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HIGH COMMISSIONER
W.R. NORWOOD

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS



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VOLUME XIV, NUMBER 6
DEC.-- FEB. 1966, 1967

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COVER PHOTO

Tuna fishing boats, owned by Carolines Fishing Company, were banged against the dock and destroyed by strong wind and high seas of Typhoon Sally which struck Koror, Palau on March 2. See story on page 10.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Mangan Takes Position of Deputy High Commissioner	p. 1
Administrators, "Cabinet" Meet	2
Hospital Ward Erected in Truk	3
Coca-Cola Starts Production	4
John deYoung Moves to Interior Department	5
Co-op Officers Discuss Achievements, Objectives	6
Marshallese Receive Training in Technical Skills at Kwajalein	8
Typhoon Hits Koror	10
Ponape School Gets Dedication	14
Atulai Fishing is Popular in Saipan	15
Palau Boat Building Industry Created By Individual Effort	16
Fine Jobs Extend Training	17
Mizpah High School Combines Academic, Vocational Training	18
Public Finance Report Issued: Taxes Should Be Stressed	20
Micronesian Microscope	23
Favorite Foods of Micronesia	Inside Cover

Mangan Takes Position of Deputy High Commissioner

On December 6, Martin P. Mangan was appointed Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. The Deputy High Commissioner post has been vacant since January 1966, when Richard F. Taitano of Guam resigned to take a position with the Government of Guam. Mr. Mangan arrived in Saipan January 10.

In expressing his pleasure at the appointment, High Commissioner W.R. Norwood said: "The appointment of Mr. Mangan as Deputy High Commissioner represents what I regard as a very appropriate choice for this important position. After considering a number of other possibilities, I decided some months ago that Mr. Mangan would make an excellent Deputy and strongly recommended his appointment to the Secretary of the Interior. I believe that he will bring to this position unusual background of applicable experience. This includes not only his staff work with the Interior Department in which capacity he has become well acquainted with Trust Territory matters, but he also has had considerable experience with Trust Territory legislation. I am confident that he will make a substantial contribution to our efforts to build an effective administrative team."

At 46 Mr. Mangan is a career civil servant whose most recent position was Assistant Director of the Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, with special responsibility for American Samoa, the Trust Territory, and other insular possessions of the United States.

Born in Binghamton, New York, in 1920, he graduated from the Binghamton Central High School in 1938. After holding various jobs in the construction, photographic, and aviation industries, he won a State Legislative Scholarship in Political Science at the University of Wisconsin; but shortly after the Pearl Harbor incident, he



Martin P. Mangan

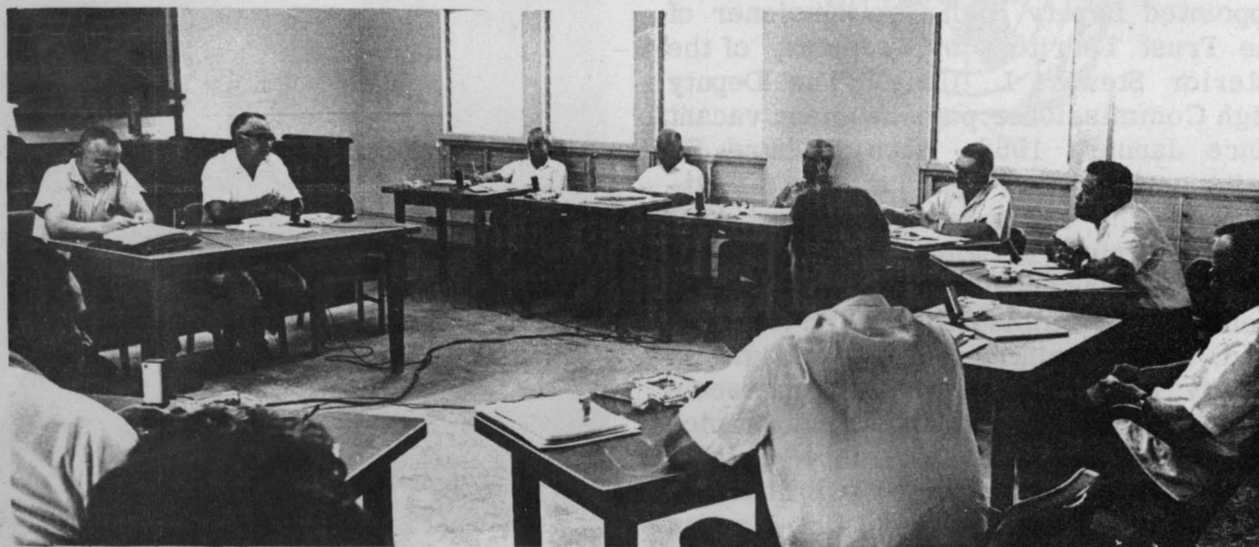
interrupted his studies to enlist in the Marine Corps. He served in a machine gun platoon of the 5th Regiment, 1st Marine Division, from Guadalcanal and throughout the Pacific campaign to postwar defense of Peking, China. Relieved of combat duty in early 1946, he was assigned as news editor, scriptwriter, and staff broadcaster for radio station XONE in the American Embassy at Peking. He was honorably discharged from the Marine Corps in March 1964.

Returning to Wisconsin University, Mangan completed his undergraduate work with high honors, and then took an additional two years of advanced study at Harvard University's Graduate School of International and Regional Studies, majoring in Russian and American Comparative Government and Political Economy. He first entered Federal Government service with the former War Claims Commission (now Foreign Claims Settlement Commission)

(continued on page 22)

Future of Micronesia Discussed . . .

Administrators, "Cabinet" Meet



High Commissioner Norwood addresses the joint Conference of District Administrators and Headquarters officials.

Serving as the general Chairman, High Commissioner William R. Norwood officially convened the 1966 joint Conference of the six District Administrators and the Headquarters "cabinet" members in the Senate Chamber of the Congress of Micronesia in Saipan on December 5.

In his opening address the Trust Territory's chief executive emphasized that the "policies, programs, and efforts of the Administration, as representative of the administering authority, must be directed toward the full implementation of the United States obligations in Micronesia" as set forth in the Trusteeship Agreement. "It is incumbent upon this Administration," Mr. Norwood stated, "to ensure that Micronesia shall also play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security."

"It is our responsibility to develop Micronesia and its inhabitants to achieve a kind of political institution best suited to the particular conditions of this Territory and in accordance with the freely expres-

sed wishes of its people." To achieve this challenging responsibility, Mr. Norwood added: "One of the expressed policies of this Administration is the preservation of political, economic, and social unity of the Micronesian people."

Continuing, the High Commissioner said: "The concept of our mission in Micronesia has changed from the idea of maintaining the Trust Territory on a 'caretaker' basis in previous years to that of recently recognized need for progressive development of the area in all the fields of endeavor in order to prepare Micronesians to make an intelligent self-determination with respect to their political future."

Also at the conference was Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Land Management Harry R. Anderson, whose first visit to the Trust Territory conveniently coincided with the Territory's major meeting of the top executives. Expressing his pleasure for being able to participate in such a meeting, Mr. Anderson hoped for a fruitful conference.

Touching upon all the major administrative and program implementation problems, the five-day conference, discussed such topics as organization and management, personnel management, program implementation, Peace Corps/Trust Territory relationship, low cost housing, education and health programs and problems, land management, High Commissioner's annual legislative program, and political development. The Economic Development Report by the Nathan Associates, submitted by Dr. E. V. Bowden, was also reviewed during the course of the meeting. A major emphasis was given to discussing the District Administrators' authority and responsibility with a view to redefining this vital area of organization and management.

In addition to the High Commissioner, the principal conferees were: Acting Deputy High Commissioner Robert K. Shoecraft, who is also the Attorney General; Assistant Commissioners Joseph F. Screen, John E. deYoung, James E. Hawkins, Paul L. Winsor, Management Improvement Officer Laurence K. Anderson, District Administrators Peter T. Coleman, Marianas; Dwight Heine, Marshalls; J. Boyd Mackenzie, Palau; Robert Halverson, Ponape, Alan M. MacQuarrie, Truk; and William C. White, Yap

In closing the five-day conference, which adjourned on the afternoon of December 9, the High Commissioner reiterated that the administering authority "should strive to move toward those goals of constant improvement of the capabilities of the Micronesian people, working not for them but with them so that their health potential, political experience and educational capabilities develop into a steadily improving total social environment."

A reception in honor of both Assistant Secretary Anderson and the District Administrators was given by the High Commissioner and Mrs. Norwood on the evening of December 9 at their residence on Capital Hill.

The next conference was tentatively scheduled for June, 1967 in the Marshall Islands District.

Hospital Ward Erected in Truk



The new isolation ward is near the hospital on Truk.

A need for better hospital facilities was filled quickly in Truk. Trukese construction workers pitched in and erected a \$12,000 isolation ward--in just 13 days.

The new isolation ward is next to the hospital on Moen, the capital of Truk. It was made specifically to accommodate patients suffering from contagious or highly infectious diseases.

