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EJIT ISLAND - "The Epic of Rongelap" (Page 10)

marshallese congressmen emphasize need for unity

THE THEME OF UNITY spread throughout the Marshallese Congress when it convened on October 21, 1957, for the first time in two years.

Speeches of the delegates reflected a genuine desire for a strong and effective Marshallese Congress, in which the members would work as a united team. Although not all of the sentiments expressed were in this vein, most of the addresses by Congress members carried this thought. Some urged increased economic aid; others spoke of the need for increased transportation and trading facilities, while still others stressed the importance of education.

Nienbuk of Aur struck the keynote at the opening session: "Let us be united in our efforts and thoughts."

Eliu of Lae: "I wish to praise and be thankful to the intelligence of the members of the last congress. Those members set the pace of our progress."

George of Likiep: "We have tried hard to improve ourselves, but this time, let us try even harder....."

Shem of Majuro: "If we are united we will move ahead; if we are divided, we will fall. Let us unite in one thought...."

Emius of Mejit: "I represent the three hundred people of Mejit who are willing to unite with you as one. Let us form our resolutions in this light...."

Anwor of Maleolap: "We came here to attempt to raise the standard of the Marshalls; let us do it together. I wish to stress that we need more trained Marshallese to help in this...."

Kuto of Utrik: "Let us all be bound together to meet our problems...."

Steven of Wotho: "I realize the importance of our being as one to make our future a brighter one."

An address by District Administrator Maynard Neas was read on the opening day. Mr. Neas, who was attending a conference in Guam, noted the importance of the work of the Congress, saying that whereas the Administration can and will enforce law, the making of the law is the problem of the congress. He congratulated the congress

on the work accomplished during the year in collecting the money with which to pay elementary teachers, health aides and the expenses of the congress.

He also projected his thoughts into the future, picturing the needs of the Marshallese Congress when the population will have been increased and the people will have a still greater responsibility in the administration. He mentioned the long-range need for replanting coconut groves and producing more copra. He urged the lawmakers to take their time and to consider all points thoroughly before writing their recommendations for laws.

The president of the Congress, Amata Kabua, also spoke on the opening day. He compared imports with exports, and urged an increase of exports. He touched on the transportation needs of the district, and suggested that those Marshallese in crowded areas who are without jobs, might well return to work their own land and produce more copra.

Mr. Kabua recommended that the congress be changed from a bicameral to a unicameral advisory legislative body. He made various other suggestions concerning the economic status of the islands, and thanked the congress for the work achieved in the past.

Other speakers at the Congress included Acting District Administrator W. C. White; Aiidrik Bien, Speaker of the House of Assembly; Maas Hone, Secretary of the House of Assembly; Dr. Arobati Hicking, District Director of Public Health; Byron W. Bender, Acting Educational Administrator; Joe Cowan, Agriculturist; Milton Sideris, Agriculture Extension Agent, and Robert Reimers, who reported on the Inter-District Micronesian Conference. Rewa Samuel and Aronean Makwilon, representing MIECO and KITCO, also spoke.

Many topics were introduced during the course of the congress, and a series of joint resolutions issued, these primarily concerning economic matters affecting the Marshalls.

A booklet with attractive Marshallese scene for cover sketch, contains the full report of the seventh Marshall Islands Congress.

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MISSION OVER MICRONESIA

They may be the unsung heroes of the Pacific, but that they command a vast amount of respect in their own home area or wherever their work is known, there can be little doubt.

They are the gentlemen of the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, guardians of a great, wide Pacific expanse extending from the 25th latitude in the north to the equator in the south, and from the 180th meridian in the east, all the way to Saigon, Bangkok and Southeast Asia in the West, an area encompassing altogether some five-and-one-half-million square miles.

From them come the early notes of impending typhoons which, without their forewarnings, could bring incalculable destruction and loss of life.

It would be unethical for most people to operate as they do. They go out looking for trouble. Their mission is to gather meteorological data over those parts of the

Unsung Heroes of 54th Reconnaissance Are Guardians of the Great Wide Way

world normally inaccessible to weather stations. At most times, at least one of the Air Weather Service's WB-50s is in the air, and sometimes a dozen are out at once, either locating a suspected area, tracking down a tropical depression, or charting a newborn storm which may at any instant turn into a dangerous typhoon.

Depending upon surrounding factors - air pressures, state of the sea, precipitation areas, cloud conditions and surface-wind directions - the storm may dissipate or it may intensify and broaden out, gathering momentum as it travels forward in a big circle of winds blowing intensely around a quiet "eye." (The winds are still intense but less severe around its outer fringes.)

A joint Meteorological Commission, composed of the Air Force, Navy and Civilian Weather Bureau, names the typhoons which the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron charts, starting with the letter A and continuing through the alphabet. There are four sets of pre-selected names - a total of one hundred and four, running through the alphabet four times. These lists are used consecutively.

There was no way of anticipating, when the 54th first detected that disturbance of mid-November 1957, or later when it reached typhoon intensity and was given its predetermined name of Lola, that this was to be the squadron's sensational find of the year, a mighty tantrum of a storm. The fact that they discovered it so early and gave warning all along the line of its predicted course, is no doubt largely responsible for the happy fact that no lives were lost in one of the most generally devastating typhoons to hit the Trust Territory as far back as can be remembered.

A typhoon in the meteorological definition is a tight wind pattern in close circulation, with gales in excess of 75 miles an hour and not uncommonly up to 150 miles. If it occurs west of 180 meridian, it is a typhoon; east of 180 meridian, it is a hurricane. Both are the same phenomenon.

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The 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron is the weather unit assigned under the Air Weather Service as a part of the Military Air Transport Service based at Guam. It is one of seven reconnaissance squadrons serving the United States Government and, in fact, serving people everywhere - for weather information is given out freely to all areas of the world. The other squadrons are stationed in widely scattered positions ranging from the North Pole to Bermuda, and from the Aleutian Sea to the North Atlantic area. All are concerned with gathering weather data where it wouldn't be gathered otherwise.

Lieut. Col. Howard L. Berg is Commander of the 54th; the Operations Officer is Major Henry McDaniel, and Major Frank Evans is Executive Officer.

Each flight of the 54th normally consists of fifteen hours of constant flying time without landings, and one of its three regular courses is covered daily. "Vulture Lima" is the rectangular track that goes due east from Guam, then down to one-half degree north of the equator, across, and back to base. Another track swings to the south and west, heading in a westerly direction over the northern end of Babelthup, and north, then east of the Philippines and back to Guam. This is "Vulture Oscar," and like Lima, it is a 3,000-mile track. The third course, "Vulture Papa," 3,300 miles long, heads almost directly north out of Guam to thirty-three-and-a-half degrees north latitude, due east of Japan, then describes a rectangle as it returns, with Marcus Island in the center.

When a Weather Reconnaissance plane sets out on its mission over Micronesia, it carries a ten-man crew consisting of a meteorologist, two pilots, navigators, weather technicians, radio operators, and engineers. The meteorologists are the key men in the picture - all the operations are geared to make it possible for them to assemble and analyze the information which the various mechanical devices and instruments record as the plane flies around or into a disturbance area. It is they who must decide whether or not they have encountered a bona fide storm. If it is - either the locating plane or another from home base will fly into its center for more exact information.

Normally from fifteen to twenty typhoons a year occur in the area over which the 54th rides guard. The number of disturbances which become tropical storms but not typhoons, may be as many as forty in a year. All are potential sources of danger because this area of Micronesia is the spawning ground of typhoons, which normally travel in a variable course easterly to westerly, and slightly northerly. They have never been known to maintain a westerly direction (toward the east) in the Trust Territory area, although in the vicinity of Asia a typhoon is quite likely to curve north and back east and sometimes to make a complete circle.

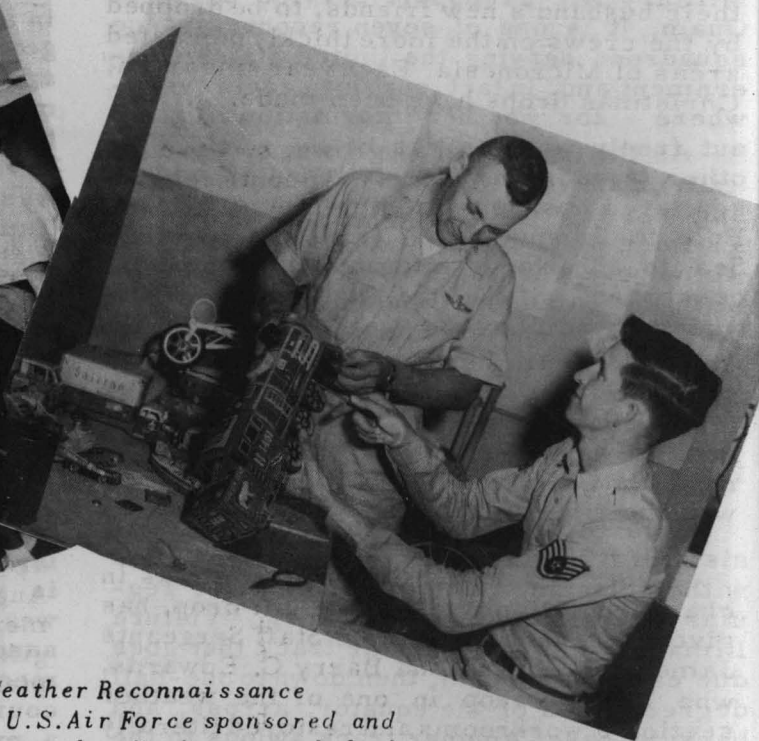
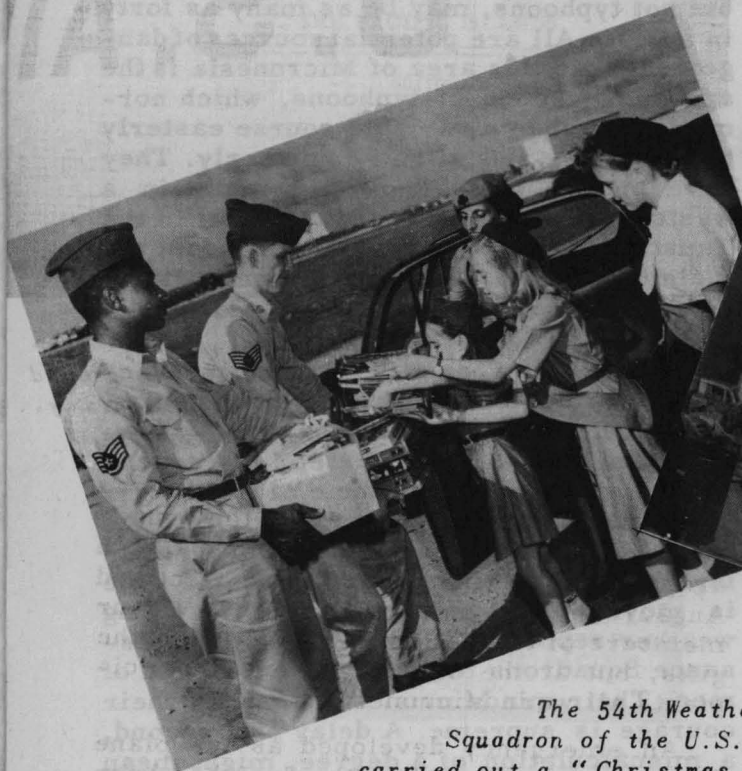
When a disturbance is detected by means of meteorological equipment, dropsondes, pressure alimeters, temperature gauges and wind flows, the next step is to search out the storm area. Because of the danger involved in flying a craft directly into the "eye" of a typhoon, which not only is rotating in its own winds but at the same time is moving as a mass forward, the flying weather reporters of the U. S. Reconnaissance Squadrons must be a special kind of men. Their minds must be as keen as their courage is supreme. A delay of a second, a miscalculation of a degree, might mean a "miss," and their mission a failure. Similarly, their planes must be in perfect condition. The beating they take as they descend, then abruptly reverse and zoom upward, is great. Sometimes the coming out involves crossing some of those wild winds around the eye and when that happens, it's a close call for everybody aboard.

