. Added to the havoc created by her predecessor Lola just two months earlier, the picture in the Trust Territory painted by Typhoon Ophelia is grim indeed.

Brightening the canvas and providing hope for those who saw their homes, trees and crops wiped out, have been the warm-hearted, spontaneous gifts and quick emergency help sent to the afflicted islands. The first aid came from the Trust Territory's M/V CHICOT which at the command of its skipper, Capt. William Kerr, diverted from its Majuro-Ponape course in order to stop at Jaluit, an atoll in the Marshalls which was almost completely devastated by the storm. From that period on, as the vastness of the destruction in the various islands was revealed, help began arriving from many quarters.

On board the CHICOT on that first call at Jaluit was the man who for three years had nurtured there the development of a community and agriculture program known as the Jaluit Project, centered at Jabor,

THIS IS WHAT REMAINED of the Ponape Co-op's warehouse after Typhoon Ophelia passed by. Co-op Manager Ray Cadwell stands at extreme right.



one of the islands of Jaluit Atoll. Under his guidance the Jabor Agricultural Station, with its experimental citrus orchard, coconut nursery, breadfruit nursery, and other varieties of plantings, plus a complement of buildings, had slowly come into existence. This was one of the Trust Territory Government's major enterprises for the economic and social advancement of the Micronesian people.

Arriving from Majuro where he had been on official business at the time the typhoon struck, Island Development Officer J. Boyd Mackenzie stood aghast as he beheld Jabor. One citrus tree, flattened on the ground, was all that was left of the Jaluit experimental citrus orchard. The coconut nursery, breadfruit nursery and other plantings had disappeared. The tangible fruits of his work and that of the men of Jaluit were gone with the wind.

In the face of disaster, human beings have a way of calling upon reserve stamina and courage; so it was at Jabor. In the manner of men accustomed to meeting nature's force face to face, Mr. Mackenzie immediately dispatched word by the ship's radio, indicating the seriousness of the situation, the need for food, water and medical supplies, and asked that Naval Station Kwajalein send a plane to take three critically injured Marshallese to the district hospital at Majuro. (The planes at Kwajalein were the nearest to Jaluit). He proceeded to organize relief, calling for the available food on the island to be brought to one location, and established a central feeding depot in order that all might partake equally. Fifty cases of "C" rations had been sent on the CHICOT with supplementary supplies. In addition, the CHICOT off-loaded from its own galley all the water, cooking utensils and food it could spare. The "C" rations and rice flown in from Kwajalein were added to the supply.

In answer to Mr. Mackenzie's dispatched request, the Naval Station at Kwajalein responded promptly. The following graphic report from a medical officer and the crew of the Navy plane describes the situation there on January 11.

"ENTIRE EAST COAST JALUIT ATOLL SUFFERED COMPLETE FLOOD DAMAGE, 3 to 8 FOOT WAVES SEA



AFTER-EFFECT of Typhoon Ophelia - damage to Catholic mission at Kolonia, Ponape District.

WATER OVER ISLANDS DURING THE STORM. ALL HOUSES AND APPROXIMATELY 95% TREES DESTROYED ON EAST COAST, JALUIT ATOLL. MOST CISTERNS DESTROYED OR FILLED WITH SALT WATER. WEST COAST JALUIT SUSTAINED APPROXIMATELY 45% DESTRUCTION. LIMITED INTER-ISLAND BOAT TRAFFIC OBSERVED ON JALUIT. NO APPRECIABLE DAMAGE NOTED BY AERIAL SURVEY ON OTHER ATOLLS AND ISLANDS IN AREA. TWO KNOWN DEAD AND ELEVEN KNOWN MISSING ON JALUIT ATOLL. APPROXIMATELY 350 PEOPLE ON JABOR AND 800 ON IMRODJ SUFFERED DAMAGE; JABOR HAS AT LEAST ONE CISTERN WITH WATER AND SOME FOOD LEFT BY TRUST TERRITORY VESSEL. HAVE FLOWN 3240 LBS "C" RATIONS, 1500 LBS RICE, 400 GALLONS WATER TO IMRODJ ISLAND; PROVIDED MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND ASSISTANCE AS REQUIRED; CONSIDER SUFFICIENT FOOD ON HAND UNTIL ARRIVAL OF TRUST TERRITORY VESSEL. PLAN TO FLY EMERGENCY WATER TO IMRODJ UNTIL TRUST TERRITORY VESSEL ARRIVES."

Mr. Mackenzie's detailed inspection had revealed the facts as relayed in the Navy's report, with the addition of three others missing. Almost total destruction of Micronesian homes and boathouses as well as of the coconut, breadfruit and pandanus trees which provided residents with food, had occurred at Jabor. Lost also were all personal belongings. Only one sailboat and two or three outriggers remained. The waves which washed over the island and covered it with sea water had either destroyed the cisterns or filled them with

salt water, as a result of which the shortage of water was even more critical than that of food at the time of his arrival. He learned that many of the residents had tied themselves to trees to keep from being washed to sea by the huge waves.

Mr. Mackenzie's own home at Jabor had lost its roof and all of its windows, and the floors were covered to a depth of almost two feet with debris and coral from the broken retaining sea wall in his yard. Heavy appliances including the refrigerator and stove had been tossed about like footballs and appeared to be damaged beyond repair; lighter furniture had become simply jagged sticks and pieces of splintered wood. The new Trust Territory warehouse was completely demolished, the supplies lost; the office building was wrecked, the generator building gone, and the radio equipment rendered useless. But perhaps most serious is the loss of the coconut trees.

Also Jaluit-bound on the CHICOT were two others from Majuro, with good reason for making the trip: Radio-technician George Ngirarsaol from the Central Electronics Depot at Truk who would try to restore radio facilities (the destruction proved so complete that this was not possible at the time), and Missionary Eleanor Wilson who was anxious not only for her many friends at Jaluit, but also for the Marshallese mission boat, famed MORNING STAR VII, of which she is the skipper. She found it had lost its masts and been blown up on a sand bar, but that it was believed to be in salvable condition. Her house and other Protestant Mission buildings were almost completely destroyed.

The boat owned by the Catholic Mission at Jabor was lost. Pieces of it were found scattered on three nearby islands. The Catholic mission buildings consisting of a house, school and church, all were washed out to sea.

At Imrodj Island which like Jabor, is a part of Jaluit Atoll, all houses, tree crops, plant crops and cisterns were destroyed.

In January just before Typhoon Ophelia struck Jaluit Atoll, a survey party at Majuro, Marshall Islands District center, was making preparations to visit the islands of Namorik Atoll which, according to a field trip group that visited it in December, had suffered extensive damage from

Typhoon Lola. When word of the situation at Jaluit was received, plans were made to combine the typhoon-survey trips to Jaluit and Namorik, and to incorporate the rehabilitation efforts into a single program.

The Marshallese people living in the area of Majuro Atoll, particularly those at Dalap, Uliga and Rita Islands, were informed of the extent of the tragedy that had struck Jaluit and Namorik Atolls. Prior to setting out on the field-trip expedition, District Administrator Maynard Neas described to the people in the Majuro area, conditions at the two atolls where many of them had relatives, and told them of the measures being organized by the Trust Territory Administration for the immediate relief of the people, and for the long-term rehabilitation of the devastated areas.

The field trip party arrived at Jabor Island on the morning of January 14, one week after the storm had struck. In addition to District Administrator Neas, the group included Staff Agriculturist "Manny" Sproat, Director of Coconut Operations W.V.D. Pieris; District Agriculturist Joe W. Cowan; Lejelan Kabua and Judge Kabua Kabua, both of whom are "iroij laplap" of the Jaluit Atoll; also a medical-dental team, and representatives from the trading companies MIECO and KITCO.

Immediately upon arrival, conferences were held with Mr. Mackenzie and Jaluit's Magistrate Morris, and plans and recommendations for rehabilitation formulated.

At Namorik where two months earlier Typhoon Lola had wrought her devastation, the field-trip party surveyed conditions. Temporary emergency aid had been provided the atoll's five hundred people as the result of the earlier field trip. Waves had not inundated the island as they had Jaluit, nevertheless Lola had inflicted total damage to the housing and subsistence crops, and had left but few coconut trees standing. Gone were the dispensary with its drugs and supplies; gone were the church and the school building, along with the homes and trees.

The trees! Perhaps their loss will have the most far-reaching effect of all. All copra production at Jaluit and Namorik will be lost for approximately ten years, District Administrator Maynard Neas

reported, after surveying the situation together with other members of the field party. Namorik and Jaluit together normally sold about one thousand tons of copra annually, thus the Marshall Islands' total production of copra will be reduced by twenty per cent. The loss of income will affect all trading and business in the Marshalls.

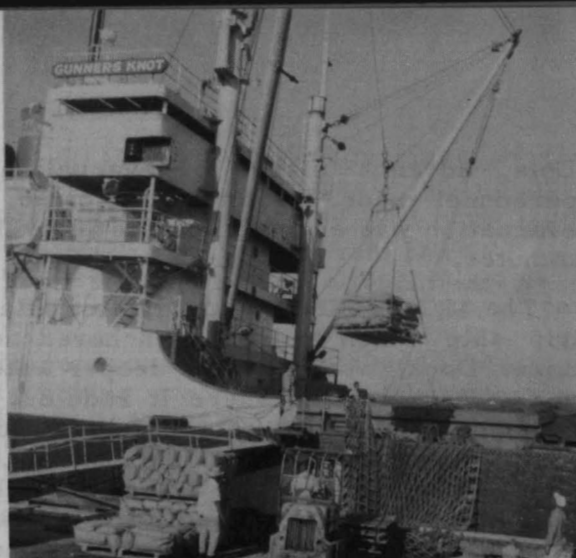
At both Jaluit and Namorik Atolls, the residents were informed of plans for government help in the rehabilitation of their water systems, housing and replanting programs. At the same time, the need for their wholehearted and cooperative effort in rebuilding and replanting was expressed.

Because of the extensive damage and the long period of time before new plantings of trees and crops will be bearing adequately, it was estimated that it will be necessary over a period of at least a year and a half for the Administration to assist most of the seventeen hundred and fifty people of the two atolls by providing basic foods other than the fish which they will themselves get from the sea; and in addition transportation and communications facilities would be needed, plus housing, clothing, fishing gear, agricultural plantings and tools. Even the thatching which forms the roofs of many Marshallese homes, will not be available until new coconut fibers grow.

On the hopeful side is the attitude of the people themselves. "As extensive as the damage is", Mr. Neas reported, "the morale of the people is high and they are prepared for the long period of privation and hardship the replanting and rebuilding will require. . . . There is no need to despair."

A typhoon moves slowly, even though its winds may be coursing wildly. Hence it was two days after Ophelia had visited Jaluit before its full force was felt in the next district to the west, Ponape, where its intensity had been reduced to some seventy knots. The time element helped both Ponape and its sister district still farther west, Truk, in preparing for the approaching typhoon. Jaluit and other parts of the Marshalls had not this advantage, for Ophelia as well as Lola had spawned in the Marshalls and were full-blown storms before their presence became known.

