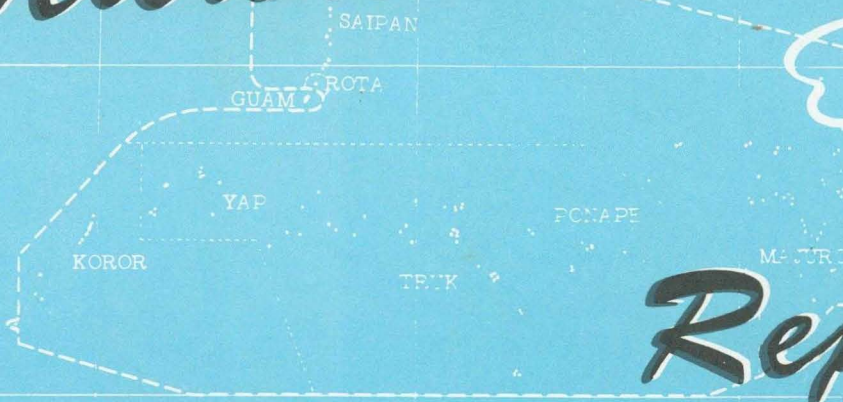


# *Micronesian*



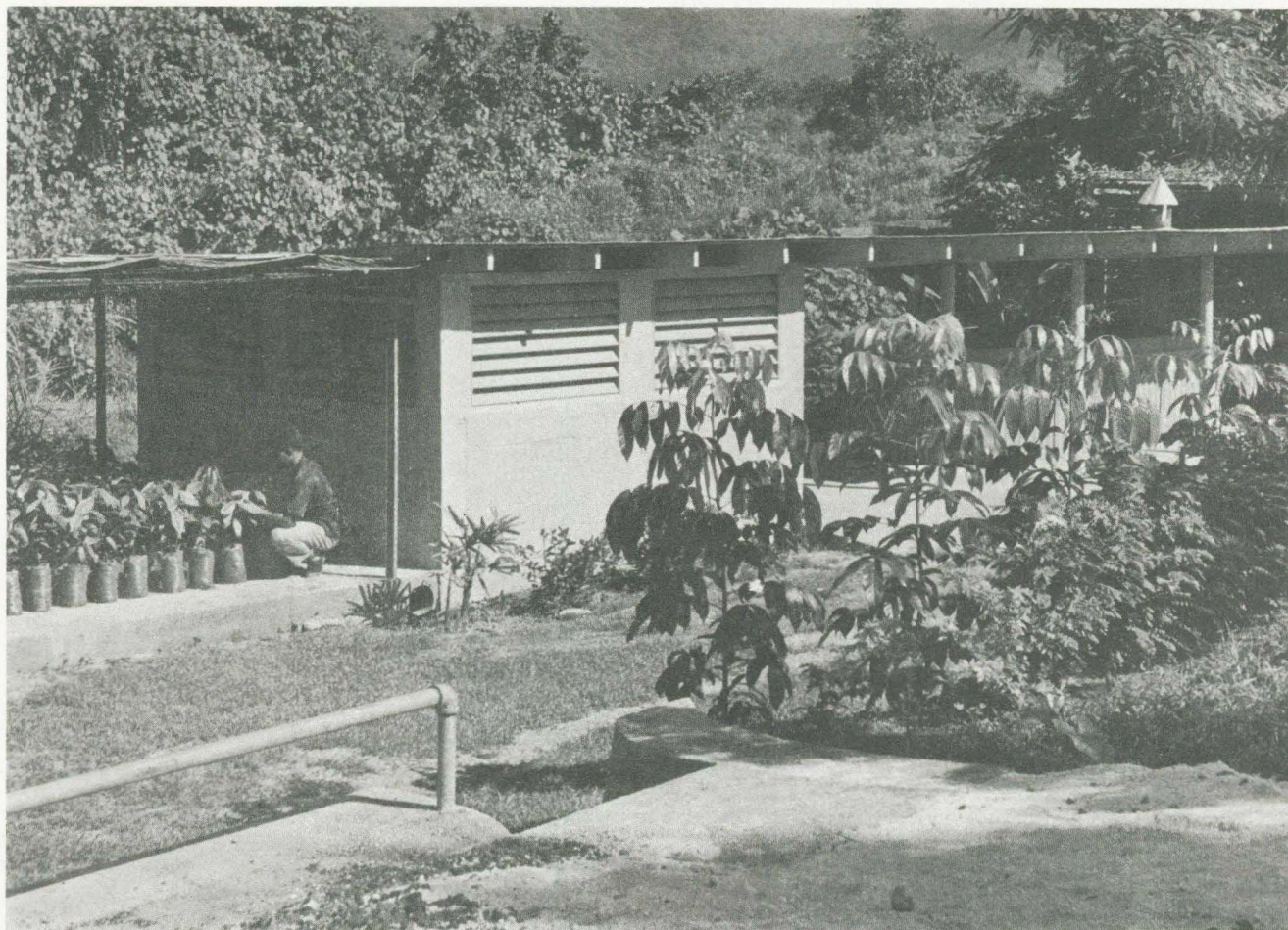
# *Reporter*

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

VOLUME VIII, NUMBER 4

JULY - AUGUST 1960

AGANA, GUAM, M. I.



CACAO HEADQUARTERS FOR THE TRUST TERRITORY IN PONAPE DISTRICT





*HARVESTING CACAO  
from a high-yielding  
young hybrid tree  
in Ponape District,  
1960.*

## COVER PICTURE

*COVER PICTURE - Cacao Headquarters for the Trust Territory in Ponape District. The building shown is used for processing cacao beans for market, also as a nursery. Potted seedlings are in rows at left; Rison Wahguk, cacao trainee, examines leaves. Thriving young cacao trees appear in right foreground.*

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# Heartbroken

FROM 1529 to 1885 the Marshall Islands were Spanish territory, but Spain was busy colonizing other areas and paid little attention to her Micronesian possessions.

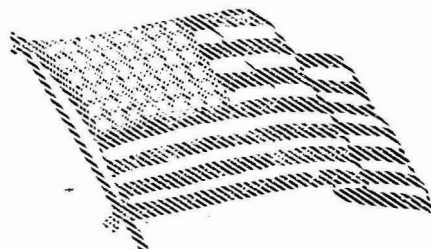
As a result of Spanish indifference, there was no one around to object when an American trader in 1884 boldly - and proudly - hoisted the Stars and Stripes over an atoll in the Marshalls.

Captain I. V. Melander, an American representing the Tiernan Venture Company, a shipping firm which did considerable business in the Marshalls, was the man whose love of country led him to raise the United States banner in a far-away Marshallese atoll. The atoll was Likiep, then a busy mid-Pacific port of call where the Portugese-descended de Brums and the German family of Capelles were established.

Captain Melander was carrying on a large and successful trading business in the Pacific at that time, particularly among the Marshalls, the Gilberts and Kusaie, sailing on his company's ships, the SEAVERS and the TIERNAN, and Likiep became a favorite stopping-off place. Here he made good friends, some of whom knew the English language well. They joined with him in celebrating the occasion of the hoisting of the U.S. flag.

The day the "Red, White and Blue" first floated over Likiep undoubtedly was the happiest in the life of Captain Melander. It was, he felt, the start of the fulfillment of a long-cherished hope that his activities in the territory would lead to the United States purchasing the Marshalls.

For more than a year Old Glory gently floated in the breezes over Likiep. One day in 1885, however, the dream came to an end. Germany had assumed a protectorate over the Marshalls and the Kaiser, who had



Stars and Stripes Over Likiep

no intention of letting the islands run themselves, had sent a Komissar to Likiep. One of the first actions of the Komissar was to bring down the U. S. banner. In its stead, he unfurled the "Black, White and Red" of Germany.

And thus was broken the heart of Captain Melander. Strong and brave a man though he was, he is said to have collapsed and cried like a child when - upon returning from one of his routine voyages - he discovered the new flag over Likiep in the place of his beloved Stars and Stripes.

It was believed by his friends at Likiep that Captain Melander never quite recovered from the disappointment - the crushing of his hopes. A year later - in 1886 - he left the Marshall Islands and as far as is known, never came back.

It was not until 1944, after the allies had secured the Marshalls toward the end of World War II, that the Stars and Stripes were again to fly in those islands. This was almost sixty years later, but there were some alive who remembered Captain Melander, and were proud for him that at last the banner of his heart was free to float over Likiep.

---

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Raymond de Brum, grandson of the first de Brum to settle at Likiep (Anton), has reported the statements which are the basis of the above article written by the editor. They were told to him by his late father, Joachim, who was a close friend of Captain Melander, and once accompanied him on a trip to the United States.*

*As a token of the affection with which Captain Melander was regarded at Likiep, Anton de Brum named his fourth son - Joachim's younger brother - in his honor, and today Melander de Brum is a highly esteemed member of the de Brum clan in Likiep. His sons Louis and Felix are well known mariners engaged in sailing major ocean-going ships in and out of the Trust Territory. A nephew of Melander de Brum - great-grandson of Anton - also bears the first name of Melander.*

# *Micronesian Reporter*

ESTABLISHED NOVEMBER 23, 1951

PUBLISHED BY HEADQUARTERS

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

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

## This Issue

THIS ISSUE contains the story of the recent Judicial Conference which was attended by Micronesians from all of the districts. The title: "The Hunter and the Lion." Another "judicial" item is "The Code."

Palau's annual fairs are famous throughout the Trust Territory. This issue tells about Palau's tenth fair.

Two features and a series of pictures depict the development of cacao as an industry in the Trust Territory. "Food the Common Denominator" concerns PICS at Ponape.

On the lighter side, readers will find how romance can happen with a capital "R." Two articles of real life tell how Trust Territory individuals met Romance during visits to the land of cherry blossoms.

The fishing project at Palau and Yap's unique coconut cultivation system will be among features in the next MICRONESIAN REPORTER.

## MICRONESIAN PROMOTIONS

A SERIES OF PROMOTIONS of Micronesians to important administrative positions within the Trust Territory Government has been announced by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker.

A young man of the small island of Rota in the Marianas is among those recognized. Prudencio T. Manglona has been named Administrative Aid - a new position recently added to the Micronesian Title and Pay Plan. He had been Rota's Finance Officer since January 1959, and before that served as Assistant Finance Officer. Beginning as a senior clerk in September 1956, within a comparatively few years Mr. Manglona has worked up into a post of major responsibility in the Rota District Administration.

Similarly, in Palau, Takeo Yano and Thomas Remengesau were advanced to the Administrative Aid position, their promotions based on their valuable services with the Palau District Administration. Mr. Yano, who has been a Trust Territory employee since the Naval Administration, is specializing in general administration and municipal finance, while Mr. Remengesau, who has successfully completed a U. N. scholarship, continues to concentrate on political development.

The appointment of Medical Officer John Iaman as District Director of Public Health for the Marshall Islands District is another step in the continuing advancement of Micronesian public health officials. Dr. Iaman, following training at Guam - U. S. Navy Medical School - in 1951 became the first Micronesian to be accredited for medical service in the Trust Territory. Now he has been given responsibility for carrying on the public health program throughout the Marshalls. (The special assignment of Dr. Arobati Hicking to Yap District was previously announced.)

Two dental officers have been promoted to District Director of Dental Services: Sasauo Haruo at Truk and Kadagued Untun at Yap; both are graduates of the Suva Dental School. Two other appointments, though in "acting" capacity, are significant: Dental Officer Enta Peter to Acting Assistant Director of Dental Services for the Trust Territory, and Dental Officer Jack Helkena to Acting District Director of Dental Services in the Marshalls.



## "THE HUNTER AND THE LION"

SOLICITOR ABBOTT AT JUDICIAL CONFERENCE DESCRIBES TWO MANNERS OF PROCEEDING - BY ONE LEAP OR BY TWO LEAPS - ILLUSTRATES POINT WITH PICTURESQUE STORY - ADVOCATES LATTER SYSTEM AS GENERAL RULE.

