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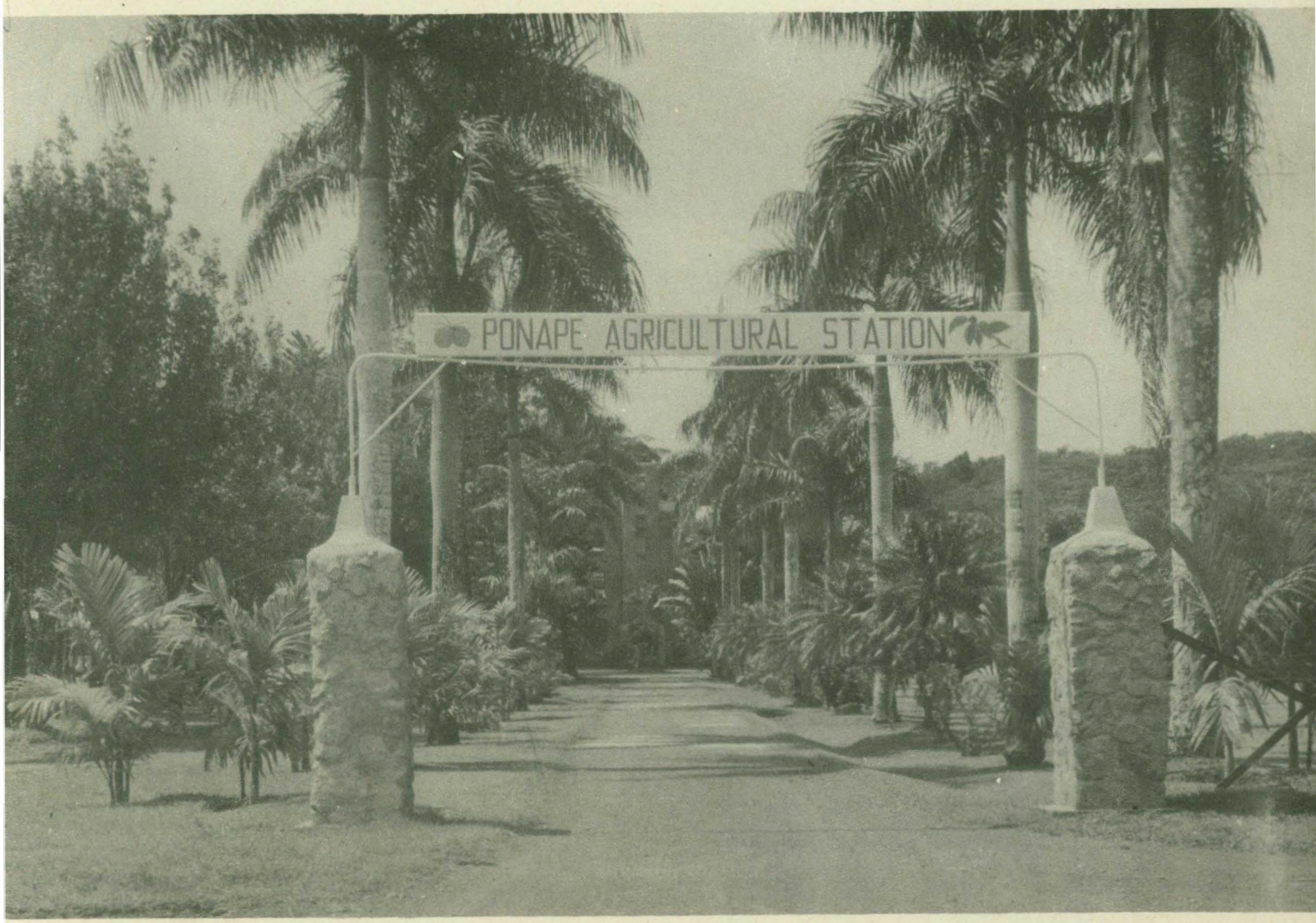
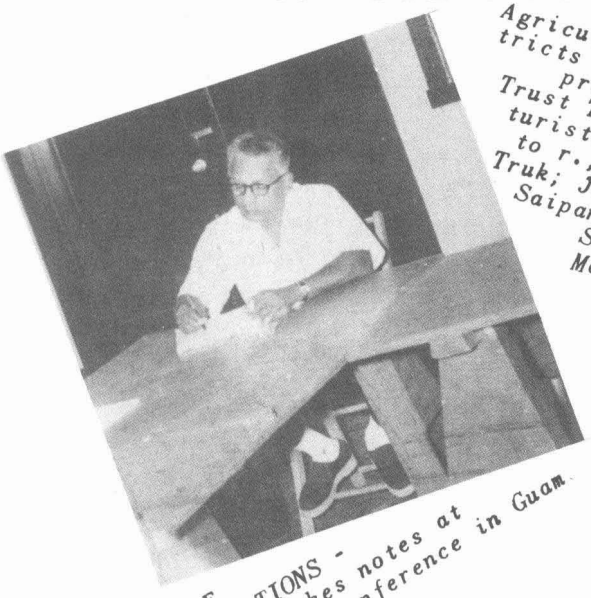


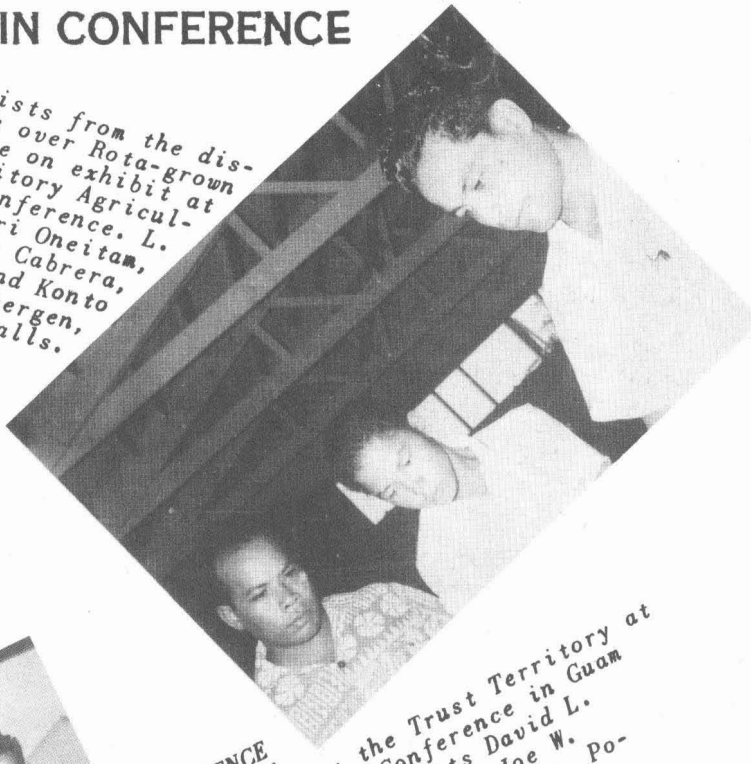
A Beauty Spot in the Trust Territory *(Page 14)*

AGRICULTURISTS IN CONFERENCE

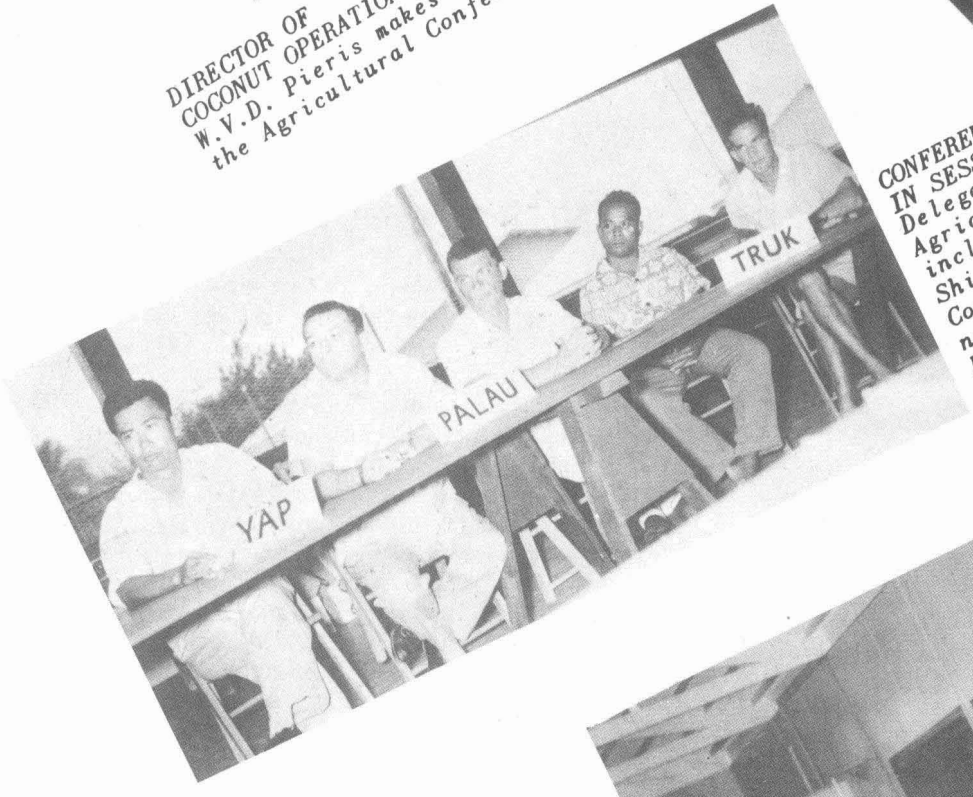


DIRECTOR OF COCONUT OPERATIONS - W.V.D. Pieris makes notes at the Agricultural Conference in Guam

Agriculturists from the districts look over Rota-grown produce on exhibit at Trust Territory Agriculturists' Conference. L. to r., Nori Oneitam, Truk; Jesus Cabrera, Saipan, and Konto Sandbergen, Marshalls.



CONFERENCE IN SESSION - Delegates from the Trust Territory at Agriculturists, Conference in Guam include Agriculturists David L. Shiroma, Yap District; Joe W. Cowan, Palau; W. J. Iwaniec, Ponape; Nori Oneitam and Carl F. Hamilton, Truk.



DELEGATES AT CONFERENCE - L. to r., Agriculturists Johnny Alik, Antonio I. Cruz, Konto Sandbergen and Milton Sideris, all of Marshalls; W. J. Iwaniec and Leo Migvar, Ponape; Bert Ogata, Rota.

TRUST TERRITORY AGRICULTURISTS CONVENE IN GUAM. All districts of the Trust Territory were represented in a five-day conference at Guam in April, 1957. Agriculturists and specialists present included, l. to r., front row, George M. Davis, Truk; Leo Migvar and Manuel N. Sproat, Ponape; Bert Ogata, Rota; Johnny Alik, Marshalls; Jesus Cabrera, Saipan; second row, Milton Sideris, Marshalls; Nory Oneitam, Truk; Jack Wheat, Director of Agriculture and Fisheries; David M. Shiroma, Yap; W.V.D. Pieris, Director of Coconut Operations; Antonio I. Cruz, Marshalls (formerly of Guam); back row, J. Boyd Mackenzie, Konto Sandbergen, both of Marshalls; Charles Clendenen, Saipan; Carl A. Hamilton, Truk; W. J. Iwaniec, Ponape; and Joe W. Cowan, Palau.

INTEREST RUNS HIGH IN COCONUT CULTIVATION

THE STORY OF COCONUTS and copra is an old one in Micronesia.

Copra, the dried meat of the coconut, for hundreds of years has been the life and livelihood of the inhabitants of the "South Seas" wherein lies Micronesia. And the Trust Territory Government, recognizing the importance of coconuts both as subsistence food and as a source of revenue, has from the beginning of its administration in 1947 given support and encouragement to the production of copra.

In January 1955, a noted specialist in coconut and copra production entered into his duties as Director of Coconut Operations. He is W.V.D. Pieris, a native of Ceylon, who was not unfamiliar with the problems in respect to copra in the Trust Territory for he had previously visited the islands of Micronesia in his capacity as copra specialist for the South Pacific Commission, and has written several texts on the subject.