But ample warnings and precautions cannot afford absolute protection when



BAGS OF RICE from the U. S. Department of Agriculture are being loaded on the GUNNERS KNOT at Guam, bound for typhoon-stricken areas of the Trust Territory.

nature is at the helm. Hence again, as had happened with Typhoon Lola, in both Ponape and Truk Districts roofs were blown off buildings and widespread damage done both to administration facilities and to buildings and homes of the Trukese and Ponape people. No loss of life was reported in either place, although again there were some close calls.

At Kolonia, Ponape District center, five thousand dollars' worth of rice which was exposed to the rain when the Ponape Co-operative Company lost its roof, was purchased at once by Acting District Administrator William E. Finale and distributed for immediate use of homeless families - before there would be time for this basic food to be spoiled by mildew or decay. "C" rations also were issued both there and at Truk, as well as in the Marshalls. At Kolonia where all power lines were blown down, portable generators were borrowed from a private company, loaded on a jeep and shuttled back and forth between buildings and houses, maintaining refrigeration for a large supply of food until arrival of lines and equipment from Guam could restore the district power.

(Pingelap in Ponape District had been one of Typhoon Lola's targets; due to the extensive destruction of local food crops, a supplemental relief program has been established there to alleviate the suffering and deprivation.)

As typhoon Ophelia approached Truk District, all was made ready under direction of Acting District Administrator P. D. Steele and again as in the case of

Lola, advance plans for evacuation of personnel made. When the time came, the evacuation was accomplished in thirty-five minutes.

The M/V BAKER, Truk District's field-trip ship which had been anchored near Baker Dock, was taken to deeper waters in the Truk lagoon where it rode out the typhoon safely with its skipper, Capt. H. E. Jennings; its chief engineer, S. P. Carey, and all the crew aboard. Baker Dock, which had been badly broken with huge chunks washed away by Typhoon Lola, again felt the shock of the winds, and was reduced to a shambles. Major repairs to it or construction of a new dock will approximate half a million dollars in cost, according to conservative estimates.

Also at Truk, the tug BAILHACHE which had been moored to a large buoy in the lagoon for safety, broke loose during the storm, went aground, and was demolished.

Shortly after the passing of the typhoon, the BAKER was taken on a relief and survey field trip to the Hall Islands, which had been reported in the direct path of the typhoon. It was discovered that Ruo and Murilo were most seriously affected of the Truk outer islands. At Ruo one-third of the breadfruit trees were blown down and all the others were damaged, while coconut trees were stripped and broken. Thus the residents were in dire need of the food which had been taken aboard the BAKER for them: one hundred and fifty cases of "C" rations, forty bags of rice, three thousand coconuts, four bags of sugar and two cases of milk. Along with the buildings and growing things destroyed, lost all were the municipal record books. As in so many places in the Trust Territory after the passings of the typhoons, it was to be a "new start" for the people of Murilo.

The storm maintained a west-north-westerly course, on into Yap District. At least nine administrative buildings, chiefly storage sheds or small warehouses, suffered major damage at Colonia, Yap District center, being either partially or completely destroyed. Also hit was the new Intermediate School dormitory, built through funds raised by the Yapese students during "Copra Weeks". More than half the school supplies were destroyed.



GIFTS from the Helping Hands of Guam are loaded on a truck for shipment to devastated islands. On truck are Trust Territory workers Jose O. Cruz, Pedro T. Quitugua, Frank Matanane, and standing on ground, Alex B. Mladinich, warehouse superintendent.

Also on Yap Island, four elementary schools were completely blown down, and three others hit; churches were razed, and the damage done to private homes and other Yapese buildings was extensive. Tree crops such as coconut and breadfruit also were affected.

At Ulithi, fairly heavy damage to tree crops and villages was reported. The M/V ERROL was diverted to Ulithi from its regular run to Yap on January 17, 1958, and the survey made at this time indicated considerable destruction, but no emergency. Faraulep also was on the fringe of the storm and suffered harm to homes and trees. At Map, twenty-nine dwellings and some food plants were damaged; at Rumung seven dwellings were down, and two boats and two canoes destroyed.

The Yapese people long have been known for their independence. They have not been quick to accept customs of dress or manner from outside sources, particularly if they see no good reason to do so. This independence of spirit was exemplified in the attitude of the people of Yap and Ulithi towards typhoon damage. Yapese leaders in conference with Yap District Administrator Robert Halvorsen indicated that no relief aid would be needed on Yap Island, and that the local communities could take care of the situation themselves. Subsistence foods, fortunately, were plentiful, and no food emergency was foreseen.

Indicative of the kinship that exists between the people of neighboring islands in the Yap District, was the gift from the people of Woleai Island, sent by field-trip ship to the people of Euripik Island, whom they believed might be suffering from the effects of the storm: one hundred and twenty-five food packages, each package weighing one hundred pounds. Euripik had fish and coconuts, but its taro and fruit were destroyed.

Palau, Rota and Headquarters in Guam escaped serious damage from Typhoon Ophelia, which later picked up speed as it continued west beyond Ulithi. Winds in excess of one hundred knots again were recorded at its center shortly before the attempt of the Weather Reconnaissance crew to circle it at a location on the very western extension of the Trust Territory. The details of this tragic episode are recorded separately in this issue.

Had it not been for the quick, generous responses from many sources in addition to the emergency aid provided by the Trust Territory Administration, it is believed much greater suffering and possibly loss of other lives might have resulted in the period immediately following Typhoon Ophelia. The U. S. Navy acted immediately, sending food, drinking water and medicines from Naval Station Kwajalein to the disaster area, lifting the three critically injured persons to the hospital at Majuro and subsequently making a series of emergency relief flights bearing food, water and medical supplies.

From the Naval Air Station at Guam went a special flight, taking materials and equipment needed by the Trust Territory Administration to restore electric power at Ponape, thus saving a vast amount of frozen foods upon which the population will depend for months to come. The Atomic Energy Commission, another U. S. Government agency, sent a relief flight to Majuro with six thousand pounds of food, clothing and medicines for forwarding by Trust Territory ship to the needy areas.

Particularly noted were the several contributions sent by residents of certain islands to their friends and relatives on other islands which had suffered more seriously from the storm. Also significant were the gifts of food, clothing and cooking

utensils from the Micronesians of the Trust Territory's Property and Supply Department in Guam, who well knew from experience the distress a typhoon can bring. Guam has many times felt such a disaster. Other Administration employees at Guam and in the several districts, also were generous in contributions of clothing and cooking utensils. At Headquarters on February 22, 1958 a special benefit "luau" (Hawaiian-type feast) was given by the Trust Territory Recreation Club to raise funds for the Jabor Elementary School in the Marshalls, which had been destroyed with all study materials lost. A private organization, the Helping Hands of Guam, sent large quantities of clothing for distribution in the typhoon-stricken areas.

The help was warm-hearted, spontaneous and magnificent. Another typhoon now has passed into history. There remains still the harsh reality of disaster, but the men and women of Micronesia are not unaccustomed to hardship, and they have indicated their readiness to proceed in erecting new buildings, planting new coconuts and subsistence crops, and otherwise re-establishing themselves. From disaster oftentimes a model community emerges. This is in the minds of those working on the restoration project - hope for better homes and facilities, more secure protection from nature's visitations, improved coconut groves and copra production, and a greater variety of subsistence crops. Even new enterprises may emerge from the need.

So the task of rebuilding from Typhoon Ophelia is going forward in the Trust Territory.

PIGS — AND PEOPLE

FROM PONAPE DISTRICT comes the story of an island with more pigs than people. First word concerning the island of Oroluk following Typhoon Ophelia, was to the effect that it was devastated and it would be necessary to evacuate all of the residents.

When the field-trip ship VIGILANTIBUS came to Oroluk to perform its evacuation mission, it took aboard the island's total population. This proved to be six people and seven pigs.

IT WAS THE MIDNIGHT FIX

EVERYONE REALIZED that some day it might happen - that a plane might fail to return after penetrating a typhoon in search of weather information.

Then it happened.

It was Typhoon Ophelia. She had already made her thrust across the Trust Territory and was heading for the Philippines. From Guam the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron's crew of ten in its WB-50 plane set out to make a fix - to measure the storm's strength and determine its course. It was their job.

About three hundred and fifty miles north of Peleliu in the Palau-Yap area, the plane signaled that it was in the vicinity of the typhoon. It was approaching Ophelia from the south, and would fly around the periphery of the center to record pressure, temperature and wind velocity.

A midnight fix is characteristically an ominous one. It was the midnight fix they were about to make. The date was January 15, 1958.

From that moment, all trace disappeared. The next plane - a rescue craft - took off three hours after the WB-50 was reported overdue, and searched as close as possible to the last reported position. No results. A tremendous air-rescue operation then began. Slowly, hope faded.

Ophelia had been Bad Trouble from the start. A Trust Territory plane had given the alert that something was brewing. When officially recorded, the storm had winds well over one hundred and fifty knots. The 54th extended its run beyond the limits of its normal easterly track in order to obtain for the benefit of any and all who might be in its path, the factual information which was to alert thousands of men and women whose island homes would be threatened.

The men of the 54th are known as the guardians of the "great wide Micronesia way". They are the group who day by day fly their three-thousand-mile rectangular tracks over Pacific island and ocean, looking for weather disturbances which may give an indication of trouble ahead and - finding it - proceed to find out what kind of trouble. The 54th is still weather-tracking - but one of the crews is missing.

Few air searches have been more intensive than that put into effect by the U.S. Air Force and the U. S. Navy. Lieut. Col. Richard B. Olney, USAF Commander, 79th Air Rescue Squadron, Andersen Air Force Base, directed the search which encompassed a vast area of the Pacific Ocean and the Philippine Sea. Every ship within reaching distance joined in the search. Every available plane from all the resources of the surrounding Pacific area were brought into the scene. For eight days a systematic search pattern was followed. The Navy ships worked along parallel lines, three abreast approximately sixty miles apart moving forward according to plan. Two planes at a time were reporting to each ship, these planes making distanced flights to the north and back, and to the south and back, using the ships as base. This system was followed from dawn until 1 P.M. by one team of search planes, then a fresh team replaced them for the 1 P.M. to dark search. At night a different set of search conditions called for a different search technique. The area of surveillance was increased tenfold as rescue planes sweeping the sea with their landing lights on, attempted to "trigger" a signal flare or a radio call from the missing crew.

Hundreds of possible signals were heard - but none were or could be identified as definite signs from the missing craft or its crew. So much extraneous air traffic was heard on the emergency frequencies that it drowned out all chance for

detecting any absolute clues. Definite SOS signals were heard, but they were faint, and their source never could be determined. Every chance, every report, was investigated. Still no signs, no indication.