EVEN AS HE BEGAN his first talk to the annual Trust Territory Judicial Conference at Guam on the afternoon of April 11, 1960, Solicitor George W. Abbott, general counsel for the Department of the Interior at Washington, D.C., used the graphic method of putting over a point, comparing the strength in a bundle of pencils tied together with that of one pencil, likening this to the law.

"One law alone does not have the strength of a good body of decisions," he told the members of the Judiciary from the islands of the Trust Territory, "but a good record of just decisions makes for strength in the law."

The Solicitor carried the simile further, likening the pencils to people, saying, "If you take all the pencils separately, you can break one easily, but take all of them, or all of you people together, and all of your laws, and no one can break this - this is what we call good government."

Solicitor Abbott, who heads a staff of more than 200 lawyers supplying legal services to the agencies and offices of the Department of the Interior, compared the branches of Government to a three-legged stool, which, he said, is wobbly and out of proportion if one leg is weak, but sturdy and standing firm if all three legs - the executive, the legislative, and the judicial - are strong and equal.

The Solicitor made a third point in saying that Government is People - for it is the people, in the end, who are responsible for Government.

He then spoke of the importance of the three branches of government being independent of each other, saying that the Department of the Interior expects the members of the Judiciary at all levels to be independent of the other branches of government.

"If five dollars is stolen," Solicitor Abbott continued, "it shouldn't make any difference who took the money - the law must fit everybody equally. There is no dollar sign, no dollar value, at which justice stops or starts. Justice doesn't see the value involved - whether it is \$5.00 or \$500.00 - every man must have his chance in court. It may cost more to determine whether a man stole \$5.00, but if you decide the case right and properly when that is all that is involved, then you will decide it properly when it is \$500.00. If the judges remember this, and apply it to the best of their abilities, we will have few problems.

"When we want to show what justice is, we always show Justice with a band over the eyes - with eyes closed - so that Justice hears what a man says or does - not what he looks like or who he is - whether he is a man who owns a small canoe or a large canoe."

It was after this that the Solicitor told his classic story about the hunter and the lion:

"I think you all know what a lion is - a ferocious beast with a big mane. One afternoon a hunter came back to his compound from a hunting trip. He was fifty feet from the compound where he was staying, when he heard a mighty roar and - another fifty feet away from him - was the biggest, toughest, hungriest lion he had ever seen - and the lion was crouched to spring.

"The hunter thought of four things: One - that the lion looked like he wanted to eat the hunter. Two - the lion was only fifty feet away and crouched to spring - and the hunter was fifty feet from the door of the compound. Three - the hunter had only one bullet in his gun. Four - most important, the hunter knew that he was a very bad shot at such a distance.

*(Continued next page)*



*THE TRUST TERRITORY JUDICIAL CONFERENCE - Conference is being held at Trust Territory Headquarters, Guam, April 11-14, 1960. Participants pictured above on opening day: Left to right, front row - Robert K. Shoecraft, T. T. Assistant Attorney General; LCDR Donald J. Pepple, Judge of Trial Division, Saipan Court of Appeals; T.T. Associate Justice Arthur J. McCormick; T.T. High Commissioner D. H. Nucker; Solicitor George W. Abbott of Department of Interior, Washington, D.C.; Chief Justice Edward P. Furber; Judge Eugene R. Gilmartin of the District Court of Guam; T. T. Attorney General M. Jack See; District Attorney Jack P. Raker, Saipan District.*

*Second row - T.T. District Court Judges as follows: Pablo Ringang, Palau; Joseph Fanechoor, Yap; Ichiro Moses, Truk; Santiago M. Manglona, Rota; Carl Kohler, Ponape; Kabua Kabua, Marshalls; Juam M. Ada, Saipan.*

*Third row - Andon L. Amaraich, Truk, Representative of Public Defender; Clerks of Courts as follows: Francisco K. Morei, Palau; Feichin C. Faimau, Yap; Fritz Soukichi, Truk; Isaac M. Calvo, Rota; Lutik Santos, Ponape; Tion Bikajle, Marshalls; Olympio Borja, Saipan; last in line - Roman Tmetuchl, Administrative Assistant to the Trust Territory Justices.*

"So - the lion leaped and the hunter fired - and both missed.

"The lion went over the hunter's head - fifty feet, and beyond.

"The hunter's bullet went short of the lion.

"The hunter ran into the compound and closed the gate. The next day he decided, 'I am going to improve my ability to shoot at close range.' So he set up a picture of a lion on a wall and started practicing - first five feet, then ten feet, then fifteen feet - practicing each distance until he

was good at it. While he was shooting he heard a thumping sound, outside the gate. Thump. Thump. Thump. Thump. So, finally his curiosity got the best of him and he went over and peeked through the door of the compound.

"There the hunter saw the same lion in the brush where he had been the day before - and the lion was practicing short jumps.

"There is a message in this.

"There are some things you can only do in one step.



"If a boat comes up to a dock and can't get quite there - and you want to get off of it and to the dock, you must do it in one step. There are other things, however, and most things, that you can do in two steps, like shooting lions or becoming good judges.

"We expect you people in the Trust Territory - our good Micronesian friends - to gradually become better judges, step by step - not in one jump."

The Judicial Conference was attended by sixteen Micronesians serving in judiciary posts, including District Court judges and clerks of courts, and ten others in judicial or related positions within the Trust Territory Government. Its purpose was to give the Micronesian judiciary service an opportunity to consult together and to discuss means of increasing the effectiveness of the work of the District Court judges.

#### THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

The principal speaker at the opening session was High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, who, after welcoming the delegates, discussed the purpose of law and the development of law in Micronesia. He explained that laws are the outcome of custom, and that the penalties which the law authorizes the court to impose are an outgrowth of early systems of punishment as evolved in the local communities or areas.

"As Micronesia becomes older (and every day it gets a little older)" he said, "the changing thoughts of Micronesians become more and more apparent. These changing thoughts require changing measures in government.... Five years ago in Micronesia we had about fifty privately owned automobiles. Today we have over fifteen hundred automobiles. These changing conditions require a totally new need in the making and development of law with regard to speeds and proper driving. This is just one example of the changes going on in Micronesia....

"It rests with the judges in Micronesia - Community Court, District Court and High Court - to insure that a proper interpretation of the change is made, to assure that the new laws are properly enforced....

"The judges must make decisions based on the finding of facts, and on the application of their knowledge of the culture of their people to the facts, so that when a decision is made, all points are considered. This requires of each judge a little more than is required of the average Micronesian. The young men seated around this table have acquired knowledge, have read books, have a storehouse of information - but we expect the older men here to have a little more than knowledge - they must have the ability to apply wisdom.

"Wisdom is what permits the judges to understand their people and their problems so that justice under the law is carried out....

"In the history of any country, there is a period in which there was no written law, but peace and order were acquired by tradition and good judgment of the older people of that country. Sometime in the past, the people of a village got together and decided it was wrong to kill a man; then they took another step and said, 'If it is wrong, we must have punishments.'

"In Micronesia if a man had gone contrary to the unwritten law and opposed it, the people would put him in a canoe and send him afloat, or they would tie him to a tree and let the sun and ants take their toll. This wasn't written law, but it met the needs of the time.

"Another example. They decided that each able-bodied man must go fishing at a certain time or work for the general good of the community. If any man refused, he was ostracized and not allowed to partake of the food. This was a law, although it was not called a law, it was called a tradition - custom had set up a punishment if a man didn't follow the law....

"Some centuries, some societies in the past, would decide, for instance, it was all right for a man to have five wives; another country, one wife. There were penalties if he exceeded five wives - or if he exceeded one wife. Each country had its own reasons for deciding what laws it should have. (Some were to assure future populations). These, then,

became the tradition or custom or the law of the land.

"Then, as years rolled by, the very nature of life in a country changed. It changed, for instance, as in the United States, from a simple total agricultural type of economy into a kind of country where there was manufacturing, communication, telephones, telegraph, highways. As the nature of the country changed, the laws were changed - it was necessary to have new laws and new punishments; when a country got so many laws to cover so many conditions, life became more complicated - and there developed a written law - which is a custom or tradition reduced to writing.

"When you reduce anything to writing, immediately you set up the chance that different people will understand it differently. As soon as we start writing laws - then you need somebody to interpret the laws to all alike - then we have a judge.

"To summarize, laws are made either by tradition or custom or by writing, and laws are made to benefit, to help the majority of the people, to aid the family, community, territory, government.

"Laws are intended, or at least should be intended, to permit each individual to have peace of mind because he knows what he can and cannot do - he knows the laws are for the benefit of all the people.

"Laws should cause each individual to be proud of being a part of that particular country in which he lives because he knows he can go about his work in a happy and peaceful frame of mind.

"These, then, are the reasons for law. It is our U. S. Administration's desire - and every effort is made to make decisions within this desire - that the Micronesian shall help create their own laws - this is what we want in our Administration - and, we want to do everything possible to make certain that those laws are interpreted correctly and properly by the judges. This of necessity makes our progress slow - much slower than if the U. S. would come in and overnight apply all of the laws of the U. S. .... This we do not want to do. Accordingly, we are developing laws slowly -

and relying more and more on the District and Community Court judges to interpret the laws and see that the laws are applied in Micronesia."

#### JUDGE GILMARTIN

Judge Eugene R. Gilmartin, Judge of the District Court of Guam and Temporary Judge of the High Court of the Trust Territory, addressed the conference, mentioning the remarkable progress the courts of the Trust Territory had made in the three years since he first became associated with the Trust Territory as Deputy High Commissioner.

"I have had the opportunity of reading most of the decisions handed down by the Appellate Division," Judge Gilmartin commented, "and I can see from this reading, the progress that has been made and how you are grasping the procedures under the judicial branch of your government.

"One thing the judge always remembers is that no one knows all the laws - but knowing when and how to find the law, and how to apply it with justice, is what is expected of a good judge....

"I congratulate you all. You have done a remarkably fine job in a short time."

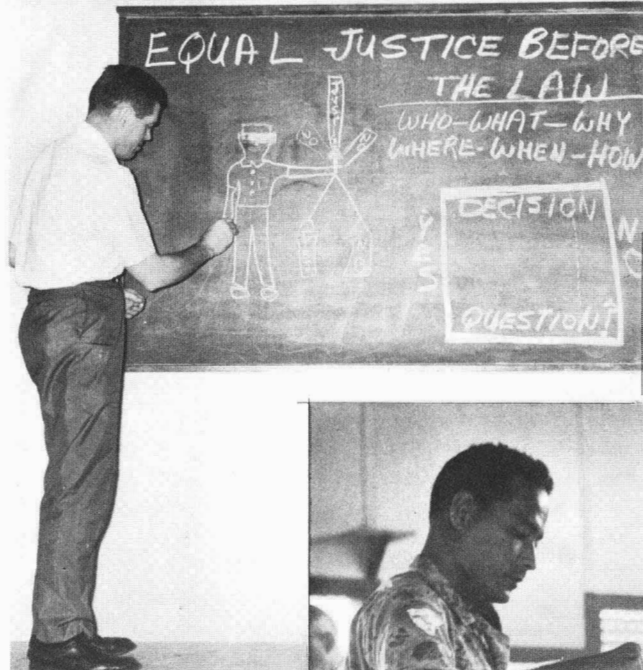
#### ASSOCIATE JUSTICE MCCORMICK

Judge Furber introduced Associate Justice Arthur J. McCormick, who began his work for the Trust Territory in November 1959, and previous to that had assisted in the organization of the courts under the new constitution in Japan. The Associate Justice cited some problems the Trust Territory does not have.

"You do not have one problem by reason of the splendid executive support given by the High Commissioner to the decisions made by your courts," he commented. "This is a terrific gain. It not only shows respect for the decisions made in the Trust Territory, but it also builds confidence, that when a judgment is entered, that judgment is going to be supported by the Government.

