

Micronesian Reporter

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- COVER PHOTO -

Descendents of the survivors of the Ngatik Massacre. (See story page 9)

PICTURE CREDITS

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Political Scoreboard

By Luke M. Tman

MICRONESIAN POLITICS: NO REAL ISSUES

A major political highlight of the year undoubtedly was the second Territory-wide general elections to the Congress of Micronesia held on November 8. Although vigorous campaigning was noted all over the Territory--ranging in methods and intensity from the barnstorming campaigns and public rallies and addresses in Saipan to the typical Micronesian way of quiet but often effective "underground politicking" in the other districts--there were, unlike the U.S. elections, no real issues to speak of: nothing similar to the Vietnam war and foreign aid issues and nothing comparable to the civil rights and other U.S. domestic problems. Platforms presented to the people by the various political parties and candidates themselves mainly expressed the same old proposition of "progressive development of Micronesia in economic, social, educational, and political fields" expressed in different ways but without clear-cut policy objectives to achieving those ends. And as usual in Saipan, the question of the "Marianas reintegration," a recurring issue in every political campaign, was aired once more. Only in Yap Islands proper did the voters note something new and different in the campaign. Senatorial candidate Petrus Tun, a university graduate and a high school teacher who also serves as vice-president of the local legislature, told the voters in his handbill¹ that he would stand opposed to further increases in taxes and that he would strongly support price control legislation. The latter proposal, of course, was not so well received by such business organizations as the Yap Cooperative Association and a few other wholesalers.

1. Handbills are used in Yap and Palau during campaigns but are not common in other districts.

In the absence of any real issue of a Territory-wide or intra-district domestic concern, the elections in many districts were primarily popularity and personality contests between the candidates. In Saipan, where the two-party system is well established, voting was primarily on a party line, with the majority party, the Popular, winning three of the four contested seats. And in Palau, among other things, religious "discrimination" (according to some observers) became one of the contributing factors which unseated two incumbents: Senator Roman Tmetuchl and Representative Sadang Ngiraeherang, both Seventh Day Adventists--a minority religious group in Palau which observes Saturday as the Sabbath day. Senator-elect David Ramarui and Congressman-elect Polycarp Basilus, both Catholics and members of Palau's Progressive Party, pledged during the campaign that they would "work seven days a week" if the Congress were continuously in session--thus implying that Tmetuchl and Ngiraeherang, because of their religious belief, skipped meetings on Saturdays thereby depriving Palau of full representation in the Congress during Saturday sessions. This, the observers note, caused quite a few members of the Modekngel sect--a native religious organization peculiar to Palau--who voted for Tmetuchl and Liberal Party candidates in 1965 to switch their support for Ramarui and Basilus. The Angaur voters, who are 80 percent Catholic and who supported Tmetuchl in 1965, also went Progressive on election day supporting Ramarui, in spite of the fact that Representative Lazarus Salii, also of Angaur, campaigned hard for his Liberal Party colleague Tmetuchl.

NEW FACES IN THE CONGRESS

Major change occurred in the Senate, where four of the six incumbent Senators who were seeking re-election lost their bids to retain their seats. The upsets were scored in the Marianas, where Dr. Fran-

cisco T. Palacios (PP) defeated incumbent Jose R. Cruz (TP) by a 210-vote margin; in Palau, where Educational Administrator David Ramarui (Progressive), who was defeated by incumbent Roman Tmetuchl in 1965, succeeded this time in unseating his opponent by some 83 votes; in Ponape, where Dr. Eliuel Pretrick (incumbent Senator) lost his seat to Dr. Hiroshi Ismael of Kusaie by 272 votes (at least, the seat remained within the medical circle!); and in Yap, where veteran politician Joseph Tamag (incumbent), was unseated by Senator Nuuan's protégé, Petrus Tun--a newcomer on the Territorial political scene.

As for the House of Representatives, although only five of the 20 incumbents (one incumbent, Max Iriarte of Ponape, declined to run) seeking re-election were unseated, a major disappointment to the whole Congress occurred in the 3rd Representative District of the Marianas, where incumbent Juan A. Sablan lost his seat to Dr. Carlos Camacho, a medical officer at the Torres Memorial Hospital, by a 69-vote margin. While the Popular Party hails Camacho's win as a great victory for the Party, many Congressmen from the other districts consider Sablan's defeat as a great loss to the Congress of Micronesia. One of the incumbent Congressmen, who was unopposed in the election, sadly observed when he heard of the unofficial election returns from the Marianas: "I could have spared all but one vote to John." Sablan, Congress's fiscal expert and one of the strong proponents of Micronesian unity, quickly won the respect of his fellow colleagues from the other districts during his two-year tenure as Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and all--except his political rivals at home--wanted him back in the Congress. But Sablan must have suspected that his chances for re-election were slim, for in his farewell remarks at the close of the Second Regular Session he noted that..." should any of us not respond to the roll call... I wish to say that... I consider it a privilege to have known you and worked with you..." Why, of course, there are

more Populars than Territorials, and there are more Camachos than Sablans in Saipan.

In Truk, Assistant District Administrator for Administration Ray Setik breezed to victory, unseating his own appointee Naosy Pitil and defeating three other contenders. Setik's election, according to one congressional interpreter, is "an improvement to Truk's Delegation" to the Congress of Micronesia.

For one reason or another, incumbent Rep. Max Iriarte of Net, Ponape, who at 55 is the second oldest member of the Congress, decided to step down from his House seat and let one of the younger aspirants take his place. Some observers have suggested that it was probably difficult for the elderly Chief (he is Nanmwarki of Net) to keep pace with legislative business through an interpreter, so he decided to withdraw from the Congress. Another observer also suggested that, besides the language difficulty, the Nanmwarki might have felt that he was not accorded the proper recognition due his title as was accorded to 63-year-old Chief Petrus Mailo of Truk, the oldest member of the Congress who was unopposed in his District this election. In any event, the fact is that Iriarte declined to run and his seat was captured by a 31-year-old University of Hawaii graduate, Ambilos Ieshi, who was the Nanmwarki's interpreter during the First Regular Session of the Congress in 1965. It also has been speculated that the Nanmwarki might have maneuvered Ieshi's election.

Unseating another incumbent, educator Daro Weital polled 45 votes more than Dr. Olter Paul, who chairs the Committee on Education, Health and Social Matters, to claim the seat in the 14th Representative District of Ponape. And in the 11th Representative District of Kusaie and Pingelap, Kusaiean Joab Sigrah garnered 822 votes more than his Pingelapese opponent, Albert Diopulos (Ieshi's brother), to lay his claim to the seat once occupied by Elias Robert, also of Pingelap, who was

Biographies of TEN CONGRESSMEN - ELECT

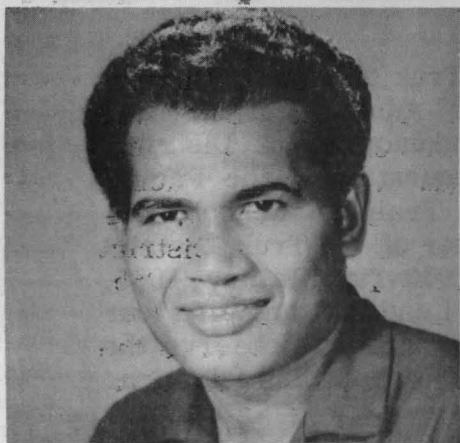
SENATORS

Dr. Francisco T. Palacios, Senior Medical Officer at the Dr. Torres Hospital, was born in 1926 in Saipan. He received his medical training at the Naval Medical School in Guam and has had advanced training at Hilo Hospital in Hawaii and at the University of the Philippines. He is a member of the Mariana Islands District Legislature.



David Ramarui, Palau District Educational Administrator, was born in Ngchesar, Palau, in 1925. He received a B.A. degree in education and anthropology from the University of Hawaii in 1958. He has been active in the political life of Palau District for many years and served on the former Council of Micronesia.

Dr. Hiroshi Ismael, Medical Officer at Truk Hospital, was born on Kusaie, Ponape District, in 1936. He attended and graduated from OHWA Protestant Mission Pre-pastoral School in Ponape and the Trust Territory School of Nursing in Palau. He graduated from the Fiji School of Medicine with honors in 1964.



Petrus Tun, Yap Public High School Instructor, was born in 1936 in Gagil, Yap District. He was once the Principal of Yap Intermediate School and resigned to study for two years under the East-West Center grant at the University of Hawaii. He graduated in 1964 with a B.A. degree in Zoology. Mr. Tun was at Miami, Florida, when he got elected to the Senate. He is a member of the Yap Islands Congress.

REPRESENTATIVES

Polycarp Basilius, was born in 1938 in Ngchesar, Palau. He is a graduate of the George Washington High School in Guam and received his further education at the College of Guam. A former teller at the branch of the Bank of Hawaii in Koror, Mr. Basilius manages his own business and runs a guide service for tourists.



Dr. Carlos S. Camacho, Medical Officer at Dr. Torres Hospital, was born in Garapan, Saipan, in 1937. He attended PICS from 1954-1956 and served as treasurer in sophomore year and senior yearbook editor. He graduated from Fiji School of Medicine in 1962 and is married to a Fiji-born, registered nurse, former Miss Elizabeth Foster.

Ambilos Ieshi, Ponape Political Affairs Advisor, was born in 1935 in Pingelap, Ponape District. He holds an A.A. degree from the College of Guam and in 1965 he graduated from the University of Hawaii with a B.A. degree in political science while studying under the East-West Center grant. He served as an interpreter in the first session of the Congress of Micronesia.



Raymond Setik, Truk Assistant District Administrator for Administration, was born in 1930 in Lukunor, Truk District. He received his education at the Pacific Islands Teacher Training School. He served as a member of the Truk District Legislature from 1959-1963. In May, 1965, he was awarded a Leader Grant for a tour of the United States and to observe the United States in his field of administration.

