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# Micronesian Reporter



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HIGH COMMISSIONER  
W. R. NORWOOD

EDITORIAL CONSULTANT  
SETH THOMPSON

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## - COVER PHOTO -

*The photograph on the front cover of this issue shows High Commissioner William R. Norwood, with hand raised, taking his oath of office in the presence of President Johnson, right. The oath was administered by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall (holding the Bible). On either side of Secretary Udall are U.S. Representative from Hawaii Patsy T. Mink and U.S. Senator from Hawaii Daniel K. Inouye.*

*The picture was taken on May 20, 1966 in the Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.*

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# Political Scoreboard

By Luke M. Tman

## Preview of the Congress of Micronesia

With the month of July approaching, both the office of the Legislative Counsel of the Congress and the Administration are getting busier every day making preparations for the coming Second Regular Session of the Congress, which convenes on July 11. The 33 legislators, however, were expected to be assembled in Saipan, the provisional capital, a week or two before the opening day for another pre-conference session. Although the convening of a pre-session had not been officially announced at this writing, preparations for the meet are in the offing, and it is contemplated that the pre-conference will begin as early as first week of July, which means the legislators were to start travelling in late June--if everything goes according to plans.

In many ways the Second Session will be as interesting and exciting as the first historic session last year. For one thing, the first important order of business will be the reorganization of both houses. The 12-member House of Delegates, according to its house rules, will have to elect new officers since they only hold offices for a term of one year. The 21-member General Assembly is also faced with the problem of finding new leadership.

Examination of credentials of the two junior congressmen, Ekpap Silk of the Marshalls (who was elected last May in a special election held in District C to fill the vacancy created by Dwight Heine's resignation) and Naosy Pitiof of Truk (who was appointed by Distad Setik on June 14 to fill the vacancy resulting from the untimely death of Congressman Smart Lampson) is another matter the Assembly will take right after the election of Speaker. But without question, the two gentlemen will be seated immediately.

July 12, the day after the Congress convenes, is Micronesia Day--a day designated

by the Congress in commemoration of the first historic session of the Congress of Micronesia. This year's July 12 also has another significance to the legislators. The "capitol", the new Congress building complex, will be dedicated on that day.

One of things that will be interesting to note in the second Congress is how the "radical" critics of the Trust Territory Government will behave this session in the face of the new Administration and the \$172-million capital improvement program proposed by the Interior Department. The new trend of interest in the development of the Territory as evidenced by the Interior proposal and the Peace Corps volunteers for Micronesia, could very well muffle some of the critical voices in the Congress.

The General Assembly, of course, will be looking forward to receiving the report of its Interim Committee which met last April. An informed source said the Interim Committee report is expected to recommend several pieces of essential legislation affecting internal administrative matters within the Congress as well as recommending for additional staff. The source also indicated that several major amendments to existing tax laws also are being recommended in the report.

Meeting hard on the heels of the advent of the new Administration, the Congress will be looking forward with great interest to receiving the new High Commissioner and his "State of the Territory Message," to hear not so much of what had been accomplished since the Congress met last but mostly what the new Administration's programs and policies are.

To be sure the Second Session will be most important to the many legislators who are interested in re-election this coming November. They must do something tangibly beneficial for their constituents to regain their confidence for the second regular election.

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# "A New Story-board is Being Carved" - - Norwood.

The following statement was made by William R. Norwood just before leaving Saipan to attend the hearings of the United Nations Trusteeship Council in New York.

"Mrs. Norwood and I have received many warm expressions of welcome since we arrived in the Trust Territory. We feel that we have not left home, but just 'moved across the street'.

"This feeling of being 'at home' is largely due to the fact that Micronesians and the people of Hawaii, where we lived so long, have so much in common. My family and I are islanders. As an islander, I am fully aware of the problems Micronesia faces; most of them are common to Hawaii.

"Micronesians are beginning to have the same urgent desires for self-government that Hawaiians had. There must come a time, in the not-too-distant future, when you in Micronesia must make some specific and far-reaching political decisions. You cannot always remain under a trusteeship. From what I have seen of the men who are members of the Congress of Micronesia, and other members of the communities I have visited during my brief tenure, I am confident that there is strongly present here today the desire and the abil-

ity to move Micronesia upward and outward - in economic and sociological as well as political ways.

"There are undeveloped resources in Micronesia - both human and otherwise - and we must get about the job of developing them with the greatest speed possible within our means. We are getting sizeable amounts of help. The U.S. Congress is considering a great increase in the money which is available to us. The Peace Corps will soon arrive to give us technical assistance.

"Substantial progress has already been made in many fields, such as education. The Administration of High Commissioner M. W. Goding laid a strong foundation on which to build. Incidentally, I would like to express my great appreciation for the cordiality with which he welcomed me to my new post, and the fine cooperation he gave me during the change-over of administration.

"The future of Micronesia looks encouraging, but there is much to be done. The shape of things to come should be decided, basically, by the people of Micronesia. A new 'story-board' is being carved, and I am happy to have a hand in it".

Just-finished Congress of Micronesia buildings, Saipan.





# \$172 Million TT Program Proposed

The Department of the Interior has submitted to the U.S. Congress a legislative proposal to authorize a \$172-million, five-year accelerated capital investment program for Micronesia.

Assistant Secretary Harry Anderson said such a program is necessary if the United States is to meet its obligation of promoting the political, economic, and social advancement of Micronesian people.

"If we are to carry out this commitment, enactment of this bill is urgently required. We have, during the twenty years that we have administered the area, made progress toward the achievement of acceptable levels of development, but we have very much farther to go. We need authority to expend much more Federal money in the Trust Territory than we have spent in the past. Our responsibilities to the Micronesians permit no alternative," Mr. Anderson said.

He added that development problems faced by the 90,000 Micronesians are enormous and are complicated by the fact the Trust Territory is scattered over 3,000,000 square miles of the Western Pacific Ocean.

Although important progress has been made in education and health services in the Trust Territory, much more remains to be done, Mr. Anderson said. "The capital improvement program that this legislation will make possible will allow this Government to make the needed improvements in the Trust Territory and allow its people to enter the 20th Century. This investment will create a favorable climate for economic development of this area and its people."

Under the plan proposed by the Interior Department, the \$172-million investment would bolster health, education, water, power, and sewage services; provide better air, land, and water transportation; modernize and extend radio and telephone communications; and establish suitable buildings for executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Territorial Government.

In addition to providing a stepped-up con-

struction program, the proposed legislation calls for removing the ceiling of \$17.5 million a year for civil government operations. A financial plan accompanying the draft legislation would boost the operations budget from \$15.8 million to \$22.6 million for 1967. The amount would rise to \$39.2 million by 1970-71. Similar changes would increase the budget for construction and capital equipment from \$15 million to \$22.2 million next fiscal year and to \$37.9 million by 1970-71.

The plan envisions that in five years the Trust Territory would be sharing a much greater portion of its financial needs through a higher level of economic development.

Highlights of the proposed plan are: (1) Provide 515 hospital beds in three major hospitals, seven regional health centers and 75 dispensaries; construct better nursing school facilities, four medical service vessels, and 100 units of medical housing--all these will cost about \$30.1 million; (2) construct 834 classrooms for elementary school children and 356 classrooms for secondary education and associated facilities such as kitchens and utilities--the cost amounting to about \$76.9 million; (3) water supply and distribution, sewage treatment and electrical power supply plants and distribution systems, amounting to some \$32 million; (4) surfacing airfield runways, providing runway lighting, navigational aids, terminals; constructing 190 miles of gravel or coral surface roads and 100 miles of asphalt surface roads; construction of harbors, piers, and dredging and marking channels--cost, \$19.8 million; (5) installation of improved radio equipment in widely scattered administrative centers, installation of a two-way radio in each community with more than 50 people, construction of micro-wave system for voice communication between the territorial capital on Saipan and Guam and with the U.S. Mainland; and installation of telephone systems--costing approximately \$2.8 million; (6) buildings for the Territorial Congress,

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# Mrs. Van Cleve Comments on Debate Topic

*(Editor's Note: Beginning below is a reprint of a letter by Mrs. Ruth G. Van Cleve, Director of the office of Territories, Department of the Interior, to the debaters of the recent Xavier High School vs. Truk High School and PICS vs. Xavier High School inter-scholastic debates on the question of the Trust Territory obtaining a status similar to that of Guam. The letter has been reprinted in the Micronesian Reporter because it discusses some of the fundamental questions pertaining to the future political status of the Trust Territory.)*

"Your letter regarding your forthcoming debate topics is greatly appreciated and I hope that some of the following comments will help you form some of your own arguments in support of whichever side of the debate you take. I might add that I have also received letters from several of your fellow students and, necessarily, the comments which I make to you must also be made to them. May I also say that I am pleased that the schools on Truk have adopted this topic since the future of the Trust Territory and the governmental institutions which are being developed are among the most important problems facing the United States on the one hand and the people of the Trust Territory on the other.

"By way of background, as you undoubtedly know, the trusteeship agreement pursuant to which the United States administers the Trust Territory provided in Article 6 that the United States authority shall 'foster the development of such political institutions as are suited to the Trust Territory and shall promote the development of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of the Trust Territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned...'. This provision does not preclude several alternatives for the future. Insofar as association with the United States is concerned, there would seem to be several possibilities. And I

would suggest that the possibilities are not necessarily mutually exclusive but that the adoption of any one form of association still leaves the way open to various kinds of rights and responsibilities insofar as the individual is concerned.

"If one were to view the territorial history of the United States, one would find that there have been various 'types' of territories and at differing periods of time various political rights, privileges, and responsibilities have been vested in the people of those territories. Neither is there any necessary progression from one situation to another.

