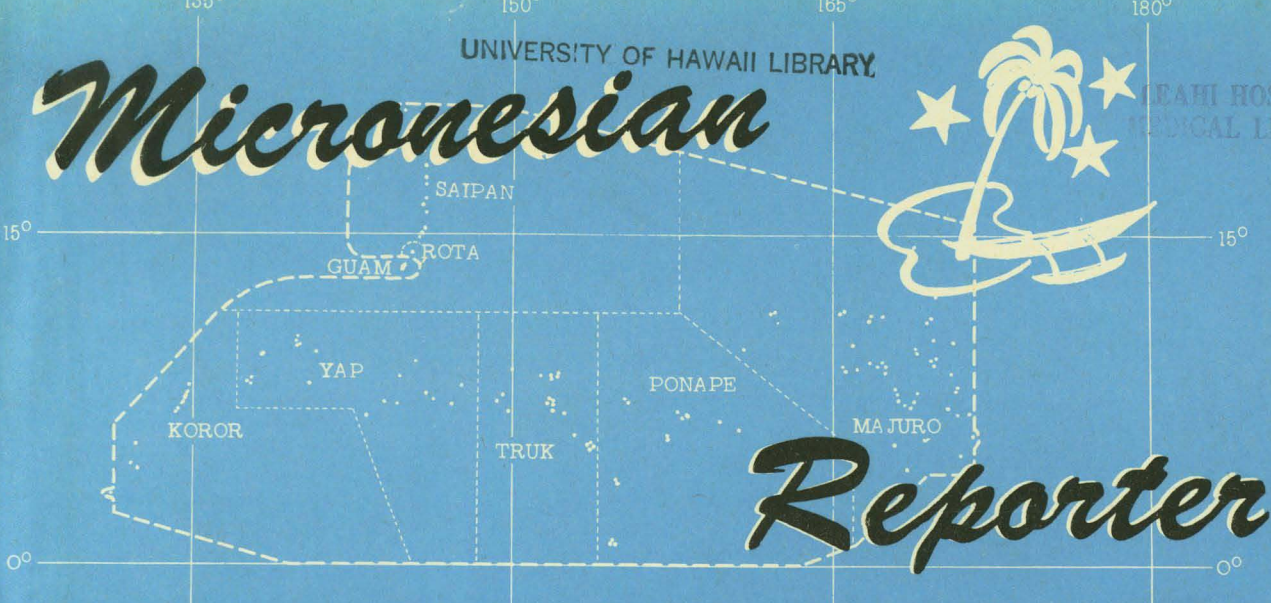


Micronesian

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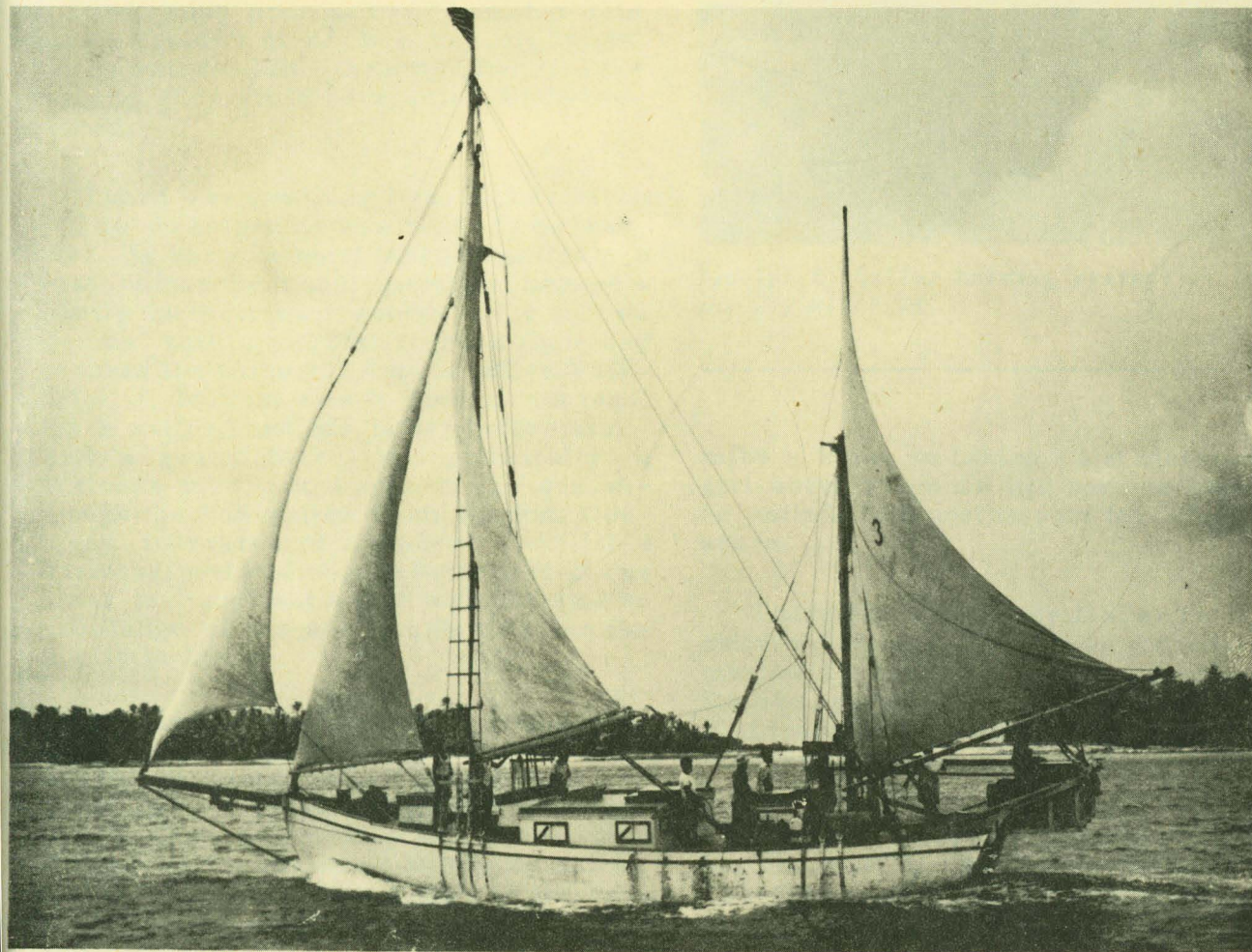
Reporter

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JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1959

AGANA, GUAM, M. I.



THE MERA, built by Joachim de Brum in 1932, still sails in the Marshalls. Likiep is its home port and Bernard de Brum its skipper.

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ROMANCE IN THE GILBERTS

In 1934 at Likiep in the Marshalls was one of the biggest weddings ever celebrated there. The entire island came - some thousand or more people. The principals in this wedding were Elsie de Brum, eldest child of Capelle de Brum of Likiep, and Rudolph K. Muller, son of Friedrich J. Muller of the Gilbert Islands.

Rudolph and Elsie were attending schools at Butaritari (or Makin) Island in the Northern Gilberts. Elsie had been sent there by her parents from Likiep to attend a Catholic mission school and "Rudy" was attending a similar school for boys on the same island. In 1929 they met and fell in love. The fact that one was from the Gilberts, one from the Marshalls, made no difference. They both could speak English - and besides, there is a common language in love. Rudy proposed to Elsie, but told her he couldn't marry her then. He begged her to wait for him - he would come to Likiep and they would be married. Elsie consented.

There was one thing Rudy Muller felt he had to do before he was ready to be married. He knew he must learn to navigate a boat before he could meet his fiancée's family in their own waters - for the de Brums' sailing reputation even then had reached the Gilberts. Rudy's father, Friedrich J. Muller, was a government man, not a sailor, and his father before him - Rudy's grandfather - was principally a business man, not a man of the sea, although he had sailed from Emden, Germany in search of a place to establish a business, and had chosen Butaritari. It was clear to Rudy that a man with little or no knowledge of the sea wouldn't fit into the family at Likiep.

So for five years Rudy learned about boats and navigation: he made a number of trips to Australia as a learner, then as a full-fledged seaman; became chief mate of the Government ship NIMANOA, then skipper of the Schooner MINORIS sailing for the big trading firm known as the Tangitang Society. When he had acquired this experience, Rudy was satisfied that he was ready to get married.

In 1934 Rudy Muller fulfilled his pro-



Rudolph K. Muller holding sextant on board the M/V MILLEETA.

mise - came to Likiep - and married the girl about whom he had been dreaming as he sailed from port to port for five lonely years.

Today Elsie and Rudy Muller have four children: Victor, twenty, an engineer and mechanic; Stella, eighteen, at Majuro; Stephen, sixteen, who was graduated in June 1958 from Xavier High School at Truk; and Dolores, fifteen, at school in Likiep.

In effect Rudy Muller has become a Marshallese. He and his family have settled "for good" in the islands of his adoption. And today as chief mate of the Trust Territory vessel M/V VIGILANTIBUS, Rudy Muller is one of the Marshall's leading navigators - all because he met a girl from Likiep and fell in love with her.

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IS THEIR SEAMANSHIP EQUALLED?

REPUTATIONS have a way of traveling, and the fame of the Marshallese men of the sea has extended far beyond the borders of Micronesia - but the world of land is large, the sphere of ocean larger - and there are around the globe many families and groups of people who for centuries have depended upon the sea for their livelihood. They, too, are famous. The question is, who then are the greatest mariners - the world's foremost sailors?

People of the Marshalls are not prone to boast about themselves or their abilities at sea. In fact, they are modest and low spoken. But among those who know the waters of the Trust Territory it is said that sailing in the Marshalls is not easy - there are dangerous passes, shoals, and channels which require the greatest ability to negotiate. But it also is said that to the Marshallese who have been trained from infancy in the art of navigation by sail - who know how to "read" the waves and "feel" the currents - sailing is like climbing a coconut tree - child's work.

Are they preeminent - or are there challengers to the Marshallese reputation for seamanship unexcelled?

THE MARSHALLS

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS - those low, coconut-studded atolls which speak of moonlight and romance, and of ships and sailors past and present, are the subject of major feature in this issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER.

It is a particular phase of the Marshalls, however, which is highlighted. That is the subject of sailors and the sea - ships and their builders - and particularly of the atoll of Likiep and the families who have made sailing history there.

In this issue appears the first of a series of features about these intrepid navigators of the Marshalls, including the fabulous family of de Brum - master mariners whose reputation, built up by three generations of sailors and builders of ships, may well rival that of any ocean-faring family in the world.

Not only are recorded here and in future issues some of the exploits and legendary events which have made nautical history in the Marshalls, but also a collection of weather and navigation secrets which in the past have been preserved for high-ranking chiefs and the men of their families.

Necessarily, only a part of the epic of Marshallese ships and sailors can be told in one issue. Interested readers may look forward to finding additional stories on various aspects of the subject in future editions of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER.

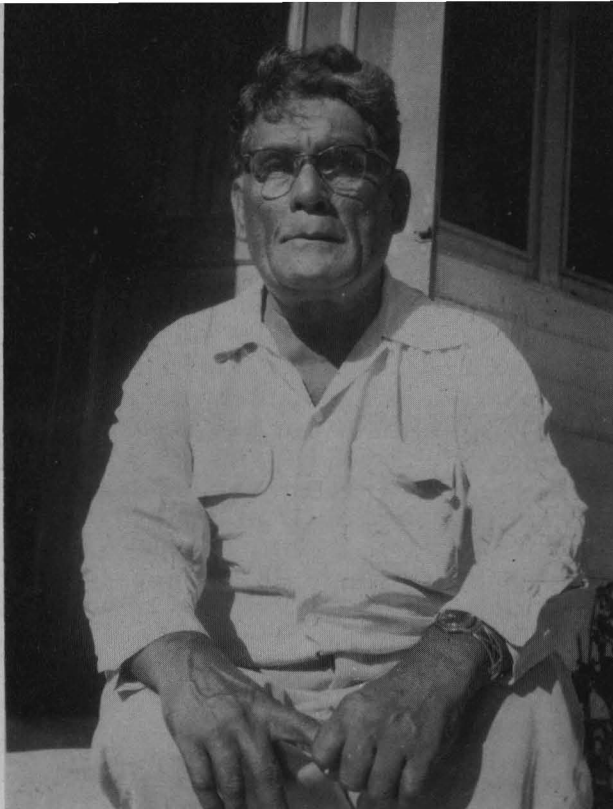
From time to time the REPORTER's spotlight will be turned upon other districts of the Trust Territory, and particular aspects of their history or present development.