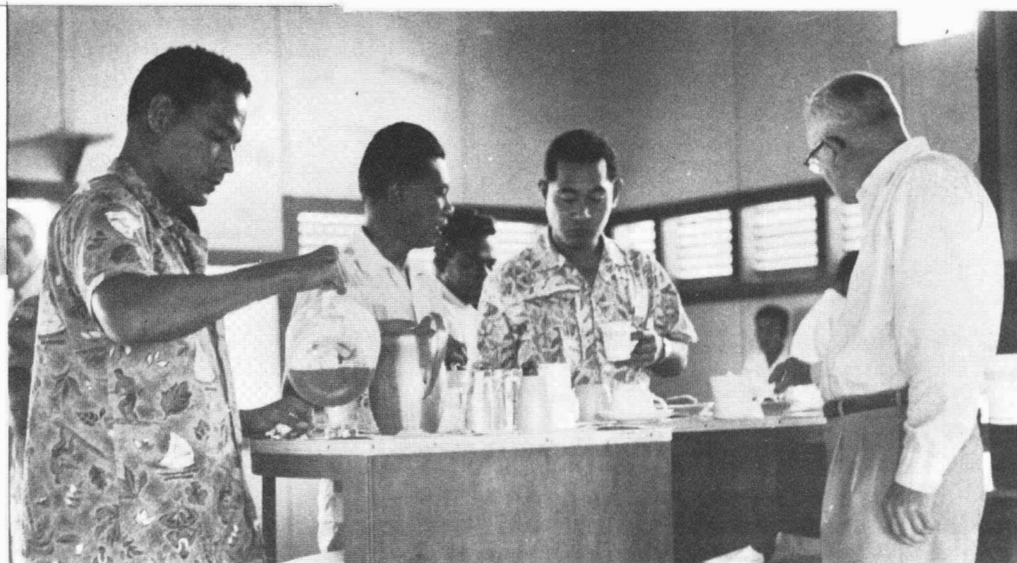
"This is not a problem either: the selection of the Community Court judges and District Court judges reflects the





SOLICITOR ABBOTT illustrates "Justice before the law" by drawing on blackboard.

CONFERENCE COFFEE BREAK. Left to right, Mr. Amaraich, Judge Kabua, Mr. Soukichi, Associate Justice McCormick.



excellent appointments made by the High Commissioner on the recommendation of the Chief Justice and the District Administrators in the various districts.

"Throughout the territory the District Court judges represent the real...judicial authority. The High Commissioner referred to the wisdom needed in the development of any judicial system...I would like to add as one of the best balances, maturity of thinking, maturity of judgment; also the exercise of judicial restraint.

"You have heard much of the 'rule of law' in the governments throughout the world, but it appears once the rule of law has been established, it immediately requires a much more active rule which we call the 'rule of reason' - which is nothing more than the application of common sense."

Judge McCormick urged that when a case is being tried, the trial assistant (who does a large part of the trial work in Trust Territory courts in place of lawyers) present the evidence-in-chief at the beginning to avoid a "tennis match" of questions shifting back and forth later.

He also reminded the delegates that a function of the trial judge is to protect the witnesses on the witness stand, so that there will be no reluctance of witnesses to take the stand and tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He urged the judges not to grant motions of trial assistants which are not supported by evidence.

"If the mover gives no reason for his motion, the court should have no hesitancy in overruling the motion," Judge McCormick stated.

With regard to holding public trials, Judge McCormick said, "There are a few cases, such as juvenile offenders, where it is necessary to protect the accused by excluding the public, but in general, all court business should be conducted in open court. It is a good idea to rule on a motion, or have a hearing on it, in open court."

He further cautioned the judges lest they let a backlog of cases accumulate. "This," he said, "is the greatest nightmare a judge can endure. While you're trying your best you can never catch up on what has slid by previously."

## SUMMARY

During the closing session, the High Commissioner clarified the way major laws are created in the Trust Territory, namely, by the Administration and by the District Congresses.

The laws created by the District Congresses are called Resolutions until after the High Commissioner has approved them, then they become laws, he explained.

The High Commissioner urged the delegates, as they see the needs for new laws in their respective districts, to talk to their local congressmen, the elected representatives of the people in each district, asking them to bring before the Congresses their ideas and recommendations.

Mr. Nucker contrasted this conference with the first meetings held in Guam with Micronesian delegates. "In those meetings we had sitting around the table here intelligent men - but they hesitated to speak out," he said. "Today, you men have talked freely.... I thank you for saying briefly and directly what you think."

Speaking in the closing session, Solicitor Abbott compared the government to a tree, and the people to all the roots of the tree - solid in the ground. "This," he said, "is government - the government has to be the people."

The Solicitor concluded his remarks by drawing a "Decision Box." At the base was the question, "Has a law been violated?" He listed six words to help the judges and clerks of courts in finding their answers: who, what, why, where, when, how. "It is the job of the judge to close the box, to 'box it' - this is the decision, the answer."

Judge Furber, who has served as Chief Justice of the Trust Territory since 1948, presided at all sessions, and coordinated the discussions as delegates from the several districts presented their viewpoints. He thanked all of those participating, saying this had been the most satisfactory and rewarding conference to date, and expressed the hope that the next conference, planned for Palau, will be equally beneficial.

The discussions centered chiefly around the following points: (1) The part courts

should take in expediting business - both civil and criminal, including forfeiture of bail. (2) Ways of encouraging better preparation of cases for trial, including question of proper compensation of counsel. (3) Work of District Court judges as masters in High Court cases. (4) Problems connected with the issuance of temporary orders. (5) Supervision of Clerks of Courts and Community Courts, including responsibilities in accounting for money handled by them. (6) Problems connected with the collection of debts and handling of property of deceased persons - including possible recommendations for a law or laws of descent and distribution and for rules of probate procedure. (7) The best ways in which courts can help meet the problems of juvenile delinquency.

Participating in the conference, in addition to those already mentioned, were LCDR Donald J. Pepple, USN, Judge of the Trial Division of the Saipan Court of Appeals; T.T. Attorney General M. Jack See; T.T. Assistant Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft, who is also Acting Land and Claims Administrator; LCDR Charles J. Carey, Island Government Officer, ComNavMarianas; Jack P. Raker, District Attorney, Saipan; Andon Amaraich, Public Defender's Representative in Truk District, substituting for T.T. Public Defender Roscoe L. Edwards who was on leave; and Roman Tmetuchl, the Administrative Assistant to the High Court Justices.

The Presiding District Court Judges present were Kabua Kabua, Marshalls; Pablo Ringang, Palau; Carl Kohler; Ponape; Santiago M. Manglona, Rota; Juan M. Ada, Saipan; Ichiro Moses, Truk; and Joseph Fanechoor, Yap.

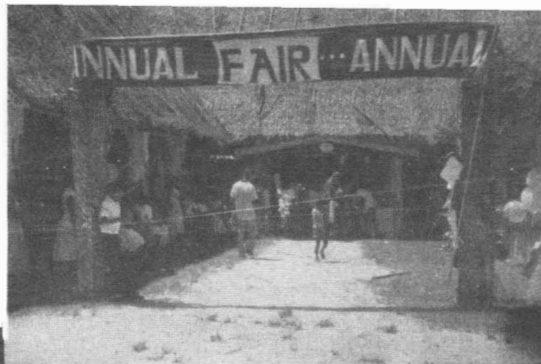
Clerks of Courts present were Francisco K. Morei, Palau; Lutik Santos, Ponape; Isaac M. Calvo, Rota; Fritz Soukichi, Truk; Feichin C. Faimau, Yap; and Olympio Borja, Saipan. From the Marshalls was Assistant Clerk of Courts Tion Bikajle.

The Committee on Resolutions, as appointed by Judge Furber, consisted of Judge Kohler, chairman; Judge Ringang; District Attorney Raker; Clerk of Courts Soukichi, and Assistant Clerk of Courts Bikajle, with Administrative Assistant Tmetuchl acting as reporter for the committee. A set of twenty-two resolutions was adopted.

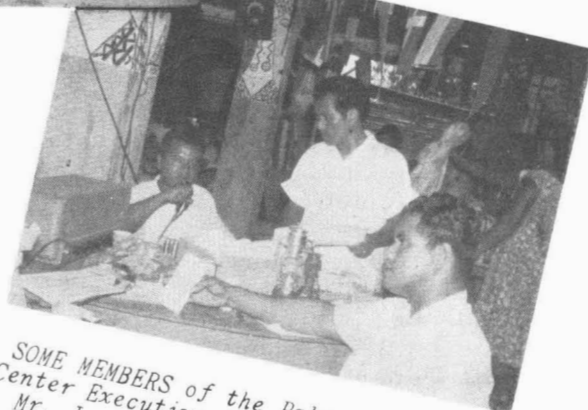


# Palau

# Fair



INSPECTING FAIR MERCHANDISE are (left to right) Mrs. T. Shingeo, Mrs. Lakobong, Mr. Marino and (far right) Miss Hermana Emul. The upright pictureboard illustrates popular theme: "See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil."



SOME MEMBERS of the Palau Community Center Executive Committee in action: Mr. J. Olsingh Emul, Mr. Alfonso Oiterong and Mr. J. Sawaichi. Their diligence contributed to the Fair's outstanding success.

FROM 1951 to 1960 - usually during April in conjunction with the spring session of Congress - Palau District has experienced a frenzy of activity which consistently has culminated in a District-wide Fair. Well known throughout Micronesia as the occasion when Palauan craftsmen strive to outdo one another in producing fine wood, turtle and woven artcraft, the Fair is a major festivity in Palau itself.

This year, because it was the tenth Fair, a little more enthusiasm than usual accompanied the preparations and participation, and the Fair, according to seasoned estimates, was one of the more successful from a financial point of view. Overall the Fair sold, for its contributors, some \$1,600 worth of goods. Most of this sum represented Palauan purchases of mats, tailored clothes, foods, and a host of useful items including (new this year) clothes hangers; in addition, some \$400 worth of artcraft tempted its way into American homes. Since the Fair presents other municipalities with an opportunity to market their goods among salaried Koror-ites of the District Center, as well as among Americans, its economic benefit

to the entire District is of considerable importance.

In addition to the immediate returns, the Fair has another economic meaning: an opportunity for individuals to advertise their productive and inventive abilities. A number of new items decked the festive sales display at the Community Center. Notable were durable baskets made from coconut-frond stems and a sleek dugout from Ngiwal; canoes from Sonsorol; sturdy clothes closets and table lamps from the Intermediate School vocational program, and a small hardwood couch from the Western Carolines Trading Company workshop. There were, and this now is traditional with the Fair, two "island representations" - miniatures of one or another of Palau's many small islands, presenting through shell, coral, wood, and coconut-shell craft, the physical shape and historical significance of the island. When the tape was cut at one o'clock on April 22, 1960, the usual stampede of eager, anxious customers took place.

Another important aspect of the Fair, in Palau, is the opportunity to participate

in the accompanying festivities, such as the game booths where a nickel ticket provides the chance to demonstrate skill in tests of strength, dexterity and aim. This year as in the past the booths, erected by several young men's groups in Koror, were staffed and managed by the Intermediate School Student Government organization. In addition to the game booths, the Fair provided a Saturday night show that included special movies, musical talent by several guitar groups and soloists, Palauan dance arrangements, and even a jitterbug exhibition by three fleet-footed couples.

