

# Micronesian



# Reporter

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Chief Petrus Maile of Truk and George C. Shumard in "THE BIG PAY-OFF" (Page 4)

# Baseball--The Common Language Of Young People Everywhere



*Baseball speaks its own language--and a common tongue yells out when a base is stolen or a home run completed.*

*Above, Thompson, right, captain of the Ebeye Boy's Baseball Team, is being congratulated by Charles Walker, left, captain of the Kwajalein Boys' Club team, after the Ebeye players won the 1956 Kwajalein Atoll Boys' Club tournament to earn the trophy which Thompson holds.*

*The baseball series is to become an annual event in the Marshall Islands. It was established through the joint efforts of the Arch and Anchor of the U. S. Naval Station, Kwajalein, sponsors of the Kwajalein team, and R. J. Umhoefer, District Administration representative stationed at Ebeye, Marshall Islands. The losing team entertained the victors at a picnic supper prior to the awarding of the trophy.*

*--Photo by W. M. Blair, PHC, USN*

## It Was Ione's First Birthday

ONLY ONE YEAR OLD--and more than three hundred people attended her birthday party! That's something of a record in any man's land, but it was taken for granted by smiling little Ione when Daddy Dwight and Mother Morgana Heine entertained on the occasion of her first birthday, at a party at the Marshall Islands

Intermediate School in Majuro. "Daddy" Heine is the District Director of Education.

All the faculty as well as the students of the Marshall Islands Intermediate School were invited. So were the official Trust Territory staff and their families, plus many personal friends of the Heines. They all came and enjoyed typical, generous Marshallese hospitality.

# Micronesian Reporter

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## TRUST TERRITORY OF PACIFIC ISLANDS

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## Good as Gold

THAT'S WHAT THEY SAY about Savings Bonds. You can burn them up, throw them away, bury them, or send them through the family wash. But they are absolutely indestructible because the U. S. Treasury replaces them without charge.

Maybe your wife doesn't get angry and tear up your Savings Bonds--but you might get them mutilated in a hundred other ways. The Treasury's Bureau of the Public Debt once received a letter from an agitated husband, enclosing scraps of what had been a \$100 Savings Bond. He admitted his wife had destroyed the bond in a fit of anger, and asked what could be done. The Treasury replaced it with a whole bond.

Another fellow sent in a mutilated bond that had been chewed up by the family pet dog. He was sent the customary application form to apply for a replacement. A few days later the Treasury got a second letter from the same gentleman, transmitting bits of paper which turned out to be remains of the Treasury's first letter and

application form. You guessed it. The dog had gotten hold of this, too. A second form was sent and the replacement bond was finally issued. These are unusual cases. However, they do illustrate the service that the government provides for bond holders

## Delegate Gives Conference Highlights

by Edmund Gilmar

THE THIRD SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE held at Nasinu Teacher Training College in Suva, Fiji Islands, commenced on the twenty-third of April and ended on the third of May. Mr. Ricardo Borja of Saipan and I, Gilmar, attended the Conference as delegates from this Trust Territory. Mr. John Spivey from the High Commissioner's office and Comdr. Charles Miller, Naval Administrator of Saipan, were our advisors at the Conference.

Prior to the formal opening of the Conference Sir Ronald Garvey, Governor of Fiji, chairman of the Third South Pacific Conference, inspected a guard of honor from the Fiji Military Forces. Thirty-five delegates, eleven alternate delegates, twenty advisors, thirteen official observers, and commissioners and spectators massed around the guard of honor, which was colorfully outfitted in red and white uniforms.

The thirty-five delegates and eleven alternate delegates represented three million people living in eighteen different territories within the scope of the Commission. Many delegates appeared at the Conference in their native clothes.

On the opening day of the Conference, each of the six member-nations' delegations met to elect their representative to the General Committee of the Conference. We, the American delegations, (Guam, Trust Territory of the Pacific, American Samoa) elected Mr. Manuel Calvo of Guam as our representative to the General Committee.



Bilingual members from the Secretariat were present throughout each meeting, making simultaneous translations of discussions through headphones for those who spoke French, in the case of delivery in English, and consecutively in English through amplifier, in the case of delivery in French. The official languages at the Conference were English and French. However, the Samoan delegates, having high regard for their cultures, spoke in their own language, even though they can speak good English. Their advisor and alternate delegate did the interpreting. Dutch New Guinea and Australian New Guinea, on the other hand, spoke Malayan and Pidgin English respectively, in the the Conference, and their advisors did the interpreting.

We appointed two standing committees, namely, Economic Standing Committee and Social and Health Standing Committee. These two committees were appointed on a suggestion embodied in resolution 55 of the Second Conference. Subjects in the agenda of this Conference were then allotted to the two committees which prepared and presented draft resolutions in plenary session for further consideration.

Social and Health Standing Committee elected Prince Tungi of Tonga as chairman and on his suggestion of having a deputy chairman, Mrs. Lagrimas Untalan, delegate from Guam, was elected deputy chairman. In the Economic Standing Committee, Ratu Mara of Fiji was elected chairman. Mr. Borja and Mr. Spivey represented this Trust Territory on the Economic Committee and Commander Miller and I were on the Social and Health Standing Committee.

Economic education and the importance of sound economic development to the welfare and progress of the people, was the first paper the Social and Health Committee considered. The paper was prepared in Dutch New Guinea and was introduced by delegations from that Territory.

Second introductory paper discussed by the Social and Health Standing Committee concerned the role of custom in the social development or social retardment of the populations of the South Pacific; means for adapting custom to modern living conditions, and improvement of

social conditions of the people by modifying the customs.

The paper was prepared and introduced by the delegate from Western Samoa.

Indigenous arts, customs and cultures: encouragement and retention where useful, was discussed on April 27. I introduced the paper by discussing the Micronesian arts and crafts in general and the policy which the administration follows in connection with arts and crafts of the native people. I presented two copies of "Micronesian Legends" and three pieces of Micronesian handicrafts to the committee, along with my discussion of the paper. Another paper on the same subject was prepared in Fiji.

Following this presentation, the Conference expressed its firm view that the encouragement and retention of useful traditional arts and crafts by the people of the South Pacific is of the highest importance in maintaining those cultural associations with the past without which any significant development of the people would be handicapped.

The Conference recommended that governments should establish in each territory an Arts and Handicrafts Center with a view to adapting traditional craft techniques to changing needs and resources. It recommended that the Commission should arrange to meet requests from territorial administrations for additional technical assistance in the adaptation and development of traditional arts and crafts.

The last paper we discussed in the Social and Health Committee concerned infants' and maternal welfare. This was prepared in American Samoa and was introduced by the American Samoan delegation.

On May 3, a report to the Commission covering the Third Conference was adopted unanimously in a plenary session. The chairman said that he felt the standing committees system had been an important advance in the history of the South Pacific Conference. He told the delegates that the Commission needed their cooperation in the continuance of its work, and hoped that they would do what they could do to tell their people the aims of the Commission.

After the Conference, delegations from Dutch New Guinea, Cook Islands, this

(Continued on Page 27)





*Moen Municipal Office, where the people of Truk gathered Monday afternoon, May 28, to hear the news that land-claims payments were to start the next day.*

## The Big Pay-off Comes To Truk

"WILL IT BE just a piece of paper--or money?"

This was the first question asked at the Moen community meeting on May 28 after Trust Territory Contracting Officer George Shumard had announced that payments of Truk land claims, some dating back to 1945, were to begin the following day.

"Money" was Mr. Shumard's reply. "Real money."

For the first time smiles lit the faces of the 125 assembled women and men who had been sitting quietly on the floor of the Moen Municipal Office, listening attentively as Mr. Shumard spoke and District Advisor on Native Affairs Frank J. Mahoney translated. No shouting or show of excitement, only pleased smiles and a general relaxation marked the welcome words, "Real money."

Chief Petrus Maile of Moen, known all over Truk simply as "Petrus", was seated at the front of the big meeting room in the Municipal Office building, and to his right sat Island Secretary Esou. In the center were Mr. Shumard and Mr. Mahoney and to their right sat Assistant Chief Mapin and Petrus' brother, Albert. These were in chairs while the people sat on the floor facing them.

A wave of laughter went through the room when Chief Petrus jokingly asked if he were going to receive any money, and it was learned that he would be sitting at the giveaway table for more than a week--but since he owned no land used by the government, he would not be collecting any claim money himself.

The names of those to be paid had been divided into days, and the list of names for each day was read. Mr. Shumard estimated that the paying would take approximately a week. It was made clear that only the designated claimant could collect the money, and if that person were unable to come to the Land and Claims Office at Truk District where the payments were to be made, then the money would be brought to him.

It was raining a little during the meeting and afterwards, but nobody seemed to notice. (It rains often in Truk.) The important thing was that tomorrow it was going to rain money in Truk. The people did not stand around and talk, though. There was a little conversation, but not much. They dispersed quietly and started home, most of them walking, because jeeps, the only practical means of transportation for the island, are scarce. Perhaps before long there would be more jeeps.

### They Came Early

Early the next morning, long before the ten-o'clock hour which had been set for payments to begin, the women and men began to gather before the Claims office at the District Center in Moen. The women outnumbered the men approximately five to one as they had at the meeting the preceding day.

The women of Truk follow a square-necked, gathered-skirt pattern of dress with variations only in color, texture and trimming. For the occasion of the "pay-off" they wore their best--mostly white or light-colored dresses, freshly ironed and cool-looking in spite of the fact that



**THE MEETING IS ON--**Trust Territory's representative George Shumard calls a meeting to explain system of payments which are to start the next day, when the Administration begins payment of land claims. Left to right, Frank J. Mahoney of the Administration staff, translating into Trukese as Mr. Shumard speaks; Mr. Shumard; Efou, Secretary of Moen, and Chief Petrus Maile. The meeting was May 28, 1956.