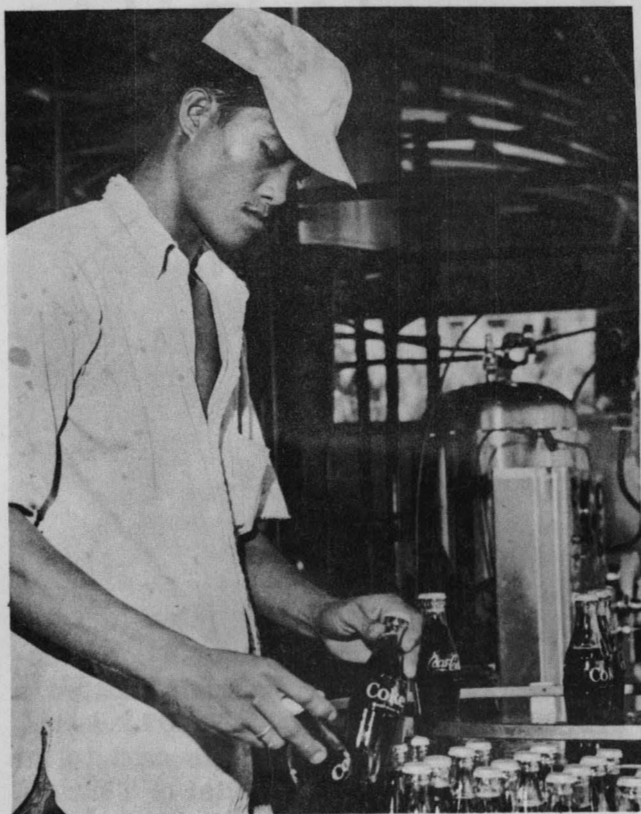
The building has two special care rooms and two wards that can house 22 patients, who were transferred from the hospital the day after completion. The ward has separate bathrooms and showers, nurses' quarters, a nurses' and doctors' station, and a utility room and storeroom.

The building is 22 by 96 feet. The exterior is finished with corrugated metal and the interior with masonite and has glass louvered windows.

Construction superintendent for the job was Thomas E. Tavaras. Public Works Department, headed by Milton Burmeister, was responsible for supervision of the construction.

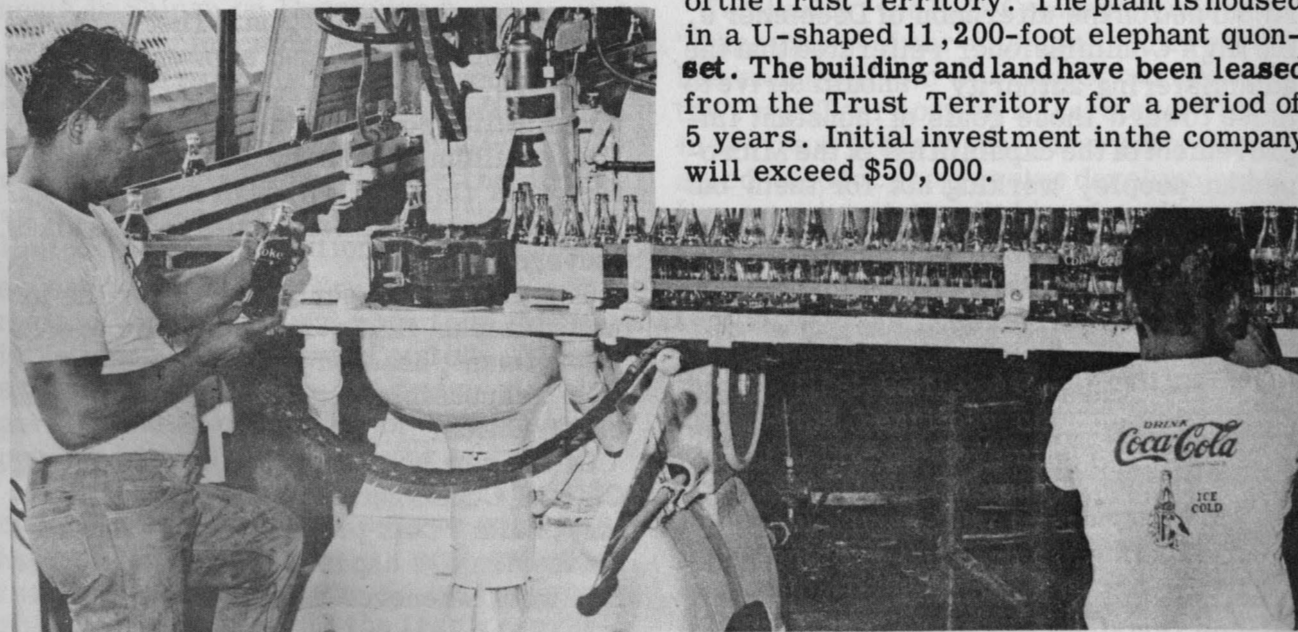
Of the new hospital ward, Adrian Knyff, Chief of Construction for the Trust Territory, said: "This proves that Micronesian tradesmen are capable of good quality and fast work whenever required."

Coca-Cola Starts Production



Above: Jesus M. Cruz packs the first case of Coke off the assembly line.

Below: Francisco M. Cruz and Ramon Bermudes check bottles for defects.



The first bottle of Coca-Cola capped in the Trust Territory clinked off the production line on November 23 at the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Micronesia, Inc., in Saipan. The first day's output was presented to the High Commissioner.

Carlos P. Taitano of Guam, President of the Company, said the plant will manufacture and bottle an assortment of soft drinks, including Coca-Cola, Tab, and the Fanta line. He estimated the consumption of the beverages in Saipan will be 5,000 cases a month, and added that importation from Guam of Coca-Cola products will be discontinued immediately. The Saipan plant will supply the local market. The Company's future plans include developing distribution throughout the Territory.

Eleven Trust Territory citizens are employed in the Saipan plant. All were retrained at the Guam Coca-Cola Bottling Company in the various technical aspects of the bottling process. Plant engineer Henry Alder and plant manager Tony Spitaleri, both of Guam, are supervising additional on-the-job training. Mr. Taitano said the eleven Micronesian employees will alternate for further training in Guam.

The Company is chartered under the laws of the Trust Territory. The plant is housed in a U-shaped 11,200-foot elephant quonset. The building and land have been leased from the Trust Territory for a period of 5 years. Initial investment in the company will exceed \$50,000.

John de Young Moves To Interior Department

The transfer of Assistant Commissioner for Public Affairs John E. deYoung to the Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, as Deputy Assistant Director was officially announced on December 9 by High Commissioner William R. Norwood. The announcement was made at the close of the 1966 joint Conference of the District Administrators and the High Commissioner's staff.

In his announcement the High Commissioner said: "During the 11 years that John deYoung has been associated with the Trust Territory Government, he has made a major contribution to the development of Micronesia.

"Although we will miss his vast knowledge of the islands as he leaves our staff, it is fortunate that he is transferring to a position in the Interior Department where he will continue to be closely identified with matters related to the Trust Territory.

"His presence in Washington should be very helpful to us there and should strengthen the ties and working relationship between the Division of the Territories and Micronesia.

"It has been a rewarding experience for me to have had John as a member of my staff during the first half-year of my service as High Commissioner. His help to me has been substantial."

Mr. deYoung joined the Trust Territory staff in 1955 as Staff Anthropologist, a position he held until 1961 when he was promoted to the post of Program Officer. In this latter capacity he was responsible for conducting and coordinating programs in the fields of political, economic, social and cultural affairs development, while continuing to perform the duties of Staff Anthropologist. He has been serving as member of the Budget and Fund Utiliza-



John de Young and High Commissioner Norwood shake hands at a farewell party for de Young shortly before his transfer.

tion Committee, C-Schedule Promotion Board, Broadcast Board, Publications Review Board, and Headquarters Scholarship Committee. He also serves as a member of the Social Development Section of the South Pacific Commission's Research Council. Since 1956 he had served annually on the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations Trusteeship Council in the capacity of advisor to the Special Representative.

A graduate of Beloit College, Wisconsin, in anthropology and sociology, Mr. deYoung received his M. A. degree in anthropology from the University of Hawaii in 1941, and spent the following year at the University of Chicago studying for a Ph. D. degree in anthropology. From 1942-43 he was a Regional Planner on the Far East Desk of Office of Strategic Services. Planning Staff, and later joined the War Relocation Authority, serving in various capacities for the next two years. From 1946-48 he was a lecturer at Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, under a Social Science Research Council Fellowship. During this period he published his research entitled "Village Life in Thailand."

In 1948 Mr. deYoung became an associate professor of anthropology at the University of the Philippines, and later became a full professor and head of the Sociology and Social Welfare Department until he joined the Trust Territory in 1955.

He is expected to leave for Washington in January 1967.

Co-op Officers Discuss Achievements, Objectives



Left to right: Kenji Jack, Kasiano Joseph, Olympio T. Borja, David Q. Maratita, Andrew Ruepong, Alan Bluestone, John Gage, Paulino Maipi and Salvator Ongrung. Crawford H. Bates, Executive Secretary of the Economic Development Loan Fund, looks on.

Cooperative Officers from the six districts joined together at the First Cooperative Officers' Conference, called by Samuel X. Mitchell, Headquarters Cooperatives Officer, for the week of December 12 to 16. Purposes of the conference were to explore ways and means of achieving the objectives of the Cooperative Program more effectively and to discuss how to obtain maximum utilization of Peace Corps Volunteers.

The following representatives attended: Marianas--District Economic Development Officer Olympio T. Borja, Assistant District Economic Development Officer, David Q. Maratita; Marshalls--Kenji Jack, Treasurer, Marshall Islands Credit Union; Palau--Acting Economic Development Officer Salvator Ongrung, Cooperative Officer Francis S. White; Ponape--District Cooperative Services Advisor Kasiano

Joseph, Cooperative Officer Mortimer D. Colodny; Truk--Assistant District Cooperative Services Advisor Paulino Maipi; Cooperative Officer Charles M. Sicard; Yap--Assistant Economic Advisor Andrew Ruepong. Also in attendance were Peace Corps Volunteers Alan Bluestone and John Gage who are presently stationed in Chalan Kanoa, Saipan.