(continued on page 24)

Micronesia Celebrates

By June Dena Winham

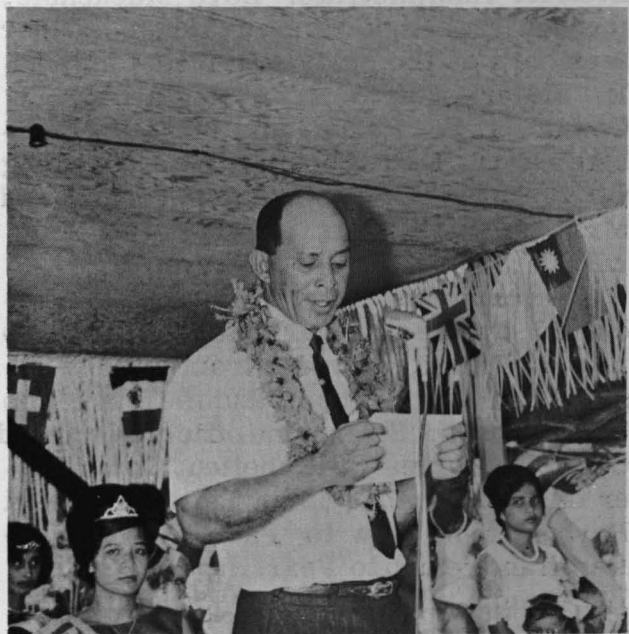
United Nations Day

United Nations Day is a major holiday throughout the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, commemorating the signing of the United Nations Charter by 51 nations in 1945. The occasion is observed with speeches, parades, sports events, and in the Marianas District a beauty pageant highlights the festivities.

The Truk District reluctantly cancelled activities because of persistent rains, while the Marianas and Palau Districts celebrated on a grand scale.

MARIANAS DISTRICT: Flags of the United Nations, United States and the Trust Territory were raised in unison to open the eloquent and dignified ceremony.

"While the task of peace is the concern of world statesmen ... it is equally important that this task begin in every home, in every land. For men of peace are born not at conference tables, but in the lives of our children," said District Administrator Peter T. Coleman.



Vicente D. Sablan, Mayor of the Municipality of Saipan, spoke on the significance of observing United Nations Day.



The flag ceremony was an impressive part of celebrations throughout the Territory. Flags of the United Nations, Trust Territory, and United States are raised in unison.

Other speakers included High Commissioner William R. Norwood, Mayor Vicente D. Sablan, District Legislature President Vicente N. Santos, Municipal Legislature Speaker Herman Q. Guerrero, and Congress of Micronesia Senator Olympio T. Borja. Special guest speaker was Lt. James T. Berry, USN, Chairman, Educational Foundation of Micronesia. Mr. David Q. Maratita was the Master of Ceremonies. Colonel and Mrs. A. Robert Fortney represented General and Mrs. William J. Crumm of the Third Air Division (SAC), Guam.

Miss Linda P. Villagomez reigned as Queen with her Royal Court, the Misses Ignacia Taisakan, Agnes T. Guerrero, Margarita C. Cabrera, Paz M. San Nicolas, Antonia M. Cabrera, and Celina P. Villagomez.



The Queen's float, sponsored by Marianas District Public Works, moves majestically along Saipan's main road.

Grand Marshal Manuel D. Pangelinan led the parade of floats, the Navy band, color guards and marching unit from Andersen AFB, and marching units of the Marianas Insular Constabulary Force and the Boy and Girl Scouts of America.

The winning float, "Dove of Peace," was a sparkling representation of the United Nations building crowned with the symbol of peace, entered by the Sodality of Mt. Carmel High School.

The gala Queen's Ball climaxed Saipan's celebration.



Prancing majorettes from Admiral Herbert G. Hopwood High School, Saipan, add glamour to the parade.



Nurses assist Torres Memorial Hospital doctors as they "operate" atop a float in Saipan's United Nations Day parade.

PALAU DISTRICT: Rear Admiral Horace V. Bird, Commander Naval Forces Marianas, and Mrs. Bird, headed a list of distinguished military visitors in Palau's spectacular observation of U.N. Day. The military, including a 16 piece Navy band, converged on the tiny Pacific island in airplanes, surface vessels, and a submarine. Outlying villages were left virtually empty as Micronesians traveled by automobile, boat, bamboo raft, and afoot to the District Center for the festivities.

The military visitors were invited to participate in the holiday celebration by District Administrator Boyd Mackenzie, through the High Commissioner. Other members of the party included Capt. M. E. Haller, Capt. R. A. Singleton, Lt. Comdr. L.W. Reher, and Lt. A.E. Tabbets, Capt. L.C. Sansbury, Commanding Officer of the Coast Guard in Guam, and Mrs. Sansbury, and Lt. Comdr. Ron Stanzil.

Additional luster was added to the occasion by the arrival of the submarine U.S.S. Perch, en route from the Philippines to Pearl Harbor, and the Navy ship USS Wandank. Submarine officers included Comdr. Charles F. Richelieu, Commander of Submarine Division Thirteen, Pearl Harbor, who flew to Palau to meet the Perch and return to Pearl Harbor with her; Lt. Comdr. Thomas M. Dykers, Jr., Lt. Comdr. Charles N. Disel, Lt. Comdr. Thomas J. Krilowicz, Lt. Harry C. Walker, Lt. Alden B. Chace, and Lt. Paul D. Hunt.



Miss Michiko Faustino welcomed Admiral Horace V. Bird with a flower lei at Palau Air Terminal.

Two floats tied for first place, Mindszenty High School's "Education Our Hope," and Van Camp Fisheries' whale-sized tuna fish ridden by a lovely mermaid.

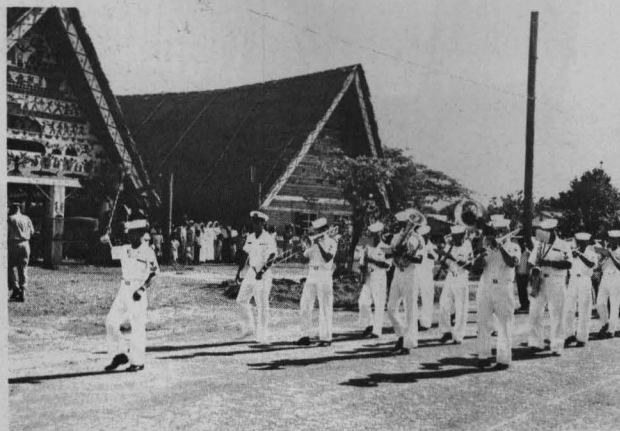
The Navy band was greeted by members of the Palau High School band and its director, Robert S. Paschall. While on the island the Navy musicians worked with the Micronesian and American boys in the high school band.

The parade featured ten floats, groups of local school children, and the Navy and high school bands. Admiral Bird delivered the principal address. Other speakers were District Administrator Mackenzie; Chief Ibedul, high chief of the southern islands; Itebang Luii, Speaker of the Palau Legislature; and Salvator Ongrung, U.N. Fellowship recipient.

Hundreds of children from fourteen schools in the Palau District took part in 30 track and field Micronesian Olympics events, organized by Palau High School teacher Donald R. Shuster. He was assisted by Yoichii Rengiil, Wilhelm Rengiil, Moses Sam, Joseph Ysaol, Victor Hobson, Moses Derbai, Eusevio Termeteet, and Hideo Rdialul.

The day ended with a feast, including a pig roasted in an underground oven. Following ancient Palauan custom, the head of the pig was presented to the guest of honor, Admiral Bird.

High Chiefs Ibedul and Reklai and Speaker Luii served as advisors to District Administrator Mackenzie on all activities pertaining to the United Nations Day program.



The U. S. Navy Band set a spirited pace in Palau's U.N. Day Parade.



A friendly mermaid waves to spectators as she rides Van Camp Fisheries' giant tuna fish.

YAP DISTRICT: President of the Yap Islands Congress J. Falmog and District Administrator William C. White were the only speechmakers on U.N. Day, but widely distributed was the United Nations Day message from the President of the Trusteeship Council, Mr. Francis Brown, United Kingdom. While the occasion was not burdened with oratory, the District



In Guam, Trust Territory Scholarship Hall students celebrated with a steak dinner, and a "Happy United Nations Day" cake decorated and donated by dormitory cook Miss Carmen Pangelinan.

engaged in numerous sports activities. In addition to standard track and field events there were such interesting competitions as girls' juggling, copra husking, fishing, relay with bats, spearing, paddling, motorcycle and speed boat races, and a candy race for children. The youngest contestant was three years old.

PONAPE DISTRICT: In Ponape United Nations Day was observed with solemnity due to the death of Sarapin Palasko, Nan-eken of Kiti Municipality.

TRUK DISTRICT: In Truk, planned activities were cancelled because of inclement weather, but the sun did appear sufficient-

ly for Xavier High School to win over Truk High School's baseball team.

District Administrator Alan M. MacQuarrie's U.N. Day message was broadcast over Truk Radio Station WSZC. "There is no other international document, no other international agency that affects the lives of each one of us as often as does the United Nations and the Charter. It keeps before us all constantly the need for a world in which the dignity and worth of the human person are respected, together with the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small. It holds in front of us the great goal that fundamental freedoms be observed for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion," said Mr. MacQuarrie.

The Ngatik MASSACRE

Saul H. Rosenberg

EDITORIAL NOTE: After the beginning of the 19th century whalers were active in the Eastern Carolines, but the exact details of their contact with the islanders are largely lacking. We are grateful to Dr. Rosenberg, Curator in Charge, Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, for his account of the whaler's impact on one island, Ngatik.

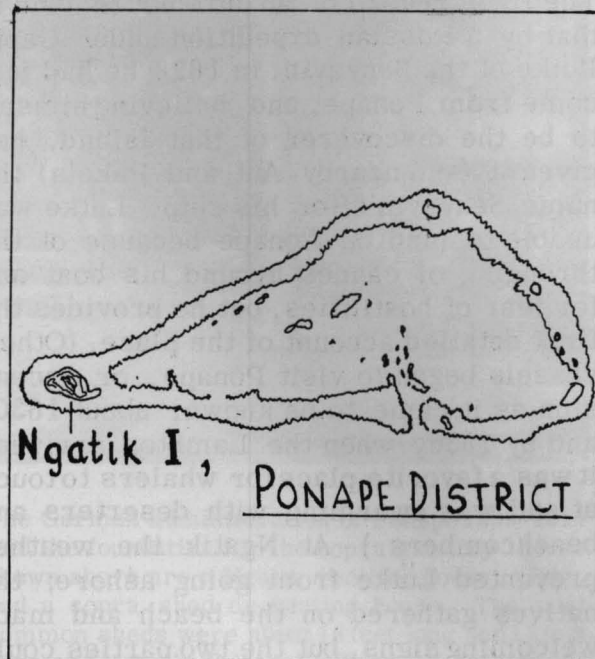
Pictures accompanying this story were selected by the editor from the Thilenius volume on Ponape (Ergebnisse der Sudsee-Expedition 1908-1910, Hambruch and Eilers, vol. 7). These pictures from Ngatik show scenes of that period.