**SITTING ON THE FLOOR** --About 125 people gathered to hear the news of the land claims pay-offs which were to start the next day.



**HAPPY DAY--**They're standing in the rain but are heedless of it. George Shumard, Trust Territory Contracting Officer, has just announced that payments will begin the next morning. L. to r., Chief Petrus Maile of Moen, Truk District; Mr. Shumard; Mapin, Assistant Chief of Moen.

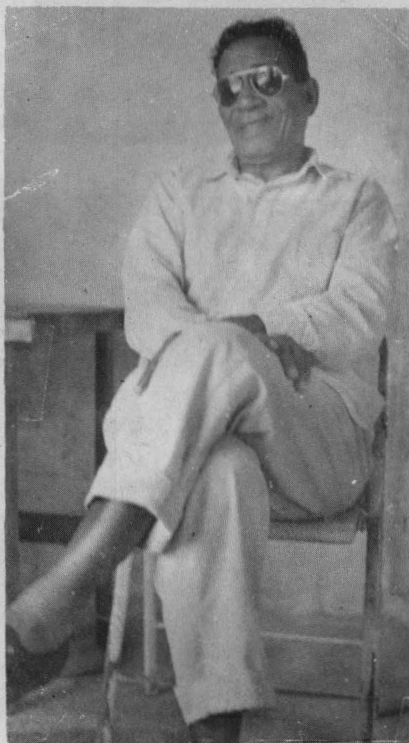


they were fashioned with sleeves. They hung rather loosely, good for keeping cool. Some of the women carried umbrellas--big black umbrellas which would serve their intended purpose. The men for the most part wore shirts and long trousers, but Chief Petrus in the manners of Americans in the tropics, was attired in shirt and shorts.

On each succeeding day, the picture was repeated--more women than men--all there early and dressed in their best. The payments continued through Wednesday, Memorial Day, and on through the balance of the week and into the following week. The money was in the form of crisp green-back bills in denominations of ones, fives, tens, twenties, fifties and hundreds. Each day there were a few claimants who failed to appear. In each case, where it was known that they were detained at home by illness or other emergency, arrangements were made for the money to be taken to them at a later date.

Sixteen land-use claims totaling \$1,921.03 remained to be given out when the official payment period was finished, because the claimants were not on the island at the time. This remaining sum is being held in trust and will be paid upon notification when the claimants return

**SEAT OF HONOR--**  
Albert, elder  
brother of  
Chief Petrus,  
has seat of  
honor on the  
platform as a  
meeting is  
held to announce  
the land-claims  
pay-off.



or when they give official authorization to make payment to another person.

In cases where several persons, as for instance brothers and sisters, had a joint interest in a plot of ground, they had designated a single one to collect the claim, thus the number of claims and claimants is different. Altogether, \$39,918.24 was given out during the seven-day period of paying, to 422 claimants representing a total of 229 separate claims. Some individuals had as many as six different claims, for that many separate particles of land which the government had used or was using.

### Osame Gets the Most

Biggest collector of money was Osame of Iras Village, the largest land owner of Moen, and she was one of the busiest people on the island the day of May 30 when her various claims were completed. She had five claims, the largest of which was \$6,542.07, and the smallest eight cents. The eight cents represented 0.002 acres used by the government for two years and three months. Her total collected was \$8,146.52. Osame's land holdings were inherited from her father and her husband. How did she expect to spend her money? She wasn't sure, but said that she would discuss it with her brother. She added that she hoped to build a restaurant in Iras Village, which has no eating place at present.

Smallest land-owner to collect a claim was Bedinina. Since her property had been used longer than Osame's eight-cent plot, her collection was larger even though her piece was smaller. Actually, it is only a little triangle of land across a road--fifty-two/one-thousandths of an acre--but the government had been using it eleven years and seven months and gave her \$9.03 for this use. In addition she will receive an extra 78 cents a year for five years.

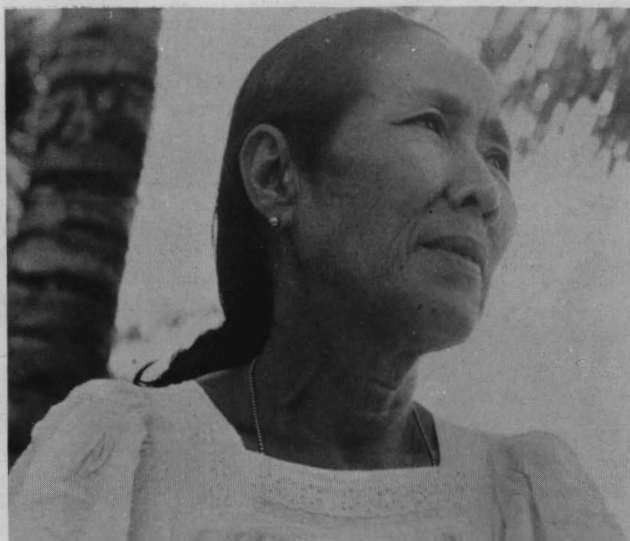
Bedinina's property is known in Truk as love land. This is because it was given to her grandmother by friends who enjoyed her companionship so much that they presented her with a small piece of their property in order that the grand-



*Everybody smiles as Osame receives her payments totaling \$8,146.52. Chief Petrus hands her the money, and Mr. Shumard looks on.*

mother and her family might have a convenient place to stay when they came to visit--for Bedinina's grandmother lived a long ways away. This little piece of land also would provide the grandmother with bananas and taro and breadfruit, so that she never need feel obligated to her dear friends when she visited them. The land was inherited by Bedinina and still belongs to her, but she has been paid for its use as a roadway.

First person to be called for payment was Kior of Iras Village, who received \$605.85. Second on the list and in line as it formed early the morning of May 29 was Nounapun, who received \$78.17.



**THE BIGGEST AND THE SMALLEST--***Osame of Iras Village received both the largest and the smallest amount of claims payment. She had five claims, the largest, \$6,542.07, and the smallest, eight cents; total--\$8,146.52. She inherited the land from both her father and her husband. She plans to open a restaurant on Iras.*

Among those with payments of substantial size was Rota, who like Osame is from Iras Village. She received a total of \$1,159.58 in four claims, and her mind was made up as to what she would do with her money. She planned to buy stock in the Truk Trading company.



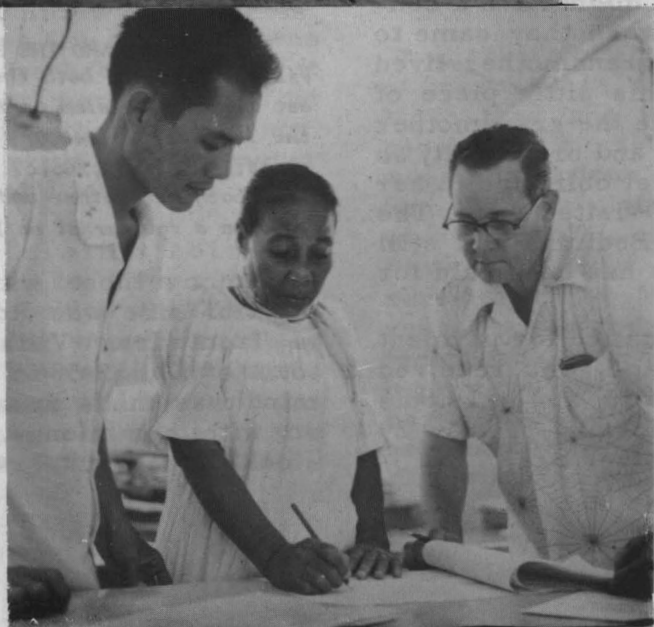
**DRESSED IN SUNDAY BEST--***The women of Truk came dressed in holiday attire on the day of the big pay-off at Truk. Here is a group sitting outside the payment office, waiting to be called. Left to right, seated, Lesetong, Luku, Loundpun and Enisa; standing, Nitosi and Teruko.*





**PATIENT WAITING--**  
Groups clustered  
around the Land  
Claims office as  
each awaited his  
turn. Names of  
those who  
were to be paid  
were called  
the day before.  
Left to right,  
Machko, Terno,  
Misano, Kior  
(Chief of Iras  
village) and  
Nisareka, a mem-  
ber of the Moen  
Congress.

**This is Rota**  
of Iras  
Village,  
signing for  
her four  
payments  
totaling  
\$1,159.58.  
Left, Napo  
interpreter;  
right, Mr.  
Shumard.



**HE'S GOING TO BUILD**  
**A HOUSE--**Kalwin of  
Nichetiu village  
plans to build  
a house with the  
money he receives.  
Kalwin (center)  
is a barber. On his  
left, with the big  
smile, is Angaur,  
and on Kalwin's  
right, is Nasopei.  
All are to receive  
a share of the  
land-payment  
money. Mr. Shumard,  
left, is happy,  
too, as he gives  
out the money.



Two of the youngest payees were youths of twenty years, Taniel of Muan village and Ekichy of Iras. Taniel, who received \$105.18, is a student of the Truk Intermediate School. Ekichy, whose payment amounted to \$198.96, is an employee of the Truk supply office.

Careful plans had been made to assure that the actual payments would be made with the minimum amount of red tape. At the pay-off assisting Mr. Shumard, Truk District Land and Claims Officer who had been appointed the Contracting Officer of the High Commissioner, was Chief Petrus, who confirmed identification as each claimant's name was called; Surveying and Cartographic Engineer Francis E. McGrail; Nachsa Siren and Napo, interpreters; Tiu, principal clerk of the Truk Land and Claims Office; Truk Finance Officer Lillian Robinson, and Assistant Finance Officer Raymond Setik.