At one point hope soared high when it was believed the S O S's had been pinpointed; but then they disappeared, and the pin-point location availed no traces. No flares ever were sighted, according to Col. Olney. Wives and children were keeping all-night vigils; so were many others. Radio operators in the Trust Territory and at Headquarters in Guam, along with others throughout the area, together with all the ships and planes, were keeping watch. Islands were searched - Trust Territory Islands most of all - because it was from the Trust Territory area that the plane had last signaled. People everywhere helped - but to no avail. Officially, the search has been suspended - but among those who worked so desperately to find their fellow airmen, hope against hope persists.

A few of the participating ships were diverted from their trans-Pacific runs and used so much diesel oil in the search that it was necessary for them to come into Agana to refuel before proceeding on their courses. These included the USS LEWIS, the USS FIREDRAKE, the USS MOORE and the USS MAUMEE. Planes working in coordination with the ships included those of the 79th Air Rescue Squadron; the 320th Air Refueling Squadron, SAC; the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron; the 36th Air Rescue Squadron from Japan; the VW-1 and VW-3 Early Warning Squadrons, Naval Air Station, Guam; the Coast

Guard Air Detachment, Agana, Guam. Others in transit included two new experimental C-130 Hercules transports on their way to Japan.

After the great search effort was concluded on the evening of January 23, 1958, Col. Olney gathered together the wives of the missing airmen at the Rescue Control Center and personally explained to them all that had been done, tracing the various stages of the search.

What about the families? Eight of the ten men were married, and one had five children. Altogether, there are sixteen children.

Fortunately, the Air Force has an estate which provides benefits to survivors of airmen lost in the line of duty, insuring an education and monthly income to families of dependents.

Recognition of the valiant service performed by the men of the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron has come from many sources - but perhaps from nowhere has there been such gratitude felt and expressed, and such regret of the tragedy voiced, than from the Trust Territory. From the Micronesians who live on the islands over which the 54th flies, from the personnel who are stationed out in the various districts, from the Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam - from all have come words of appreciation for the men who fly the WB-50s, those brave men who got out regularly to perform their hazardous job - often in the face of extreme danger - for the sake of preserving the lives of others.

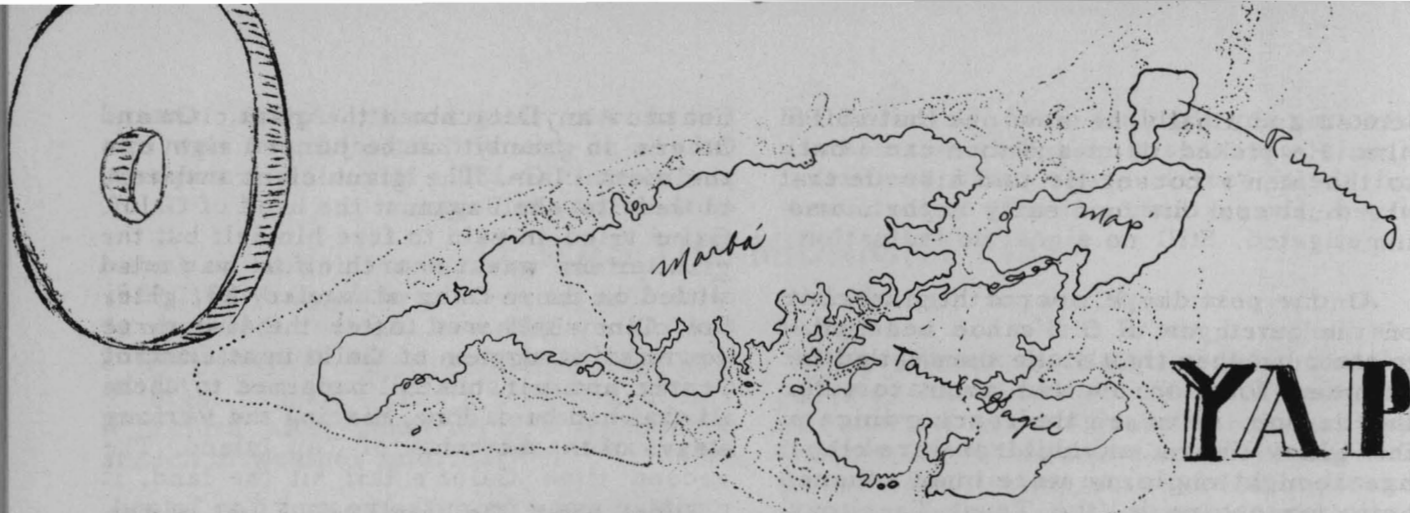
IRONIC SEQUEL

THE JABOR PIGS - how they managed to do it, no one knows - but twelve of them withstood the onslaught of Ophelia's winds and rains, and were discovered afterwards in the very area on Jabor Island where their pens formerly had been located. (A flock of ducks also survived). The hardy Marshallese animals seemed none the worse for the storm's beating.

An ironic sequel to the pigs' prowess in staying alive at Jabor - in spite of wind

and water - was the necessity to evacuate them subsequently to the Agricultural Station at Majuro, where there was feed for them. Jabor had none.

For a time it looked as though it were going to be necessary to slaughter the porkers to provide protein food for the Jabor people - but the pigs won, and are now reported thriving at their new home in Majuro. (The ducks went to Majuro, too).



PIROW AND THE GALUF — A Legend

By John Mangefel
with Sketches by James Mangefel

IF YOU WERE to look at the map of Yap Island today, you would find that Yap consists of four islands. The main one is known as Marabaa or Nimigil; the next one is Tamil or Gagil; the next one is Map; and the last one is Rumung. This is a story of how Yap Island was thus divided. In the olden days, Yap was not divided. This story was told to me by my grandmother when I was a little boy.

Long, long ago at the time when creatures were mixed of many different kinds and forms on Yap Island, there lived a galuf, or a giant lizard, in a harbor called Nimple. This giant lizard ate whoever happened to sail across that harbor in his canoe. All the creatures were afraid to go across the harbor because of this lizard. Journeys back and forth were impossible.

At this time, there lived a young man named Pirow in Atiliu Village. This young man had a very wonderful wife who kept him at home all the time. However, when he heard of this giant lizard, he told his wife that he must kill this monster. Pirow was a canoe-builder. Next morning Pirow took his axe and went into the wood. He saw a very tall biyuuch, or iron tree. He decided that he must use this tree for his canoe. Every day Pirow would go into the wood and work on his canoe. When he had completed his canoe, he got everything ready, paddles, sail, and all. He then went fishing and caught a doruy, a kind of greenish fish. He brought the fish back to his wife and told her to smoke it for him. While his wife was doing this, he sailed his canoe

around the whole island of Yap. When he reached his house, his wife gave him the fish already smoked. He said to himself that his first canoe was not fast enough.

Next day he went into the wood again and this time he chose a lach tree for his canoe. Upon completion of this one, he repeated what he had done with the first one. The result was the same as with the first one. He built six canoes, all from different trees. None of them was fast enough for him to use for his purpose. Pirow was not the kind of man who gave up easily. The very next day after the sixth canoe, he took his axe and again went into the wood. This time he decided that he would build his canoe out of a thow, or breadfruit tree. He saw one tall and straight breadfruit tree. He cut it down and started on his seventh canoe. When he had finished the canoe, he went to fish. He caught a doruy and gave it to his wife to prepare for him. While his wife was doing this, he sailed his canoe around the island of Yap. When he returned to his house he saw his beautiful wife still sitting near the fire smoking the fish. Pirow was very happy, for he knew that his canoe at last was fast enough.

That night Pirow told his wife that he could not sleep with her in their house because he was going to attack the giant lizard. So, Pirow went and slept at the faluw, the all-men's-house. The next day he took his fishing raft and went to the wide lagoon. He dived under water and looked for a giant clam. He looked and

looked and finally he saw one that suited him. He picked it up and then came back to the men's house. He told his wife that she must cook his food early in the morning.

On the next day Pirow put the giant clam on the outrigger of his canoe and tied it to the outrigger tightly. He then sailed for Nimple. When Pirow was about to enter the harbor, he heard the roaring voice of the giant lizard, saying, "Well, well, it has been a long time since I had a human being for my lunch."

"You just try to catch me," Pirow said.

The galuf swam at full speed toward the canoe. Pirow then pulled the rope of his sail thus so that the air filled his sail. His canoe flashed through the water like a gog, a flying fish. The galuf swam faster but Pirow kept pulling the rope of his sail. At last the galuf was very tired and he could swim no more.

"Please, be merciful and wait for me. I will not eat you," Galuf used one of his tricks.

Pirow knew all his tricks and he knew that this was one of them. "All right, since you have asked my pardon, I will forgive you," Pirow said.

"From which side shall I climb in your canoe?" Galuf inquired.

"Come up from the outrigger," Pirow told him.

Galuf smiled to himself because he usually climbed into the canoe from the outrigger. In this way he could destroy the outrigger, and then the main body of the canoe would turn upside down.

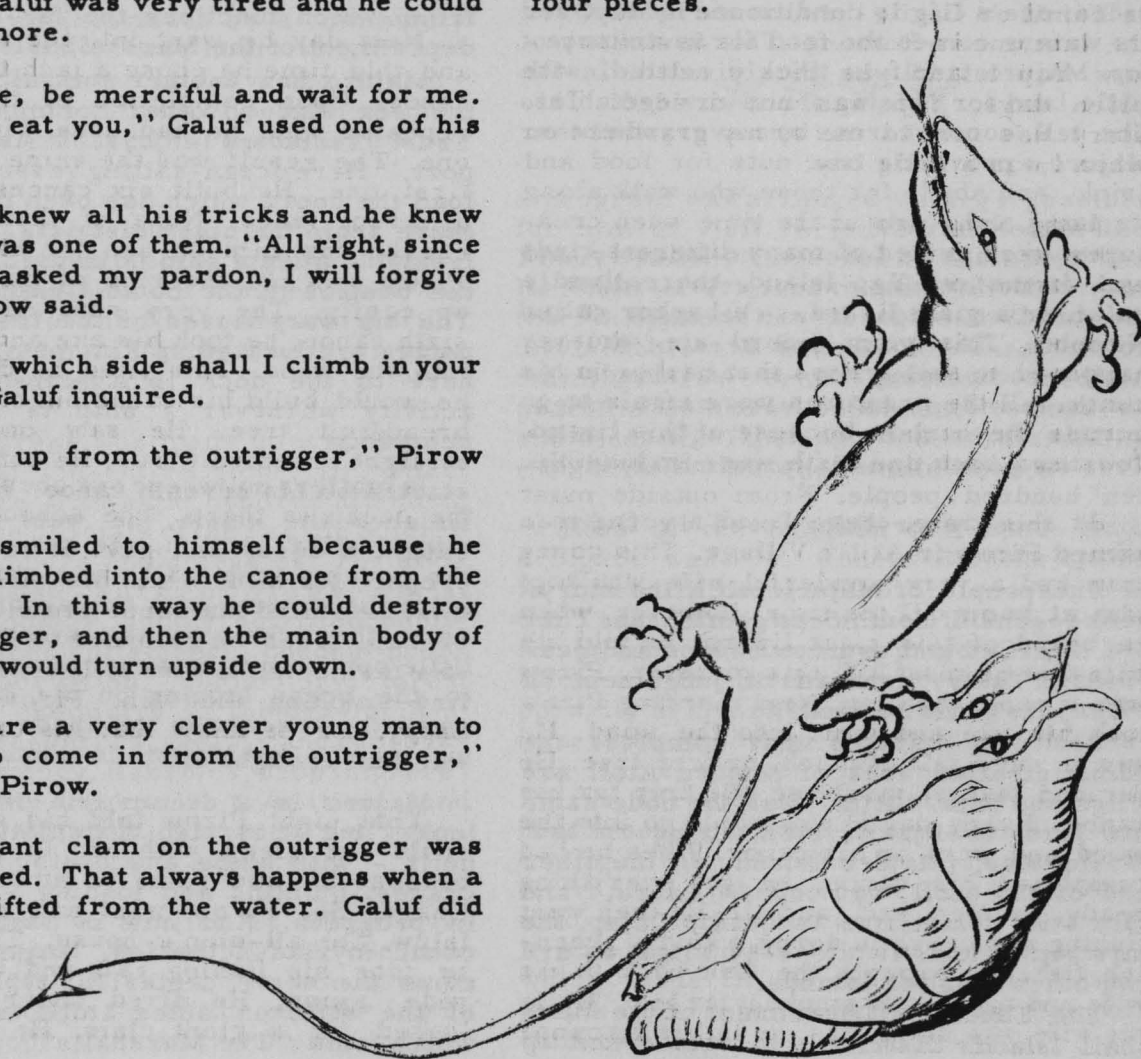
"You are a very clever young man to ask me to come in from the outrigger," he teased Pirow.