Early in the year 1836 the British cutter Lambton arrived at Ngatik. She was a vessel registered at Sydney, in New South Wales, under the command of Capt. Charles H. Hart. This was a trading voyage amongst the Pacific islands, the cargo being beads, axes, tobacco, and other goods, and Hart was out mainly for tortoise shell. The crew consisted of 14 Europeans, three Maoris from New Zealand, and one or more Ponapeans, the Lambton having been to Ponape at least once before this visit to Ngatik.

At Ngatik, the cutter lying four miles off, Capt. Hart and five seamen went ashore in the ship's boat. About 40 men and three women met them on the beach, gave them a seemingly friendly reception, and began to dance. One of the hands, James Sindrey, a 20-year old Londoner, who had signed on at Ponape, together with a native Ponapean, went up into the bush in company with two people of the island, to seek tortoise shell to barter for the trade goods. The two men became separated and Sindrey saw (in a cook-house, according to his statement; another report describes it as a "temple") a large quantity of shell-130

or 140 pounds, he estimated--before he suddenly heard the Ponapean call out, "Jim, take care of yourself, the natives are getting their clubs and knives and coming to kill you!" Sindrey looked about him, made a desperate dash through the crowd of his attackers, was struck at with knives and received blows from clubs on his legs. Escaping to the boat, he found the Ponapean already there and the Captain and the others loading their muskets. Hurriedly they shoved off for the cutter and got away. They then made for New Ireland and Sydney. Apparently no shots were fired on this occasion.

Sofar as I know, this incident is the first documented direct encounter between the natives of Ngatik and Europeans. A number of navigators had earlier sailed by the atoll and charted it, and from these explorations stem the various names it received (Los Valientes, Musgrave, Seven Islands, and Raven, among others). The first of these explorers on record is the Spaniard, Don Felipe Tompson, who sighted Ngatik in the year 1773, on the journey from Manila to San Blas. Tomp-



son is regarded as the discoverer of Ngatik. The first record of an attempt to land is that by a Russian expedition under Capt. Lütke of the *Senyavin*, in 1828; he had just come from Ponape, and, believing himself to be the discoverer of that island, had given it (and nearby Ant and Pakein) the name *Senyavin* after his ship. Lütke was unable to land on Ponape because of the thronging of canoes around his boat and for fear of hostilities, but he provides the first detailed account of the place. (Other vessels began to visit Ponape, or Ascension as it came to be known, about 1830, and by 1836, when the *Lambton* arrived, it was a favorite place for whalers to touch at and was swarming with deserters and beachcombers.) At Ngatik the weather prevented Lütke from going ashore; the natives gathered on the beach and made welcoming signs, but the two parties could communicate only by shouts. It may have been from this encounter that the Ngatik people obtained the knives with which they attacked Sindrey, for Lütke mentions that the crew tried to throw such objects to them.



A two-story dwelling house. Three large center posts usually supported the central beam of dwelling houses, while along each side were three of four house posts, commonly set six feet apart. The houses were thatched with the leaves of the ivory nut or coconut. Dwelling houses of the early eighteen hundreds appear to have been very similar.

However, there do seem to have been some unrecorded direct contacts earlier than the visit of the *Lambton*. Three members of her crew reported that they found on the beach at Ngatik the stern of a European boat and two or three musket butts, all in a decayed state, and they learned from the natives that four or five white men had come to the island "a long time ago" and been killed. Later, in 1841, when Capt. Godby of the bark *Clarinda* stopped at Ngatik, he reported that a resident white man, John McVie (of whom more later), told him that he had dug up the grave where 14 white men had been murdered and buried. Those hostile meetings possibly account for the kind of reception given the *Lambton* by the natives. But Capt. Hart is also quoted as having said later that the natives would not part with the tortoise shell because it was their "Maquhawee" or God (I should be grateful to any reader who might throw light on this word), which suggests that Sindrey's story is not the whole truth; it may have been insistence on obtaining the shell on his or Hart's part that provoked the attack.

At any rate, the incident evidently rankled Hart and served to enhance his cupidity, for he repeatedly stated later that he meant to have the shell at any cost. But another bloody adventure lay before him before he was to carry out his threat. On May 22, 1836, he sailed again from Syney on a similar trading voyage. Except for two men, one of them the Ponapean who had been ashore with Sindrey, the crew was a new one. The *Lambton* arrived at Ponape on August 19, in time to play a principal role in the infamous affair of the *Falcon*. The *Falcon* story is too well-known to be given in detail here, except insofar as it bears upon the Ngatik tragedy which followed soon after. This vessel, a whaler, which had sailed from London in May, 1834, had arrived at Ponape in April, 1836, and lay in harbor at Matolenim to repair her leaky oil casks. The captain, C. Hingston, had chosen Ponape to carry out this work at the recommendation of Hart, whom he had met at sea. There were rumors that the Nahnmwarki and Nahnawah

of Matolenim planned to take the Falcon by force, but Hingston dismissed them as nonsense. On July 7, while attempting to beat out of harbor, a squall blew up and the whaler struck on the reef. Unable to get off, Hingston and the crew set to work to unload the stores and barrels of whale oil at Napali. The natives, principally those under the leadership of the Nahnawah, set fire to the wreck and began to pilfer from the stores. Their depredations became so bold that Hingston one day seized and struck the Nahnawah, threatening him with more severe punishment if he did not desist. Whereupon on August 12 a large force of natives descended on Napali, murdered Hingston, his second mate, and four of the crew, mutilated their bodies, and plundered the salvaged stores. A state of war ensued, with the Nahnawah and his men on one side and some 40-70 white men (including the survivors of the Falcon) as well as the Wasai with 400 or 500 Ponapean allies on the other side. In this fighting the crew of the newly-arrived Lambton joined, together with those of two other vessels, the British schooner Avon, under Capt. Jules Dudoit (a native of the Isle of France and later to become French consul at Honolulu) and the American schooner Unity, commanded by another Capt. Hart (T.S. Hart), both vessels recent arrivals from Honolulu. Many were killed, including the Nahnawah; he Nahnawah was captured and brought on board the Lambton, where the three captains held a kangaroo court and condemned and hanged him from the yardarm.

The two Harts then proceeded to Guam, taking most of the Falcon survivors with them, and there disposed of some of the salvage from the wreck. The Lambton was thereafter employed in trading between the Marianas and Manila, and returned to Ponape in June, 1837. In July she sailed on her fateful second trip to Ngatik, professedly to trade. In addition to her normal crew she took with her several extra renegade whites from Ponape. Hart was apparently in favor with the large community of ships' deserters and escaped convicts



The German administration of Ponape 1899-1914 laid the foundation for the copra industry there. Shown above are a Ngatik dwelling house, right, and a copra shed or heating house. The most common sheds were about 18 feet long and 12 feet wide and usually thatched. Trays of copra were placed inside on racks to dry.

on Ponape--it was he who had introduced the first whiskey still on that island--and had no trouble in recruiting as many adventurers as he wanted. He also took in tow two canoes with about 15 Ponapeans, fully armed. The Ngatik people on shore showed a disposition to give them a hostile reception again, brandishing clubs and challenging them to come ashore. A few muskets were fired. Hart's party then retreated to another island of the atoll and spent the night. In the night about 20 people took to their canoes and were not heard of again (but there is a story that they got to the Mortlocks or Truk and there were killed). The next morning Hart and his men returned and commenced a general attack, killing every man they encountered. The third day they resumed the fight and by afternoon there was not a Ngatik man left alive, except one who somehow was overlooked. Estimates of the number killed, given by sailors who took part, range from 40 to 84.

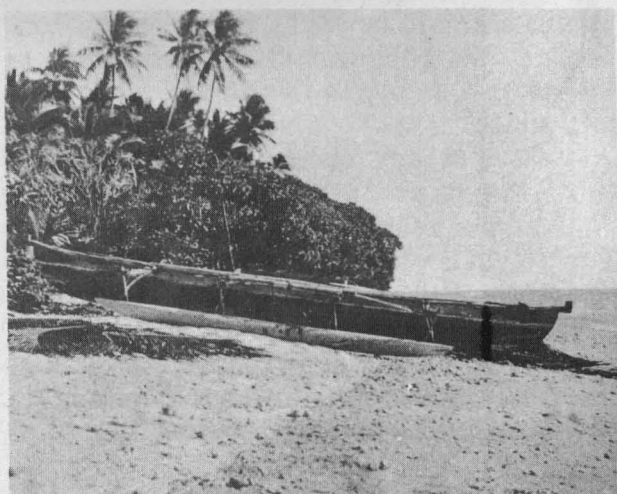
Hart then went to the spot where Sindrey had reported the cache of tortoise shell. To his well-deserved chagrin he discovered that most of it was worthless green turtle

shell, only 20 to 25 lbs. being the valuable hawksbill shell. This constituted his entire return for the massacre of the adult male population of Ngatik. In addition, in the next few days a number of women destroyed their own children and then hanged themselves. The youngest and best-looking women were distributed among the men and brought to Ponape, along with several orphans. One of the women brought back to Ponape by Hart was given to the Nahniken's daughter, who treated her virtually as a slave. Another woman, who gave birth to a child aboard the cutter on the return to Ponape, attached herself to one of the whites and she (and two Ngatik orphans) were reported still living with him in 1839; this woman, who had been on Ngatik since only two months before attack, was a native of Ebon in the Marshalls, and had drifted to Ngatik after 26 or 27 days at sea in a canoe with three Ebon men, who had died; she had never before seen a white man.



House of the High Chief of Ngatik. Major chiefs and the nobility were permitted to have houses of four sections (a section being the distance between the outer house posts, 6 feet, in terms of which the roof and walls were constructed). Commoners and lesser nobility had only two or three sections.

Subsequent events are of interest to the history of Ngatik. Hart sailed again to Ngatik from Ponape in August, 1837, taking with him 20 Ponapeans and an Irishman, Patrick Gorman, all of whom he left at



In former times in Ponape, there were three kinds of canoes: (1) war; (2) large, carved chiefs' canoes; and (3) private canoes like the one pictured above. Ponape canoes are characterized by outrigger attachments which are bent at right angles and by a shallow draft and rounded bottom which makes them well adapted to crossing reefs.