After each claimant had signed the necessary papers and receipts and received the cash payment, a final checking was made by Moen Island Secretary Efou Kilion on behalf of the municipality of Moen and the five villages therein. This was the area being reimbursed for land use.

One of the most consistent and interested observers of the proceedings was Kior, Chief of Iras Village from which the largest number of the land claims came.

#### Processing Began in '53

Processing of the land claims began in Truk in 1953 when the land office was opened there. It was the Administration's desire to establish a formula of payment fair to the owners of the land. Since land ownership is a prestige symbol in Truk as it is in most of Micronesia, it was not planned to purchase the land, but rather to pay equitably for its use. Owners retain the title and may even fragment (divide) it for inheritance purposes if they wish.

After a study of the land ownership system of Truk, discussions were held with Chief Petrus, one of the outstanding leaders of Truk, together with other chiefs, clan leaders and elders of the villages where land had been used, occupied or controlled by the government.



*Bedinina of Nichetiu Village was the smallest land owner to get a payment. Her portion is a triangle crossing a road--and for it she received \$9.03, representing eleven years' and seven months' use. She signs for her payment, as Mr. Shumard and Principal Clerk Tiu look on, while Chief Petrus waits to hand her the nine crisp dollar bills and three shiny pennies*

Land-claim forms were adopted to help establish ownerships. Since markers had been removed in many cases, ownerships were established by a process of consultation with land-owning claimants and with surrounding owners, beginning with known land marks of a center plot and working from that point, gradually spreading out and establishing little by little the ownership of the lands of Truk which had been or were continuing to be used by the Trust Territory government.

Later, surveyors entered the picture and using the corner markers established, began actual surveying. In some cases the wooden stakes temporarily defining a land ownership were changed many times in order that all owners of vicinity land were completely satisfied as to the correctness of the boundaries.

A formula of paying six per cent of the use-value for every year the govern-

**THEIR TURN IS COMING**--Each of these are to receive a payment for land claims. Center, (flowered dress) is Doris, and right, leaning on black umbrella, Enisa. Lutwig is the man.





ment occupied land from 1945 until July 1956, was worked out and an additional proviso was made that annual rental be paid for the next ensuing five years on those lands continuing to be used.

A public notice, also private notices of hearings to determine ownership, were issued. Each witness gave testimony as to how he or she came into possession of the land claimed (through the mother, or the mother's father, perhaps) and the claimant then was asked to reaffirm, before his neighbors as witnesses, his claims originally made. Each claimant thus testified at his own hearing and at that of his neighbor, and sometimes at that of another adjoining land owner.

The processing of the land claims was facilitated by a Land Advisory Board composed of six Trukese magistrates (elected chiefs) representing the outer islands and the Truk Atoll, and four Americans representing the Administration. The District Administrator served as chairman of the Truk Land Advisory Board without right of vote. Although the Board as its name implies, was advisory, its recommendations carried weight both with the Trukese and with the Administering Government. It was this Board which decided which lands were to be classed as "Business land," which as "Number One land" and which as "Number Two land."

### The Big Map Tells

Ownerships were then recorded on a large map in the District, displayed for everyone to see, and each "determination



**THE STAFF--**Truk Finance Officer Raymond Setik and Surveyor and Cartograph Engineer Francis McGrail watch as Fichita, a Truk supply warehouse employee, signs for his payment of \$169.31.

of ownership" was recorded at the court, sealed with the court seal and accompanied by its own map--all correlating with the larger master map.

Following these determinations, each land owner had one year from the date of determination in which to appeal, with full and general knowledge of this right, but of all the land determinations made in Truk, only one owner appealed. (Two men had claimed the same property, but final ownership was established according to the original determination.)

Where use of land by the government had ceased and it had been returned to the owner, the use-rights were paid in full; and where the government was continuing to use land, past use-rights were paid and an annual rental rate covering the next five years was established. A further measure of justice was assured by firm decision that all would be treated equally--the woman who was to receive 83 cents would be treated the same as the one who was to receive several thousand dollars--each to receive a legal government document along with the payment in cash.

Land payments in all cases were made for the use of the land itself, and did not apply to any damage of the tress upon it. (Trees represent a separate value to the Trukese; even in extended land use by another party, they traditionally remain the property of the owner.)

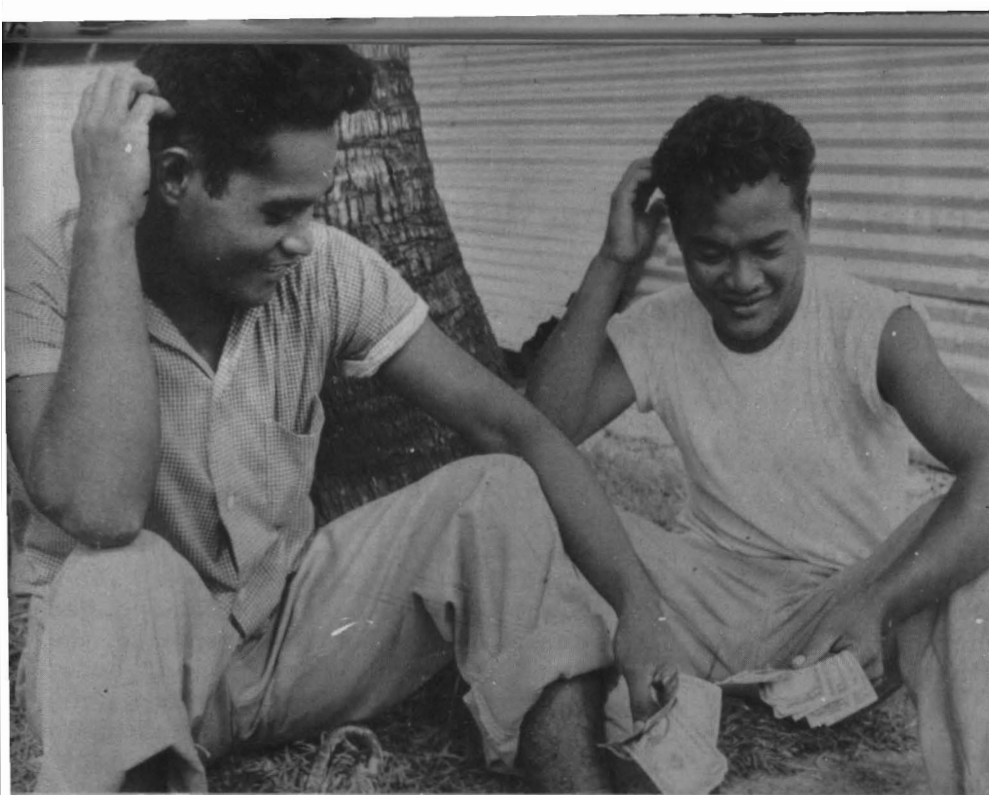
### They Reckon by Sight

The Trukese had an opportunity to use their keen sense of reckoning, sharpened by years of navigating the ocean, to help determine certain of the land boundaries. In cases where all visible markers had



### **HE DOUBLE CHECKS--**

Efou Kilion,  
Secretary of Moen  
Island, checks payment  
of each claimant  
after money is  
received.



# **IT'S LIKE A DREAM**

--Cash in hand!

Taniel and Ekichy ponder how to spend it. Both boys are 20 years old. Taniel, left, is still in school, and Ekichy, right, works for the Administration.

been uprooted, certain of the Trukese older men were called upon to help, and by employing their ancient but still valid rules of the sea, were able to reckon lines by sight. Looking far beyond the land in question, they would take a "dead reckoning" by using a distant coconut tree upon a hill, and another tree in an opposite direction for "sights"--and in some remarkable manner could determine the exact spot of a deep and buried marker which was the key to the plot of land.

Explained Chief Petrus, "You Americans have your compass and telescope and they are good, but we Trukese still know how to use the old methods--to chart a plot of land by sight--just like we do when sailing through a narrow pass at sea."

"The Big Pay-Off" was neither a motion-picture show nor a television production but the serious Trust Territory government business of paying money to established claimants for use of their land. It took months and years of patient planning and figuring to arrive at the Truk land determinations. The course was set for "fair play" all the way--and this effort now has paid off--to the Trukese in the form of cash in hand, and to the Administration in the form of increased respect and confidence in American integrity.

--C.R.O.



**CHIEF OF IRAS VILLAGE--Kior is happy for his people. Iras villagers received the largest amount of money.**



# Palau Museum Celebrates First Birthday

A GROUP OF THIRTY sat down to dinner in a delightfully appointed residence overlooking the Pacific at Koror in the Palau group of the Western Carolines. There were fifteen Palauans and fifteen Americans. A bright and lively conversation kept up all through the evening.

The occasion was the first anniversary of the founding of the Palau Museum, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Owen were giving a birthday party for members of the Museum Committee and their spouses to celebrate the event.

The significant feature of the party was the fact that although it represented almost equally two groups, Americans and Micronesians, there was no awareness of division. It was in fact one group. After a year of joint enterprise to create and sustain a museum, the members of the committee found that friendships just naturally had grown along with the work and the effort. It might have been a company of old friends at dinner anywhere.

The idea of a museum had started one day in the fall of 1954 when the American Women's Club of Palau was meeting, and one of its members suggested: "Why not have a permanent showing of the relics, souvenirs and artifacts which are typically and historically Palauan?"

The women were pleased with the thought, and voted to sponsor a museum. From that beginning the museum has grown, and today it is a place of pride as well as a source of authentic information about the customs and manners, food and monies, dress and religions, of the people of the Western Caroline Islands. Represented are not only the Palau Islands proper, but also objects from the outer islands of Sonsorol and Tobi, and from Yap, Ulithi and Woleai.