Following opening remarks by the High Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner for Resources and Development at which time the new Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Resources and Development, Eusebio Rechucher, was introduced, each district cooperative officer gave a report on the program in his district, including problems and prospects for development.

Mr. Mitchell, reporting on the development of the cooperative-credit union program as a whole, pointed out the growth

in these two areas since the program was established in 1964. At that time there was only one district cooperative office in Palau; at present there are 3 district cooperative officers plus staff members. In 1964 there were 13 cooperatives and 27 credit unions in the Territory, many of them organizations in name only. **There are now 24 cooperatives in actual operation plus 6 others in various stages of formation.** In 1964 there were 27 credit unions; at present there are 32 in operation and 7 others in various formative stages. With the consolidation of 4 employee credit unions in Yap, the actual net gain has been 15.

At the end of the first year of his program's operation, Mitchell recalled, "our credit unions showed total resources of \$191,000. At the end of this year, I confidently expect our credit unions to report total assets close to \$1 1/2 million."

In summarizing the progress of the program, Mitchell stated that its objective was to develop cooperatives and credit unions into sound, service-giving organizations of real economic benefit to their members and to train Micronesians to establish, advise, supervise and operate

these organizations properly and soundly.

Other items which the conferees considered included budget, establishment and organization of cooperatives and credit unions, education of members, insurance available, statistical reporting, other activities cooperatives and credit unions may engage in, relationship to the Peace Corps, and the direction the program should take.

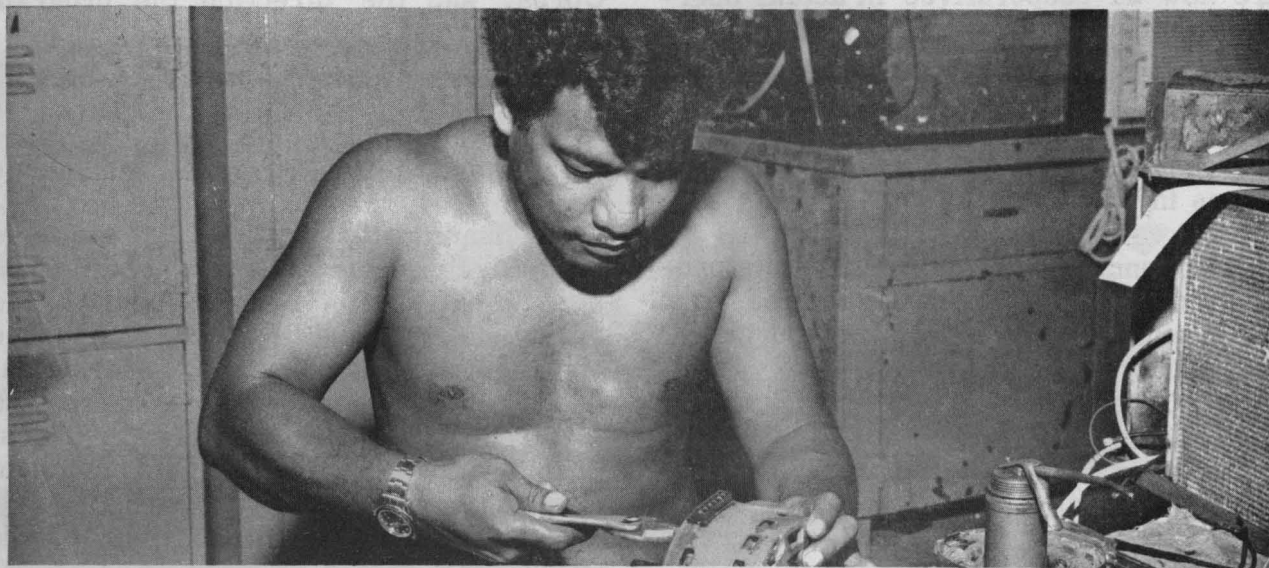
The conference recommended generally that cooperatives participate with other business enterprises to create job opportunities and to provide needed services to communities; areas of responsibility between Headquarters and district staffs be delineated; cooperative and credit union staff be expanded; training opportunities and scholarships be provided; to improve capabilities of present staff educational materials for members of cooperatives and credit unions should receive the widest possible dissemination; grants-in-aid to **cooperatives and credit unions be considered by the Congress of Micronesia;** and every effort should be made to obtain effective utilization and participation of Peace Corps Volunteers in the program.



Left to right: Charles M. Sicard, Mortimer D. Colodny and Samuel X. Mitchell.

Marshallese Receive Training in Technical Skills at Kwajalein

By SETH THOMPSON



This man is dismantling an appliance motor as part of his training at Global.

There is a technical training program in effect in Kwajalein which may, someday, mean much to the economic development of the Trust Territory as a whole.

Global Associates, the organization which is under contract to provide logistic services for the Army missile base, initiated a series of vocational classes in February of 1963 for Marshallese employees on the base. The courses of study and apprenticeship training were devised along the lines of similar programs in the United States. The hours required and subjects are, in fact, almost identical to U.S. job-training situations, with the addition of subjects such as English, first aid, and sanitation.

Under the direction of William A. McDonald, a graduate of the University of Missouri and a former U. S. teacher, Micronesians are trained as automotive mechanics, carpenters, electricians, machinists, sheet metalsmiths, plumber-pipefitters, diesel engine mechanics,

painters, refrigeration mechanics, electronic technicians, welders, laundry operators, bakers, warehousemen, building stewards, kitchen stewards, and craft operators.

The training schedules are designed to provide instruction by graded training outlines ranging in duration from six months to four years. Training schedules are also timed to coincide with promotion policies so that genuine learning is recognized by wage increases.

The instructors are journeymen and supervisors in the Global organization--men who know their subject matter through long years of experience and technical training.

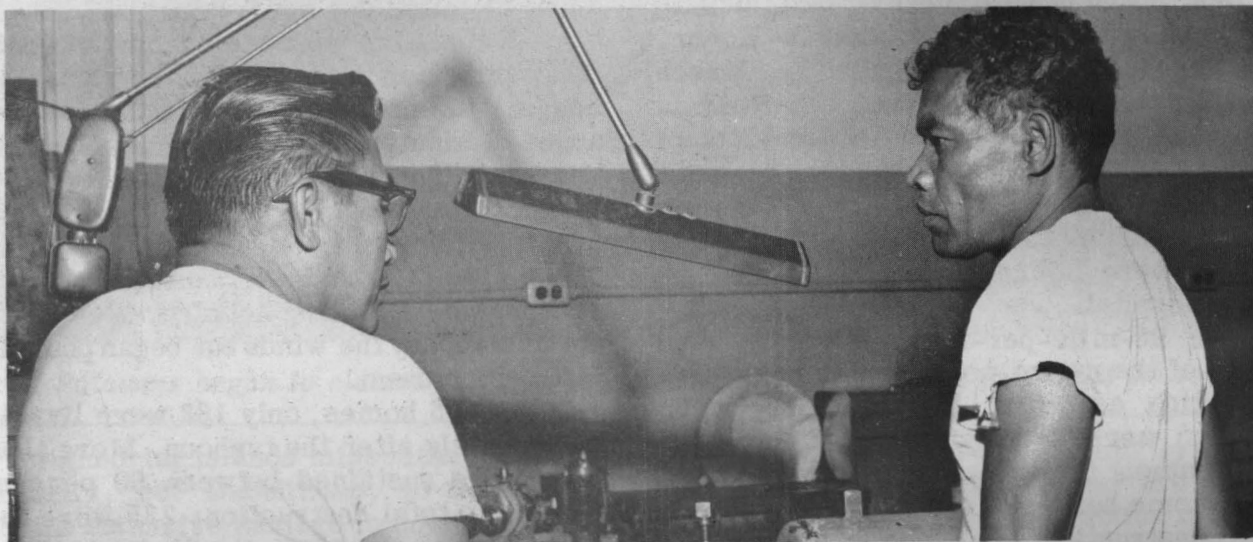
As of a recent date there were 695 Marshallese employed on the base, many of whom had received the special training offered by Global. Approximately 50 trained Marshallese work at various jobs on the outer islands in the Kwajalein area.

A training program for leadmen is getting

underway, according to Mr. McDonald, who says, "As the Marshallese leadership improves by increased training and responsibilities, we can expect more self-motivation within the work force and the community. Finally, we anticipate much improved self-sufficiency and a major contribution to the progress of the Trust Territory."