Ngatik. Gorman, known usually as Paddy, had taken a prominent part in both the Falcon affair and the Ngatik massacre, having joined the Lambton on the latter occasion as one of the extra hands. Capt. Hart considered Ngatik to be his by right of conquest, and he now installed Paddy as Isipahu, a title he knew as that of the Nahnmwarki of Matolenim. The Ponapeans were to assist Paddy in collecting shell until Hart's return, when Paddy was, by written agreement, to deliver half to him. Capt. Blake of HMS Larne, on his visit to Ngatik in 1839, describes Gorman thus: "It would be impossible to convey an idea of the wild and savage picture which this man presented. . . He had on a sort of narrow mat with a long grassy fringe round his middle called a Wye-Wye and worn by all the natives. His long hair hung clotted with oil; he had several wreaths of beads round his head, and was tattooed from head to foot."

The dark days of Ngatik were not yet ended. Soon Paddy found another Ngatik man lying asleep and shot him dead in cold blood. By some accounts he was an old, feeble man who had somehow escaped the massacre; Paddy's story was that he was

(continued on page 29)

5,000 Mile Cattle Drive to TINIAN

By Seth Thompson

A cattle drive is a spectacular thing; and so is an economic development program.

When nearly a thousand head of cattle -- mostly coal-black Aberdeen Angus -- stepped off a ship at historic Tinian Island in the Marianas on July 21, after the long journey from New Zealand, the event was a vastly important one to Micronesia.

Tinian is the island from which, on August 6, 1945, the bomber Enola Gay took off to drop on Hiroshima the first atomic bomb ever used in war. Now, some 21 years later, the island is the setting of an operation which will mean food instead of destruction.

The unloading of the herd of black beef heifers (sprinkled with a few Herefords, or "white-faces") was a sight never seen before in Micronesia, and there was a crowd of fascinated spectators, including Trust Territory officials, to watch the "thundering herd" touch down on Micronesian soil. Particularly interesting was the work of a New Zealand cowboy and two cattle dogs that came with the ship, the M/V Al-Kuwait. The dogs were trained to round up the cattle and keep the herd together, working with the cowboy who communicated with the dogs by whistle.

The herd was brought to Tinian by the Micronesian Development Company headed by Kenneth T. Jones, Jr. of Guam. Mr. Jones has leased 7,000 acres of Tinian's total land area of 25,500 acres from the Trust Territory for a period of 20 years. This lease is one of the first of the Trust Territory's economic development projects and as such is related to the Van Camp fisheries operation at Palau, which, coincidentally, is also a food production project.

Mr. Jones aims to produce high-grade meat for local markets, particularly Guam. His plans include the cattle ranch, a hog farm, a poultry farm, and a slaughtering and packing plant on Tinian when the project gets fully underway. He will grow most of his cattle and hog feed on Tinian --

perhaps corn, soybeans, peanuts and sorghum -- besides the improved permanent pastures which he has already started. He has built several miles of strong fence and other facilities necessary to the mass production of livestock.



These new "immigrants" from New Zealand may have a lasting effect on the economic development of the Marianas.

At the last count, the project was employing 24 Micronesian men who live on Tinian -- heavy equipment operators, fence builders, stock handlers and general farm hands. Some of the men spend most of their time making concrete fence posts. The operation has put almost everyone to work who wants to work. When the project expands, workers will be recruited from Saipan and possibly from other districts. There is a possibility that women will be used in packing operations.

An old Japanese power plant and communications complex will be converted to house the modern slaughtering, packing and cold storage facilities, thus creating a practical example of the past being utilized to serve the future.

What will a cattle ranch mean to Micronesian economy? Immediately, it will furnish employment for the people of Tinian and later, others. These people will have money to buy goods on the local markets; thus the "multiplier" principal takes effect. The local economy will be helped further by the fact that Mr. Jones will undoubtedly buy certain amounts of materials and supplies locally.

Presently, large amounts of beef for the Guam market are being brought from Australia and New Zealand, so beef production on Tinian will furnish an additional source of income which will provide a boost to the local economy -- the money now being spent outside will be kept in the Marianas.

As to the long-term effects, there are several. First, the project will raise the productivity base of the land. Land which has lain idle since the Enola Gay took off will now be producing something worthwhile. Productive land is an asset in many ways. Mr. Jones is making improved pasture from land that formerly was 100 percent boondocks. Future generations will profit from this improvement, which is an example of how the Trust Territory has begun to look to the future. There are many thousands of acres, especially in the Marianas, that need such development.



New Zealand cowboy, Tommy Langford, the trained cattle dog which he brought with him and the Palomino horse which was already here, all added color to the Tinian cattle drive.



But undoubtedly the best thing about the Marianas Development Co. operation is that it will be an experiment by which the community can profit. The highly technical operations which the company is putting into effect will be an agricultural extension program in itself. Any rancher in the Marianas or elsewhere can come and observe the company's methods, which are modeled after the most desirable cattle raising practices around the world.

Cattle breeding on a large scale such as this is a complicated business, requiring the best animal husbandry methods. It is no hit-or-miss proposition. It requires intelligence and study. Mr. Jones has made a study of cattle breeding and management methods throughout the world.

Here are some examples of the management practices which he is putting into effect: (1) he is establishing highly productive pastures, using improved grasses, so that the land will give the maximum amount of beef per acre; (2) he is employing livestock management experts who have had years of experience in breeding, feeding and doctoring livestock; (3) he is breeding breeds of beef stock after the most successful patterns -- he is crossing the rapidly-rising Charolais breed with Aberdeen-Angus and Hereford to produce a cross which he hopes will have the characteristics of quick growth, highly efficient use of feed, and a carcass that will give

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An Interview with P C Volunteers on Saipan

By Victorio Uherbelau

After receiving their assignments in the Mariana Islands, the newly-arrived Peace Corps Volunteers did not waste any time at all and went right to work. As this first wave of Volunteers consisted of teachers of English as a second language, they were assigned to teach in the various grade levels both in the District Center and the outer islands of the Marianas group.

A few of these young and energetic Volunteers, who were assigned teaching posts at Hopwood High School and Chalan Kanoa Public Elementary School (the biggest elementary school in the Trust Territory with 930 students, according to its Principal, Fred Ekman) in the District Center, were approached for interviews relating to their life and work thus far in Saipan. The general impression of every Volunteer was favorable toward all the topics discussed.

When asked about his impression on Saipan, Gerald Milkie of Dearborn, Michigan, who teaches at Hopwood High School, made these comments: "The natural beauty of the island fascinates me--its deep blue sea, white and sandy beaches, and typical warm temperature of the tropics." Scott Foreman of Bloomington, Illinois, and a graduate of the University of Hawaii, finds that "Micronesian people are friendly, hospitable and easy to get along with and are willing to help me any way they can." Some Volunteers revealed that they have been given local foods by their neighbors at almost regular intervals. Miss Marian Stave, a graduate of San Jose State College, California, was asked to comment on her activities outside of her working hours at the Chalan Kanoa Public Elementary School and had this to say: "I haven't had much chance to really associate with the people yet. I have been invited by Terry Togawa's family to take part in their delicious, Saipanese-style dinners. Some local foods I can't eat yet, but will get used to them



The first Volunteers to arrive in the Territory will serve in the Mariana Islands District. The group lined up for a picture at the airport in Saipan a few minutes after local school children had greeted them with placards, songs of welcome, and fragrant flower leis.



Among the dignitaries who welcomed Volunteers were Marianas District Administrator Peter T. Coleman (third from right), Mayor Vicente D. Sablan, and Municipal Legislator Leon T. Camacho.

soon." (Terry Togawa is one of the language informants from the Marianas at Key West, Florida). It was also learned in the interviews that neighbors of some Volunteers have been host families to the PCVs and their hospitality has made the Volunteers

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"Sea of faces"--St. Anthony students' choir at Dublon.



Ebbing tide grounds outrigger at Moen's shore.

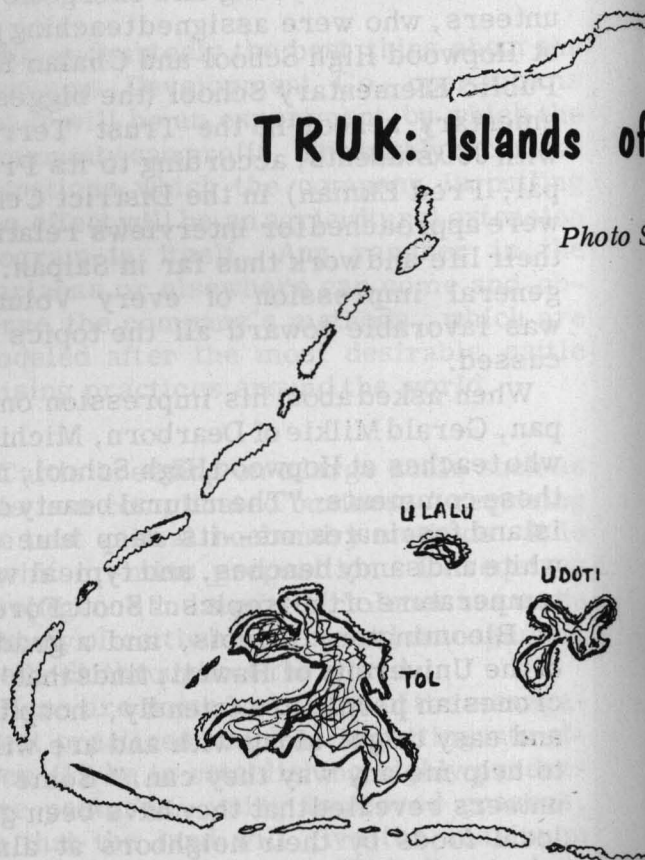


Outboard motors replacing outriggers (Dublon)

tying palm frond around
his coconut trunk, he warns
the thirsty passerby:
"ABOO--DON'T TOUCH."



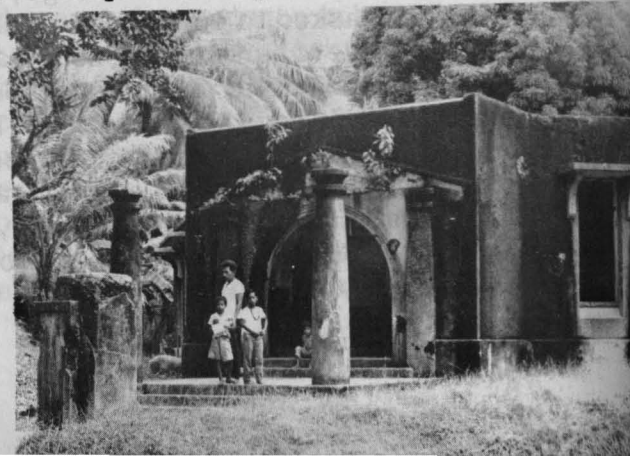
Strolling off to play carrying pounded breadfruit goodies are two kids from Uman.