The amount of copra produced in the Trust Territory, with its 687 square miles of land area, is small in contrast with the total world export--13,000 tons from the Trust Territory as compared to 3,200,000 tons in total world production--but to the Trust Territory, copra is of paramount importance, because it is the major export product, and the backbone of the Micronesian economy.

Although copra from the Trust Territory commands a high price compared to some areas, it does not rank at the top, nor has the production reached its maximum potentiality, according to Mr. Pieris. However, improvement in both quality and production appears to be on the way. More inhabitants are requesting public domain land for homesteading in order that they may plant and replant the groves, using the new methods of scientific seednut selection and proper spacing and planting practices, as advocated by the coconut adviser. They are interested in producing more and better coconut trees for the benefit of future generations, as well as for their own use.

An interesting development in the overall coconut program of the Trust Territory has been the introduction and establishment of the Scolia wasp, a destructive parasite of the Rhinocerous beetle which has wiped out more than one-half of the coconut trees in the Palau Islands. On Koror, where the Scolia wasp is now abundantly established, a planned program of building sawdust piles has been

(Continued on next page)

THE COCONUT SPECIALIST MEETS THE OBAK - W.V.D.Pieris, right, Director of Coconut Operations in the Trust Territory, greets Obak (Chief) Kloulubak of Peleliu, during a visit to the island. In background, left to right are Robert P. Owen, Staff Entomologist; Magistrate Saburo of Peleliu; Dai You Kim, Palau District Agriculturist, and Johnny Olbedabel, who served as interpreter.

PELELIU IN PALAU DISTRICT is one of the islands where coconut groves were ravaged by the Rhinocerous beetle. A survey of the needs and problems in this island was made by Trust Territory staff members. L. to r. are W.V.D.Pieris, Director of Coconut Operations; Obak Kloulubak of Peleliu; Robert P. Owen, Staff Entomologist; Magistrate Saburo of Peleliu, and Dai You Kim, Palau District Agriculturist.

INTEREST RUNS HIGH *(Cont'd)*

initiated in order to artificially and rapidly increase the Scolia wasp population for further distribution to additional outlaying areas of beetle infestation. Started as an experiment, Scolia is proving an effective weapon against the Rhinocerous beetle.

Coincident with the introduction of the parasites and other biological controls, has been the development of field sanitation involving the destruction or removal of beetle-breeding sites, particularly coconut logs and stumps, and the logs and stumps of other dead trees. Of the fourteen municipalities in Palau District which were infested by the beetle, the Southwest islands of Sonsorol and Tobi being free of the deadly pest, all have been cleared of most of the beetle-breeding material by the beetle control crew. On the island of Ngesebus (Ngedebus) off Peleliu Island, where a new municipal coconut planting of approximately 140 acres was established in June 1954, coconut log traps have been set up and are checked every three days. This use of traps, together with the continued destruction of decaying tree trunks and stumps, has successfully reduced the Rhinocerous beetle population on Ngesebus Island. The beetle control program has been carried on under direction of the Staff Entomologist, Robert P. Owen.

Among the practices being fostered and demonstrated by Mr. Pieris for rejuvenation of existing coconut plantations and planting of new areas in the Trust Territory, are these: thinning the groves, taking out the old palms and removing the thousands of little seedlings; a spacing of 28 square feet per seedling or tree, and observing of straight lines both in planting and thinning, in order to facilitate the gathering of the coconuts.

Artificial drying of the coconut meat is another step being advocated by Mr. Pieris in the interests of a better quality copra, since sun-drying methods are undependable and give a variable grade of copra. The first Ceylon-pattern dryer to be built in the entire Pacific area was constructed in Truk District, and is proving a faster and more efficient method of drying than any previously tried in the area, according to the specialist. The dryer is producing a clean, white copra in the half-shell, dry and free from oil on the exterior.

High enthusiasm has been generated throughout the Trust Territory region in the coconut rehabilitation program. Among the latest evidences of this are plans being formulated by one of the locally-owned trading companies for sponsoring the development of a large, modern coconut plantation.

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TRUST TERRITORY
OF
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WE ARE APPROACHING A SIGNIFICANT DATE

JULY 18, 1957, marks the tenth anniversary of the date when the Trusteeship Agreement between the United States and the Security Council of the United Nations came into effect. It was on July 18, 1947 that President Harry S. Truman approved the agreement on behalf of the United States, upon authorization of the Congress. On this date, the U. S. Government formally began its administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

A statement of the Objectives and Policies of the Trust Territory was issued by the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., of April 23, 1957, and it is fitting that all those interested in the welfare of the Trust Territory become familiar with this delineation, which in substance is a restatement of the policies that have been in effect since 1947, with particular reference to the advancing political, economic and social stature of the inhabitants.

Statement of the Objectives and Policies of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:

OUR AIMS AND OBJECTIVES ARE DEFINED

Statement of the Objectives and Policies of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Issued by the Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., April 23, 1957

Objectives

Two international documents, the Charter of the United Nations and the Trusteeship Agreement, set forth certain objectives for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In summary these objectives are:

1. To ensure that the Trust Territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security.
2. To foster the development of political institutions suited to the Trust Territory and to promote the development of the inhabitants toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the Trust Territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the people.
3. To promote the economic advancement and self-sufficiency of the inhabitants.
4. To promote the social advancement of the inhabitants.
5. To promote the educational advancement of the inhabitants.
6. To encourage respect for human rights and for 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.

In carrying out the foregoing, the objective of the Department of the Interior is to bring about an orderly and progressive development that will be soundly based on acceptance and participation by the people, and on the economic potential of the territory.

Policies

Political Advancement

The policy of the Department of the Interior is to encourage the political advancement of the people of the Trust Territory toward a goal of self-government. In this developmental process, the techniques of free, democratic, and representative government shall be adapted to the existing socio-political culture. Progress toward self-government shall move forward at such a pace as the people find themselves willing and able to adopt in order that the programs so instituted will have a basis of acceptability in the community, will meet the needs of the community, and will not unduly disrupt long-standing, customary patterns without the provision of equally adequate and

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acceptable substitutes. Such policy will take into account the differing cultural patterns existing throughout the territory.

It is the policy to emphasize local government as the basic element in political advancement. Concurrently, however, encouragement shall be given to the development of regional or district-wide legislative bodies which shall be granted increasing legislative powers as they progress in experience and ability.

The Department recognizes that ultimately the people of the Trust Territory may develop a feeling of unity and interrelationship that will make a territory-wide legislative body desirable. Meanwhile, opportunities shall be given, through periodic conferences and other means, for the growth of awareness and understanding on the part of the Micronesians of the common problems and experiences that exist among the Districts.

In order to develop the Micronesians in the ability to handle their own affairs, it is the policy to utilize Micronesians in the administration to the maximum extent of their abilities and to conduct on-the-job and other training programs with a view to replacing stateside employees as rapidly as practicable.

Economic Advancement

Economic policy in the Trust Territory shall be directed toward the goal of maximum-possible self-sufficiency. In achieving this the economy to be developed shall (1) be suited to the needs and resources of the area, (2) be able to provide adequately for the food and monetary needs of the population, (3) be such as will establish a firm foundation for self-government, and (4) be so implemented as to reserve to the Micronesians both land and, to the greatest extent possible, the development of the natural resources and commercial opportunities of the territory.

Pursuant to the foregoing, the following steps shall be taken:

Improve and increase the production of subsistence crops;

Improve and increase the production of copra and introduce additional cash crops;

Encourage increased use of the resources of the sea;

Protect the inhabitants against loss of their land;

Encourage and assist local Micronesian trading companies in meeting the needs of wholesale and retail trade in the territory;

Ensure that there is adequate transportation to meet the commercial needs of the territory;

Encourage and assist local Micronesian enterprise to conduct all economic and commercial enterprise and activities within their capabilities in order that the maximum monetary return may accrue to them.

As the principal employer of wage workers in the territory, the government of the Trust Territory shall maintain a wage structure and conditions of employment consonant with the advancing social and economic conditions of the territory.

General Advancement

In achieving the social advancement of the inhabitants, it is the policy to respect the customs of the people, to encourage acceptance of such Western social concepts as would be beneficial, and to provide such social regulation and services as are required in the light of the local social structure and economic system, or as may be dictated by precepts of common humanity and governmental responsibility.

(a) Civil Rights

Inhabitants of the territory shall be guaranteed (1) freedom of religion, conscience, speech, press, assembly, and petition; (2) no slavery or involuntary servitude; (3) protection against unreasonable search and seizure; (4) no deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of laws; (5) no ex post facto law; (6) no excessive bail, excessive fees, or cruel and unusual punishments; (7) no discrimination on account of race, sex, language or religion; (8) freedom of migration and movement subject only to the requirements of public order and security; (9) the maintenance of free elementary education; (10) no imprisonment for failure to discharge contractual obligations; (11) writ of habeas corpus; (12) no quartering of soldiers in private houses; (13) protection of trade and property rights; and (14) due recognition of local customs in providing a system of law.

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(b) Health

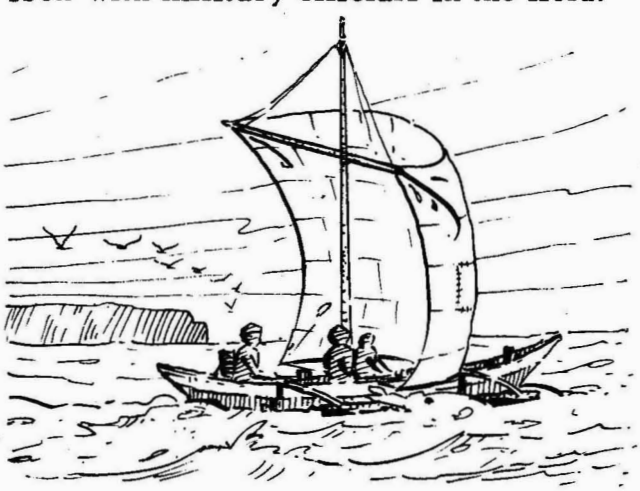
The Public Health program shall provide necessary medical and dental services, improve the health and sanitary conditions of the people, minimize communicable diseases, and train local health personnel.

(c) Education

In the promotion of educational advancement, it is the policy to provide, through a free public school system, an educational program that will give all children the basic elementary education necessary to prepare them for a useful life in their own environment. This program will also provide qualified students with further educational opportunities to enable them to improve their abilities to become productive citizens and to contribute to the progressive development of their communities and the territory as a whole. The people and communities shall be encouraged to accept responsibility for the educational system to the maximum practical extent.

International Peace and Security

To ensure that the Trust Territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security and that the security interests of the United States are properly maintained in pursuance of this objective, the Department will maintain close liaison with the Departments of State and Defense regarding activities or programs that have a bearing upon those issues and will encourage the High Commissioner to maintain similar close liaison with military officials in the field.



HIGH PRESSURE PUMP GETS EMERGENCY DELIVERY

"PROPERTY AND SUPPLY" has many connotations.

It may mean the purchase and supply of anything from a desk pen to a dump truck, and delivery may be effected by fast, dramatic plane action, or through routine ship consignment.

Recently, Yap District's main water pump burned out--and for five days the people of Colonia were without water from their tanks. They were forced to depend upon rain for their needs. A dispatch asking for a rush delivery of a new water pump was cabled to Headquarters in Guam. The pump was available in the Trust Territory's big Supply Depot in Guam, and was delivered to the field offices of Transocean Airlines in Guam for delivery to Yap, as requested.

Loading it on the plane at the airport in Guam was a delicate and difficult task, accomplished by means of a forklift. Since the officials at Yap had sent the request that the pump be delivered by plane, the Supply Department at Guam assumed that Yap's Supply Department was prepared somehow to off-load the high-pressure pump weighing approximately 800 pounds--to off-load from plane to boat while both were in the waters off Yap. (All plane cargo and passengers bound for Yap are met by picket boat offshore, and transferred from the plane to the boat for entry onto Yap proper).