## The Women Invite Others to Assist

The women decided early that they needed some men on the committee, and so they asked the Koror Community Club

to appoint some of its men as representatives to assist in creating the museum. At about the same time they consulted a prominent member of the Palau community. During the discussions it was agreed that it would be a good thing to have an equal number of American and Palauan members. The purpose of the museum, to preserve the traditions and culture of the islands, was explained. In a short time eight Palauan representatives had been designated. From that time on the Committee has functioned as a joint body, with all members working together, giving of their time and talents to establish a dignified, historically valuable museum.

The first joint meeting was held in March, 1955, with all sixteen members present. Nothing in the way of exhibits was shown at this time. It was a "Get ready" session, and "Let's proceed at once" was the theme.

It seemed that the group had no sooner decided to act than the job of opening a museum was accomplished. The District Administration under the direction of Don Heron has given its support continuously in every way possible. Part of an old Japanese building which formerly was one of the Administration offices, was made available as a home for the museum and it proved ideal for the purpose, with its light gray walls and woven-fiber appointments.

It only took about a month for the Museum to be made ready. Its opening coincided with the annual Fair of 1955. Since that time, in a little more than a year, it has had 465 signed guests. It is considered such an important institution that when the Palau Congress met in Koror in April 1956, that official body went to visit "their" museum. Some of the members saw the items they had loaned, precious pieces of dugong necklaces or clan money or some other artifact.

Perhaps most precious of the exhibits are the men's money, which traditionally is so rare that in the past certain pieces



*Three of the women who assisted in organizing the Palau Museum are shown in front of the picturesque Ngara Myong (Respected Older Women's Club) at Koror. They are, l. to r., Mrs. Emaimelai Bismark, Mrs. Robert P. Owen and Mrs. Sechedui Asao.*

of clan-owned money have been reserved for only the higher members of the clanto see. At the Palau Museum all are welcome to come and look.

Some of the exhibits are loaned, some are given permanently. Among the former is a dugong bracelet which is said to have been worn by leading male members of the clan (kebliil) of a village. It was worn on the left wrist, and is formed from the atlas bone of the dugong or sea cow (mesekiu.) The owner, Ngodrii Santos, inherited this bracelet from his father, Rdulaol Ngirdongoll of the Idid clan of Koror.

Another dugong bracelet on exhibit is owned by Mrs. Bismark (Emaimelai), who is the leader of the "Ngaraek" (middle-aged women's group.) The owner inherited this from the younger brother of the Kloulubak of Ngkeklaui, Chesebei, who was the husband of Mirair, older sister of Aisikl--and Aisikl was Mrs. Bismark's mother.

Each item and piece has been carefully authenticated and described by Committee Member Harry K. Uyehara, who has devoted many evening hours to the work.

Another item of special interest is called "Brass Knuckles" (Chereall), made of barracuda teeth. It is owned by Mr. Rudimch, and is a form of weapon which was used in fighting. It was inherited by the owner from his father, Ngiraibiochel Ngiruubetbat of Ikelau, kebliil of Koror.

Formerly the "more respected" men of Koror had their own plates and spoons with which they ate, and samples of these are in the museum, as are also various different types of utility baskets woven of native fibers; a tattoo needle (kngoth), taro scrapers (one for cooked, one for raw taro), some contemporary carved wooden bowls, shells and an ancient rat trap.

One of the rare objects is a blow gun consisting of a bamboo case and a hollow bamboo rod through which a long-wand



arrow is blown. There also are exhibits of taro pounders, pounding boards, clay pots and clay lamps.

One of the larger pieces is a model "abai" (meeting house) owned by Salazar'l Magrangchar. This is a replica of Chorukei, the abai located at Imeong hamlet in the municipality of Ngeremlengui, Babelthuap Island. It was made by Menge-sebuuch Keradel and purchased from him by the present owner.

Also of particular interest is a set of mannequins representing a Palau family group, created by Ishikawa, a Palauan artist.

Samples of the important woods of Palau are on display, uniformly cut and neatly labeled. Most famous of these is dort, so hard it is difficult to carve or cut, but said to repel insects of all kinds. Other woods included in the display are meduu, often used for canoes and outriggers; chesols, ngmui, chemeklaochel, lasch, ukal, bror and chesemolech.

Although the Palau Museum is open twice a week--on "plane days" (Fridays) and Saturdays, its efforts are mainly directed toward special events such as United Nations Day and the Palau Congress.

Among those who have worked most diligently for the success of the undertaking is the secretary of the Palau Museum Committee, Alfonso Oiterong. Others are the Magistrate of Koror, Rudimch, who is chairman of the committee; Benjamin Mersai, the treasurer; Mrs. Don Heron; Mrs. Emaimelai Bismark; Mrs. Sechedui Asao; Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Owen; Mrs. Donald W. LeGoullon; Francis B. Mahoney; Ngodrii; Joseph Tellei; Sidney Seid; Daniel J. Peacock; Francisco Morei and Harry K. Uyehara--with the District Administrator, Mr. Heron, as honorary member.

The Palau Museum has become a significant contribution to the cultural advancement of Palau and the Trust Territory, not only in the historical value it represents but also in the example of community cooperation it typifies.

## The Gallemores "At Home"

THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR AND Mrs. Roy Trent Gallemore of Truk entertained at their home for the seniors and faculty of PICS on Thursday, May 24, following the close of school.

Guests of honor were the young men who have been awarded the Trukese two-year scholarships for study in Honolulu, Nachsa Siren and Sictus Berdon; also Mrs. Berdon, and Mr. and Mrs. David Evans. Mr. Evans, a teacher at PICS, had fulfilled his contract and with Mrs. Evans was departing for the states.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Distad Places Memorial



ON MEMORIAL DAY, TRUK DISTRICT--May 30, 1956--District Administrator Roy T. Gallemore places a flower memorial at the base of the flagpole in front of the District administration building at Moen. The United Nations and United States flags fly high above.

## Weather Bureau Students Accomplish Remarkable Feat

FEW COLLEGE STUDENTS cramming to make college in three years instead of four have ever gone through a more intensive period of study than fifteen Micronesians, average age 20, who in six months' time covered two years of normal study in the U. S. Weather Bureau's Technical Training School at Truk, and were graduated on March 28 with ceremonies in the Pacific Islands Central School auditorium, followed by a dinner given in their honor at the Truk Hotel.

It was no ordinary course of study, but the highly technical variabilities of the weather and tides and the plottings and chartings of the U. S. Weather Bureau, which the selected fifteen Micronesians mastered in their night-and-day training consisting of school a full eight hours a day, six days a week, plus evening study periods of two and a half hours per night, over a six months' stretch!

John Norris, training instructor for the U. S. Weather Bureau in the Trust Territory, estimated that these young Micronesians have received the equivalent of approximately two years of normal school routine during this time of study.

The instructor credits the success of the school program to the initial careful selection of students, the maintenance of high standards, the "esprit de corps" which developed among the students, and their sincere desire to learn and study.

Not the least of the satisfactions felt by all concerned in the accomplishments of these Weather School graduates, is the knowledge that they are participating in a great network of coordinated weather observers upon whose proficiency depend the lives and security of millions of people and billions in property on land and at sea. Without the warnings of the Weather Bureau the world would be unprepared for the phenomena of typhoons, hurricanes, tidal waves and monsoon rains which often seem to happen all at once but actually are being detected and plotted from their inception, days ahead.

The stepped-up program was due to the urgent need that these students be able to return to their home Districts in the shortest possible time. When this

urgency was explained to the fifteen Micronesian youths, they accepted the proposed intensive course, fully aware of the hard hours of study involved, eager to do their part in the large purpose of assisting their government.

Mr. Norris says these young men are prepared to bring credit to their people and to the United States Government for their performances in the field, just as their predecessors in the first Technical Training School at Truk have done.

Both theory and technical training, in addition to study in English, math, personnel policies, health, human relations and even some law, were included in the training.

Among the distinguished persons attending the graduation exercises was Chief of Weather Activities in the Pacific Roy L. Fox.

### Pirate Project Proceeds

INTERESTING VISITORS to the Trust Territory in early 1956 included Dr. Harold J. Coolidge, Director, Pacific Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Coolidge expressed himself as well pleased with progress of the Pirate Project, a three-year research program which was inaugurated in August, 1955, to obtain basic information about the three species of rats found in the Trust Territory area. The Pirate Project gets its name from "Pacific Isle Rat Ecology." Currently stationed at Ponape District, working on this study, have been Dr. Joseph Marshall of the University of Arizona, and Dr. William Jackson, formerly of the United States Public Health Service. A third team member, Dr. Robert Strecker from Miami University in Ohio, was expected to arrive in June to relieve Dr. Marshall.

Upon leaving Guam the latter part of February after his visit in Ponape, Dr. Coolidge departed for Manila, Japan, Hong Kong, Saigon, Bangkok, Indonesia, New Caledonia and Fiji. He attended sessions of the South Pacific Commission Conference in Suva, Fiji, April 23 - May 3, 1956.





*Movie Star Karen  
Steele--her  
parents  
are in Truk.*

## Karen Steele Signs Seven Year Movie Contract

A NOTED FOOTBALL-HERO father and a mother with an abundance of verve and vitality are getting settled in their home on one of the hills of Moen overlooking the waters of Truk lagoon in the Trust Territory. In Hollywood their daughter is stepping into a new life as a full-fledged movie star with a seven-year contract just signed.

The parents are Assistant District Administrator for Truk District and Mrs. Percy D. Steele. The daughter is Karen Steele, pronounced Car'en.