CONFERENCES AND COURSES

CONFERENCES AND COURSES which have played a prominent part in the day-by-day development of Micronesia are included in this issue, as is also the story of United Nations Day, major holiday celebration in the Trust Territory.

COURTESY - RAYMOND DE BRUM

A MAN OF COURTEOUS demeanor, mild-mannered and gentle, Raymond de Brum of the Marshalls is the source and authority for much of the material on ships and sailing as presented in this issue of the *MICRONESIAN REPORTER*. Acknowledgment and appreciation is hereby extended to him for his gracious and patient assistance in the preparation of the stories bearing on the background of the families de Brum and Capelle and their pioneering days in the Marshalls, which are inextricably woven into the legend of the Pacific of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.



Raymond de Brum of the Marshalls, eldest son of Joachim and grandson of Anton de Brum.

CALLING THE WAVES

By Raymond de Brum (as told to the Editor)

SOME OF OUR ROCKY little islands in the Marshalls can only be reached by small boats in which we must ride on the crest of a wave into the shore.

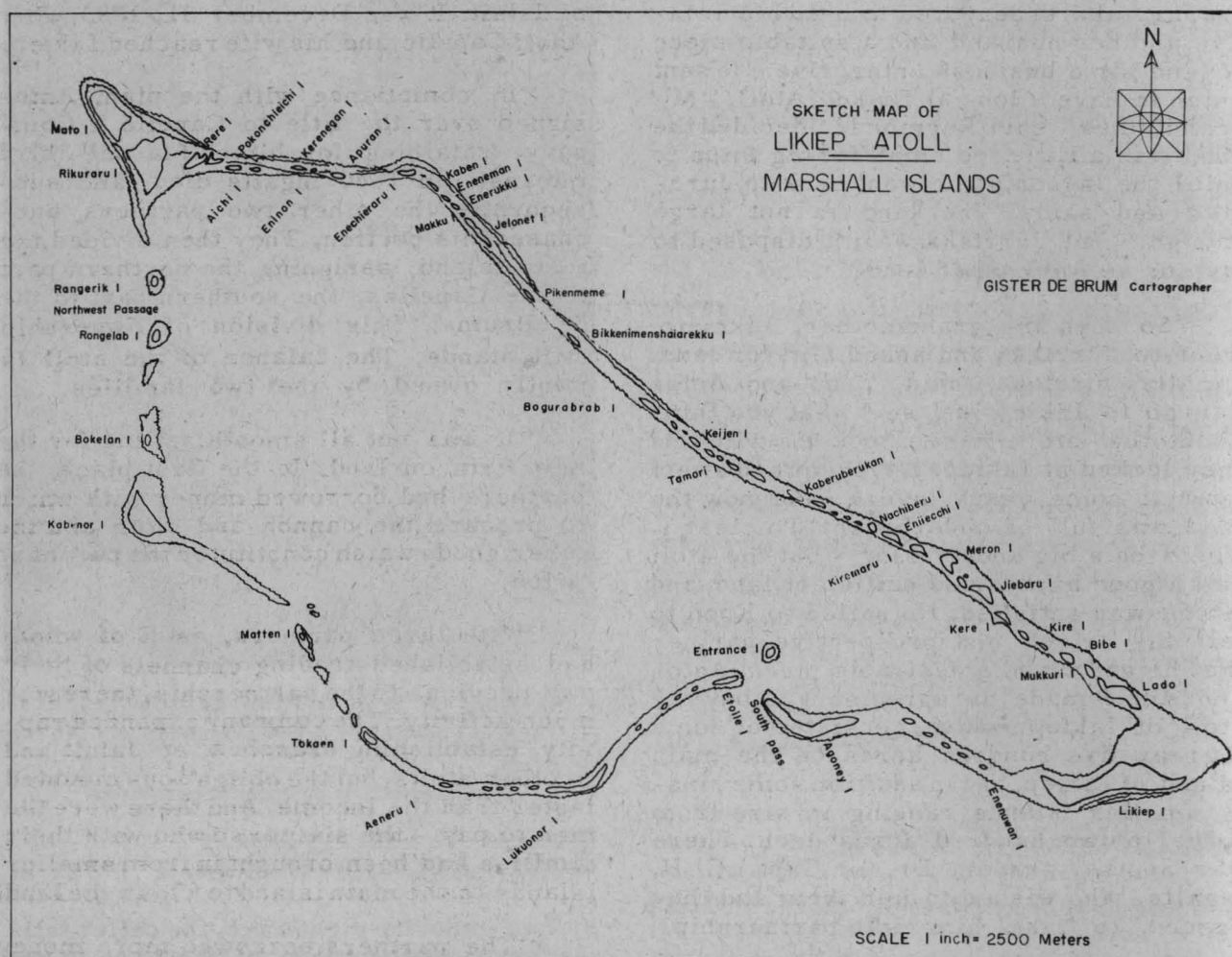
Our Marshallese men are experts at this, but it is a tricky feat requiring some skill. As we do it in our part of the Pacific, it takes at least two men - one to call the waves, the other to guide the boat. The caller is seated fore, the guide aft. Both must be exceptionally quick and sure of what they are doing.

The caller will wait and watch until he believes he has located the correct swell. He is looking for the tallest, biggest wave in a series of five. In Marshallese we call this particular wave the "jim in ba". After he has spotted the one he thinks it is, he will test it by counting from one to six. If he is right, the biggest wave will come up again on the count of six. Sometimes it is hard to tell. When he is sure

Riding the Big Crests into Shore Is Thrilling - Even to the "Old Ones"

he has found the right wave, the caller tells the man in the stern of the boat to get ready; he then starts to count to himself. As he reaches six - on the big wave - he begins counting aloud, one, two, three, four, five, SIX. As he says "six", the guide in the aft position instantly goes into action. From now on, it is his responsibility to maneuver the boat so that it sweeps into shore on that highest wave. To ride it in is a thrilling experience, even to those of us who have done it many times. One is sailing high on the crest of a big, white roller, and it is like coasting in on a speeding cloud.

Sometimes the caller or guide misses his cue. Then the boat capsizes. But it doesn't matter much (except that any loose articles or gear in the boat may be lost), for the Marshallese sailors are expert swimmers and even in a rough surf they will manage to turn the vessel upright, climb in, and start over again. This time the caller makes quite sure he has counted correctly, and the guide is doubly alert to break in fast on "Number Six".



The main island of Likiep is shown at lower right. The southern islands extending from Northwest Passage on the left to Likiep Island are de Brum properties, and those at the north from Northwest Passage to Jelonet are Capelle owned, while the islands forming the ribbon from Jelonet to Likiep are shared by two families.

likiep is chosen

THEY WERE ENTERPRISING men, full of energy, ambition and vision - Anton de Brum, the Portugese seaman, and Adolf Capelle, the German trader. Both had come from Hawaii but they first met at Ebon in the Marshalls. Adolf had arrived there in 1861 and Anton in 1864.

Shortly after becoming acquainted, Anton and Adolf decided to go into partnership, and forthwith they set about to start a company. This wasn't easy for the two from abroad. Land was their first obstacle. Anton (also known as Jose) decided to set out by sailing ship to search for a suitable atoll where they might settle and get established. In this venture he encountered

Legend of Families de Brum and Capelle Is Started in Marshalls

romance as well as success.

Anton's grandson, Raymond de Brum, has recounted some of the events associated with the founding of the families de Brum and Capelle, and certain legends connected therewith.

Anton looked first at Majuro Atoll, then at Arno, then at Maloelap. At Maloelap the former harpooner met the "iroij" (chief), Jurrtaka. And here also the man from the Azores became acquainted with Likmeto, a beautiful Marshallese woman related to Jurrtaka, with whom he fell in love. Anton took Likmeto as his wife, with Jurrtaka's blessing.

Jurrtaka endeavored to help his relative and her husband find a suitable piece of land for a business enterprise. He sent Anton to have a look at Erikub Atoll. "My grandfather" said Raymond, "decided the atoll was a little too small for big ships to enter the lagoon so he went back to Jurrtaka and said, 'The land is not large enough.' But Jurrtaka wasn't disposed to give or sell any other land.

"So then my grandmother, Likmeto, went to Jurrtaka and asked him for land. Finally Jurrtaka said, 'You and Anton can go to Likiep and see what you think about that atoll.' Anton took his wife and they looked at Likiep. A typhoon had swept over it some years before, and now the land was full of underbrush. To clear it would be a big undertaking - but the atoll had a good harbor and sufficient land and Anton was satisfied. He sailed to Ebon to tell his friend and prospective partner that he had found a desirable place. Anton and Adolf made an agreement to buy the atoll of Likiep, which consisted of some four or five hundred acres on the main island of Likiep, and in addition some ninety smaller islands ranging in size from three to two hundred acres each. There was another trader, Dr. (or Capt.) C. H. Ingalls, who wished to join them and they agreed to take him into partnership.

"So Anton went back and made a deal with Jurrtaka. It was then the year 1877 - the goings and comings consumed time in those days. The chief (Jurrtaka) agreed to transfer to Anton de Brum all the rights to Likiep Atoll on behalf of the firm of Capelle & Company (consisting of the three men). In return Anton agreed, for himself and partners, to provide certain goods to the value of twelve hundred and fifty dollars. A contract was drawn up in proper legal style in three languages - Marshallese, German and English - and to all three Jurrtaka put his mark. Four Europeans and two Marshallese were witnesses. A copy of this document exists today in a strongbox of our de Brum family at Likiep.

"Following the signing of the deed of transfer, Anton went back to Ebon and notified his partners that everything was settled. Adolf who by then had married a Marshallese girl named Sophia, left Ebon with his wife and sailed for Likiep by way

of Jaluit. It was December 31, 1883, when Adolf Capelle and his wife reached Likiep.

"In compliance with the plan, Anton signed over the title to Capelle & Company, retaining for himself a one-third interest. In 1890 Ingalls died, and subsequently the other two partners purchased his portion. They then divided the main island, assigning the northern part to the Capelles, the southern part to the de Brums. This division of ownership still stands. The balance of the atoll is jointly owned by the two families.

"It was not all smooth sailing for the new firm on land. In the first place, the partners had borrowed money with which to procure the cannon and cloth and the other goods which constituted the purchase price.

"With three partners, each of whom had established trading channels of their own previous to the partnership, there was much activity. The company expanded rapidly, establishing branches at Jaluit and in other atolls, but the obligations mounted faster than the income. And there were the men to pay - the sixty or so who with their families had been brought in from smaller islands to the main island to clear the land.

"The partners borrowed more money in the form of credit from their own employees, on agreement that the latter would share in the later profits. Most of these men were from Maloelap, relatives of Anton's wife, Likmeto.

"In spite of all their efforts, finally the partnership 'capsized'. Capelle & Company went into bankruptcy, and all of their properties and possessions except the atoll of Likiep were lost. The Capelles and de Brums thereafter maintained separate operations."

SEQUEL

In 1919 Anton de Brum, a son of the older Anton, returned from school at Jaluit with capital of his own, and with his brothers established a new business which prospered and is today a major trading company of Likiep. The business at present is operated by the younger Anton's brother, Capelle de Brum, who is a competent skipper as well as storekeeper. (The family boat CARLA, a former Navy hull which Felix and Lui, sons of

Melander de Brum, converted, hauls copra among the islands with Felix as operator.) But there are so many competent skippers among these families that one hesitates to mention one lest another not be given due credit. Future accounts may record more of the legend.

Anton de Brum senior died in 1901. His eldest son Joachim died in 1937 at the age of sixty-seven. Raymond now heads that part of the family descended from Anton and his first wife Likmeto of Mal-oelap, while Raymond's uncle, Capelle de Brum, is head of the branch descended from Likmoju of Mejit, who was the senior Anton's second wife. Melander de Brum is next in line in that lineage. Rudolf Capelle now heads the Capelle family, descendants of Adolf senior and his wife Sophia.