TRUK: Islands of

Photo S

Japanese hospital ruins on Dublon.

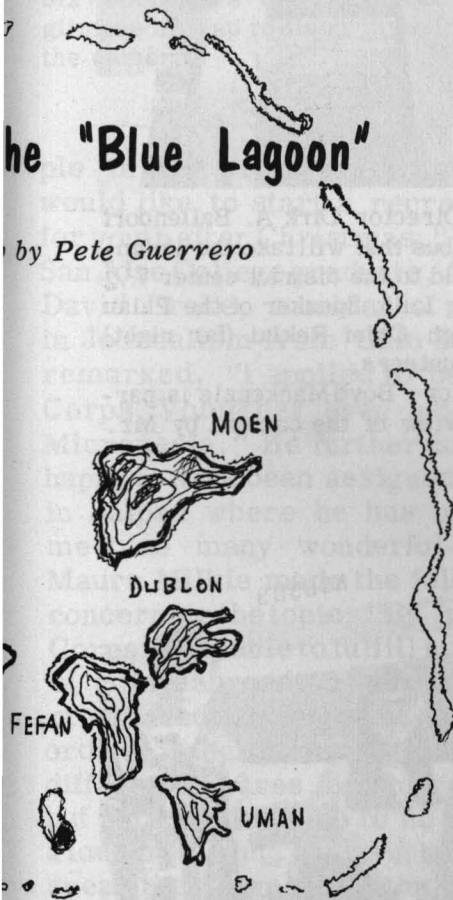




Lunch program at Fefan--At lunch school children line up for their meal.



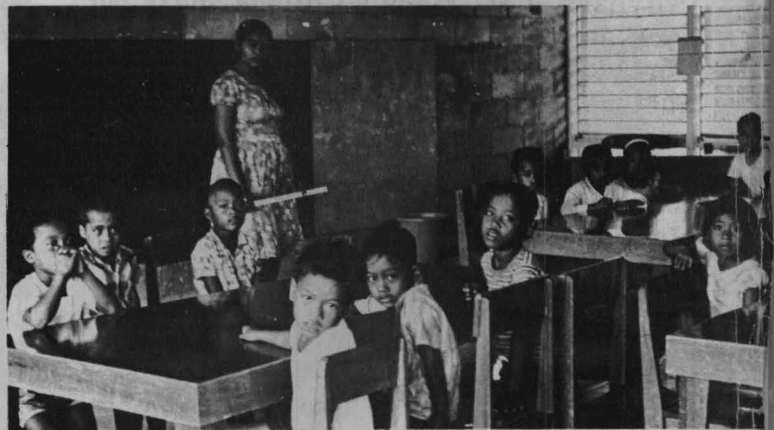
"I don't wanna be roasted!" squeals the pig as the three lads try to put him in pen.



he "Blue Lagoon"

by Pete Guerrero

Copra making becomes a family chore (Moen)



"Children please look at the blackboard," pleads the teacher. (Fefan)



New construction in progress (Moen)



Enjoying dish washing chore.

PCVs on Saipan ...

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In Saipan, a Volunteer bows low to receive a flower lei and a handshake from a small girl.

feel real members of the community.

Many of these young men and women are fresh from college and have not had any teaching experience before in the field. Jim Tellefson, a graduate of San Jose State School said, "I found teaching a bit difficult but very challenging; I guess it's due to my lack of teaching experience in the past."

"I like very much to work with the children and I find teaching extremely enjoyable," remarked Mrs. Maura Milkie of South Bend, Indiana. Mrs. Milkie has had two years at St. Mary's College and is out here as a Volunteer with her husband, Gerald Milkie, a Notre Dame graduate. Business administration major Scott Foreman said, "I never thought I could teach, but I realize now that teaching can be a very rewarding experience to young people like myself." The general attitude of all toward the teaching profession is that they enjoy their present occupation as teachers--an occupation that keeps them busy all day long.

The Volunteers were also asked to state their reasons for joining the Peace Corps and how they became interested in coming to Micronesia instead of going to other countries where the Peace Corps has been active for several years. "To get to know different cultures and to try to help peo-



Peace Corps Area Director Dirk A. Ballendorf points the way to the bus that will take the Volunteers from the airfield to the district center 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles away. Itelbang Luii, Speaker of the Palau Legislature; and High Chief Reklai (far right) wait to greet the Volunteers. District Administrator Boyd Mackenzie is partially blocked from view of the camera by Mr. Ballendorf.



Three Volunteers who will serve as teachers in the Palau District appear pleased with what they saw when they arrived on November 6.



Six Volunteers take time out from their first glimpse of Yap to flash their friendly smiles at the camera.

ple in my field which is recreation. I would like to start a recreation program for youth after Christmas," stated another San Jose College graduate, Jack Colbourn. David Drake, a holder of a B.A. degree in Journalism from Ohio State University remarked, "I applied to become a Peace Corps Volunteer even before I heard of Micronesia." He further added that he was happy to have been assigned a teaching post in Saipan where he has had occasion to meet so many wonderful people. Mrs. Maura Milkie made the following remarks concerning the topic: "By joining the Peace Corps, I am able to fulfill my life-long goal of going abroad to help other people in other lands." She went on to say that in order to really be able to help people of different cultures, one has to not only live but work himself up to be able to think as a local resident, act as a local person, and speak the language of the area. Her husband, Gerald Milkie, also made a statement that a Peace Corps man or woman "can also help build up the American image in these islands of Micronesia by setting a good example" through actual living and interacting with the Micronesians. Many said that their intentions in becoming Peace Corps Volunteers were similar to those of other Volunteers serving in other lands, and Jim Tellefson aptly

summarized them in these few words: "I wanted to meet the people of Micronesia on a person-to-person basis--to work, live and associate with them and be considered one of them. By so doing, "he added, "perhaps the plague of misunderstanding, misconceptions and ignorance suffered by many nations may be cured." It seems that the primary concern of these young and willing Volunteers, according to the interview results, is to render as many services as possible to the people to whom they have dedicated themselves for two years.



Spectators appear absorbed in watching Yap's welcoming program for the Volunteers.



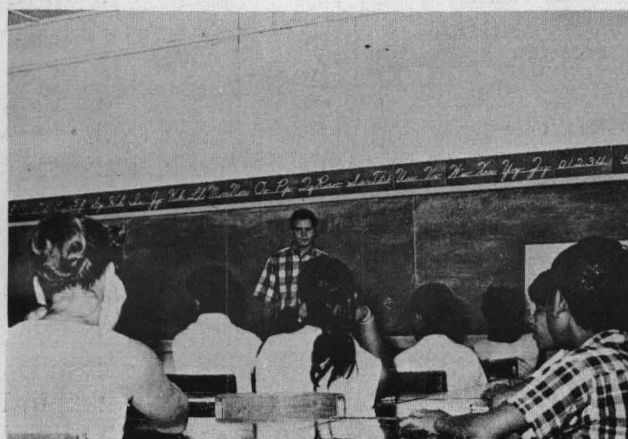
Yapese teenagers perform the Bamboo Dance as part of their welcome to the Peace Corps Volunteers.



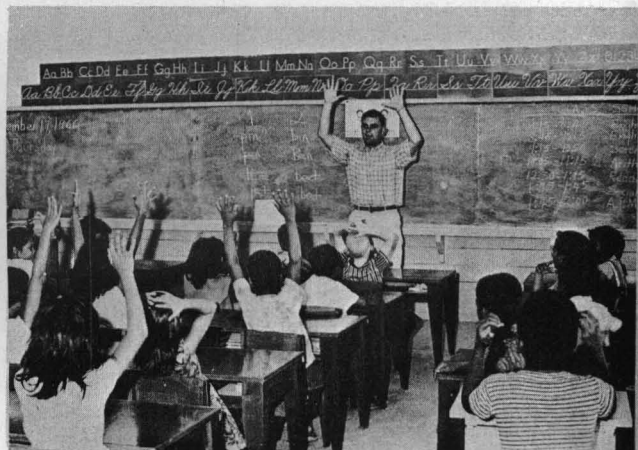
Smiles light up on the 4th graders' faces as Tom Elfter teaches them using audio-visual aid.



Jim Tellefson shows his pupil the distance he covered on his way to Micronesia (8th grade Geography class).



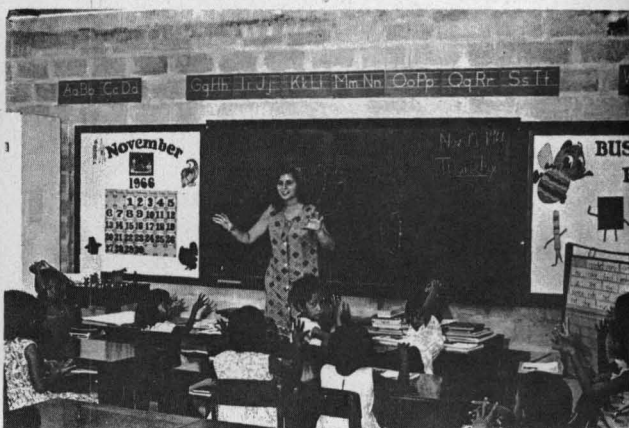
Moment of silence falls in David Drake's classroom when his 7th graders hesitate to venture an answer.



Jack Colbourn finds gesturing necessary in conducting 8th grade oral English.



Volunteer Scott Foreman addresses his combined 5th and 6th grade class after a morning recess.



In her 1st grade oral English class, Mrs. Maura Milkie teaches the children how to tell time.

The NEW ROLE of Women in Micronesia

By June Dena Winham

Until recent years, Micronesian women were expected to limit their interests to raising children and tending the family lands. Tradition shaped their destiny.

Today, inspired by values transmitted through home, school and church, society and heritage, modern Micronesian women are quietly determined to make use of their talents and abilities and to participate fully in the social and economic transition of their islands. Many of the present generation of young women in Micronesia have come to realize the importance of the Pacific area in regard to world peace.