To the 54th, it's all in a day's flying; they're tough when it comes to danger. When it comes to other things, however, they shift into reverse. An instance of their gentleness and kindness is contained in another story titled "Christmas Drop 1957", appearing in this issue.

CONTRIBUTIONS WELCOME

This is the magazine of the Trust Territory. Articles about the people and places of Micronesia particularly are welcome. If you have an idea or a story or picture - one, two or all three - please send them to Editor, MICRONESIAN REPORTER, Box 542, Agana, Guam.

CHRISTMAS DROP 1957



The 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron of the U.S. Air Force sponsored and carried out a "Christmas drop" of toys and clothing to various isolated islands of the Trust Territory.

Above, left, Staff Sergeants Barry C. Edwards and James L. Collins receive collection of toys from the Girl Scouts of Guam: Mrs. Rose Yost, Scout leader, with Shirley Ann Yost, a Brownie; Nancey Jackson, Intermediate, and Patricia Miller, Girl Scout.

Right, S/Sgt. James L. Collins, a weather technician of the 54th WRS, tightens the screws while his commanding officer, Lt. Col. Howard L. Berg, holds the damaged toy.

Christmas came to the Trust Territory as usual in the form of various parties and presents distributed at the district centers, including a large supply of much appreciated gifts from the American Red Cross and from various other sources.

But Christmas also came to some far-of-the-way places where the children perhaps never have seen such wonderful mechanical toys as were dropped out of the skies, or such an abundance of clothing or beautifully colored hard candies, as those which descended to them at Christmas Time 1957.

It was the Typhoon Chasers of the Air Force's 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron, those daring young men of the flying WB-50s, who made the drops on

these distant islands. Not only did the 54th "deliver the goods," but it was they also who planned, supervised and managed the preparation and distribution of the gifts.

The "54th's" Christmas drop is now a tradition. In the fall of 1947, shortly after the weather reconnaissance squadron began operations out of Guam, the wives of the aircrew members became interested in the residents of the islands of Micronesia - particularly the children who, their husbands told them, would wave in friendliness to the men in the air as their planes soared overhead in search of weather information. And the wives said, in effect, "As long as the weather planes are flying anyhow over the Trust Territory every day, why not drop presents to the people of the islands on Christmas?" That started it.

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Lieut. Col. Howard L. Berg, Squadron Commander, states that the wives immediately got busy and contributed gifts of clothing, magazines and other items for their husband's new friends, to be dropped by the crews on the more thickly populated areas of Micronesia. Each year since then, Christmas drops have been made.

As the tradition has grown, so have the gifts. This year with the Girl Scouts soliciting every military family on Guam for clothing and toys and gathering together some two thousand five hundred pounds, with the Tamuning (Guam) Business Men's Association and the Panciteria Restaurant donating four hundred pounds of hard candy, with a couple of the "54th" boys giving all of their spare time for the toy-repair work, and wives of the squadron members helping out all along the way - it was the biggest Christmas "drop" ever.

Lieut. Robert E. Guthland, who was in charge of all phases of the gift drop, has given particular credit to Staff Sergeants James L. Collins and Barry C. Edwards, who set up shop in one of the weather section's workrooms and restored literally hundreds of toys to working order and a new look. As might have been expected, the very same men who had devoted most of their free time for a month or more to repairing and repainting the toys, were among those who voluntarily gave up their holiday with friends or relatives at home, in order to go out on the flights over the holiday period. True, the "weather track" is flown daily anyhow, but the crews which made the trips on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day consisted entirely of volunteers.

The problem of parachutes in which to deliver the gifts was solved through the cooperation of the Trust Territory Administration which promised to assist in retrieving those used. (The parachutes were damaged canopies which had been repaired.)

As the planes flew over the designated islands where the people had been notified in advance to be on the lookout, crowds of children and adults were gathered in waiting. As the chutes filled with the presents were dropped, the residents waved their hands in "thank-you."



Capt. Tunis D. Morrow, an aircraft commander of the 54th, signals to the ground crew as Christmas drop gets under way.

The first phase of the 1957 drop was flown on Christmas Eve along the squadron's regular "Oscar" weather track, with drops made at Ulithi in Yap District and Angaur in Palau. At Ulithi and Angaur members of the Coast Guard shared in the gifts, but at the other locations the recipients all were Micronesians.

An emergency developed as the plane flew over Angaur after the drop had been made there, necessitating the feathering of number one engine. As number three also appeared to be in trouble, it was necessary for the plane to return to Guam under sea rescue escort, without completing the route. However, in compensation, ten crates and one bag of toys from the 54th were dispatched to Peleliu later by Trust Territory ship.

Another group of volunteers made drops along the "Lima" track some twelve hours later, on Christmas Day. Included were the remote outer islands of Puluwat, Pulusuk, and Namoluk in Truk District, and Ujelang in the Marshalls. All the while they gathered their routine but important weather information.

To the unsung heroes of the Pacific, the Air Force's modern-day warners of weather and storm, the inhabitants of the Trust Territory are doubly grateful. Not only are the Typhoon Chasers providing vital weather information, but they also have contributed in large measure to the happiness of some fifteen hundred people living on isolated islands in Micronesia.

Typhoon Lola Pays A Call

A most unladylike intruder by the name of Lola paid a call upon the Trust Territory in mid-November 1957.

Lola was a typhoon of major proportions. Sweeping along like a bulldozing broom, she smashed down valuable breadfruit and coconut trees, submerged crops, wrecked homes and generally produced havoc as she rolled on from the Marshalls through Ponape, Truk, Guam, and up to Rota.

The typhoon which caused more over-all damage than any previously recorded within the territory, brought no loss of life and no major bodily injuries as far as is known, although many times tragedy knocked hard and close. In the face of danger, numerous spontaneous acts of valor came to the fore.

Starting out in the Marshalls, Lola struck one of her most serious blows of all, when she destroyed the Kili Islanders' boat, the LIBRA. Only the skill and endurance of its Marshallese crew saved them from the same fate. Everything aboard including a large amount of trade goods, was lost.

The island of Kili itself (this is where the former Bikini people are living) sustained severe damage, with almost three hundred mature coconuts and about a thousand banana trees felled, six hundred taro plants lost and approximately three acres of land damaged by salt water.

Namorik in the Marshalls, about sixty miles from Kili, also suffered from the effect of Typhoon Lola, with all buildings lost, two-thirds of its palms blown over, and only sufficient food supplies left on the island for three weeks' consumption.

What Lola did in the Marshalls was only a prelude to her disastrous calls in other parts of the Trust Territory. Pushing forward slowly in a mounting circle of winds coursing around her dead-quiet "eye," Lola entered Ponape District on November 12, leaving havoc, destruction and debris as she whirled on her way. Not for fifty years had Ponape had a typhoon. It was generally considered to be out of the typhoon path. But reports from atolls and

islands throughout the area repeated the story of coconut and breadfruit trees destroyed, and of food shortage imminent after the windfall of nuts on the ground would have been made into copra or consumed for food, and the breadfruit eaten.

Kolonia, the Ponape District center, was in the direct path of the storm, as were the islands immediately around it. Knowing that the typhoon was coming, the people of Kolonia took shelter in the hospital building and warehouse, District Administration office, Intermediate School, agriculture station, and in churches and other buildings of the religious missions. For some 250 or more storm refugees in these shelters, C-rations (individual canned foods), rice and sugar were issued by the Administration, also small quantities of kerosene to provide fuel for the ranges on which people prepared hot food and beverages.

The damage to buildings and utilities at Kolonia was considerable. Destroyed were the temporary warehouses and carpenter shed on the site of the new Pacific Islands Central School, and ruined was all of the bagged cement therein, a total loss representing some five thousand dollars. Ponape's power and telephone systems were heavily hit by falling trees; roads were eroded, and bridges and culverts damaged, with a loss of approximately thirty-three thousand dollars in government property alone.

In addition to buildings damaged and public works systems affected, four vessels went aground in the bay - all privately owned. These were the LUCKY, the CULVER, the MARU, and the ASCOY. All except the first were expected to be refloated. The LUCKY, which was directly hit and forced high onto the reef, was not thought to be salvageable.

Cacao pod production in Ponape was reduced by at least fifty per cent by the typhoon, according to estimates, and copra production here also is diminishing as a result of the high winds which blew immature nuts to the ground, or weakened them so that they began falling off before ripening.

At Kahlap in Mokil Atoll, also in Ponape District, the sea rose inland, carrying logs and debris onto the main settlement, destroying most of the dwellings and all of the canoe houses and - still more serious - many canoes and whaleboats. The main taro patch was filled with water to a height of five feet, causing the residents to dive for taro as they needed it following the storm. The outlook here, as in other areas affected, pointed to taro as a temporary replacement for the breadfruit, coconuts and pandanus destroyed. These will take months or years to re-grow. The taro in the patches affected by salt water was unusable and sufficient in many cases to provide food for about three months, but after that time, food from outside sources would be necessary, as new taro plantings could not be made for approximately five months, which is the time required to leach the salt out of the soil.