Capelle de Brum and his brother Melander, and Rudolf Capelle, all of whom continue to live at Likiep, are prominent figures in Marshallese affairs and are members of the ranking "House of Iroij" of the Marshallese Congress. Raymond de Brum still considers Likiep "home" but now resides at Majuro, district center for the Marshalls. Raymond has chosen not to take part in political affairs, and although he is serving as Clerk of Courts for the Marshall Islands District, he will frankly state that at heart he's still a man of the sea.

In the second generation of Capelles and de Brums there was one marriage joining the two lineages, and in the third generation there have been four alliances between the two families, hence it sometimes is difficult for a fourth generation Likiep Island son or daughter to say whether he or she is a Capelle or a de Brum.

There are some one hundred or so de Brums and approximately one hundred and fifty Capelles in the Marshalls, according to Raymond's calculation. But regardless of the name they carry, they are Marshall Islanders and proud of it, for the Marshallese wives of their illustrious forbears Anton and Adolf, then on down through the several generations, the men and women of the Marshall Islands who have joined these two families in marriage, have contributed in large part to the distinction and fame of the names de Brum and Capelle.

Anton de Brum

IN THE MARSHALLS, where the name de Brum spell seamanship and ships, the man responsible for the legend and the fact was Anton de Brum, whose given name, it is understood, was Joseph or Jose. Anton himself was a sailor of the first water, a man at home in the sea, a skipper who could manipulate a boat with admirable skill.

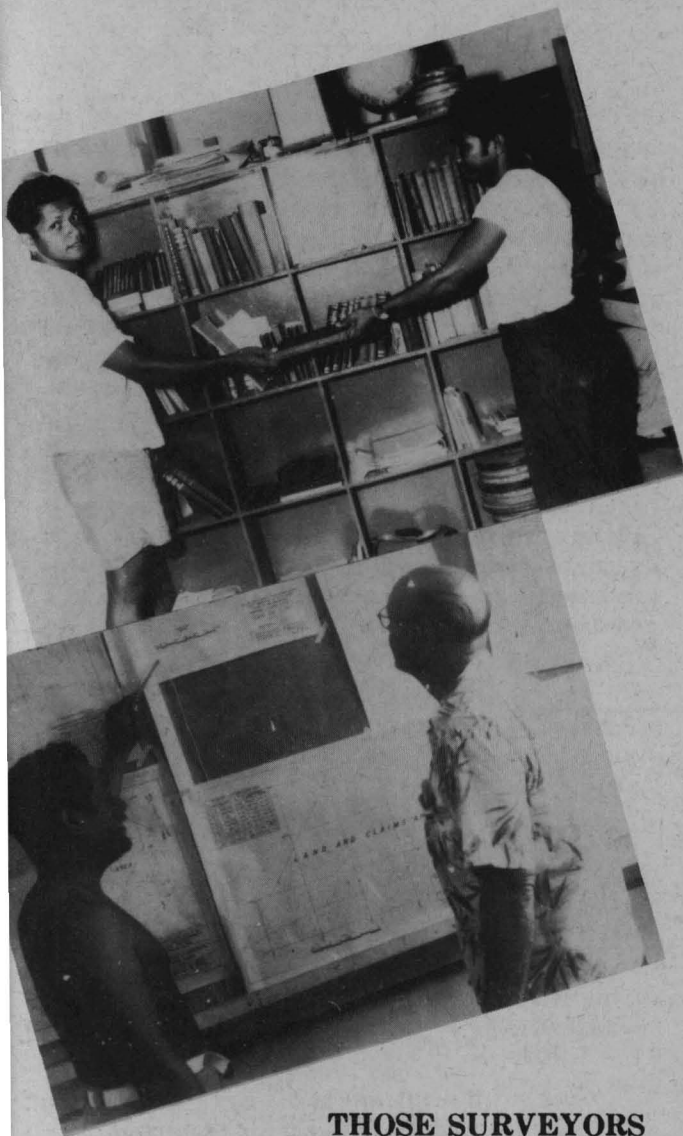
Anton (or Jose) de Brum was from the Portuguese Azores. Records in possession of his descendants state that his ancestral residence was Pico, Villa das Lagas, Rebeiro do Meio, Azores. At an early age he ran way from home and eventually came to Hawaii where he shipped out on whaling vessels which then were flourishing in the Pacific.

He became a harpooner or spearer, most dangerous of all the occupations connected with whaling. Upon his dexterity with the whaleboats in which a small party would go out from the big schooners to spear the mammals depended not only the success of the catch, but the very lives of those aboard, for a whale would be hundreds of times larger than their twenty-eight foot rowboat. A miscalculation might mean the end - for a hungry whale would be capable of swallowing them all.

Harpooning was the big adventure of the seas in those days - the second half of the nineteenth century - and profitable, too, but the time came when Anton was ready for another kind of life. He had encountered some of the romantic, beautiful Pacific atolls during the course of his harpooning voyages and was attracted to them. He envisioned living in these languid isles. It so happened, however, that it was not a whaling expedition, but rather, the missionary ship MORNING STAR out of Honolulu that brought him to Ebon, his first port in the Marshalls. Anton was approaching middle age by the time he arrived in the Marshalls - this was in 1864 - but it was not too late to start a business, a family or a tradition. He succeeded overwhelmingly in all three.

Picture Credits

Cover picture is by courtesy of Raymond de Brum; page 1, 3, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21, 25 (Tamag), 26, by the Editor; page 7, courtesy Fred A. Robinson; 12, Joe Sanchez; 22, Walter F. DuPont; 23, Francisco Morei; 25 (Kiyota), Leo C. Delarosa; 27, U. S. Air Force.



Taro N. of Palau checks out a new book from three-hundred volume library on surveying and related fields, at Palau. Draftsman-Librarian Blancheos, right, hands Taro the book. Training films are shown at lower left of cabinet.



Gister de Brum of the Marshalls discusses map graphic scale with former Land Title Officer Donald W. LeCoullon in Palau.

THOSE SURVEYORS

THIS IS NOT an account of a school - for the school was concluded some eighteen months ago. This is an account of the former students of that school and what they are doing now.

In May, June and July of 1957 a Surveyors' School was held in the Trust Territory, the first of its kind ever conducted. Fred A. Robinson, Surveyor and Cartographic Engineer, and Land Title Officer D. W. Le Goullon instructed the classes. The students learned about map drawing, topographic surveying, computing and general cartography; fifteen were graduated. A picture of the class and story appeared in the September-October 1957 issue of the MICRONESIAN REPORTER.

Today the graduates all are engaged in surveying or cartographic work directly related to the studies they received at the Surveyors' School.

And What They're Doing Now

To begin with, there is Gister de Brum of the Marshalls. He is now a survey party chief, draftsman and clerk in the Land and Claims Office of the Marshall Islands District. There are Singrueo of Truk, now a survey party chief, and Katchuo, a party chief, computer and draftsman. At Rota is Benjamin Manglona, party chief, computer and draftsman; at Ponape, George Rodriguez, head draftsman and computer, and Hiendriak, instrument man and computer; from Yap, Loochaz, instrument man and computer, and Ayain, party chief, computer and draftsman.

Last but not least are the seven men from Palau District where the school was conducted: Markus B. H. is now computer and instrument man; Ruberio S., draftsman and instrument man; Blancheos K., head draftsman and computer; Benjamin Mengloi, party chief and computer; O. Sammy, instrument man, computer and clerk; Taro N., roving party chief, computer and draftsman, and Luis N., roving instrument man and computer.

Few classes can equal this record of fifteen graduates - all working at the jobs for which they were trained a year and a half before

"Our Job Has Just Begun"

By Yosa Laukon, Health Aide Trainee

WE WERE FORTUNATE to have satisfactorily completed such a valuable course, and to have attained our goal. We know full well that what still lies ahead of us is far more than we can imagine now, but we also know that the knowledge we have obtained here during our intensive one-year training will be of great help and a weapon in developing better health for the people in our respective home communities. We were told repeatedly that our responsibility is going to be great, and yet it was hard to realize this 'till now.

Anyhow, we were grateful that a health-aide training course was made available for the people of the Marshalls. Because of the newly discovered drugs and new knowledge in the field of medicine, it is necessary for the field health aides to return periodically to Majuro Hospital for refresher courses. In order to do this, more health aides are needed to relieve those going out from the dispensaries to take the course.

In May 1957 the first health-aide training course opened at the Marshall Islands Memorial Hospital at Majuro with a total enrollment of seven students; however, as days passed by, more were enrolled, making a final enrollment of

HEALTH AIDES COMPLETE COURSE IN THE MARSHALLS - Below are shown a group of health aides who recently completed an intensive one-year training course at the Marshall Islands Memorial Hospital. The District Public Health Administrator, Dr. Arobati Hicking, now on leave attending the University of California's School of Public Health, stands at right, and on his right is Mrs. Ruth Martin, Hospital Administrator. Others, standing, are Instructors Bilimon, left, and Ezra Riklon, next. Group in front row, l. to r., are Yosa of Arno, Hanjen of Kili, Jabwe of Rongelap, Tommy of Jaluit, Enos of Maloelap;

second row, Robert of Likiep, Herdon of Ailinglaplap, Jormiah of Kili, Ruben of Maloelap and Jonathan of Jaluit. Staff members not shown are Health Practitioners Armer Ishoda, Tregar Ishoda, Isaac Lanwi and Henry Samuel. Trainees still enrolled include Jairing, Hamilton and Moses.



thirteen students. With such a responsibility, outlines of lectures and subject matters were discussed carefully among all the instructors. Afternoons were set aside for classes, and the mornings for practical experiences and making ward-rounds with our doctors. At night in cases of deliveries and other emergencies, a student was assigned to stand by as a part of his practical learning.

Subject matters, as outlined in our curriculum are: Anatomy and Physiology, First Aid, Nutrition and Sanitation (two of the biggest problems in the Marshall Islands District), Obstetrics, Drugs and Solutions, Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases, Skin Conditions, Eye Conditions, Major and Minor Surgeries, and Bacteriology. We had the last two weeks of our one-year instructions in administrative duties. Yes, the above subjects were no picnic, so we couldn't find spare time for social entertainments. At quite a few times, we found ourselves struggling with so many difficulties that we had to ask individual help from our instructors. This enabled the students to go through, otherwise some of us would have been dropped from the course. Now that we all were able to complete the course, we are very grateful to the doctors of the Marshalls and the others who helped us so much.

At last came the day for which we had been longing, when finally the ten young men of the Marshalls with their good-looking uniforms went on the hospital "pick-up" to the Marshalls District Court House where their graduation was to be held.

At exactly 9:00 a.m. on July 3, 1958 a small gathering assembled around the Court House to observe the first health-aide graduation in the Marshalls. It was of course a coincidence that the big American holiday came the next day. Following an opening speech by Dr. Henry Samuel, the master of ceremonies, Rev. Isaac of the Uliga Christian Association offered a prayer. Following the opening prayer, talks were given by various guest speakers. The District Administrator, Mr. Maynard Neas, addressed the class; Judge Kabua Kabua gave a speech on behalf of the Marshallese people. Dr. Hicking, the

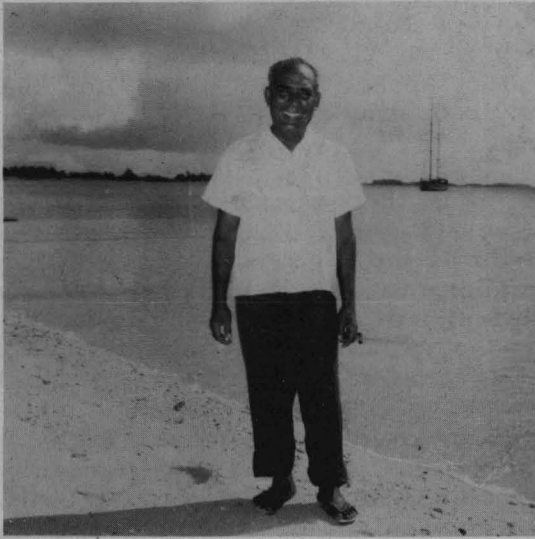
District Director of Public Health, and Mrs. Ruth Y. Martin, Hospital Administrator, spoke, as did also a member of the graduating class.