The giant clam on the outrigger was fully opened. That always happens when a clam is lifted from the water. Galuf did

not know anything about the giant clam and he was so greedy that he jumped right into the giant clam. The giant clam suddenly closed its shell against the head of Galuf. Galuf tried in vain to free himself but the giant clam was not a thing to be fooled with. The more Galuf struggled the tighter the clam shell was. After the last three powerful struggles of Galuf in attempting to free himself, his tail happened to hit the northern part of Yap. His tail cut Rumung away from the rest of Yap Island. The second time Galuf's tail hit the land, it cut Map away from the rest of Yap Island. The third and the last time, Galuf dropped dead but cut Gagil and Tamil from the rest.

Everybody was happy after that. There were many journeys back and forth across the Nimple Harbor.

This is how Yap Island was cut into four pieces.



DREAM ISLE OF MAJURO — A Miniature Metropolis

LAND OF FRIENDLINESS and smiling eyes, of sunshine and gentle surf - long, lean strip of palm-studded isle surrounded by the sea which sings a constant, lulling melody - this is Majuro Atoll, administrative center of the Marshalls.

The word "Majuro" means "Eyes" - and this it is. The atolls of the Marshalls are viewed from this busy district center. Here in a low quonset building the activities of the far-flung Marshalls are centered. Here, at its front entrance, the flags of the United States, the Administering Authority, and of the United Nations, fly overhead, side by side.

To live on Majuro is akin to living on a ship. One hears the restful murmur of the sea night and day; one sees it on all sides; one's life is conditioned by it. Over its waters comes the food for sustenance - for Majuro itself is thickly settled, with little land for raising fruits or vegetables. The tall coconut trees are everywhere on Majuro, providing the nuts for food and drink, and shade for those who walk along its paths and roads.

Majuro has no forests, no industry, and very little farming except copra, which is the product made from the meat of the coconuts. The total land area of Majuro Atoll - comprising fifty-seven islands - is but three and one-half square statute miles. In this three and one-half square miles lives its population of approximately eighteen hundred people. From outside must come most everything used in living - except coconuts.

The people of Majuro fulfill the storybook legend of South Seas gentleness. They are dignified and courteous, kind and generous. Their standard of judgement is "Ejoij Ke?" (Is he kind?)

The two villages that comprise the administrative area of Majuro Atoll are Uliga and Rita. "Rita" was the code name for Jarej or Djarit, used during the last World War. (Majuro Island, on the other end of the atoll, was coded "Laura," and this still sometimes is used.) Dalap, the airstrip island, is close by Uliga, as are two other smaller islands.

The Education Department of the Marshall Islands District is located at one tip

of Uliga village. The Intermediate School - classrooms and dormitories, print shop, radio station, office and galley - all are situated together up toward the Rita area. And at Rita itself the new elementary school has been built. Although all intermediate school buildings are Administration supported, this is one of the first elementary schools which the Trust Territory Government has helped build under the new grant-in-aid program. The people of the area have contributed the labor for the building as well as the land, and the Administration has provided the material for this new six-room school which is serving as a model for teacher-training in the district.

In the center of Uliga is the hospital from which functions the far-flung health department of the Marshall Isles.

Majuro has another special relation to the sea that no other community in the Trust Territory enjoys. It is a "world port." Here ocean-sailing vessels dock and load the copra which has been transported there from the other districts. Its "ocean front" - when a ship is in port - is one of the busiest in the South Central Pacific. The big warehouses of the trading companies are located up Rita way, too. From here to the dock is a scene of intense activity whenever a ship is loading or unloading.

It matters not where one goes on Majuro, the ocean is there. The schools, the administrative section, the business fronts, the housing area - all are a stone's throw from the water - with the lagoon on the one side, the ocean on the other. There is little opportunity however, to sit and listen to the ocean lapping on the beach or to enjoy the breezes in the shade of the coconut trees - for Majuro is a busy place.

Majuro is a dream isle of storybook look - but it is also a miniature metropolis - with ships and boats, trucks and cranes, building and loading - constantly in progress. And now in addition to its usual myriad activities, Majuro has become the nerve center for typhoon relief of the stricken outer atolls and islands which form "The Marshalls".

"Getting To Know People"

"GETTING TO KNOW PEOPLE of other countries, learning about their problems and how they are solving them, finding we all have much in common - this is one of the big values of a scientific congress," said Dr. Michi Kolios upon arriving at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam after representing the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands at the ninth Pacific Science Congress in Bangkok, Thailand, from November 18 to December 9, 1957. "Dr. Michi", as he is known, is a medical practitioner in Truk and a member of the Truk District Congress.

"The subjects we discussed there," he said, "covered practically the whole range of matters an individual or a community must cope with. It was heartening to find scientists devoting their lives to improving the living conditions of people, not only in their own areas, but of humanity everywhere."

"Looking into mutual problems with people from other places, together attacking these problems in a meeting of the minds, is one of the finest ways to learn," said Dr. Michi in analyzing the experiences of his trip to Bangkok.

The congress was made up of scientists from almost the entire globe, Dr. Michi stated. More than eight hundred attended, including the officials of the Pacific Science Board, members and delegates. The divisions included anthropology, social sciences, zoology, botany, nutrition, public health and medical science, coconut problems, conservation, entomology, forest resources, chemistry in the development of natural resources, geology and geophysics, meteorology, fisheries, crop improvement, climate, vegetation and national land utilization in the humid tropics, and international cooperation in science.

In addition to serving as Trust Territory delegate at the Pacific Science Congress, Dr. Michi spent ten days in Manila. Through the offices of the International Cooperation Administration there,



GROUP OF DELEGATES during session of Pacific Science Congress at Bangkok, Thailand, November 18 to December 8, 1957. Dr. Robert Strecker is in second row, second from left, and Dr. Michi Kolios, Trust Territory delegate, sits at his left.



a program was arranged making it possible for him to visit various branches of the Public Health Department including the Institute of Hygiene in the University of the Philippines, the tuberculosis divisions, and schools and centers for rural health training. The Trust Territory medical practitioner had an opportunity to observe and study the Philippine method of training the "hilots", Philippine midwives.

Also at the Bangkok conference as a delegate was Dr. Robert Strecker, who is currently doing scientific research in the Trust Territory on the PIRATE (Pacific Islands Rat Ecology) project. Both Dr. Michi and Dr. Strecker were held up temporarily at Guam en route, being evacuated to a typhoon shelter during Typhoon Lola. The same typhoon prevented W. V. D. Pieris, Director of Coconut Operations for the Trust Territory, from attending, due to flight cancellations from Ponape District; Staff Anthropologist John E. deYoung also was forced to cancel plans to attend. It was this combination of circumstances which made Dr. Michi the Trust Territory's sole representative at the Bangkok conference.

Coconut Furniture? Yes.

[The following article by Ronald Powell, Marine Division, Cook Island Department of Agriculture, is reprinted from the South Pacific Commission's Quarterly Bulletin for April 1957. As the author points out, the use of coconut wood requires a special "know-how" since its treatment is different from that of most timbers.]

ON SOME PACIFIC ISLANDS coconut timber has been used for many purposes for centuries. On others, people seem to be unaware that it is very useful timber. Admittedly it is not very durable when left exposed to wind and rain. For example, it quickly rots if used for fence posts, while even as supports for a house it generally decays at ground level. Nevertheless, for certain applications it makes an excellent timber.

A word of warning first. Very old coconut trees are generally so hard that they are difficult to cut through with an axe. Once they are seasoned they are practically impossible to cut with standard woodworking power tools.

The day they are felled, however, they are not difficult to rip through with a pit saw or with any saw which strikes the grain in ripping, as a hand saw does. Coconut is not economical timber to cut with a standard circular saw; the only type which seems to be successful is that with steelite welded to the teeth.

The coconut palm does not grow like most mill timber, with the heartwood inside and the soft sap outside; it reverses the process. The saw-miller must realize this or the timber will be wasted. Once felled, the seemingly straight, graceful palm appears to have curves and twists which were not very apparent when it was standing. A good tree will sometimes cut three reasonably straight ten-foot logs. (Unless the logs are reasonably straight, the sawn timber is of little use).



The table, ceremonial paddles, book-ends mounted with pearl shell, counter and wall paneling pictured here, all were made by the author from coconut timber.



Boards cut from the butt of a tree which is seventy or more years old have a very attractive appearance, with a mottled pattern in the grain, and make excellent furniture. They must be dressed to approximate sizes while still wet, however, once dried and seasoned they are almost impossible to saw or plane.

All island timbers are of course better if seasoned under a thatched roof, and if boards are carefully dried after sawing, they will remain stable. Timber dried under an iron roof in the tropics generally twists and checks until it is beyond any recoverable value.

With the hard bark stripped, the log must be turned to the best advantage and the saw cuts made which utilize the outer two or three inches of the trunk. Sawn timber will then have three good faces and one corner which is chamfered along most of its length. This cannot be avoided if the best timber is required from a slightly curved log.

A very old, hard tree can be used for sawing into boards for the first ten feet, but boards cut from timber above this

height will always have two hard edges with a soft center. It is better to cut the logs from the upper part of the tree into 2" x 3" and 2" x 4" sizes, generally leaving an uneven chamfer on one corner. (The heart of the tree is generally too soft to use for any kind of construction).

Cutting timber to these sizes leaves four small pieces roughly 2" x 2", which make excellent rafters for small thatched buildings where they remain as a permanent framework which can be thatched repeatedly. It is very durable, but requires boring before nails can be driven into it, which is a disadvantage where an electric hand-drill is not available.