The following excerpt from the Honolulu Star-Bulletin of May 11, 1956, tells the story in part. (It doesn't mention the bitter disappointment Karen had when a leg injury stopped her tennis career forever just when her heart was set on Wimbledon, or tell about how she was playing the lead role in a Rollins College play with her leg in a cast when actress Lynn Fontaine came to Rollins from Broadway and spotted her as a girl with tremendous acting ability.)

(From the Honolulu Star-Bulletin)

"Taking her place in Hollywood is Karen Steele, an Island-born girl who has always called herself 'Maui Girl'.

"Karen Steele is coming along in good roles, according to word from the film colony after a persistent period in TV and radio work.

"It was a de-glamorized role in which acting, not looks, counted that she drew the attention of William Holden. Said he: 'Karen has rare ability. When she reads lines you are convinced that she believes them. Expressive eyes are the most subtle medium of communication between a fine actress and her audience. Karen's eyes mirror her emotions perfectly'.

"The Maui girl's arrival in Hollywood was no accident. She wasn't 'found' by a talent scout or beauty hunter.

"THIS DRIVE of Karen's is inherited from her red-headed father, Percy D. Steele, who was a famous Harvard athlete, likes to be called "Red", and who was end on the Harvard team back in the early '20's when it defeated Oregon in the Rose Bowl....

"She comes from a substantial family. Her mother is a member of a pioneer California clan and is a person with great energy--while she was here waiting passage to Truk last month Mrs. Steele put this energy to work as a volunteer at the Bishop Museum.

"Karen learned that every point counts as a young girl when she played tennis at Punahou and in California schools. She was on her way to enter the big tennis circuit when she switched her interest to the stage.

"One summer, when the family still lived in Honolulu, Karen took on a job as copy girl for the Star-Bulletin.

"IT WAS ROUGH SLEDDING getting a toe in the crack of Hollywood's door.

"For several years, during college and later, Karen tried and tried to land a role in motion pictures. People kept telling her: 'You're a great actress. You're bound to get a break.' But other actresses kept getting the parts.

"Eventually, writer Paddy Chaeyevsky and director Delbert Mann gave her that initial break.

"They mistook the Hawaiian-born Miss Steele for the New York type girl they wanted in 'Marty'. But they made no mistake about her ability.

"She played this first role with adhesive tape to give her bags under the eyes. It was her performance in that unfetching part, however, that sold William Holden and Mervyn LeRoy who signed her to play the beautiful wife of an Air Force officer in 'Toward the Unknown', Toluca production for Warner Brothers.

"SHE THEN was signed to play opposite Victor Mature in 'The Sharkfighters', the only woman in the cast....

"Interestedly watching every step of the way are her parents who are just settling down in Truk where they recently were transferred from Majuro, Mr. Steele's former headquarters.

## Youths of Rota and Saipan Win Essay Contest Awards

A HANDICAP MAY NOT always force one to stand aside and see others win. Sometimes the handicap becomes the reason for success or victory.

So it is with two Trust Territory boys who, having spoken the Chamorro language instead of English as children, have overcome this difficulty to go forward and win top honors in the annual essay contest of the Propellor Club of the United States, Port of Guam. The boys are Oscar Mendiola of Rota and Baldovino Castro of Saipan.

Oscar took first prize in the Propellor Club's Guam contest, and received honorable mention in the national contest. (He also received first prize in the 1956 oratorical contest conducted by the Guam Lions Club--and in 1954 his Propellor Club essay tied for third prize with Baldovino's.)

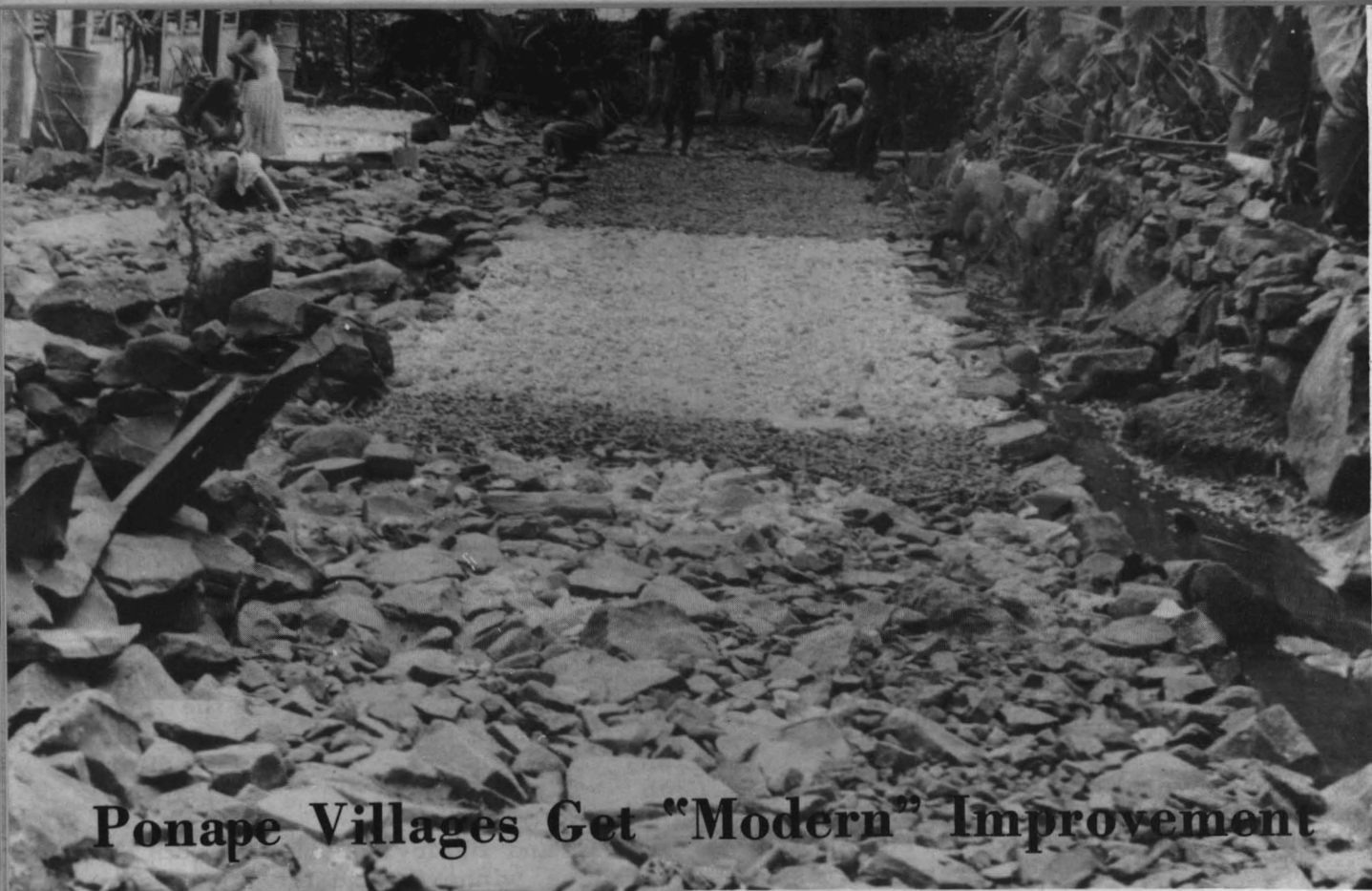
Oscar and Baldovino couldn't both be first place winners--and the latter was awarded second place in the 1956 Propellor Club, Port of Guam contest. Both boys are students of the Father Duenas Memorial School, Guam, and young Castro knew no English prior to 1945.

The essay contest, held annually among high school students, is concerned with the United States Merchant Marine. In addition to national prizes awarded each year, the Guam branch presents prizes locally. This year--1956--the local prizes consisted of one hundred dollars, seventy-five, fifty and twenty-five dollars in U. S. Savings Bonds. The first two of these prizes went to the two Trust Territory boys who have overcome the problem of language to excel in the very field of their original handicap--expression in the English language.

## Picture Contest

Do you have a relative or friend to whom you'd like to give a subscription to MICRONESIAN REPORTER? Two free subscriptions, to be sent to any address you designate, will be awarded by MICRONESIAN REPORTER for each prize-winning picture. Send to Editor, MICRONESIAN REPORTER, Trust Territory, Box 542, Agana, Guam.





## Ponape Villages Get "Modern" Improvement



*Pingelap villagers in  
Jokaj municipality,  
build their new roads.  
(Story next page)*

*The "new" look for  
Jokaj benjos...*



*...and pig pens*

# Ponape Communities Undertake Self Help

FOR MORE THAN FORTY YEARS the women of Denipei, the Mokil village on Jokaj Island in Ponape, have laboriously washed their clothes in a shallow trickle of water that flowed from a hill by their village. They took their time, and they took the toil as a matter of course.

Recently the labor for the women of Denipei has been lightened, and into their lives has come a bit more leisure. The travail involved in washing and bathing at Denipei has ceased to be the long, arduous process it formerly was. Of course there's still plenty of work, but two new concrete water tanks and two concrete pools, all recently completed as part of a self-help community project, have considerably lessened the old-time drudgery.

The tanks and pools are only one phase of Denipei's contribution to its own development and part of a larger program of improvement which is underway in the five municipalities of Ponape: Not, U, Metalanim, Kiti and Jokaj.

In addition to the tanks and pools, the people of Denipei have built thirteen benjos (latrines) and ten over-the-water pig pens; and they have reconstructed 3,000 feet of old Japanese roads--all in a period of two-and-a-half months and at a total cash outlay of only thirty-three dollars, plus concerted and cooperative community participation.

## Results Are Tangible

Not only in the village of Denipei, but in various other communities there is tangible evidence of development in which the people themselves have made headway in improving their land and facilities.