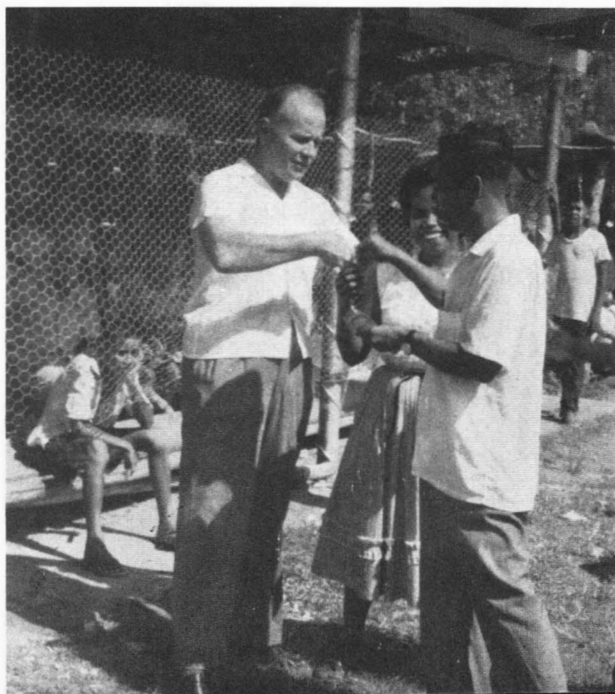
The Fair has educational significance, too. Annual contributors to the Fair have included the Public Health Department, the Intermediate School, and the Agricultural Department. All again provided lively exhibits, with Public Health presenting graphs and lectures on the food values of a wide variety of Palauan foods, and encouraging the utilization of those local vegetables that are not a part of the popular diet. The main Agricultural attraction was a new style (for Palau) copra-dryer which, after a rather smoky take-off, proceeded to produce Grade One copra while the Fair progressed around it. New exhibits this year included a display of fishing gear and navigation instruments by the Fisheries Development Project; a mock-up of a hydroelectric plant by the Palau Economic Development

Board; and a surprising display of unusual Palauan corals and attractively twisted roots by the Palau Museum. The educational "show stealer" however, was Page Communication's exhibit consisting of a "see-and-hear-yourself" hook-up of an oscilloscope and tape-recorder.

The Palau Museum again scheduled an Art Show to take place during the period of the Fair. Participants included all school grades, and there was a separate adult contest. The success of this venture, which began last year, was clearly demonstrated by the large number of well-executed paintings and drawings submitted by children and adults. A wide variety of techniques and media was represented, ranging from pencil sketches to oil paintings. New additions to content were three attractive and interesting abstractions, two of them based on the pictorial value of Japanese characters; and a graceful rendition of an art technique based on the ability of the artist to produce a painting with only one dip of the brush. Island scenery, the natural focus of art in beautiful Palau, showed an excellence that drew high bids from aggressive participants in the auction that ended the show.

An unusual event, also scheduled by the Palau Museum, took place during the final afternoon of the Fair: three Palauan blowgun experts staged a contest, shooting at balloons tied to high poles behind the

*DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR Francis Mahoney awards a prize to Mrs. Amy Ngiraked, center; Benjamin Mersai assists.*



*PARTICIPANTS in blowgun contest: Mr. Bekebekmed, Mr. Mesengei and Mr. Rikrik. Balloons served as unsteady targets.*







ALFONSO OITERONG, who worked hard to make Fair a success, appears to be playing "London Bridge" as "Distad" Mahoney congratulates Magistrate Rudimch on Koror's prize-winning exhibits.



ABOVE, Miss Michi Sugiyama, right, Intermediate School teacher, is congratulated by Magistrate Rudimch for her prize-winning contribution to the Palau Art Show. Others, left to right, are Mr. David Ramarui and Mrs. Hera Ware Owen.

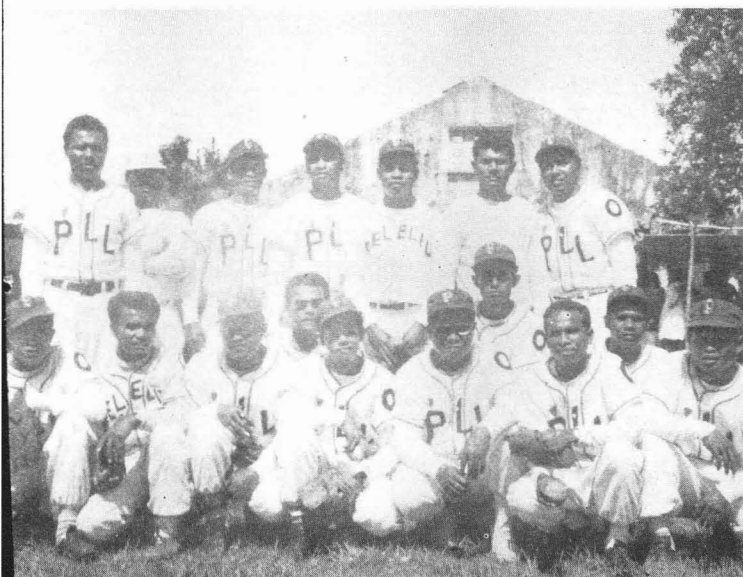
baseball diamond. Accustomed to shooting at stationary bird targets, gusts of wind provided unpredictable moving targets for the participants who, nonetheless, managed to score several explosive hits. The final afternoon of the Fair also provided a tournament baseball game between the Peleliu and Red Torch teams, and the awarding of prizes to winning contributors to the Palau Fair and the Museum Art Show.

The first ten Palau fairs have demonstrated the wide assortment of benefits that these occasions can provide - economic, recreational, and educational. They also have demonstrated that when a

program has widely accepted merit, there always are willing and capable persons eager to carry it through to a successful completion. To Palauans who helped to present the Micronesian Fair in pre-World War II years, the Fair is an old and venerable institution. During the coming second decade of Fairs, they look forward with enthusiasm to the opportunity to contribute not only to next year's Palau Fair, but also to the Territory-wide Fair which is scheduled to take place during August at Guam in connection with the Inter-District Conference of Micronesian Leaders.

-- Robert K. McKnight

PELELIU TEAM scored 8.



RED TORCH TEAM scored 2.





AT SAIPAN - Government officials meet with Saipan Legislature. Matters of mutual concern were discussed when officials of the Navy Department and the Department of the Interior met with members of the Twelfth Saipan Legislature in March 1960.

Seated on the dais, left to right, are Saipan Mayor Ignacio Benavente; Capt. L. G. Findley, Office of Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, D. C.; Trust Territory High Commissioner D. H. Nucker; Speaker Olympio Borja of Saipan Legislature; Rear Admiral Waldemar F.A. Wendt, Commander Naval Forces Marianas, and Comdr. Ralph H. Mortensen, former Naval Administrator, Saipan. At table below, facing front, is Jose R. Cruz, Legislative Executive Secretary; others around long table from left to right, are Saipan Congressman Leon Camacho; Mayor Antonio Borja of Tinian; and Congressmen Felipe Ruak, Antonio Palacios, Frank Pangelinan and Elias P. Sablan.

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## Saipan Briefs

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SAIPAN SUMMER SCHOOL scholarships to the Territorial College in Guam have been awarded to Silvio C. Ada, Luis A. Benavente, Abel R. Olopai and Vicente N. Santos.

FRANCISCO C. ADA, a U. S. Navy scholarship student from Saipan attending the University of Hawaii, was a guest speaker recently at the Maui Island Rotary Club. Mr. Ada has been the editor-in-chief of the International Newsletter, a bi-

weekly paper published by the International Students Association of the University of Hawaii.

AT THE SAIPAN Intermediate School, "open house" was held on April 24, 1960. A sale of articles made by the vocational classes, including handicraft, furniture, clothing, foods and other items, permitted the young people to increase their Student Body treasury to meet expenses incidental to the 1960 graduation exercises.

## *Cacao - Chocolate to You*

TO SOME, COCOA - or chocolate - means a cup of breakfast beverage, thick and sweet. To others it suggests candy, rich and tasty. To the housewife it's the ingredient of a devil's food cake.

In the Trust Territory, however, the popular concept of cocoa - or cacao - is that of the tree and its pod - the raw bean from which are derived the cocoa and chocolate for eating.

Cacao is fast becoming an island word, and the prevailing interest is largely the result of intensified efforts on the part of the Trust Territory Administration to promote its development as a potential industry. The expanded program was set in motion in 1958 with the designation by Director of Agriculture and Fisheries Manny Sproat, of W.J. Edward Iwaniec, then Ponape District Director of Agriculture, to head up a territory-wide cacao program.

Mr. Iwaniec lost no time in finding out all he could about cacao. He visited cacao growing regions of Trinidad, British West Indies, and there formulated ideas for development of cacao in the Trust Territory. His itinerary included the Centino Central Experiment Station; the Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute where training programs in cacao are given for island personnel; the British West Indies Department of Agriculture; the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture; the Cacao Research Station at Coronoa, for study of clonal cacao production; the San Juan Cocoa Estates and Koffman Cocoa Estates to observe fermentaries and drying houses; the S. W. Point, Trinidad, to compare old seedling estates with new clonal stands; La Pastora Cocoa Propagation Station to observe the cutting gardens, hybrid cacao and other aspects; Tobago Island to visit cacao estates, and the cacao regions of Central and Western Trinidad.

In October 1958 Mr. Iwaniec returned to the Trust Territory and cacao headquarters were set up in Ponape. A limited subsidy plan for interesting new cacao planters was conceived and approved. The starting goal was 100,000 trees - enough to produce a minimum of 50 tons of dry cacao - sufficient to establish a market. It was planned to introduce hybrid

cacao seeds from Trinidad, New Guinea and Fiji, the resulting trees to be used as a source of seed or cutting stock for propagation in the territory.

With adoption of the subsidy program in November 1958, the cacao specialist visited the districts, generating enthusiasm everywhere he went. In Ponape District alone, 207 applications had been received from would-be planters by the end of March 1959, approximately four months after start of the program, and 10,000 seedlings had been nursery planted - double the goal set for the district. In a single month (June 1959) 32 subsidy planters of the Truk and Ponape Districts had completed field plantings of 18,000 cacao seedlings. (All plantings were in units of 500 seedlings or more, and all nursery and field preparation work was supervised by agricultural personnel.) At Kusaie in Ponape District, more than half of the goal of 15,000 had been planted by June 1959, and at Yap, approximately one-third of the quota of 2,000 seedlings had been nursery planted.

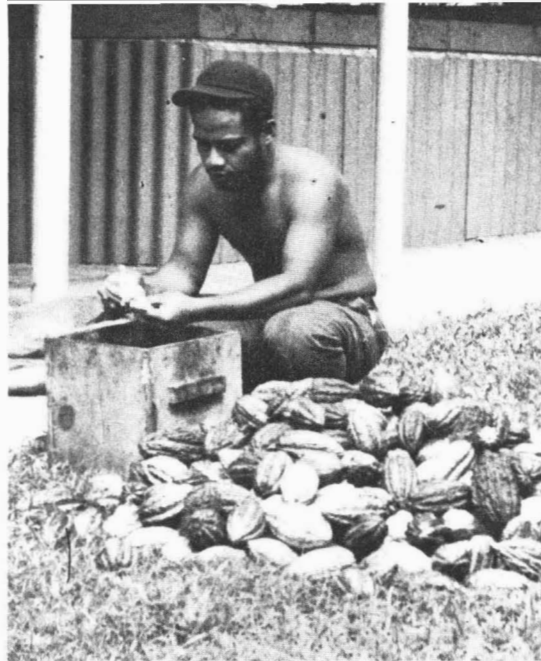
Project Number Two in the program was the construction of a cacao headquarters station. A tool house, potting shed and nursery area were constructed on the Agricultural Station at Ponape, close to the site of the new PICS School. Here seedlings were - and continue to be - planted in plastic pots, conforming to an effective economic procedure for cacao propagation. Later, in August 1959, a fermenting and drying house was constructed at the headquarters station. The building was designed after the Samoan pattern with variations; it is capable of processing about one thousand pounds of cacao beans per week. Here the first beans from the accelerated cacao project were harvested and processed in October 1959. Subsequently, a cacao office was provided in the same area.

May 1960 saw the first tangible fruits of the efforts directed toward establishment of cacao as a cash crop in the Trust Territory. A pilot shipment of 1,000 pounds of mixed Criollo and Trinitario dried beans was processed and bagged. In June 1960 the first commercial shipment of Trust Territory cacao left Ponape, to be tested for acceptability in the world cacao market.