If the right log is chosen, coconut timber makes excellent boat oars. Here, experience is necessary to pick the right tree. An old, hard tree makes oars which are virtually unbreakable. They are, however, stiff, and unless made fast by a lanyard they sink when dropped overboard.

A log a little softer than this makes oars that will float. Furthermore, they have a good spring to them, and altogether compare favourably with oars made from ash or fir.

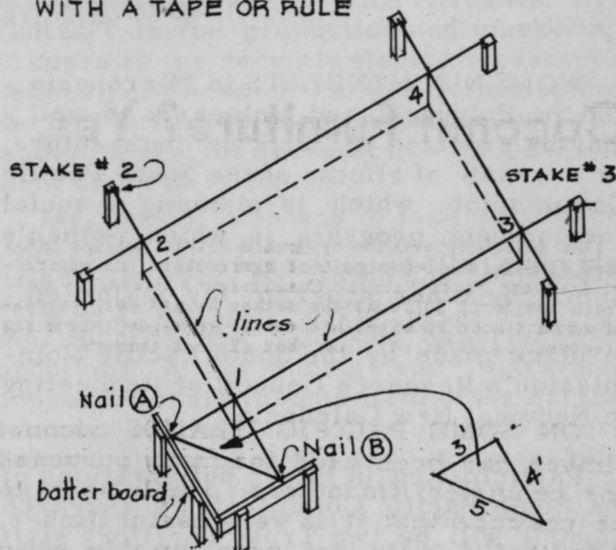
The timber at this stage is generally only sound for about 3" into the log, so there is a natural limit to the length which a coconut oar can be made, to avoid the soft interior wood.

By quartering, the maximum width is saved and most of the tapering is done on the inside of the section. These oars are quite easy to cut out and shape on the day that the tree is felled. The final sanding and cleaning can of course be done when the oars are dry; this will not present much difficulty.

The bark of the growing tree gives a good indication of the timber inside. Where the bark is flint hard and flies off the axe in irregular flakes, the timber is naturally the hardest, while at the other extreme the bark is soft and can be stripped off in sheets. This timber is quite useless for any kind of work, but, between the two extremes, timber can be picked for a variety of jobs.

How to do it Column

TO SQUARE A BUILDING
WITH A TAPE OR RULE



STEP 1: Set batter board so that Nail (A) and Nail (B) are 3'-0" and 4'-0" respectively, from the selected corner of the proposed building.

STEP 2: Set stakes # 2 and # 3 by moving their respective lines until one line is 3'-0" from Nail (A) and the other line is 4'-0" from Nail (B).

STEP 3: Measure off Corners # 1, 2, and # 3 of the proposed building.

STEP 4: Locate Corner # 4 by using layout square or by use of 3-4-5 triangle measurements.

Prepared by the Trust Territory
Public Works Department

Barrels can be made from the sawn timber which are quite suitable for salting fish. While coconut is not a first-class barrel-making timber, where the latter is unavailable or is prohibitively expensive to import, it makes a valuable substitute.

There are innumerable items which can be made from coconut logs such as portable pig pens which are easily held together by notching the corners. (These, of course, are not to be recommended if rhinoceros beetle is present.) A simple and easily-made feeding trough can be dug out from a split log, leaving enough timber in the ends to hold water.

--R. P.

research council will stress women's interests, self-help

T. T. REPRESENTATIVES ADDED TO MEMBERSHIP

WOMEN'S INTERESTS in Micronesia - and in Polynesia and Melanesia as well - may be expected to "look up" in the future, as a result of efforts of the South Pacific Commission, which is planning a social development program in which women's interests will be given special consideration. The other program for major emphasis in 1958 is aided self-help, according to plans made by the South Pacific Commission's Research Council at its meeting in Noumea, New Caledonia.

Participating in future deliberations of the South Pacific Commission's Research Council will be two Trust Territory staff members: John E. deYoung, Staff Anthropologist, who will represent all United States territories for social and political

development, and John M. Spivey, Contracts and Programs Officer, who will represent the Trust Territory for economic development. The former replaces Mr. John Cool of American Samoa, and the latter, Dr. Harold J. Coolidge of the United States, both of whom have submitted their resignations.

Another new appointment to the council is Dr. John E. Kennedy, now of American Samoa, a former Director of Public Health in Palau District, later Director of Public Health for the Government of Guam.

The two projects, women's interests and aided self-help, will constitute the Research Council's major programs for 1958.

COPRA STABILIZATION BOARD MEETS

THE DECEMBER MEETING of the Copra Stabilization Board was held in the office of the High Commissioner at Guam on December 20, 1958. It was a significant meeting in that it was attended by a Micronesian representative newly appointed to the board.

Each year a different district will have a Micronesian representative on the board, as a result of the recommendation made by the Micronesian Conference in September, and approved at that time. The delegates decided then to ask the Marshall Islands District Congress to select the delegate for the first year, inasmuch as that district has been the largest copra producer. Chosen to sit on the board was Amata Kabua, president of the House of Iroij, Marshall Islands Congress.

The Copra Stabilization Fund is administered by the Copra Stabilization Board, with prices to be paid to producers of copra established once each quarter, determined according to the condition of the world copra market. The Trust Territory's fund has substantial reserves which will

AT PICTURESQUE MAJURO - Mr. and Mrs. Amata Kabua use a bicycle for riding along the smooth roads of Majuro, Marshall Islands District center. Mr. Kabua, newly appointed member of the Copra Stabilization Board for the current year, attended its December 20, 1957 meeting at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam.



cushion any falls the price of copra may have in the world market, according to John Spivey, Trust Territory Contracts and Programs Officer, who is chairman of the Board.

Copra By Atolls - Marshallese Plan

GET A GROUP OF YOUNG MEN working together in a healthy competitive spirit, and production results are likely to be high.

This has happened in many of the Marshallese atolls, with copra the product. Among the leading contenders for first honors in production have been Ailinglaplap, Jaluit and Arno - and each has a slightly different system.

Ailinglaplap was the leading atoll for 1957 and the reason for Ailinglaplap's high record is believed to be the consistency with which its plan is followed. As regularly as sunrise, the men of Ailinglaplap have followed this pattern: up early and to work making copra from six-thirty to twelve; stop at noon to eat; in the afternoon, clear the land of undergrowth to facilitate the harvesting of the coconut trees.

Arno is famous for its system. This is how it works. A group of young men - say ten - get together and form a little organization - a sort of copra club. They go in turn to each other's land and in the fashion of Middle-West threshers in the United States at wheat-harvest time, work together to collect the copra, husk it on the spot, and even haul it to a central place for drying. By this method they can produce from one to two tons of copra a day. The owner pays about ten dollars a ton for this assistance and feeds the group of men while they are working. The "feeds" on these occasions would compare favorably with the traditional threshers' dinners - with wives of the workers assisting each other in the preparations.

The Arno system has caught on and has been in effect in the majority of islands in the Marshalls, the young men of each island being in active competition with the others. Both Jaluit and Ebon have followed this system in the past; however, because of Typhoon Ophelia, Jaluit will be out of the copra picture for some time to come, as will other areas similarly affected.

Jaluit's success was attributed in part to its superior drying equipment. Before the typhoon, most families on Jaluit had their own small dryers, well equipped with aluminum piping.

South Pacific Commission Head Is Copra Minded

A MAN WITH A PARTICULAR INTEREST in the production and marketing of copra is the recently elected Secretary-General of the South Pacific Commission. He is Thomas Richard Smith, a New Zealander, formerly Secretary to the Government of Western Samoa.

Mr. Smith, who was to take up his new post early in 1958 after the retiring Secretary-General, Dr. Ralph Clairon Bedell, returns to government service in Washington, D. C., has had wide experience in problems of producing and marketing copra, the main income item of the Pacific islands. He was chairman of the Western Samoa Copra Board, and early in 1957 was an official representative at a meeting in London of copra buyers and producers from leading coconut-growing areas of the world. Mr. Smith's appointment was announced by Mr. C.G.R. McKay, Senior Commissioner from New Zealand, serving as chairman for the South Pacific Commission's seventeenth session at Noumea on October 25, 1957.

The New Secretary-General is an administrator of wide and varied experience gained mainly in the service of the governments of New Zealand and Western Samoa. In 1953 he was sent, under the United Nations technical assistance program, to Indonesia as an adviser on public administration to the government of that country. In 1956 and 1957, he attended the United Nations Trusteeship Council meetings in New York as special representative for New Zealand.

The South Pacific Commission is an international body set up in 1947 by the six nations responsible for administering territories in the South Pacific - Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom and United States. Its function is to advise its member governments with respect to their numerous mutual problems, and to help work out solutions for them.

Records of copra produced by each atoll are maintained by the Marshall Islands District Collector-Treasurer. These have resulted in arousing a friendly competition which was believed to be at least partially responsible for 1957 increases in copra production in the Marshalls.



TRUK CONGRESS - Members of the newly formed Congress are shown in session at Moen. Standing at left are a member of the Congress, Napo Defang, serving as interpreter, and High Commissioner D. H. Nucker.

First Truk Congress Convenes

THE FIRST TRUK CONGRESS has become history. Meeting at Moen from November 4 through November 15, 1957 under its new charter, the forty-six member Congress achieved what qualified observers judged to be a most productive initial session.

With Moen Magistrate Petrus Mailo in the chair, the delegates moved vigorously to attack district problems. A full-time tax collector was engaged at fifteen hundred dollars per year. District Education received a thumping vote of confidence when the new elementary teachers' pay plan approved by the Annual Magistrates' Conference in August, was reaffirmed by the Congress with scarcely a dissenting voice. The new plan enables qualified teachers to double and triple their present salaries. In a surprising display of legislative responsiveness to popular sentiment, the delegates voted unanimously to lower the minimum age for district

congressmen from thirty to twenty-six. Some administration officials had expected a long, hard fight to develop over this issue.

In other actions, the Congress set aside fifteen thousand dollars for a new congress building, voted to conduct meetings according to standard parliamentary procedure, and created an interim Planning Committee to work out a proposed agenda for the second Truk Congress scheduled to convene in August 1958. Understandably, the first Congress devoted much of its time to solving its organizational problems.

American officials, other than those immediately connected with the District Administration, who addressed the Congress were the Trust Territory's High Commissioner, Delmas H. Nucker; Chief Justice Edward P. Furber; Director of Education Robert E. Gibson, and the Acting District Attorney, Alfred J. Gergely.

"Metalanim, We Love You!"

METALANIM HOMESTEADERS are somewhat like the residents of New York and San Francisco - they think there's no place quite like their own home section. They will say "It's alright to go visiting - but for living - we like it best in Metalanim."

In Ponape District in 1954 a section of Metalanim, originally a part of a government plantation, was made available for homesteading, and since that time approximately five hundred families have located there. Among these are the people from crowded Pingelap Island almost two hundred miles away, who have settled at Pongelas Station in Metalanim, called the "Pingelap Homestead Site." These Pingelap people are still bringing in their families - their wives, children and other relatives - swelling the number of homesteaders and relieving the population pressure back on Pingelap Island.