Informally, individually and in groups, women are examining their needs, and evaluating their potential contribution to Micronesia's development. They are aware that many goals of the Trust Territory as a whole cannot be achieved unless they put to work their new courage and enthusiasm. This awareness is stimulating other's interest in educating and training women for their responsibilities as participants in social and economic life, homemakers and workers. Their main direction is that which leads to peace and friendship, and to a higher standard of living and security within the individual's self so that she may enjoy the rewards that come from achievement and service to society. On a whole, women are implementing these noble ideals by striving for excellence in their homes, in their jobs, and in community activities.

An increasing number of women in Micronesia today are voting, running for office, studying for professions, training for jobs and participating in community development. Those who pioneered in nursing paved the way for another milestone--the Territory's first woman medical practitioner, Trudy Otobed of Koror, Palau, who graduated from the Fiji Medical School, Suva, Fiji, in 1965, and has returned to

her home island to look after the health of her people.

Miss Sizue Gibbons of Koror is the first Micronesian to complete college education in nursing, graduating with a B.S. degree from Philippine Union College. Miss Gibbons currently is an instructor on the Trust Territory Nursing School Staff.

During 1966, 71 women leaders attended a two-week Family Living Seminar held in Marshall Islands District under the auspices of the Trust Territory Community Development Department and the University of Hawaii Institute for Technical Interchange, East-West Center.

Micronesian women also are participating in the Women's Development Programs at the East-West Center. Training is given in nursing, business methods, commercial sewing, dining room service, hospital dietetics, librarianship, and barber and beauty shop management. Two women presently are attending the third Women's Home Economics Training Course in Fiji. Within the last year, airline stewardess, artist and radio announcer also have been added to the list of jobs open to women.

Throughout the Territory there are women engaged in professions and occupations that were forbidden to their grandmothers and unobtainable to their mothers--medicine, nursing, teaching, clerical among them. Island women can be found in the business world in increasing numbers. Many are competently managing both a job and a family, and their men are accepting it and encouraging them. Young women may look to the following distinguished women for guidelines as they choose what part of the old culture they wish to retain and what part of the new they wish to blend into their lives.

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MRS. ROSE MAKWELUNG of Ponape was the first Micronesian woman to take on a public career in addition to the traditional role of homemaker. Mrs. Makwelung, the adopted daughter of American missionaries, was educated in the United States. In 1932, she was asked to return to her islands and teach in the Protestant Mission School. She taught there for eight years, then three years in the Japanese School. She became the Superintendent of Schools in Kusaie, Ponape, in 1947, and Adult Education Supervisor in 1952. Since 1957 Mrs. Makwelung has been Economic and Political Advisor to the Ponape District Administration. During the past 15 years she has organized women's clubs throughout her district. The renowned Ponape Women's Association was formed in 1955. Mrs. Makwelung was a delegate to the Pan Pacific and Southeast Asian Women's Conference, Philippines 1955, Japan 1958, and the Women's Interest Seminar in Western Samoa in 1961. Her achievements and superior public service were responsible for her being the first woman to receive a United Nations Fellowship in community development. In 1964, travel connected with the Fellowship took her to the Philippines, India and Ceylon. Mrs. Makwelung's mission always has been to advance the educational, social and economic life of island women.



The women of the Marshall Islands look to MRS. MARY LANWI as their collective voice. Her lifetime of public service reflects the finest traditions of her heritage. Mrs. Lanwi is the wife of Dr. Isaac Lanwi, Assistant District Director of Public Health and Senator to the Congress of Micronesia from the Marshalls. Mrs. Lanwi has gained knowledge and inspiration for leadership through her participation in the 1958 Pan Pacific Conference in Japan, the 1960 women's interest seminar in the Philippines, the 1961 training seminar in Western Samoa, and the 1964 World Health Organization Conference in the Philippines. Mrs. Lanwi taught in elementary and intermediate schools from 1945 to 1962, when she became the Community Groups Advisor. The Lanwis have eight children.

MRS. ANASTASIA RAMARUI's "Woman's Hour" radio programs for the Palau District Adult Education Department were the result of her deep interest in sharing with other women the enriching things she has gleaned from training and work experience. She is the wife of David Ramarui, Palau Educational Administrator and Senator-elect to the Congress of Micronesia. In 1961 Mrs. Ramarui was a delegate to the women's interests training seminar in Apia, Western Samoa, sponsored by the South Pacific Commission. Mrs. Ramarui has studied at the East-West Center. The Ramaruis have four children.



MRS. ERMINIA NGIRAKED is one of Micronesia's most energetic career wives. In 1964 she became the Territory's first Women's Affairs Coordinator in the Community Development Department. She is the wife of John O. Ngiraked, Trust Territory Immigration Officer and incumbent Senator of the Congress of Micronesia from Palau. The Ngirakeds recently returned from Molokai, Hawaii, where they served as language and culture informants at a Peace Corps training center. Mrs. Ngiraked, an expert in the kitchen, compiled a cook book for the Peace Corps. The Ngirakeds have a small son, John Jr.



A pretty 24-year-old Yapese was one of the first Micronesian women to be promoted to an important position in the Trust Territory Government. MRS. CARMEN CHIGIY was appointed Administrative Advisor, Yap District, in 1962. She is married to Hilary Dauai, Assistant District Agriculturist. By Yapese custom, a woman does not take the name of her husband. In 1966, Mrs. Chigiy and Mr. Dauai became the first married couple to be awarded the Department of State Leader Grant Tour of the United States. Mrs. Chigiy attended the University of Hawaii. Currently, she is assistant postmaster and works parttime as economic advisor to the Agriculture Department in addition to being the Treasurer of the Yap Government Employees' Credit Union. She is a member of the board of directors of the Yap Cooperative Association. Mrs. Chigiy is active in the political, social and economic life of her district. She has served as secretary to the Yap Islands Congress and President of the Yap Women's Association.



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Political Scoreboard...

(continued from page 2)

"forced" to run for the contested Senate seat which was also won by a Kusaiean doctor.

POLITICAL "SUICIDE"

The Kusaieans did it first in 1965 when they ran five candidates against Elias Robert of Pingelap. But they learned their lesson well and this year captured two of the five contested seats in Ponape District. On the other hand, instead of learning from other's mistakes, the Ponape mainland this year nominated seven candidates to run against a Kusaiean and a Pingelapese. (Dr. Burton Jano of Kiti, who ranked second in Ponape's senatorial race, garnered 1,041 votes--197 votes behind winning candidate Dr. Hiroshi Ismael of Kusaie, and incumbent Eliuel Pretrick, also of Kiti, polled 966 votes to come in third.)

POLITICAL PARTIES IN YAP?

An interesting development, which more than anything else obliterated Senator Tamag's efforts for re-election, transpired during the campaign. Tamag, Yap's veteran in Territorial politics, relied heavily on his past experience as his prime asset and campaigned single-handedly, while Petrus Tun's supporters (led by Senator Nuuan) and Rafael Moonfell's promoters (led by Edmund Gilmar) organized themselves into active working groups. Thus, the two groups were much more effective in "underground" campaign and solicited more votes on a person-to-person basis. But this development perhaps heralded the emergence of the party system in Yap. On the day of election, voters were greeted by a surprise. Posters and placards placed in certain strategic areas around the Colonia Town read: "VOTE FOR THE BEST CANDIDATE--MOONFELL" and in the lower right-hand corner "DEMOCRATIC PARTY". But as the last week preceding the election day drew close, many people had already begun to observe: "This is not so much a political race

between Tun and Moonfell but it is the 'bosses' struggle for political supremacy." Well, it appears that Senator Nuuan won the first round, but the "fight" is still on, for Gilmar is not likely to give up the ship so easily.

Representative- Elect...

(continued from page 4)



Joab Sigrah was born in 1932 in Tafunsak, Kusaie in Ponape District. He received his education at PICS, Lanainaluna High School in Hawaii, and the University of Hawaii. He is a member of the Ponape District Legislature and serves as Parliamentarian and floor leader. He was a member of the Council of Micronesia in 1963.



Daro Weital, Instructor at Micronesian Teacher Education Center, was born in 1932 in Net, Ponape District. He holds a B.S. degree in Elementary Education from Philippine Normal College. Mr. Weital is an active member of various social, educational, and advisory committees in his home district.

Micronesian Charm Aboard Territory Flights

A young woman from Saipan has achieved the distinction of becoming the first stewardess in the Trust Territory. Miss Inocencia Sablan, 23, made her initial flight on October 3 between Saipan and Guam. She received her training at the Pan American Airlines in Guam, and wears the blue and white Hattie Carnegie-designed Pan-Am uniform.

This addition in the Government's continuing effort to improve transportation service and passenger in-flight comfort has inspired a flood of approving comments by travelers.

Transportation Officer James M. Cook said that stewardesses universally are selected for their intelligence, ability to undergo the strict training demanded by airlines, and a pleasing personality. Equally necessary are the ability to act quickly and decisively, and that certain quality of graciousness that puts passengers at ease.



Miss Inocencia Sablan poses with the male members of the DC-4 PanAm crew after her initial flight as the Territory's first airline stewardess. (Front, from l.) Flight Purser Sam Borja, Miss Sablan, (top from l.) Captain George A. McDonald and First Officer James A. Ainsworth.

Miss Sablan is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vicente A. Sablan of Garapan, Saipan. She is a graduate of Mt. Carmel High School. Prior to becoming a stewardess, she was employed in the Headquarters Department of Engineering and Construction. She is a senior member of the Garapan Heights Girl Scout Troop No. 13. In July of this year Miss Sablan represented the Territory at the East-West International Conference of Girl Scouts of the United States in Hawaii.

Cattle to Tinian...

continued from page 14

attractive and efficient cuts for the "choosy" housewives of Guam, (4) he is using such up-to-date management methods as artificial insemination, which has only recently come into general practice with beef cattle.

The Tinian livestock operation will be watched with interest by many persons in this part of the Pacific and elsewhere. It is an experiment in operating a huge management project with private capital which will probably rise well above the \$1 million mark before substantial profits are realized. It is a case of big business operating in a situation in which there is considerable risk. Its success is by no means assured, but the example it will set, one way or the other, will be the real and lasting contribution to Micronesia's economic development.





MRS. CARMEN MUTNGUY of Yap and her husband, Petrus Tun, are both high school teachers. Mr. Tun also is vice-president of the Yap Islands Congress. During 1962 and 1963, Mrs. Mutnguy was Assistant to the Literature Production Officer at Headquarters. She is a talented illustrator. In her home district she is a Secretary of the Yap Women's Association, and during the 16th Session of the Yap Islands Congress she served as assistant legislative secretary. She is active in library work at the high school. Mrs. Mutnguy and Mr. Tun have three children.