As in the case of any medical school around the globe, we were entitled to swear to the Hippocratic Oath. Dr. Henry Samuel read the Marshallese translation while Dr. Hicking read it in English. The psychological factor behind such an Oath is so impressive that our hands were shaking with nervousness. As a matter of fact, we could see that some of the spectators also were deeply impressed. Upon completion of pronouncing the Oath, and having received our certificates, the benediction was offered by Father Hacker.

In conclusion of the day's occasion, a farewell dinner was served at the Mieco Restaurant in Majuro, where we found ourselves guests of honor. Songs were sung by the class and by members of the hospital staff. Last of all in the evening program, the Marshallese anthem "Ij Yokwelok Ailing eo Ao" meaning "Reminiscence of Thy Beloved Home" was jointly sung by all the staff.

Since our graduation, five of the ten graduates have been sent out to the fields. By coconut grapevine we have heard that Hanjen, the health aide who went to Pika-rej, Arno Atoll, is well liked and is doing well. He was able to diagnose a case of broncho-pneumonia when others failed. It was just a first try and Hanjen did well. We have not been able to get word from the other new graduate health-aides, since their dispensaries are a little far from Majuro, but we assume they'll do the same. Tommy, a PICS graduate who went to Ailinglaplap, is reported to be doing well, and it is expected that Ruben, one of the best students at Ebon, will do as good as the others. Jabwe and Herdon, who are at Ebeye and Rongelap, respectively, no doubt will do their utmost to keep up the good record set by others.

At the time of writing there are still five more of us to go out as health aides. While awaiting transportation we are looking forward to doing our bit to serve the people of the Marshall Islands District.



HIS NAME is Foundihon de Brum - but they call him Zeppel. He is pictured at Majuro with a sailing ship and the waters of the Pacific in the background.

MARSHALLESE NAVIGATION In the Best Tradition

IN THE SUMMER OF 1957 John A. McGowan, a marine biologist working for the Trust Territory, was preparing to go out among the Marshall Islands on the sailing vessel FRELA to conduct scientific research in the interest of the Micronesian trochus industry.

A ship's captain was needed for the expedition. McGowan asked around in Majuro, Marshall Islands District center, "Where shall we find a pilot to guide the FRELA among the reefs and atolls of the Marshalls?" The people told him, "Go to Likiep - there are plenty of sailing men there". They were referring to the de Brums and their friends, the Capelles, which two families with their relatives and workers occupy the entire atoll of Likiep.

The next problem was where to find a skipper to take the FRELA the two hundred or so miles to Likiep in order to engage a captain for the trochus expedition. The answer was, fortuitously, a de Brum. His name proved to be "Zeppel" and he was living at Majuro.

Zeppel de Brum, whose given name is "Foundihon", is a grandson of the original Anton de Brum who was the first of the name to settle in the Marshalls. According

Zeppel Sets Course His Own Way - Comes Through Narrow Pass at Night by Sensing Direction, Feeling Motion of Ship in Water

to Zeppel's brother Raymond, Foundihon (pronounced Foundation) was given the name of "Zeppel" one day during the German administration in the Marshalls. The achievements of the German general and aeronaut, Ferdinand Count von Zeppelin, for whom the famous dirigible "Graf Zeppelin" was named, were being studied at school. The exploits of the count aroused the interest and enthusiasm of the young student to such an extent that his teacher said to the class, "Let us call him 'Zeppel'". Now - some forty-five years later, the name still clings. Zeppel never became a general like the count but he did become a notable seaman - one of the best.

Zeppel was located at the Catholic Mission at Majuro where he was assisting Father Leonard Hacker. Zeppel consented to take the FRELA to Likiep and back but since he had retired from the sea as a regular profession, he did not wish to take on the longer voyage. Father Hacker decided to go along as a passenger.

Now the FRELA is a steel-hulled vessel with an engine. Trochus Expert McGowan was aware that allowance for compass variation must be made on a part-iron vessel, and attempted to explain this to Zeppel. But Skipper Zeppel who never before had piloted this type of ship saw no reason to distrust the compass' accuracy. He

therefore set course from Majuro to Aur Atoll (the first leg of their trip) without making allowance for the deviation.

About six hours out from Majuro, Zeppel noticed that something was wrong. He looked at the compass, back at the waves, and then pronounced his opinion of the compass.

"Enana", he said in disgust. This is Marshallese for "bad" or "broken". From then on he had no use for that compass. This Marshallese skipper of the old school proceeded to get back on course and to set sail according to his own knowledge of the sea, following the traditional Marshallese method of reading the waves and sensing the currents. In a short while he tersely announced, "In four hours we will see Aur."

McGowan relates that they did reach Aur in four hours without the aid of compass and for the rest of the trip Zeppel used his own methods of reckoning.

This could well be the end of the story, glory enough for one man. But Zeppel had other accomplishments.

THROUGH THE PASS

The FRELA went on from Aur heading for Erikub and Wotje, still en route to Likiep. It was a dark, starless night when they approached the narrow pass between Wotje and Erikub. Neither island was visible in the pitch blackness. But this is where Zeppel shone.

Not being a man to wait around for daylight, Skipper de Brum brought his vessel through the pass - without instrument or light - and without mishap. It took all night, but there in the morning they could see Wotje and Erikub behind them.

Zeppel had negotiated the treacherous, narrow pass by feeling the motion of the water against the ship. A mere suggestion of a roll from one direction was his cue to steer ever so slightly to the other side.

The two others were astonished when they realized what had happened. They asked this man of the sea to explain how he had accomplished the remarkable feat. He pointed to the water and said, "See, that wave!" They looked, but were unable

to distinguish one crest from another in the daylight, much less understand how to determine direction as their captain had by feeling the motion of the waves against the vessel.

"THIRD CHAPTER"

There's still a third part to this story. Reaching Likiep, the trochus scientist succeeded in securing a pilot for the longer expedition. He was Felix Schmidt, a nephew of Zeppel. As they started back for Majuro, Zeppel continued at the helm.

On the way to Likiep, the FRELA had lost the use of its propeller. Being a sailing vessel originally, this had presented no particular problem at the time. As they had reached their destination by using the sails the rest of the voyage into Likiep, so they set out to return the same way, with sails rigged.

It happened, however, that on the return voyage their ship was becalmed and they were four days without wind. The FRELA sat motionless on the water. McGowan and Reverend Hacker thought about their diminishing supplies of food and water, but Zeppel reassured them. With manner calm and unperturbed he said, "We will get there"

Eventually, McGowan related, at the end of the fourth day a breeze began to stir, and gradually the sails filled. The vessel started to move. Finally the two Marshallese seamen and their two passengers reached Majuro just as Zeppel had said they would.

ZEPPEL BACK HOME

A little later, Felix Schmidt of Likiep took the FRELA out for the trochus research using a compass and other modern navigational aids - for he is of the younger generation of Marshallese navigators.

As for Zeppel, he returned to his work back on shore at Majuro, pleased to have completed his mission, unaware of the magnificence of his feat of seamanship. Most of his life has been spent in maneuvering ships by the set of their sails among the atolls and reefs of his native Marshalls. The voyage to Likiep was just another trip "around home" for Foundihon "Zeppel" de Brum.

for the sake of justice

MEN OF THE COURTS are accustomed to sitting and listening - weighing the evidence before them - then making their official pronouncements affecting the affairs of others.

In a reversal of this procedure, representatives of the judiciary of the Trust Territory sat together in council for four days - deliberated about their mutual problems and procedures - then made a pronouncement directly affecting their own particular areas of jurisdiction.

The occasion was the third annual Judiciary Conference of the Trust Territory of the Pacific, held at Guam December sixth to tenth, nineteen hundred and fifty-

eight. The case on the docket was "How Can the Courts and Court Personnel Best Serve the Public?" At the conclusion of their "sitting" the judges and their associates "on the bench" produced a set of resolutions summing up their recommendations for improving the services rendered by the courts to the public, and making more effective the functioning of the law.

Judge Edward P. Furber, Chief Justice of the Trust Territory, presided. Also participating in the sessions were High Commissioner D. H. Nucker, Associate Justice Philip R. Toomin, Attorney General Joseph C. Putman, and Public Defender and Counselor Roscoe L. Edwards.

TRUST TERRITORY JUDICIAL CONFERENCE - Participants in the third annual Judicial Conference of the Trust Territory, held at Guam December 6 to 10, 1958, are shown below. L. to r. front row, are John P. Raker, District Attorney, Saipan; Attorney General Joseph C. Putnam; Judge Joseph A. Pegan, Saipan; Judge Eugene R. Gilmartin, Guam; High Commissioner D. H. Nucker; Chief Justice Edward P. Furber; Associate Justice Philip R. Toomin; Judge Jose C. Manibusan, Guam; Public Defender Roscoe L. Edwards, Trust Territory. Second row, Roman Tmetuchl, Administrative Assistant to the High Court, Trust Territory; Judge Pablo Ringang, Palau; Clerk of Courts Francisco K. Morei, Palau; Associate Judge Ichiro Moses, Truk; Clerk of Courts Misauo R. Petrus, Truk; Judge Carl Kohler, Ponape; Clerk of Courts Lutik Santos, Ponape; Judge Joseph Fanechoor, Yap. Back row, Judge Kabua Kabua, Marshalls; Clerk of Courts Raymond de Brum, Marshalls; Judge Santiago M. Manglona, Rota; Clerk of Courts Isaac M. Calvo, Rota; Judge Juan M. Ada, Saipan; Clerk of Courts Olympio Borja, Saipan, and Clerk of Courts Feichin C. Faimau, Yap.



"Island People Should Be the Happiest"

ISLAND PEOPLE should be the happiest in the world, in the opinion of Roman Tmetuchl, new Administrative Assistant to the High Court Justices of the Trust Territory.

"Living on an island, we know each other - and we should be like one family," Roman remarked while at Guam for the annual judicial conference. "But people are becoming selfish - each one for himself. Competition is o.k. - but not to the extent of exploiting each other."

"Happiness does not consist of an abundance of things - but is a state of mind. Life is easier for us on the islands. We need not worry about clothes for the cold weather or heat for our homes or transportation for long trips; we have cool breezes, plenty of sunshine and rain to ripen our food, and we are not pressed for time like the people in some other places."

"We should be the happiest people."

FOR THE SAKE OF JUSTICE (Cont'd)

Judge Eugene R. Gilmartin of the District Court of Guam, and Judge Jose C. Manibusan, Chief Judge of the Island Court of Guam, were special guests at some of the conference sessions. Also attending were Lcdr. Joseph A. Regan, U.S.N., Judge of the Trial Division of the Saipan Court of Appeals, and Mr. John P. Raker, District Attorney, Saipan. The new Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice and Associate Justice, Mr. Roman Tmetuchl of Palau, was introduced.

Emphasis during the deliberations was placed upon the importance of true justice without discrimination, without favoritism, and without prejudice. In addressing the delegates, High Commissioner Nucker said, "In the final analysis, your job as a judge can be summed up in a couple of words: You must exercise judgment. To exercise the right kind of judgment, you must have knowledge and wisdom sufficient to decide on the merits of a question or case.....Your determination must be made in accordance with law and justice.....You must be impartial in listening to the evidence and seeking the truth."

Associate Justice Toomin described some of the unusual features associated with the work of the judiciary in the Trust Territory - the difficulties of travel and surprising situations sometimes encountered in the course of the work. He made reference to the long distances by plane and often in small boats over which the justices must travel as they go from district to district and island to island to hold their sittings.

The resolutions adopted in the closing session pertained to such matters as training programs, convictions for aggravated misdemeanors, sentences for first offenses, changes in the handling of juvenile offenders, filing of laws and regulations, and preparation of a handbook for use of district and community court judges. The conference unanimously expressed its thanks to the High Commissioner and his staff for their assistance and hospitality.