## Cacao Operations In Ponape District

*Below - Cacao seedlings shooting out of earth in plastic containers, at Metalanim Plantation cacao nursery.*



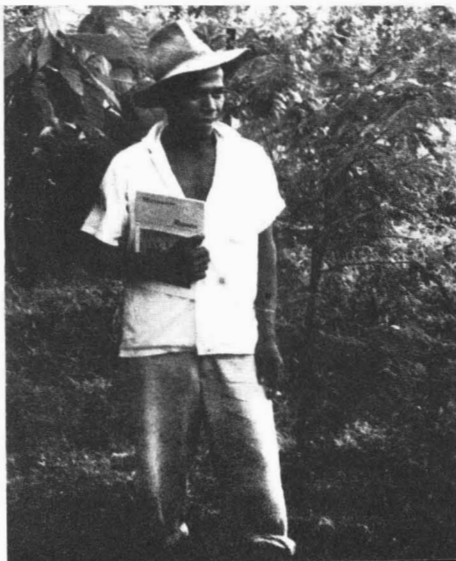
*Left - Breaking of cacao pods in process of preparing beans for fermenting. Cacao dryer in background.*

*Below - Drying and bagging cacao beans. Each bag holds 125 pounds.*



*BELOW - At Cacao Headquarters, Ponape - A visiting cacao grower from Uh municipality holds copy of Micronesian Reporter which he was reading when asked to pose for picture. He has almost 2,000 cacao trees established, and is proud of his accomplishment to date.*

*BELOW - A cacao grower leaves Cacao Headquarters with cacao seeds (in bundle) which have been selected for propagation. Demand for seeds and interest in cacao growing have increased following establishment of new territory-wide cacao program with headquarters at Ponape.*





*CACAO SEEDLINGS growing at nursery in Ponape.*



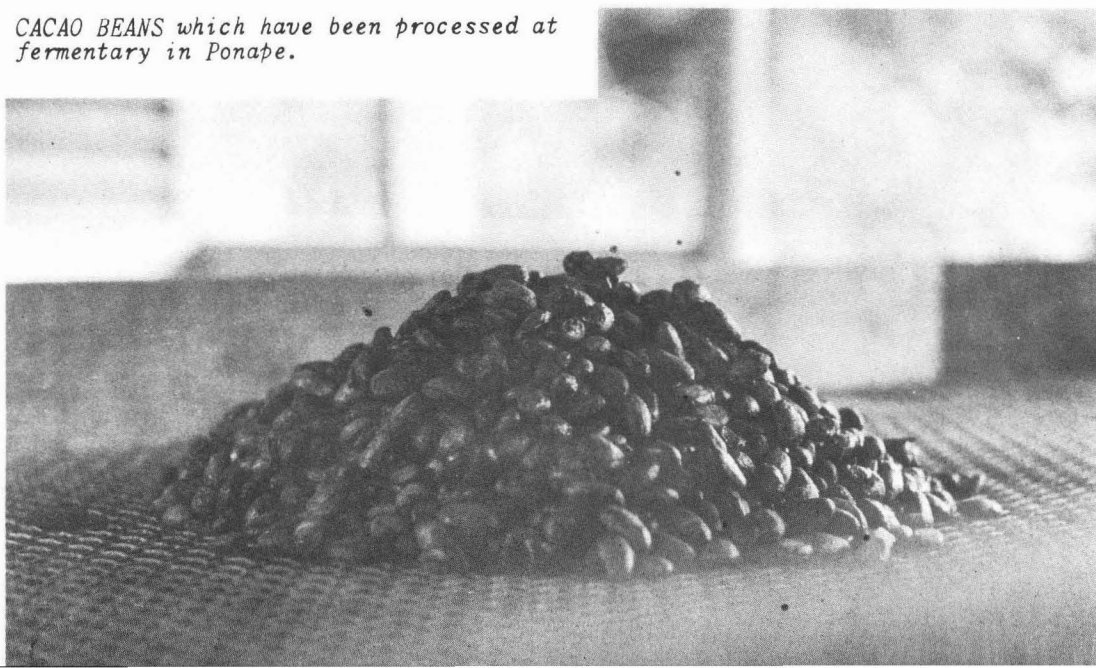
*CACAO TRAINEE  
Rison Wahguk  
holds mature  
pod of privately  
owned cacao tree.*



*TREE NO. 37  
at Metalanim  
Plantation. A  
high-producing  
tree used  
for propagation.*



*CACAO BEANS which have been processed at  
fermentary in Ponape.*



## The "LATIN SQUARE"

— Micronesian Trainees Learn Language of Cacao

A NEW LANGUAGE is being learned in the Trust Territory - not one of the nine currently being spoken by those living in the several and widely separated districts - but the language of a specialized vocation - cacao culture. Not a language, really, but the kind of talk that goes on around a cacao field.

During six weeks of intensive study at Ponape in the Trust Territory's first Cacao Training Course, held in mid-summer 1959, a group of eleven young Micronesians found themselves talking "cacao" almost continually. Daily examinations called for evening sessions and early morning study, plus daytime classes and field work. At the end of the six weeks and 440 hours of schooling, the men had a new common bond in their now mutual "language" - cacao.

To the students, working under the tutelage of Cacao Specialist "Ed" Iwaniec, the Latin Square is not, as might be imagined, a "square-head" from a Latin country or a kind of square dance, but an accepted method of laying out a cacao planting. The Micronesian cacao trainees quickly adopted the term "Latin Square" and other words such as "chupon" (the first main stem or sucker of the cacao tree) and "jorquette" (the point at which a chupon forks into branches), using them with the nonchalance of old cacao planters. They also became acquainted with midges, sometimes called "no-see-ums", the common pollinators of cacao. (Even Webster's makes a reference to "no-see-um.")

Some unusual pollinating was carried on during the course, the pollinators being as conspicuous for their size as the "no-see-ums" are remarkable for their lack of size. The pollinators in this case were humans - students of the cacao training course so determined to get the best cacao strains firmly established in the Trust Territory that occasionally they would carry pollen by hand from one cacao tree to another in order to speed up the pollinating process.

In the field propagations, the overall percentage of success was high, and one of the students, Benjamin Frederick of Truk, succeeded in getting eleven out of twelve bud-grafts on cacao in his first field trial. Among other techniques learned by the trainees was one for determining whether or not an area would be suitable for growing cacao. A trench was dug in the ground, and the "soil profile" inspected and analyzed. Then the hole was filled with the same earth. A Micronesian visitor, noting the men digging holes in the ground - then refilling them - inquired about the purpose of this seemingly useless labor. When he learned that the land was being examined for cacao suitability, he appeared pleased.

At the conclusion of the course, diplomas were presented to the graduates by District Administrator William E. Finale during a dinner ceremony. Those receiving certificates were: Rison Wahguk, Aloka Seymour, Kun Jack, Isidro Alfons and Pendura Andreas, all of Ponape District; Benjamin Frederick and Hans Wiliander of Truk District; John Paam and Toribiyo Bombam of Yap District, and Ichiro Michael and Ichiro Dengelius of Palau District.



CACAO MEN - Left to right, standing, are Toribiyo Bombam, Hans Wiliander, Instructor Ed Iwaniec, Aloka Seymour, Ichiro Dengelius, Isidro Alfons, John Paam, Rison Wahguk; front row: Kun Jack, Benjamin Frederick, Ichiro Michael and Pendura Andreas.





*TRUCK FARMERS at Ponape - Pedro and Mariam Mendiola in their garden. Son Lino is almost hid by cornstalks.*



*YOUNG LINO has found a melon which temporarily diverts him from helping parents with the weeding.*

### Trust Territory Couple - Met In Japan - Married At Kusaie - Lived On Rota - Now Farming In Kolonia

THEY ARE BOTH Trust Territory citizens.

They met in Tokyo - were married in Kusaie - moved to Rota - and now live in Kolonia, Ponape.

He knows English, but not she.

She knows Ponapean, but not he.

The children speak neither English nor Ponapean.

The family's common language is Chamorro, which the children understand best. When necessary to make a point clear, the mother and father will speak in Japanese, the tongue by which they first became acquainted and that which they spoke during their courtship in Kusaie. All are learning English.

Their names: Pedro and Mariam Mendiola - he from the Trust Territory's North; she from the South. The children are eight, the oldest away at Guam attending Father Duenas School, the youngest at home, age two.

To start at the beginning, Pedro Mendiola as a youth was sent from his home in Rota to attend a mechanical trades school in Tokyo. At about the same time,

and also as a youth - she was only twelve years old - Mariam of Kusaie went to Japan to attend the public schools. Although born on the island of Parem (Ponape) near Langar, she was still an infant when her family moved to Kusaie, and she lived there until she was sent to Japan.

By chance, Pedro and Mariam - from islands some 1,200 miles apart - met in Japan. But Mariam did not remain there long - after three years she returned to Kusaie, and continued living there. Meanwhile, young Pedro was graduated from school and began working at a Japanese factory. Later - probably because he was from the then Japanese-mandated islands of Micronesia and perhaps also because he seemed to be a young man of ability - the company which owned the factory sent him to the islands of Micronesia to investigate suitable places to grow sugar cane. Circling the area, his ship stopped at Kusaie - and Pedro found Mariam again.

It so happened that the fertile land of Kusaie seemed suitable for sugar cane, and Pedro was assigned to remain there to establish fields. A year after arriving, he and Mariam were married.

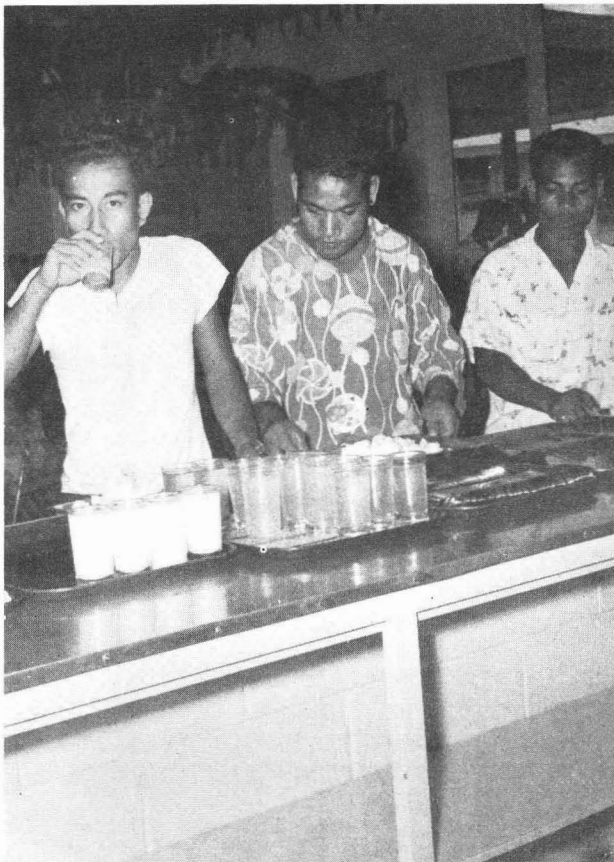
*(Continued on Page 21)*

## Pics Cafeteria Scenes



*CAFETERIA LINE - Milk and juices are ready for students to help themselves.*

*BELOW - One doesn't wait to be seated, drinks his milk while still in line.*



*BELOW - Lunchtime - Students seated at table after being served cafeteria style. It is plain to see that rice and milk are popular items on PICS menu.*



*SOME TAKE TO MUSIC. Books on piano, they gather around for a bit of melody before going to afternoon classes.*



## FOOD THE COMMON DENOMINATOR

ALL WORK and no play may make Jack a dull boy, but this does not apply at PICS.

Neither is it all work nor all play for students of the Pacific Islands Central School, but a happy combination of studying, playing, eating and working. And eating ranks high on the list.

Not only is the food good and plentiful, but "chow time" is the occasion for having fun, joking and talking - and it's also the time when "boy meets girl."

Food becomes the common denominator as students from islands as far apart as two thousand miles - young people with different mother tongues and different culture habits - sit together at big tables in the spacious dining room of the new PICS and discuss such matters as "student government" and the possibility of PICS some day becoming the college of the Trust Territory.

No longer is the PICS dining room called "the galley," as it was when the old Central Dining Room at Truk served not only PICS but also Intermediate School students, and provided food for visiting chiefs and magistrates, and for prisoners as well. It is the cafeteria now - a charming room with softly colored walls and lots of sunlight.

As the students form in line to pass before a long counter which opens into a modern, sparkling kitchen, the kitchen helpers place upon each tray a plate heaped high with food, and a beverage, usually milk, perhaps also some fruit. Although the budget allotted to the cafeteria is not

lavish, the food is substantial, and generously served. As in their home islands, emphasis is upon fish and rice.