A second homestead project in Metalanim is located at Pohnlangas. Another group of "immigrants" to Metalanim are those from Pis in Truk District, who are moving into fifteen homesteads in the Sapalap area, near the site of an old Japanese sugar mill. The popularity of the homestead plan at Metalanim also has prompted a group from the Pies section of Kiti municipality to request survey and homestead agreements, and as a result still another homestead section in Ponape District - this one outside Metalanim - is being inaugurated.

Ponape District regulations permit a total of three and three-tenths hectares (approximately seven acres) to be homesteaded, as determined in consultation with the local land advisory board and prospective homesteaders. A person eighteen years of age or older who owns no other land is eligible, and if a person owns less than three hectares of land, he may apply for additional land to a total of three hectares. A homesteader must start work on the land within one hundred and twenty days from date of his permit; he is to place markers on all corners, and will plant not fewer than sixty utility trees for every hectare of his homestead. If at any time within five years, the homesteader should

OSCAR GOES SKIING

OSCAR MENDIOLA IS FROM the Trust Territory island of Rota where the lowest the temperature goes is somewhere in the seventies. He had seen snow and ice in the movies before he went to the states to college, but never had he expected that he would some day participate in winter sports.

Oscar is attending St. John's College in Minnesota. A friend invited him to Southern Minnesota over a holiday week end, and there Oscar had the experience of riding high and fast over snow-clad hills and valleys.

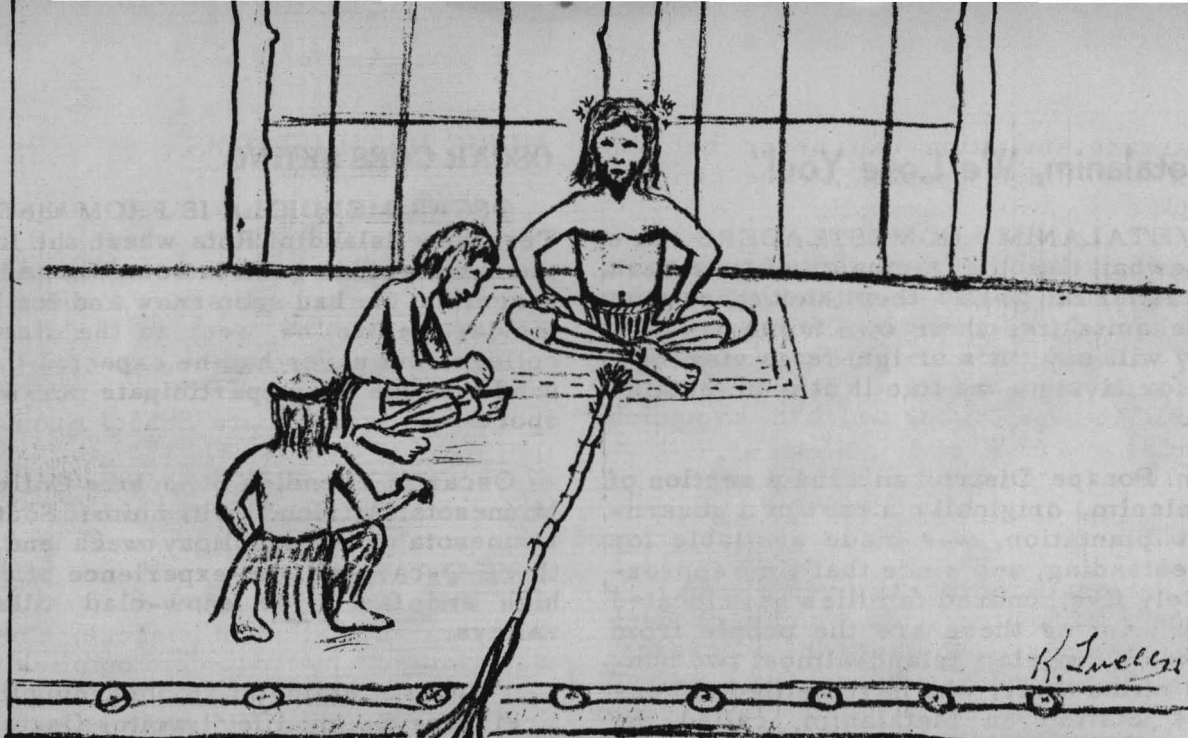
"We went skiing and tobogganing for the first time in my life," writes Oscar. "It was a big thrill."

abandon the land or fail to comply with his signed agreement, his permit will be revoked and the land will revert to the Government of the Trust Territory. If, however, he fulfills his obligations, a deed of conveyance will be issued to him at the expiration of the five years.

In addition to farm property made available to those in need of land, Ponape District is offering town lots under the homestead plan. A portion of Kolonia in Net Municipality, seat of the district center, thus has been surveyed and individual lots for building homes are to be opened there under lease agreements.

Altogether in Ponape District, 1,689 hectares of land have been surveyed for homesteading; 1,461 hectares actually have been homesteaded, and it is estimated that there are 46,667 acres, or approximately 19,000 hectares, of surveyed and unsurveyed public land which will be available for homesteading in the future.

According to provisions of the Trust Territory Code, only citizens of the territory may hold title to land within its borders. Thus the basic resource of Micronesia is being reserved for those rightfully entitled to the land and its products. In no area of the Trust Territory are the people more proud to be land owners, and to cultivate the land, than in the Metalanim section of Ponape.



INVITATION SUGARCANE — "Will You Come to Our Kamadipw?"

Informant:
Narrator:
Illustrator:

Pensile
Kun Sigrah
Kunio Lwelen

EDITOR'S NOTE: On Ponape Island there are traditionally two lines of chiefs, the Nanmwarki and the Nanikin lines, each of which has twelve title holders in ranked order. The Nanmwarki, senior chief in the Nanmwarki line, is considered senior to the Nanikin of the Nanikin line, according to "The Eastern Carolines" by John L. Fischer, newly published handbook of information about customs of the area. The original story about sugarcane invitations appeared in the "Ponape-per" of August 9, 1957.

WHEN INVITING a Nanmwarki, Nanikin or one of the "high people" to a kamadipw, Ponapeans don't use paper invitations, they use a specific kind of sugarcane called "seupwet." For all feasts given within one municipality (excepting one for a wake), the head of the family, the head of the section, or someone who knows about Ponapean tradition, will carry a single stalk of seupwet (sugarcane), roots and all, to the Nanmwarki of the municipality. The messenger lays the stalk, root end pointing toward the Nanmwarki, on the floor or on the ground directly in front of him. The roots may even be placed on his legs if he is sitting cross-legged. Then the Nanmwarki asks "What kind of a kamadipw?" and the messenger answers by giving the special name of that kind of kamadipw, or by saying "kamadipw for a marriage", or for whatever the event is.

"Kamadipw" is the Ponapean word meaning "feast", although kamadipws

given for certain special occasions are called by the following special names: Kapasmwar or Iraramwar, in honor of the promotion of title; Nohpwei, when a person presents the first fruits (yams, breadfruit, etc.) to the Nanmwarki; Isimwas, upon completion of an important building such as a nahts, or a house for the Nanmwarki or Nanikin, or a municipal office or a church; Umwunmwuririk, when there has been a death; Umwenedied, which in the old days was the kamadipw given before the men went into battle. The feast given by one Nanmwarki, or by one Nanikin in honor of another Nanikin, is just called a kamadipw. Also nowadays people give a kamadipw to celebrate a wedding, the birth of a child, the arrival or departure of a member of the family.

Sometimes the sugarcane is taken only to the Nanmwarki; if he wishes, he may send it on to the Nanikin. Also, if it is the Nanikin who receives the invitation, he may send it to the Nanmwarki. According to the old customs, no invitation was taken directly to the Nanikin but he always learned about it because he was (and is) the "spokesman" for the Nanmwarki. An invitation may be sent to the "high people" from any kind of person, high or low, large or small, handsome or ugly. However, a

sugarcane invitation can never be sent from the "high people" to the common people.

If one section in a municipality is going to invite the people from another section to a kamadipw, no sugarcane is used. The head of the section or the "kaunenpwihn" will send someone to talk it over with the head of the section for which the kamadipw is being given. When this affair is settled, the kaun en pwihn will announce to his people that they have been invited to the kamadipw.

When one Nanmwarki gives a kamadipw in honor of another, his Nanikin chooses the proper person to carry the sugarcane. After the invited Nanmwarki has received the sugarcane he sends a messenger to his own Nanikin to tell him of the invitation. After this the Nanikin will summon the high people of his municipality to his house. When they have all gathered there the Nanikin will announce the invitation and will divide these people into two groups. On the day of the feast one group goes ahead with the Nanmwarki while the second group stays behind to gather some sakau (kava) which they will carry with them when they follow the Nanmwarki to the place of the feast. This is called "aluhmwur".

On occasions like this, the invited Nanmwarki often wishes to return the compliment by inviting his host to a kamadipw of his own, so in this case his messenger, carrying his sugarcane, follows after the group carrying the sakau. The messenger then enters the nahs (the place where the feast is being held) and presents the invitation to the other Nanmwarki.

Whenever there is a death in a family, the head of that family or the head of that section will send a man versed in Ponapean tradition to deliver the invitation to the Nanmwarki of that municipality. This messenger carries two pieces of sugarcane: one is the invitation to the Umwunmwuririk (the Kamadipw), the other is to ask permission to bury the dead in the ground. In the olden days each Nanmwarki actually owned all the land in his municipality or wehi. Now the people still keep this custom of asking his permission for the land in which they bury their dead.

MUSIC HATH CHARMS

IT WAS AN ELEPHANT QUONSET - the biggest of its kind - but still it was hard-pressed to hold the audience AND the singers, in Truk District's annual fall Song Festival.

The audience literally was packed into the Truk Intermediate School quonset on the night of October 31, 1957 for the contest in which nine teams vied with each other for the title "Champions of Song". One group of singers alone consisted of seventy-five people - and the audience was estimated at more than five hundred. The representation of singers, however, was limited chiefly to communities in the vicinity of Moen, since the problem of transportation from distant islands prevented a more widespread district participation.

When the singing and competition were all over, the team from Tunnuk was awarded the winner's trophy and a song book besides. The second prize consisting of a phonograph was given to Uman, and third place went to the Beniesene-Benia team, whose prize was fifty pounds of rice. The Methitiu-Iras group won a large tin of Japanese biscuits for being the best-costumed group. Other teams participating were the Model School, the Intermediate School, Sapuk, Wichap and Mwan. Judges were Sachuo, Istaro, Mano, Take, and Mrs. Brandt.

On this occasion the stalk of sugarcane asking for permission to bury the dead will be laid down first, with its roots pointing straight toward the Nanmwarki. The invitation sugarcane will be laid across the first piece, making an X. When he sees this, the Nanmwarki doesn't ask "What kind of a kamadipw?" because he knows that it is Umwunmwuririk, and that someone has died. The first two questions that he will then ask the bearer of the sugarcane are always: "Who is the dead person?", and, "Where did this death happen?"