Similarly at Pingelap Atoll in Ponape District, damage was extensive, and relief in the form of food imported from the outside was necessary to sustain the inhabitants. Since typhoons in Ponape District have been so rare, the blow was more stunning than in the Marshalls, for instance, where storms are more common.

In Truk District all during the week of November 11, repeated typhoon warnings were studied by the district staff and plans made to secure the equipment and evacuate personnel to safety. Congress was in session at Moen, and this gave the Administration opportunity to warn the Trukese leaders to advise their people to take shelter in the numerous caves over Moen in case the winds reached dangerous velocity.

At nine-thirty Wednesday morning, November 14, Weather Bureau reports indicated that the center of Lola was only about sixty miles away from Truk, and the evacuation plan was made effective. The response was immediate, and orderly. All Americans with the exception of those in emergency activity, assembled together at the Truk Hotel, with transportation standing by to transport them to Bat Cave in case a dangerous situation developed. In the meantime, Micronesian students from PICS and Truk Intermediate School, and the visiting congressmen, proceeded directly to the cave, which is large enough

to shelter the entire community. All stretcher cases were transferred from the hospital to the stronger Administration building, and should this building threaten collapse, it was planned to shelter the patients in the two large vaults. Ambulatory patients and the leper colony were transported at once to one section of Bat Cave. The entire operation of evacuation was completed in one hour and five minutes.

Less than half an hour after getting set, the Weather Bureau reported that Lola suddenly had swerved and passed slightly to the north of Murilo Island. By eleven thirty in the morning all reports were confirmed, and the emergency at the district center was declared at an end. All evacuees were returned.

Total Administration losses at Truk were estimated at approximately \$178,000, the largest item being Baker Dock, the face of which was completely destroyed. Another major loss consisted of two new LCVPs which were tossed against the dock and wrecked.

But whereas Moen escaped the worst of the storm, the Trukese island of Murilo took the direct punch. The BAKER, returning from a field trip after the passing of Lola, reported that every frame dwelling was blown down and that Murilo had lost seventy per cent of its coconut trees; moreover the coconuts on the remaining trees were turning brown and dropping before ripening. All copra already made was washed away by the typhoon. All breadfruit trees on Murilo were reported down. Taro patches (taro, like breadfruit, is a staple) were inundated by salt waves and plants killed. A similar situation, although not as severe, was reported at Ruo, also in Truk District.

When the BAKER made its field trip to the stricken outer islands, it carried on it many sacks of rice and quantities of preserved breadfruit donated by the Trukese people on Moen for the relief of their friends in the Hall Islands. The Trust Territory Administration also has provided assistance here as elsewhere.

Reports of near-tragedy have come from all of the typhoon areas. Truk Trader Number One, one of the boats of Truk

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Trading Company, ran out of fuel and was stranded in the ocean during the high seas. When unreported back at Moen, all feared for the safety of the crew of twelve. A search was made by the crew of a Trans-Ocean Airlines plane, who reported seeing only a Japanese fishing vessel in the vicinity. Shortly thereafter, word came from Radio MSB JAPAN that a Japanese ship had picked up survivors of a "canoe" in the Truk area. No further word was heard relative to Trader Number One, but later, when the BAKER made its field trip to Murilo, it was discovered that the Japanese ship had in fact towed the Truk Trading Company boat from a position off Truk Atoll to Murilo, some fifty miles away, and that all aboard the TRADER, as well as the boat itself, were safe. The High Commissioner of the Trust Territory subsequently sent a cable to MSB JAPAN, requesting that it forward appreciation to the captain of the fishing vessel which effected the rescue of the TRADER and its crew.

Still another Trukese group came through the storm when all thought they would be engulfed by it. A group of men on a small sailing craft failed to hear of the approaching typhoon, and were caught out in the open seas. Using their sail for a covering, they lashed themselves down in the bottom of the boat with the sail secured tightly over them. They rode out the typhoon thus, and all came back to tell the story.

From Truk, Typhoon Lola continued on to Guam and Rota. Rota, an agricultural district, lost all of its crops except the tuberous varieties, and estimated damage was close to ten thousand dollars. Rota's dock also was damaged, a sandbar formed at mid-channel and the M-boat beached. Following the typhoon, eighty Rotanese in unison joined in one mighty effort to re-float the district's M-boat. Raising it first onto jacks, and then using pipe as rollers, they succeeded in launching it back in its proper element.

Trust Territory personnel in Guam were well alerted for the storm. As Lola continued on her course, she was intensifying. It was certain she would affect Guam, but how close the center would pass, was unknown. On the morning of November 15,

approximately twelve hours before the height of the storm was expected to be felt, Trust Territory families were evacuated from the compound at Headquarters where they resided. Those with small children went to the Naval Hospital, others to military barracks. Nine staff members took refuge in the High Commissioner's residence.

It wasn't all grim. There was conversation and laughter as "refugees" gathered together. At the naval barracks in Guam, women and small children were housed in one building, men and boys in another. The women - some of them employees, others wives of employees - made this an opportunity to get acquainted. Portable radios brought news of the progress of the storm. One dramatic broadcast described the onslaught of the typhoon in the southern end of Guam, leaving all hearers in suspense as to what they would find when they returned to their homes. (No personal property at the compound, and no houses, were destroyed.) At the barracks, sturdy men of the military stood watch all through the typhoon period, and were on hand to escort timid women across a covered passageway to "the galley" where hot meals were served the Navy way, "Help yourself to everything." The men were polite and gallant. While they waited in turn outside, the women and children were escorted across through the wind and rain without delay.

Actual damage to Trust Territory property in Guam amounted to approximately seventy-three thousand dollars, the largest part of it being to material and supplies in warehouses.

Acts of heroism during the passage of Typhoon Lola continue to come to light. Some employees stood watches of thirty-six hours or more without relief, in order to insure the safety of those around them. Others showed courage and initiative in organizing personnel, and in removing dangerous electric wires during the emergency.

Special commendation goes to Konto Sandbergen for the courage, presence of mind and leadership he demonstrated during the long struggle to save the LIBRA and its crew; John Welch, Communications

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LIBRA CREW OUT-SWIMS STORM

DAYS AFTERWARD - THE STORY behind the news usually comes to light.

When it is not tragedy but lives saved in the face of extreme danger, there usually is one who has taken the leadership - one in whose cool-headed directives rested the fate of all the others.

So out of the story of the sinking of the LIBRA has come the tale of such a leadership, as reported by J. Boyd Mackenzie, Jaluit Project Manager, who obtained signed statements from various sources attesting to the facts of the case. The LIBRA was a fifty-foot schooner which had been put into operation as the service boat of the Kili Island people on May 22, 1956.

The LIBRA had arrived at Kili Island Thursday night, November 7, 1957 from Jaluit. (No storm had been reported - erratic Lola was not yet officially a typhoon.) The ship anchored for the night without attempt to unload the sixteen passengers aboard, due to high seas and nightfall. The next morning the passengers were unloaded along with some trade goods. By noontime the seas became too rough to continue unloading. As the day wore on, the wind and the seas grew worse, and at 5 p.m. the crew picked up anchor and moved out about a mile from shore. At this point Konto Sandbergen, Kili Project Manager, ordered everyone into life jackets. Thus begins the record of his part in this fateful night at sea.

At 7 p.m. the wind changed course and increased in volume to an estimated eighty knots. The ship had been trying to weather the storm facing into the wind with the engine going at full speed. About 8 p.m., according to the report, the captain decided that the ship could not fight the storm any longer, so he was preparing to turn about and go with the wind in an attempt to ride it out. But before doing so, the rudder became disengaged, swinging the ship broadside to the winds and waves, whereupon the cargo in the hold shifted to the lee side of the ship, creating a twenty to thirty degree list.

At this point, a crew member was swept overboard by a large wave breaking over the LIBRA. At the same time Konto and Dreten, a sailor aboard ship, went

Heroic Qualities Displayed; Konto S. Orders Men into Life Jackets.

below to try to shift cargo in order to straighten out the ship. While in the process, Konto was pinned against the ship's side when a case of tools fell on his legs. At this moment, the ship turned over, with Konto and Dreten in the hold of the ship. Fortunately, the turning over of the ship dislodged the case holding Konto, and he was able to get to the bottom of the ship, where he was joined by Dreten. The rest of the crew on deck either jumped or were swept overboard, leaping free of the rigging and masts.

Konto and Dreten, caught on the inside of the LIBRA, were able to get enough air between the water level and the bottom of the ship to allow them to rest for a minute; they then dove down to the entrance of the hold and fought their way free of the ship.

Bruised and already weary, Konto managed to get all of the men together, so that they could start swimming as a group. They were then on the southeast side of Kili Island. Marshallese all, the ways of the ocean, even in a storm, were well known to the men, who alternately floated and swam as best they could around to the northwest side of the island, in order to come in to shore through an opening in the reef. The fact that all made it and are alive is believed due to their having on the life jackets. Without these it is doubtful if half of the men would have reached shore in the raging storm. The LIBRA itself was dashed against the reef and destroyed.

The LIBRA had turned over about 9 p.m. and the men came ashore at approximately 3 a.m. - six hours in the water. First in was the man who had first been swept overboard. Then came the others, one by one. There were nine altogether.

The people of Kili were watching for their men. Lining the shoreline, they were ready with blankets, fresh drinking coconuts and stocks of banana trunks. As each man came ashore, he was wrapped in a warm blanket, given fresh coconut water and the juice from banana trunks.

The captain and each member of the crew behaved heroically. But one had led all the rest. That one was Konto S.

* * * * *



LOVELY LADIES ON A WHITE SAND BEACH - It could be Daytona or Malibu, but instead it is the little atoll of Rongelap in the Marshalls, which recently was repopulated by its own people in a dramatic move from their temporary home at Ejit Island, also in the Marshalls.

Above, is the distaff part of the official group that accompanied Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton to Rongelap. At left is Mrs. D. H. Nucker, wife of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, and at right, Miss Leola P. Tise, Executive Assistant to the Secretary.

Back Home - The Epic Of Rongelap

People of Rongelap Return to Original Atoll with Number Tripled, Plus Chickens, Dogs.

BACK HOME!

It had been three years since they had moved away from Rongelap - three comfortable years on the island of Ejit, Majuro Atoll.

But it was something they had long anticipated - going back to Rongelap. They had known all along they were to return some day. Then it happened. Through the combined efforts of the U. S. Navy, the Trust Territory Administration and the

U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, all was made ready and the Rongelapese were taken home.

Subsequently, some two months later, the Rongelap people were visited by Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton, High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, Director Anthony T. Lausi of the Office of Territories, and other members of an official party, who found them happily ensconced in their new homes. They appeared gratified to meet the distinguished visitors, welcoming them heartily.