"Perhaps I may make these points somewhat more clear with a series of illustrations. Guam has been a territory of the United States since 1899. Its people have been nationals of the United States but became citizens of the United States only in 1950 by virtue of a provision in the Guam Organic Act. Guam is today an 'organized' territory which means that the United States Congress has enacted an 'organic act' which roughly corresponds to the constitution of one of the 50 States. However, the Congress could have extended citizenship to the people of Guam without enacting an organic act and it could have enacted the organic act without extending citizenship. Although the people of Guam elect their legislature, they do not elect the Governor, who is appointed by the President of the United States with the concurrence of the United States Senate. However, the Congress authorized the territory of Puerto Rico to elect its Governor when Puerto Rico was still a territory. We have submitted to the Congress legislation which, if enacted, would also authorize the people of Guam to elect their own Governor.

"The Government of Guam is largely financed by taxes on income earned on Guam. The United States Congress has provided--and this is an oversimplified description--that the Guam taxpayer pays his United States income tax to the Guam treasury and this money is then available for appropri-



ation by the Guam Legislature. People living in the 50 States pay the same Federal income tax but most also pay a State tax which forms a major part of the State revenues. (All but a very few States have adopted income taxes.) The Congress has extended this beneficial revenue treatment to Guam (and certain other territorial areas now or in the past) in an effort to provide their governments with the means to maintain education, health and other programs which they need.

"The territory of Guam does not have Congressional representation. Alaska and Hawaii, when they were incorporated territories before they were admitted into the Union as States, were represented in the Congress by a 'Delegate' who could introduce legislation, take part in debate, serve on committees, but who had no vote. A similar arrangement, if the United States Congress is willing, could be authorized for Guam or any other United States territory.

"My purpose here is to point out that the political status of Guam today is not what it always was, nor necessarily what it always will be. It seems to me that, in developing your arguments either for or against the question, you should be fully aware of this situation. The American framework of government is not static and, while perfection may never be achieved, we can always strive toward it with expectations of making progress. This is, perhaps, one of the major arguments in favor of affiliating with the United States. A second would be free access to the United States and an opportunity to play a larger role in jointly making use of the financial and other resources of the United States as well as those of the islands of Micronesia. A negative statement of this argument is that the land resources of the islands are small compared with the present population--and it is a rapidly growing one. By themselves, these resources are unlikely to be able to support the transportation facilities, to use one example only, necessary to maintain the governmental administration and the economy of the area.

"On the 'con' side of the argument, one might assert that all people have a right



Mrs. Ruth G. Van Cleve is shown speaking to members of the Moen Municipal Council and the Truk District Legislature in November, 1965 during her tour with the Congressional Visiting Party.

to national independence and no one in the United States would knowingly deny that argument. It is deeply imbedded in our own cultural and political heritage. Throughout its history the United States has consistently supported this principle and we support it today. At the same time, the principle does not have to mean that each geographic entity, each culturally related group, each linguistic group, however small or large it may be, cannot find independence through association with others.

"Again, we might look to our own history for examples. The French-speaking people in the bayou country of Louisiana have made a rich contribution to this country and have simultaneously preserved their cultural background. Similarly with many other groups. The key is perhaps found in the view that it is not the State which is independent, but the individual. In the words of our Declaration of Independence, 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'

"As I suggested earlier, you must develop  
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# Shall Micronesia Be A U.S. Territory?

By Gulibert Uchel

The 1966 inter-scholastic debate between Xavier High School and PICS was held during the Easter Vacation in Ponape. The subject was: "Resolved: that the people of the Trust Territory seek and obtain an affiliation with the United States that is the same as that now enjoyed by Guam."

The first half of the debate took place on the night of April 12 in the PICS Auditorium. By 7:30 all the 400 seats in the auditorium were occupied and still many more people were standing inside and outside. Xavier High School was represented by Francisco T. Uludong of Palau and Robert J. Weilbacher of Ponape, who defended the proposition. Ewalt Joseph and Herbert Gallen, opposing the question, represented PICS.

Arguing on the affirmative side, the first speaker urged the people of the Trust Territory to enter the "Great Society" while the time was ripe and the opportunity was at hand. To substantiate his proposition, he quoted Congressman Craley from Pennsylvania, who said: "I think we should encourage these people and I would like to see them become a part of the United States."

Suggesting the danger of the United Nations' collapse, he pointed out the need for affiliation before we lose the opportunity. He also stated that the affiliation could be flexible and organic, and it could be amended later on to meet the needs of the Micronesians.

Ewalt Joseph, the first negative speaker from PICS, maintained that a change in our present status quo would be a loss instead of a gain, since the people of the Trust Territory are guaranteed the United Nations' protection and supervision. Using the progress in the Trust Territory to support his view, he argued that the Administering Authority has done much for Micronesia under our present status, especially in the educational field where all the districts now have high schools and well-

trained teachers from the United States and more scholarships are being awarded to Micronesians. In the political field, he said, the Trust Territory has made great strides with the creation of the Congress of Micronesia, which can enact laws, and increasing numbers of Micronesians are assuming senior executive and administrative posts in the Administration. He argued that it would "unwise to change horses in the middle of the stream."

The second affirmative speaker, Mr. Weilbacher, stressed that if Micronesia is to have a definite and stable future, an affiliation similar to that of Guam would assure us future political stability. An affiliation with the United States would mean that Micronesians would be American citizens and would enjoy the benefits of American citizenship. The Micronesians, along with other Americans, would fight to defend peace and democracy. The Micronesians would speak to the United States with a voice, not of strange foreigners, but of true Americans, he asserted. He went on to state how Guam has prospered and developed through her affiliation with United States.

The last negative speaker, Mr. Gallen, argued that an affiliation like that of Guam is impractical. He pointed out that an inter- and intra-district transportation system is not fully developed yet to allow for such a change. The Administration would not be able to carry out its administrative responsibilities as rapidly and efficiently as desirable. The fact that many Micronesians are not fully Americanized yet is an obstacle in itself to becoming American citizens.

The older generation, still adhering to the Micronesian way of life, is ignorant of the democratic principles and individual liberty and equality, Gallen argued. He also pointed out that such type of affiliation is not the best for Micronesians, and added

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# Challenge in the Pacific

*Excerpts from U.S. Senator from Hawaii Daniel K. Inouye's address to Farrington High School graduation in Honolulu, June 4:*

An area named Micronesia presents a combination of opportunities, problems, hopes and challenges, unlike that found anywhere else.

When we (the United States) received our trusteeship, we gave a solemn promise to administer it wisely, and in the best interests of the peoples who lived there. As the wealthiest nation in the world, and one firmly committed to the rights and importance of the individual, we could do no less. Nevertheless we are bound to a moral and legal contract.

I am happy to say we have started on the long path to permit a development of Micronesian institutions that will give their 90,000 people opportunities like our own. But I would hasten to say that more—much more, much more—needs to be done. Our efforts have been painfully slow and inadequate.

*Senator Inouye goes on to discuss health, economic and education problems and progress. He suggests that medical personnel from Hawaii volunteer a few months of service in the Trust Territory. He mentions the role that the Peace Corps will play. He points out that last year was significant in that the Congress of Micronesia, the first*

*Territorial legislature, was formed. He then mentions the crash program for financing economic development recently submitted by the Department of the Interior to the U.S. Congress.*

But much more than money is required. Micronesia needs the help of dedicated men and women in every walk of life. The question naturally arises—"Why? • Why me? Why not let the Micronesians shift for themselves, and if they cannot, let them stay like they had it before--the idyllic life under the palms?"

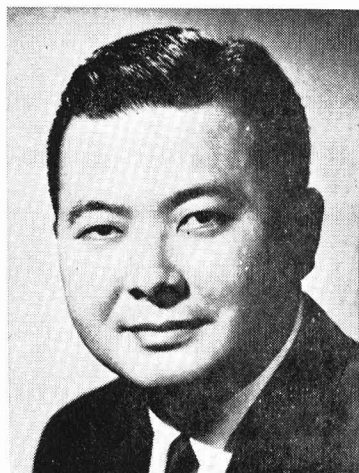
My answer to that is that the world changes, and we cannot go backward from where we are.

Shall we say they need not come home? Let it stay as it was? Then we must ask ourselves if the Micronesian mother whose child dies from dysentery, as they often do, feels any less grief than would one of our own. Who must be accountable for the human talent that is not developed because it has been allowed to remain encrusted through our indifference? I say it is too late to cut them off.

Remember this about these people: They do not ask for handouts. I have talked to them. They are willing to work, they want only the direction and the goals.

There is another consideration. Eventually the United Nations will ask the Trust Territory to decide its own destiny. They will not always remain a Trust. If we may judge by present indications, they may well decide they wish to cast their lot with the United States. We would not--we could not say no. It will be every bit as important to have self-reliant productive citizens there as it is in our cities and countryside.

All of this I think is particularly pertinent to Hawaii. No State in the Union is as close to the Trust Territory either by location, climate, blood, or sympathy as Hawaii. I mentioned that a local citizen (William R. Norwood) has received the top administrative position of the Trust Territory. This brings the State even closer in responsibility and in opportunity.



Senator Inouye

# Peace Corps Heading for Micronesia

About 365 young Americans, members of the world-famous Peace Corps, will be arriving in the Trust Territory by October or early November to join forces with us in our drive to get Micronesia in step with the 20th Century."

These Peace Corps people have an urge to help and not to make money. Their pay is very small - only a little above their living expenses. They feel that being of service is a great compensation. And, of course, there is the lure of travel - of seeing and doing new things - that brings them into this kind of work. An educated young American today can earn a good salary, but some put salary two or three notches down the list of attainments. These are the Peace Corps volunteers. There have been over 2700 applications for training for Peace Corps work in Micronesia.

Assistant Commissioner for Community Services James E. Hawkins says: "In addition to the volunteers who will be coming to us just out of college and who have had only basic training, the Peace Corps has indicated that at least 100 volunteers who have already been working overseas for two years have indicated a desire to re-enroll and serve for another two-year period in the Trust Territory. These individuals will be especially valuable since they have already had overseas experience in a different culture. We are looking forward to the arrival of these volunteers with great interest since the ex-Peace Corps Volunteer teachers employed by the Trust Territory to date have proven to be excellent."

The volunteers will live in the communities in which they work in housing which is not significantly different from that used by citizens of the Trust Territory.