The Supply Department at Headquarters was not wrong in its assumption. Yap was prepared--with five sturdy men--four Micronesian Supply Department employees, and Public Works Officer Albert L. Warner. Old-fashioned "back labor" was the answer. They simply lifted the heavy tank, carried it to the door of the plane, shifted it over the ramp, and placed it on the gunnel of the 33-foot boat as the latter drew alongside the plane. Later, by means of a ramp on the boat, they "rolled" the pump to the bottom of the boat.

The following day Yap had water.

High Commissioner And Deputy High Commissioner Meet At Honolulu

FOLLOWING A FAST, dramatic sequence of events, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory on his way to the Bethesda, Naval Hospital in Maryland, and the new Deputy High Commissioner en route to Guam, crossed paths and exchanged greetings about midway between their two destinations.

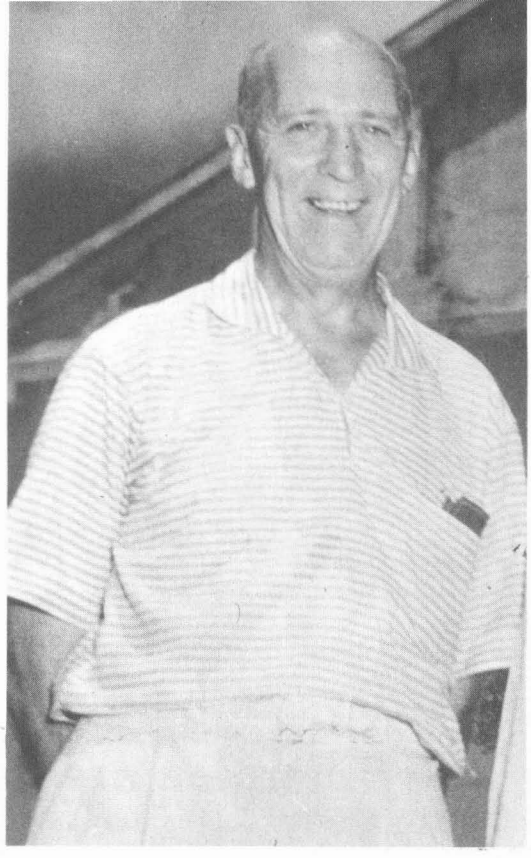
Within two weeks after High Commissioner Delmas H. Nucker had entered the Naval Hospital in Guam for a physical examination, he was on his way to the Bethesda Naval Hospital for further tests and surgery. With him was Mrs. Nucker. And it was just about this time that the newly appointed Deputy High Commissioner, Mr. Eugene R. Gilmartin, accompanied by Mrs. Gilmartin, set out from their home in Washington, D. C. for Guam. The four met for the first time on March 20, 1957, in Honolulu, and there the two Trust Territory executives had opportunity for a day's discussion of policies and problems, before each proceeded in opposite directions.

Deputy Is Former Navy Official

Following their arrival in Guam, the Gilmartins were introduced to government and military officials and their wives, and to Trust Territory department heads and spouses, at a reception given by the Chief Counsel and Mrs. Joseph C. Putnam at the Hotel Tropics.

Mr. Gilmartin comes to the Trust Territory from the Department of the Navy in Washington, D. C., where he served as Civilian Aide to Secretary of the Navy Charles S. Thomas from November 1954 until February 1957. On February 2, Mr. Gilmartin resigned this post to accept the Trust Territory position.

The new Deputy High Commissioner has a keen interest in government, and also has been active and interested in various youth group activities. He is a native of Providence, R. I.; attended LaSalle Academy, Providence College in Providence, and Georgetown University Law School in Washington, D. C., and was on the football team at all of these schools. He has officiated at sports events upon a number of occasions since his school days.



NEW DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER Eugene R. Gilmartin assumes his duties at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam.

Following his graduation from law school, Mr. Gilmartin engaged in the practice of law in Rhode Island from 1928 to 1942, following which he entered the U. S. Navy. Released from active naval duty in January 1947, he took up the practice of law in Washington, D. C. During this latter period and as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Gilmartin became well acquainted with the functioning of the various government departments and agencies.

The Gilmartins have two children. A daughter, Mrs. Chester T. Davis, resides in Washington, D. C., where her husband is in the Foreign Service. A son, Eugene R. Gilmartin, Jr., was graduated from George Washington University in May 1957 and is entering into the public relations field.

The Deputy High Commissioner and Mrs. Gilmartin are occupying the Trust Territory residence in the Carmen Memorial Housing area of Guam.

ON THE BRIDGE OF THE CHICOT--THE LOST FISHERMEN LOOK FORLORN upon arrival at Guam, en route home from Japan to Pulusuk, but in picture to right, they manage to muster smiles at the photographer's request. The men, as standing in picture on left, are (l. to r.) Raluk; Krispin, the leader; Robert, 14 years old; Awaramon, originally from Saipan, and Wan, 15 years old.

nine days without water, twelve without food--pulusuk fishermen are rescued, now safe at home

BURIED DEEP IN the dark of the ocean depths lie the secrets of many a fatal adventure. What happened--whether the victims met sudden and unexpected, or slow and tortured deaths--may always remain a mystery. Sometimes the hulks of abandoned ships have been found, but more often all traces have disappeared.

On the other hand, unrecorded and unknown except to a few, are hundreds of other mishaps which have ended more happily, with rescues sometimes coming when human life, drifting in small open boats or clinging to life rafts, was at the zero point.

In the second category are a group of five men from the little coral island of Pulusuk in Truk District, Trust Territory of the Pacific, who have lived to tell their story. It is a tale of fishermen lost at sea, of nine days without water and twelve without food--of youth and maturity and the struggle to keep minds as well as bodies alive--and of almost losing their one chance at rescue.

At this writing the five men have rejoined their families back on the home island from which they set out in their canoe with a party of other fishermen--twelve canoes in all--on November 29, 1956. That same day, somehow, their canoe drifted away from the others; there were clouds in the sky and no stars to guide them aright; they circled and drifted until morn, hoping then to sight members of their party. With daylight they realized they were lost, and decided to continue to circle around in the area, hoping a rescue party would come for them; but they had drifted far from their group, and when night came there still was no trace of comrades, canoes or land.

Another day came and went--and what was left of the ten fish the men had caught was no longer edible, so they tossed it overboard. They had half a jug of water at the time they became separated from their party, and they portioned this out, but after three days it was all gone.

Day followed night, night followed day--still no sign of life or ship or land. The older members of the group, Krispin, 32 years old; Raluk, 30, and Awaramon, 22, steeled themselves for the ordeal, and they kept up hope that any hour, any day, they would sight some craft or some land to give them haven and food. They kept themselves alive by sipping ocean water from time to time. As the days went on the two younger ones, Wan, 15, and Robert, 14, became weak and feverish, and the others expected them to give up at any moment. Twelve days in all passed--with nothing in view but the blue of the ocean. No rain. Finally, on the twelfth day it rained and they caught the water in their sail and drank it. On the thirteenth day, at a distance, they sighted a Japanese fishing vessel.

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NINE DAYS WITHOUT WATER *(Cont'd)*

The men of Pulusuk wear only their "achawars"--this is their traditional and customary costume for fishing as well as for life on the island. To make a flag to attract the fishing boat, one of the men used his "achawar" (gee-string)--it was light in color and they waved it high--but the fishing vessel did not see the wobbling little canoe with the five despairing men. With night, the latter gave up their attempt to be sighted and waited and prayed for the dawn, and that the vessel would still be in sight. It was--and mustering all their strength, they rowed straight for it. They were quickly taken aboard and given water and food and a chance to rest. All were emaciated.

"We were skin and bones with no flesh," is the way Krispin described their condition. "The two young ones were too weak to lift their hands. We had given them up. We thought they surely were going to die."

Krispin knew a little Japanese, and they were able to make themselves understood. The vessel's captain radioed for permission to return the men to Pulusuk. Instructions came back to bring the men to Truk, the District center. Because of lack of fuel, the master of the fishing craft decided to pursue his course to Japan, with the survivors aboard. They landed at Yokohama, where the men were met by the Japanese agents of Pacific Micronesian Line, who provided them with clothes and took them to the YMCA hotel in Tokyo. In the meantime their families had been notified that they were safe.

Soon after their arrival in Tokyo the men were interviewed in a radio broadcast, and Krispin told their story to the Japanese public. Then they awaited for the departure of the Trust Territory ship, the CHICOT operated by the Pacific Micronesian Line, which they had been told would take them back to Truk.

Never before had the Pulusuk men been so cold. The temperature at Pulusuk, in common with most of the Trust Territory, seldom goes below 78° and averages around 80°. In Japan it was wintertime--late December--and there fell not only cold rain but also sleet and even snow. They were furnished overcoats, and on one occasion, were taken to the royal palace to see the emperor make a public appearance. Most of the time, however, they stayed indoors, huddled close to keep warm. They had been so debilitated from lack of food and water, and the long exposure at sea without clothing, that all had contracted colds. They still had these colds some three months later when they arrived in Truk.

At last the CHICOT came to Japan. The five were put aboard at Yokohama. They reached Guam on January 19, 1957, and on January 29, their feet touched Truk soil again. At Moen, Truk District center, they were provided food and shelter, and in a few days they embarked on the last leg of their adventure--the trip home to Pulusuk.

During the trip from Guam to Truk the CHICOT was diverted from its course to search for survivors of a missing plane some 150 miles to the southwest of them in the vicinity of Gaferut Island. The search was unsuccessful; exactly how, why and where the plane went down, with one man aboard, joins the mystery record of the other disappearances at sea. No one on board the CHICOT was more tense and more hopeful that a rescue would be effected than the five men of Pulusuk who had survived their own frightful experience at sea.

In the meantime, since being rescued, the five have gained back some of their lost weight, and with rest and plenty to eat, are in a much improved physical condition. The sight of home island and home folks, and the taste of home food, soon restored them to normal physical condition, and with their g-strings back on, in place of the khaki clothes they were given in Tokyo, they quickly resumed their places in the community.

But never will the five men of Pulusuk forget the harrowing experience of thirteen days adrift at open sea, with rescue on the fourteenth when two of them were weak to the point of death, and the remaining three were in only a little better condition.

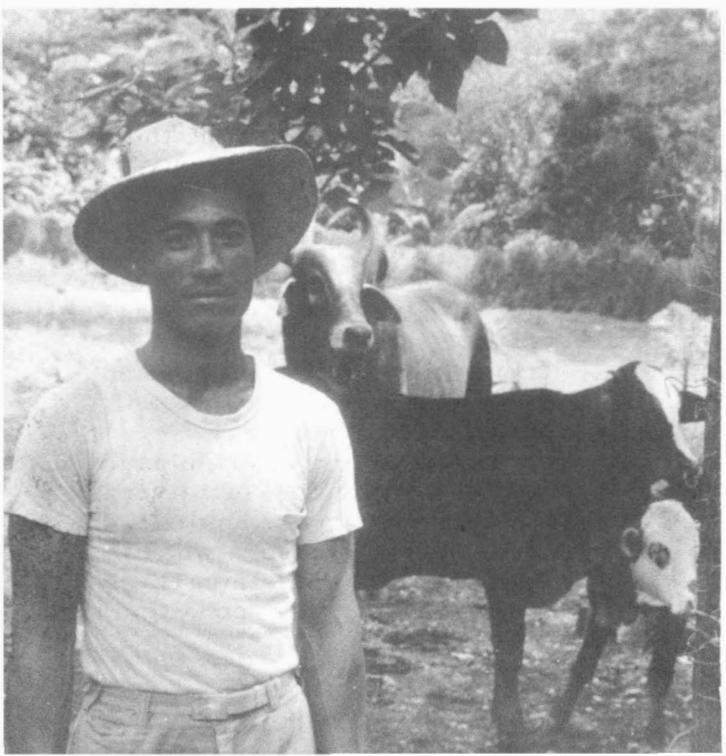
PERNEL ROAMS THE PLAINS IN PONAPE AS "LONE RANGER" OF PALIKIR

ON THE PLAINS of Ponape at Palikir roams a herd of some seventy-four cattle. A "lone ranger" named Pernel watches over them.