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Following is a day-by-day account describing the return of the Rongelapese, as related by Joseph D. Harrington, Chief Journalist, USN, who accompanied the repatriates on their homeward trip and reported the episode in a series of press releases:

Uliga, Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands, June 23.--Activities at the headquarters of Maynard Neas, Marshall Islands District Administrator, moved to a climax here today. On Ejit, two miles from here, are people from Rongelap, in the Northern Marshalls, who were evacuated from their homes in March 1954, after a freak wind shift carried radioactivity from a Bikini H-bomb blast over them.

The Ejit group is one of two to be transported homeward by Navy LST this week. The other group is now on Ebeye, near Kwajalein Naval Station.

Workers under Wilson Scoville, District Supply Officer, have been packing and crating items for the move. These include a three months' supply of food selected by island representatives, agricultural implements, chicken wire, paint, and even machetes. Also under construction or completed are special cradles so that the LST can carry a thirty-foot boat and several canoes northward for the Rongelapese, who derive much of their food from the sea.

Jack Tobin, District Anthropologist for the Marshalls District, will oversee the transfer, culminating combined activity of the U. S. Navy, Joint Task Force Seven and the U. S. Trust Territory. LST 618 will arrive here Tuesday, June 25, to start taking aboard Rongelapese, their livestock, belongings, and supplies. It will then steam for Kwajalein, where the second contingent will be taken aboard for the final leg home.

All told, about 270 inhabitants of Rongelap and its surrounding area will be transported to what will be practically a new island. A complete village has been constructed for them under direction of

the AEC. It embraces houses, a school, a church, cook houses, eating houses, a warehouse, a boathouse, and even a new flagpole. Old cisterns have been cleaned and repaired, and new ones added so that water storage capacity has been more than doubled. This is considered a great boon by a meticulously-clean people, whose predilection to frequent fresh-water baths was curtailed in the past during dry seasons and when old cisterns leaked.

The new houses themselves aid in this regard, having aluminum, guttered roofs. The former houses, torn down to make way for the new constructions, had thatched or rusty iron roofs.

Rongelap boasts two main stands of coconut palms, from which copra, the local cash crop, is obtained. These are at opposite ends of the island, with a narrow neck of what inhabitants called "rarok" (wasteland) intervening. The trading ship can only moor near one of the stands, and copra from the other had to be hauled along the sandy, rocky beach or transported by canoe to it. A new, solidly packed road built through what had been tangled underbrush will make the gathering of copra into one place far easier.

Milton Sideris, Extension Agriculturist for the Marshalls District, is preparing to seed the cleared land with several types of breadfruit so that this staple will no longer be a seasonal product. He will also introduce citrus fruits, sweet potatoes, and dry-land taro to the island. This combination, new to the northern Marshalls, will round out the produce of Rongelapese, making them more self-sustaining, and less dependent on imports, as are so many of their neighbors.

Ejit, Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands. June 24.--The Navy LST 618 will arrive at Uliga near here, tomorrow, to start loading some 180 Rongelapese now residing on this tiny island for repatriation to the area from which they were evacuated in March 1954...

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Only 82 persons were actually evacuated from Rongelap and Ailinginae Atolls after the blast, but nearly 270 are returning. Explanation of the larger number requires an understanding of Marshalls law, custom, and tradition. These 270 people all have right to use of land in the atolls affected, due to their system of land tenure. Whether royalty or commoner, every Marshallese possesses a right to one or more pieces of land in the island chain, gained through inheritance or marriage. Land is passed down through the female side of a family, with descendants of the eldest daughter receiving responsibility of managing a plot for the lineage. At the time of the H-bomb blast more than 200 Marshallese possessed rights in the land touched by the fallout, although only about one third of them were actually residing there. This number has increased in the 39 succeeding months by marriages and births.

Rongelapese have been in on planning their repatriation since the middle of 1956. Their representatives flew northward with U. S. officials to approve layout and design of the new village recently constructed for them, even to how each house should be placed with respect to the prevailing wind. They assisted surveyors in locating every weto. (Each atoll is an irregular ring of islands, connected by low reefs, some of which are exposed at low tide. Livable land is divided into "wetoos", strips of land running from the sea's edge to the waters of the lagoon enclosed by each atoll. Every weto is held in joint tenure by a group of relatives.)

Actually the 82 evacuees came from two atolls, Rongelap and Ailinginae, a nearby western neighbor. They were hastily removed from their homeland when an American observation station on Rongerik Atoll, about 50 miles eastward, reported it was recording radioactivity, and concluded that lands between it and Bikini must have been similarly affected.

Rongelap Atoll has 61 small islands, of which Rongelap Islands are its largest. Total dry land area there is slightly more than 3 square miles, of which Rongelap contains 374 acres. Ailinginae is a ring of 25 islands, totaling just over 1 square mile.

A visit to Ejit today by Navy representatives and U. S. Trust Territory officials revealed neither joy, sorrow, elation or antipathy on the part of Rongelapese regarding their impending departure. The repatriatees evidenced the same placid calm they've shown since being relocated three years ago.

On Board TLST 618, Uliga, Majuro Atoll, Marshall Islands, June 26.--Using Navy Personnel boats manned by MSTs sailors, 207 Marshallese had boarded this ship from Ejit, two miles away, by 7 p.m. today. They start tomorrow for Rongelap, a home only a handful of them have seen in the last 39 months. Their land, across which radioactivity from a March 1954 H-bomb blast drifted, has been declared safe from radiation since, and they are returning.

Captain Harold Berg, Master of TLST 618, and his crewmen, had earlier taken elaborate steps to insure maximum safety for their charges. Passenger safety instructions, printed both in English and Marshallese, were posted in berthing compartments, chicken wire was secured to lifelines bordering the main deck to safeguard wandering toddlers, and lifejackets were placed on or under every bunk, with plenty of spares handy. About 400 residents of Uliga were at dockside to bid their countrymen farewell, and some came aboard to give going-away presents. Lindsay Thomson, chief steward, and his chief cook, Harding Pruitt, both of Seattle as is their skipper, supervised providing a cafeteria-style dinner on main deck, consisting of Boston baked beans, canned salmon, steamed rice, sliced pineapple, bread, jam, and coffee.

Loading the passengers occupied most of two working days, dotted by minor mishaps like the delay caused when some two score piglets, decided they preferred to stay put. The porkers were finally rounded up and penned, to the accompaniment of chuckles, guffaws, and some mild Marshallese muttering.

Just prior to dining, the passengers were entertained by 22 musicians 8 to 11 years in age, the Assumption Catholic Mission Band conducted by Reverend Leonard Hacker, Society of Jesus, from Buffalo, New York. Final numbers were

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Aloha Oe and Auld Lang Syne. After dinner a group of children and parents from the local Congregationalist Mission came on board, and the passengers joined in hymn singing led by Bob Loomis, head of the Mission School. A Movie, "Treasure of Pancho Villa," was then shown in deference to the Marshallese preference for Westerns, after which the LST pulled out from the shore for the night. It gets underway about 6 A.M. tomorrow for Kwajalein Naval Station, where 12 Rongelapese will depart the ship to rejoin relatives on Ebeye. Some 90 others will board at Kwajalein, and about 275 are scheduled to sight Rongelap on June 29.

On Board USNS TLST 618, Underway for Kwajalein, June 27.--30 pigs, 55 chickens, 6 dogs, a cat, a duck and a pet dove helped greet the dawn on board this MSTs vessel as it got underway from Majuro Atoll today. The last had moored offshore after loading yesterday, to help passengers, especially aged ones, get used to the ship. On board are Marshall Islanders who are returning to Rongelap, in the Northern Marshalls...

Light rain fell from grey, overcast skies throughout the day, and many passengers took advantage of an awning boat-swain Donald D. Cook, of Seattle, Washington, and his men had rigged above number two hatch for them. The ship store was opened for the passengers in the morning. Trade was brisk, with tooth brushes and paste among the top sellers.

Compartments that would normally be used by an expanded crew in wartime are being utilized by the passengers, each having been assigned earlier by Rongelapese leaders, and a number of young men are berthed forward on the tank deck. This was planned weeks ago, so that elders would not need to use vertical ladders for ascending to the main deck. Aft on the tank deck are a pair of flat bed trucks, a fork lift, and other equipment from the U. S. installation at Eniwetok. These will be used to assist islanders in moving belongings into each home from the LST at Rongelap.

Three meals were served smoothly on the main deck, and oiler Paul Storer, of Tacoma, Washington, who may well become the most popular man on board so far as the Marshallese are concerned, showed a twilight double-feature movie.

Rongelap, June 30.--The Rongelap repatriation ended Friday on a humorous

note. At 9:15 a.m. the TLST 618, carrying 250 Marshall Islanders who were returning to the home they evacuated 39 months ago, approached Rongelap Island. An LCVP put ashore so that John Ainjain, Magistrate of Rongelap, Jack A. Tobin, Staff Anthropologist for the U. S. Trust Territory, and two Marshallese school teachers could hoist the U. S. flag. The LST then beached, after which Tokuzo Nakata, AEC construction worker from Honolulu, bulldozed a sand causeway to the LST's bow doors. After that islanders streamed ashore to await delivery of their household effects.

While trucks shuttled belongings to a central warehouse for individual pickup, Plutarch M. Sideris and Goro Yoshioka, both of Honolulu, began a hunt for Susie the Sow. Susie had been on Rongelap since 1954, and the AEC wanted her removed to Eniwetok for tests. Sideris, Extension Agriculturist for the Trust Territory, was given the job and he recruited Yoshioka, superintendent of a construction crews sent to help the islanders get settled, to help him. Susie had grown larger than other Marshallese pigs during her three-year isolation, and the task was not easy. Others joined in to help catch her. With Lieutenant Commander Nicholas A. Mark, USN, of Santa Monica, Calif., acting as a "beater" with Sideris and Yoshioka, Susie was finally maneuvered to where Harold Fautheree, of Lake Providence, La., and Eugene Meece, of Dayton, Ohio, both Navy Photographer's mates, could tackle her. Susie went down, but not for long. Despite being tied, she broke loose twice, and 350 pounds of U. S. Navy had to bring down 300 pounds of porker again. She was finally worked into a box, on top of which another crate was placed, on top of which three Americans and one Marshallese sat until Susie's container could be nailed up.

After this one flurry, things proceeded apace. Older folks quietly sat by their new homes until their goods arrived for pickup, while children nosed through the new schoolhouse and chapel. The Marshallese were pleased with their new village, and interviews elicited numerous "Emantada's" (very good) and "Komolotada" (thank you very much).