At Headquarters there will be a small Peace Corps staff consisting of a representative, a deputy representative, administrative officer and one or two medical doctors.

Mr. Hawkins says that, after their three to four month training program, much of which will be carried on in Hawaii, the volunteers will be assigned to work as follows: 180 English language teachers for elementary schools; 18 secondary school teachers; 80 community health workers; 11 nurses; 6 pharmacists; 6 laboratory technicians; 18 community development supervisors; 18 surveyors; 12 lawyers; and about 12 recreational supervisors, who will be stationed in district centers or in areas of major population concentration.

The volunteers for the second phase of the program are tentatively scheduled to arrive early next year. It is planned that they will be working in the areas of radio broadcast, newspaper development and agricultural extension work.

Mr. Hawkins emphasized that the Peace Corps program will supplement the Administration's endeavors in trying to achieve as rapidly as possible advancements in social, economic and educational standards in the Territory, and "will not replace present efforts of our employees in the area".

High Commissioner William R. Norwood said he is "confident that the Peace Corps program will be welcomed by the Micronesian people" and that his Administration "is looking forward to working with the volunteers in meeting the United States' obligation in Micronesia".

## *What Will They See?*

What will the Peace Corps volunteers find when they arrive at their posts in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands?

They will see the manifestations of several indigenous cultures and hear the sounds of nine different local languages, depending on where they are stationed. They will find that Japanese is spoken by many of the older people, and that some very old ones can speak German or Spanish. But they will find that English has, to all practical purposes,



# ... Groundwork Being Laid

These are the Peace Corp's representatives who came to Headquarters to make plans for the arrival of the volunteers later this. Top picture, from left: Robert Flather, Deputy Peace Corps director, Malaysia; Lola Smith, Researcher (former teacher at Truk); and Bob Burns, Deputy Representative for Micronesia. Second picture: Kevin Delaney, Programmer; and Athos Revelle, Chief Training Officer. Bottom: Mr. and Mrs. Peyton Rowhan, University of Hawaii, came to gather information on living, logistics, transportation and communications to be used in the University's training program for the volunteers. They are conferring with Assistant Commissioner for Community Services James E. Hawkins, right, TT Peace Corps Coordinator.

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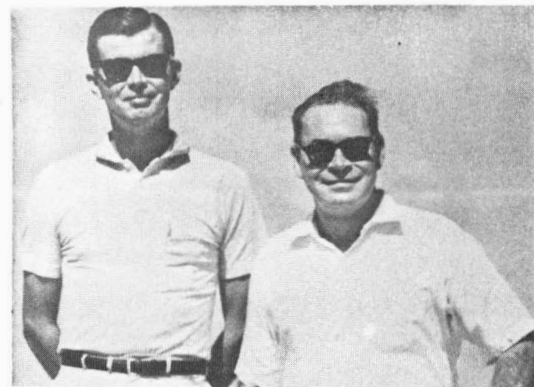
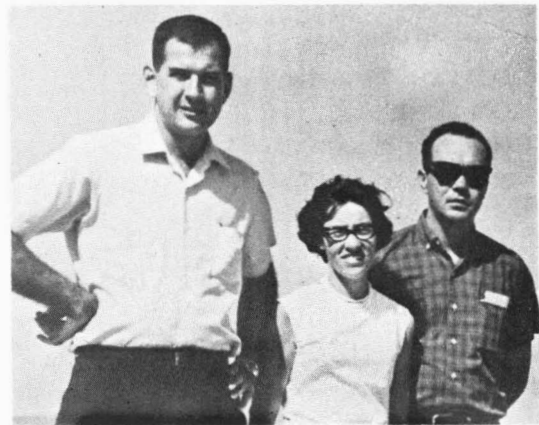
long ago replaced other foreign tongues and is becoming the official language.

In many other ways the volunteers will find strong leanings toward American culture. Examples are dress, music, sports, and political ideas.

They will find that the students in the Trust Territory's 13 high schools and many other people as well, have a fairly good idea of what is going on in the rest of the world. The Government's six radio stations give the people substantial doses of world news and general knowledge, and, of course, music.

The Peace Corpsmen will see plenty of exotic customs in dress, housing, and social usage. They will have to be tourists for a while, until they learn the meaning of some of the strange things they will encounter. The fact that a Yapese man chews the betel nut and wears the thu (loin cloth) may, if you see the man as the tourist sees him, be quite misleading. The Yapese man may have studied at the University of Hawaii or the College of Guam. If he is young, the thu-clad Yapese may quite possibly be a graduate of Yap High School and speak very good English.

The volunteers will find that Micronesians are dignified but jovial; cooperative but not subservient; and self-sufficient culturally but not withdrawn from nor resentful of other cultures. The Peace Corpsmen will find that Micronesians want to learn more, do more and have more, but they take great pride in what they already know, do and have.



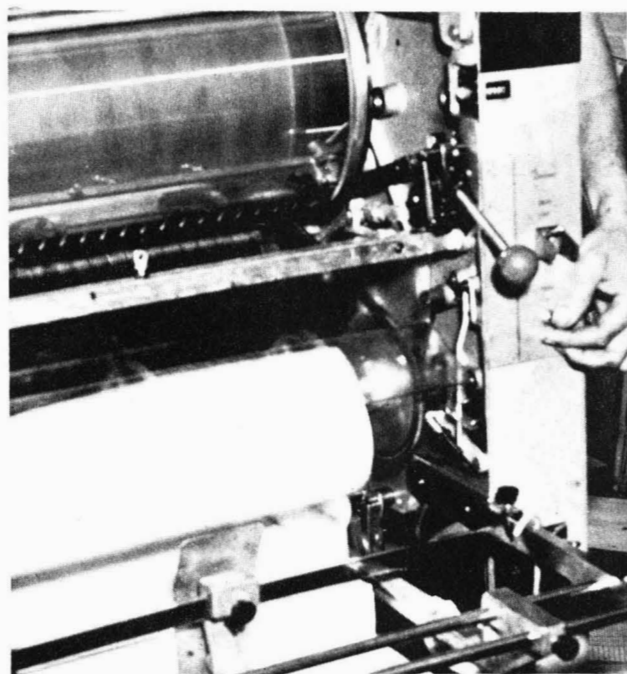
# RUSH

## Is the Word in New T.T. Publications Office

RUSH - That's a word which has become standard in the Trust Territory Publications Office on Saipan. Originally called the Literature Production Center, the Publications Office began producing printed matter in house this March. The workload has steadily increased until the current backlog of printing is close to 3 million press impressions.

To be able to handle the work more efficiently, a regular training program has been set up. Textbooks and workbooks are provided for the shop employees and a daily lecture-quiz session is held.

Employees are taught the basic theory of lithography in addition to the practical aspects which they must use in their everyday jobs. The textbooks used are the same as those used in graphic arts schools and in-plant training in the United States and were served from the Graphic Arts Technical Foundation.



A page of the Micronesia Reporter coming off the press.

One of the Training Sessions held to familiarize employees with the various printing processes.





A view of the busy artists & typists at work in the Publications Office.

Shop facilities are steadily improving in the printing plant. A Fairchild Davidson offset press arrived at the end of April to compliment the small AB Dick duplicator which was being used exclusively for two months. The shop is well equipped with ancillary equipment such as a process camera, and darkroom, platemaker, paper cutter, paper drill, electric punch and plastic bindry equipment, collator and jogging equipment and a small folding machine.

Five IBM Executive typewriters are used for typesetting and a small strip-printer provides headlines. A light table and a line-up table are used for making typing corrections as well as preparing offset negatives for platemaking.

The Publications Department is currently handling about 90% of the Trust Territory forms printing. More than 850 printed forms plus letterheads, envelopes, second sheets, and other stationary are currently stocked by Property & Supply. The Publi-

cations Office is now doing the printing to maintain this stock.

The logistic problems encountered with operating a printing plant on Saipan have been lessened by maintaining a large stock of paper, spare parts and press supplies. This stock is constantly being replenished so that never again will a customer have to wait for a job because of a lack of supplies.

In addition to its printing functions, the Publications Office provides editing, art, and page layout services to various customers.

The Office maintains a small bookstore which sells all Trust Territory publications. Book orders have been filled for customers all over the world.

Being a service organization, the Publications Office is striving to be of the utmost service to the Trust Territory as exemplified when the telephone is answered "Publications Office, may I help you please?"

The Pressroom of the Publications Office at work





## *Black & White Pictures from Color Slides*

The pictures below were originally color slides taken by Mrs. Fred Muhleman, wife of the Distad representative, Kusaie. (She writes under the name Angie Henderson.)

These pictures could only be used in the *Micronesian Reporter* as black-and-white prints, since the magazine has not yet achieved color reproduction. Many people throughout the Trust Territory use color photography exclusively because satisfactory black-and-white (except for Polaroid) processing is difficult to obtain locally. Besides, many people like color better than black-and-white.

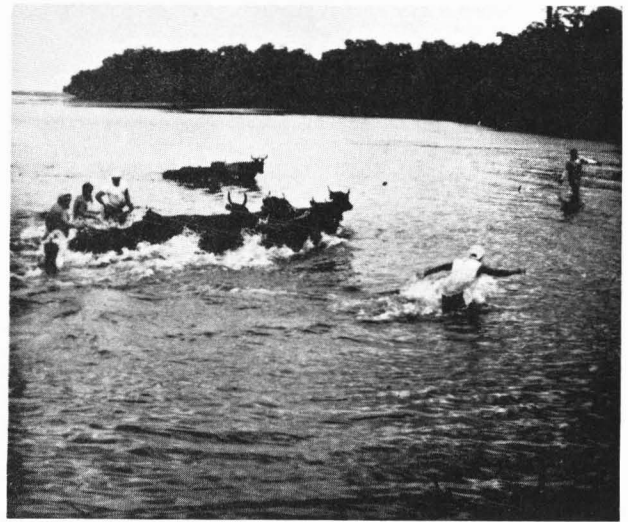


"Pacific Grace" might well be a title for this scene of women fishing.