Since the start of community work of this type on Ponape in September, 1955, a total 7,110 feet of road has been reconstructed; 19 culverts, 54 pig pens, 42 benjos, 3 agricultural nurseries, one 20-ton capacity concrete bridge, 2 concrete water tanks and 2 concrete pools have all been completed. In addition 2 rat-killing projects have been undertaken.

Technical assistance has been supplied by the Ponape District administration to demonstrate methods and techniques and to offer advice as required to facilitate the community development programs of the villages in sanitation, agriculture, health and road construction. Among the other groups which have been involved in such development have been the communities of Pingelap, Mokil, Deh, Lukunor, Satawan and Ngatik on Jokaj Island; Likie and Sekere in Palikir; the Pingelap home-steaders in Metalanim; the Wone-Kiti populace of Kiti, and the residents of Not and U municipalities.

Of these groups, the villages of Pingelap and Deh are examples of how the program started. In September of 1955, the Administration conducted a conference at Pingelap village which was attended by community leaders and Municipal officials. The program of community development was explained to the people of the villages and they were asked if they were interested in such a self-help program. Their answers were in the affirmative. Then they were asked to define their village problems, on the basis that if a village recognizes its own problems without having to be shown, a healthier response in the self-help program will result.

## Pingelap Takes Lead

The Pingelapese were quick to detail their poor conditions in sanitation, health, and public works and expressed their desire to clean up the whole village, replace the broken benjos, build pig pens, get rid of rats, and rebuild the old roads. The Administration then offered technical aid and explained how the residents were expected to do the laboring portion of the program.

In September a sanitation survey was made by the Public Health technicians. The village chose two of its girls to attend the Public Health School being held at that time in Kolonia under the auspices of Dr. Stuart H. Martin.

The following month the sanitarians, the anthropologist, and a visiting mamma-



logist lectured to the assembled villagers on sanitation and its need within this particular village. The mammalogist demonstrated rat control by traps and poison, and the sanitarian demonstrated correct benjo construction. The Department of Education was requested to prepare posters on benjo construction and in November, the posters were distributed in the village. Today, 31 benjos, 25 pig pens, 1,800 feet of road, and 4 culverts have been constructed in Pingelap village. The Pingelapese say this is only the beginning and have formulated plans for many other developments such as rebuilding a church, constructing water catchment tanks, continuing rat-killing projects and establishing well-baby clinics. With the aid of the educational administrator and the public health officer they plan to introduce an adult education program in the village.

#### Deh Program Underway

The developments at Deh village are similar to those of Pingelap. In October, 1955, a conference was held in this village with the community leaders and other residents. The same procedure was followed as at Pingelap. The Deh people indicated their desire to work on rat-control, agricultural development, and public works projects, specifically culvert construction. A work detail was sent from the village to Kolonia, the District center, and the Administration gave this group certain unused materials which had originally been procured by the Navy and were subsequently turned over to the Administration--materials which would help the local Deh project.

In November a special projects technician met with the assembled people of the village and demonstrated culvert construction. Within two weeks' time, six culverts were built by the men of the village and four more were completed by December. On November 2, the Agriculture department technician demonstrated to the residents rat-control measures, both in the village and outside on their agriculture plots. The technician was aided by the visiting mammalogist who showed the people how to prepare poisonous warfarin mixed with copra to destroy rats.

How to remove a dangerous over-hang of rocks was demonstrated by a member of the Administration's public works staff. In a short time the rocks had been reduced by dynamite, and the broken pieces were utilized for road bed. Aided by the extension agriculturist, a nursery was constructed, and this now contains cacao and coconut seedlings. The village people also have rebuilt 1,000 feet of roadway, constructed 10 culverts and 12 pig pens.

#### Others Making Progress

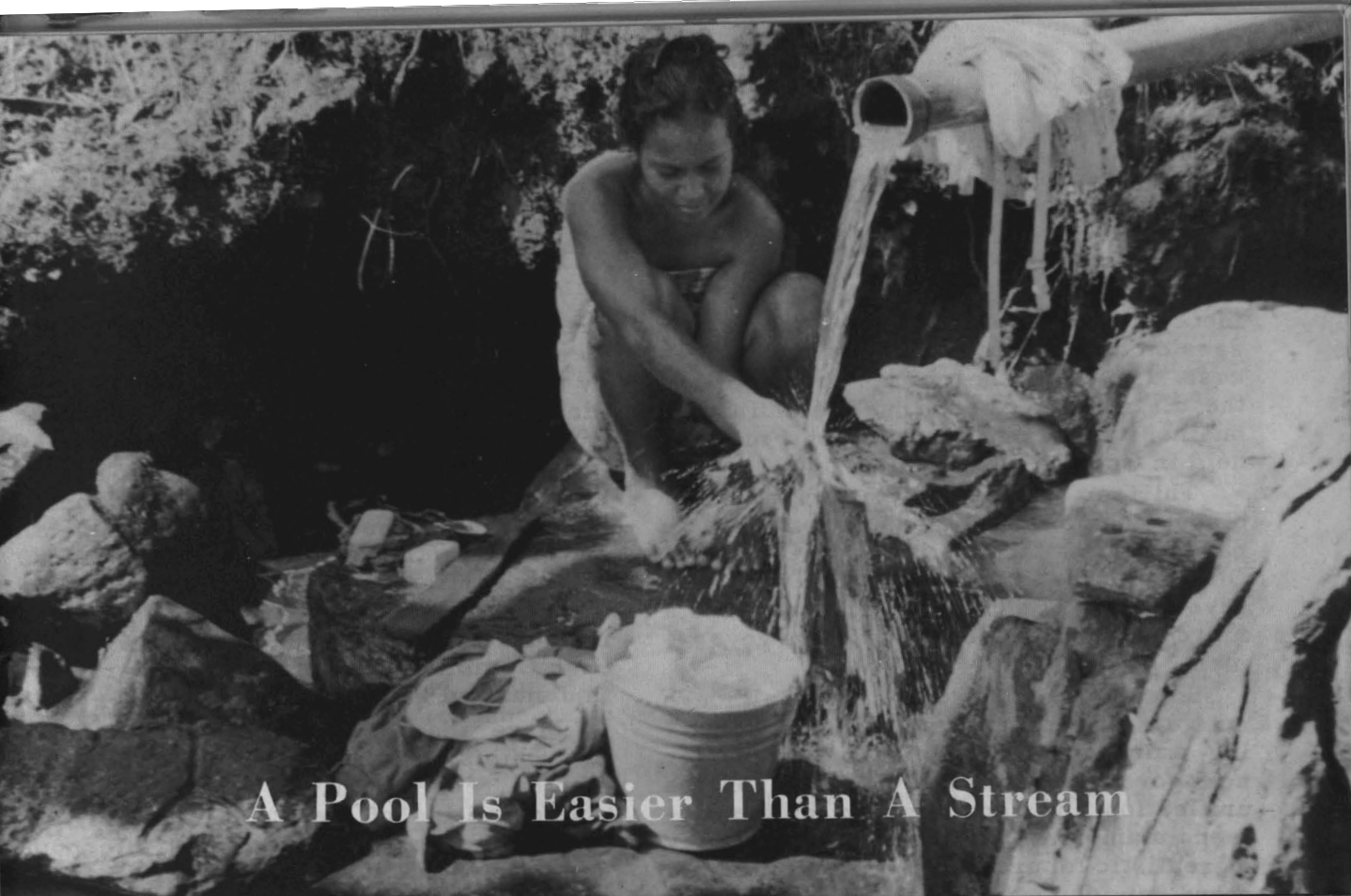
The municipalities of U (Uh), Not (Net) also have entered into the community self-development picture, building bridges, culverts and rebuilding roads. The people of U are building a community house to be used as the municipal office. The village of Kapingamarangi in Kolonia also has accomplished major tasks, including a main bridge and road clearing.

Administration vehicles and tools have been placed on loan to the communities. When trucks are available they are dispatched to the communities and used primarily for road work such as hauling rock, sand and coral. Shovels, picks, sledge hammers and crowbars have been placed on loan for an indefinite period to the five Ponapean municipalities, and are now in the hands of the hundreds of village people who are rebuilding their roads and carrying on other projects for the betterment of their own communities.

The Ponape community self-help plan has become an active, growing program producing visible results--a program of which the people as well as the government are justly proud.

#### **HANDBOOK IS AVAILABLE**

Many people have inquired if they could purchase extra copies of the Trust Territory HANDBOOK OF INFORMATION published in 1956 for the United Nations Visiting Mission. A second printing has been made, and copies are now available. Price is \$1.50. Make checks payable to Treasurer, Trust Territory, and send orders to Box 542, Agana, Guam.



## A Pool Is Easier Than A Stream

*In the old days they  
washed like this...*



*But now the  
same place looks  
like this.*



# Palau Congress Meets

By John Olbedabel and Francis B. Mahoney

THE OLBILL ERA KELULAU of Palau met in Koror for its eleventh regular session during the week of April 9 to discuss and solve the current problems of the district and to continue the unfinished business left from the previous meeting held in October 1955.

Thirteen topics were presented for discussion and two resolutions were passed during the meeting of the Congress. Discussion was concerned chiefly with the development of education, economy, and a more uniform system of municipal government.

Some of the bills presented, although not yet in final form, expressed the growing ambition of the Palauan leaders for self-government, notably the bill on the unification and centralization of the sixteen municipal governments (certainly a realistic approach to the "United we stand, divided we fall" theory), and a bill to mobilize the producing potential of the unoccupied young men of Palau.

Of the bills passed, one called for greater public support of the Rhinoceros Beetle control program being conducted by the Agriculture department under technical supervision of Staff Entomologist Robert P. Owen, and a second resolution proposes to amend the Congress' budget by providing a small stipend for all municipal chiefs. These were the seventeenth and eighteenth resolutions to be passed by the Olbiil era Kelulau which has been in existence for nine years and received its charter as a legislative body from the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory in January 1955.