Eight different owners are represented in this herd, which is the tangible fruit of the Palikir Cattle Project, started in Ponape District in 1953.

The owners have not chosen brands, nor have the cattle yet been marked, but as their number increases it is possible, and in fact contemplated, that some day the cattle owners of Ponape may distinguish their herds in "Western" fashion. Branding irons, with numbers one to nine plus zero, are in the possession of the Ponape District Agriculture Department, ready for use whenever the size of the herd becomes so large that only branding can keep individual ownerships straight. The "brands" will be recorded at the District Administration office, according to present plans.

Pernel, "Lone Ranger" of Palikir.



This pattern of cooperation and joint ventures is part of the fabric of Micronesian life. Community activity and community enterprise are typical in Micronesian culture, thus it was not new or unusual that the Palikir Cattle Project of Ponape District should have been organized along cooperative lines. However, the method of equalizing the feeding and care of the cattle may be considered not only unique but also ingenious.

To begin with, the Palikir Cattle Project was started as a government-sponsored idea, in a truck-farming area of approximately 150 acres which formerly, under Japanese administration, had consisted of small farms. When the cow pasture was started, five owners with 28 head of cattle entered into the joint project. Some of the approximate 150 acres of government-owned land was utilized to make five pastures or paddocks of equal size, and later two additional paddocks were added. Plans call for two more to be added, to make a total of nine pastures.

The cattle owners in the beginning were Carlos (Etscheit) of Kolonia, who now owns 38 head; Rolant of Palikir, with 10 head; Pernel of Palikir, with 7 head; Anna of Kiti, with 4, and Pertas, who is now out of the cattle business. New owners in the project, added since its start, are Carl, with 4 head; Rainalt, with 3; Jors, with 5, and Perlinso, with 2. One government-owned bull, a Brahman, brings the total number of cattle to 74, almost triple the starting number.

The cooperative aspect has several facets. In the first place, all of the cattle roam together as one herd; in the second place, they are rotated from one pasture to the next on a monthly basis, so that the cattle will eat the grass in each field close to the ground, enabling a new growth to start up when the herd vacates that section, thereby providing the cattle with young fodder which they prefer to the rank, older growth; and in the third place,

(Continued on next page)

PERNEL ROAMS THE PLAINS *(Cont'd)*

the owners have formed the Palikir Cattlemen's Association with their own lone ranger to take charge of the herd and the fences.

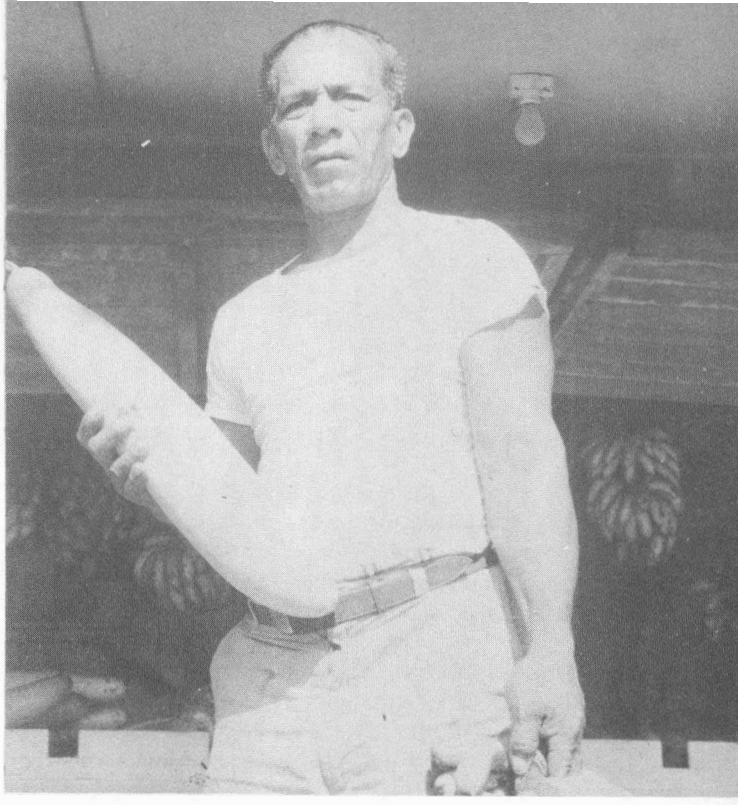
The lone ranger of Palikir is one of the original members of the group of owners. Pernel was chosen also as "leader" of the Palikir Cattlemen's Association, into which the owners pay one dollar per month for each head of cattle owned and running in the herd. When new cattle owners wish to join and have their cattle "ranged" by Pernel, they pay an original membership fee of five dollars to the Association, and in addition, one dollar per month for each head entered in the Palikir herd. Whenever a calf is born, the owner's monthly stipend is increased by one dollar.

Although in the beginning the Palikir Cattle Project was government sponsored, it is now a privately owned enterprise. Actively supporting the plan throughout its implementation and growth have been the District Administrator at Ponape, Henry Hedges, and the Staff Agriculturist, Jack Wheat. Wire for fencing was procured by the Administration, with the original owners supplying the labor for putting up the fences. A part the government continues to play is in supplying salt and cattle spray, as health measures. The cattle are mostly original Japanese stock, now being upgraded with importations from the United States.

Purpose of developing the cattle project is to provide a source of beef for food for the people of Ponape District. At present, only males are being sold for butchering at Kolonia, the Ponape District center; the females are retained for breeding.

So well known and popular has become the Palikir Cattle Project that a similar organization is in embryo form in the Lukop area at Metalanim, also in Ponape District, where approximately 100 acres are being divided into pastures.

Still another Cattle Association is organized at Kusaie in Ponape District, where there are approximately the same number as at Palikir.



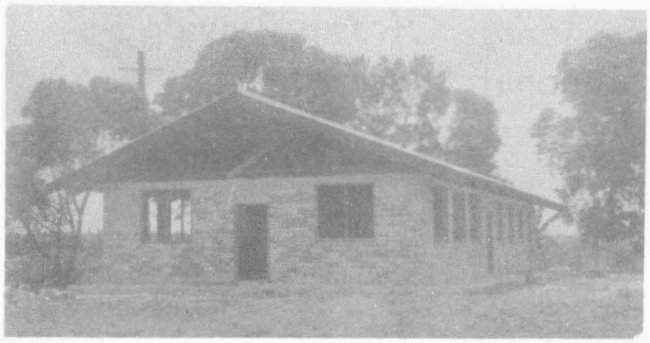
Robert Johnny of Ponape. "Everybody knows Robert" - he's the produce man in charge of the fish and vegetable market, and also of the Ponape District reefer. Robert is originally from Kusaie.

"CENTRAL MEDICAL" GRADS BEGIN INTERNSHIPS IN HOME DISTRICTS

THE PUBLIC HEALTH Service in the Trust Territory has been enriched by the addition to its staff of two young Micronesian medical interns who recently returned from Suva, Fiji, after completing a four-year course at the Central Medical School. They are Bernard You, who has returned to his home district of Yap, and Mesubed Yuji, who has returned to Palau. Both have now entered upon their internship service at their home hospitals.

The same vessel which brought back the two graduates, the Trust Territory's M/V ROQUE, carried to Suva in January 1957, a group of new medic students. These young men are from four districts--Roman Maglona from Rota, Harunauga Sonis and Umano Ahiteki from Truk, Nobuo Swei from Palau, and Francisco Diaz, Manuel Cruz and Carlos Camacho from Saipan.

Central Medical School has been the teaching source in Medicine, Dentistry, Sanitation and special laboratory courses for the Trust Territory since 1950. Its graduates form the background of the public health services.



Above, the Yap Board of Education, sponsors of Copra Week.

Above, right, the new dormitory under construction.

Right, another view of the Intermediate School dormitory, built with funds from Copra Week.

PROCEEDS FROM "COPRA WEEK" HELP BUILD NEW DORMITORY

Youth of Yap Are Proud of Their Achievement; Have Harvested More than 40,000 Pounds of Copra

HIGH ON THE HILL, looking down from the Intermediate School campus, is an imposing new structure. Visitors see it from the plane and boat as they enter the lagoon area. Yapese look up from the road below. And students look out from their classrooms with pride and joy. It is the new cement-tile dormitory, one of Yap's biggest steps forward in community development.

Constructed by community and student workers supervised by Rolad, Yapese teacher and construction foreman, the dormitory stands as a symbol of good planning, of the fullest in community cooperation and participation, and as a token of faith in the future of Yap's young people and their islands. It is the fruit of the labor, planning and cooperation of people, from the High Commissioner through the Yap District Administration and down to the smallest Yapese child who can carry a coconut to be "axed" for its copra.

It is a pleasure to accompany Intermediate School students on "Copra Week". Divided into ten groups, supplemented by anxious students from the elementary schools who are fed and housed by the villages, and aided greatly by men from the ten municipalities, the students have a week of real fun and very hard work. To date more than 40,000 pounds of copra have been harvested. This is an awful lot of coconuts!

Four Copra Weeks have netted approximately $1,550; with this and a grant of $1,200 from the High Commissioner, the building was started. As of this date the Yap Islands Council is guaranteeing final payments, while funds from the Fifth Copra Week next year are expected to go toward the first of eight planned elementary schools. Such elementary schools also will be meeting places, places for adult education, dancing and other activities. Some will have a room serving as a dispensary. Also, since Yap has lost so many of its schools from typhoons, such buildings will be additional safety centers. They will be of similar construction, all with cement-tile walls; wood beams, doors and windows; and transite roofs.

(Continued on next page)

Residents Of Yap Provide Coconut Seednuts

IN A SPIRIT of altruism and dedication to the interests of the entire Trust Territory, the residents of Yap have agreed to provide seednuts from selected mother palms of their district for plantings throughout the territory, at the modest price of three cents a seednut.

The Yap Islands Council, at a recent meeting, decided that the residents of Yap will continue indefinitely to supply the choice, selected seednuts in order to aid in the production of more and better copra throughout the Trust Territory in the years to come. It is expected that 60,000 nuts per year will be shipped from Yap to other districts for this purpose.

Announcement of the Yap Island Council's decision was made by the Yap District Agriculturist, David Shiroma, at the Agricultural Conference in Guam in April 1957.

PROCEEDS FROM "COPRA WEEK" *(Cont'd.)*

This is a permanent program in Yap. Boosting Yap's economy and morale, keeping students deep in the fundamental work of their economy, and giving impetus to long-range planning and construction, it stands on its own as a primary program of Yapese life. In the future, after the buildings are completed, funds for scholarships, for needed items for the schools, and for extra activities will come from this program.

Yap saw its need, and at a suggestion from the Education Officer, the Board of Education adopted the proposal for "Copra Week" as a means of establishing a long-range plan for community schools and other community needs. The success of the project is due to the combined efforts of the Board of Education, the island chiefs, the Yap Islands Council and the District Department of Education, together with the cooperation of the High Commissioner and all the Yapese administrators, teachers and students.

--Vera W. Whitcomb

RAIN WAS NO DETERRENT to shoppers at the Truk Farmers' Market on Market Day. Here Mrs. Roy Gallemore and a little girl of Truk are the customers. This market has grown rapidly.

PEPOLE LIKE TO BUY AT TRUK FARMERS' MARKET

Prices Are Posted

THE FIRST PUBLIC market in Truk District for the sale of home-grown foodstuffs was organized early in 1956. It started on a small scale, in the rear of the agriculture building. As its popularity grew, a Public Market building was constructed by the District Administration, and market dates were set for Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

The success of this market has exceeded expectations. An addition to the market to provide greater sales space and a reefer for the accommodation of pork and fish, are the next steps contemplated in the market's development.

One of the factors which has contributed to the popularity of the Farmer's Market in Truk, is the public posting of prices in both English and Trukese, on the back wall of the market place. The prices are reasonable, and both the farmers who produce and the customers who buy have indicated their satisfaction with the arrangement. Proof of its growing importance to the district, is the increasing number of local inhabitants buying at the market. Tonnah Aguh is in charge of the sales.