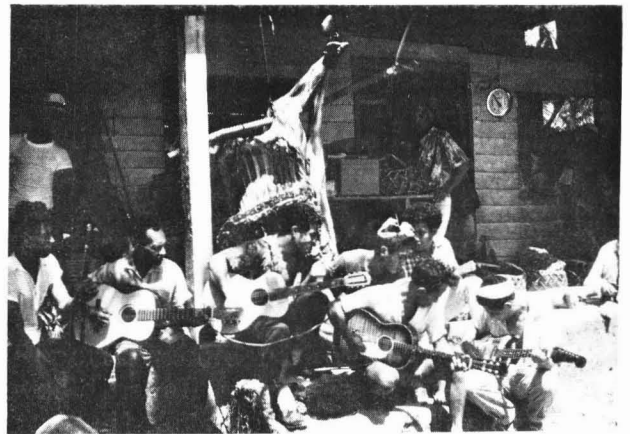
We have worked out an arrangement with an Hawaiian firm by which black-and-white negatives can be made from color slides, and will pass on the name of the firm - plus others in the United States - to anyone who writes the *Micronesian Reporter*.

In these pictures Angie Henderson has captured some of the beauty of the islands with which she is so familiar, and to which she is greatly dedicated. Angie will tell you that Kusaie is "the most beautiful place in the world". There are many other people in the Territory who are sure that their islands deserve this title. The *Micronesian*

Reporter would like to show the rest of the world that all of this expansive land has unrivaled beauty spots, and will print pictures to prove it. Anyone may submit either black-and-white pictures (negatives preferred) or color slides for possible publication. An authoritative text, answering the questions, Who? What? When? and possibly Why? should accompany each picture.



Instead of a dusty cattle round-up like Stateside movies show, this is a watery one in the Yela area, Kusaie. The cattle were to be put on a boat for shipment.



Kusaie's first fair, in 1965, inspired this "hootnanny" in Utwe Village. The side of beef looks good, even in black-and-white.

# Biography of William Robert Norwood

*He was born May 29, 1909 in Seattle, Washington. He received his AB degree in journalism from the University of Washington, Seattle, in 1932.*

*From 1932 to 1941 he was employed with a private firm in Seattle and then as a reporter on the Honolulu Star Bulletin. In 1941 he joined the Public Relations Department of Castle & Cooke, one of Hawaii's largest firms. During the war years he served as a civilian employee of the U. S. Army as military censor and editorial advisor for the bi-lingual Japanese newspapers, Hawaii Times and Hawaii Hochi.*

*In 1949 he became public relations director of Castle & Cooke, handling advertising, community relations and communications for labor negotiations.*

*In December 1962 he was appointed by Governor John A. Burns as Administrative Director for the State of Hawaii. This position included inter-department coordination and special assignments for the Governor, such as serving as mediator of major labor disputes.*

*In April 1966 Mr. Norwood was appointed by Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall to become High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, effective*

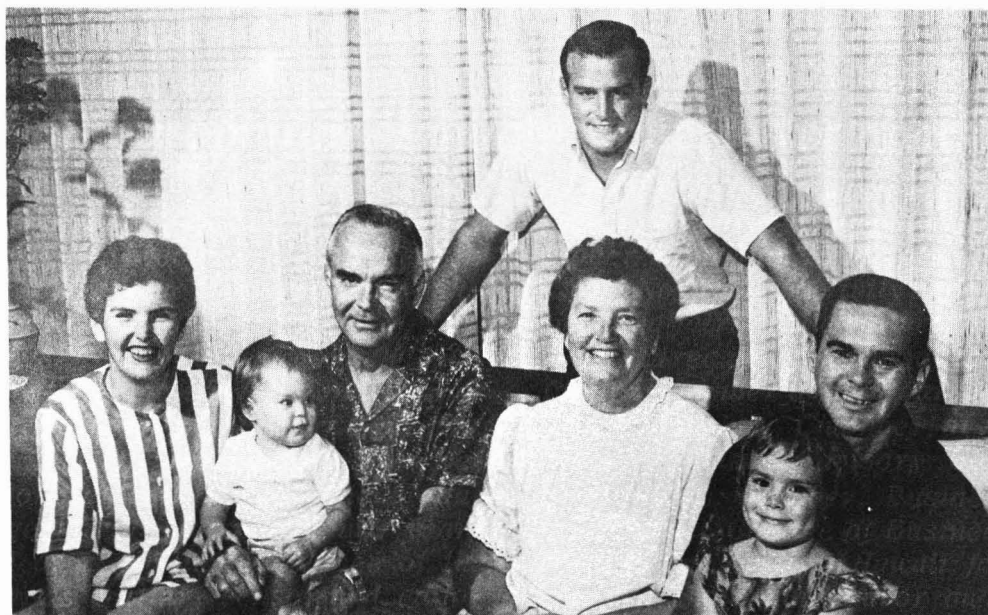
*July 1; to serve as Deputy High Commissioner from May 15 to July 1.*

*Mr. Norwood's activity in Hawaiian community affairs includes the following positions: Director, Friends of the East-West Center; member of the Board of Directors of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce; member, State Advisory Committee on Civil Rights; member, Business Advisory Committee, College of Business Administration, University of Hawaii; former member and chairman, Labor and Industrial Relations Appeal Board (18 years, spanning transition from Territorial status to Statehood); former president, Hawaiian Historical Society; and trustee of Palama Settlement.*

*He was a Member of the Democratic Party of the State of Hawaii and of the State Central Committee. He served as Chairman of the Campaign Committee for Senator Daniel K. Inouye in 1962 and assisted in previous campaigns for Senator Inouye and John A. Burns.*

*He is married to the former Katharine Forbes, descendent of an early missionary family. They have a son, William Forbes Norwood, a student in the University of Hawaii; a daughter, Mrs. Max A. Souza; and two grandchildren.*

Shown below is the William R. Norwood family group. Left to right are: Mrs. Max A. Souza, daughter; Leah Souza, granddaughter; William R. Norwood; William F. Norwood, son (standing); Mrs. Norwood; Donna Kaye Souza, granddaughter; and Max A. Souza, son-in-law.





# PALAUAN CRAFTSM

## BEAUTIFUL FO

By: Eliza

Visitors to the Palau District find that Palauan craftsmen produce many kinds of handicraft, jewelry and art. Much of the design and style of these crafts has been inspired by the traditional art of Palau, which consisted mainly of carving or painting on wood statuary or public buildings.

Palau District is especially noted for its fine woodcarving. As it is a high, forested island group, wood for carving is readily available and there has evidently been a long history of carving and decoration.

Rdulaol, known for his beautiful oil painting, was trained by Japanese artist-folklorist H. Hijikata.



Highly carved ladles, wooden utensils, bowls, vases and other containers were formerly used in the everyday activities of the Palauan household; today they are produced as handicraft.

Bowls most commonly sold are either round or made in an oval shape with fish tails at either end. These bowls are sometimes carved, or inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

The Palauan vase, or ilengel, was traditionally an enormous container for a coconut toddy-like drink. Miniatures of this vase are mass produced and have a variety of uses, such as pencil holder, vase, ashtray, table lighter, or pepper mill.

Japanese-trained woodcarver, Osiik, produced a loan of \$3,000 from the Trust Territory. Osiik to set up a handicraft shop which emp





# EN PRODUCE MANY

## MS OF ART

beth Udui

Another miniature which is mass produced is a replica of the bai, a long-sloped A-frame structure which served several functions in the Palauan community.

Palauan woodcarvers also produce statuary. This may be replicas of Palauan men and women in traditional dress. One of the most interesting of these statues is a modern adaptation of a four-sided figure representing members of the family of the god Mediichebelau.

The most popular statue made in Palau, however, is the Tobi Island monkey man, a naked statue, resembling a monkey, usually carved in a squatting position. Its face is triangular, with inlaid eyes.

duces wood craft typical in Palau District. Economic Development Loan Fund enabled toys ten men.



Apparently before the coming of the Europeans, the people of Tobi (located in the extreme southwest corner of Micronesia) constructed wooden statues, perhaps resembling monkey-like men, for religious purposes. Exactly when the people of Tobi began to produce monkey men for trade is difficult to determine. It probably occurred during the German time. Today most monkey men are made by Tobi Islanders who reside in Koror, the district center of Palau.

The most famous of all Palauan wood craft is the storyboard. The traditional base for the storyboard is the carved and painted rafter of the clubhouse, the bai, which memorializes a legend or historic occurrence. Traditional colors used to paint the rafters were made from soot, various colored earths (red and yellow), and lime from burned coral rock. Paint was made by mixing these colorings with oil extracted from the Para Nut.

Obak was encouraged by a former district anthropologist to create many types of jewelry from coral and shells.



# Progress Report on TT Education



"School's out!" Elementary-grade children of Trust Territory School on Rota (in Southern Marianas between Saipan and Guam) are heading for summer vacation.

*"... the first work of these times and the first work of our society is education. "*  
---Lyndon B. Johnson, July 1964

Education in the Trust Territory has made tremendous strides in the last five years--but Department of Education officials view this progress as only the first step in broadening educational opportunities and improving the quality of education in order to achieve the goal of bringing the knowledge of the world to Micronesia.

The main emphasis of the Trust Territory since 1962 has been on two programs: (1) Developing the elementary school system through 8th grade (Accelerated Elementary School Program) and (2) the teaching of English as a second language. The extension of these two programs into other areas of education has meant the expansion of the secondary system, wider use of adult education methods, establishment of the Micronesian Teacher Education Center, and increased funding for and participation in higher education. Furthermore, these new programs have generated development in other social as well as economic areas. The Department of Education has attempted

throughout to implement the expressed desires of the people of Micronesia.

## Elementary schools

In 1962 the Trust Territory Government made a major decision to completely change its educational system, particularly in the elementary grades 1 through 8. To implement this decision, it began an accelerated program to improve quantity and quality of classrooms, buildings, materials, and teachers. At the same time it instituted, at the request of the Micronesian people, a program to make English the language of instruction in all classrooms.