Thus was the curtain rung down on an operation that involved nearly a year of planning and execution, plus expenditure of about three-quarters of a million dollars by agencies of the United States.

construction period - phase one of the return



CONSTRUCTION - Forms being prepared for concrete floor slab of warehouse being built on Rongelap.



ENIAETOK - Unloading lumber from a trailer on Eniaetok Island, Rongelap Atoll.



Construction Continuing - Pouring concrete in cistern.



Rongelap Council members arriving by Navy seaplane.

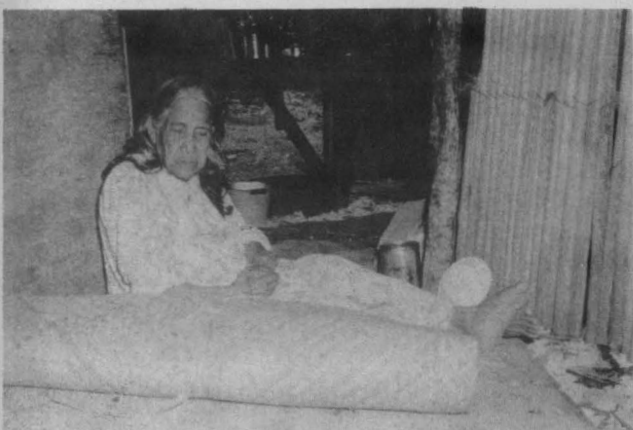


A Rongelap shed, with thatched roof, a type of building still common.



A warehouse on Rongelap Island, prior to roofing, one of the new buildings.

moving day - phase two of the return



Elderly woman at Ejit, allegedly 106 years old, awaits turn to board boat for Rongelap. By her side is a hand-woven pandanus rug.



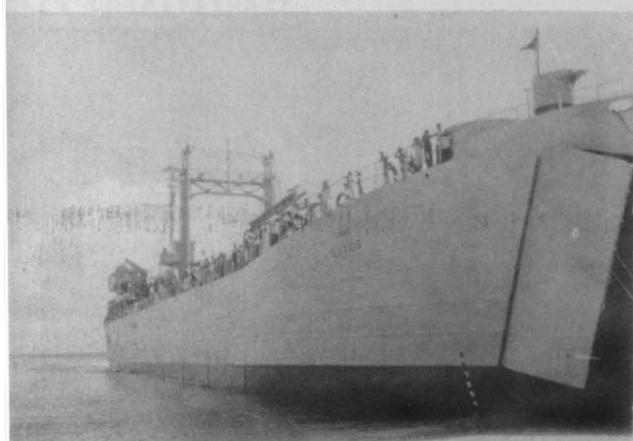
Cookies disappear rapidly as small passengers sit on deck of TLST moving to Rongelap. Date was June 21, 1957.



Pandanus snack tides over Rongelapese girl as she awaits serving of lunch provided by TLST 618.



Harding Pruitt, chief cook of TLST 618, offers cookies to small tots as boat moves forward.



This is Navy transport TLST 618 which transported the Rongelap people back home.



The Rongelapese stream ashore from TLST upon arrival at home atoll.

setting foot on home soil - third stage



Billiett, radio operator and school teacher, stands beside welcome sign at Rongelap.



At Rongelap, lunch was provided by TLST. The people had not yet had time to unpack cooking equipment.



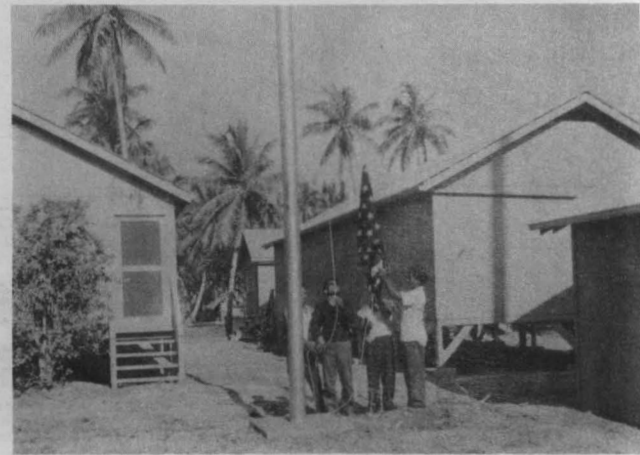
This is Susie the Sow, who caused much ado. Susie had never left Rongelap.



Marshallese getting drink of water at new catchment after arriving at Rongelap.



Belongings being picked up at warehouse where they had been delivered from boat.



John Ainjain, Rongelap magistrate, affixing U. S. flag to halyard.

fourth phase - rongelap today



View of Rongelap Village with its new homes and community buildings.



BOTH CHILDREN AND GROWN - UPS were dressed in their best for the visit of the Secretary of the Interior and the High Commissioner.



A RONGELAP MOTHER bathes her child. The wash basin, bucket and garbage can are among items furnished by the U.S. Government.



Official party admires Rongelap boat under construction.

"Quality Of Honesty Is On Top"

Drawing on fifteen years of experience in the field of public administration - with official duties taking him to most every section of the globe including the United States, England, China, France, Belgium, Hawaii, American Samoa, Alaska, India, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Trust Territory Islands and Guam - High Commissioner Delmas H. Nucker summed up his impressions and opinions regarding what makes a good employee and an able executive, in an address before the Guam chapter of the American Society for Public Administration on the evening of November 26, 1957 at the Asan Civil Service Community Cafeteria.

"Being old-fashioned," he said in the course of the talk, "I place the most importance on honesty.

"As a result of working with people in many different places, I have learned to rate this quality in first place. A man's ability to say, 'I don't know' - his willingness to find out - these are of paramount importance. When you find a man who always tells you just what you want to hear he is about ready to go down the drain.... The honest man is on top with me.

"Next comes ability - which is a combination of background, experience, and proper training. But we all know people who are honest and have ability - yet they lack a desire to work. So what normally makes a good employee is honesty, ability and desire to work. However, a person can

High Commissioner D. H. Nucker Discusses Standards of Conduct

have desire, can know, and can be intrinsically honest, but if he has no energy, he will not be completely successful....A fifth quality is loyalty to his organization. A person must believe that his organization is necessary, have pride in his fellow workers and confidence in his supervisor.

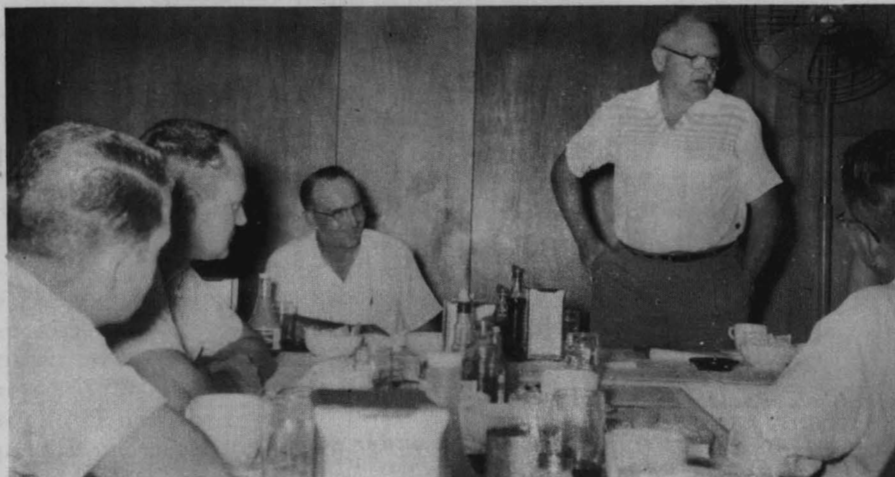
"Any program needs men who have ideas - plus men with ability to analyze - and others to go out and implement the plan. The Administrator must recognize which man fits where....

"So far, we have an employee who is honest, able, with the desire to work, energetic, loyal, and pegged in his right place. But that employee needs to have about four other points in his mind..... Every employee should know why his organization exists, what it had done in the past, what it is doing now (there we sometimes fall off the ladder) and what it intends to do."

High Commissioner Nucker then discussed the Administrator's responsibility to his subordinates.

"The employee needs to be told exactly where he fits in the picture - generally what is expected of him - how he's supposed to get along - and he also should know that when he does a job that's above the usual, he's going to get a pat on the back....The more he can cause people to want to do the work, the better administrator a man is."

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Nat Logan Smith, Trust Territory Personnel Officer, presides at meeting of American Society for Public Administration. At his right, seated, is High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, featured speaker.

CIVIL SERVICE-75TH ANNIVERSARY

THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE is celebrating its seventy-fifth year - three-quarters of a century in which the merit system of government employment has been in effect in the United States and its territories. The Civil Service Act was signed on January 16, 1883.

The Civil Service system, which now covers more than two million Federal workers, includes approximately three hundred Government employees serving in the several districts of the Trust Territory and at the Headquarters in Guam.

High Commissioner D. H. Nucker led the Trust Territory's participation in Civil Service Week, January 12-18, with a statement for the press in which he declared that all the programs of the Trust Territory Administration are based on the premise that the joint efforts of Civil Service and Micronesian employees will permit an orderly and progressive development of the Trust Territory objectives. These objectives, he said, are to assist in the maintenance of international peace and security; to foster the development of the inhabitants toward self-government or independence; to promote the economic, social and educational advancement of the



inhabitants; to encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedom for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependency of the peoples of the world.

The observance of this 75th anniversary will continue through 1958. Its general purpose is to re-emphasize the role of the merit system in representative government; to increase public knowledge and understanding of the work carried on by Government employees, and to give the public an understanding of the programs and services affecting the day-to-day life of every citizen.

The anniversary also is serving to stimulate interest in public service as a career and to give government employees increased understanding of the contribution their work makes to the welfare of the community, state and nation.

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Mr. Nucker described the three phases through which an administrator passes: "First, hoping, almost praying his decisions are right; second, thinking they are right, and third, knowing they are right.... But when he reaches this last stage it is time to watch out - an administrator should never be so sure that he fails to investigate, and consult those around him...."

"Finally," Mr. Nucker concluded, "there must be understanding of people on the part of both administration and employees."

"All this they call common sense - but after all it's not so common."

Presiding at the meeting was Nat Logan-Smith, chapter president. Mr. Logan-Smith is Personnel Director of the Trust Territory.