More than seventy persons including the chiefs, magistrates, and popularly elected representatives from the sixteen municipalities of the Palau District, attended the daily morning and afternoon sessions of this Congress, which is a unicameral organization made up of the sixteen municipal chiefs, the two high chiefs of Palau, the elected sixteen magistrates

*District Administrator D. Donald Heron, left, and Assistant Distad Francis B. Mahoney are interested spectators as Teribiong, retiring Bedul Olbiil (President) congratulates his brother Roman Tmetuchl, newly elected Bedul Olbiil, extreme right, during the opening day's session of the Palauan Olbiil era Kelulau (Congress).*



of the municipalities, and the elected congressmen representing the people of the different municipalities.

While all of the groups represented are active participants in discussions of the Olbiil era Kelulau, only the congressmen are permitted to vote on resolutions and therefore have the final decision, a privilege not shared by any other members. The other members may participate through membership on legislative committees; they may present views and opinions during the discussion; they may vote on agreements or actions of the Olbiil era Kelulau other than resolutions, and they may make motions.

One very active group, subordinate to the Olbiil era Kelulau, is the Tebechelel Olbiil, or Palau Council, which is nominated by the Bedul Olbiil (President) with the approval of the Congress, and appointed by the District Administrator. Most of the bills of this session were prepared and presented through the function of this group.

Roman Tmetuchl was elected Bedul Olbiil, succeeding his brother Toribiong. Among topics considered were a recommendation to the District Administrator regarding the dates for the annual trochus season and an inter-municipal agreement concerning the rights of municipal non-residents to gather trochus in communities other than their own.

Trust Territory Marine Biologist John McGowan was invited to present his views on the Palauan trochus prospects, and Benjamin Mersai, assistant manager of Western Carolines Trading Company, was asked to answer questions concerning copra.

The session of the Olbiil era Kelulau ended with a series of festivities.

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*(Editor's Note: The authors of the above article were present and participated in all sessions of the Congress. Mr. Mahoney is Assistant District Administrator and Mr. Olbedabel is one of the star translators of Palau District.)*



*IT'S VACATION TIME--and these boys are back at their home island of Rota, after a year's study at PICS, Truk District. In background is the plane from which they have just alighted. L. to r., Priseo T. Manglona, Pedro S. Calvo and Felix M. Ogo.*

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### U. N. Hearings Scheduled

ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER D. H. Nucker departed Monday, June 4 for Washington, D. C. and New York. He was scheduled to present his annual verbal report to the United Nations Trusteeship Council the latter part of June.

Staff Anthropologist John E. deYoung left Guam Headquarters on Wednesday, June 6, to join Mr. Nucker in New York for the U. N. meetings.

Palauan Superintendent of Schools Alfonso Oiterong was the third member of the Trust Territory party scheduled to meet with the U. N. Mr. Oiterong left Palau in the midst of the trochus season in order to make the trip to Washington and New York. He spent a few days at Trust Territory Headquarters, Guam, before continuing on his journey.





VIEW OF PICS--The Pacific Islands Central School, after most of the students have gone home--May 29, 1956. (The students stay in nearby dormitories, and come from all the seven Districts for schooling beyond the intermediate grades).

## PICS Comes Of Age

### PICS IS GROWING UP.

With the addition of a third year of courses beginning with the fall term in September 1956, and with the prospect of a modern, new building at Ponape to be available for the opening of school in 1958, PICS becomes a significant factor in advancing the goal of education and self-sufficiency for the citizens of the Trust Territory.

The Pacific Islands Central School now located at Truk began as the Pacific Islands Teacher Training School (PITTS) in Guam in 1947. In September 1948 it was moved to Truk, and in 1949 it added a school of communication to its teacher training program as a means of training Micronesian radio operators.

In 1950 its function was extended to include general education along with teacher training and communications. In 1951 the name was changed to Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) and that year its scope was broadened to include four different fields of study, teacher education, general education, radio communications and agriculture.

PICS has now outgrown its infancy and has taken on--not yet the crown of maturity but the necklace of adulthood. Attendance at this Territory-wide school

has become a privilege widely sought among students of the various district intermediate schools. Students are chosen for their aptitudes and abilities as recommended after careful study by the respective District educational administrators.

Beginning with September when the third year is to be added to its curriculum, PICS will offer courses which, while not equivalent to tenth, eleventh and twelfth years of United States high schools, are approaching those standards. Coincidentally they are designed to equip graduates for carrying on advanced study in any field should they desire to attend schools outside the Trust Territory. At the same time the curriculum is planned to prepare them for assuming their places within their own communities at whatever time they might return home.

Construction of the new PICS is expected to start in the summer of 1956. The future site is located on a section of government-owned land beginning immediately behind the present agricultural station on the outer boundaries of the town of Kolonia in Ponape, and extending south and southwest well beyond the abandoned airport area. This land meets the criteria which had been established for the permanent PICS site, and has certain added advantages in that it possesses ample room for a full-scale agricultural program, and also offers opportunity for future expansion. The new buildings will cost an estimated \$380,000.00.



**PRINCIPAL AND DEAN--***George Ramos, right, principal of PICS, and Nachsa Siren, dean of boys, confer following the close of the school year. Nachsa will do advanced study in Hawaii later this year. His home is at Truk.*

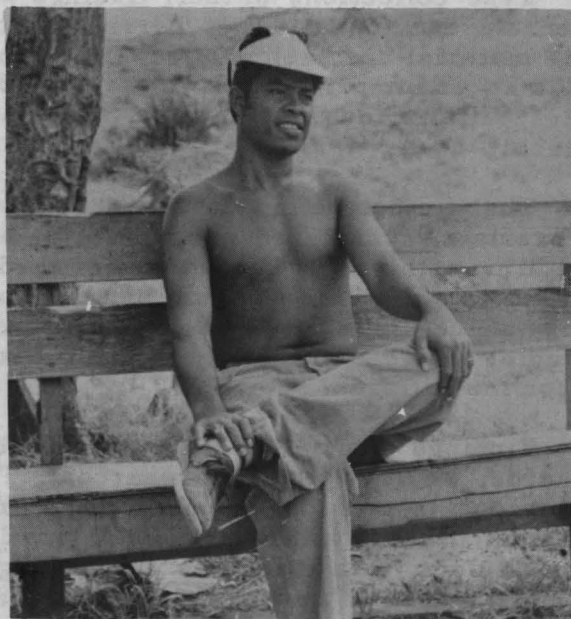
The site was suggested by the people of Ponape whose opinion had been solicited by a PICS Site Committee appointed by the Acting High Commissioner. This committee consisting of Assistant Land and Claims Administrator George Shumard, chairman; Director of Education Robert E. Gibson; Staff Anthropologist John E. deYoung, and Construction and Maintenance Chief Ray A. Howland, spent a week in Ponape considering all phases of the problem of a location. After conferring with the people of Kolonia and Not municipalities in Ponape, the members came to a unanimous recommendation for the proposed site. Preliminary survey and planning of roads and building locations has begun.

PICS is unique in all the schools of the world--a government institution which gathers together young men and women speaking nine or more different languages and representing that many different cultures--from distances as far apart as 2,204 miles (Majuro to Koror)--and gives them not only training in a common language, English, plus education designed

especially for Micronesian islands needs --but also helps equip them to think above their isolated insular needs into the fuller concept that what is best for the most is in the long run best for the least.

Guiding mentor at PICS is George Ramos who came there as principal in the fall of 1955 after six years as educational administrator successively in the Yap and Marshall Islands Districts of the Trust Territory. Mr. Ramos is a native of Oakland, California, attended the University of California and the California School of Fine Arts. In addition to being a highly esteemed educator, he is a professional artist and his works have been exhibited in several major art galleries.

Helping to shape the destiny of PICS since June 1951 has been the Trust Territory's Director of Education, Dr. Gibson, whose philosophy and policy for education in the Trust Territory is based upon the principle that through cooperation and consultation the people of Micronesia shall share with the administration in making the decisions upon which they



**ON HOMESICK BENCH--***Waiting for transportation to enable him to get home to the distant island of Kusaie in Ponape District, lonesome PICS graduate Nena Palsis sits on Homesick Bench at the school grounds in Truk. Nena is married. His wife and son await him in Kusaie.*



# Yap Yields Prolific Archaeological Finds

THEY WERE DIGGING in earnest, those Yapese men looking for relics of long ago.

The enthusiasm of Archaeologist E. W. Gifford and Mrs. Gifford caught fire with the crew of diggers, and soon after excavations had begun on the island of Yap, the Yapese had become just as interested in the success of the operation and just as careful to preserve the precious charcoal as were the Giffords.

Dr. Gifford, who was on leave from the University of California for the Yap expedition, was assisted by Mrs. Gifford, and a crew of Yapese men varying from seven to ten in number. Their work was sustained by a grant received by the University from the Wenner-Gren Foundation of Anthropological Research. The Giffords arrived in Yap January 27, 1956, and departed on June 2.

Type collections of their findings will be returned to the Trust Territory after the material has been studied, Dr. Gifford said in Guam prior to his departure with Mrs. Gifford for their home in San Francisco.

The project netted 85 small boxes of materials, considered prolific for an expedition of this sort. These were forwarded immediately to the Museum of Anthropology at the University of California where studies and classifications will be made upon the Giffords' return.

Findings consisted mostly of potsherds, shell objects and charcoal. The charcoal is considered particularly important because after it has been purified and tested for radioactivity with a Geiger counter, it will be possible to estimate the approximate age of objects found in the same strata of earth.