The conference was not without its lighter side. A dinner at the Panciteria in Agana, a buffet supper at the home of the High Commissioner, a tour around the island of Guam concluding with a concert in the park by the Navy Band, and various private functions, gave the delegates a full schedule.

Following are the Trust Territory district judges and clerks of courts who took part: Marshalls - Kabua Kabua, District Court Judge, and Raymond de Brum, Clerk of Courts; Palau - Pablo Ringang, District Court Judge, and Francisco K. Morei, Clerk of Courts; Ponape - Carl Kohler, District Court Judge, and Lutik Santos, Clerk of Courts; Rota - Santiago M. Manglona, District Court Judge, and Isaac M. Calvo, Clerk of Courts; Saipan - Juan M. Ada, District Court Judge, and Olympio Borja, Clerk of Courts; Truk - Ichiro Moses, Associate Judge of the District Court, and Misauo Petrus, Acting Clerk of Courts; Yap - Joseph Fanechoor, District Court Judge, and Feichin C. Faimau, Clerk of Courts.



JUDGE PABLO RINGANG and Roman Tmetuchl of Palau at Judicial Conference in Guam, December 1958.

home town boy

"HOME TOWN BOY makes good" could well be the title of this account, for Roman Tmetuchl of Palau is a bright example of a Micronesian who has applied himself diligently to his work, has made truth and fairness his motto - and has been rewarded with the promotion to a newly created post as Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice and the Associate Justice of the Trust Territory.

In his new capacity, Mr. Tmetuchl will work with the various district judges and clerks of courts, as well as with the judges of the High Court, assisting in the manifold duties associated with the work of the judiciary.

The new Judiciary Assistant was born in Airai, Babelthuap, Palau District, on February 11, 1926, attended seven years of Japanese school, spent two years at PITTS in Guam and two years at George Washington High School in Guam, from which latter school he was graduated in 1950. He worked for the Trust Territory Administration in the Island Affairs Department at Palau as interpreter and translator until 1953, then was appointed Public Defender's Representative for Palau District. He spent the academic year 1954-55 on a United Nations scholarship studying social welfare administration and law in the Philippines. In addition to his professional activities, Roman (as he is generally called) served as president of the Olbiil era Kelulau (Palau Congress) from June 1955 to October 1958. He has been a member of the congress since 1951. In 1953 he served as Trust Territory delegate to the South Pacific Commission in Noumea.

Roman is married, has five children, and lives in Koror. Whatever success he has achieved, Roman stated, is due to the application of his principles for living.

"Honesty, I think, is most important", he said. "Upon honesty and truthfulness everything else depends. Next, is not to be driven by selfish or ambitious motives; then, to respect the rights, opinions and dignity of others, and finally, to help others."

dean of judges

JUDGE PABLO RINGANG of the Palau District Court has the distinction of being the "oldest" of the Micronesian judges in point of years served "on the bench," although in age he is among the younger members of the judiciary.

In the Judicial Conference at Guam in December 1958, Chief Justice Edward P. Furber titled him the "dean" of the judges of the Trust Territory District Courts. (Judge Furber himself has served as Chief Justice of the Trust Territory for ten years, and altogether has spent thirty-six years in legal and judiciary work).

Born March 12, 1912 at Chelab, Ngaraard, Babelthuap, Judge Ringang was sent to Japan for schooling in 1923 and spent four years in Tokyo studying for work with the High Court. Upon his return he became a teacher in Ngaraard and served there for ten years. In 1937 he began work with the Palau District Court, assisting in translations and other court work. He continued in this position for ten years, and on January 21, 1947, was appointed Presiding Judge of the High Court of Palau District, which position he still holds.

In the Judicial Conference at Guam in December 1958, Chief Justice Edward P. Furber titled him the "dean" of the judges of the Trust Territory District Courts.

THE DE BRUM FAMILY carries on the sailing tradition. L. to r. front row - Foundihon, Leonard, Clary, Briant and Gerbert; standing, rear, Ernest.



THE DE BRUMS - Master Mariners of the Marshalls

"WHAT DO WE TALK about when we're together?" Skipper Leonard de Brum parried the questioner's query. "Why... sailing.....boats.....the sea."

"Always, when de Brums get together, we speak of these things.....This is our life."

Skipper Ernest de Brum, brother of Leonard, spoke up, pointing to his arm "The ocean is in our veins." We were sitting in the little master's cabin of the M/V MIECO QUEEN, the copra-hauling and passenger-carrying vessel of the Marshall Islands Import-Export Company. Nearby at the next berth of Guam's commercial port lay the MILLEETA, also in for inspection and drydocking. A de Brum was skipper of each - Leonard of the former, brother Ernest of the latter. Sitting with us also was a third brother, Foundihon (pronounced Foundation) de Brum, serving on that voyage as chief mate of the MILLEETA.

"I think our blood is mixed with sea water," said Ernest slowly, still looking at his arm, "and if a de Brum got sick, the best cure would be an injection of salt water."

He smiled and we laughed at the joke - but at the same time we almost believed it, for the ocean has become indeed the "life-line" of the de Brums of Likiep. There's scarcely an adult member of the family which now numbers some one hundred descendants who isn't well acquainted with some branch of ocean navigation.

Throughout Micronesia and even as far as Fiji and Australia the name of de Brum is synonymous with sailing and with ships. Perhaps nowhere in the annals of ships and the men who sail them is there a family which has become so completely identified with the sea as the de Brums of Likiep, Marshall Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific.

As the family grows, so grows the tradition. It appears to expand rather than diminish. For three generations now - and a fourth and fifth generation are coming along - the Pacific has been the home and heart of the de Brums, and in some measure this is true of the Capelles who share the atoll of Likiep. Sons-in-law as well as sons - wives and daughter, too - are part of the legend.

In addition to the three brothers in the three top berths on the ships docked at Guam that day, three other members of the family were serving in the two crews. These were twenty-two-year-old Clary, second engineer of the MIECO QUEEN, son of Skipper Ernest; twenty-one-year-old Briant, son of Bernard de Brum, nephew of the three who were sitting in the master's cabin; and Gerbert, twenty-two, son of Ellen Capelle, oldest daughter of Joachim who was the eldest son of Anton de Brum.

This line-up of six direct descendants of Patriarch-Founder Anton (Jose) de Brum serving on the two ships side by side gives some indication of the prominence as well as prevalence of de Brums in Trust Territory shipping circles. -C.R.O.



LEFT, DELEGATES from Truk, Ponape and Marshalls arrive at Apra Harbor, Guam, after disembarking from plane which made water landing. RIGHT, delegates pose with High Commissioner Nucker during breakfast party at his home. The High Commissioner is sixth from left, standing.

Interdistrict Advisory Conference

THEY REPRESENTED THE VERY top layer of Micronesian citizenry - leaders in the economic, educational and political fields.

They were the fourteen gentlemen comprising the Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner, meeting with him and key members of his staff for a week of conference on matters pertaining to the welfare of the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

As is characteristic of really important people everywhere, the distinguished delegates conferred in a spirit of humility and with deference toward each other, demonstrating an understanding and sympathy for problems of other districts as well as of their own.

This was the third annual conference of Micronesian leaders at Trust Territory Headquarters in Guam. The districts and their representatives as chosen by their respective local political organizations were: Yap - Mathias Finiginam and Kenmed, delegates, and Jesus Mangarfir, interpreter; Truk - Petrus Mailo and Ring Puas, delegates, and Andon Amaraich, interpreter; Rota - Melchor S. Mendiola and Prudencio M. Manglona, delegates, and Prudencio T. Manglona II, interpreter; Ponape - Bailey Olter and Higinio Weir-langt, delegates; Palau - Ngoryakl To-

rual and Takeo Yano, delegates, and Thomas Remengesau, interpreter; Marshalls - Amata Kabua and Atlan Anien, delegates. In addition, Saipan District (Navy Administration) was represented by Felix Rabauliman as official observer.

The conference started with a "bang" - that is, a banged-up tire on the airplane bringing the first group of delegates from the Marshalls and Eastern Carolines on Thursday, October thirtieth. This necessitated a most unusual descent for a TALO plane at Guam - a water landing at Apra Harbor instead of the usual NAS runway - because the damaged tire wasn't safe for a concrete surface landing. As the plane arrived it was met by a small craft which took the delegates and their bags to the little-used wooden ramp extending out from the land; they then were ushered into an improvised quonset office for immigration clearance.

The second contingent of delegates, from Palau, Yap and Rota Districts, arrived on Saturday, November first. After registering at the Hotel Tropics, all were "on their own" and a car was provided for their convenience. First function of the conference week was a breakfast party at the home of High Commissioner and Mrs. D. H. Nucker after church on Sunday, followed by a tour of Guam. Later in the week

the delegates were taken on a tour of Andersen Air Force Base. On the final evening they were entertained at an "all-men" dinner, with High Commissioner Nucker the host.

Well before the meeting time on Monday morning, November second, the delegates started arriving at the conference hall where they looked over the exhibits showing various aspects of Trust Territory progress. Promptly at nine the High Commissioner opened the conference, greeted the delegates, and read a cablegram of best wishes from Mr. Anthony T. Lausi, Director of the Office of Territories in Washington.

Mr. Nucker noted that among the company present for the conference were three presidents of district congresses, one president of an island council, five delegates who are elected magistrates of their municipalities, three who are presidents and one past-president of chartered trading companies, also several members of boards of directors. All of the delegates were either elected congressmen or councilmen. Education was represented by one superintendent and two assistant superintendents and two intermediate school principals, as well as by various members of school boards.

"A little thought to the responsibilities of the men seated around the table indicates that we have here men of wide experience," the High Commissioner stated. Then he summarized the main events of the past year which had particular significance to Micronesians, starting with the typhoons which had done extensive damage in the Ponape, Truk, Yap and Marshall Islands Districts.

"It has been a wonderful experience to work with Micronesians who have done so much to overcome conditions resulting from the typhoons in their districts," he said. He mentioned Jaluit Atoll where a goal of thirty thousand coconut trees to be planted had been set, but where the people have laboriously prepared holes for fifty thousand and were requesting that number of seedlings. He complimented the citizens of Ponape and Truk for their energy in producing quick-growing vegetables to tide them over until other plants could grow, and the Yapese people for their generous contributions of food sent to outer islands which had suffered

from the storms. He mentioned the food supplies, planting materials and help the Administration was giving, saying this will continue as long as the need exists.

Progress in construction of the Pacific Islands Central School at Ponape, purchase of the first ship to be built according to Trust Territory specifications, orders for two smaller ships for specific needs, chartering of nineteen municipalities out of the one hundred and two in the Trust Territory, also the chartering of a District congress (Truk), were noted, as were the completion of major school buildings including a model elementary school at Truk, another in the Marshalls, and a new intermediate school at Kusaie in Ponape District. Mr. Nucker also cited the increase in the number of Micronesians who are occupying positions formerly held by U. S. civil service personnel. He urged the delegates to become personally interested in the selection of scholarship students to assure that the best minds and the best attitudes be chosen.

The High Commissioner stated that the same general type of program is being carried on in each district, and that in each district there is the same sort of response, the same desire to help on the part of the Micronesians. He urged the delegates to be perfectly free to ask questions and give comments on all points which might be raised during the five days of the conference - and to discuss the various matters of conference deliberation with the folks at home upon their return. (Each delegate later was supplied with a detailed summary of the proceedings for reference.)

Among the topics given major consideration were copra and the Copra Stabilization Board. During the course of the conference a regular quarterly meeting of the board was called, and all of the delegates watched while the board members met and made their decisions. One of the delegates, Mr. Weirlangt representing Ponape, sat on the board as official member.

John M. Spivey, chairman of the Copra Stabilization Board, emphasized that the Copra Stabilization Fund belongs to the people and that not one penny of it is spent except for keeping the price of copra steady. The possibility of offering training in grading copra was discussed.



CONFERENCE COFFEE BREAK - Mathias Finiginam, Takeo Yano, High Commissioner Nucker, Petrus Mailo, Melchor S. Mendiola, Governor Lowe and Ngoyakl Torual.