By early in the 1970's the Trust Territory plans to have over 700 new classrooms, which will mean adequate classrooms for every public elementary school in the Trust Territory. Since school classrooms are now built from funds supplied by the Administration, a boost has been given to local communities who previously were responsible for supplying school buildings.

In implementing its program of teaching

English the Trust Territory has brought in over 200 American teachers. Housing construction has kept pace with the influx.

The tremendous emphasis on new education construction has generated economic development in the Territory. Private firms and the Government have hired Micronesians for their construction crews. In addition, school furniture was designed in the Territory and made by members of the Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers Guild. Other contracts for furniture were let to the Micronesian Construction Company in Saipan.

Increased funds for education have played a part in increasing enrollment, as a comparison of enrollment 10 years ago with today shows. Of the 10,800 children enrolled for the school year ending June 1956, 9,300 were in elementary schools. At the end of 1966, 19,100 out of a total school population of 22,000 were in elementary schools.

During FY 1966 the addition of 7th and 8th grades in many of the public elementary schools provided hundreds of students with the opportunity to continue their education.

### Secondary schools

Although the acceleration of elementary school programs has been extended to secondary and higher education, limited school facilities have restricted the number of students who may continue into secondary grades. The Trust Territory is building its education system toward the goal of 12 years of school for all Micronesians who desire it.

Up until 1962, the Pacific Islands Central School (PICS), located first in Truk, then in Ponape, was the only public high school in the Territory which provided education through the 12th grade. In the other districts, public education stopped anywhere from 7th to 9th grade. Many Micronesians, however, were able to attend mission high schools in the Territory and both private and public high schools outside the Territory. Beginning with the school year 1962, the process of converting junior high schools to high schools by adding a grade each year

began. By the school year 1965, all districts had public education through the 12th grade and high schools had been established on Ulithi and Kusaie.

Students who attended the early sessions of PICS were limited in number and picked in highly selective competition in each district. Although the development of public high schools in each district has enabled many more students to enter school, enrollment is still restricted due to lack of physical facilities; and, there is a backlog of students who could not go on and are now clamoring for entry.

During 1966 considerable impetus was given to the improvement of the secondary school program by contracting for the services of four consultants from the University of Hawaii and the Hawaii Department of Education. These experts planned with the education staff, improvements in curriculum design for industrial arts, business education and homemaking courses. In addition, an architect and building specialist helped in developing educational specifications and standards for dormitories and industrial education facilities. The increasing need for feeding programs at the boarding schools stimulated the establishment of a six-week training session at Yap for 12 cafeteria workers. A similar training session for secondary school agriculture teachers was held at Ponape for six weeks in order to improve existing and plan future agriculture education in the secondary schools of the Trust Territory. The addition of 11th and 12th grades in some of the high schools enabled another 700 students throughout the six districts to continue their education.

### Teacher training

Since 1963, the upgrading of Micronesian teachers has been one of the most vital responsibilities of the Education Department. Prior to that time, the training of teachers was the responsibility of each district which planned and conducted summer and short-term courses, demonstration schools, and in-service training.

continued on next page



In 1962, in order to upgrade teaching personnel in the Territory and to standardize instruction in methods, the following programs were established: (1) the scholarship program was expanded in order to afford successful high school graduates the chance of college education and teacher certification; (2) high schools were to be established in each district; (3) American teachers were to be employed to work with local teachers; (4) a special program was initiated to upgrade the present Micronesian teaching staff who for various reasons could not participate in education at the college level.

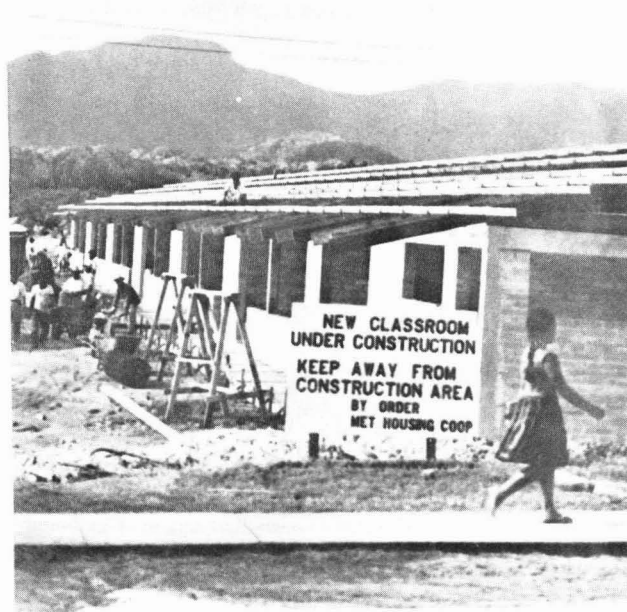
In accordance with the last policy, the Micronesian Teacher Education Center (MTEC) was established in Ponape. The first course was for six months' duration methods. Supplementary courses to correct deficiencies in the students' backgrounds for which high school credit is given were obtained at PICS.

An 8-week summer session for 96 people was held in the summer of 1963. In September 1963, MTEC began its first full year of teaching education, emphasizing theoretical and practical experience in teaching of elementary courses. Forty-five students enrolled in this first annual course. In June 1964, 45 students completed the course; in June 1965, another 45 completed training. In June 1966, 45 more newly-trained teachers will return to service from MTEC.

#### Teaching English as a Second Language

An English language program to train Micronesian teachers to teach adequately in English has been established. An English language supervisor has the primary function of expanding and expediting the teaching of English in all schools.

During 1965, two staff members of the Trust Territory English Language Program, assisted by two professors from the University of Hawaii English Language Institute (provided under the auspices of the East-West Center) conducted a workshop in the teaching of English for teachers in the Mariana Islands and Truk.



New schools are being built throughout the Trust Territory. This elementary unit at Ponape is now finished.

In FY 1966 two training sessions for approximately 90 teachers were held in Palau and Ponape; and 17 selected Trust Territory teachers obtained special training under the National Defense Education Act.

#### Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965

One of the most significant advances in education has been the inclusion of the Trust Territory in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. This is the first of the federally supported aids to education to be extended to the Trust Territory. It is hoped that other laws will extend to the Territory such benefits as expanded school lunch programs, more comprehensive vocational arts programs, and manpower training.

Although a Government scholarship program was established in 1948, there were many Trust Territory students who were able to attend school on their own through scholarships provided by district congresses, women's clubs, religious organizations and other private sources.

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# *On Woleai with the Japanese Siege Survivors*

By David S. Boyer

Foreign Staff, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

*Reprinted from "Rai Review," District Administration, Yap*

One by one, the "People of the Deep Sea" stepped forward across the coral sand, some of the women clutching naked babies at their breasts, and in turn they tossed fresh tropical wildflowers soundlessly onto the lid of a coffin. Only days before, as a canoe, the coffin had sailed a blue lagoon, until its owner had suddenly taken to his bed and died. Now the canoe was going with him into the grave.

We were standing on Falalop, one of a half dozen coconut-green islands strung on a 12-mile circlet of jade reef and white foam -- the coral atoll of Woleai. The men of Falalop sadly covered the flowers with shovelfuls of sand. Jesuit Missionary Father Williams had just pronounced the words, in English and Latin and "Re Mathu," that had consigned a Woleai Islander and his canoe to an underground Christian grave.

We had scarcely been on the island for an hour, hardly long enough for our three Japanese ex-soldiers to get their bearings, to begin to realize that here, on this very ground 22 years ago, they took part in one of the most chilling sagas of the Pacific war. And now, almost within minutes of our arrival, a scene of death was taking place before our eyes. I could not help wondering what thoughts it brought to the minds of Captain Koseki and Sergeants Okinaka and Hirano, who had seen their comrades fall on Woleai so fast, and they themselves so weak, that few burials were performed.

The grave was almost finished. A half dozen sweating men in t-shirts had just pounded down, shoulder to shoulder, a rectangular outline of empty Japanese anti-aircraft shells. Maybe out of his nervousness, Captain Nobuaki Koseki began passing out cigarettes to the workers. Captain Koseki had

escaped death on Woleai, but from the Woleai chapter in Japanese history he never escaped, for it became a cause celebre in Japan. It was not only the deaths of thousands. It was the fact they starved, most of them, that the Japanese Navy was unable to reach them with supplies, that the American forces merely passed them by, immobilized them, left them to rot. They never knew the glories of striking a blow for the Emperor, only sadness and sickness of becoming a little less like soldiers each day and a little more like dead men.

Later, they faced the unkindest cut of all, the allegation, in Japan, that too many officers had been among the few survivors, the implication that officers had pulled rank on enlisted men over a few bits of food. It wasn't true. The two regiments that came to Woleai, in April, 1944, had sailed from Korea and Manchuria, respectively, and in both cases their enlisted personnel rosters were at half strength when they left the mainland. So for this reason, to expiate this implication, and for all the other reasons, especially for all the love of Japanese families for their departed ones, the pilgrimage to Woleai was necessary.

En route, on the Yap Islander, I heard some of the story from Captain Koseki. Seventeen thousand soldiers, most of them seasick and feverish, had reached Woleai after a nightmare 43 days at sea, packed nearly as tight in two ships as their own ammunition. They had come to man Woleai against threatened invasion, and to protect its airfield. Captain Koseki had described to me what had befallen them after the U.S. secured airbases on Tinian in June:

"Each day, American Air Force arrive. We set our watch, ten o'clock, crawl down in bunker. Two, what you call, wing? Twen-

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During the Japanese administration of Palau, an excellent Japanese folklorist and artist, H. Hijikata, was commissioned to duplicate stories from a particular bai for the government. Mr. Hijikata became interested in preserving Palauan art and trained many young Palauan men in art and carving.

Following the war, handicraft was promoted by various trading companies and many more woodcarvers were trained. Present-day storyboards are painted with bright colors or deeply carved in natural wood.