Dr. Gifford hesitated to predict what the age of their findings might be, but said his guess was that the earliest materials they found might be one thousand years old--or they could be older.



*Distinguished Archaeologist E. W. Gifford and Mrs. Gifford were snapped on the lawn at Trust Territory headquarters in Guam following their return from Yap and a successful digging expedition.*

Deposits were found at different depths, the shallowest being about thirty-six inches. The maximum depth at which they were able to find Yap artifacts was seven-and-one-half feet. As it rained most of the time they were in Yap, digging and screening from the clay soil was sometimes difficult. All of the material was sifted through half-inch screens.

The places where they dug were selected by the magistrates and chiefs of Yap, all of whom Dr. Gifford found cooperative. The noted archaeologist commended the workmen of Yap for being particularly careful and keen in their excavating work.

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PICS COMES OF AGE  
(Continued from Page 25)

both will act.

One of the indications of a school's present and future success is the loyalty of its students. PICS graduates, wherever they go and whenever they meet, share a spirit of comradeship.

As PICS grows, so grow the traditions around this school in the heart of the Trust Territory. Its graduates have spread the word that PICS is education, PICS is work, but PICS also is fun.

## Guam Gazings With Gorman

IT IS PERFECTLY OBVIOUS at this writing that whoever designated, bequeathed, or gave away "Springtime for Henry", must have deposited the whole thing upon that mythical character and left absolutely nothing for this area of the Pacific. Summer has been with us, upon us, and has had us in its tenacious grasp for much too long. Inertia, dehydration, and a wistful longing for cool breezes has everyone in its grip and even the super-sleuths engaged in extracting exciting morsels for this column have gone the way of all humidity. The above is written merely to characterize the "mood" a la Don Juan in you know where and somehow we feel a strange affinity for the setting.

Our number one "Henry" (Takeshita) deserted us for Ponape merely because it meant something like opportunity and experience plus the fact their propaganda describes the climate as being much cooler than Guam.

PML'S "Henry" (Weinhold) completely carried away by it all and busily engaged in concocting a box social in the good old summertime spirit. This of course puts the little women to work preparing all the goodies and leaves the men (whose only duties will be to appreciate the epicurean delights furnished) relaxing in the shade.

School's out and the little ones in the compound being feted with a party sponsored by the Recreation Committee. Our stalwart bachelors Yoshimasu and Arnold drafted for the games committee and the

consensus of opinion evidently being that the experience of devising intriguing contests will be good for them.

Mass migration seizing headquarters with Messrs. Nucker and deYoung departing for Washington and the UN meetings in New York. Mr. Hurt departing midst great lamentation by his little fold and many friends. Edith Rosario's setting forth to the states resulting in the waterworks being turned on in Public Works. TAL'S Clements bidding adieu after six years and 'tis agreed things just won't be the same. Ruth and Ralph Mark winging Oaklandwise on vacation leave and consolation in the fact that at least someone will be returning.

Absolutely nothing being done about the approaching fifth anniversary of the Trust Territory under the guiding hand of the Department of the Interior. No parades, no parties, no participation in this momentous occasion and we shall place the blame on the weather. The old-timers however, promising to gather together in an exclusive band to reminisce and muse over the many changes, and we like to think that includes accomplishments as well...Heron, Ronbinsons, Logan-Smith, Splater, Vittetoe, Owens, Spiveys, and the others in the field who are forthwith invited to join us in Absentia. Gorman will be there with bells on!

Duty calls despite the elements so we shall close with a somewhat limp warm Hafa Dai and sprint forth to the hot sands and let the waves take care of the weather.

### CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

(Continued from Page 3)

Trust Territory, and New Hebrides spent five days in Dueba Beechcomber for relaxation.

The Conference, in the opinions of those I met, was successful, considering the working procedure adopted, the great interest exhibited by the delegates in informal discussion of problems of common concern to the South Pacific Islands, and the fact that many people became interested in establishing activities in their

own territories in connection with the South Pacific Commission's work. However, I personally think the value of the Third Conference will remain to be seen, after being evaluated in terms of (a) the quality of works of the Conference and how the Commission as an advisory body would interpret such works, (b) the efforts that the delegates would put out in passing the message of the Commission to the people, and (c) the extent in which the 3,000,000 people of the South Pacific area benefit from such works of the Conference and the Commission.



# Favorite Foods of Micronesia

SOME SOUTH SEAS methods of preparing bananas are herewith reprinted from "The Banana", an article in the South Pacific Commission Bulletin, January, 1956, by Emile Massal and Jacques Barrau:

## Traditional Cooking Methods

Banana varieties can be divided into two main groups--those eaten cooked, and those which can be eaten raw when ripe, as any other fruit.

The various traditional methods of cooking bananas could be listed as follows:

The unripe unpeeled fruit can be cooked in hot stone ovens or on embers. They can also be peeled before cooking in the oven. Sometimes in Samoa, for instance, before being placed in the oven, they are immersed in a bowl of sea-water.

The unripe bananas can be peeled, grated, and the pulp thus obtained wrapped in leaves and cooked in the oven with or without addition of coconut cream. This method is used in Samoa as well as in some islands of the New Hebrides. Slices of bananas can be cooked in the same way.

In Samoa the fermented paste of bananas, "Masi fai", is cooked as a cake in hot stone ovens. In the same territory the ripe fruit of *Musa nana* is pounded and mixed with coconut cream scented with citrus leaves. This forms a sort of liquid mash called "Poi" which looks like a milk shake. It is eaten only by chiefs and is truly delicious.

Bananas can also be mashed and cooked with starch to obtain a sort of gelatinous cake, "Poe" or "Poke", a popular food in the Cook Islands and French Oceania.

In the European kitchen bananas are used to prepare a large number of attractive and tasty dishes.

(Editor's Note: See some other succulent ways to serve bananas below.)

## Banana-Pineapple Drink

A refreshing drink may be made by adding puree of fresh ripe bananas to unsweetened pineapple juice. The proportions may be varied according to the amount of bananas one wishes to use--or the way you like the drink--thick with bananas like a milk shake, or thin with just enough banana for flavor.

The puree of bananas is made by peeling bananas and mashing well, adding juice gradually, or by combining bananas and juice, and liquefying in an electric "osterizer."

## Banana-Papaya Salad

Cut bananas and papayas into small cubes, add juice of one or two lemons and a bit of mayonnaise. Serve cold as salad. The proportions of banana and papaya may be varied, but half and half makes an excellent dish. The long deep orange variety of papaya is best for this purpose.

## Banana-Papaya Dessert

Cut bananas and papayas in small cubes, add juice of one or two lemons. Orange sections also may be added if desired. Serve in dessert dishes, with topping of grated coconut. (The lemon juice keeps bananas from discoloring. Orange juice may be used instead.)

## Bananas for Breakfast

Any variety of banana at the yellow stage, before the ripening specks appear on skin, may be served with bacon instead of eggs for breakfast. Cut bananas in half lengthwise and cook in the frying pan used for bacon, first pouring off most of grease. In a few minutes the banana will be lightly browned and ready to serve.

# PERSONNEL



# CHANGES

## WELCOME ABOARD

Richard D. Munden has arrived with Mrs. Munden and their three children to assume his post as Auditor at T. T. Headquarters, Guam. The Mundens came from Columbia, S. C., where Mr. Munden was an officer stationed at Fort Jackson. Their sons, Ralph and Phillip, will enter the ninth and eighth grades, expectively, in the fall, and little Susan will start her first year.

In Personnel, Navy-trained Mary S. Rios has taken over the duties formerly carried by Henry Y. Takeshita, who has been transferred to Ponape and promoted with a new title of Administrative Assistant, replacing Rubie W. Wendland. Rubie's husband, Warren L. Wendland of the Special Construction staff, is reassigned from Ponape to Yap.

Marie Louise Crisostomo has taken the place of Edith Rosario as Secretary in the Public Works office of the Trust Territory, and Edith has resigned to take a trip to the states.

Palau has a new Hospital Administrative Assistant in the person of Arnold E. Smith, and the Truk contingent is increased with the arrival of James K. Y. Chang, Electronic Equipment Repairman at the Central Electronics Depot. Helen S. Carolan, formerly in Mail and Files department at Headquarters in Guam, has taken over duties of Clerk in Truk where she is stationed with her husband.

Yap's latest addition is Vincent A. Edson, who returns there as Education and Training Specialist in the Education department. At Ponape Hubert K. Logan has begun land and claims work as Sur-

veying and Cartographic Engineer.

Majuro, Marshall Islands District, has two new staff members--William R. Elliott, Training Supervisor, and Blaine W. Leftwich, Supervisory Stockman. Mr. Elliott is stopping en route at Truk for several months to conduct training in welding.

## PROMOTIONS

Edward N. Kobayashi who is at the helm in Rota District, has been promoted to the official title of Administrative Officer and is continuing to serve in that District. Virginia M. Breaks, Medical Records Librarian for the Trust Territory, has been promoted to Statistical Assistant, Public Health Department, while John A. Martin in Palau has been promoted to Maintenance and Construction Superintendent in Palau District, succeeding John B. Jenkins, who has returned to the U. S. mainland.

A promotion from without the Trust Territory has come to Frank Freeland, who has been serving as Administrative Officer, Truk District. Mr. Freeland becomes chief of the Public Utility agency for the Government of Guam, and has already assumed this new post.

## RESIGNATIONS

Resignations include David E. Evans, of Truk, teacher at the Pacific Islands Intermediate School, who with his family has returned to the United States; Harold E. Diekman, who was station in Truk in the Public Works department, and Lita C. Brown, Secretary to Comptroller Gerald C. Vittetoe, who has accompanied her husband, Guam Government's Director of Public Safety Ted Brown, to the states.