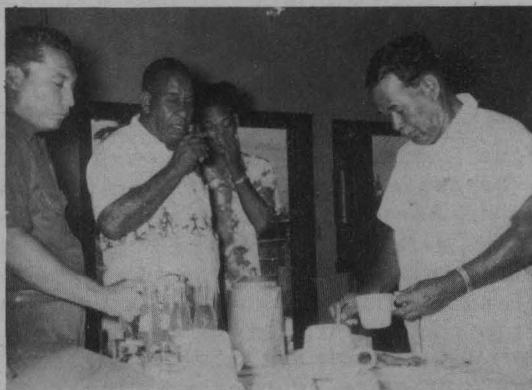
INFORMAL GROUP AT CONFERENCE - Andon Amaraich, Rear Adm. Erdmann, Lt. Comdr. W.D.Cress, High Commissioner Nucker and Petrus Mailo in conversation.



AT THE COMMISSIONER'S RESIDENCE - Atlan Anien, Amata Kabua, Andon Amaraich, Bailey Olter and Higinio Weirangt.



ARRIVING - Staff Anthropologist deYoung and Attorney General Putnam greet Kenmed, Jesus Mangarfir and Mathias Finiginam.



INTERMISSION - Faustino Borja, left, serving coffee. Others are Petrus Mailo, Andon Amaraich and Ring Puas.



AT THE NUCKERS' - Seated at table, l. to r. are Prudencio M. Manglona, Melchor S. Mendiola, Takeo Yano and Prudencio T. Manglona.

The Executive Officer for Economic Development for the South Pacific Commission, Dr. A. H. J. Kroon, was introduced and brought ideas from the recent International Conference on Coconuts and Coconut Products held in Manila in October, 1958. He complimented the Trust Territory Copra Stabilization Board for its insight in maintaining the price level

for copra over an extended period of time. He spoke of the possibilities of marketing Trochus and recommended restriction on size of Trochus for harvesting in order to allow the animals to mature and reproduce.

On the subject of economic development, handicrafts were discussed, and

point was made of the necessity of producing orders in quantities and qualities as specified by the orders received. The several farmers' markets which have been established at district centers were cited as examples of successful production and sales of produce to local buyers. Mr. Nucker pointed out the advantages to be gained in better health through use of local food products.

In introducing the subject of Agriculture and Fisheries, Manny Sproat pointed out the great potential wealth that lies in the sea. He stated that the aim of the subsistence fishing program is to increase the amount of local fish produced and the amount consumed locally. He described the waters of Micronesia as so thick with marine life that "if you go swimming, you have to push the fish out of the way."

Homesteading was discussed with Attorney General Joseph C. Putnam participating. Certain questions were asked in this connection.

"If two persons, a man and woman, each have homesteaded a piece of land, and later they get married, will they be entitled to both holdings?" was one of the questions posed, and "Suppose a man and wife separate, would the woman then be eligible to homestead on her own?" was another. Such cases would be considered through the Land Advisory Board and the District Administration on a local basis, it was indicated.

The High Commissioner referred to certain portions of government land left from previous administrations. "It is our desire as time goes on", he said, "to turn over to the Micronesians that land which is good land...We want to give some of it to the people who need the land and hold some for those people who in the future will need it. I want you to know, and the people in the districts to know, that the Government....will hold this land for use by Micronesians...."

Typhoons and rehabilitation were discussed, with appreciation expressed by the various delegations for the assistance rendered by the Government in providing food and other supplies in the early days of the emergency and for the current

long-range program assisting the Micronesians in their work of replanting and rebuilding the typhoon-shattered islands.

Reference was made to the large amount of shipping necessitated by the spread-out nature of the Trust Territory, and to the problem of space for commodities and passengers on the Trust Territory ships and planes.

On the subject of personnel and employment, with Personnel Director Nat Logan-Smith participating, the delegates were urged to encourage the young people of Micronesia to make application for jobs with the Administration in order that the Trust Territory Government might have a good choice of personnel when vacancies occur. The High Commissioner stated that the Trust Territory Administration is constantly on the alert for qualified Micronesians to take over the responsibilities of civil service personnel as opportunities for promotions arise.

On public health, the tuberculosis-testing program in the Trust Territory was described by Dr. H. E. Macdonald, Director of Public Health. He mentioned that from time to time each district will have the need of services of medical staff members from other districts, and urged that these "visiting" Micronesian personnel be given the same consideration as employees from the home district in order that in the future other Micronesians may be willing to come to the aid of their sister districts when needed.

The High Commissioner spoke with pride of the work of the public health staff in the Trust Territory, noted how well the district staffs had coped with epidemics and emergencies, and reminded the delegates that there is a shortage of doctors in most countries. He said he had been told by specialists that many of the Trust Territory medical practitioners do as well as the majority of doctors in the United States. "I hope," he said, "as these students get out of school, to have a better supply and as good quality as we have now, and I think when we get these additional medical practitioners, we will have as good service as many places in the world. Let us always remember that we cannot take any kind of a person and make a doctor out of him, because 'doctoring' is not a science that is absolute."

Possibility of holding an inter-district baseball tournament was mentioned, and this received an enthusiastic response.

Many aspects of education were discussed. The vocational education programs currently in effect in Palau and Truk districts were described. Suggestion was made that emphasis be given to scholastic training in the fields of agriculture and construction. The High Commissioner pointed out that in most societies today students prefer to learn the arts which lead to "white collar" work rather than the skills which make grease and dirt under the fingernails. He said there is need of constant guidance on the part of leaders to encourage youngsters to go into the jobs which require manual work. Palau expressed appreciation for the program of vocational training being offered whereby students are learning and doing at the same time.

Plans for the new Pacific Islands Central School which is scheduled to be completed in 1959 were discussed. The High Commissioner pointed out that the Trust Territory is spending from fifty to sixty thousand dollars a year on scholarships for study abroad. The importance of the elementary schools in laying the basis for higher education was emphasized.

Mr. Raymond T. Watson, who for three months had been studying the educational program in the Trust Territory, expressed appreciation for the kindness and cooperation which had been offered him in the districts. "I've found a wonderful working cooperation between Americans and Micronesians," he said. "There is no finer group of students anywhere. I have found no disciplinary problems.....many fine things." He then spoke of the importance of arithmetic and English for Micronesian students, and the need for stressing these subjects at all levels.

Mr. Nucker called upon Saipan's observer, Mr. Felix Rabauliman, to make comments. The latter suggested an exchange of teachers in the Trust Territory. Delegates from other districts voiced accord with this suggestion and it was the unanimous opinion that such an exchange should be among teachers at the intermediate school level.

On the subject of the Inter-District Advisory Committee, it was agreed that

one of the two delegates from each district should serve for a second year in order to establish continuity of thought and information - this to be on a one-year try-out basis. Mr. Nucker designated the Staff Anthropologist, Mr. John E. deYoung, who had served as liaison officer throughout the meeting, to coordinate this program of "hold-over" delegates, and to arrange so that each of these delegates would have the opportunity to attend congressional meetings and similar sessions in other districts. He said it would be well for some of the delegates to be new each year, in order that they might bring in new ideas.

Mr. Nucker noted that Tobi, an isolated outer island in Palau District, had just been chartered, commenting that this indicates a general and growing interest in incorporating. He complimented Palau and Truk especially for the advances made in municipality chartering and gave particular credit to Thomas Remengesau in Palau, Napoleon DeFang in Truk and Gaius Etwin in Ponape, for their effective work.

"My reason for being interested in the chartering program," he said, "is not just so that the municipalities will have a piece of paper to hang on the wall, but that the municipalities and municipal officials may become more aware of what is expected of them, may be better able to discharge their responsibilities, and may have their respective areas of responsibility more clearly defined."

During the course of the conference, at different times, Governor Richard Barrett Lowe of Guam, Rear Adm William A. Erdmann of Naval Forces Marianas, and Lieutenant Commander C. J. Carey, Island Government Officer, ComNavMarianas, were introduced. Each spoke briefly and offered his cooperation and assistance to the people of the Trust Territory.

In his closing address, the High Commissioner thanked all those who had participated in the conference which he described as the best one held so far. The delegates in turn thanked the High Commissioner and his staff, and then spoke of the helpful nature of the conference, stating it had provided them with a greater understanding of the problems of others and of the Trust Territory as a whole.



THESE ARE THE MEN OF THE LAW WHO ARE CONCERNED WITH JUSTICE BEFORE THE COURTS - Photographed during the Public Prosecutors' School held at Ponape in mid-1958. Alfred J. Gergely, District Attorney, conducted the course. The "students" include a district sheriff, public prosecutors or "trial assistants", and members of the district constabularies. L. to r. are Mr. Gergely; John O. Ngiraked, Palau; Yasuwo Johnson, Ponape; Fumio Rengil, Palau; John A. Yugumang, Yap; Yigin, Yap; Fujita Peter, Truk; Jetmar Felix, Marshalls; Yoster Carl, Ponape; Benjamin Ngiraingas, Palau; Mitaro Danis, Truk; Tulensa Mac, Marshalls; Prudencio S. Hecog, Rota, and Palikkun Nelson, Ponape. Graduates were given certificates qualifying them to represent the government in criminal cases before the district courts of their respective districts.

TELLING THE WEATHER

By Raymond de Brum

KNOWLEDGE OF THE WEATHER is important in navigation, because in the Marshalls long distances are traveled, often in small boats without benefit of radio, and it is not possible to turn back after a storm has come up. It is best to know in advance the kind of weather to expect.

When my father was alive, he could predict the weather two or three days in advance, mostly by the look of the clouds, but also by the direction of the wind and the movement of birds and animals.

Now we have the scientific instruments and the planes which fly into a storm and "read" it. This is good.

We have in Micronesia a big bird with a wide wingspread. This is the "ak." The Germans called it the "fregatt," and in English it is the "frigate bird." When this

bird flies low, we know that the weather will be rainy and stormy. When it flies high, we can be sure we will have calm weather.

There are many other things that Marshallese sailors know which help them to forecast the weather and guide them on a voyage. These are contained in the notebook of my father Joachim which I always carry with me when I set out on a journey.

(Editor's Note: Appearing in a later issue of this magazine will be the preciously guarded Marshallese weather observations of Joachim de Brumas gleaned from his own notebook and authenticated by his son Raymond. This notebook, literally in pieces, shows habitual usage over the years.)

U. N. DAY 1958



PONAPE - Doughnut contest on U.N. DAY.



PONAPE - Winners in four-legged race.

MICRONESIAN INGENUITY AND ORIGINALITY, combined with united efforts of the several communities, succeeded in making the 1958 United Nations Day celebrations in the Trust Territory notable events, the basis of traditions in the years to come.

Parades, speeches, songs, games, athletic contest, refreshments and movies provided entertainment for all age groups. Major celebrations were held at the district centers, with other festivities in some of the outer islands.

In Saipan District the observance was marked by a unique ceremony - the granting of Trust Territory citizenship to nineteen individuals who already had "adopted" Saipan as their home, but who previously had not held citizenship status. The women in their long-skirted mestiza costumes with characteristic stiff-standing sleeves gave a colorful old-time accent to the modern setting of the Saipan Municipality Building from whose steps the group took their oaths before Rear Admiral W. L. Erdmann, Commander Naval Forces Marianas.

The citizenship ceremony, of course, was only part of Saipan's observance. There were speeches, dances and games extending over two days - October twenty-four and twenty-five. On the first day, programs were presented by children in the various schools. The United States and United Nations flags were raised with ap-

propriate ceremonies, and the Star Spangled Banner and United Nations songs were sung. There were tree plantings and other special events including music by the Navy Band. A second highlight of the Saipan observance was the holding of the first joint session of the Saipan and Tinian congresses - a step toward unification into one joint congressional body.

On the second day, Saturday, a baseball game was played between Saipan's best and the Guam All-Stars, with Saipan the winner. A street dance at night in the central part of the village of Chalan Kanoa, and more music by the Navy Band, concluded the celebration.

It would be difficult to say in just which district there was the greatest activity. Each one had its gala celebration.

In a report from Yap, long-regarded as a holdfast for old customs and traditions, the District Administrator reported that attendance and participation in the 1958 U.N. Day celebration were the greatest ever, with an estimated two-thirds of the population gathered at the district center. Free movies the preceding night, flag-raising ceremonies, planting of commemorative Norfolk pine trees, parade, games and races were climaxed by six mens' dances which brought the celebration to a close well after midnight. Contributions for financial support of the affair provided a surplus which was turned into the local Yap scholarship fund.