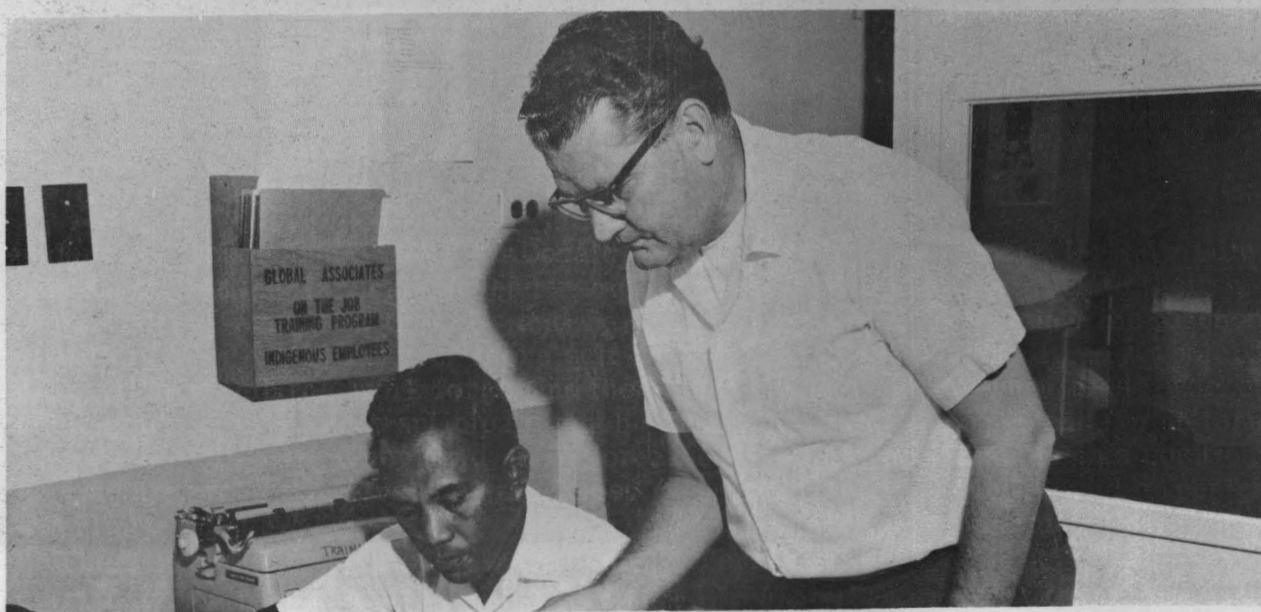
The Marshallese employed by Global,

who are covered under U. S. minimum wage law, send money back to their home islands, thus increasing the economic strength of the Marshalls as a whole, but the day may come when these workers, trained either by experience or in formal classes or both, may be in a position to spread their knowledge and experience throughout all the districts of the Trust Territory.



Above: Leon A. Nacua, left, brought 20 years' experience with him from Hawaii when he became leadman in the main machine shop in Kwajalein in March, 1966. He is giving some pointers on lathe operation to Lanadrik Hezron.

Below: Eddie Langdrick Balance, chief Micronesian leader for Administration, Industrial Relations and Personnel, confers with William A. McDonald, administrator of Global Associates' training program in Kwajalein.



Koror Devastated . . .

Typhoon Hits Palau

By NIKI SABLAN and LUKE TMAN

Deaths and destruction followed the path of Typhoon Sally as she struck Koror, Palau, about 1 a.m. on Thursday, March 2. Three persons--14-year old Rosania Hosei of Koror and Mrs. Aot Siangldeb of Airai and her 2-year old daughter -- were crushed to death under their crumbling homes during the storm. More than 50 others were injured and taken to the district hospital.

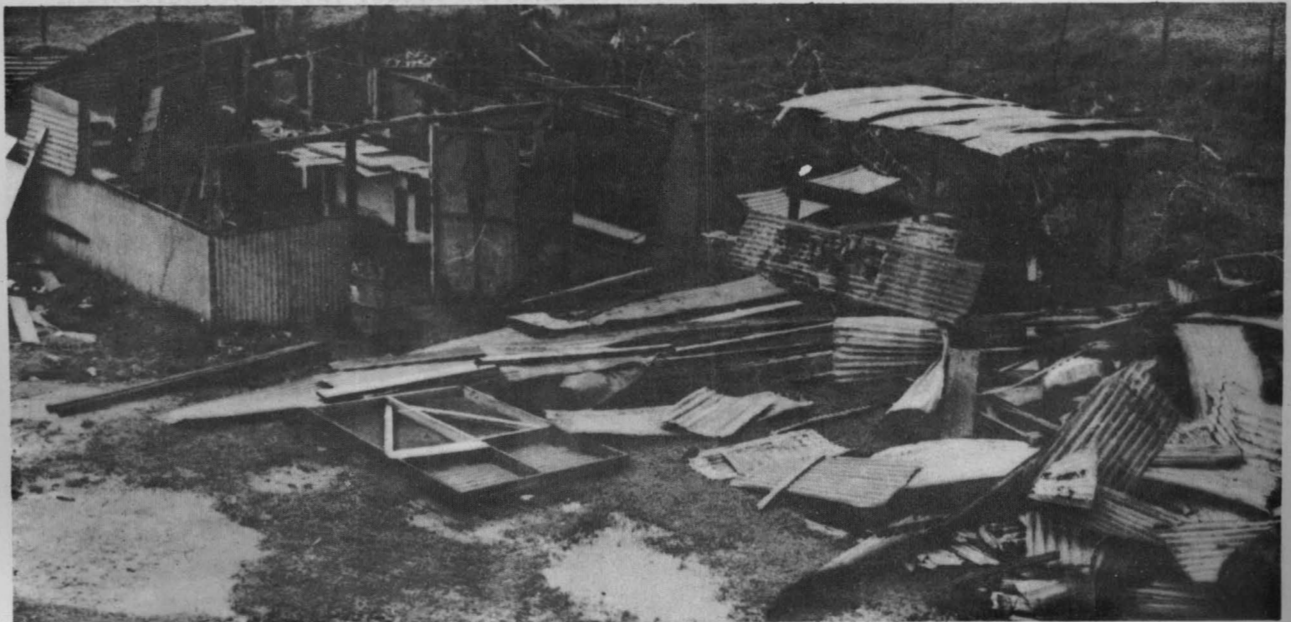
The 90-mile-per-hour winds leveled most of the native homes and government facilities as power lines and the water system were destroyed or shut off. All government facilities suffered some damage; some buildings incurred up to 80 percent destruction.

Typhoon Sally's intensity and fury came completely unexpected to the islands as the weather had been normal with a small

steady breeze from the northwest. Just before midnight, the wind velocity increased to 42 knots with gusts to 65 knots. (A typhoon contains winds of 60 knots, or about 65 miles per hour.)

At 1. a.m. the wind came from the south at 90 miles an hour. According to local people, the peak of the storm lasted for about 35 minutes; the total storm about one and one half hours. During that short time, buildings and crops were leveled with roads becoming impassable, electricity being shut off, and the communications station antenna being toppled. Rains did not accompany the winds but began pouring just before dawn.

Out of 935 homes, only 162 were livable immediately after the typhoon. More than 400 homes sustained between 80 percent damage to total destruction; 235 were totally destroyed. Most small businesses were completely wiped out with the larger firms receiving up to 80 percent damage to their property.



This is one of the 235 houses totally destroyed by Typhoon Sally's winds.



Palauans began to clean up the debris immediately after the typhoon had passed.

Neighboring islands missed the total fury of Sally, but Babelthup, to the north, shows extensive damage to homes and almost total damage to crops according to aerial photos of the island.

Pelelieu and Angaur, which suffered extensive losses from Typhoon Louise in November, 1964, were not affected by this unexpected typhoon.

Feeding programs have been instituted under the auspices of the American Red Cross and the Palau government administration. Peace Corps Volunteers stationed in Palau are actively involved in the clean-up program that has kept people working steadily. In order to prevent pilfering, a 7 p.m.-7 a.m. curfew has been placed on Koror and Babelthup.

An emergency inspection team from the Trust Territory headquarters arrived in Koror shortly after news of the event was received on Saipan. Headed by Deputy High Commissioner Martin P. Mangan, the group began making an on-the-spot inspection to assess the damages and needs of the people for emergency relief.

Local crews had cleared the main roads and many people had effected necessary

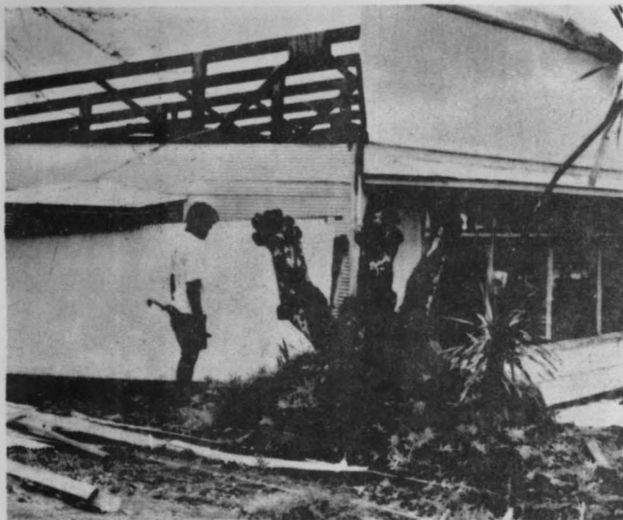
emergency repairs to their homes by Sunday. However, a large number are still homeless. Necessary construction materials are being shipped from headquarters in Saipan to allow these people to begin interim repairs to their homes.

It is expected that a team will be sent to Palau by the Office of Emergency Planning in Washington, D. C., if President Johnson declares the islands disaster areas. A formal request for such a declaration has been sent to the President after an estimate was made of the damages in the area.

Efforts have been made to control the number of persons entering Koror and Babelthup, including news personnel and additional nurses or other workers, because of the lack of facilities to accommodate them.

"Koror is virtually wiped out," said Deputy High Commissioner Mangan. "One-third of the houses are totally demolished with the other two-thirds receiving 50-80 percent damage."

Figures have been determined showing the estimated cost for rebuilding government facilities in Koror and Babelthup at more than \$2,300,000. The total damage



Palauan businessman surveys the damage to his store after the typhoon.

aggregates to more than \$5 million.