TYPHOON LOLA *(Continued from page 8)*

Specialist, Ponape, and Ed Hammons, Supervisory Radio Operator, Truk, for outstanding performance of duty during Typhoon Lola; also to Fred Sigrah, Truk, for voluntary assistance in performance of hazardous duty during the same emergency; to Joseph R. Sullivan, Public Works Department, Ponape, who organized an emergency crew in order to maintain power and services during the height of the storm; to Benjamin Etse, Electrical Superintendent, who kept power going in spite of constantly downed wires; to Dr. Glenn E. Roark and Mrs. Emily Nestle, Truk Public Health and Hospital Administrators, respectively, who supervised evacuation of patients from the Truk Hospital. These are only a few of the many examples of valiant services performed under emergency conditions when Typhoon Lola visited the Trust Territory during November 1957.

U.N. Day On Majuro

By Langinmo Jacob

It was eight o'clock that sunny morning when people started to appear at the baseball field. The occasion was U. N. Day in Majuro, Marshall Islands. Vehicles were moving back and forth bringing people to the ballfield. Everyone was dressed in his Sunday best.

The floats in the parade were amazing sights. The Public Works float was a jeep covered with coconut leaves; even the tires were covered, and when it moved it looked like a boat. It was an amusing float, for its sign read, "Public Works - Nothing Works" The Public Health float was a truck covered with paper, and on its sides were the words, "Memorial Hospital." On it were a surgical table, lights and instruments. On the table, a person was lying as though he were going to have an operation. By his side stood two men with surgical gloves, and nurses with instruments in their hands. While the truck moved toward the field, people appeared from every direction to look at it. The children shouted and ran toward the truck. It was so real and exciting! The judges, Kabua Kabua and Robert Reimers, picked the Public Health float as the best of the day.

Shortly afterwards, the constabulary gave a special drill with music by the Catholic Band, directed by Father Hacker. During the drill people enthusiastically clapped their hands. They were thrilled and fascinated. The opening prayer was given by Father Hacker. To commemorate the occasion, W. C. White, Acting District Administrator, and Amata Kabua, President of the Marshallese Congress, addressed the group. Rev. Isaac offered the benediction.

The field events for the day started with the 100-meter dash. One person (male) from each of the nine teams, Administration, Public Works, Public Health, KITCO, MIECO, Intermediate School, Elementary School, Agriculture, and Rita Community, was called on to step forward to the starting line and race the others. The winner was Aneja, MIIS. The rest of the winners for the day were: juggling - Rota, MIIS;

200-yard race - Samson, KITCO; weaving - Tokiko, Public Health; three-legged race - Letan & Jona, Rita Village; relay race - MIIS team.

About eleven o'clock there was a tug-of-war: Rita Community against Uliga Community. The challengers from Rita, fifty brave men, husky and muscular, pitted themselves against the fifty-man team from Uliga, which was composed of nothing but skinny young fellows. Oh, pardon me! Dr. Lanwi, who was on the Uliga side, is not skinny! Everyone was under the impression the brawny Rita group would surely win, but to our amazement, Dr. Lanwi and Mr. Reimers scientifically led the Uliga "scrawnies" to victory. It took more than half an hour for this game. Everyone shouted and ran about here and there. When it was over, the people who lived close by went home for lunch, while the others headed for the lunch stands prepared by MIECO and KITCO. Refreshments and cold drinks were sold.

The afternoon program, starting at one o'clock, featured a baseball game between Public Health and MIECO. These teams had scored the highest points when they had played against the teams of Administration and Public Works. That afternoon the winners challenged each other for the grand prize of thirty dollars. The score was a lopsided MIECO, 12, and Public Health, 4.

That evening at seven-thirty everyone was invited to attend a party at the Intermediate School. When the people had gathered, a showing of the U. N. film strips began. A good thing about the show was the fact that our local language was used to describe the pictures. The audience was able to fully understand the various points which were presented on the United Nations. You could hear people murmuring all during the show.

After the movie the U. N. Anniversary Cake was brought in. It was a three-layer cake decorated with the U. N. flag in the

(Continued on page 25)

Two Thousand Attend Yap's U.N. Day

It is estimated that some two thousand people, or almost two-thirds of the total population of Yap proper, attended Yap's U. N. Day festivities which began with a free presentation of movies on the evening preceding October 24. The program started early in the morning of U. N. Day and lasted throughout the evening.

The U. N. Day committee responsible for the success of the observance, consisting entirely of Yapese men, included J. Lukan of Dugor, chairman; G. Gilrou, R. Uag, D. Marmar, V. Gurtamag, J. Mar-nifen and E. Gilmar. The committee was given the whole-hearted assistance of the other residents of Yap.

The program booklet itself was an example of the effort put into the affair. It was typed both in English and in Yapese in the same booklet, and featured a cover sketch of the United Nations insignia flanked on both sides by waving palm trees, and with the characteristic Yap symbol, a disc of stone money, at the base of each tree. Included within the covers of this booklet, in addition to the day's program, was the Preamble to the United Nations Charter, and a brief description of the functions of the U. N. Trusteeship Council.

The day at Yap started with a parade, and posting of flags in the hospital area. Lukan served as chairman, introducing the speakers, Finiginam, president of the Yap Islands Council, and John Boland, Assistant District Administrator. Then followed the field events, including a "Searching Race" (treasure hunt); "Skiing Race" (with clogs, sliding as if skimming over snow on skis); "Jori Race" (with clogs); Candy Race and "Shiyongay Buch Race" (pole-climbing contest).

In a Shiyongay Buch race, the contestants show their skill by climbing a pole coated with grease. The prizes are usually put in a basket at the top of the pole.

In the afternoon came the ball game, a 100-meter race, cigarette-lighting, marathon, bottle-hooking and pole-climbing events. Feasting followed, and in the evening a program of dances was presented at the Intermediate School by the Yapese people.

Youth Have Part In Rota's U.N. Day

In Rota District, the newly organized 4-H Club of young people took a prominent part in the U. N. Day celebration, giving three different performances during the program. First the group sang the "Plowing Song" and "Home on the Range"; later, in their own Chamorro language, "Rota My Island Home," and at the conclusion of the formal program, they presented a Chamorro translation of "Spanish Caballero."

Salutation was given by Chief Commissioner Melchor S. Mendiola at the start of the program, following a flag-raising ceremony by the Constabulary and songs by the school children. The U. N. Day speeches were given by Acting District Administrator Albert L. Warner and District Agriculturist Antonio I. Cruz.

Following the formal program, field events were held, starting with a calisthenics performance by school children, and continuing with other contests.

Candy was distributed free to the smaller children. Other prizes included food and merchandise.

Among the winners were Appolonia Manglona, biscuit-eating game; Juan Apatang, Ilias Shing and Leonardo Taimano, bamboo-pole climbing; Florencia Manibusa, foot race for "old women"; Leonardo Taimano, cigarette-lighting; Ana Hocog, fish game; Prudencio Manglona, broad jump and foot race for men; Tito Barcinas, sixteen-pound shotput throwing; Pedro Calvo, Jose Quitugua, Moises Taimano and Robert T., men's relay race, and Sirafina Songao, basket-weaving with coconut fronds.

It was dark by the time the last event came off, signaling the end of a full and exciting day.



U.N. Day - Truk District

By Keske S. Marar
Misauo R. Petrus
Rokucho F. Billy

United Nations Day was a big day to all the Truk District people. It was a day full of excitement with many events to watch. People were deeply interested in the whole matter from the first preparation until the time for prizes, when all the hearts were full of excitement.

Truk District held its celebration of United Nations Day in various places. Moen Island had its own separate program, as did the other islands in Truk District. Moen Island consists of many groups of villages for which is used the Japanese term "kumi". A "kumi" is a group of people joined to play in a program or to participate in something together. Five "kumis" took part in the program at Moen. Many hundreds of people came from the nearby villages and schools.

Early in the morning of October 24, 1957, the marchers began to pour onto the airfield from the villages. There were five "kumis" from Moen Island and three "kumis" from the schools: Intermediate, PICS, and Xavier High School.

It was both interesting and exciting to watch the people in their uniforms, each kumi wearing a different kind. The sunlight doubled the beauty of the uniforms, but the glare made it difficult for the watchers to see.

Before the program started, Dr. Michi Kolios, chairman of the program, made the opening speech, and Acting District Administrator P. D. Steele made the dedication of the day. Speeches also were given by Dr. Glenn E. Roark, District Director of Public Health; Tory Esbensen, Educational Administrator, and Petrus Mailo, Magistrate of Moen Island. All of the speeches made reference to United Nations Day. They made the day important to the people of Truk.

After the speeches, the thirty-nine field events began with softball throwing, 50-meter races, 100-meter races, lighting

cigarettes, high jump, broad jump, and the like. However, the most interesting contest was the rolling of tires by boys from 7 to 8 years of age. Some of the tires were too big for some of the boys. One of these boys with a big tire fell down and the tire rolled into the field. He got up to chase it, but found he was too late to roll it out from the middle of the field in order to catch up to the others who were ahead of him.

People were marching and dancing and shouting. Each "kumi" had its own clown to cheer it. Songs of different tunes were sung and flags of different colors flown. Almost everybody shouted in his own tune, expressing his happiness. The songs of encouragement were endless. Hundreds of camera shots were taken. The good weather made all this possible. The playground was crowded with players and people who came to watch the program.

During and after the celebration of the program, some were happy and some were not. Some were heroes because of their skill in playing the different games, but some were ignored. Some people have an idea that running and jumping are easy to do. Of course, we all know how to run or jump, but everything has to be classified in accordance with skill or talent of doing things. Obviously, a running contest requires the good runners to participate but usually one or two will be ahead of them all. Only some of the players could win. Having skill in doing things has nothing to do with handsomeness and beauty. Sports championship requires ability and deep interest in the whole field.

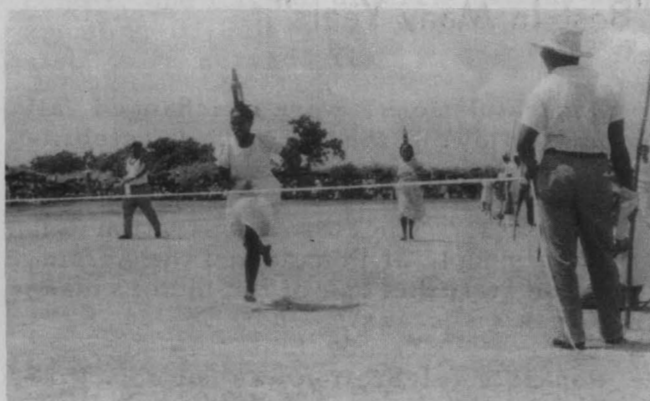
There were many prize winners, but these are the names of some of the competitors who won in events throughout the day: Intermediate School - Frank, Satauo Fiti, Komis, Akiko, Hatauo, Tionisio, Wie F.; PICS winners - Donald, Ulai, Hainrik, Masaru, Conrad, Salanter; Moen Island winners - Jesus, Silo, Fities, Urea, Nitep, Pakifu, Sasako, and Fuchiwo.