The U.N. Day celebration in the Marshalls was termed "one of the best so far." Rewa Samuel acted as master of ceremonies, and there were speeches by District Administrator Maynard Neas and Marshallese Congress President Amata Kabua. Various foot races, boat races and a band concert were held as scheduled, although rain caused cancellation of a tug-of-war. In the afternoon the Marshall Islands Import-Export Company competed with the Marshall Islands Intermediate School in a ball game, with MIECO the winner. In the evening poster and handicraft contests were held, with Mrs. Maynard Neas, Mrs. Thomas Gilliland and Mr. Robert Reimers judges for the former, and Mrs. Mary Lanwi, Mrs. Dorothy Kabua and Judge Kabua Kabua judges for the latter. A free movie completed the day's events.

At Ebeye in the Marshalls, another program was held with Carl Heine, young Marshallese serving in the Education Department, as master of ceremonies. Leo M. Fitzpatrick, Education and Training Specialist, gave an address on "The Role of the Trust Territory and the United Nations," while Jally, Magistrate of Ebeye, spoke on "What the United Nations Means to the Marshallese People." The significance of the United Nations flag also was presented by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

At Kwajalein Captain Cope, Commander of the Kwajalein Naval Station, gave an address on the United Nations over Radio Kwajalein.

The U.N. Day ceremony at Moen, Truk District Center, began with a flag-raising by the District Constabulary Color Guard, and singing of "Patriots of Micronesia." Addresses were given by Magistrate Petrus Mailo, president of the Truk Congress; District Administrator Roy T. Gallemore, and Dr. Michi Kolios, Public Health Administrator for Truk District.

Events of the two-day celebration at Truk consisted of soft-ball throws, shot-puts, broadjumps, highjumps, skipjumps, pole vaults, marathons, one-legged races, fire-making, obstacle race, and a variety of other races including cigarette-lighting, bottle races for women, three-



PALAU - Float from Meketii hamlet depicts history of Palau, and advent of the first foreigners.

legged race, tire-rolling race, fishing-bottle race and similar events, all on October twenty-fourth. Following intermission for dinner the program was resumed in the evening with a community "sing" of Trukese and American songs, followed by a hula performed by nurses from the hospital. The next day baseball championship trophies were awarded to the winners from the afternoon's play-offs of Fefan Island versus Tol-Polle Island, and Dublon Island versus Moen Island.

The U.N. Day committee at Truk included Dr. Michi Kolios, chairman; Chiro Albert, Saeson, Tiu, Yoshitaka Mori, Etaro of Et, Otokichi of Wonei, Naitaro of Tsis, Kuni of Pis, Mitaro, Tosiwo Nakayama, Iuanis, Kama, L. K. Anderson, Take of Pata, Konrad of Moen, Susumu of Tol, Napoleon DeFang, Sictus Berdon, Raymond Setik, Eber of Fefan, Joseph of Romolum, Oneichip of Polle, Takauo of Dublon, and the Deans of Men of Xavier High School and PICS.

Officials, in addition to those mentioned above, included Sikeret, Somatau, Sango and Francisco Reichy.

In Ponape District, Kolonia Town and Net Municipality opened their joint U. N. Day celebration at eight o'clock on the morning of U. N. Day with a flag-raising ceremony and an address by District Administrator Donald Heron. Mr. Heron spoke on the role of the United Nations in the Trust Territory, and the cooperation that has been given by and may be expected of the United States, the Administering

Authority.

Although light showers occurred throughout the day, the program of relay events went off on schedule. Among the various races were a fire race, obstacle race, race of elementary school students, four-legged race (three men with ankles strapped together), coconut-spearing contest, eating contest and a boat race.

Afternoon events included a fishing-bottle race for women, a smoke race, centipede race, telescope race, crab race, musical-chair race (this was for the judges), wheelbarrow race, cross-country unlimited race and tug o'war.

On Saturday water events were the featured attraction and despite fairly heavy rain a large crowd witnessed the swimming and paddling races, diving contests and relay meets held in the water. In the afternoon viewers in a large sawdust arena had an opportunity to observe Ponape's strongest muscles in combat as twenty men participated in a Japanese-style wrestling match, ten on each side.

Prizes were presented by the judges immediately following each event. Isidoro from Net came through with two prizes by winning the fifteen-hundred-meter race as well as the marathon which followed.

Another feature of the Ponape celebration was the presentation by District Administrator Heron of certificates to Senior Nurse Aide Kesia Preterik and Senior Health Aide Stephen Witcheh, indicating their eligibility for promotion.

The Ponape U.N. Day committee included Tura Mendiola, general chairman; Antonio Materne, secretary; Tomisia No Martin, treasurer; Dr. Augustin Harris, field events chairman; Andolin Gomes, water events chairman; Andonio Raidong, wrestling events chairman, and the following other members: Dr. Etsin Etse, Antonio of Net, Inoske Yamada, Gays Welle, Ioanes Loan, Diktus, Ioanes Rasa, Bilimo Loan, Pwaulino Iriarte, Puruno, Bertin, Loanes Likor, Martin Christian, Alper, Andolino and Edwin Santos.

At Palau United Nations Day was celebrated by the largest and most elaborate parade to date. A U.N. Day cake was the "conversation piece" of the celebration.

Speakers included Takeo Yano, newly inaugurated Bedul Olbiil era Kelulau; Magistrate Indalecio Rudimch, and Acting District Administrator Francis B. Mahoney.

Members of the Education Department in Palau took a leading part in organizing the district's celebration. Francisco Mor-ei, who served as chairman of the U.N. Day celebration, was assisted by Jonathan Emul as vice-chairman. Wilhelm Rengiil served as chairman of the Sports Events Committee. Chairman of the parade committee was Sheriff Filip Bismark.

Two years ago Palau District started the custom of holding spelling contests on U.N. Day and the tradition was continued in 1958 with thirty-five public elementary school students, accompanied by nineteen teachers from the respective municipalities, participating. All but four of the public schools of the district were represented. The contest was supervised by Training Specialist William H. Vickery, assisted by Teacher-Trainer David Ramarui and Acting Superintendent of Schools Sadang Ngiraecherang.

It appears that each year the U.N. Day observances in the Trust Territory become increasingly significant occasions in which the members of the Micronesian communities and the United States personnel stationed in the districts cooperate whole-heartedly. Finances and prizes as a rule are provided from popular contributions.

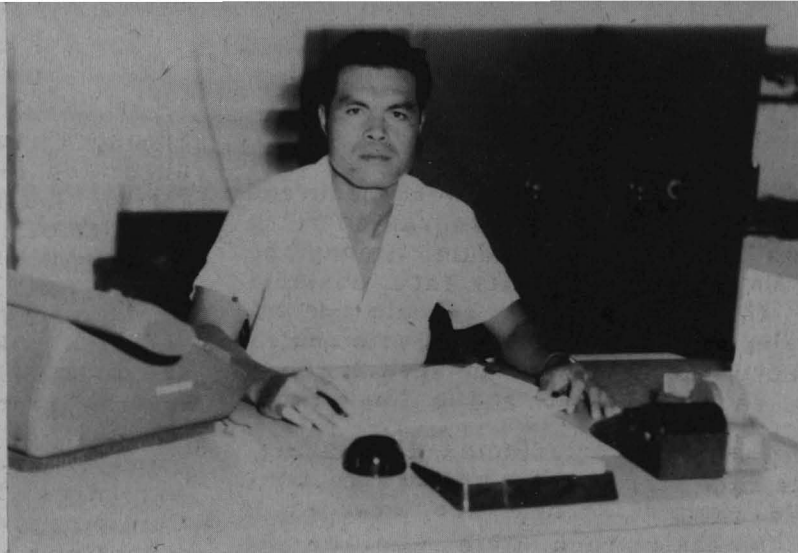
The 1958 celebrations lost nothing in size or scope - rather, they appeared to gain in momentum as the citizens of the Trust Territory demonstrated their interest in their greatest holiday event.

Boatbuilder Albert Capelle

In the field of boatbuilding in the Marshalls, various men have been famous, but one - Albert Capelle of Likiep - today is outstanding. He is a son-in-law of Joachim de Brum and worked for many years as one of the leading craftsmen in Joachim's boatbuilding firm. Albert is married to Ellen de Brum, second daughter of Joachim.



JOSEPH TAMAG OF YAP



SHIRO KIYOTA AT HIS FINANCE DESK IN PALAU

Scholarships United Nations

OFF-ISLAND STUDY to help prepare them for greater service in their respective districts is currently being undertaken by two of the Trust Territory's promising young men, Shiro Kiyota of Palau and Joseph Tamag of Yap, both of whom are recent recipients of U.N. fellowships.

Shiro, a member of the Mochowang clan, was born on February 9, 1929, at Ngeremlengui, which is in the Palau Islands. He is married and has four children. From 1937 to 1944 he attended a Japanese school in Koror, devoting two years of this period to vocational agriculture. After two additional years of schooling - under the U.S. naval administration - he became a radio operator, and a year later took a position as bookkeeper and accountant with the Island Trading Company. In 1953 he joined the staff of the District Finance Office as accountant, and was appointed District Finance Officer in 1957.

The Palauan scholarship student has a wide knowledge of the Trust Territory and its people. In 1950 and 1951 he made a field trip to Yap, Ulithi and Woleai and in 1954 to Sonsorol and Tobi. He is a member of the Board of Education, and treasurer of the 20-30 Club in Palau.

Mr. Tamag's scholarship is for six months' study in community development

at Puerto Rico and Jamaica, this period to include observation of current practices as well as formal studies. He was scheduled to start on the program early in February 1959.

The Yap scholarship student was born February 11, 1926 at Weloy, Yap District. He is a member of the Ngolog clan, unmarried, and makes his home in Colonia, where he has been serving as assistant manager of the Yap Trading Company. This is his second scholarship opportunity. The first, provided by the Island Trading Company, a government agency then conducting trade throughout the Trust Territory, consisted of two years' study from 1952 to 1954 at the Dietz Commercial School in Honolulu.

After five years of grammar school at Colonia, Mr. Tamag was enrolled in the Japanese Agricultural Experiment School at Yap, then attended an English grammar school at Colonia. In 1957 he was chosen to serve as interpreter for the Yap delegation at the Micronesian Conference in Guam. He speaks Japanese, English and Yapese.

At the conclusion of their U.N. scholarship studies both Mr. Kiyota and Mr. Tamag plan to return to the Trust Territory to put to work the knowledge they will have gained from their training abroad.



*Trust Territory District
Administrators in Conference*

DISTADS DELIBERATE

SIX DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS and an equal number of headquarters staff members sat in annual conference at Guam from September eighth to twelfth, nineteen fifty-eight, and deliberated on diverse matters concerned with the administration of the districts of the Trust Territory.

High Commissioner D. H. Nucker served as general chairman of the discussions. Participating "distads" were D. Donald Heron, Palau (now Ponape); Roy T. Gallemore, Truk; Maynard Neas, Marshalls; Robert Halvorsen, Yap; William Finale (Acting Distad), Ponape, and Robert W. Wion, Rota. Discussion leaders from the headquarters staff included former Deputy High Commissioner E. R. Gilmartin (now Judge of the District Court of Guam), Director of Education Robert E. Gibson, Director of Agriculture Manny Sproat, Contracts and Programs Officer John M. Spivey, and Director of Public Works Horace J. Leavitt.

The High Commissioner in opening the conference outlined the accomplishments and the efforts of the past year. He spoke of the acquisition of the ship KASELEHLIA for field-trip service; of the advancement made in chartering municipalities; the increasing interest in elementary schooling among the districts; progress in construction, with particular reference to the new Pacific Islands Central School; and improvement in the Trust Territory supply operations.