PAPAYA ORCHARD ATTRACTS ATTENTION

ONE OF THE "sights" of Majuro is the papaya orchard started in 1956. It is a landmark on the heavily-traveled road to Rita village, and residents of the area have shown an avid interest in this orchard with its improved type of papaya plants.

CULTIVATING ORANGE SEEDLINGS - Two Ponape Agriculture Department employees are busy cultivating orange seedlings. When the plants reach two feet in height, tangerine plants will be "bud-grafted" onto the orange seedlings. In the background are the buildings of the Ponape Agriculture Station.

Ponape's AG Station Has Interesting Past, Promising Future

ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING beauty spots of Ponape District, ranking with Nan Matol ruins for luxurious growth and scenic attraction, the Agriculture Station at Kolonia is actually far more than a show place, lovely though it be.

Situated about one mile south of the Kolonia administrative center, the Agricultural Station covers an area of more than thirty acres. Actual work on what is now the Agricultural Station started in 1921. Permanent cement structures were built, and are now serving as office space and living quarters for the present American director of the station, and his staff. Earlier, the German Governor had established a plant-introduction garden, now abandoned for many years.

Under the Japanese, little or no study was made of native food plants. Instead, evidence shows that they concentrated on introduction of new fruits which could be used to build up their colonial empire. Some of the crops which were started on an experimental basis were mangosteen, spices (including vanilla, cloves, nutmeg, cinnamon, and pepper), rubber, coffee, cacao, and timber trees. Many of these trees are still bearing fruit, as a short walk through the spice trees, for example, or through the coffee bushes, will testify.

During the war, little damage was suffered by the Agriculture Station, other than abandonment. During early American occupation, an attempt was made under the United States Commercial Company administration to revive the station. No actual records of the work of a Mr. MacDougal, who was in residence, can be found.

In 1948, under the Navy-sponsored Civil Administration of the Trust Territory, reconstruction work was continued. Mr. Robert Burton spent approximately twenty months as Director of the Agricultural Station, and submitted a report on the various activities to Admiral Arthur Radford, then High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific. His accomplishments, or attempts, can be summarized as follows:

An attempt was made to establish a native subsistence garden, where records of performance of the main native food crops could be compared with new introductions of desirable food plants. Brahma livestock were successfully introduced.

Studies were made of local soils, control of harmful local insects, possible export crops, reforestation, and possible land settlement areas for surplus populations. An experimental plot was established at Ngatik, one of the low coral islands.

The Agricultural Station since Burton's time has developed greatly both in size and scope--a constant growth being noted under various directors of the agricultural program here, including Don Anderson, Jack Wheat (now in charge of the entire Trust Territory agricultural activities), Gilbert Korenaga, and, for the last two years, Edward Iwaniec. Ed points out that

(Continued next page)

THIS IS SOIRONG of Ponape, planting wetland (swamp) taro with a planting stick on the grounds of the Ponape "Ag" station. Taro is a favorite "starch food" in the Trust Territory.

DISTRICT COOPERATION - The "Ag" Station foreman from Yap District, Gilrow, right, discusses mutual problems with Joseph Loan, Ponape "Ag" Station foreman, as they stand beside an experimental "Nocho" banana planting from Truk, on the grounds at Ponape.

PONAPE'S AG STATION *(Cont'd.)*

the entire 30-odd acres of the station have been permanently fenced with iron and barbed wire. Where formerly a good deal of the acreage was simply called "pasturage," it now has all been turned into space for subsistence crops. Along the east side of the Ag Station, bordering the river, and all the way to the future site of PICS (Pacific Islands Central School), we now find pineapples, bananas, many types of taro, soursop, coconuts (this area of planting dates back to Burton's time), papaya, sugar cane, and yams--all important as subsistence crops in Micronesia.

Other developments at the Agricultural Station include the propagation of lumber trees, the establishment of a tangerine grove (the trees are all budded now), and the probability of the first cacao processing this year. It is hoped that an appreciable amount of cacao will be made available for export. In all of these various activities, the extension work--spreading through the District of seeds, methods, and results--is handled by Leo Migvar, whose office is at the Agricultural Station, but who actually spends more than half of his time in outlying areas of the District.

Livestock at the Agricultural Station include pigs, chickens, ducks, geese and cattle. Several ponds are planted with Tilapia. The pigs represent an important part of Micronesian economy and culture. From the various breeds of pigs--Yorkshires, Hampshires, Tamworths, and one Berkshire boar--and the many resultant crosses, distribution has been made throughout Ponape proper, and its outlying islands. The chickens are fed only local foods, in keeping with a Micronesian standard of living. At the Ag Station they are being bred with pure Hampshire roosters in an attempt to improve production.

Ducks and geese are still in an experimental stage on Ponape, to determine how well they will do. Geese, it is noted, do well in Hawaii on sugar plantations. Cattle on the Agricultural Station include one Brahma bull, and several bull calves introduced from Saipan. Cows from all over Ponape are brought to the Station for servicing.

A complete report on the Agricultural Station is being prepared. To be published by the Ponape Print Shop, the report will be an illustrated booklet describing the activities and plans of the Station, and identifying all the plants. It is intended to serve as a souvenir and guide book, as well as affording a sense of continuity in the work of the Agricultural Station. For instance, for visitors to Ponape, the booklet will point out and identify such unusual edibles as macadamia nuts, cashews, litchees, passion fruit, mangosteen, mangoes, carambola, "chewing gum tree" (chicle), sapodilla, and durian. Many of the plants on the Ag Station have medicinal value, and the booklet will identify these and list both their local and commercial uses.

(Continued next page)

piggery is pride of truk

"What would I do 'gin my hoggie die--
my joy, my pride, my hoggie?
My only hope, I had no more--
and vaugh but I was vogie."
--Robert Burns

The above quotation was one of the shortest the poet ever wrote. But it expresses a tenderness for a pig that was not unique with Robert Burns.

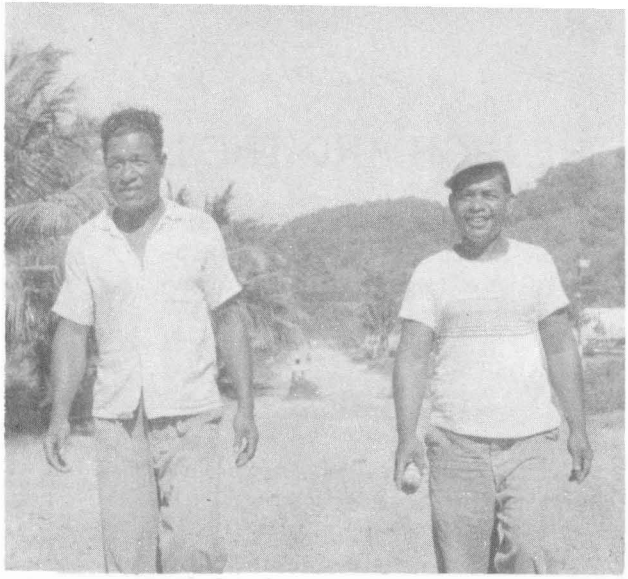
In Guam a pretty high school girl yearned for a pig as a pet. She lived in the Tenjo Vista area, and had space for pigs and other animals. Whether she ever expected a pig we don't know, but when her birthday arrived during her senior year, her younger sister presented her with a pretty baby piggie, all bathed and beribboned in pink, as birthday gifts of this nature properly would be.

In Truk the pigs and the piggery likewise have a place in the affections of the people.

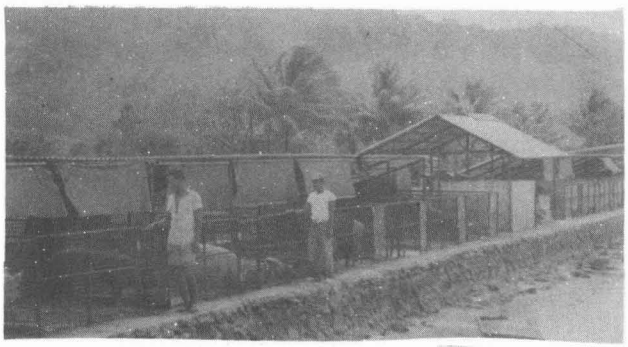
Located along the waterfront where the fresh ocean breezes blow their coolest, the piggery is becoming a landmark in Truk. There the pigs are housed in a long series of pens. The caretaker, Momo, and his helper, Siguo, look after the welfare of the pigs, keep their pens neat and clean, and work at beautifying the surrounding grounds.

The piggery was started in June 1955, as a demonstration project of the Truk Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of providing purebred pigs for breeding purposes. The demand for the pigs currently is running ahead of the supply, indicating the success of the project. Each month from ten to fifteen pigs are available for sale. Prices are kept at estimated cost. The population of the piggery averages 28 sows and 4 boars. The types of pigs being introduced are Berhshire, Yorkshire, Tamworth and Hampshire.

A chicken house is being added to the piggery grounds. But it's still "The Piggery", a cause for being vogie in Truk.



EXTENSION AGRICULTURISTS on the Agriculture staff of Truk District are Julien of Fefan, left, and Benjamin of Dublon. Julien, who has been with the Agriculture department over three years, is particularly interested in the development of cacao, and Benjamin, who has been with the Administration almost two years, prefers subsistence crops and breadfruit cultivation. Above, they are walking along a main road of Moen.



THE PIGGERY - Fresh, clean air off the ocean and plentiful sunlight characterize the piggery at Truk. Standing along the path leading in front of the piggery are Momo, caretaker, and Siguo, helper.

PONAPE'S AG STATION *(Cont'd.)*

The work of the Agriculture Station includes various other activities related to agriculture and fisheries. The District Agriculture Director recently supervised the transfer of turtles from Oroluk Atoll, tagging them and releasing them for future study. The Ag Station personnel quarantine all incoming planes and ships. Working with the local market, they supervise shipment of fish and other produce to various parts of the Trust Territory.

Present and future plans for agriculture in Ponape District keep the "Ag" staff--and most of Ponape--full of enthusiasm.

--Elizabeth Finale

"THE HIGH AND THE LOW"

THIS IS NOT A TITLE of a motion picture, but a description of the two groups of agricultural workers in Truk District.

A group of "low island" workers, right, are intent upon breadfruit and mahogany plantings at the nursery in Truk.

The bright strips in the background are aluminum windbreaks on the nursery.

TRAINEES FROM THE LOW ISLANDS, and those from the high islands of Truk District, alternate for field work and training at the District center.

The large plants shown in the picture are improved varieties of breadfruit which have a long-bearing season. They extend the breadfruit season to approximately seven months, as compared to the usual three months.

Since breadfruit is the "staff of life" from which "bread" is made, this extension is an important advancement in the subsistence economy.

LOW-ISLAND WORKERS - l. to r., standing, are Murada of Murino, Hall Islands; Kach of Nama, Mortlocks; Encher of Ruo, Hall Islands; Nory L. Oneitam of Uman; stooping, are Yener of Namoluk, Mortlocks, and Naris of Nama.

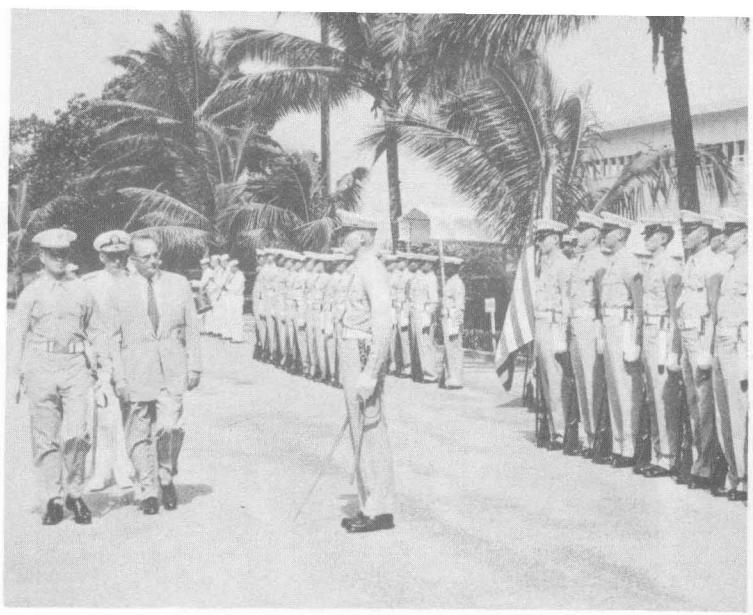
Trust Territory Represented at Symposium

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE medical department of the Trust Territory were among those invited to attend a Medical Symposium held at the U. S. Naval Hospital in Guam on 27 April 1957, at which prominent physicians from the Continental United States presented suggestions and new ideas for surgical, medical and diagnostic procedures.