Palauan handicraft was given impetus in 1962 when a former Trust Territory district anthropologist, Robert K. McKnight, urged craftsmen to develop their skills to recreate Palauan native art and handicraft. Drawing upon his research into tradition, he encouraged the craftsmen to design several new handicraft items and to improve upon items already being made, such as storyboards. To this end he distributed sketches of Palauan handicraft in German museums to the woodcarvers, many of whom had never seen this type of work.

Dr. McKnight also encouraged craftsmen to develop an incipient jewelry industry, using local black and red corals, as well as various types of shells. Popular among the shell jewelry and ornaments are those made from tortoise shell.

Craftsmen in Palau today are relying increasingly on machinery to help them in producing the craft which is making Palau popular among visitors to the islands of Micronesia.

### Betty O'Connell

Miss Betty O'Connell, secretary to the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, M.W. Goding, passed away at the Guam Naval Hospital on May 17.

Miss O'Connell, joined the staff of the Trust Territory in Guam in 1956 where she worked as a clerk-stenographer in the personnel and supply departments until 1957 when she was promoted to the position of Secretary to the High Commissioner.

your own arguments for your debates. I hope, however, that these observations will be useful to you in sorting out in your own mind some of the considerations which are involved in the political future of the Trust Territory.

"With respect to the uni-cameral versus bi-cameral question, some of the classical arguments are fairly easily listed. The uni-cameral body is usually smaller, its rules can be less cumbersome, and the progress of legislation can be faster. On the other hand, the bi-cameral legislature is larger (which may be a good thing), through its two houses it can give regional as well as population representation, it can give in one house a continuity through longer, overlapping terms (though overlapping terms could also be provided in a uni-cameral body), it minimizes the enactment of hasty, ill-considered legislation through the two-house review. These arguments can be either positive or negative, depending on how you want to use them.

"The true measure of a legislative body, however, is its effectiveness, not its efficiency, and I must emphasize that both types of legislatures can be efficient.

"This gets us into factors that are difficult, if not impossible, to measure with any degree of preciseness. We should be less concerned with the speed with which legislation is handled than with the consideration which goes into it and the extent to which it meets the needs it is designed to meet. The two, efficiency and effectiveness, are not always the same thing. I will be frank to say that many of us felt that the Congress of Micronesia should be a uni-cameral body rather than a bi-cameral body, in terms of the people to be served, and some form of objective judgments about the number and complexity of legislative items which would probably come before it. In the American experience, the uni-cameral legislature has been most common in county or municipality, and the Trust Territory population of 90,000 and land area

continued on page 22



# Story of Palau's Killer Crocodile

*The story about a man-eating crocodile in Palau made world news last January. Here is District Administrator J. B. MacKenzie's account of the incident, and the action which the District Administration is taking to prevent more loss of life to crocodiles.*

"On December 28, 1965, a Palauan fisherman was attacked and killed by a crocodile. His mutilated body was found early that morning by a group of people hunting for him. His companion at the time of fishing heard and saw the attack.

"The District Administration immediately took action by finding an old-time Palauan who knew how to make traps for the capture of such an animal. Emil Adelbai who is employed by the Entomology Department, together with Robert Owen, staff entomologist, drew up a set of plans for a steel trap. The Public Works Department made the trap and it was set on January 3. The area chosen was where the body was found, as it is characteristic of the crocodile to return to any food he leaves or hides. Saturday evening, January 8, Pastor Russ Aldridge of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, returning from church services on Babelthuap, stopped at the trap to see if anything was in it. He found this large crocodile, took Polaroid pictures of it, and gave me a report. Early Sunday morning we departed from Koror on the M-Boat to pick up the trap and crocodile. The animal was tied on to a 2 by 4, and removed from the

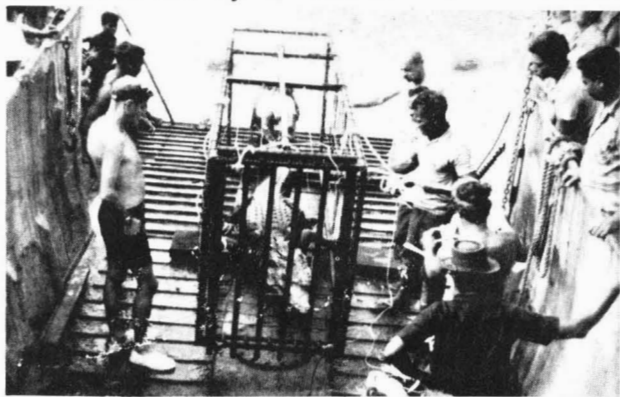


**Dead man-eater, mouth propped open.**

trap, which was then reset in the same spot. The crocodile measured 12 feet, seven inches long and weighed 427 pounds.

"Crocodiles have not been trapped in Palau since Japanese times, over 20 years ago. Reports have been coming in that large crocodiles have been seen in several municipalities. A large crocodile was reported on January 10 in the Airai Village swamp area. Reports have also come in from Ngaremlengui that several large ones (10 feet or more) have been seen. This is the area where a 14-foot, nine-inch crocodile was caught a year ago.

continued on page 22



**Man-eater, in the trap in which he was caught, is brought to "trial."**



**Emil Adelbai, designer of the crocodile trap, with human bones taken from stomach of dead man-eater.**

Mrs. Van Cleve . . .

of 700 square miles makes it comparable in many respects to an American county or municipality. This proposal, as you undoubtedly know, was discussed on at least three occasions with the former Council of Micronesia. And in the last analysis, despite some differences of opinion in the Council, the members voted for a bi-cameral Congress of Micronesia. Since the interest of the Secretary of the Interior in issuing Order No. 2882 was legislative effectiveness meeting the needs of the Trust Territory, we provided for a bi-cameral system. Recognizing the division of opinion, however, we provided for the Congress itself to review this question in Section 22 of the Order. Again, our interest is not to fit the legislature into a mold, but to develop a legislature meeting your needs.

"...while half of you must, by definition, lose the debate I wish all of you, impartially, success. Whatever the outcome of the debates, I know that each of you will sharpen considerably your understanding of these two important questions."

### **Political Scoreboard...**

#### New Speaker in Palau Legislature

The former Speaker of Palau District Legislature Jacob Sawaichi, who is also a member of the Congress of Micronesia, tipped his hat to new Speaker Itebang Lui, who snatched the speakership from Sawaichi by a one vote margin.

#### Ponape Legislature

Ponape District Legislature, which met last April, again voted Bethwel Henry as its Speaker.

#### Yap District Congress

Members of the Yap Islands Congress claimed that their 15th session was the most informative and successful one. For the first time, departments and activities of the Yap District Administration presented to the Congress a brief summary of highlights and accomplishments within their respective areas of responsibility.

### **Killer Crocodile**

"The District Administration is very concerned and every effort is being made to make additional traps to distribute in the various municipalities. We are also trying to interest someone in becoming a professional trapper and shipping hides to Japan where there is a market for these hides. The District Administration will absorb the price of constructing these traps. We will work out some financial arrangements with the people who take the traps. It is felt that in the long run the traps will be paid for, and it will be doing a worth-while service for the people."

## **Picture of the Month**

A White House program of photography through which President Johnson selects the "President's Choice" of one picture each month is open to employees of the Trust Territory who are either amateurs or professional photographers in the Public Information Office.

President Johnson said: "The history of our times and the efforts of this Administration to meet the challenges of today are graphically expressed in photographs now being made. Photography can show with peculiar power that government is personal, that we are concerned with human beings, not statistics."

The Trust Territory submitted three photographs for the month of June to compete with pictures from other departments and agencies in the Department of Interior. Entries were screened by a group of outstanding photographers and this picture was selected to represent the Trust Territory in the final competition.

*"ANY QUESTIONS?" Mrs. Jan V. Prins, secretary to the Assistant Commissioner for Community Services, is shown answering questions and explaining the function of the Headquarters for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The fifth-graders from Chalan Kanoa Elementary School on Saipan were studying government in action.*





## High School Debate...

that Guamanians do not elect the President of the United States nor do they elect their own Governor. If the people of the Trust Territory want an affiliation with U.S., they must seek a better form of association, in which the people could enjoy all the privileges and rights of being American citizens.

In their rebuttals the Xavier debaters maintained that obtaining an affiliation like that of Guam would mean that the Congress of Micronesia would be empowered to make appropriations, which it cannot now make, while the Guam Legislature can. To rebut the argument that Micronesians are not fully Americanized, the Xavier debaters argued that Guamanians were not fully Americanized when the Organic Act was enacted.

The PICS debaters, on the other hand, denied most of the points raised by the affirmative side and said that their opponents had forgotten that the military base on Guam accounts for Guam's present economic prosperity. We should not affiliate with the United States on the speculation that there would be military bases in the Territory to give Micronesians economic prosperity, they argued.

All in all, the arguments of both sides were irrefutable; but, of course, there were weaknesses: postures, gestures, and deliveries. The judging committee of two men and a woman announced that the score was 105 to 83 in favor of Xavier High School.

The next day, the same audience heard the second half of the debate. The arguments were practically the same, but seen at different angles. Again, Xavier High School defeated PICS, with a score of 117 to 94. Mitchell Arron and Tadao Sigrav represented PICS on the affirmative side, while Peter M. Christian and Julio M. Akapito represented Xavier.

On the afternoon of April 24, with the same topic, the Truk High School gym was turned into a "battleground" for the first debate held between Xavier High School and Truk High School.

The first half of the debate began with

Kachuo Eko of the Truk High School arguing on the affirmative side. He argued that the people of the Trust Territory want to affiliate with the United States in order to have the same type of security that Guam now has. This willingness on the part of the Micronesians to be affiliated with the United States is clearly expressed by petitions of the Yapese and Trukese people, expressing their desires to be associated with the United States. Eko argued that affiliation with the U.S. will increase Micronesian wages, which in turn will strengthen the economy of the islands and create social and political maturity. Affiliation with the U.S. will allow Micronesians to enjoy social security and other federal aids programs which are not extended to the Trust Territory, Eko argued.