MRS. RAPHAELA TINAN was one of the first graduates of the Trust Territory School of Nursing, and joined the Yap Hospital staff in 1954. She is married to John Tamag, fiscal accounting clerk at the Yap District Administration. Mrs. Tinan received advanced training in Hawaii and currently is the Head Nurse at the Yap Hospital. She is a member of the Yap Woman's Association.



Two young women from Moen Island made history in the Truk District in 1965 when they won over their male political rivals for seats in the Truk District Legislature. They were the first Trukese women to run for public office. The victorious women are MRS. MITER NAKAYAMA, 28, wife of Tosiwo Nakayama, Truk Assistant District Administrator and President of the Senate of the Congress of Micronesia; and MRS. DENITA BOSSY, 31, wife of Administrative Aide Nick Bossy. Both women are graduate nurses on the staff of the Truk District Hospital, the mothers of six children, and active members of the Trukese-American Women's Association.



MRS. FRANCES TMAN has been a part of the Headquarters stenographic staff since 1961, and recently has been assigned to the Office of the High Commissioner. She is married to Luke M. Tman, Public Information Officer and a member of the House of the Representatives of the Congress of Micronesia from Yap. Mrs. Tman attended the College of Guam and Palomar College in California. The Tmans have two children.



MRS. RITA BILLY, stenographer in the Office of the Attorney General, was born in Saipan. Her husband, Rokucho Billy, is from the Truk District. He is the Principal Vital Statistics Clerk in the Department of Public Health. There have been frequent geographical separations in the year-and-a-half that the Billys have been married. His job requires travel to the districts, he attended a health seminar in New Zealand, then Mrs. Billy received a four-month business training scholarship at Hawaii's East-West Center. Now, Mr. Billy is in Hawaii for seven months' training in medical records. The young woman who was "Miss Headquarters" in the 1964 United Nations Day festivities said, "The separations are terrible! But we are building our future-- we must take advantage of these opportunities for training."



In 1961, MRS. CHRISTINA SALII and her husband made the decision that she need not be confined to the traditional functions of housewife and mother. Her first job was as secretary to the Palau District Director of Public Health. Mr. Salii, a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of Micronesia from Palau, does not regret their decision. He believes that, because of her daily contact with people and diverse ideas, his wife is a more interesting companion and has developed new wisdom in managing their home and watching over the education of their three children. Recently, the Salii's moved to Saipan where he is a Personnel Management Specialist at Headquarters. Mrs. Salii is continuing her working career as secretary to the Director of Land Management.





The work history of MRS. LORENZA T. DUENAS, Saipan, is a lesson in tenacity. At the start of the Naval Administration, she had received the maximum public school education under the Japanese system --five years. By 1950, Mrs. Duenas had mastered the typewriter keyboard and enough English to be hired as a clerk. Through on-the-job training, night classes with the Catholic Sisters, and individual study, she has steadily improved her skills. Mrs. Duenas became Headquarters Payroll Supervisor in 1964. In July 1966, the High Commissioner presented Mrs. Duenas with a Sustained Performance Award in recognition of her achievement, ability, and many years of outstanding service. Mrs. Duenas has eight children.

In all the important tasks that lie ahead of the Trust Territory, one trend is evident--the women of Micronesia will play increasingly important roles.

U N Day Celebration . . .

(continued from page 8)

MARSHALLS DISTRICT: Colonel Frank Healy, Commanding Officer of the Kwajalein Test Site, responded to District Administrator Dwight Heine's invitation with a special Army DC-4 flight which landed 60 passengers at Majuro in time for the opening ceremonies of the U.N. Day celebration. The passenger list included Col. and Mrs. Healy, Lt. Col. Joe G. Waterman; Assistant District Administrator Northern Marshalls and Mrs. Raymond J. McKay; Kwajalein Test Site Liaison Officer and Mrs. Robert A. Johnson.

School children dressed in vibrant hues of green, pink and red formed colorful garlands around the field. The clear, sweet voices of the Protestant Church School choristers filled the morning with harmony. Cheers from the spectators rewarded the high school band for their spirited treatment of The Eyes of Texas.

The afternoon was animated with sports contests. Guests, Mrs. Frank Healy and Mrs. Howard W. Waite, helped judge the float competition.

A melee of fun broke loose when Colonel Healy's gift of 1000 pounds of candy was tossed to the children.

The speeches, parade, games and music filled the day with good will, gaiety and color, but the heartwinning attraction was the crippled children from the Trust Territory Rehabilitation Center. With their braces and wheel chairs they sat in happy rows watching the celebration from under a palm frond shelter, attended by their Micronesian nurses and Physical Therapist Edith C. Kuitert.

Acting Educational Administrator Carl Heine was Chairman of the United Nations Day Celebration.

one of the men who had fled in canoes the first night of the attack and had now returned, and that it was a case of self defense. About the same time two canoe loads of Ponapeans started back to Ponape, apparently out of fear of Paddy, there having been some trouble over Paddy's women. One canoe, with five aboard, arrived safely at Ponape; the other, with seven Ponapeans, was never heard of again.

On the cutter's return from a trading voyage, in November or December of 1837, Hart took Gorman back to Ponape, then shortly afterwards both of them returned to Ngatik, Gorman with his three wives, and also several white men and some additional Ponapeans. Among the whites was James Hall, known as Jim the Cooper, and called Kupue by the Ponapeans in their traditions of the hanging of the Nahnawah. Hall had left the whaler Conway at Ponape 4 or 5 years before, and had had a major role in the Falcon affair, being the man who induced Nahnawahto surrender to the whites. Another was John McVie, from Whitehaven, Scotland, who had been a participant in the Ngatik massacre. Nothing more is known of Gorman or Hall, but McVie was still at Ngatik in 1841 when Capt. Godby visited the place and narrowly escaped being decoyed ashore and having his vessel pillaged by the people, led by this McVie and an American Negro. Godby says: "A more dangerous, suspicious, or vile character in appearance, I think I never saw; he confessed that he had left his own country for smuggling, and intended to leave his bones on the island"--which he may have done, for the journal of HMS Vestal, which visited Ngatik in 1844, reports seeing only peaceful natives.

There is little more to tell of this early period of Ngatik history after these bloody events. The logbooks which I have examined of ten ships which visited the place in the years following 1844 refer only to sending boats ashore to trade for hogs, which had evidently become established there. A



The style of dress first used in Ponape, other than traditional, was introduced by an American missionary. It had a small collar, long sleeves and cuffs and a loose blouse and a full skirt that hung in folds to the feet. This style lasted until the German period when a dress with short sleeves, low neck and a long skirt was adopted. During the early thirties this dress was adapted to Japanese fashions to the extent of shortening the skirt to a length of six inches below the knee. This has evolved to the style of dress worn at present. At the time of the "massacre" mentioned in the story, native dress, i.e., a wraparound of bark cloth, made from the bark of the breadfruit tree was the basic item of women's clothing. In addition a type of short poncho or shawl made of strips of hibiscus bast was worn by women over the shoulders.

shipwreck or two is reported and an occasional white resident; four Englishmen were living there in 1846; one George May, a Portuguese, and previously a pilot at Ponape, was murdered there in 1853. The missionary Gulick writes, in 1855, that there was a total population of 38, including 7 Gilbertese women, a man and a woman from Ponape, 15 Ngatik women and 4 Ngatik men (the latter presumably the boys, now grown, who had been spared in the massacre), and 8 children, two of them half white and the others by Ponapean fathers, as well as two white men, one a Scotsman named Frasier. The Gilbertese had apparently arrived in castaway canoes. It is from these mixed origins that the present population is descended.



The sketch shows typical tatoeing, dress and ornamentation of men in the Ngatik area in the early 1800s. The Irishmen Paddy, a participant in the Ngatik massacre who was left on the island to collect shell for Captain Hart and who adopted native style of dress was described by another sea captain as wearing a "sort of narrow mat with a long Grassy fringe round his middle called a Wye-Wye... His long hair hung clotted with Oil; he had several Wreaths of beads round his head, and was tattooed from head to foot."

None of the foreign adventurers paid any penalty for their outrages, although a special effort was made to bring Capt. Hart to justice. A sailor, William Marshall, who passed himself off as the son of the Earl of Pomfret, had joined the Lambton at Manila in December, 1836, remained at Ponape most of 1837, and went with Hart when he established Gorman and the others at Ngatik late in 1837 to collect tortoise shell. Having quarreled with Hart, Marshall left the cutter at Macao and, in May, 1838, made a full deposition to the British superintendent of trade in China concerning Hart's crimes. The Superintendent obtained declarations from others of the Lambton's crew and laid charges against Hart before the Portuguese authorities at Macao, who arrested him but released him after twenty-four hours' confinement on the grounds that no Portuguese law had been violated. The British

were particularly incensed at the action of the three captains in having constituted themselves as a mock court and in their having sentenced a human being to death; the complaint finally reached the British Admiralty, which dispatched HM Sloop Larne, under Commander P.L. Blake, to investigate the affairs at both Ponape and Ngatik. Blake was in the islands in January and February, 1839, and on the basis of his report the Governor of New South Wales was instructed to apprehend and try the guilty parties at Sydney. There is no record that this was ever done, and Ngatik remained unavenged.



MICRONESIAN Microscope

Ramon de leon Guerrero, 23, of Saipan became the first Micronesian to receive a commercial pilot's license from the Federal Aviation Agency.

Yasuo Erry, 36-year-old member of the Truk District Legislature, suffered a fatal heart attack in Key West, Florida, on October 6, while serving as a language instructor with the Peace Corps. Congressman Erry's family received messages of sympathy from the High Commissioner and his staff, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall; Under Secretary of State Nicholas Katzenbach, Mrs. Ruth G. Van Cleve, Director, Officer of Territories, Department of Interior; and John Pincetich, Peace Corps Director of the Territory.

Leo Falcam, Ponape Assistant District Administrator for Administration, joined the U.S. delegation for the South Pacific Commission in Noumea, New Caledonia, on October 17.

The M/V Militobi, 483-ton Government-owned field trip vessel operated by the Kwajalein Island Trading Company, was driven onto a reef at Likiep in bad weather October 8.

In a message received October 13 by the High Commissioner, President Lyndon B. Johnson expressed his regret at being unable to visit the Trust Territory as part of his tour through the Western Pacific and Asia.

Engineering Equipment, Inc., Philippines, was awarded a contract for the construction of petroleum storage facilities throughout the Trust Territory, according to an announcement from John E. Pilshaw, Manager of Mobil Oil Micronesia, Inc.