Mr. Nucker also paid tribute to the district officials and the Micronesian people for the splendid job accomplished in meeting emergencies occasioned by successive typhoons. He pointed out the importance of the agricultural program in this connection, and noted the increasing participation of Micronesians in solving local problems. He spoke of the closer coordination taking

place between education and other activities, and referred to the proven ability of the Micronesian public health staffs to handle epidemics as well as their normal functions. Progress in the program of municipal chartering was recognized. Deliberations on a variety of topics associated with the administration of the Trust Territory ensued. Vocational education was stressed during the discussion on education in which Director of Education Robert E. Gibson participated. Vocational subjects recommended for emphasis in the Trust Territory were carpentry, automotive and marine mechanics, electricity, business, agriculture, fishing techniques and communications.

Plans to hold a Health Education Conference in the Trust Territory in 1960 were noted during the discussion on public health. The health-education course which was to be held in Guam later in nineteen fifty-eight was mentioned.

Suggestions for development of the Trust Territory's economic resources were offered. Mr. Spivey led a discussion about copra. Mr. Boyd Mackenzie, Island Development Officer, Marshall Islands District, gave a brief resume of the rehabilitation work in progress. On the general subject of agriculture, Mr. Sproat noted the large number of new species of subsistence, forage and ornamental plants from Guam, Hawaii, Central America, Florida and Malaya which have been introduced for testing purposes in the Trust Territory. A landscaping program for the district centers was outlined, and the coordinating role of Education and Agriculture was described.

During the discussion on general administration led by Mr. Gilmartin, the value of athletic programs was pointed out. The importance of training programs and the need for safety precautions were stressed during a discussion on personnel led by Personnel Officer Nat Logan-Smith. Civil service regulations assuring that promotions shall be based on merit were outlined by Assistant Personnel Officer Ray Uehara.

Judge Furber spoke on the judiciary



"FAMOUS FIFTY-FOURTH" Weather Reconnaissance Squadron again makes gift drops on Trust Territory isles. Above, Major Simms Spears surveys toys collected for children of the Trust Territory.

OPERATION "GIFTS"

SANTA CLAUS in December 1958 came not only to the children in the district centers of the Trust Territory - and to those at the headquarters in Guam - but also to the youngsters in some of the most isolated islands of the Central Pacific. At Guam he came in a carabao-driven cart, with J. Boyd Mackenzie doubling for the be-whiskered gentleman from Toyland, and Joe Taitano at the reins. In the districts, at the hospitals and schools, celebrations were held and gifts distributed - many of them from the Junior Red Cross and U.S. government personnel.

By far the most unusual Santa Clauses, however, were the pilots and crews of the 54th Weather Reconnaissance Squadron

from Andersen Air Force Base in Guam, who made drops of toys, clothing and other much-wanted items onto the islands where boats seldom come and airplanes practically never. It was a repeat of the 54th's annual Christmas-time toy drops. The collection of gifts from merchants and families of Guam was so great this Christmas that even two planes couldn't hold them all - and some were sent later by ship. The "drops" were made under the direction of Colonel Dale D. Desper, 54th Squadron Commander, and Project Officer Major Simms Spears. Places selected for the gift were Faraulep, Lamotrek, Satawal and Elato in Yap District; Sonsorol and Tobi in Palau District, and Pulusuk, Puluwat and Namoluk in Truk District, all of which were in the path of the devastating typhoons of 1957-58.

DISTADS DELIBERATE (Cont'd)

system and there was a general discussion on legal and judicial matters and their coordination with other departments of the government.

The High Commissioner commended the district administrators for the quality

of their performances and emphasized the importance of each Distad reflecting upon the "why" of his job. He concluded by saying the Distads are the ones whose responsibility it is to tie together all activities so that the result of the efforts and work put forth will prove of true benefit to the Micronesians in achieving a better life for themselves and their communities.

GUAM GAZINGS WITH GORMAN

Time has moved so swiftly of late that it came as a shock to realize that we are still inspired, so to speak, with glowing RESOLUTIONS. This spirit of resolve we feel sure will retain it's determined force long enough to tide us over Valentine's Day, Presidents' Day, and even perhaps Easter. We even vowed to get the Gazings in before the deadline.....we reminded ourselves of this as our patient Editor left with the rest of the Issue this morning for the printing office. Since we usually discover ourselves on the last page we can only hope they do these things in sequence order. In case anyone is interested in some of our other idealistic intentions for the year, we promised ourselves to be SURE to do the following: Always notify "Dick" Dornfeld when we change the flight schedule.....and Not on the morning the flight leaves. To unfailingly record the subject material of voice radio conferences in the log and keep DIRCOMM happy.....why didn't we take shorthand back in our carefree period of school. To think kind loving thoughts of the Districts when they send Priority dispatches that disturb our much needed beauty rest in the middle of the night.....this falling asleep clutching the telephone has got to stop. To follow the book of Supervisory development and discontinue tracking Nat down when he indicates our answers were not those found in the printed pages.....this one we have really fought hard to control. Not to act bitter when our fellow workers fail to notice our gleaming Ten-year pin.....contrary to a vicious rumor we do NOT wear it when we retire. To follow the budget we spent hours planning for ourselves.....let's face it, after Christmas we didn't have one left. As you can see we have set some very high goals for ourselves.....we'll let you know next year just how determined we were. HAFA DAI.....



FAVORITE FOODS OF MICRONESIA

TARO PUDDING

1 medium taro
1 cup grated coconut
1 cup coconut milk
1 egg
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/8 teaspoon salt
1/4 cup sugar

Peel taro and cut into pieces.
Boil taro in boiling salted water until soft.
Add coconut, coconut milk, salt, sugar, vanilla and beaten egg and mix well.
Put into greased baking dish and bake as custard until firm.

PAPAYA MARSHALLS

Cut a plug from one end of a papaya so as to make an opening large enough to reach in, and spoon out the black seeds. Fill cavity with coconut cream (made from squeezing liquid from grated fresh coconut), then secure plug back in papaya with toothpicks or homemade skewers of coconut rib. Bake one hour in slow oven, turning occasionally.

The coconut cream will thicken somewhat and the result will be an unusual and delicious dessert.

U. N. Visiting Mission

EXPECTED IN THE United States Trust Territory of the Pacific early in February were four distinguished representatives of the United Nations Trusteeship Council, arriving as members of a United Nations Visiting Mission which triennially pay a visit to the Pacific trusteeship areas. After a brief stay in Guam, their schedule includes trips by plane to Palau, Yap, Saipan, Tinian, Rota, Truk, Ponape, Ujelang, Rongelap and Ma-

juro, and a voyage on the M/V KASELEH-LIA to Mokil. Approximately a month after arriving in the U.S. Trust Territory, they expect to depart to the trusteeship areas of Nauru and New Guinea in the South Pacific.

Mr. Chiping A. C. Kiang of China has been named chairman of the Mission. The others are Mr. Alfred Claeys-Bouuaert of Belgium, Mr. U Tin Maung of Burma, and Mr. Sergio Kociancich of Italy.

"Ij Anton"

ANTON DE BRUM, founder of the family which has made navigation history in the Marshalls, had many remarkable qualities. But of all his characteristics, one was outstanding. That was his amazing memory.

To this day in the Marshalls, and especially at Likiep where he settled and established a family, when a man is about to recall an incident, he will say "Ij Anton." This means "I recall distinctly" or "I remember as well as if I were Anton".

The story is told of this original de Brum settler in the Marshalls that although he could not read a sextant or even write his own name, he could remember incidents and facts with astonishing accuracy. As an example, it is told that during the early days at Likiep when his company was buying copra from sixty or so workers on the islands, Anton would make a mental note of how much each one had produced, and when - some four or five months later - they were ready to pay the people, he could recall exactly how much copra each one had made.

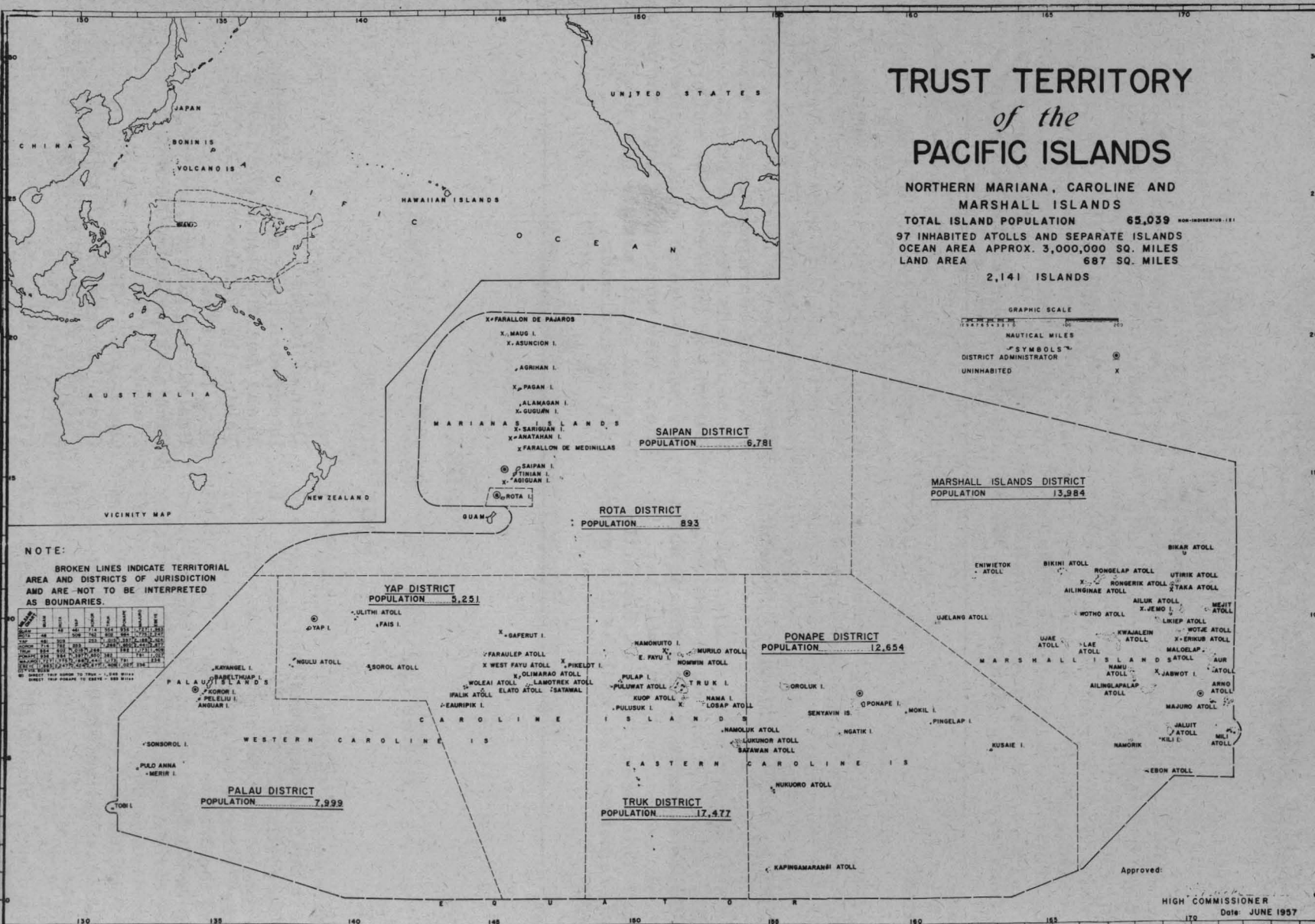
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TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE AND
MARSHALL ISLANDS

TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION 65,039
97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS
OCEAN AREA APPROX. 3,000,000 SQ. MILES
LAND AREA 687 SQ. MILES
2,141 ISLANDS



NOTE:
BROKEN LINES INDICATE TERRITORIAL
AREA AND DISTRICTS OF JURISDICTION
AND ARE NOT TO BE INTERPRETED
AS BOUNDARIES.

ISLAND	POPULATION	AREA (SQ. MILES)	PERIOD
SAIPAN	6,781	16.7	1946-1947
ROTA	893	1.0	1946-1947
YAP	5,251	10.0	1946-1947
PALAU	7,999	10.0	1946-1947
PONAPE	12,654	10.0	1946-1947
TRUK	17,477	10.0	1946-1947
MARSHALL ISLANDS	13,984	10.0	1946-1947