From the Xavier negative team came Peter Christian, who had two important questions to discuss. First, what is the true cause of Guam's economic prosperity? and second, what is the true effect of Guam's present status on the native Chamorros? Arguing that the creation of the Organic Act is not the cause of Guam's economic prosperity, Christian quoted a statement from the Guam Governor's 1964 Annual Report: "Although Guam is relatively poor in natural resources, it is one of the important bases of the United States, thereby providing an important wage economy for the civilian residents. Practically the entire economy is based directly or indirectly on such wages." Christian illustrated the second question by taking a certain "Joe Chamorro" as an example. "Joe Chamorro," he said, had a successful store until 1951. After the enactment of the Organic Act, "Joe's" little business could hardly compete with "Mr. Mainlander's" business. Forced to close up his store, "Joe" finally becomes "Mr. Mainlander's" clerk. Christian argued that such an effect on "Joe Chamorro" will happen to Micronesian business. If we should desire an association with the U.S., he said, we should seek an affiliation different from that of Guam--an affiliation that will safeguard

the interest of the poorest farmer and humble storekeeper, an affiliation that will benefit every Micronesia--that those who already have, may not perish; and that those who do not have, may have an opportunity to prosper.

The next Truk affirmative speaker was Samuel Nathan who argued that, with the first major political step--the creation of the Congress of Micronesia, there is increasing evidence that Micronesians could be affiliated with U.S. He said that if we obtain a status like that of Guam, we will have a centralized territorial college which will greatly increase the number of educated Micronesians to take over senior posts in our Government. A centralized territorial hospital will also result if we obtain such a status. Like his team-mate, Nathan also argued that affiliation with U.S. would mean not only increase in Micronesian wages but Micronesians also would enjoy other federal aids programs and social security. Also, traveling to and from the U.S. would be easier, since visas will not be required.

The last speaker arguing on the negative side, Julio Akapito from Xavier, said there is no need for affiliation since Micronesians have as much military protection now as we desire and that we can keep our human resources at home where they are badly needed to help develop these islands. He went on to show that the framework of Trust Territory Government is comparable to that of Guam. We have the High Commissioner as chief executive like the Guam Governor; the Trust Territory has legislative and judicial branches comparable, if not similar, to that of Guam. He argued that Guam's territorial status, brought about by the enactment of the Organic Act, is not the best or an inevitable form of association for the Trust Territory. There are other alternatives. For instance, the commonwealth of Fiji and Puerto Rico exercise self-government in their domestic affairs but are dependent on a mother country for military and economic protection. In concluding, he said the ultimate political status of the Trust Territory should be chosen because it is the best--one that will best serve

our future generations.

The Xavier team walked off with 122 points to win the first half of the debate.

The second half of the debate began with Francisco T. Uludong and Robert J. Weilbacher, who argued on the affirmative, representing Xavier. Truk was represented by Rioichy Yechem and Detor Sanota, arguing on the negative side.

The affirmative debaters contended that affiliation with U.S. would bring to Micronesia a taste of modern culture and better standard of living.

The Truk contingent argued that if the Trust Territory obtains a status similar to that of Guam, many Micronesians would be bought out of their lands.

Silence fell on the audience as the Chief judge, Mr. Paul Marshalls, ascended the platform to announce the judges' decision for the second half of the debate. Only murmurs came from the children and other old folks at the back of the building. Mr. Marshall then announced: "Truk High School won with the total points of 119." Xavier High School had 108 points.

Rioichy Yechem was selected the best speaker, with judges giving him a total of 66 points. On the whole the Xavier High School garnered 231 points, while the Truk High School scored 220.

### Education . . .

A recent survey made by the Department of Education has pointed out the need for additional professional, technical, and skilled trades training. The Administration is seeking to realize the desire for higher education through its scholarship program. In addition, it has encouraged and supported more than 200 persons in the last two years to profit from short-term refresher courses and on-the-job training programs such as medical, sanitation, agriculture, education, cooking and sewing, given by the Institute for Technical Interchange of the East-West Center,

This progress in education, when viewed against conditions five years ago, seems rapid, but in reality is only the beginning of a larger effort to bring Trust Territory citizens into the mainstream of the world community.

## Siege Survivors...

ty-four aircraft, B-24. Make big circle, drop bomb single file, island so small. Each day, almost never fail, 15 month. I remember saying, 'Must be many, many bomb in U.S.A.'

"But U.S.A. bomb kill very few. Most Japanese die because no food, no supply ship can come. Japanese Navy sometime send submarine at nighttime. But submarine not carry much supply, sometime not arrive, maybe sunk by Yankee bomb. So we on Woleai subject fatigue, fever, disease, starvation. Only 1500 Japanese ever see Japan again. Very sorry. Now we return, make ceremony in honor 5500 soldier who die in tragedy."

Later, I watched Captain Koseki and Sergeants Keiji Okinaka and Jaruei Hirano pay their final respects. They did it on behalf of 3000 members of a Japanese Meleon (i.e., Woleai) Society, survivors and also families of the dead. Hundreds had sent photographs, incense, candles, food, and cigarettes named "Peace," to be part of the dedication of the simple wooden shrine.

The two-hour ceremony -- beautiful, tasteful, emotional -- culminated in the burning of a funeral pyre of bones draped by a Japanese flag. Through the smoke, the three old soldiers sang "Umi-Yukaba," a military funeral march famous in Japanese tradition since 700 AD. Their voices were very low, for their heads were bowed.

That gripping scene had its intimate denouement, on which I was the only trespasser. I could not avoid it.

At midnight, a small boat from the Yap Islander came ashore to pick us up. I leaned pensively over the portside gun'le. Facing me, 30 inches away, even more thought-stricken, was the bearded visage of Sergeant Okinaka. His glazed eyes were obviously seeing something dimly far away and many years ago.

Staring into the blur and the darkness, he removed his hat. Slowly, like a benediction, extending it out over the water, he dropped it into the wake of the boat, then folded his hands beneath his chin. A single giant tear

slid down his nose, hung there, then splattered across his knuckles.

His lips moved soundlessly, but I read them: "Sayonara!"

\* \* \* \* \*

## Program Proposed for TT...

court houses, offices, employees housing units and equipment maintenance shops, which will cost \$10.2 million.

Funds to contribute to the development of agriculture, territorial government radio, fisheries and boat-building, and public safety are also contemplated.

The proposed plan also includes recruitment of 20 doctors, 36 registered nurses, about 21 public health nurses, other medical support personnel to train Micronesians, and additional teachers.

"All of the improvements planned are interrelated and they are necessary if Micronesians are to rise above a low level of subsistence and take their place in a modern world," Assistant Secretary Anderson said.

## Congressman Smart Lampson



The Honorable Smart Lampson, member of the General Assembly of the Congress of Micronesia, died June 13, 1966, at his home in Moen, Truk, after a long illness.

Congressman Lampson, born in Nama, Truk District, received his education at PITTS and the College of Guam. He began his career in Government in 1950 as a teacher. From 1952 to 1957 he was District Representative of the Public Defender. From 1954 to 1964 he was general manager of the Nama Trading Company.

In 1965, he was elected to a seat in the General Assembly of the first Congress of Micronesia. He served as a member of the Appropriations and Resources and Development Committees.



# Micronesian Microscope

A Summary of Press Releases from the Office of Public Information

## April

Manual M. Sproat, Director of Agriculture, was assigned on detail as District Administrator of Ponape District effective April 12.

Robert Halvorsen, Ponape District Administrator, was assigned to Headquarters to serve as Acting Assistant Commissioner for Public Affairs, vice John E. deYoung, who is serving currently as Acting Deputy High Commissioner.

A 50-room, \$400,000 hotel project was started at Saipan on April 20 by the Micronesian Hotel Corporation of which Kenneth T. Jones, Jr. of Guam is president.

The passage of a bill to permit citizens of the Trust Territory to enter the United States freely "would have a significant effect upon economic growth and development in the Territory", was the opinion of High Commissioner M.W. Goding. The bill, introduced in the U.S. Congress by Rep. Emanuel Celler (Democrat-NY), would, if enacted, require only a valid identity certificate from the High Commissioner for entry by Trust Territory citizens.

A 50percent reduction in the Trust Territory air freight rates became effective May 2. This substantial reduction will enable local business enterprises to provide the various districts with such needed commodities as fresh milk, meat, poultry products, fresh vegetables, and other perishable items which cannot efficiently be transported by ships.

Trust Territory Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft announced the selection of the Honorable Kabua Kabua, Presiding Judge of the Marshalls District Court and Special Judge of the High Court, as the recipient of the 1966 Attorney General's Award.

Five Micronesians are participating in a Crop Development Course for the Pacific Islands project sponsored by the Institute

for Technical Interchange, East-West Center, Honolulu, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands Department of Agriculture, and the College of Tropical Agriculture of the University of Hawaii. The course began on April 1 and will continue to June 30.

A 10-member Government employees council for the Palau District has been created by District Administrator J. Boyd Mackenzie to promote better relations among employees and their supervisors.

Charters have been approved for two new cooperative associations and three new credit unions---Ngatik Island and Mokil Island Cooperative Associations and St. Ignatius - Metalanim Credit Union, Ponape District; KECU Credit Union, Marshall Islands District; and Uman Credit Union, Truk District.

Rokucho F. Billy, principal clerk in the Division of Vital and Health Statistics, Department of Public Health, attended a training course in vital and health statistics in Wellington, New Zealand, April 15 through May 13.

## May

Ekapap Silk of Ebon Atoll won a special election in the Marshall Islands Election District C, to fill the seat in the General Assembly, Congress of Micronesia, vacated by present District Administrator Dwight Heine.

Three Micronesian nurses from Saipan, Yap and Ponape attended a two-week field training course in Public Health Nursing in Apia, Western Samoa. The participants were Filipe Atalig, Saipan; Ramon Hagel, Yap; and Mrs. Delphinia Neth, Ponape.

Hawaiian Airlines made a survey flight through the Trust Territory May 20 to June 1, with the idea of expanding its routes in the Pacific.