Three-fourths of the roof on the district administration building was ripped off allowing rain to soak the interior and completely ruining government documents.

All other government buildings were damaged with 80 percent of them needing repairs to restore them to usefulness. This is expected to cost about \$68,000.

Merchants' business establishments were also virtually leveled. Roofs on school buildings collapsed with the interiors soaked by rain. When the sun came out, materials began warping, causing further construction to be necessary.

At least \$983,116 is needed to set up 494 emergency housing units for six months and repair another 1,096 houses for habitable living.

Temporary repairs to roads will cost about \$28,000, and temporary restoration of utilities will cost \$34,000.

Other public supplies and equipment were damaged to the extent of \$229,734.

Debris clearance is the priority item of business after immediate needs for food and housing are met. Clearance will require at least one week with major labor and equipment costing an estimated \$26,000.

A 90-day moratorium on payments from Palauan businessmen to the Economic Development Loan Fund has been declared by

that office in headquarters on Saipan.

"From an aerial view, Babelthuap looks as though Typhoon Sally left most of her fury in Koror. Roofs are more visible and buildings are not completely demolished," said Mr. Martin Mangan, Deputy High Commissioner, upon his return to headquarters after viewing the disaster.

"However," he continued, "this is not the case; Babelthuap is as badly damaged as Koror--but from the high seas that swept onto the island."

Mr. Mangan headed a six-man emergency crew from Saipan who went to Palau to assess the damage and offer administrative assistance. As Deputy High Commissioner, he is the acting High Commissioner while William R. Norwood is in Washington.

Discussing the destruction on Babelthuap, Mangan pointed out that the high waves washed over the land, completely devastating all crops--taro, tapioca, bananas and yams were some of these. For this reason, Mangan believes that Babelthuap might be considered in worse condition than Koror.

Large pools of sea water remain in low areas in Babelthuap. Houses and other buildings were washed through by the water as the 90-mile-per hour winds drove the waves far onto the island.

Efforts are being made to have the Pres-



A bewildered cat seems to be looking for a home among the wreckage.



Books and supplies were lost as Typhoon Sally battered Koror Elementary School. The school was one of the buildings totally destroyed by the high winds.

ident declare Babelthuap and Koror as disaster areas.

Telegrams have been received in Saipan from top officials in Washington and Guam expressing concern for the people of Palau, and offering assistance wherever necessary in cleaning up after Typhoon Sally.

Mrs. Ruth Van Cleve, Director of the Office of Territories, assured Trust Territory officials that all appropriate agencies in Washington will cooperate to achieve rehabilitation of the Palauan communities struck by the storm. Other Interior officials joined Mrs. Van Cleve in extending sympathy to those who are suffering losses in home, property, and family, with a special note from High Commissioner William Norwood.

Governor Guerrero sent word that Guam is standing ready to offer all possible assistance. Miss Angie Brooks, chairman of the U.N. Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory, also sent a message of regret and sympathy for the loss sustained through the recent typhoon.

Surprisingly, the health of the people on Koror and Babelthuap is good considering destruction that Typhoon Sally brought to those islands. But problems are being anticipated by the medical staff.

It is expected that some illnesses may occur from the use of polluted water. Also, infections are expected to develop due to wounds being neglected as the people worry with other tasks involved with digging out from the storm's devastation. Warnings have been issued to boil all water. However, so many problems are demanding the people's attention, it is felt that many are using the water as it is.

Open wounds, although slight to those who received them, have been temporarily bandaged or left uncovered as the people began the immediate task of rebuilding homes or shelter areas.

The estimated cost for establishing health and sanitation facilities with medical supplies and temporary dispensaries is \$15,000.

Nurses and other medical staff have

worked around the clock to doctor the 50-60 persons who came into the hospital with injuries. Fortunately, most of the power that has been put back into operation was near the hospital area. The hospital itself suffered the least damage of all the government buildings in Koror.

An outbreak of colds and coughs was the major problem by Sunday. Otherwise, the case load was back to normal for the hospital staff.

It is felt, however, that many major medical problems are to come and the staff is preparing itself for the possibility of emergency operations against epidemics. Medical supplies have been requested and were shipped on Friday.

Doctors and nurses were requested from other districts. Assisting the Palau staff are Acting Director of Public Health Dr.

Ponape School Gets Dedication

On September 17, 1966, Bishop Vincent I. Kennally of the Caroline and Marshall Islands dedicated the new Ponape Agriculture and Trade School (PATS) at Tamworoi in Metalanim Municipality, Ponape. Bishop Kennally was assisted by Fr. Paulino Cantero, S.J., and Fr. Hugh Costigan, S.J. Fr. Cantero is pastor of the Catholic Church in Kolonia, and also the first Ponapean Catholic clergyman. Fr. Costigan is the pastor of the Catholic Church in Metalanim and the founder of PATS.

The High Commissioner was represented by Robert Halvorsen, Special Assistant to the High Commissioner. Foremost among other guests present was Walter Klotzback, retired Assistant Chief of Police of New York. Mr. Klotzback was invited to attend the dedication ceremonies in Ponape since he is considered a "Co-founder" of PATS due to his keen interest in the school during the many years of its planning and building, and because of his

(continued on page 22)

Luke A. Howe; Dr. Alphonse Van Schoote and Dr. Nobuo Swel from Truk; and nurses Sabina Taro, Trust Territory Nursing school, and Judy Harrieff, Peace Corps Volunteer.

Donations of clothing and food for the typhoon victims have been sent by various groups on Saipan, Guam, and Yap. Relatives living in other districts have added to the supplies being shipped to Koror and Babelthup.

Mrs. Martin Mangan headed a group of women who gathered clothes for shipment aboard the M/V Ran Annim leaving Saipan on Sunday, March 5. Sixteen large boxes were packed containing clothes for all age groups.

Foremost Dairies on Guam shipped 80 cartons of milk with C-rations included by the Navy on its plane arriving in Koror. Clothes from persons on Guam were also sent on the flight.

Besides polluted water threatening Palauans after the passing of Typhoon Sally, the islanders are also threatened by a possible food shortage. Wind and rain swept over the crops, completely destroying them in Babelthup and causing extensive to total destruction in Koror. Roofs ripped off warehouses and food stores with dry foods being soaked by the rain that came just before dawn.

Some canned goods were saved by the people and others shopped in the torn stores to deplete the stock that remained on the standing walls. No one is going hungry yet, according to Deputy High Commissioner Mangan, but the food is expected to run out within a few days.

Feeding stations have been set up by the American Red Cross with Peace Corps Volunteers and hamlet chiefs manning the posts. The Red Cross has been buying all the bulk foods it can get on the islands in order to centralize the food. This program has also aided the local merchants whose warehouses were destroyed and who cannot store their food.

Merchants gave a good deal of food away, particularly rice, which had been rained on and would spoil.



Saipanese fishermen divide the spoils after a day's work at the beach.

Atulai Fishing Is Popular in Saipan

By SETH THOMPSON

Somewhat akin to the madness that prevails in Washington, D.C., each spring along the banks of the Potomac, and especially in the Key Bridge area, when the herring, shad, white perch and rock start running, people in Saipan are out with grab hooks, dip nets, contraptions that look like chicken coops, and just their hands, hauling in fish by the tubful. The crowds are especially thick on weekends and holidays, but the annual leave taken during workdays amounts to a staggering figure, especially when the herring are running.

Out here in Saipan the atulai season is upon us--the best in five years. Atulai are about the same size as herring but are of the mackerel family. The main difference is that the atulai has only a few large bones whereas the herring has many small ones. The atulai can be successfully fried in deep fat like the herring, but can also be broiled like any mackerel. Pickled in brine, after having been blanched with hot water and seasoned with cloves and bay leave, it is a gourmet's dish.

For about a month now the atulai have

been swarming by the millions in the warm Saipanese waters where U.S. forces attacked the Japanese installations during the historic invasion of 1945, and the people are taking advantage of the schools that come in the shallows--not however, with the madness of Washingtonians grabbing for herring. Micronesians take things easy but their fishing for atulai is efficient and highly successful.

Here is how it works: A professional fishermen, who owns nets and an outboard motor, goes out nearly every day in good weather for atulai. Anyone who has something to contribute may join him. On a given day he may have a crew representing several villages--Garapan, San Roque, Tanapag, Chalan Kanoa, San Antonio and the rest--sometimes totalling between 50 and 100 persons.

The action starts when the "spotters" in the outboard locate a surfaced school. The school's presence is easily detected by the riffling water caused by the threshing fish, especially if big fish are striking into the

(continued on page 22)

Palau Boat Building Industry

Created by Individual Effort

Three years ago a new boatbuilding industry was started in the Palau Islands with little money, no experienced workers, dubious markets, and very little administrative support. Today it is on a sound basis, employs 15 to 20 Micronesians, and turns out over \$100,000 of construction annually.

The success of this operation has been due to the efforts of a number of individuals who freely gave their time and knowledge. One of these men is Hugh Donaldson, a Leadingman Marine Electrician at the U.S. Naval Ship Repair Facility. Hugh has used much of his annual leave during recent years to go to Palau to help solve electrical problems at the shipyard.

Hugh was accompanied on his first trip to Palau in 1961 by Boatbuilder Chuck Sawyer of the U.S. Navy Public Works Center during their annual leave, to assist and advise in the planning stages of the shipyard.

A year later Hugh again took leave to wire the Palau Shipyard for electricity. Trust Territory budgetary shortages had brought about a complete work stoppage. This did not stop Hugh or his boss at that time, Captain W.L. (Scotty) Marshall, CO, SRF, who had just relieved Captain Lewis Melson, one of the strong pushers in getting the boatbuilding program started in the first place.