In case the Nanikin is also invited to a wake, he is taken only the invitation sugarcane, because he has no authority to grant permission to bury the dead - that authority belongs only to the Nanmwarki.

Imiej - Homestead Island

IMIEJ is an island in Jaluit Atoll, one of eighty-four islands which make up a total land area for Jaluit of a little over four square miles, scattered to form an irregular ring around a 266-square mile lagoon area.

In Imiej, as in all the Marshall Islands, a parcel of land - an island or any portion of it - is not a private piece of property. Ownership of land follows a pattern totally different from that in most countries and communities.

In the Marshalls a "weto" is the land unit - and it is the family which possesses the land rights thereto. This family may have quite an extended lineage, including various kith and kin - and all its members (dri jerbal) will have rights in the "weto." Each weto has its "alab" or land manager, and its "dri jerbal", those having work rights.

Imiej had this traditional land pattern in the past. But during the Japanese occupancy, the island was taken for government use, and this is a matter of official record. Thus when the Trust Territory Government assumed responsibility for administering the Marshalls (along with the Marianas and the Carolines), Imiej legally became government property.

Now there was no question that the land formerly had belonged to certain lineages, and there was no question but that some of those families who formerly held title to land in Imiej, were now without land - and needed land for homes and for subsistence. What was the fair thing to do? The government didn't need the land, and was willing that those who were landless might have it. But how to transfer it fairly was the question.

Homesteading appears to be the happy solution. Those who formerly dwelt on Imiej are being given an opportunity to regain their ancestral lands through the Imiej Homestead Plan, a project currently in effect in the Marshalls. (Three others are being worked out, one at Wotje Island, Wotje Atoll, one at Taroa Island, Maloelap Atoll, and the other at Takowa Island, Milli Atoll). But the people must prove themselves. The future owners must first demonstrate in actual practice, their willingness and worthiness to become the legal users of the land.

The plan was worked out by mutual agreement of the people and the Trust Territory Government. The Jaluit Atoll Project Manager, J. Boyd Mackenzie, was put in charge of implementing the Imiej activity, working with the District Anthropologist Jack A. Tobin, and the Assistant Anthropologist, Tion Bikajle, who made the translations and otherwise assisted in drawing up the homesteading agreement.

Two meetings of the people of Jaluit Atoll were called, in order that the homestead proposal might be fully understood and all might be cognizant of its meaning and its terms. The meetings, the first on January 15, 1957, and the second on January 30, were held on Imrodj, another island of the same atoll. The terms were read in both English and Marshallese. On March 28, 1957, the agreement was signed for the people of Imiej by the respective iroi and alabs who are the traditional "rulers" over Imiej. The agreement bears the signatures of Kabua Kabua, Neimoro and Telniez, as iroi; and of Kabjor, Jamos, Lat, Komg, Laimano and Niko, as alabs. Also affixed is the official seal of the High Commissioner. Witnesses were Mr. Mackenzie and Bourn Heine, Principal of the Protestant Mission.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Imiej people - those who according to Marshallese custom possessed land rights in Imiej Island prior to the Japanese seizure and subsequently were without lands to adequately provide for their economic self-sufficiency (and that of their descendants) - were given the exclusive rights to cultivate, build upon, improve, occupy and use the Island of Imiej for a five-year period. Upon the expiration of five years from the date of this grant and fulfillment of the conditions specified, they are to be given the quitclaim rights to Imiej.

According to the conditions of the Imiej Homestead Agreement, the Imiej people agree to clear and plant in such a manner that the land will be utilized to its fullest extent for the growing of subsistence and economic crops, and they are to harvest and market the copra from the island in a businesslike manner, dividing the proceeds for the benefit of the Imiej people. Various other considerations were made including provisions for the settlement of any dispute by the decision of three arbitrators - one to be appointed by the Imiej people,

(Continued on next page)

COPRA - OLD WAY AND NEW

BEFORE THE GERMAN PERIOD the Marshall Islands had a scant planting of coconuts. The widely accepted method which typified coconut planting at that time was known as the Katnok method. This process involved taking a number of coconuts and throwing them in various directions. When the trees grew they were often overcrowded and, due to their surface planting, were likely to be blown over by typhoons which occasionally hit the islands.

In recent years research work in copra technology has advanced, and concurrently, simplified, efficient methods of copra making have been perfected.

At Ebeye, a coconut demonstration is being conducted with the twofold purpose: to offer technical guidance and to prove that scientifically selected coconut palms will increase nut production. The development of this project and other similar projects is expected to have an influence on the success of future plantations in the Marshalls.

--Excerpts from talk given by Milton Sideris, Agricultural Trainee, at Trust Territory Agricultural Conference.

(Continued from preceding page)

one by the Government, and one by the agreement of the two parties.

The homesteading project has been in operation for a year. During this period the Jaluit Project Manager has worked closely with the homesteaders in helping them select and cultivate their crops and plants. The clearings and plantings have gone forward. In a recent survey, Mr. Mackenzie reported that the provisions of the homestead agreement are being met faithfully by the Imiej people.

When March 28, 1962 arrives - five years from the date of the signing of the homestead agreement - Marshallese custom will be followed. Provided the terms of the agreement shall have been fulfilled, ownership will be granted to the Imiej people and the traditional pattern will be followed. Family lineages, headed by their alabs, will have full rights to work the "weto" assigned to them and earned by them through the Imiej Homestead Agreement.

the distads confer

SIX DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS sat around a long conference table. Surrounded by papers and pencils, they frequently sipped coffee as the day wore on. Throughout the week these administrators thus conferred with High Commissioner D. H. Nucker and top level members of his staff. It was the annual Trust Territory Distad Conference at Guam in October 1957, and the executives there assembled were those charged with directing the affairs of the six respective districts which are under the Department of the Interior. Their responsibilities in essence are comparable to those of a governor of a state.

As in all worthwhile conferences, it wasn't all sweetness and agreement. Healthy differences of opinion contributed to strong discussion and resulted in greater clarification and understanding of the issues under consideration.

Among the subjects considered were education, with vocational training, PICS curriculum, and the scholarship program all coming in for a share of discussion. Extensive consideration also was given to judicial problems in the Trust Territory. Political development and the program of chartering municipalities were reviewed, with a considerable portion of time devoted to this phase of Trust Territory administration.

Taxation was another major topic, with comments and recommendations from various sources given consideration. Implementation of the tax program was discussed. Among other subjects were construction and the public works program; the Micronesian Title and Pay Plan; agriculture; public health; and finance, including cost accounting and the revolving fund inaugurated with respect to property and supply.

When the week was over, the six district administrators set off for their respective destinations, some for "home" districts, others for vacation leaves which would take them to various parts of the world. The conference served to prepare them for another year of strenuous activity as directors of government affairs in their respective districts.

educators meet at truk

PROBABLY NO CHALLENGE, and at the same time no problem in the Trust Territory, is more perplexing than that of providing education for the residents of the Trust Territory who are scattered about on approximately one hundred different atolls and islands, and who speak at least nine different languages - with variations of these primary tongues in different areas.

When the educators, both those with outstanding careers in the field of education and their less experienced but equally astute Micronesian fellow-workers, convened in Truk on January 6, 1958, their purpose was to attack these challenging problems, and to formulate some recommendations for future procedure.

The English-teaching program was highlighted on the first day's agenda with Teacher Trainer Arthur C. Wolfe of Truk District as leader. Recommendations resulting from this discussion were to the effect that new English materials should be developed at appropriate grade levels by a trained linguist, taking into account the particular language problems of the Micronesians. The Fries series of English-teaching books was recommended, but since these are intended for Spanish speakers or those with Spanish background, it was felt that their use should be continued only temporarily until materials for Micronesians can be developed and reproduced. It was further recommended that district education staffs cooperate as much as possible in adapting and supplementing the Fries books in relation to local languages.

The consensus of opinion appeared to be that the teaching of English in the schools should begin no earlier than the fourth grade, and should be treated as a foreign language rather than as a medium of instruction.

On the second day of the conference, George Ramos, principal of the Pacific Islands Central School, was discussion leader. Recommendations with respect to students who fall below a minimum scholastic level and also with regard to PICS

entrance requirements, were made. Because of the differences in educational backgrounds, it was felt that at least one teacher for every twenty students at PICS, is necessary to produce desired results at the school, and at the same time it was recommended that provisions be made for experienced Micronesians to be added to the PICS staff. A proposal was outlined for an agriculture and industrial arts training program to be effected when the new PICS opens in Ponape District. The merits of sending Trust Territory students for advanced study to the Territorial College in Guam, as well as to Honolulu, were discussed. Dr. Pedro Sanchez, dean of the college, was among those participating in the conference. The expanded scholarship program offered by the Trust Territory Administration was noted, with appreciation expressed for the increased opportunities offered.

On the third day elementary education was the theme, with Teacher Trainer Mrs. Cicely P. Pickerell of Truk conducting. Among recommendations was one that a curriculum committee be formed to explore possibilities of establishing some minimum goals for territory-wide curricula. Exchange of elementary school materials between districts also was suggested, and it was recommended that efforts to produce film strips, slide stories and movies be encouraged in all districts for use in the elementary schools of the Trust Territory, these materials to be adapted to the various local languages in the respective districts.

The importance of field supervision as a part of the teacher training program was discussed, and the need for adequate portable housing facilities for teacher-trainers visiting the smaller islands was emphasized, in order that no unnecessary hardships be incurred for the trainers or the communities.

Truk's Educational Administrator, Thorwald S. Esbensen, led the fourth day's discussion concerning intermediate schools. All districts reported excellent educational work being carried on by Micronesian personnel in these schools, and

recommendation was made that the recent practice of exchanging Micronesia teachers between the districts, be continued.

The need for new intermediate school plants in the Marshalls and at Truk was presented. Wide local interest in the vocational programs was noted, and their expansion was recommended. The problem of getting the best elementary school graduates selected for attendance at the intermediate schools was reported by three districts, and it was urged that this problem receive renewed attention in the individual districts. The possibility of holding a joint summer session for intermediate school teachers was suggested, also it was urged that in schools where relatively few girls are enrolled, appropriate steps be taken to increase such enrollment.

The Conference recommended that effort be made to arrange for the writing and the production of a social studies textbook with an historical approach, for use throughout the Trust Territory.

On the fifth day adult and fundamental education, community development, and coordination with other departments, were discussed, with Palau Educational Administrator Daniel J. Peacock as leader. The Conference went on record to recognize that work with women and girls, especially where club groups already are formed, is deserving of high priority in the educational planning, and Ponape was commended for the initiative taken in adult education and community development. The Conference agreed that in the field of political development it is vital to help the citizens develop confidence in their ability to improve their own government. A program of training for adult education leaders was favored.