Five hundred members of the Saipan Credit Union and their families celebrated International Credit Union Day in Saipan on October 16.

Charters for two new credit unions were approved by the High Commissioner: W.C. T.C. Credit Union, serving employees of Western Carolines Trading Company in Koror, Palau District; and KITCO Credit Union, serving employees of Kwajalein Importing and Trading Company in Majuro, Marshalls District.

Vicente Matagolai and Jose Aguon of Saipan, adrift five days in a helpless motorboat, were rescued 83 miles west of Saipan by the Kaiho Maru No. 18, a fishing vessel from Shimizu, Japan, under the command of Captain Ichio Onoda.

The first Trust Territory Personnel Administration Conference was held in Koror, Palau, with representatives from all districts and Headquarters present.

Mrs. Irene Rowland, Supervisory Clinical Nurse in charge of the Trust Territory School of Nursing, attended the World Health Organization first regional seminar on education and training of auxiliary health personnel in Manila, Philippines, October 24 to 31.

A six-man Conference Coordinating Committee was established to formulate plans and agenda for the 1966 District Administrators' Conference, scheduled for the week of December 5.

Dr. Ciro Barbosa resigned as Ponape District Director of Public Health. He will continue serving the people of Ponape as Senior Medical Officer in the Ponape Hospital in a pre-retirement status.

Felipe A. Salas, Clerk of Courts of the Marianas District, who recently completed a six-month United Nations Fellowship in the Philippines, made a report on the court system there as part of the requirements of the Fellowship. Mr. Salas was the first Clerk of Courts from Saipan to receive a U.N. Fellowship.

Robert D. Law, Jr., former administrator of Truk and Saipan Districts under the Navy, returned to the Territory. His first assignment was Acting Liaison Officer in Guam during the absence of Liaison Officer L. Gordon Findley who will be on home leave until mid-January 1967.

The first Peace Corps Volunteers in the Territory--21 young Americans who will serve in the Mariana Islands--arrived in Saipan October 22.

Deputy Assistant Commissioner for Resources and Development Eusebio Reucher was appointed Chairman of the Copra Stabilization Board of the Trust Territory Government and the United Micronesian Development Association.

A two-year contract for the collection, purchase and marketing of copra for the Trust Territory was signed between the Copra Stabilization Board of the Trust Territory Government and the United Micronesian Development Association.

The High Commissioner left Saipan November 4 for Washington, D.C., to attend Bureau of Budget hearings on the Trust Territory budget for fiscal year 1968. He was accompanied by Joseph F. Screen,

Assistant Commissioner for Administration, and Gerald M. Phillips, Headquarters Budget Analyst.

Haruo I. Remeliik, Palau; Mitaro Danis, Truk; and Mark Loochaz, Yap, were awarded six-month United Nations Fellowships for study and observation abroad. Anthony Y. Nichig of Yap was awarded a three-month Fellowship.

The first increment of Peace Corps Volunteers assigned to the Palau and Yap Districts arrived on November 6.

A team of four from the National Association of Educational Broadcasters arrived in Saipan on November 7 to begin a four-week tour throughout the Territory to determine the feasibility of educational television for the Trust Territory.

Luke M. Tman of Yap was promoted to Public Information Officer effective November 8, upon retirement of Chief Public Information Officer Seth Thompson.

Pedro Metao returned to work on November 10, operating a tractor mower for the Marianas District Public Works Department. After losing his right leg in an accident in 1964, Mr. Metao went to the Trust Territory Rehabilitation Center in Majuro, Marshall Islands, to be fitted with an artificial leg and to be trained to use it effectively.

Mobil Oil of Micronesia, Inc. paid \$402, 940 for the inventory of the Government-owned petroleum products purchased by Mobil in the six districts of the Territory.

The children of Micronesia were invited to participate in painting murals for the fence surrounding the construction site of the John F. Kennedy Center of the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C.

Favorite Foods of Micronesia

By June Dena Winham

This month's recipes were sent in by readers of the Micronesian Reporter. One district of the Trust Territory and two states of the U.S. are represented. The "Stateside" contributions are island recipes that traveled to the Mainland with students and were given to American friends, who now return them.

Green Pepper Steak

- 1 pound beef, cut across grain into very thin slices
- 1/4 cup soy sauce
- 2 teaspoons grated fresh ginger
- 1 clove garlic, crushed
- 2 tablespoons cooking oil
- 2 green peppers, seeded and cut into thin strips
- 2 tomatoes, peeled, cut in eighths
- 1 tablespoon cornstarch

Place meat in a bowl and cover with a marinade made by combining soy sauce, ginger, and garlic. Let stand about 30 minutes. Remove meat, drain, and reserve marinade. Heat oil in a large frying pan and quickly brown meat. Add green peppers and tomatoes; cover and simmer about 5 minutes. Blend cornstarch with reserved marinade; stir into beef-pepper mixture, and cook, stirring constantly, until sauce is thickened. Serve with rice. Makes 4 servings.

Miss Dianne Grant
Tyler, Texas

Afuyut can best be described as "Chamorro style French toast."

Afuyut

- 6 eggs
- 2 cups milk
- 1 1/2 teaspoons curry powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- Butter, Margarine or salad oil
- 1 cup siboyas (green onions) cut fine

Chili sauce or catsup
Sliced dill pickle

Break the eggs into a bowl and beat lightly. Add milk, curry powder, salt, and half the siboyas. Heat fat in a frying pan. Dip bread slices in the egg mixture and brown in butter. Serve hot, garnished with chili sauce, remaining siboyas, and pickle slices. Serves 6.

"This makes a good lunch served with fresh fruit " recommends Mrs. Billy.

Mrs. Rita Billy
Saipan, Mariana Islands

Papaya and Pineapple Preserve

Peel, seed, and dice enough near-ripe papayas to make 4 cups of fruit. Peel, core, and shred enough pineapple to make 2 cups of fruit. Measure the cooked fruit and add 7/8 cup sugar for each cup of fruit. Add 1/2 cup lemon juice, bring the mixture to a boil, and cook rapidly, stirring constantly, pack it in hot sterilized jars, and seal them.

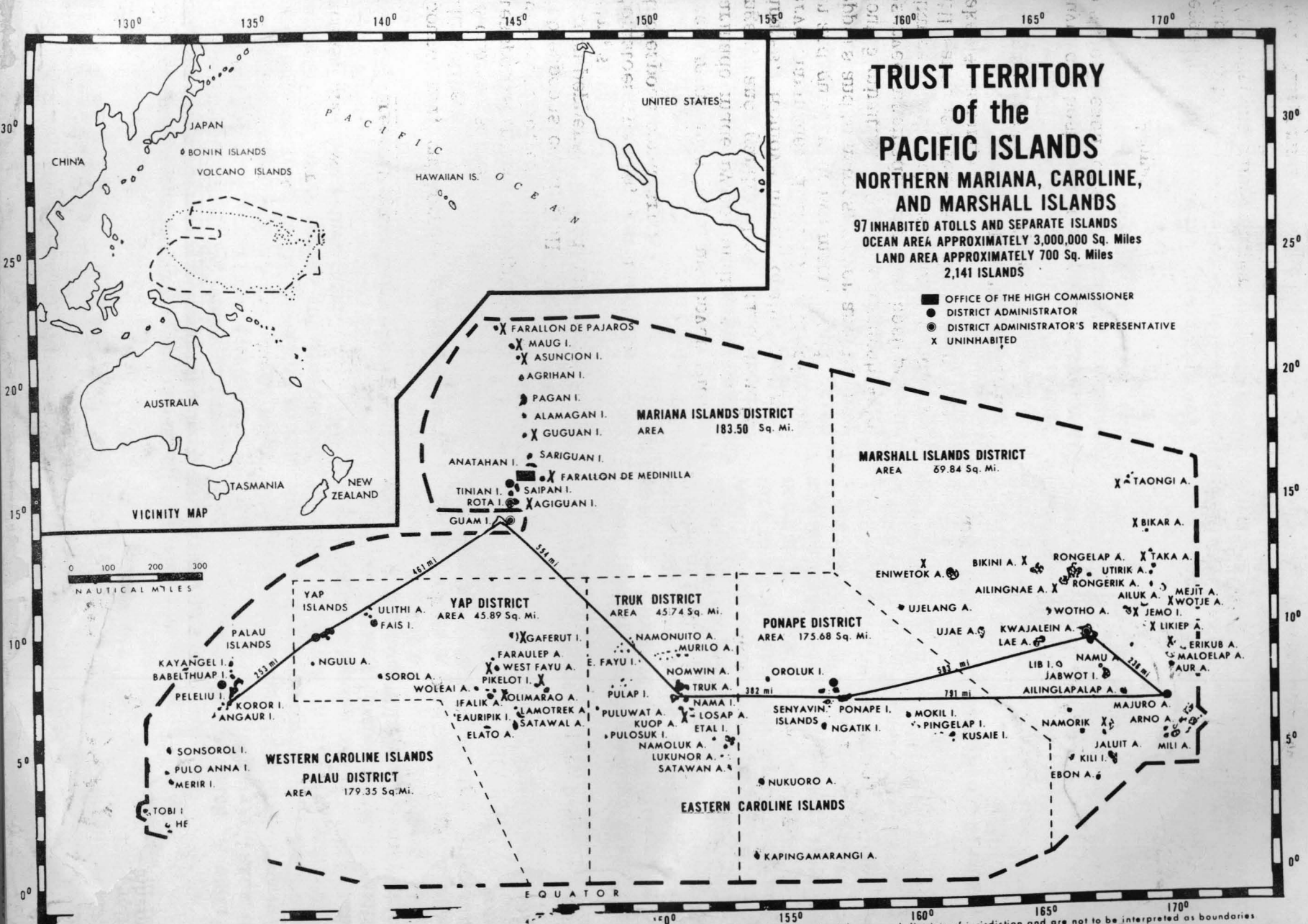
Mrs. Larry Deck
San Diego, California

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS



TRUSTEESHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS

administered by
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

NORTHERN MARIANA, CAROLINE, AND MARSHALL ISLANDS

97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS
OCEAN AREA APPROXIMATELY 3,000,000 Sq. Miles
LAND AREA APPROXIMATELY 700 Sq. Miles
2,141 ISLANDS

- OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
- DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR
- DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR'S REPRESENTATIVE
- UNINHABITED

indicate territorial area and districts of jurisdiction and are not to be interpreted as boundaries