Trust Territory men in attendance included Dr. H. E. Macdonald, Director of Public Health; Dr. Eugene I. Melnikoff, Rota District Public Health Administrator; Arobati Hicking, Marshall Islands Public Health Administrator; Rafael Moonfel, Medical Practioner at Yap; Kiosi, Medical Practitioner at Truk; and Burton Jano, Medical Practitioner at Ponape.

COPRA LOADING IS IN PROCESS - It's a big occasion when the ship's in, and copra is loaded on it. Scene below is at Truk Trading warehouse. Copra is the Trust Territory's chief industry. It is made by drying the white meat of the coconut.

The High Commissioner is "piped aboard" by eight side boys of the U. S. Navy.



High Commissioner Delmas H. Nucker inspects Navy Color Guard.

The High Commissioner Is "Piped Aboard"

AT EXACTLY THE HOUR of ten o'clock on Wednesday, March the sixth, the Honorable Delmas H. Nucker arrived at ComNavMarianas in Guam, to be "piped aboard" by eight side boys of the United States Navy in a ceremony officially recognizing his rank as High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

It was Mr. Nucker's state call upon Rear Admiral William B. Ammon, Commander Naval Forces Marianas, reciprocating the Admiral's official visit to him a week earlier. The exchange of courtesies followed Mr. Nucker's recent appointment as High Commissioner.

As the High Commissioner stepped from his car and approached the side boys, the boatswain in charge of the side boys signaled on the boatswain's pipe the appropriate signal for the hand salute. Mr. Nucker then passed between the two rows of side boys.

At the final note of the boatswain's pipe, the Admiral and his aides extended their hands in greeting. After the greetings, they turned to the band. The High Commissioner was facing the band while one pace to his immediate right stood Admiral Ammon; one pace to the rear and one to the right, was the Admiral's first aide, Capt. J. R. McKnight, Jr., Acting Chief of Staff, and one pace behind the Chief of Staff stood the Flag Lieutenant, Lieut. Comdr. J. V. Lavelle. In this position the four saluted while all others stood at attention, as the band played the Star Spangled Banner, rendering the honor to High Commissioner.

The High Commissioner then passed before the band and back again, paced by the Marine in charge of the Marine Detachment. Following this, Mr. Nucker was joined by Admiral Ammon, and they proceeded in front of the colors to do a left face, and saluted the colors.

The High Commissioner next "paraded" the Marines, inspecting the Color Guard as he walked between the ranks. The Marine Officer then saluted Mr. Nucker, and the official "piping on" ceremonies and inspection of the Color Guard were finished. Thereupon, accompanied by the Admiral and his aides, the High Commissioner proceeded to enter the ComNavMarianas Headquarters building, where the formal visit was made.

Awards And Honors Go To Trust Territory Personnel

A UNITED PRESS REPORT date-lined Washington, D. C. April 23, 1957, which appeared throughout the United States and in other parts of the world, cites the names of eight employees of the Department of the Interior who were presented valor awards for actions "demonstrating unusual courage involving a high degree of personal risk in the face of danger". Among these eight are Anthem J. Bowman, whose award was a result of his bringing an oil barge fire under control at the Pacific Island of Truk District on January 14, 1956.

The circumstances of this act of bravery were told in a previous issue of the Micronesian Reporter. Mr. Bowman's home is listed as North Las Vegas, Nevada. He was an employee of Truk District Administration, Operation and Maintenance Department.

Mr. Bowman is one of a number of Trust Territory employees recently cited for commendations and honors.

George Ngirarsaol, Supervisory Electronics Technician at the Central Electronics Depot at Truk, was presented with a cash award of fifty dollars for superior performance. Deputy High Commissioner Eugene R. Gilmartin made the presentation during his stopover at Truk District while en route to the Marshall Islands. The recommendation for award, as submitted by Mr. Ngirarsaol's supervisor, Trust Territory Director of Communications Carl Kuns, stated:

"Mr. Ngirarsaol, at the request of this office, was accepted as the sole accompanying member on a special visit to Kili Island by the High Commissioner. The purpose of the request was to return the Kili radio installation to service. No information as to the probable source of trouble was on hand.

"In performing his assigned duties, Mr. Ngirarsaol established a high standard of performance, outstanding integrity for fulfilling responsibilities and exemplary conduct. Comments by the High Commissioner were highly complimentary, while his performance of duty warranted a commendatory letter from the District Anthropologist, Mr. Jack Tobin, manager of the Kili Project. As a representative of the Communications Department, his conduct and display of ability contributed much toward instilling confidence in Micronesian technician departmental functioning, and the assignment of Micronesians other than those indigenous to the District to which they are assigned. No American who might have been assigned could have accomplished those things."

A commendation from Anthony T. Lausi, Director, Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, has been received by the Trust Territory General Supply Officer, Neill C. Murphy, Jr., and a similar commendation was made by Deputy High Commissioner Eugene R. Gilmartin, in recognition of Mr. Murphy's excellent presentation of the procurement and contracting problems of the Trust Territory Government, at a conference of Government property and supply executives in San Francisco recently. In connection with his presentation, Mr. Murphy showed color slides of the Trust Territory.

The Trust Territory's Sanitation Officer, Chris S. Nakama, was awarded seventy-five dollars and received a letter of commendation from High Commissioner Delmas H. Nucker, for his outstanding performance in conducting a refresher school for sanitarians at Ponape during 1956. The entire Trust Territory, including Saipan, was represented in this school which was attended by twenty-three sanitarians and workers and eleven science teachers from various schools.

The Trust Territory Director of Public Safety, Wesley J. Ross, recently received notice that he has been elected to membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He will be a delegate to the convention of this association at its meeting in Hawaii September 29 - October 3, 1957.

demonstration project is growing at "the crossroads" of the marshalls

AT MAJURO, crossroads of the Marshalls, a fast-growing project is reaching out to the entire district and serving as a demonstration center for good agricultural practices.

In some other districts of the Trust Territory, such a central demonstration project might not be as effective, because the problem of transportation makes it difficult for residents to travel from their home islands. They do not have the boats for long-distance travel and they are not accustomed to such trips. But in the Marshalls it is second nature for the people to get into their ketches and travel long distances in order to reach the district center for the purchase of foodstuffs, clothing and perhaps a radio, or to visit relatives. The Marshallese are "born" navigators, long noted for their skill on the ocean.

Thus the inhabitants of many of the Marshall Island atolls already have visited the Majuro demonstration center and have taken home seeds and cuttings; at the same time they have observed and learned those methods which are increasing production, and those varieties which are growing most successfully under the climatic and soil conditions peculiar to the atolls. The fact that some of the visitors may have had to travel a hundred miles or so, has proven no deterrent to the success of the demonstration plant; the existence of the center makes just one more reason for the out-island Marshallese to come to Majuro.

When the agricultural center was organized, a program in coconut rehabilitation was set up and a coconut nursery was started. The area is large enough to supply 2,500 coconut seedlings every four to six months, for distribution and planting on the various atolls, and plans are going forward to make the demonstration farm attain this capacity of production.

Soon after the coconut program was begun, extension work was initiated, and this was expanded by sending trained agricultural workers from the district center to the outer atolls. These Marshallese agriculturists took out with them seeds and plant materials, and encouraged the people to use them in order to develop variety in their subsistence crop plantings. At the same time the agriculture workers assisted the Marshallese people to give better care to the crops they were planting, interested them in raising more taro and bananas, and encouraged them to give special attention to their coconut trees.

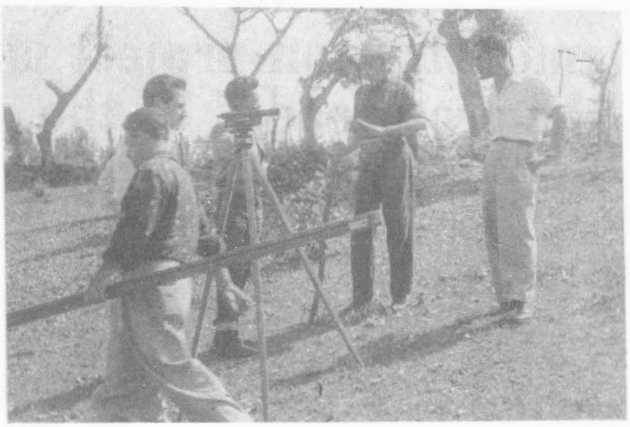
At the demonstration center at Majuro, emphasis is given particularly to dry-land taro, dasheen (another variety of taro which grows in shade and sandy soil), tapioca, banana and papaya. Maximum utilization of the land is being demonstrated.

In less than two years from a nucleus of eight New Hampshire Red hens and three roosters, has grown a flock of approximately one thousand chickens, about half of which have now been distributed for breeding throughout the Marshalls. The remainder have been retained for breeding and for replacements. As a result of this program, one enterprising Marshallese group is producing eggs successfully on a commercial basis, and four other individually-owned flocks of substantial size have developed, all as an outcome of this central breeding project.

If the present egg production reaches the point where the supply exceeds the demand, preparations are being made to start "broiler" production, raising chickens for sale. A large "reefer" for storage of frozen products, which is under construction at Majuro, may be utilized in this activity. To the chickens were added ducks, brought in from other islands; a flock of two-hundred was raised, of which approximately one-hundred were distributed, the balance kept for breeding. The ducks have proven popular. A fair-size herd of forty-two pigs also has been raised at the district center, mainly for distribution purposes throughout the atolls.

(Continued on page 29)

AT THE LALOLA EXPERIMENTAL STATION IN COSTA RICA - Students at the twelve-week course in cacao production are making experimental studies on cacao cuttings. L. to r. are Dominador Pascual, Farm Supervisor of Mindanao, Philippine Islands; Dai You Kim, Trust Territory Agriculturist, Palau District; Luis Othon of Panama, son of the President of the Senate, and Juan Rehesengel, Assistant Agricultural Extension Agent, Palau District.



FIELD WORK IN COSTA RICA - Rewel Tara, center, Junior Agricultural Extension Agent of Ponape District, engages in some contour planting of cacao. The others in the picture are Costa Rican agricultural extension agents and (wearing a hat) a coffee planter. The Lalola Experimental Station is affiliated with the Institute of Inter-American Science.

CACAO IS KNOCKING AT THE DOOR

Palau District Agriculturist Is Optimistic about Possibilities of Cacao in Trust Territory

"CACAO IS KNOCKING at the door, but is not quite in," is the way Dai You Kim describes the prospects for cacao as a cash-crop industry for the Trust Territory, following a twelve-week period of research and study on cacao in Costa Rica.

Mr. Kim, Palau District Agriculturist, is optimistic about the possibilities for further developing cacao in Micronesia. Equally enthusiastic are the two Micronesian agricultural agents who accompanied him to Costa Rica, Juan Rehesengel, Assistant Agricultural Extension Agent for Palau, and Rewel Tara, Junior Agricultural Extension Agent for Ponape District. The three were sent to Costa Rica by the Trust Territory Government to attend a special course in cacao production at Lalola Experimental Station, an affiliate of the 500-acre farm of the Institute of Inter-American Science. They left the Trust Territory by plane in early January, and returned May 9, 1957.