Hugh and Capt. Marshall came up with enough salvage material to wire the entire boat yard. Hugh extended his leave another two weeks and by working long hours was able to complete the wiring before returning to his job at SRF.

Two years later Hugh again returned to Palau on annual leave to install the electrical system on a tuna boat being built for the Trust Territory's fisheries development program. Hugh is 65 and the climbing and crawling and long hours of work

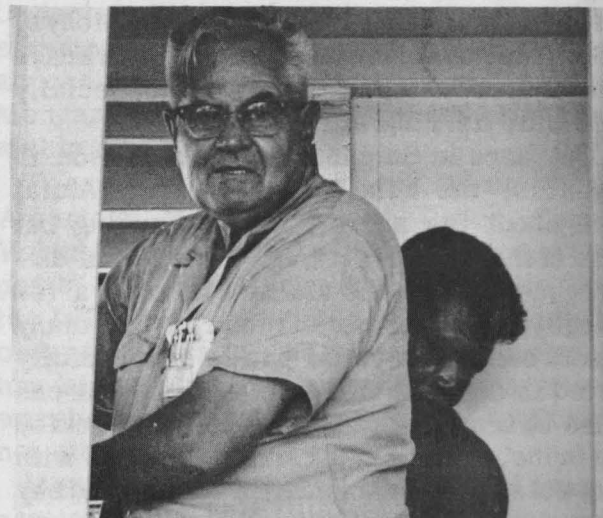
often left him too exhausted to eat supper. Many of his young helpers found the going tough in trying to keep up with Hugh. In two weeks, however, it became evident more material was needed and Hugh returned to SRF.

When the materials were obtained, Hugh went to Palau for the fourth time and within two weeks had installed and tested the complete electrical system of the tuna boat.

This, briefly, is how one man has done all he can to help others. He has asked nothing in return but the satisfaction of seeing the result of his work put to good use.

Men like Hugh Donaldson, Captain Melson, Captain Marshall, and Chuck Sawyer made it possible to show real progress in getting a basic industry started in the Trust Territory, so that the Micronesians can develop their economic resources that they may live better lives.

Unquestionably, it is men such as these who best show what is meant by the American way of life. (From Crossroads Civil Service Supplement)



Hugh Donaldson

Two Men Praised . . .

Fine Jobs Extend Training



From left to right are: Richard Lum, General Manager, Remington Office Machines, Michuo Kansou, Lukas Retin and Gregory Kim, Service Manager.

An excellent performance usually qualifies a trainee to complete his training program within a specified time. But in this case it became a different story. Because of their excellent performances Lukas Retin of Ponape and Michuo Kansou of Truk were requested to extend their training in typewriter repair work for another month, according to a letter from Dr. Y. Baron Goto, East-West Center's Vice Chancellor.

Dr. Goto said in his letter: "The two... men have done so well at the Remington Rand Company that the Remington people are honoring them with a special luncheon as well as presenting them with certificates from the national headquarters of

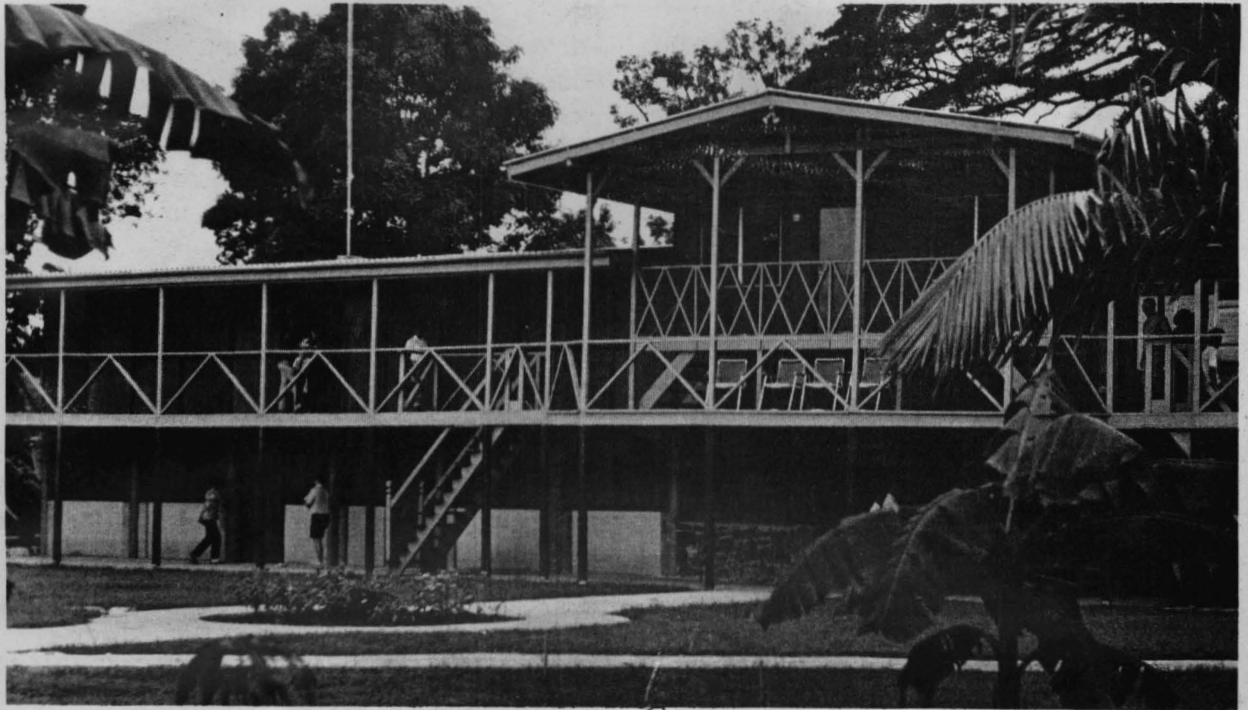
the company. In addition, the Underwood Typewriter people have volunteered to have the men work with them on Underwood machines for a month."

The two trainees left the Territory in April to attend a six-month East-West Center Typewriter Repair Techniques Training Program which was scheduled to end on October 31. At the request of the East-West Center, the Trust Territory extended the training to November 30.

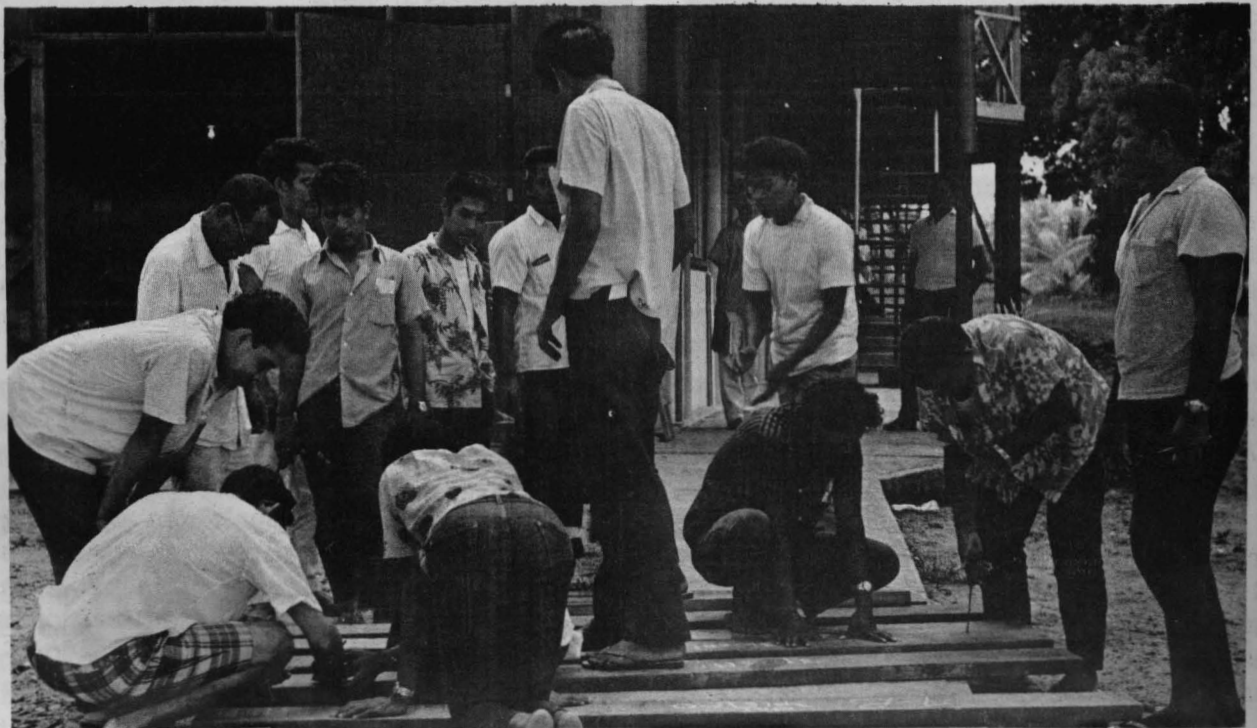
Before leaving for Honolulu to attend the training, Mr. Retin had been an apprentice in typewriter repairs at Ponape High School. Mr. Kansou, a long-time employee of the Truk District Administration, completed a typewriter training program in Guam several years ago.

Mizpah High School Combines

By PAUL E. MARSHALL, *Principal*



Above: Newly-completed Mizpah High School on Moen, Truk. Below: Students work together to build benches for the new classrooms.