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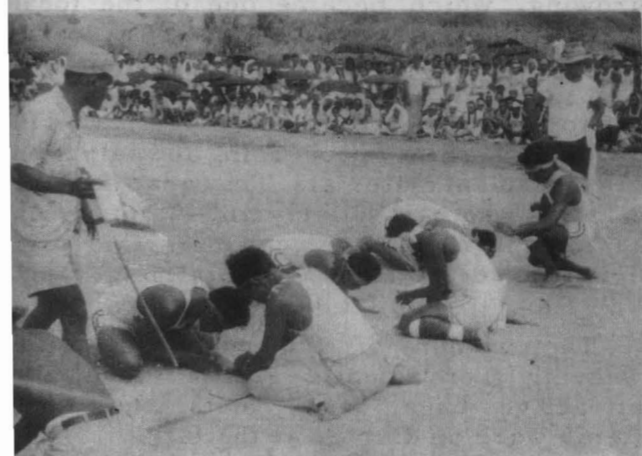
U.N. DAY - TRUK



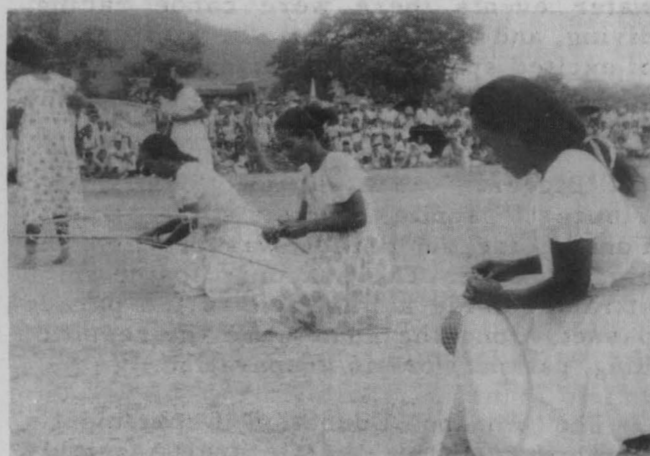
Ready for group race - runners in track outfits make ready.



Marinan of Tunnuk Village is winner of a bottle-on-head race.



CIGARETTE-LIGHTING contest - contestants make fire by hand, and run with lighted cigarette after lighting.



FISHING-NET contest - women of Truk are adept with the fishing net, often go fishing in groups.

(Continued from preceding page)

The total scores for the three schools were excluded from the team competition. Scores for each "kumi" were: Sapuk, 119; Penia and Peniesene, 85; Wichap and Neawo, 78; Muan, 72, Mechitiu and Tunnuk, 70. The winning prize for Sapuk was a sewing machine; for Penia and Peniesene, a tin of biscuits, and for Wichap and Neawo, a sack of rice.

FEFAN AND DUBLON CELEBRATE

Fefan and Dublon Islands also celebrated United Nations Day separately from

the other islands in Truk Atoll. The celebration program took place on Dublon Island, where baseball was played and field events similar to those at Moen were held. On U. N. Day baseball was played throughout the day. All the teams from Dublon won in the baseball competition.

The field events were held on Saturday, October 26, by arrangement of the island magistrates of Fefan and Dublon. Early in the morning of that day the marchers began to stream to the field with singing and shouting. They wore different uniforms and the sight was both beautiful and wonderful to watch.

(Continued on page 25)

Ponape's U.N. Day Observance "Best In Many Years"

Congratulations were exchanged all around following the U. N. Day celebration in Ponape, for according to THE PONAPE-PER, it was "the best staged in many years." The close cooperation between the people of Ponape and the Administration staff was one of the factors making for this success.

Ponape's celebration was not only "the best staged in many years," but also the longest - it lasted from Saturday, October 19 through Thursday, October 24. In the water events there were canoe racing, diving, and swimming meets, with a crowd of excited spectators cheering on the eager contestants. Chairman of these events was Antolin Gomes.

"Biggest" as well as "best" and "longest" applies to this U. N. Day in Ponape, for the parade was probably the biggest ever. The various floats which attracted wide admiration as the parade passed along the road were the result of long, patient work in preparation.

The Ponape Education Department's float representing the General Assembly of the United Nations was adjudged first prize winner, but the float by Net Municipality, representing the preparation of sakao, a Ponapean version of the Polynesian kava, was so excellent that it also received a "first prize." Keeping up the double standard on down the line, two second prizes were awarded: to the Agriculture Department for its float of an airplane pulled by carabao, and to the Ponape Hospital staff for its dramatization of an operating room - a most realistic performance. Third prizes were awarded to the Metalanim Band for its marches in formation, and to the Ponape Women's Association for its portrayal of "Styles Through the Ages." Mrs. Rose Makwelung had been the "spirit behind the parade," and much of its success is attributed to her hard work.

Baseball, as is usual at holidays in Micronesia, was another feature of the celebration, with Kolonia winning top honors, and Kiti coming in as runner-up.

Still another event - and one of the most popular of the six-day observance - was the Agricultural Fair, held at the Ag station on October 22. The large number of displays - produce, livestock and handicrafts - reflect credit to the chairman, Joseph Loan. The ability to grow big yams - or anything "the largest" - is a prestige matter in Ponape, and hence the Agriculture Fair was an opportunity for the successful growers to receive proper acclaim. A new feature was introduced, however, in the "live" exhibit of cacao growing, which became one of the focal points of attention. Here Rewel Tara, one of the Trust Territory's young men who had gone to Costa Rica for training in cacao production, gave a demonstration in budding, grafting, processing and selection of cacao plant materials. The cacao demonstration was particularly timely, inasmuch as for the first time, cacao is this year being harvested in Ponape District.

The women of Ponape do beautiful weaving from locally grown fibers, and attractive bags, hats, mats and other items were on display at the fair.

Ponapean dances and humorous skits were presented under the direction of Anton Raiton one evening, and free movies were presented by two local businessmen, "Sky" Yamada and Martin Christian.

The final day of the festivities featured field and track events, with the municipality of Jokaj winning first place. Tura Mendiola was in charge of this program in which a large number of contestants took part.

Still another important feature of the U. N. Day anniversary was the presentation to Jokaj Municipality of its municipal charter, signed by the High Commissioner, representing an important milestone in political advancement in Ponape District.

Nukuoro Celebrates

About three hundred miles south of Ponape Island is the island of Nukuoro,
(Continued on next page)

(Cont'd from preceding page)

somewhat isolated geographically, but conscious of its place in the world, and proud of its relationship with the United Nations.

Nukuoro held its own observance of U. N. Day, beginning on October 22 with a program of baseball, shotput and coconut-spearling. There were two winners at baseball. Angaiho outscored Angage, and the School team was defeated by the Nukuoro team.

The next day - that immediately preceding U. N. Day - was devoted to preparation of food for the big event. Because of lack of refrigeration, throughout Micronesia it is customary to prepare the foods for important occasions on the days and nights immediately before such events. Thus on U. N. Day itself, all was ready for the feasting. Also on this day came the judging of exhibits, with both local handicrafts and produce on display. As reported by Alexander T. Ezekias of Nukuoro, Chief Alex and his co-workers, Municipal Secretary Soses and Treasurer Hadadau, examined the products and described their merits, while the people did their own judging and buying. There were games throughout the day.

On the next day, October 25, the students of Nukuoro played off the unfinished games and awards were presented to the winners, winding up a three-day U. N. celebration for Nukuoro.

U.N.DAY - TRUK (Continued from page 22)

Before the program started, Magistrates Enis Nedelec and Rapa made opening speeches concerning the day, and additional matters were brought up, to make it a happy occasion for all.

The field events started with 50-meter races, softball throwing, 100-meter races, and the like. Total points for the two islands were: Fefan, 237 and Dublon, 183.

The islands of Udot, Eot, Parem and Fala-Beguets celebrated United Nations Day on Udot Island by playing baseball. There were many teams competing from the four mentioned islands. The baseball program started on October 24 and lasted for three days. At the end, the first team from Udot received the first prize and Fala-Beguets the second prize, while the second team from Udot won the third prize.

U.N.DAY - MAJURO (Continued from page 20)

center, and flags of different nations surrounding it. Soft drinks and refreshments also were served. Then it was time for entertainment.

A group of six youngsters, two teenagers and several adults, presented some Gilbertese dances and songs. The group was under the direction of Dr. and Mrs. Arobati Hicking, with the assistance of their Gilbertese friends. It began with a song by the adult group, to attract the attention of the people. After the song the youngsters appeared. They were dressed - well, you know how the South Sea Island dancing girls and Hawaiian hula girls are dressed - in grass skirts with flowers around their necks and on their heads. The adult group sang another song after the dance. When the song was finished, two teenagers appeared for a dance. The people shouted and whistled. This entertainment was followed by a dance for the public. A record player provided dance numbers ranging from slow pieces for the "old people" to jitterbug and rock-and-roll for the young.

At the end of the program special gratitude was expressed to Dr. Hicking as chairman, and to his committee, also to all the others who participated in making this U. N. Day successful.

NOTE: The author of this article, Langinmo Jacob, is the Public Defender District Representative, Marshall Islands. He was graduated from PICS in 1955.

OBSERVANCE ON SATAWAN

A United Nations Day celebration also was carried out on Satawan in the Mortlocks where teams from Etal, Oneop, Lukunor, Moch, Kutu and Ta joined Satawan in the observance. There were two baseball teams from each of the seven islands, in order to provide more fun as well as to make the United Nations Day celebration an important time. There were hundreds of people from the other islands gathered on Satawan. The baseball games started on October 24 and continued through October 25. After the final game the first team from Kutu was given the first prize, Satawan the second, and Oneop and Ta, third.

Similar baseball contests were held on many other islands of Truk District, in celebration of United Nations Day.

Palau Celebrates U.N. Day

By Mayumi Mersai

October 23, 1957 was one of the busiest days in the year for some people in Palau. If you had asked anybody what was happening, he probably would have answered, "Don't you know that tomorrow is U. N. Day and we are preparing for it?"

No one would have expected a better day when the program began the next morning at 8 a.m. with a long parade of people from different schools, clubs, associations, institutions and departments. All the parade participants were either in their uniforms or in costumes, or carried flags of the United Nations. The parade started off from the Abai ra Meketii and following the main road, moved on until it was in front of the Community Center. It was quite a sight to see all the flashing colors of the paraders, and turning to the sides of the road, to see the rest of the people watching as the parade passed by. By the Community Center and the Administration Building, everyone watched as the people in costumes and on the floats performed their parts. The parade then proceeded until it had formed "UNS" right by the Administration Building.