Following his return to the Trust Territory, Mr. Kim spent two weeks in Ponape District processing and surveying the cacao growths there, including the five-year-old stand at Metalanim Plantation. He prepared samples of Ponape cacao and dispatched them to Japan, the United States and Switzerland, to be assayed for quality and price, He reports that both the Crillo and the hybrid varieties are growing successfully in Ponape District, and that the quality is high. Upon his return from Ponape he began a survey of the cacao plantings on the Cacao Plantation at Babelthuap.

Mr. Kim attended the University of Hawaii where he specialized in tropical agriculture. Later he was manager in Hawaii of a large poultry farm. He has been associated with the Trust Territory almost five years, his first duty station having been Yap. He now expects to spend a good deal of time in the development and promotion of cacao throughout the Trust Territory, and will be assisted by the young agriculturists who also studied at Costa Rica.

A ONE DAY ROUND-TRIP FLIGHT brought a distinguished group of military and civilian leaders to Rota for a ceremony honoring Dr. Eugene I. Melnikoff, Rota District Director of Public Health. L. to r. are Governor Richard Barrett Lowe; Mr. Joseph C. Putnam, Chief Counsel of the Trust Territory; Rear Admiral W. B. Ammon, Commander Naval Forces Marianas; Mr. Eugene R. Gilmartin, Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory; Mrs. Gilmartin; Mrs. Charles W. Schott; Dr. Melnikoff; Mrs. Lowe; Mrs. Ammon; Mrs. Putnam, and Brig. Gen. Charles W. Schott, Commander 3rd Air Division, U.S. Air Force.

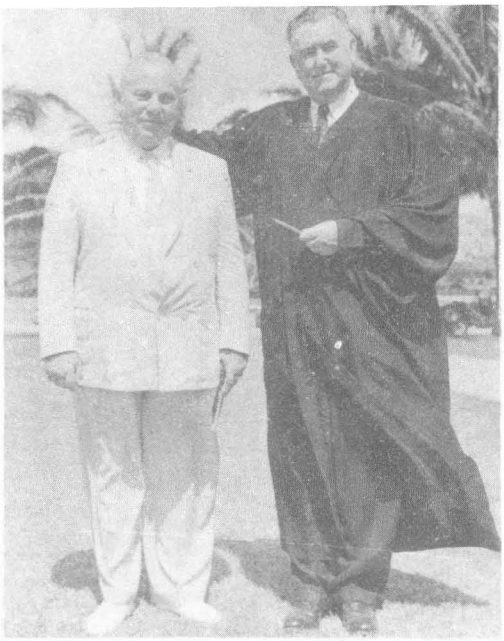
NEW CITIZENS, U. S. A.

THE DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL Services for Rota District, Dr. Eugene R. Melnikoff, officially became a citizen of the United States in an impressive ceremony at the District Court in Guam on April 18, 1957. At the same time twelve former residents of the Trust Territory, and sixty-eight others, a total of eighty-one, became naturalized U. S. citizens. Altogether, sixteen different countries and islands were represented among the candidates for citizenship. The oath of allegiance was administered by District Judge Paul D. Shriver, who congratulated the new citizens and spoke of their responsibilities as well as their privileges as U. S. citizens. Later, Raymond D. Underwood, prominent Guam businessman and civic worker, addressed the group on "Citizenship"

Those from the Trust Territory included five from Saipan, four from Palau, two from Rota and one from Yap, and, in addition, Dr. Melnikoff, who was born in the Ukraine, but is stationed at Rota. From Palau were Arang U. Henricksen, Yoshie J. Enoki, Joseph Ilengelkei, Samuel Leon Guerrero Borja and Dones Cabrera Borja; from Saipan, David D. Reyes, Vicente B. Reyes, Mariana S. Sablan and Severino S. Santos; from Rota, Serafino Cruz Masga and Antonio Sablan Immamura; and from Yap, Bernard L. Urbiztondo.

Mrs. Arang U. Henricksen, first of the names listed above, is the wife of the General Supply Assistant at Yap, Jules M. Henricksen.

A ceremony honoring Dr. Melnikoff was held at Rota District on May 14, with a distinguished group of officials from Guam in attendance. A silken flag of his new country--the Stars and Stripes--was presented to the public health officer by the Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, Eugene R. Gilmartin, in token of Dr. Melnikoff's new citizenship and in recognition of valuable services performed in the field of medicine in the Trust Territory. The Governor of Guam, Richard Barrett Lowe, presented the doctor with a flag of Guam, and the flags of the U. S. Navy and the Air Force were presented to Dr. Melnikoff by Rear Admiral W. B. Ammon, Commander Naval Forces Marianas, and Brig. Gen. Charles M. Schott, Commander of the Strategic Air Command's 3rd Air Division. The officials, with their wives, were flown to Rota especially for the ceremony. More than 100 school children marched in parade formation before the ceremony as the citizens of Rota joined the visiting dignitaries in paying respects to Dr. Melnikoff. Following the ceremony, the visitors were entertained at dinner at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Melnikoff.



ROTA DISTRICT DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH - Dr. Eugene I. Melnikoff, is congratulated by District Court Judge Paul D. Shriver following the conferring of citizenship.

TWELVE MICRONESIANS were among those who attained U. S. citizenship on April 18, 1957, in the District Court of Guam. Above, the new citizens stand on the lawn outside the courtroom. Dr. Melnikoff is at extreme right.

STUDENT FROM ROTA IS PRIZE WINNER

PILING UP PRIZES has become something of a habit for a young Trust Territory student from Rota, Oscar A. Mendiola, son of Mr. and Mrs. Melchor S. Mendiola. Oscar's latest coup is a prize of one thousand dollars in tuitional expenses at the college of his choice, together with a trip in the summer of 1957 to Philadelphia.

Young Mendiola, a 1957 senior graduate from George Washington High School at Guam, was announced as the winner of the Alexander Hamilton scholarship contest, and the money and the trip are the prizes in this event. He was chosen on the basis of scholarship ability, oratorical prowess, extemporaneous expression, command of English, and also for activity participation.

Oscar embarked by plane June 8 from Guam to participate in a convention with the other Alexander Hamilton scholarship winners at famed Convention Hall in Philadelphia. At that gathering, from June 18 to 21, thirteen additional scholarships were to be given to deserving students after a written test concerning the U. S. Constitution.

Oscar will remain in the states to begin his college education, for which he has chosen St. John's University at Minneapolis, Minn. After his first year, he will decide whether to enter into the study of medicine or law. He has been given a tuition scholarship at St. John's, and also assurance of summer employment.

Oscar has won a series of prizes during his high school years, including first prize in the senior oratorical contest at George Washington High School, and second prize in a Merchant Marine contest. He has repeatedly been a winner in the latter contest, having taken third place in 1954 and first place in 1956. The Trust Territory boy also won the first prize in an island-wide oratorical contest in Guam in 1956.

T T. Employees Contribute to Red Cross

CONTRIBUTIONS TOTALING $559.00 were given to the American Red Cross in the 1957 appeal for funds. Ponape District contributed the largest amount, with a total of $110.50 from forty-six individuals. Palau District was a close second among the districts, with $108.50 given by twenty-four persons, making an average of more than $4.50 per person. Yap and Majuro Districts were nearly tied, with $64.00 contributed by twenty-seven individuals in the former place, and $61.00 by seventeen individuals in the latter. Truk followed with $56.50 from fifteen contributors, and Rota was next with five contributors giving $13.00. Total from Guam Headquarters was $145.50.

Jaluit Project Provides Valuable Atoll Information

AGRICULTURE CAN BE DRAMATIC.

Who, for instance, would have imagined that there are seventy-six varieties of breadfruit, or that they might all be gathered at one low atoll in the Marshalls for a tryout to see which are best suited to such lowland conditions?

Or who would have suspected that there are thirty-three different varieties of bananas in the Trust Territory and that all would show signs of doing well in one modest agricultural center in the Marshalls?

A horticulturist, perhaps, might have known these facts, or a tropical agriculturist, but today they are established for all to see, in a demonstration area known as the Jaluit Agricultural Project, located on the island of Jabwor in the Jaluit Atoll, Marshall Islands District, one hundred thirty sea miles southwest of Majuro Atoll, which is the Trust Territory district center for the Marshall Islands.

The development of the Jaluit Agricultural Project is one of the milestones in the economic progress of Micronesia. First planned in 1952, a survey of land for use as an agricultural station was made in September 1954, and in January 1955 the tools and equipment to start the clearing and building of a station were moved to Jaluit from Majuro. Two months earlier, in November 1954, the project manager, J. Boyd Mackenzie, arrived.

First step was the construction of roads, warehouses, a generator shack, a home for the manager, workers' houses, dispensary and a radio shack. It was literally building from the ground up.

Today fourteen workers, all Jaluit people, are engaged in developing the Jaluit Agriculture station, and already it is proving its worth as a source of foundation livestock and plant-propagating materials for the inhabitants of the atoll, some 1,500 or more.

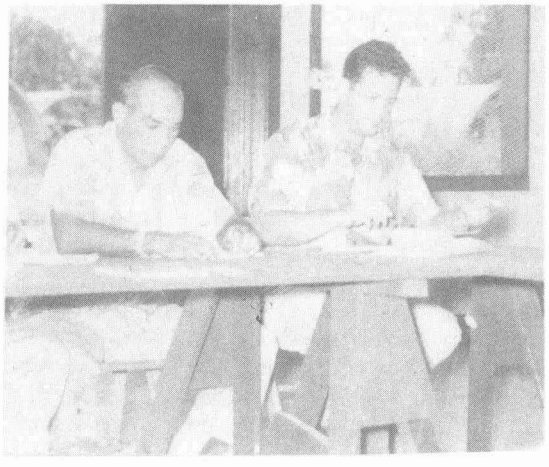
The first consideration is the development of improved selection and methods for better and larger production. That's why the seventy-six varieties of breadfruit are being tried out--to find the kind that will do best on the low atolls characteristic of the Marshalls, also to find the seasonal bearers in order to extend the length of the breadfruit season. Plants from Truk and Ponape as well as the Marshalls, are among the varieties being studied. The thirty-three banana plantings also came from Ponape, Truk and the Marshalls.

Jackfruit, which is of the breadfruit family and is eaten raw, has been introduced from Ponape. Pumpkin, the Iran Golden variety, also is being tried out, as are certain varieties of limes and oranges from Kusaie. Eight varieties of taro, the root vegetable popular throughout Micronesia, are being tested. A Hawaiian type sweet potato is maturing, and will be used as food for the workers, feed for animals, and for propagation purposes on other islands. Still another introduction is Payang (or Pangi) from Ponape.

Twelve varieties of edible pandanus have been grown. The pandanus is popular both as a food in the Marshalls, and for use in making hand-woven mats, handbags and other items. Papayas and cassavas also are being cultivated, and a nucleus of turkeys, ducks, pigs and chickens is established.

Thus the problem of what grows best in the low atolls of the Marshalls gradually is being solved. The results of the experimental growings are providing the answer, not only for Jaluit Atoll with its fifty-three islands, but for other similar lowland areas of the Trust Territory.

TWO PROJECT MANAGERS - "Manny" Sproat, manager of Metalanim Plantation, and J Boyd Mackenzie, Jaluit Project manager, are engrossed in thought at Agricultural Conference in Guam.



Assistant manager of Metalanim Plantation is youthful Henry Hadley, who was born and raised at Metalanim in Ponape District, and lives on the plantation with his wife and four children.

BEEF FROM METALANIM - Correlating with the development of Metalanim as a coconut demonstration center, a cattle project is being carried on. Above, a side of beef is being taken to the reefer plant at Kolonia. It has been brought in from Metalanim in the typically narrow boat of Ponape District, having been covered with many layers of green leaves as protection from the sun.

Metalanim Project Becomes Coconut Demonstration Center

A MODEL COCONUT demonstration station has been established at the Government's important Metalanim Plantation in Ponape District.

Since copra is the main export industry of the islands, a coconut demonstration must, to fit its role realistically, operate after a given period on the proceeds of its own products. Thus, accurate costs and income figures are being kept in each department of the Metalanim operation, in order that the soundness of the demonstration may be illustrated.