Academic, Vocational Training

Dreams of forward thinking church leaders of Micronesia have become a reality on Moen Island, Truk District. Mizpah High School of Micronesia, sponsored by the United Church Board for World Ministries (formerly American Board) and affiliated Micronesian churches, has opened its doors to 75 students at ninth and tenth grade levels from Ponape, Kusaie, and the Marshall Islands. Eleventh and twelfth grades will be added in consecutive years.

Mizpah is a boarding school for boys and girls of high school age who can meet the requirements of a competitive entrance examination and high standards of academic learning. Mizpah offers a high-level academic program, balanced with vocational training in agriculture, practical carpentry, boat building and small motor mechanics. A girls' home arts program is being developed, encompassing local island handicraft of basket and mat weaving, hand and machine sewing, crocheting and embroidering, and general home making. Religion is an integral part of the whole program.

Groundwork was begun in January, 1965 and in July of the same year three two-

story buildings began to rise on the site of the original mission property and location of a school started in the 1870's by the first American Board Missionary to begin work in Truk, Rev. Robert Logan.

The building of Mizpah has been almost entirely Micronesian handwork, and largely Trukese. Semi-skilled and unskilled laborers, more than 160 of them at various times, have molded an institution of striking beauty and of educational significance to the islands.

The visitor of Mizpah is at first struck by the modern school appearance--classroom and laboratory facilities, boys and girls playing tennis, volley ball and baseball. Music is another outstanding study at Mizpah. Thirty six students are studying organ and piano. Boys' and girls' choral groups prepare for Christmas and Easter Cantatas. The school is developing a brass band, beginning to build from the ground up by teaching the fundamentals of music and instrumental music.

Mizpah is "forward looking" and "forward acting", striking a high note in the changing educational and religious outreach in the "Micronesia of today".



Mizpah is a school of high academic standards and students have to study hard.

Public Finance Report Issued:

By ELIZABETH UDUI

Taxes Should be Stressed

As part of an overall Economic Development Plan being prepared for Micronesia by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., a firm of economic consultants under contract with the Trust Territory Government, Dr. John R. Tabb, Dean of the School of Business Administration, Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Virginia, was retained to examine the public finance structure in Micronesia. He spent seven weeks in the Territory during June and July 1966 surveying the current situation of tax and spending programs and determining revenue needs and potentials. His recommendations are included in a report, "Public Finance in Micronesia," which was issued in November.

Tabb's report consists of three chapters (1) survey and analysis of existing public finance structure; (2) estimate of revenue needs and potential; and (3) recommendations--conceptual, procedural and implementing. While the first two chapters are largely descriptive, the third offers some thought-provoking suggestions in regard to public finance.

In a section entitled "Principles of Public Finance for Micronesians," Tabb presents 15 points which he regards as principles on which specific policies may be developed and implemented. As the primary responsibility for provision of public services to Micronesians must rest with the United States for some time to come, as the very magnitude of expenditures contemplated precludes other than supplementary public financing, he feels that emphasis must be placed on enforcing present tax laws and developing responsibility in regard to identifying and financing public projects.

Although he states that an increasing amount of public services should be fi-

nanced and controlled by Micronesians as they assume specific and definitive roles of responsibility, he adds that Micronesian levels of government should not accept or seize responsibility for spending programs unless and until a source of funds can be identified and reserved to finance them. At the present time, tax and spending programs should be developed to have the maximum educational impact on Micronesians.

Tabb says that every tax system should have some form of direct taxes so that every citizen may have direct contact with the government. Undue tax burdens should not be placed on enterprises and individuals who seem to have the most income or wealth, in order not to stifle economic growth. Taxes for purposes of control (such as license fees) should not be thought of as prime revenue sources.

Tabb advises that tax and spending programs are the "voice of government", thus, hasty action should be avoided in planning public finance activities. It is important that Micronesian government function well from the Congress down through the districts and municipalities. Micronesian legislators must set examples through their own conduct and responsible relations with Micronesians and Americans.

Tax laws should be carefully written and interpreted; lower levels of government should use simple and easily enforced tax measures to raise revenues. Tabb adds that additional revenues are best gained by broadening of the tax coverage or change in the rate structure of existing laws rather than a proliferation of tax laws. He emphasizes that taxes should be raised to finance expenditure programs, not projects found to spend revenues. Legislators should never assume that responsibility

ends once action is taken and a law is passed; it should be subject to continuing review and reevaluation.

Tabb stresses that responsible government should not be tempted by the apparently easy and lucrative approach of taxing outsiders to provide services for Micronesians.

In a section entitled "Procedural recommendations--general," Tabb states that although existing revenue laws PL 1-6, 1-9, 1-10 and 1-13 provide adequate revenue for the present, they need badly to be improved to provide a clearer statement of their meaning and intent. He recommends that clarification be provided through amendment or regulation. In addition he recommends stronger penalty provisions for noncompliance be established and a firm attitude taken toward payment of all taxes.

Furthermore, a careful examination should be made of existing district and municipal tax legislation to eliminate unconstitutional laws and those which conflict with laws of the Congress of Micronesia. Tabb considers existing municipal tax laws adequate, but states that municipal governments need advice and guidance in developing additional revenues, and some control in their proper use.

District legislatures should continue to receive the majority of their revenues through the sharing of tax laws should be limited to presently existing sources and low rates should be maintained. District legislative spending programs should be carefully coordinated and the amount of funds spent for legislative activities themselves should be tightly restricted.

Tabb considers grant-in-aid spending to be the most advisable for both district legislatures and the Congress of Micronesia. In order to keep the identity of Micronesian tax revenues separate he does not recommend the concept of matching funds (part U.S. and part Micronesian).

In order to lay the groundwork for a future income tax, Tabb advises the Congress to plan a system of direct taxes which will touch the greatest number of citizens of Micronesia. He recommends

initially a 2 percent tax on gross wages complemented by a 1 percent tax on gross business receipts. The Congress tax on specific exports should eventually be eliminated, although PL 1-9 which levies a tax on motor vehicle fuel should be maintained.

Tabb also presents specific points on how different levels of government may implement his general recommendations. These deal with clarification of existing laws, support and guidance to individuals actually charged with responsibility for collection and control of public revenues, as well as general education of the various levels of Micronesian government as regards proper spending.

Tabb recommends that the Congress of Micronesia: (1) consider and, as consistent with its objectives, approve the recommendations of his report; (2) amend to clarify as to application to various levels of government Public Laws 1-6, 1-9, 1-10 and 1-13; (3) appoint a joint committee to work on identification of programs or projects appropriate for Micronesian financing; (4) assign appropriate committees the responsibility of making up recommendations, including appropriate legislation, for future action in the area of proposed taxes on wages and gross business receipts; (5) appoint a committee to examine district and municipal revenue ordinances or laws; (6) set up a mechanism for determining grass roots problems which may call for grants-in-aid to the municipalities and districts; (7) establish controls which should be attached to grants-in-aid or other spending projects; (8) broaden the function of the office of the legislative counsel so that he may provide the Congress with staff in other than legal matters; (9) carry the message back to the districts and municipalities on the importance of making Micronesian self-government work.

Tabb concludes that until the time when true self-government exists in Micronesia and public services are financed largely by Micronesians, there must be an equal partnership in activities and financing must depend on efficient, well-planned and equitable tax-spending programs.

Mangan . . .

(continued from page 1)

in 1949 as a researcher and writer on the international law of war damage compensation, and later as a legislative draftsman. In 1951 he was transferred to the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs as an Economic Development Analyst, was made Program Officer on the Program Coordination Staff in 1953, and subsequently in 1957 was promoted to Chief of Program and Planning, Branch of Tribal Programs. In 1961 he was made Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Legislation, the position vacated by the Hon. Rex Lee who accepted appointment as Governor of American Samoa. In 1962, Mangan received the Bureau's Outstanding Performance Award after the 85th Congress had enacted 61 Public Laws for the benefit of Indians--almost 10 percent of the legislation passed for the entire Nation. In February of 1963 he was appointed Legislative Advisor for the Office of Territories, in which capacity he visited the Trust Territory in November of that year with Mr. George Milner, Deputy Assistant Director of the Office of Territories, to assist the former Council of Micronesia in drafting its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior for the establishment of the Congress of Micronesia. The following year, Mr. Mangan became the Assistant Director of the Office of Territories.

Dedication . . .

(continued from page 14)

untiring efforts to gain for it the necessary financial support.

Dedication ceremonies were actually overdue, for PATS is now in its second year. Its present enrollment is 60; 35 in the ninth grade and 25 in the tenth. By school year 1968, it will offer a full four-year secondary education to young men of the Caroline and Marshall Islands who give promise of special aptitude for training in agriculture and the trades. The

school seeks to harmonize the curriculum of the classroom with the boys' actual experiences in the fields and in the shops. (Ponape-per, September 16, 1966.)

Atulai . . .

(continued from page 15)

school. The spotters hope the school will be in shallow water; if the water is no more than about chest deep the volunteer men (and women!) will be able to handle the nets without stakes. Otherwise, "tangan-tangan" poles will have to be used to hold the nets in place.

First, the school is encircled by a net which may be more than 500 feet long. Two boats, each carrying one end of the net, are necessary for this operation. When each boat completes its half of the circle, the school is then more closely impounded in a thickly-packed mass in a smaller net. It is very much like herding a pasture full of cattle into a loading chute. An opening is left in the inner net and the fish are scooped up in still smaller nets as they rush through the "gate".