Under the unfurled flag of the United Nations and the flag of the United States, the official ceremonies were opened by Jonathan O. Emul, chairman of the U. N. Day Committee. Everybody sang the United Nations Song, and, following an invocation by Pastor Kalau, the song of Micronesia. Speeches began with an introduction by Mr. Orrukem, chairman of the Executive Committee, Palau Community Center. The speakers were Francis B. Mahoney, Assistant District Administrator, who read a message from the High Commissioner; Roman Tmetuchl, chairman of Palau Congress and a former recipient of a United Nations Fellowship, and Daniel Peacock, Education Administrator. Mr. Peacock introduced three recent recipients of U.N. Fellowships: Takeo Yano, Thomas Remengesau and Francisco Morei. Mr. Yano

and Mr. Remengesau are serving as Economic and Political Advisors for the District Administration, and Mr. Morei is Clerk of Courts. Mr. Yano and Mr. Morei also are serving as congressmen, members of the Executive Council and of the Koror Municipal Council.

Following the speeches was the awarding of prizes to float and costume winners. Ngatatirou, an old men's club of Koror, won the first prize when they displayed an "Oyang." "Oyang" is a war drill that the old Palauan warriors had to go through before going to the battle. Wearing red loin cloths and carrying small axes and spears in their hands, the men were decorated with young coconut leaves and painted like American Indians as they moved forward, following their leaders to attack the opposing group. Second prize went to Ngarametal, a younger men's club of Koror, who played against Ngaratatirou in the "Oyang." Third prize went to Palau Public Intermediate School, including the Vocational Shop. The Palau Public Intermediate School students in costumes represented the islands of the Trust Territory and some of the members of the United Nations. The Vocational Shop boys carried a model of the United Nations Building. Sticking their heads from this model building were six representatives of members of the United Nations: Japan, Saudi Arabia, El Salvador, China, Liberia and Mexico.

The thrilling field events made the day's program unforgettable. Starting at 11 a.m. and ending at 3 p.m., the field events included meter races, broad jumps, hop jumps, high jumps, relays and other kinds of sports.

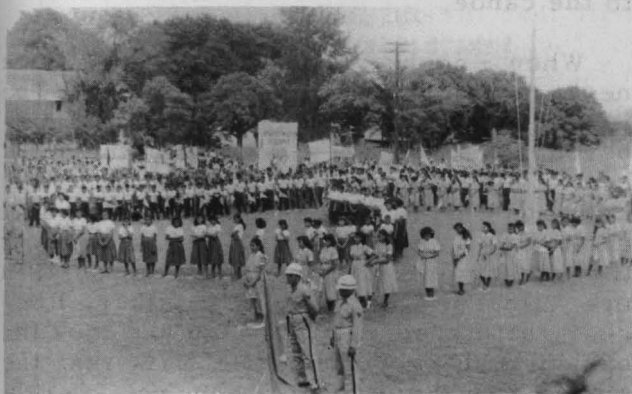
Going as fast as possible, all gathered in the Community Center to be in time for the Spelling Contest which followed the field events. Everything was quiet when the sixth grade representatives lined up and took their parts. There was not a single sound as the word was said, used in a sentence and repeated again. Everyone shouted when a student spelled the

(Continued on next page)

U.N. DAY—PALAU



Mr. Silvester, Mindszenty School teacher, wins the running broad jump as audience watches breathlessly.



The paraders forming "UNS" are gathered by the Administration Building in Koror during the official ceremonies.



Elementary school children, all excited and in position, run the relay. At the starting line are Thomas Remengesau and Mr. Heinrik.



Leading the parade are the Palau Constabulary and Intermediate School students, carrying flags of the United Nations.

(Cont'd from preceding page)

word correctly and sighed when he spelled it wrong. Finally only three were left to try for the winning part.

The elementary schools' first prize winners were Katharina E., Ngarard Elementary School, and Helena N., Koror, Mindszenty School. The intermediate schools' first prize winners were Namiko M., Koror, Palau Public Intermediate School; Margarete O., Koror, Palau Public Intermediate School; Anastasio S., Melekeok, Mindszenty School, and Sizue G., Koror, Seventh Day Adventist School. The judges of the Spelling Contest were Sideny Seid, Dr. W. A. Conover, Miss Antolina Rudimch, Mrs. Elizabeth Joshua, Johanes Adelbai, Mr. Hashida and Mr. Salvador.

Ngara-My-Brel (a word derived from the phrase "my friend"), a young women's club of Koror, gave entertainment which

included Palauan dances, hula dances, and various other dances and skits. This program, with its final touch, the firing of firecrackers, concluded the 1957 U. N. Day celebration in Palau.

The 1957 U. N. Day Committees consisted of the following. Parade committee: Mr. Baules, Mr. J. Haim, Mr. Masami S. and Mr. Orrukem; Judges' Committee: Mr. MacKenzie, Mr. Bismark, Mr. Kumangai, Mr. Ngodrii and Mr. Ringang; Prize committee: Mr. Masami, Mr. Temengil, Mr. Ikerdeu, Mr. Olkeriil and Mr. Meltel; sports committee: Ngaratuich, Ngarabebelik, Ngarametal, Ngarabelod and Mr. Wilhalm R. from Palau Public Intermediate Schol.

Editor's Note: Miss Kersai, author of this article, is a member of the Education staff, Palau District. She is a staff representative of the Micronesian Reporter, an honorary position. She is the photographer responsible for the pictures on this page.

NGROT ISLAND

By Dorothea Oop Hiroichi

This Ngrot Island is an island carried on a huge fish or an island which on top is land, and which under the surface is a huge fish - this is how it is told in Palau.

One day, as our story began, in the island of Ngchewangel in the northern part of Palau, there was a man whose name was Rdechör. He was considered the best ruler the island had had. He was not the kind of ruler who wished to have everything for himself. He cared for his subjects' needs, treated them nicely and respected their properties.

One day, this good ruler of Ngchewangel, Rdechör, and his beloved son went out fishing. Since it was their custom, they went out fishing in the night. Reaching the place they had chosen for their fishing, they cast down their anchor into deep, blue water and started fishing, dropping their lines into the water. Soon Rdechör found that the place was not good for fishing, for they couldn't feel any fish catching their lines. They paddled to another place they thought would be favorable for fishing. Approaching it, Rdechör saw a strange figure, huge and dark, coming closer and closer. This must be an island. But no, this was not, he thought. Still wondering whether it was an island or not, he shouted to his son seated on the front of their canoe.

"What is that huge, dark figure over there? Let's see. It couldn't be an island. There was not any island at this place before. It must be something else but I can't make out what it is."

When they got nearer, they realized that the huge, dark thing they saw was an island. They anchored their canoe. However, Rdechör was still wondering about the island they had discovered. He couldn't be completely convinced that it was really an island. He still thought it was some strange thing. Having these doubts in his mind, he decided to stay until the next morning. He wanted to make sure whether it was an island or something else.

A Tale of the Origin of Palauan Money

While Rdechör was sleeping, his son went on the shore of the island and visited it. Exploring the island the boy saw many precious stones which looked nice to play with. Then he picked up one of these beautiful stones and started throwing it out into the sea. But something happened. They all came back to the island again. The boy tried many times and still all the precious stones came back to the island. It was then that the boy went back to the canoe and took a basket. He put in what the basket could hold, and brought it back to the canoe.

When Rdechör and his son woke up the next morning, they were floating. The island had disappeared. Rdechör remembered they had seen an island the night before. It must be one of my dreams, he thought. But all of a sudden his son said excitedly, "Look, father" and he held out the basket full of stones. "Have you seen my 'tmaed' stones?" His father, Rdechör, stretched out his hand and took the basket and peered in. He saw that the stones in the basket were not merely stones but that they were money. Having seen this money, Rdechör fell down as though he were dead, for he knew he had missed the chance of being rich. If only he had been more careful in visiting the island!

This, the story of NGROT ISLAND, tells how Palauan money originated.

EDITORS NOTE: *Palauan men's money consists of various colored stones strung together as if for a great necklace.*

PICTURE CREDITS

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guam gazings with gorman.....

THIS IS ONE OF THOSE OCCASIONS
WHEN A DAY IS SET ASIDE
TO SALUTE WITH VARIATIONS
CERTAIN ONES TO POINT WITH PRIDE

SO VALENTINES WE'RE MAKING
(AT LEAST WE'RE TRYING HARD)
AND POETIC LICENSE TAKING
TO PRESENT THIS LITTLE CARD

TO OUR HICOM MR. NUCKER
WHO INSPIRES US ALL THE TIME
AND THE DHC GILMARTIN FOR
HIS MANY GESTURES KIND

TO FINANCE FOR ASSISTANCE
AND NOT JUST PAYDAYS CHECK
TO SUPPLY WHOSE FAMED RESISTANCE
WE'VE NOT ENCOUNTERED YET

TO PUBLIC WORKS FOR STRIVING
TO IMPROVE, CONSTRUCT, MAINTAIN
AND LEGAL'S NEVER TIRING
OF OUR PROBLEMS NONE THE SAME

TO CONTRACTS AND PROGRAM OFFICE
FOR IT'S AID WITH SUBJECTS STRANGE
AND ANTHROPOLOGY FROM THIS NOVICE
FOR MICRONESIANS WAYS EXPLAINED

LET US NOT OMIT AGRICULTURE
WHOSE TASKS AND AIMS ARE GREAT
AND THOSE IN PUBLIC HEALTH WHO CURE
MAKING PAIN AND FEAR ABATE

AND EDUCATIONS SINCERE ONES
WHO TEACH OUR IDEALS HIGH
AND JUDICIARY, BARRING NONE
FROM JUSTICE TRUTH AND RIGHT

SO PRETEND THIS IS A VALENTINE
WHOSE ONE AIM IS TO EXPRESS
A THOUGHT WE SOUGHT WE HOPED WOULD RHYME
AND SAY YOU'RE ALL THE BEST

FAVORITE FOODS OF MICRONESIA

PAPAYA SALAD

Cut papaya in small cubes, add diced pineapple, banana, orange, and dressing as desired.

CANDIED PAPAYA

Cook papaya and sugar together until the syrup becomes sugary. String on coconut ribs to dry.

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TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE AND
MARSHALL ISLANDS

TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION 65,039

97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS

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

LAND AREA 687 SQ. MILES

2,141 ISLANDS

GRAPHIC SCALE
NAUTICAL MILES
SYMBOLS
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR
UNINHABITED