Instead of treating each phase of the work as a single and independent department, the demonstration station is being considered as a whole, integrating the different aspects for fullest utilization of its resources. The introduction of cattle, for instance, is serving a fourfold purpose of helping to control grasses and keep down bush around the coconut trees; of producing a natural fertilizer for the coconut earth; of providing food for the plantation workers, and lastly, of creating an added source of income through sale of live animals and butchered beef. Similarly and simultaneously, an experimental program is being carried on with cacao as a complementary crop to coconut.

The objectives in maintaining this coconut station are to demonstrate to the local farmers how they may increase the amount of coconut produced on a given amount of land by proper seed selection from carefully selected mother palms, the choice of good seedlings from the nursery, proper transplanting and care in the fields, and good cultivation practices. Incidental objectives are to demonstrate the advantageous use of livestock, proper methods of intercropping, and economical utilization of labor. Further objectives are to test crops which may be grown profitably in the area, and to make available to local farmers good planting stock or breeding animals at a reasonable rate produced at a low cost to the government.

The Metalanim Plantation is managed by Manuel N. (''Manny'') Sproat, who has developed it over a ten-year period, until now it is considered one of the most promising agricultural stations in the Pacific area. Mr. Sproat is a graduate of the University of Hawaii, where he specialized in the study of agriculture and related subjects. Previous to his association with the Trust Territory, he served as a captain in the U. S. Army. The assistant manager of Metalanim Plantation is youthful Henry Hadley, who was born and raised in Metalanim, and lives there with his family.

bernes brings nukuoro fishing methods to ponape intermediate

WHEN IT COMES to fishing, the Ponape Intermediate School boys can speak in terms of tons--well, one ton, anyhow.

For in nine Saturdays of fishing over a period from October to February, 1957, a group of approximately 45 students caught some 2,000 pounds of fish under the guidance of youthful fishing leader Bernes Lekka, son of the late "King" Lekka of Nukuoro.

This ton of fish not only provided delicious food for the tables of the Intermediate School galley, but also realized something over one hundred dollars in cash, with which the students bought additional fishing paraphernalia including twenty pairs of "tapy" shoes (Japanese work shoes) which the boys use for walking on the reef; some fishing nets; fishing line and hooks and twenty-nine yards of sailing cloth for sails.

While attending teacher-training sessions at Kolonia, Ponape district center, Bernes has given his services as instructor in fishing to the Intermediate School boys during the absence of the regular instructor, Toshiro Paulus, who was attending a School of Fisheries at Noumea, New Caledonia. In token of the warm feeling of friendship between the boys of the school and the people of Bernes' home island, the latter have given to the school one of their special Nukuoro outrigger canoes. It is long and slender, so narrow that a man's body cannot get into it--he "rides" it on top, with only his legs inside.

Bernes of Nukuoro

Nukuoro is traditionally ruled by a "king," but since King Lekka died in 1953, he has not had an official successor. There is one, however, who has been asked by the Nukuoro elders to step into Lekka's shoes, and this one is Bernes.

Nukuoro, whence came Bernes and the gift canoe, is one of the most southernly, and also one of the more isolated atolls of the Trust Territory. Nukuoro, together with Kapingamarangi which also is in Ponape District, is so separated from the rest of the Trust Territory, in fact, that it is generally considered Polynesian rather than Micronesian, since it resembles the former more closely in culture and customs. Nukuoro Island, largest in the atoll, is 1,800 yards long and 500 yards wide and has a population of 232 people. Fishing is important in Nukuoro, since big ships with supplies do not stop there often, and fish are a primary source of protein. The main occupation in Nukuoro is copra-making.

Bernes was away at school at the time of his father's death. Actually, he has been away studying ever since 1947 except for two years. The people of Nukuoro appreciate the value of Bernes' education not only for his own advancement, but also for that of the entire Nukuoro population, and this no doubt is the reason why the elders have looked to him as their future "king." An elder brother, Ernest, resides in Nukuoro, and a younger brother, Rethimer, is employed by the Ponape Cooperative Company.

Bernes happened to be 18 when in 1947 the training school for teachers opened at Truk, and he was chosen to attend it. Later he attended the Intermediate School at Ponape for two years, and then he was selected for PICS and had two years there. Following this, in 1953, he returned home and was one of two teachers serving Nukuoro, where the only school consisted of the first four elementary grades. Bernes taught first and second, his co-teacher, third and fourth. Then, in September 1956, Bernes went to Kolonia for a course in Island Affairs, and stayed on there for additional teacher training. He believes he can contribute most to his home island by teaching.

(Continued on next page)

WEATHER BUREAU HAS GRADUATION PROGRAM

The graduation program for the U. S. Weather Bureau Micronesian Observer's School was held in the auditorium of the Pacific Islands Central School at Truk on January 22, 1957. At the speakers' stand is Lasaro Maipi, master of ceremonies, a Trukese graduate of the 1955 Weather Bureau Observer's School. Others, left to right, are John G. Norris, USWB training instructor; Roy T. Gallemore, District Administrator, Truk; Bernard Gramfal, Yap, dean of men; Rioichy K. Kristy, Truk; Antonio Mamis, Majuro, sergeant of arms; Yosinao Obedei, Koror, school librarian; Botta Thomas, Majuro; William Waliy, Koror; Sochiki Stephen, Truk; John Waathan, Yap; Martin Namwel, Truk, and George Ramos, principal of PICS. Also on the platform, but not shown in the picture, were Galen A. Joel, Ponape, athletic manager; Atran Lakabung, Majuro; and Father Thomas F. Holland, S. J., Xavier High School.

BERNES BRINGS NUKUORO *(Cont'd)*

Because fishing is a basic occupation to Nukuoroans, and because Bernes was the son of their leader, he was taught early in life how to handle a boat and how to fish. He's an expert in all kinds of island fishing--reef fishing, tuna fishing, fishing with line, with nets, with bamboo sticks--and the other ways that are followed in the Trust Territory.

Interviewed one day between teacher-training classes at Ponape, Bernes discussed fishing techniques.

"When we go fishing on the reef, the more people the better," he says. "Sometimes we take 42 to 45 students. Sometimes we go to Metalanim, sometimes to Palikir. We go where the reef is smooth and narrow, where it is easy to take the net to the edges. And sometimes we catch as many as 500 or 600 pounds of reef fish. Other times, when conditions are not good, we catch less. But altogether, in the nine days--Saturdays--we have been out fishing, we have caught around one ton.

"Sometimes, in our net fishing, we catch sharks," Bernes said. "But we must release them right away, or the sharks will eat our fish."

Bernes has taught his boys how to catch tuna and how to fish with net; also how to care for the boats which are sheltered at the Ponape School Dock--for boats are valuable accessories to fishing. The group has two boats with motors, and the several others are outriggers controlled by sails. The Nukuoro "gift boat" also is kept at the school dock, which is located at a cove where Ponape Island bends, on the shore of the Pacific.

CONSUL APPOINTED

DR. H. U. VON SCHWEINITZ, Counselor of the Legation of the Federal Republic of Germany at Manila, has been appointed to act as German Consul for the Caroline, Marshall and Mariana Islands. Dr. von Schweinitz recently toured the Trust Territory in the interest of German nationals living in the districts.

FAVORITE FOODS OF MICRONESIA

The Versatile Coconut

WHATEVER THE DISH, whatever the occasion, the Micronesians have a trick in cooking which gives a rich, subtle flavor--lifting the food out of the "plain" into the "special" class. This trick is adding coconut milk and letting the full flavor of it enter the preparation by a slow process of cooking.

If it's fish, let it simmer gently in coconut milk. If it's taro or yam, let them bake slowly in coconut milk. If it's rice, make a super-pudding by cooking it slowly in rich coconut milk. Add coconut milk to almost any dish--for exotic, delightful flavor--for sheer eating pleasure!

MAHOGANY IS DARK HORSE CANDIDATE

NECESSITY IS THE MOTHER of invention, as the adage goes, and in the case of the agricultural programs in the Trust Territory, the need for introducing and cultivating new crops and untried varieties of old crops, has brought some interesting discoveries.

The experiment in cacao production at the Cacao Plantation in Babelthuap, Palau District, is a case in point. Since all the land was not adapted to cacao, other uses were found for some of the area, and among the plantings was mahogany. The results have surpassed expectations.

Mahogany, one of the world's prized timbers, is thriving in the climatic and soil conditions of Babelthuap. Moreover, no disease or insects have been observed attacking the wood, which is noted for its durability as well as for its beauty. In a locality where insects grow as prolifically as weeds, it is a "discovery" to find a tree or plant which is resistant to invasion from such destructive parasites.

Mahogany in Babelthuap has proven a fast-growing timber. A seedling less than three years old averages six inches in diameter and thirty feet in height. Mahogany lumber is being harvested from trees eight to ten years old.

The success of the mahogany growing has prompted other districts, as well as various individuals in Palau District, to order seedlings. The Cacao Plantation is providing this service, gathering the pods, planting the seeds in a nursery, and later distributing the seedlings as they develop. One landowner has ordered one thousand seedlings, and altogether, ten thousand seedlings have been sent out from the plantation on orders received.

Other side results of the cacao project have been the production of pineapples, bananas (especially the cooking variety), taros, yams and rambutan. The latter is a seasonal fruit of delicious flavor. Commercial crops under cultivation at the Cacao Plantation include tapioca and coffee Liberica.

Thus the various trial plantings continue, along with the cacao. But of them all, mahogany is a leading contender--a "dark horse" candidate for honors in the program of developing new industries for the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

GUAM GAZINGS WITH GORMAN

We find ourselves in a somewhat rambling type of mood, and decided to traipse rather lightly over our tropics topics for a change. The main subjects striking our inner-ear of late, seem to encompass either parties and picnics, or virus and vacations. In the former category the Recreation Committee group here at Headquarters did themselves proud with the Memorial Day picnic at the beach. ALEX MLADNICH gave the appearance of being everywhere at once...DHC MR. GILMARTIN, according to our sleuths, performing the most outstanding play during the ball game,.. and KOMA TANAKA, marshalling the small fry into her depth of water (not to exceed two feet that is). On the heels of the picnic came the farewell party for THE WIONS (soon to Rota), hosted ably by the members of the Supply Department here....NEIL MURPHY amazing all present with a "speech" guaranteed to put the Toastmasters to shame... MAC MCGOVERN'S presentation of a farewell card that had everyone in stitches and FAUSTINO BORJA performing a terpsechorian feat that really climaxed the evening. The latter subjects center around the dissertation of "Do I have the Flu or is it Virus"?..Whatever name you choose, it has had DAGMAR COITO, JOHN SPIVEY, CLARA CERBENA and others down for the count with MAXINE GNUDI and BUBS WIENHOLD representing TAL and PML amongst those stricken. Along vacation row you'll find the WHEATS and the FURBERS already back "there" someplace... LUISA ADA off to the Orient after a truly magnificent sendoff.... SPIVEYS, MURPHYS, and HERONS, counting the days, and many others in the districts packing those weary bags and watching for the flight to come in. Outside of the above, things have been rather calm. The Typhoon didn't, the Tidal Wave wasn't, and we can now look forward to Mr. NUCKER'S return, and our forthcoming SIXTH BIRTHDAY under the Department of the Interior.....

HAFA

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT....

(Continued from page 20)

The organization of the youth of the Marshall Islands into 4-H clubs was begun under supervision of the District Agriculturist. Though not affiliated with the national 4-H club movement, several groups have come into existence and are functioning along the lines of traditional 4-H clubs, for the purpose of encouraging good agricultural practices among the young people of the islands.

Antonio I. Cruz, Marshall Islands District Agriculturist, attended Oklahoma A. and M. from 1919 to 1922; the University of Hawaii from 1926 to 1929. He taught agriculture at Guam from 1929 to 1941; was caught by the war on Guam, and afterwards served with the Foreign Economic Administration from 1944 to 1946. He served three years with the University of Hawaii Extension Service, until the time of his appointment as Extension Agent and Animal Husbandman in the Trust Territory; later he was appointed to his present position as District Agriculturist for the Marshalls.

NAVY-PPO, GUAM