The catch is loaded into the two boats, which will have to make many trips to the beach if the school is large. From the pile of fish collected on the lawn-like strip of grass between the highway and the beach on the western side of the island, where more atulai fishing takes place, the leader, or entrepreneur, takes three buckets full of atulai to one bucket full for each helper.

Each person puts his share in a pile on the grass. The piles are arranged neatly in rows. When the catch has been divided, each recipient scoops up his share in a sack, pasteboard box, or big Navy surplus cooking pot, loads it in his jeep, truck, Volkswagen or Contessa and takes off for home. If he is lucky enough to have a "reefer" (deep freeze), or can rent space in one of the several big commercial ones on the island, his worries are over. Otherwise, the fish will have to be sold or eaten immediately and the rest pickled in brine.

Atulai and many other varieties of fish form a substantial part of the diet of the Saipanese people.

Micronesian Microscope

A Summary of Press Releases from the Office of Public Information

Miss Virginia Breaks, Statistician, Department of Public Health, attended the World Health Organization Third Regional Seminar on Vital and Health Statistics in Manila, Philippines, November 28 to December 5.

John O. Ngiraked was appointed Headquarters Immigration Officer. At the time of his appointment, Mr. Ngiraked was a law clerk in the Office of the Attorney General.

South Pacific Commission Public Health Engineer George L. Chan was in the Territory for a two-week familiarization visit and to consult with Sanitary Engineer Melvin Koizumi on Trust Territory sanitation programs.

Dr. Untun Kadugued of Yap District was awarded a three-month World Health Organization Fellowship to study general dentistry in New Zealand, beginning February 1967. He is Yap's District Director of Dental Services.

Conrad H. Potter, Area Field Representative of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, San Francisco Region, was in Saipan for a three-day conference with Territory education officials on the implementation of Titles I, II, and III of Public Law 89-10.

Twelve students were chosen by the Trust Territory Medical Scholarship Committee to enter the January 1967 class at the Fiji School of Medicine in Suva. They are Edward Diaz and Steve Satur, Marianas; Yukio Schmull, Palau; Stanislaus Gufsag, and Ignatius Regue, Yap; Patrick Gerhart and Kolid Keybond, Truk; Alec Keju and Smith Maikel, Marshalls; and Frank Kun Lono, Hiram Ezekias and Simao Norman, Ponape.

Twelve Territory islands were "bombed" with gifts on December 23. Anderson AFB's Christmas Drop included as their "targets" Pagan, Agrihan, Alamagan, Anatahan, and Sariguan of the Northern Marianas; Fais and Ngulu of the Yap District; Sonsorol, Tobi and Pulo Anna of the Western Carolines, and Pulup in the Truk District.

A team of three scientists is expected to arrive in January 1967 to conduct a six-month field study and investigation on Micronesian sailing and navigation on remote Puluwat Atoll in the Truk District.

Rota Credit Union, serving government employees on Rota, Mariana Islands, was the first credit union to submit its year-end financial statement for 1966 to Headquarters, according to Samuel Mitchell, HQ Cooperative Officer. The financial statement shows that the credit union's assets increased an amazing 155% to \$11,209 during 1966. Members' savings increased during the year by 136%, to \$10,382, and averaged \$146 per member at the end of the year. This is more than double the average of \$72 for all credit union members in Trust Territory at the end of 1965.

Mr. Kenneth T. Jones, President, and Mr. George Nakanishi, Manager, reported that the Micronesian Development Company on Tinian, which operates the largest cattle ranching project in the Trust Territory, has had serious cattle disease problems with stock from the 912 cattle of Black Angus and Hereford breeds introduced from New Zealand last July 1966.

Fifty representatives of the Japan Buddhist Cultural Association were in Saipan

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Microscope . . . (continued)

to visit burial places of their World War II dead. Twenty-two traveled to Tinian Island aboard MV Ran Annim for an overnight visit, while 28 stayed in Saipan. The memorial teams are part of the Japanese government's long-range project to locate and preserve the graves of thousands of its citizens who did not return.

A special Joint Planning Advisory Committee consisting of members from the executive and legislative branches of the Trust Territory Government has been established by the High Commissioner. According to its Chairman, Deputy High Commissioner Martin P. Mangan, the purpose of the Committee is to initiate a program of long-range planning for the Territory and to consider means whereby existing organizations, the Congress of Micronesia and others, could contribute to planning without creating a new specialized organization.

Five Micronesians of the Agriculture Division were selected to attend the third three-month training course in Plant Quarantine Procedures and Techniques. The course began Feb. 1 and is sponsored by the Institute of Technical Interchange of the E-W Center in Hawaii, in cooperation with the University of Hawaii. According to Director of Agriculture M.N. Sproat, those selected were Bernard V. Hofschneider of Tinian, training group leader; Francisco G. Villagomez, Saipan, Matakichy N. Ngirmidol, Yap; Critin L. Philip, Kusaie; Niro Tucherur, Palau.

Ponape District Peace Corps Volunteer Jim Reichert has become the first Volunteer to be instrumental in the establishment of a credit union in the Trust Territory. A charter for the Sokehs Pah Credit Union, directly the result of Reichert's efforts, was approved by High Commissioner William R. Norwood. The credit union will serve the approximately 2,500 residents of Deh, Lukunor, Sadawan and

Ipwal Villages, Sokehs Municipality, Ponape District.

Doctors from each of the six districts of the Trust Territory attended a refresher course in clinical medicine, which began February 6 on Saipan, Mariana Islands. The conference was jointly sponsored by the East-West Center, Honolulu, and the Trust Territory Field Training Interchange in Medical Information and Surgical Techniques. Program Director for the East-West Center was Mr. Richard Suehiro. Trust Territory Acting Director of Public Health Luke A. Howe, M.D., and Dr. Arobati Hicking, special assistant to the director, coordinated the program for the Trust Territory Interchange.

A proclamation requesting observance of May 1, 1967, as LAW DAY throughout the Trust Territory has been issued by High Commissioner W.R. Norwood. The proclamation states in part: "The theme for the observance of Law Day this year carries a timely reminder for all free people everywhere. It is a statement made by Theodore Roosevelt, the 25th President of the United States, in a message to the United States Congress in 1904. No man is above the law, and no man is below it. These few words, uttered 63 years ago, capture the essence of democracy which provides for equal justice for all men."

Parents of children in the Saipan Public School system will be delighted to learn they have received a grant-in-aid from High Commissioner's office which will enable them to paint their own children's schools. The announcement of the grant was made by the Headquarters Community Development Officer, Francis B. Mahoney whose office processed this grant request, as well as two others awarded the Marianas District during the current fiscal year. The two earlier grants funded construction of a school-dispensary-teacher house complex on the islands of Pagan and Agrihan.

Favorite Foods of Micronesia

By JUNE DENA WINHAM

The warm waters of Micronesia yield a bountiful harvest. Nowadays, as in past generations, Islanders depend upon the sea for much of the protein in their diet ...squids, clams, octopus, langouste, sea cucumbers, eels, and fish in enough varieties, sizes, shapes and colors to numb the imagination.

Marinated Fish

- 1 pound boneless fish, uncooked lime juice, enough to cover fish
- 2 bay leaves
- 1 clove garlic, finely chopped
- 4 tablespoons white vinegar
- 1 large onion, thinly sliced
- 2 small red peppers, chopped (or tabasco to taste)
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

Cut fillets of uncooked fish into small thin strips. Place in porcelain or glass container. Add bay leaves, lime juice, and salt to taste. Lift the fish so that the lime juice will coat all sides. Refrigerate and marinate overnight. Then add garlic, onion and peppers that have all been soaked in vinegar. Mix, chill and serve as an appetizer.

Grilled Fish with Ginger Sauce

- 6 small fish
- 2 tablespoons fresh ginger root, grated
- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- salt
- 6 tablespoons soy sauce

Clean and scale the fish, remove the gills, and salt both sides. Place fish on skewers and grill over charcoal or under an oven broiler until done, turning once. Serve with a sauce made of ginger and soy sauce. Six servings.

Sweet-Sour Fish

- 2 pounds fish fillets, cut in pieces 1 1/2 x 3 inches
- 3 tablespoons cornstarch
- 4 tablespoons cooking oil
- 1 small onion, thinly sliced
- 3 cloves garlic, crushed
- Sweet-Sour Sauce
 - 3 tablespoons soy sauce
 - 2 tablespoons saki or sherry
 - 1 cup light brown sugar
 - 4 tablespoon salt
 - 2 tablespoons stock or water

Combine ingredients for sweet-sour sauce and set aside. Coat fish with cornstarch. Heat frying pan, add oil, heat thoroughly and brown fish on both sides, turning once. Remove fish from pan. Fry onion, garlic and ginger until golden brown. Add sweet-sour sauce mixture. Simmer, stirring constantly until the sauce thickens. Lower the fish into the sauce. Simmer one minute. Serve hot with rice. Serves 4.

Fish Adobo

- 2 pounds fish
- 2 green peppers, cut into strips
- 2 tablespoons cooking oil
- 5 tablespoons vinegar
- 3 cloves garlic, finely chopped
- 2 tablespoons salt
- 1/2 cup finely chopped onion
- 1 bay leaf
- 1/3 cup boiling water

Clean the fish, cut crosswise into individual servings, and rub with salt. Brown the fish in hot oil, remove from the frying pan. Lightly brown the garlic and onion, add the bay leaf, peppers and vinegar. Simmer until the peppers are tender. Add the fish and boiling water. Simmer for 5 minutes. Serve hot. Serves 4.