Fresh-caught fish is plentiful in Ponape, and fortunate this is, as it is a favorite with most, and is on the menu twice a day, six days a week. To ensure that this regular diet of fish does not become monotonous, School Steward Clinton Benjamin prepares it in a variety of different ways, and also he serves a variety of fish.

Typical menu for a day is as follows: Luncheon - creamed tuna fish, steamed rice, iced coffee, milk bananas. Dinner - fried sailfish, boiled taro, rice, juice, milk. Breakfast may be bread, biscuits or breakfast cake, with milk or coffee. On Sundays meat is served. It probably will be locally grown beef or pork. The foods most regularly on the menu, in addition to the customary fish and rice, are bananas, taro, tapioca, sweet potatoes and yams. Yams are as common and popular in Ponape as are Irish potatoes in the United States - perhaps more so.

Ice cream? It is not easily available, nor does it fit into the budget, so it will remain for future days to present to PICS students the taste delights of such delicacies as vanilla ice cream and chocolate sundaes. But other sweets are served often, for Steward Benjamin has discovered that his "patrons" have "sweet teeth." He frequently provides the fruits for which Ponape is noted, particularly oranges, mangoes, and of course, bananas.

### KITCHEN HELPERS

A work plan was arranged last year by Dean of Men Idesiar Techur; in this pro-



*SAILFISH FOR DINNER - It's a big one, but it takes a lot of fish to feed PICS students. Holding it are Clinton Benjamin, school steward, and Fatiki Alokoa, kitchen helper.*

gram each student was given the opportunity and responsibility for contributing to the maintenance of PICS. Each day ten different students served as kitchen helpers, washing dishes, preparing food, cleaning, and serving at the cafeteria counter. Among other tasks around the school in which they participated are cleaning the buildings and yard, and caring for the lawn. In addition, during the past year, approximately half the student body assisted in the gardening program under direction of Acting Principal and Teacher of Agriculture Leo Migvar. When the garden is producing in sufficient quantity, it will be a regular auxiliary source of food for the school. The schedule of work allotted five hours per week per student, with extra duty on special occasions such as in preparation for the school dedication.

Because they feel they are helping to subsist themselves - which they are - this co-op system has proven to the students' liking. Instead of grumbling about chores, they have indicated, for the most part, a cheerful willingness and readiness to participate in the upkeep of their school. A sentiment they have expressed to each other and to their teachers is this: "We

must keep PICS nice and clean because we want our brothers and sisters and friends to find it just like it is now."

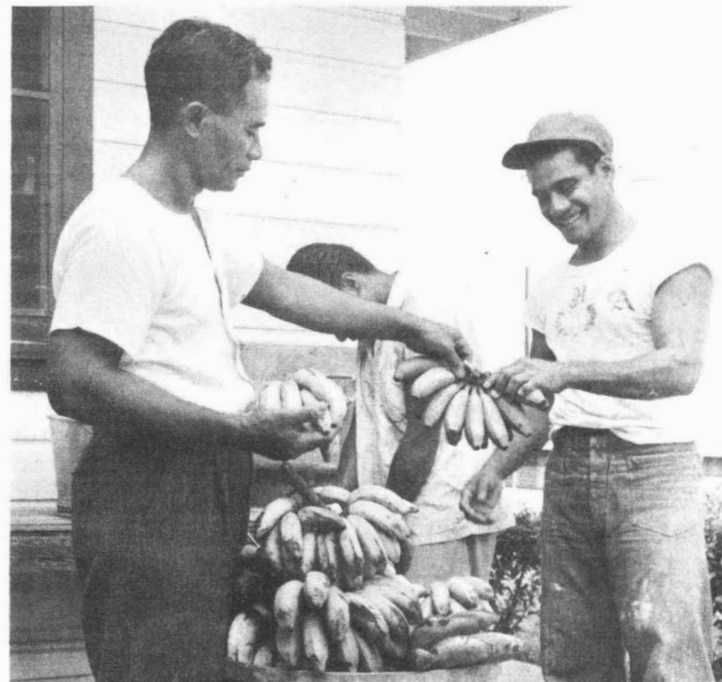
#### CHIEF COOK

The chief cook at PICS is a gentle, soft-spoken Kusaiean, Clinton Benjamin by name. It was some of his family - a large contingent of Benjamins - that came from Nauru in the summer of 1959 for a long-anticipated visit to Kusaie and other islands of the Trust Territory.

Clinton was drafted to the position at PICS after serving continuously on Trust Territory ships in the employ of Pacific Micronesian Line since 1952. He pre-

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*STEWARD CLINTON BENJAMIN with bananas from Kusaie. At right is PICS kitchen helper, Alokoa, also of Kusaie. In background is another kitchen helper, Francisco Sulap of Mortlocks, Truk.*



viously had worked in Kusaie for two years as a village secretary. Earlier, he had been in charge of a local young men's organization similar to the Boy Scouts.

In 1952 Mr. Benjamin quit his government job and shipped on the M/V ELBA operated by the Pacific Micronesian Line, as a messman and kitchen helper. This was his first experience with cooking. After one and one-half years he transferred to the Trust Territory's M/V ERROL, serving for six months as messman, and after that went to the M/V METOMKIN. He had been with this ship only a month or so, during a trip to Palau and Yap, when it was wrecked on a reef off Ponape.

Promotion to "second cook" came with his transfer to the ROQUE on which he worked for six months; he then was transferred to the ERROL as steward, serving in this capacity for three years. At the end of this period he went on a vacation to Kusaie, where his wife and children are living. While at Kusaie, settling down for a spell on land, he received a dispatch from the Pacific Micronesian Line requesting him to return to work. He left Kusaie on the next Ponape field-trip ship, and was assigned chief cook for the Trust Territory's main logistic vessel, the CHICOT. Six months later a chief cook was needed for the Trust Territory's new vessel, the KASELEHLIA, just completed at Japan - the first one constructed to order and especially designed for Trust Territory needs. He sailed to Japan on the ROQUE, and came back on the KASELEHLIA as steward, remaining with this vessel for two years.

In August 1959 Acting Principal Peter J. Hill asked Mr. Benjamin to consider taking the position of steward for PICS. He went to the new school, looked at the beautifully-equipped, shining new kitchen, storage rooms and cafeteria, and decided he would like it back on land.

After almost a year at PICS, Mr. Benjamin had not changed his mind. He likes it still on land, in spite of his seven years at sea. One of the things he enjoys most about his job is being able to use the bountiful fruits such as bananas and oranges from his native Kusaie, for which he has a standing order to be brought

#### TRUST TERRITORY COUPLE...

(Continued from Page 17)

Mr. and Mrs. Mendiola stayed on in Kusaie. About five years after their marriage they went on a trip North - to Rota to visit Pedro's family whom Mariam never had met. They found Rota good, and stayed; he farmed and also worked as a seaman on the M/V ROTA-TORI. They had been living in Rota for eleven years when Mariam decided it was time to visit her parents. In December 1958 she set off with her children for Ponape.

After a few months, Mariam wrote to Pedro, suggesting that they should make Ponape their home. Although there were ranches on some of the outer islands of Ponape District, there were no farmers in Kolonia, the district center - and she thought it offered good opportunity for farming. There were Americans living there, and they like to buy fresh vegetables. The ready sales of Rota produce brought to Guam, were in her mind. Why not grow vegetables for sale at Kolonia?

Pedro went to Ponape, and together they began a small truck farm. To date, the experiment has met with some success, although it is still in the starting stage. The Mendiolas work hard, side by side in the fields, growing corn, onions, eggplant, chinese cabbage, melons, sweet peppers, okra, radishes, beans and squash.

Few families in the Trust Territory has a more romantic background than that of Pedro and Mariam Mendiola - the couple from widely separated islands of the Trust Territory who first met in cosmopolitan Tokyo, became reunited eight years later at Kusaie, were married, spent eleven years in Rota, and now are accepted as "Ponapeans" in their adopted town of Kolonia.

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back by the KASELEHLIA whenever it returns from a field trip to that island.

Mr. Benjamin likes to cook, likes to plan meals, likes every phase of a steward's job. And he's still learning. Presently he's experimenting with American and Spanish style cooking, for added variety to his PICS menus.



"CI" PICKERILL is awarded Citation for Commendable Service - Presented by High Commissioner D. H. Nucker.

## *"her name should rank at the top"*

SHE LAUGHED when someone called her the matriarch of Trust Territory education. Then she looked at Director of Education Dr. Robert E. Gibson, who followed her into Trust Territory service by only a few months some nine years ago. "I guess Bob Gibson is the patriarch, then," she said.

This was typical of "Ci" - in her quiet way, always ready with the answers. She was completing nine years of U. S. Government service in the Trust Territory, and a lifetime of forty-eight years devoted to education.

The fact is, Mrs. Pickerill deserves the title of the matriarch or "mother of education" in the Trust Territory - for she's a pioneer if ever there was one, leader and master in the art of helping others learn.

One quotation from the Citation for Commendable Service which High Commissioner D. H. Nucker presented to "Ci" at Trust Territory Headquarters on her last day of service with the Trust Territory - March 31, 1960 - illustrates the effect upon others of her sense of dedication. The quotation follows:

"Upon observing Mrs. Pickerill at work, many Trukese have developed the feeling that their children must have an education, since it is obviously so im-

portant to this American lady that they do."

The Citation for Commendable Service was given to Mrs. Cicely P. Pickerill for "her outstanding contribution and dedication to the educational progress of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands." The Citation states:

" 'Ci' Pickerill entered the Federal Service with the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on June 11, 1951. She brought with her a professional background of teaching methods, educational psychology, and curriculum development which she has actively applied to the education program of the Trust Territory with eminently successful results. During her first four years in the Trust Territory, she served as Principal of the Pacific Islands Central School, and was the guiding influence in orientating that institution towards meeting the educational needs of Micronesia. Many of her former pupils now occupy positions of importance in the Trust Territory Government.

"In 1955, she shifted her efforts towards the training of Micronesia teachers in the Truk District, again with outstanding results. She worked with the people in their home villages, spending considerable periods of time on outlying islands distantly removed from her fellow



Americans at the district center, living in a tent or open house, without the creature comforts most Americans regard as necessary. She completely mastered the language, and gained the respect and confidence of the Trukese people. Upon observing Mrs. Pickerill at work, many Trukese have developed the feeling that their children must have an education, since it is obviously so important to this American lady that they do.

"In addition to teaching Micronesian teachers, 'Ci' has been of invaluable assistance in orientating and guiding newly recruited American educators who arrive in the islands without prior experience in the type of program necessary for Micronesia. Mrs. Pickerill's high standards and devotion to the education profession have inspired her associates, Micronesian and American, to contribute their best efforts. The esteem of the entire Trust Territory staff towards 'Ci' Pickerill is best illustrated by the following simple quotation from one of her many commendations:

" 'When the history of education in the Trust Territory is written, her name should rank at the top....'

"In recognition of her outstanding achievements in the field of teacher education and contributions towards the total education program of the Trust Territory, the Department of Interior grants Mrs. Cicely Pickerill the Commendable Service Award."

In presenting the Certificate, Mr. Nucker made reference to the fact that she went back to college at an age when most people would have given up the idea of further education or of winning a college degree. In addition to the Citation, Mrs. Pickerill was given a bronze medallion of the Department of the Interior; also a perpetual pass to any U. S. public park.

Mrs. Pickerill's services to the Micronesians are familiar and have been publicized, but less is known of what she has done for the Americans in the Trust Territory, and most specifically for the Department of Education. Dr. Gibson describes this thusly:

"With the difficulty which has always

been experienced in the Trust Territory in securing well-trained American teachers, we have often had to work with people whose professional educational background has been slim. Time and again, I have seen Mrs. Pickerill take over people of this kind and show them how it's done. It says something for her skill in human relations that she has never been resented for this. I have heard more than one young American teacher say: 'Ci Pickerill taught me all I know about teaching. She did more for me in a few months than all the years at college.' "

"Ci" Pickerill has always been an active member of the Truk community and has given unstintingly to community projects. During the last few months of her stay on Truk, in spite of being busy getting ready to leave, she took over the treasurer's job of the Truk Community Club - a contribution of her services without pay - because she was needed. It is also characteristic of "Ci" that in taking over the job, she had to learn double-entry bookkeeping, and did. She has always been a learner as well as a teacher, and perhaps this is a secret of her remarkable record - a genuine desire to learn, and to help others do the same.