Carl Dannis, Headquarters Staff Sanitarian from Mokil Island, Ponape District, participated in a World Health Organization and South Pacific Commission sponsor-

continued on next page

## Micronesian Microscope...

ed Environmental Health Training Course from May 18 to May 31, in the Kingdom of Tonga.

A special 5-member Task Force appointed to develop a draft Civil Service Law for the Government of the Trust Territory have recommended their proposals to the High Commissioner for inclusion in his legislative program which will be presented to the Second Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia.

Assistant Professor of Mathematics T. H. Odum, College of Guam, and Mrs. Odum, a teacher in the Guam elementary school system, are in Truk to take part in the District "modern math" summer institute for Micronesian elementary teachers.

A large crowd welcomed new Deputy High Commissioner William R. Norwood and his wife at the Saipan airport on May 26. M. W. Goding bade farewell to the Trust Territory after five years as High Commissioner. He will retire from Government later this summer after 28 years of service.

### June

Acting High Commissioner and Mrs. William R. Norwood made their first visit to the other districts of the Territory when they attended the June 4 christening and launching ceremony of a recently-built 75-foot Hawaiian-type tuna fishing vessel "EMERAECHE" at the Malakal Boatyard in Koror, Palau.

The Economic Development Loan Fund was described as being "one of the most important means by which local economic activities has been stimulated in Micronesia," in a press release. Much new mercantile, agricultural and industrial development has been made possible through direct or bank loans guaranteed by the Fund.

Lazarus E. Salii of Palau was appointed to the position of Personnel Management Specialist in the Personnel Department of Trust Territory Headquarters effective July 3.

Francisco C. Ada of Saipan was appoint-

ed Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs for the Mariana Islands effective June 5.

Dr. John R. Tabb, Dean of the School of Business Administration and Vice President for Development of Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Virginia, is making a survey of all districts to study and advise Trust Territory Government and Micronesian Legislatures on the development of a public revenue system for the Territory.

The Honorable Francis Nuuan of Yap will be Micronesian Advisor to the U.S. Delegation for the forthcoming session of the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

Hilary Dauai and Carmen Chigiy, both of Yap, have been awarded the 1966 State Department Leader Grant Tour of the United States. Dauai and Chigiy are husband and wife.

Leo Falcam, who has just completed a one-year Parvin Graduate Fellowship in Public Administration at Princeton University, has been named Acting Administrator of the Ponape District.

Naosy Pitoli of Truk was appointed to fill the seat in the General Assembly, Congress of Micronesia, vacated by the death of Congressman Smart Lampson.

Further evidence of the increasing interest by transportation companies in the Micronesian market was the visit of a Vice President of Continental Airlines, Inc., of Los Angeles, to Trust Territory Headquarters.

High Commissioner W. R. Norwood made the following announcement:

"Upon the departure of John E. deYoung and myself from Saipan at 10 a.m. June 18, Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft will assume the duties of Acting Deputy High Commissioner and will serve in that capacity until further notice."

Mr. Norwood and Mr. deYoung are attending the annual hearings of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations in New York, at which the High Commissioner will report on Trust Territory activities. They will also confer with Department of Interior and other Government officials in Washington, D.C.

# Favorite Foods of Micronesia

By June Dena Winham

Giant mango trees flourish in Micronesia's tropical climate. Little brown lizards bask among the branches waiting for the sunlight to transform the profusion of hard green fruit into brilliant-hued globes - purplish-red, crimson or golden yellow, moist and sweet.

The flavor of the exotic mango defies description - somewhat like a peach, but with a hint of pineapple, a touch of turpentine in the skin, and a perfumed fragrance. The texture of the choice carabao mango is smooth and the taste luxurious.

The mango has been called the bathtub fruit - a fully ripe mango is best eaten in a bathtub to accommodate its elusive satiny juices and to facilitate the necessary wash-up.

Sliced fresh mangoes are a fine breakfast fruit or light dessert. Mangoes can be made into salads, pies, pickles, upside-down cakes, ice cream, sherbet, or almost any recipe requiring a sweet fruit.

In the Islands, a feeling prevails that the mango trees belong to the children. Often, before the fruit ripens, small boys strip the trees of their sour green mangoes. The bounty is shared with the small girls who happily wait below.

Those beyond the small-boy-stage mix salt and Tabasco as an embellishment for the coveted green mango.

These recipes call for mangoes ranging in maturity from green to ripe. Each stage has a distinctive texture and flavor. Appreciation of green mangoes sometimes is an acquired taste, but worth testing because it is a favorite food of Micronesia.

## Mango Pie

Prepare pastry for 2-crust 8-inch pie

3-1/2 cups peeled, half-ripe mango slices  
1 cup sugar  
1-1/2 tablespoons cornstarch

1/4 teaspoon salt  
3/4 teaspoon cinnamon  
1/4 teaspoon nutmeg  
2 tablespoons melted butter  
1 tablespoon lemon juice  
1/2 teaspoon grated lemon rind

Combine all ingredients and stir gently until the mangoes are well coated. Place them in the unbaked pie shell. Cover with a pricked upper crust. Bake in a hot oven (450°) for 10 minutes. Reduce the heat to 350° and bake until the pie is done (30 to 40 minutes).

## Mango Sauce

3 cups half-ripe mango slices  
3/4 to 1 cup sugar (to taste)  
3/4 cup water

Wash, peel and slice mangoes. Cook them in water until they are soft. Add sugar and cook 5 minutes longer. Serve the sauce hot or cold, with meat or as a dessert.

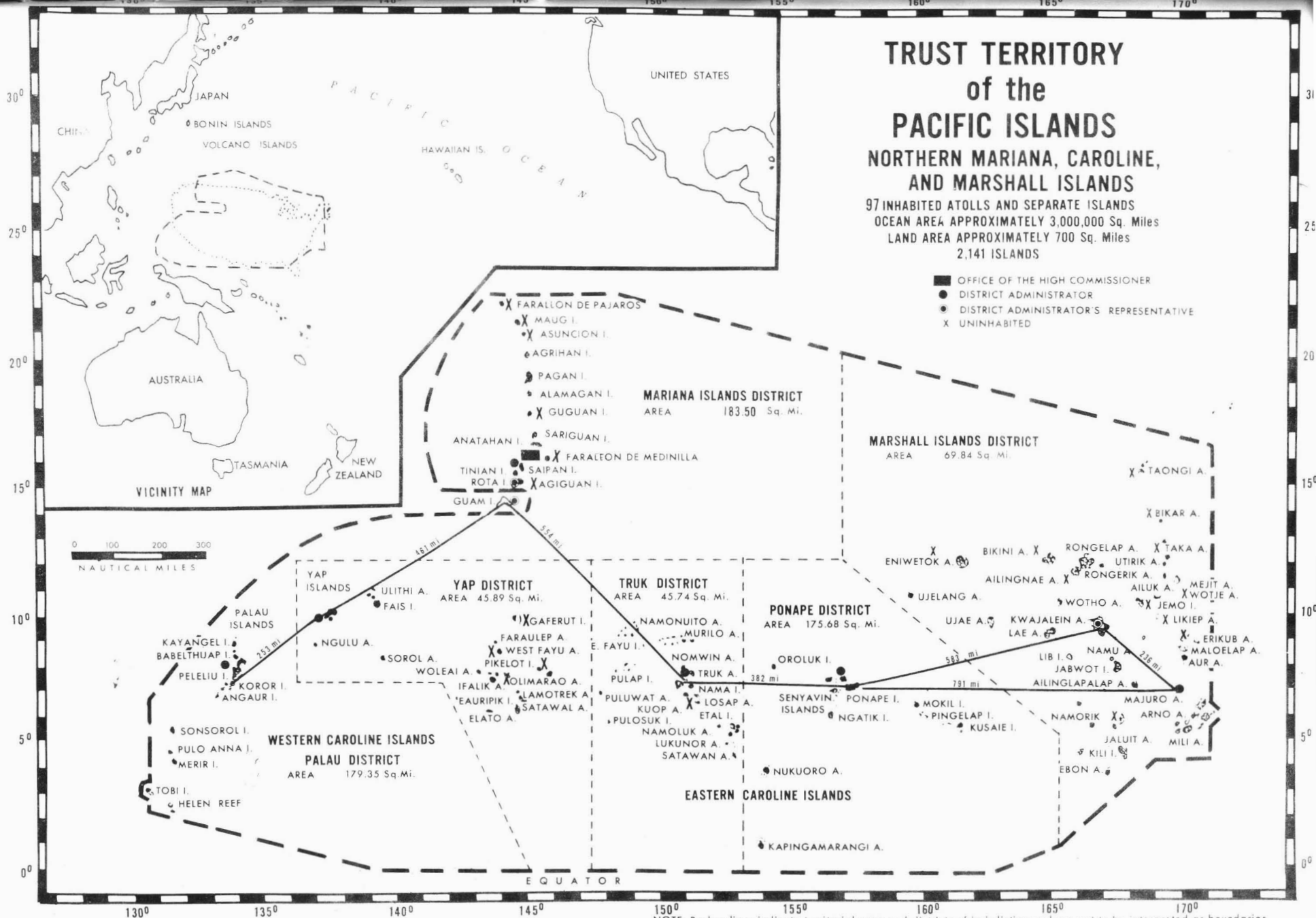
Comment: The sauce may be frozen and served with cream, or used in sherbets, ice creams and cake fillings.

## Spiced Mango Pickle

3 pounds peeled, slices green mangoes (2 large slices from each of 17 mangoes)  
1-1/2 cups white vinegar  
1-1/2 cups water  
3 cups sugar  
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon  
1 tablespoon whole cloves  
1/4 teaspoon mace  
1 teaspoon grated fresh ginger root  
1/4 teaspoon nutmeg

Combine all ingredients except mangoes, and boil syrup for 5 minutes. Add mango slices and cook until tender and clear (30 to 45 minutes). Pack mangoes into hot sterilized jars. Add syrup and seal. Yields 3 pints.





NOTE: Broken lines indicate territorial area and districts of jurisdiction and are not to be interpreted as boundaries.