Teacher Trainer Raymond J. McKay of Truk led the sixth day's discussion on vocational education. The importance of participation by the students in planning as well as practice was emphasized, also the need for vocational education to take place at all age levels. The responsibility of the Construction and Maintenance Department for developing its own on-the-job training program was discussed, with the possibility suggested that such experience, on top of PICS or Intermediate School training, would qualify graduates for scholarships for advanced training.

Palau's District Administrator, Mr. Peacock, who was shortly to leave the Trust Territory, was commended for his five years of valuable service to education in the Trust Territory, and all expressed regret at his leaving. His services were rated outstanding.

The printing facilities of the territory were considered with a view to determining the possibilities of providing adequate printing services for the various departments and districts in the Trust Territory.

Participants in the conference, in addition to those already mentioned, included the Director of Education, Dr. Robert E. Gibson, and Educators Jonathan Emul of Palau; Heinz Meyer and Maas Hone of the Marshalls; Todd Shirley and Bill Reyes of Saipan; Dr. Paul T. McNutt, Peg Hill and Clemente of Ponape; Theodore F. Henning and Uag of Yap; Truk Education staff members Napoleon Defang, Leo M. Fitzpatrick and John C. Singleton; also PICS faculty members Donald W. DeJong, Peter J. R. Hill, Emi A. Mukaida, David R. Evans, Ann M. Singleton and Shirley P. Wolfe.

Memo:

MEMO AT BOTTOM OF A LETTER
written by the Educational Administrator,
Ponape District, to a friend:

"The latest typhoon (OPHELIA) left us pretty well shaken up. A huge kapok tree approximately thirteen feet through at the butt, was knocked over in the first storm (LOLA), pulverizing our Kolonia grade school. The school board just about had a new building up when another tree in the second storm (OPHELIA) partially demolished the new work. The roof of our school library was partially blown off, allowing several tons of water in on some sections of our books. Both ends of the big warehouse were blown out, and a few sections of the roofing blasted away, which allowed the elements to get in at the recent CHICOT shipment. We have been feverishly unpacking to keep ahead of the water spoiling things. I spent the storm on Truk, being at the Educational Conference; from the effects of the damage, we had a slight breeze on Truk, compared to Ponape. --P.McN"

PALAUANS WELCOME NGHESAR HOMESTEAD PLAN

IN THE BIG ISLAND OF BABELTHUAP, largest single land mass of all the Trust Territory, some two hundred hectares of land are being made available for farming sites under a plan which is expected to become a model for future homestead agreements. One homestead site has been designated in each of Babelthuap's ten municipalities. Babelthuap is in Palau District.

This opportunity to acquire land through a five-year test period of cultivation and production was greeted with immediate enthusiasm in the Palau District, where more than thirty applications were received during the first two months after the official opening of the Nghesar area in Babelthuap for this purpose.

The qualifications for homesteading are in accord with the Trust Territory code: any citizen of the Trust Territory over 18 years of age is eligible, provided that he does not already own in fee simple, lands which exceed in area the maximum permitted.

Lineages (in Palauan: telungalk) may also homestead as a group with a maximum allowance of seven hectares for

each component eligible individual, but no applications for this type of homestead have been received. Homesteaders in Palau, upon completion of the terms and conditions of their contract, will become the sole owners of their land.

Only one tract may be acquired, either by an individual or a lineage, and only one member of a family (husband or wife) may acquire one tract. A person will not be permitted to homestead more than seven hectares nor less than two.

The Palau homestead agreements specify that the entire tract shall be cleared in five years, and that seventy per cent of the tract shall be planted to agricultural crops in five years from the date of a homesteader's entry. A minimum of one-third of the area shall be cleared, and one-half of this cleared area planted, each successive year until the requirements are met. The homestead is to be planted according to practices recommended by the District Agriculturist. These are the requirements - simple, clear-cut, definite - by which homesteading is becoming a reality in Palau.

favorite foods of micronesia

CHICKEN KELAGUEN

- 1 medium chicken
- 2 to 4 lemons or limes
- 1 small onion
- 1 grated coconut
- 1 tbsp. salt
- 2 tiny hot peppers

Wash and clean chicken, cut in pieces, boil slowly until tender, and remove meat from bones.

Cut meat into small pieces or grind.

Slice onion and chop into small pieces or grind.

Squeeze lemons or limes, and add to chicken.

Mix chicken, grated coconut, salt and onion.

Add chopped hot pepper and mix well.

Let stand about one hour or longer to season. If the tiny Guamanian-type peppers are used, this will be extremely "hot". Use less peppers if desired.

SHRIMP KELAGUEN

This and the chicken kelaguen are favorite dishes in Guam, often served at fiestas. They also are popular in the Trust Territory.

- 1 pound fresh shrimp
- 1/2 grated medium-sized coconut
- 1/2 cup lemon or lime juice
- 3 small hot peppers
- 1/2 onion, medium-sized, chopped

Boil shrimp ten minutes. Clean shrimp. Cut into pieces and place in large bowl. Add grated coconut and chopped onion and mix well.

Squeeze peppers into mixture and stir together until well blended.

Remove peppers if you do not wish it highly seasoned - but the "hot" seasoning is the characteristic feature of this dish.

Allow to stand about one hour before serving, to permit flavors to blend.

GUAM GAZINGS WITH GORMAN

This is one of our more "Let's do something different" type of moods. Therefore, we have decided to venture forth and bother our fellow workers. We plan overruling any possible protests by explaining that as members of the Fourth Estate we are entitled to INTERVIEW... in fact, nothing short of their calling upon the Fifth Amendment will get them off our determined hook.

Unfortunately, our first encounter did not go too well. He was BUSY, he informed us. He asked for our press card, which we don't have..(hint to the Editor). He intimated that we didn't have that "deadline to meet" look about us, and reminded us his department was omitted in our last issue's Office Valentine. We ignored all of this simply because he DOES work so hard, has run his department beautifully in his boss's absence and kept everyone happy, truly an accomplishment. We then gave up on Personnel's Ray Uehara and continued on....

Happily for us the next victim welcomed us to his office, somewhat surprised over the fact we had stumbled a block down the road to the Public Works building. "Horace", we said, "We are interviewing you". "Fine", he said, "I'd like to ask you a few questions". "No, No!" we said, "We are interviewing you!" Well, now that we look back on it he was so wrapped up with typhoon damage, rehabilitation plans, reports and drawings for future construction which look wonderful, plus so many telephone interruptions that we decided to return and let Mr. Leavitt continue in peace and wonder later what his questions were.

Our next thought was for the Ladies. Now how many people in the Trust Territory, we wondered, know Edith Mendiola. Very few, we'll wager. However our traveling field staff members and others know her very well as she acts as secretary for most of our visiting firemen. We didn't quite interview Edith because she is very quiet and shy but we did want others to know about her.

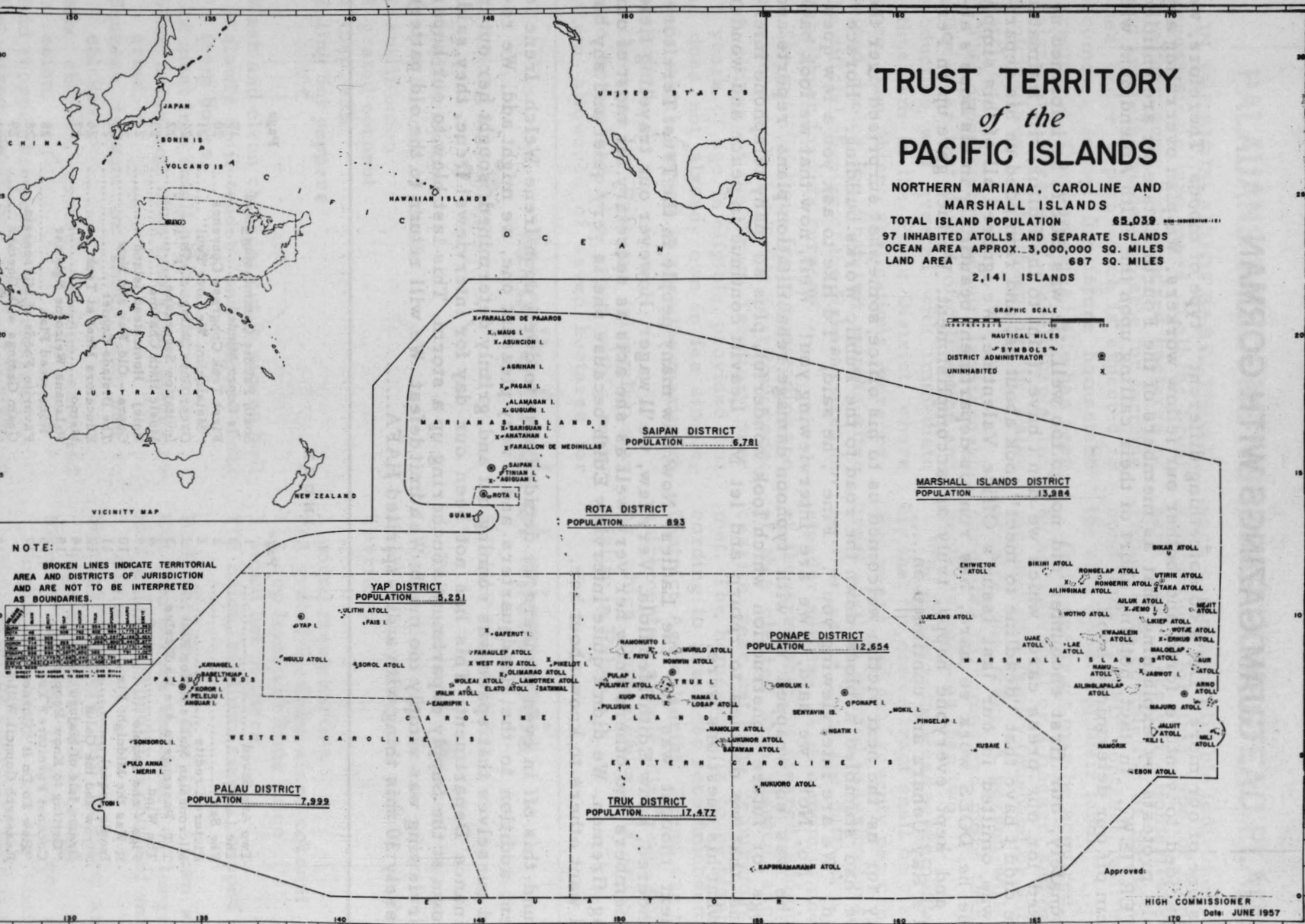
To round this off in even numbers we decided also to dwell upon Irene Welch. Irene is a recent addition to the Headquarters and a very pleasant one, we might add. We reminded ourselves that space was running out and, grimly determined, sought her out in the Finance Department. This has not been our day for interviews! Irene, they said, was down at the Supply department vouchering up a storm. This last blow to our hopes of interviewing was simply too much. We admit defeat. We will return to the old pattern and merely 30 this thing with a dis-spirited HAFA.....

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LEAH HOSPITAL
MEDICAL LIBRARY

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



NAVY-PRO, GUAM