Prior to her departure from Truk, Mrs. Pickerill was the guest at various farewell functions, and the recipient of many gifts, from Trukese and Americans alike.

#### Trust Territory Quiz

WE ARE ALL IN THE TRUST TERRITORY -  
WHAT ARE WE?

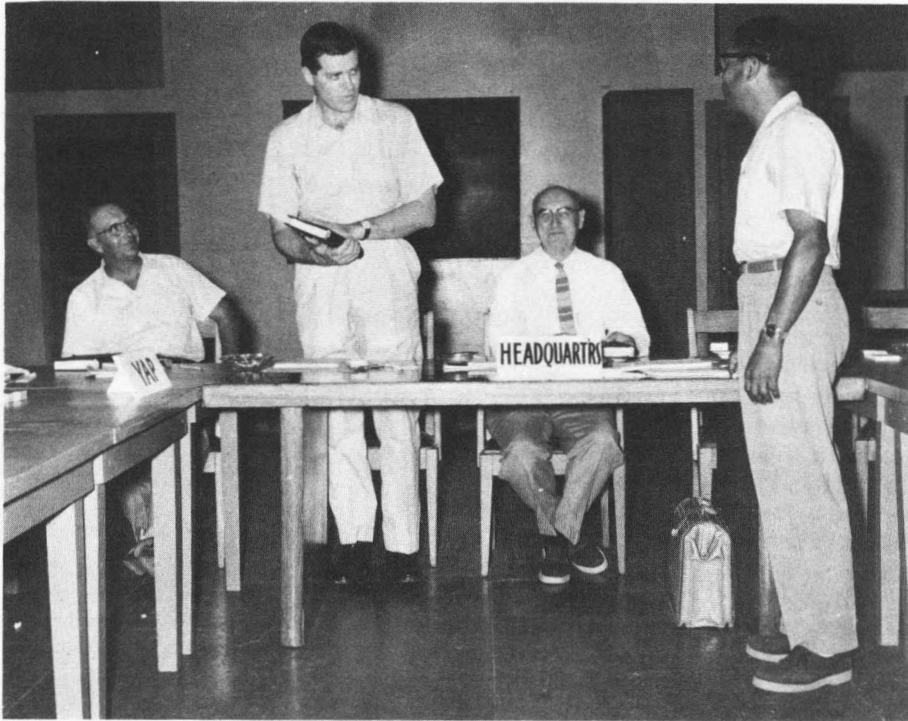
- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Plymouth Rock | 6. Hereford     |
| 2. Bufo Marinus  | 7. Gonaxis      |
| 3. Berkshire     | 8. Gambusia     |
| 4. Peking        | 9. Poland China |
| 5. Tilapia       | 10. Brown Swiss |
| Mosambica        |                 |

(Answers

on Page 28)

#### PICTURE CREDITS

COVER PICTURE and pictures on page 7; also page 15 top, left center and bottom; and page 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, by the Editor; inside front cover, also 14, 15, right center, Ed Iwaniec; page 4, Joe Sanchez; 9, 10, 11, Mr. and Mrs. John Ngiraked of Palau; page 12, Albert Kamiyana Studio, Saipan; page 26, by Dan Sammet.



*AT JUDICIARY CONFERENCE - SOLICITOR ABBOTT of Washington, D.C., is presented with a copy of Trust Territory Code by Assistant Attorney General Shoecraft, right. High Commissioner Nucker, left, has received a copy and Chief Justice Furber, seated right, also has new edition in hand.*

## THE CODE

### WHODUNNIT?

By process of law in Micronesia the guilty person may be found and sentenced - and the legal authority by which the case can be tried in court is contained in the official Code of the Trust Territory.

A Micronesian family wishes to adopt a child. The Code gives the legal procedure they must follow.

An autopsy? The Code stipulates under what conditions the autopsy shall be performed.

A witness must travel some distance to appear in court. His subsistence allowance as provided by law is stated in the Code.

Land ownership - this important subject is dealt with, too, in the Code.

In fact, all of the statutory and regulatory laws of the Trust Territory are

compiled in this important document which has been reprinted and brought up to date. First copies of the new edition were presented to High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, Solicitor (Department of the Interior) George W. Abbott and Chief Justice Edward P. Furber on April 13, 1960 during the Judiciary Conference in Guam. Assistant Attorney General Robert K. Shoecraft, who did much of the work of preparation, made the presentations.

This is the second edition of the Trust Territory Code and one thousand copies have been issued. The first edition was issued at Honolulu, then T.T. Headquarters, by the late Elbert D. Thomas, High Commissioner, on December 22, 1952. Date of the new Code, issued by authority of High Commissioner Nucker, is December 31, 1959.

The newly reprinted edition, with its dark blue hardback cover, has an expanded index (including every Section) and an enlarged table of contents. The book contains, as did the original Code,

the charter of the United Nations as it pertains to the Trust Territory, with the Trusteeship Agreement, and various other official U. S. documents which deal with the establishment of the U. S. administration of the islands.

The twenty chapters relate to the following subjects: Bill of Rights; Laws and Regulations Applicable in the Trust Territory - Scope and Effect of These Regulations; Government of the Trust Territory; Judiciary; Judicial Procedures and Law Enforcement; Crimes and Criminal Procedures; Office of Attorney General; Education; Public Health; Nationality, Emigration and Immigration; Domestic Relations; Plant and Animal Quarantines; Agriculture - Ocean Products; Vehicles; Vessels - Shipping; Real Property; Notaries Public; Economic Controls; Finance - Taxation; Communications; Eminent Domain.

In addition, the Code includes as a special feature new in this issue - various appendices containing the regulations having the force and effect of law in the Trust Territory. These are Regulations of the Board of Marine Inspectors; Rules of Civil Procedure; Rules of Criminal Procedure; Emigration and Immigration Regulations; Plant and Animal Quarantine Laws; Public Health Regulations. (Not included are District Orders, District Congress Laws, and Court decisions which also have the effect of law in the respective districts.)

The document lists the High Commissioners and Deputy High Commissioners and their dates of service from the start of the U. S. administration of the islands on July 18, 1947, to the present. These are as follows:

#### Newly Qualified

NEWLY QUALIFIED laboratory technicians who have completed their training as laboratory trainees and are accredited to perform clinical laboratory work in the Trust Territory, have been announced by Dr. H. E. MacDonald, Director of Public Health, as follows:

Majuro Memorial Hospital - Neelson Zedekaia and Kalman Kiton; Ponape Hospital - Wentolin Gomez; Yap Hospital - Antereas; Truk Hospital - Peter Kilion and Kamino Louis.



*INSPECTING first copies of Code to come off press - Mr. Shoecraft of Trust Territory; F. E. Gresham, Director, Navy Publications and Printing Office, Guam, and James E. Gideon, Assistant Director.*

Adm. Louis E. Denfield, USN: 7/18/47 - 12/3/47; Adm. D. C. Ramsey, USN: 1/12/48 - 4/30/49; Adm. A. W. Radford, USN: 5/1/49 - 1/7/51; Elbert D. Thomas: 1/8/51 - 2/11/53; Frank H. Midkiff: 3/13/53 - 9/1/54; Delmas H. Nucker: 11/26/56 -

The following have served as Deputy High Commissioner: Rear Adm. C. H. Wright, USN: 7/18/47 - 7/23/48; Rear Adm. L. S. Fiske, USN: 7/24/48 - 5/31/51; James A. McConnell: 6/1/51 - 4/23/54; Delmas H. Nucker: 8/15/54 - 11/24/56; Eugene R. Gilmartin: 2/2/57 - 10/16/58; Joseph C. Putnam: 2/26/59 -

The new issue was printed at the Publications and Printing Office, ComNav-Marianas. New pages will be issued as needed to keep the Code up to date.

#### Opportunity

DR. AARON A. JAFFE, Director of Dental Services, has announced the offer of full-tuition-and-expense scholarships in dentistry open to two young Micronesians between the ages 17 and 22 - male or female - for study at the University of the Philippines beginning in 1961. Those interested in entering dentistry as a life career may write for application blank to the Director of Dental Services, Majuro, Marshall Islands.





*AMERICAN OF PONAPEAN ANCESTRY is welcomed by kinsfolk upon arrival at Kolonia, Ponape. Above, left to right, are Alfonso, Tobias, Ernest Linos, Kandeleria, Prenz, Duane Long (wearing flower leis presented to him in welcome), Klauter Linos, Kinten, Pretrick, Papsa Irenios, Leonard Santos, Oltrik Santos (youth), Julius (with cap), Cresentsia (back of Oltrik), Pensile Lawrence (right rear) and Dina Santos (right front).*

## Land Of His Dreams - Come True

A PHYSICAL EDUCATION instructor from the United States had a particular purpose in going to Guam to teach school.

True, he thought he would enjoy teaching there - but his very special motive was to get as close as possible to the islands of the Pacific to the south of Guam.

For Duane Long's grandfather was a United States citizen who - arriving in Ponape as a member of the crew on a missionary ship some eighty years ago - met and fell in love with a beautiful Micronesian maiden, and settled at Ponape in the Caroline Islands, now a part of the U. S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Ever since, as a youth, he had heard his grandfather tell tales of life in the picturesque islands of the Pacific, Duane Long had dreamed of some day visiting the scene of his grandparents' early home and of his own mother's birth.

At last, late in December 1959, the schoolteacher's ambition came true. The Trust Territory Administration, recognizing his valid Micronesian kinship, granted his request for passage to Ponape. It was Christmas vacation and he was

going to spend most of it in the home island of his forbears.

An interesting sidelight to Duane's Trust Territory connection, was the coincidence that when his wife Margaret, arriving in Guam, made application at the U. S. Civil Service Board for a position, she was directed to the Trust Territory, and subsequently went to work there.

Duane Long's grandfather was Chellis Bowker, who arrived in Ponape during the Spanish Administration - in about 1880 - as first mate on the missionary craft, MORNING STAR I.

Eventually First Mate Bowker met the lovely Lipas of Kiti Municipality. They were married and two sons and a daughter, Lucy, were born in Ponape. Lucy was Duane's mother. Two years after Lucy's birth, the Bowker family went to the United States to make their home. Once, during the German regime in Micronesia (from 1898 to 1914) Mr. and Mrs. Bowker paid a visit to Ponape, but returned to the United States to live.

Chellis Bowker died in California in February 1958 at the age of ninety-eight.

To the day of his death he retained a good memory and a keen mind. Lipas, Duane's grandmother, died when he was very young; their first child, Lucy, married Mark Long of Iowa and bore five children. She died at the age of fifty-six without ever visiting the islands she had left at the age of two.

Young Duane, one of the five children of Lucy and Mark Long, cherished the stories of his grandfather, who lived with the family at Fresno, California. The youth was so eager to see the distant island of Chellis Bowker's tales that, when barely old enough, he enlisted in the U. S. Coast Guard, hoping to be sent into the Pacific. Although he did serve in the Saipan and Guam areas, he did not then reach the islands of his desire. After the war, Duane returned to the United States and continued his education, receiving an A. B. degree in Physical Education from Fresno State College. He taught physical education and fifth grade in the States for several years, then was offered a position with the Government of Guam, teaching at Piti Elementary and Mongmong schools in 1958-59.

Well before that happy day when he set off for Ponape, Duane had established some valuable leads in efforts to locate his relatives. To two Ponapeans he met during a health education training course in Guam, he imparted his story. Upon returning home, they told of meeting a man in Guam whose grandmother was a Ponapean. Word was passed among the villages, seeking the relatives of Lipas who married Chellis Bowker. A few weeks later, Duane Long received a letter from one Klauter Linos of Wone, Kiti Municipality, who believed he was one of his kin. Correspondence continued back and forth, and when the Guam schoolteacher arrived at the landing dock of Ponape on December 27, 1960, several relatives were there to greet him, including Mr. Linos and his sister Kandeleria, who proved to be his fourth cousins. Kandeleria is the wife of the Naniken (leader) of Wone, Kiti.

On the second day after arrival at the Ponape District center, Duane departed with his cousins by outrigger canoe for Kiti, accompanied by Pensile Lawrence of the Administration staff to serve as interpreter - for the relatives at Kiti spoke only Ponapean.

At Kiti, in spite of his request to be treated as one of the family, Duane Long was received with all the hospitality and greetings that could be accorded visiting "royalty." He was invited into many Ponapean homes, and feted continually. He hiked over hills and mountains, exploring the land - many acres of it - that belonged to his family. His strong physique stood him well, and he relished every part of the experience. Even the blisters on his feet did not detract from his enjoyment. Each morning fresh leis of flowers were presented to him to wear on his head - a mark of honor. There were special "feasts" almost every day he spent at Kiti.

In respects other than the constant feasting, Duane did have the experience of living as his relatives did - wearing a wrapped cotton cloth about his loins instead of trousers, and sleeping and eating on the immaculately clean floors.

After four days at Kiti, Duane returned to the district center, Kolonia, in order to catch the plane returning to Guam where school duties were awaiting him. During a brief visit to the Pacific Islands Central School in Ponape he had opportunity to renew friendship with faculty member Dan Sammet, who formerly taught with him at Guam.

The part-Ponapean schoolteacher came back from Kiti loaded down with gifts - and in like manner, he left with his Ponape kinsfolk not only his fishing gear, but also personal items of clothing he thought they would appreciate, and the several pieces of dress materials his wife had sent to "the family." After returning, he sent messages of appreciation to all those he had met and whose hospitality he had enjoyed, and especially to those who are his own blood relatives.

Treasured in Duane's heart is the memory of a visit to the island which had been like a fable - a storybook place out of his grandfather's memory. It was all true now. Ponape to him, as it was to his grandfather, is a living place of happiest memories. Some day Duane Long hopes to be able to take his wife and three daughters to visit the home of the girls' great-grandmother and grandmother - Lipas and Lucy of Kiti, Ponape.

### "Sir Fool" and His "Slave"



Luke Massaharu Tman as "Fool's Slave"  
and Strik Yoma as "Sir Fool."

### Dr. Lessa At Ulithi

HOW DOES TIME affect a group of people living on an isolated island? What other factors influence changes in their lives? How much do their lives change in a period of eleven or twelve years?

These are some of the questions which were being asked by Dr. William A. Lessa, Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, during three months of research at Ulithi Atoll, Yap District. Dr. Lessa arrived in Ulithi in early June and was to depart in September 1960. His studies are under auspices of the University of California, with support by the Office of Naval Research.

This is Dr. Lessa's third research project at Ulithi. The first, in 1947, was sponsored by the University of Chicago, and the second, 1948-49, by the University of California, each as a "CIMA Project" (Coordinated Investigation of Micronesian Anthropology).

#### Quiz Answers

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Chicken | 6. Cow     |
| 2. Toad    | 7. Snail   |
| 3. Hog     | 8. Fish    |
| 4. Duck    | 9. Hog     |
| 5. Fish    | 10. Cattle |

COINCIDENCE it was that two of the three Trust Territory students who were on the Winter Quarter Honor Roll at the Territorial College in Guam, were chosen by lot to play the roles of "Sir Fool" and "Fool's Slave" at the April Fool Party given by High Commissioner and Mrs. D. H. Nucker on April 1, 1960.

The evening was in honor of the entire group of scholarship students enrolled at the college for the spring term. Guests included some members of the college faculty and also a few of the Trust Territory staff who have been closely associated with the students.

As each person arrived at the Nucker home, he or she was asked to pick a number out of a bowl. At a drawing later, Strik Yoma of Ponape, one of the three Honor-Roll students, received the distinction of being declared "Sir Fool," and was crowned by the High Commissioner with appropriate dunce's cap and whistle for calling his slave. Next, Luke M. Tman (Massaharu) of Yap, another Honor Roll student, received the dubious honor of being made "Fool's Slave", to perform at the bidding of his master, "Sir Fool." The third Trust Territory Honor-Roll student, Tosiwo Nakamura, was on a visit to his home in Palau at the time of the "April Fool" evening.

Both Sir Fool and the Fool's Slave played their part with full enjoyment. The former occupied a king's chair for part of the evening. Games were played on the Nucker's spacious enclosed porch overlooking the ocean. There was a variety of prizes - some practical, some amusing. Greatest hilarity of the evening came when two of the guests - biting into their "Baked Alaska" desserts - found their mouths filled with cotton instead of the ice cream they were anticipating - only to realize it was April 1.

Buffet supper was followed by a showing of the Nucker's picture slides of the different islands of the Trust Territory.



## Nurse Meets Romance in Land of Cherry Blossoms

WHEN ON MARCH 18, 1960, Miss Mary Elizabeth Hill, director of the Trust Territory School of Nursing at Palau, took off on a recreational jaunt to Japan to visit her cousins, Dr. and Mrs. David M. Earl, she expected to have a nice time. She didn't anticipate coming back to the Trust Territory as a bride - but that is just what she did.

Before her return to Palau on May 5, 1960, word had been received that it would be Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hill Maxwell returning. So it was.

It happened like this.

Mary Beth's cousins, the Earls, had been telling their friend, Bill Maxwell of Korea, about the nurse director in Palau. Mr. Maxwell, who occasionally visited them in Tokyo, like Dr. Earl, is an educator. He became interested in meeting this young woman who was teaching nursing in the Caroline Islands. After she arrived in Japan, he phoned her from Korea - phoned not once, but several times. Then he had an opportunity to go to Japan and they met. The romance progressed. Finally, he invited her to come to Korea and see what it was like - for there was a question on his mind. Would Mary Elizabeth be willing to live in Korea?

Mary Beth was of one mind with Bill. Yes - but she must return to the Trust Territory to fulfill contract (which would be completed in September 1960) in order that the work of training nurses for service in the public health program of the Trust Territory might not be interrupted. So it was agreed. She would return to Tokyo to make arrangements for the wedding, he would follow, they would be married, take a short honeymoon in the mountains of Japan, then she would return to Palau, he to Korea. After her contract was finished, she would join him in Korea where he is associated with the University of Maryland's Far East program as Supervisory Educational Advisor for the U. S. Eighth Army.



Trust  
Territory  
School  
of Nursing  
Director  
Mary  
Elizabeth  
Maxwell

Mary Elizabeth Hill and William Maxwell, Jr., were married at the Tokyo Bahá'í Center on April 26, 1960. (Mr. Maxwell is chairman of the Regional Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of Northeast Asia and Mary Elizabeth also is a Bahá'í.) Afterwards there was a reception at the Sanno Hotel in Tokyo. They had a brief honeymoon at Lake Hakone in Japan, and then, in answer to duty, both returned to their jobs - some 2,300 miles apart - awaiting September when husband and wife would be reunited and establish their home in Korea.

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## ADA-TOVES

NACRINA was employed by the Trust Territory for two years ending March 1959. Charles entered Trust Territory service in August 1959, and is a general supply clerk at the T.T. Supply Headquarters in Piti, Guam.

It is apparent that Nacrina and "Chuck" did not become acquainted while working for the Trust Territory - nevertheless they're a Trust Territory family now - for on March 21, 1960, Nacrina E. Ada and Charles F. Toves were married at St. Vicente Church, Barrigada, Guam, with Rev. Fr. Zoilo L. G. Camacho officiating.

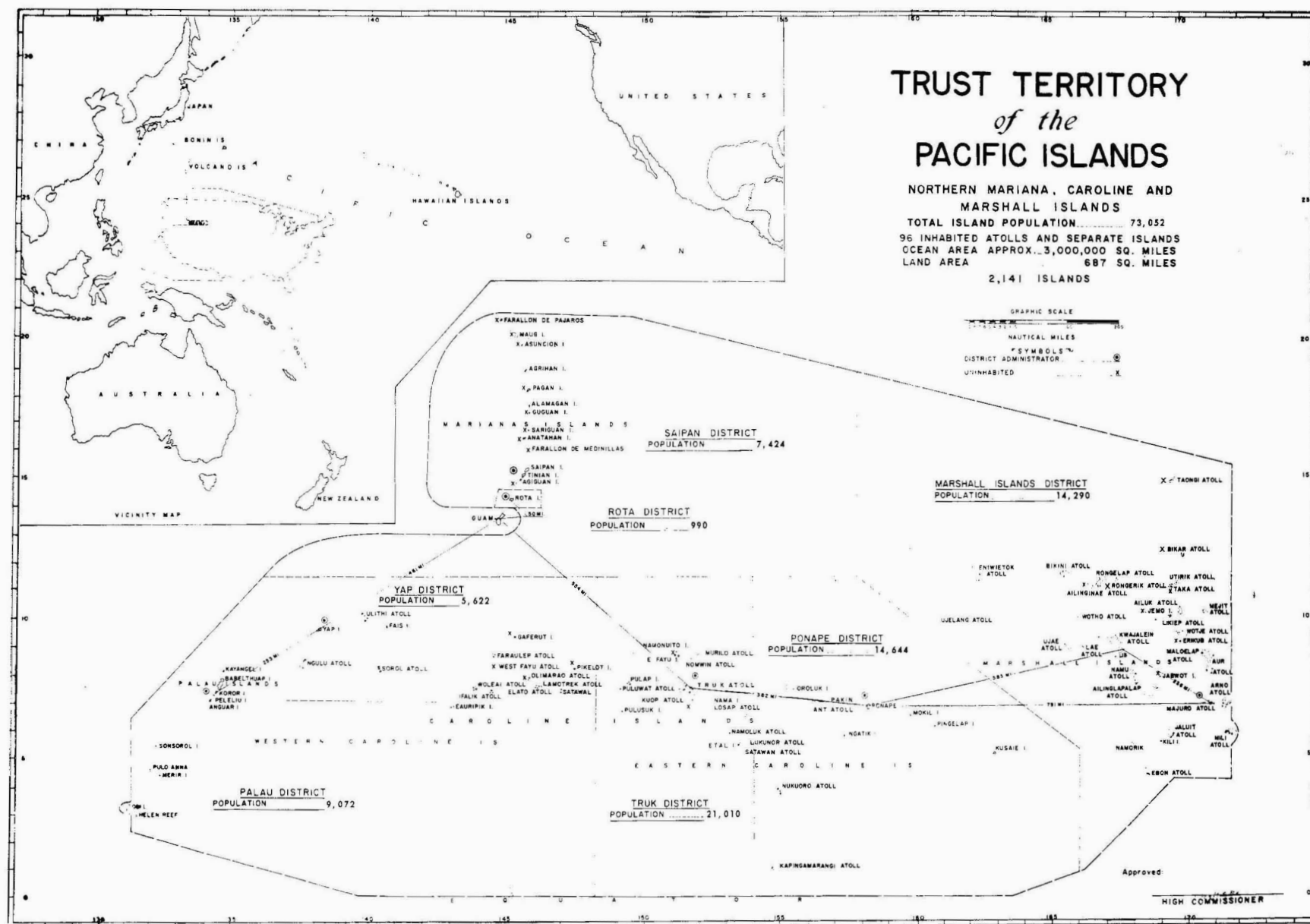
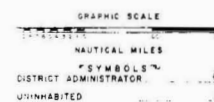
Nacrina wore a gown of white orlon and silk, its decorative embroidery accented with pearls; her veil was of tulle edged with Alencon lace. She wore a crown of pearls and rhinestones, and carried a bouquet of white orchids.

The new Mrs. Toves is the daughter of Mrs. Pilar H. Ada of Barrigada. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kyser of Agat, Guam. The young couple are making their home in Agat.

# TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE AND  
MARSHALL ISLANDS

TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION 73,052  
96 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS  
OCEAN AREA APPROX. 3,000,000 SQ. MILES  
LAND AREA 687 SQ. MILES  
2,141 ISLANDS



Approved:

HIGH COMMISSIONER