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WELCOME

With this edition we welcome to headquarters the District Administrators and other representatives to the Distad Conference. We hope and feel sure the temporary blindness induced by all the bright lights of Honolulu won't interfere with the conduct of planned business and/or relaxation.

At the conclusion of this first Distad conference, the representatives will return to their Districts with a more thorough understanding of the objectives, aims and plans for the Trust Territory and we here at Headquarters will retain a more intimate, personal understanding of the programs and problems of the Districts.

Again we say we welcome you and sincerely hope your stay -- though all too brief -- is a most pleasant one.

DISTAD CONFERENCE BEGINS TODAY AT HEADQUARTERS

Thursday, Feb. 29 - The long awaited, carefully planned conference of district administrators will get underway today at the High Commissioner's office at headquarters. The remaining sessions of the ten-day meeting are to be held at the Elk's Club.

The conference will be opened by High Commissioner Elbert D. Thomas with a discussion of the aims and objectives of the Trust Territory Government. The Commissioner and his headquarters staff were hosts at a reception for the DistAds yesterday afternoon at the Cannon Club at Ft. Fuger.

Deputy High Commissioner James A. McConnell who returned Tuesday night from Washington, where he appeared before the U. S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee in connection with the supplemental 1952 and 1953 budget, will be general chairman of the conference. Discussions will be led by department heads.

The purpose of the conference was summed up in this way by Alfred M. Hurt, executive officer:

"This conference is being held to discuss the Trust Territory's program, to evaluate together with the District Administrators the progress we're making, to clarify overall objectives and to determine the rapidity with which these objectives can and ought to be carried out.

"While all DistAds are experienced administrators and specialists in various fields of management they have never had the benefit of taking counsel together and with headquarters personnel to criticise and to share ideas. The subject matter to be covered at the conference is as much for the purpose of instructing headquarters personnel as it is for district personnel.

"Every aspect of the Trust Territory
(Continued on Page 12)

COMMISSIONER, HERON TO APPEAR BEFORE UN COUNCIL

The last formal report of the Navy on the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for fiscal year 1951 will be reviewed orally before the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations by High Commissioner Elbert D. Thomas and Donald Heron, director of political affairs, in sessions that will commence in New York in mid-March.

Mr. Thomas served as high commissioner under the naval administration for the first six months of last year. Mr. Heron headed the political affairs department as a naval commander (he is now on inactive duty) before the Interior Department took over July 1.

Material for the report was compiled by Lt. Dorothy Richard, navy historian. It has been in the hands of the Trusteeship Council for some time for the perusal of the delegates of the member nations.

Commissioner Thomas with Mr. Heron as his political adviser will attempt to answer any and all questions the Council might have about the report.

Last year, Rear Adm. Leon S. Fiske and Chief Justice Edward P. Furber appeared before the Council for the same purpose.

Nations represented on the Trusteeship Council include Argentina, Australia, Belgium, China, Dominican Republic, France, Iraq, New Zealand, Philippines, USSR, United Kingdom and the United States.

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TRUST TERRITORY
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PACIFIC ISLANDS

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HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE TRUST TERRITORY
OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

"No person...shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." These words, found in the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and in many State Constitutions, express one of the basic Anglo-Saxon concepts of justice. But it is not limited to Americans, Englishmen, or Europeans. Those same words are in the Bill of Rights for the people of the Trust Territory - along with the guarantee of the other rights accorded individuals by the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, except those relating to keeping and bearing arms, quartering of troops, Grand Jury, and trial by jury. In fact the Trust Territory Bill of Rights includes some rights not in what is often called the United States Bill of Rights. If you want to look at the Trust Territory Bill of Rights, you will find it in Interim Regulation No. 4-48.

To back up these rights we have, in the Interim Regulations, a substantial amount of law, and provision not only for lower courts, but a court of general jurisdiction - comparable in many ways to a United States District Court or a circuit riding court in one of the

United States. This District Court of the Trust Territory, or "High Court" as it is sometimes called, is manned by two legally trained judges appointed by the Secretary of the Interior.

While some of our judicial procedures are still in the formative stages, they are designed to give substantially any form of relief commonly available in courts in the United States. The procedures are basically similar to those in United States District courts - though with some modifications. In our District Court an indigenous "assessor" selected by the Court usually sits with the judge during a trial to advise him on local law and custom, though the assessor has no vote in the decision.

Under our Judicial Code - Interim Regulation No. 8 - 51 - any person unlawfully imprisoned, or any one on his behalf, may apply to the District Court for a writ of habeas corpus to determine speedily whether he should be released.

The effectiveness of this Court, like most others, depends in large measure on what matters are brought officially before it. There is a Clerk of Courts resident in each of the six districts with whom papers may be filed and thru whom request may be submitted - regardless of whether either of the judges is in the district at the time.

The Court is here to serve and protect the public. It will naturally be a long time before most of the indigenous population fully appreciate what facilities are offered by the Court. We have no lawyers engaged in private practice to whom the people can turn. The one Public Defender and Counselor for the whole Trust Territory can only be at any one place part of the time. Any of you who are at all familiar with courts can be of great assistance to local inhabitants by calling their attention to ways in which you think the services of the District Court may be of help to them in particular situations and assist in insuring their enjoyment of the fundamental human rights guaranteed by law.

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-Chief Justice Edward P. Furber

THE KOROR COURIER

Since the original Koror courier was dispatched to Guam to become Liaison Officer, news from Koror has been neither plentiful nor lightly written. Fortunately, the District Administrator arrived from Palau just as the paper was going to press, so he paused long enough to outline the following items.

Twenty-five people from the Distad colony made the short trip to the village of Ngeremlengui on Babelthaup a couple weeks ago to attend the dedication of the new police sub-station and the sub-dispensary. Accompanying the group were visitors Emil Sady, Ken Muegel, "Cap" Willson and Jim Thomas.

Over 600 Palauans and Americans gathered for the gala occasion to see the handiwork of the people of this small village on the west coast of Babelthaup. Groups from various villages performed old type Palauan dances, as well as many of the better-known modern types. And the women prepared a Palauan feast featuring longusta and crab, and other delicacies to serve the tremendous crowd.

On Wednesday, February 6 a Monte Carlo Night was held to benefit the coming Koror School Fair. Well-attended by the Koror crowd and visitors, the party netted over \$90 which will be used to defray the expenses of materials and prizes for the second annual fair, soon to be held.

Vices included roulette, craps, blackjack, poker and horseracing. Guests were obliged to spend \$2 apiece for \$10,000 value in paper chips, artfully coined for the occasion by Dr. Vitarelli. An excellent likeness of High Commissioner Thomas graced the \$1000 bill, and Distad Horner, Millie Hoffman, Jim Clapper, Harry Hall, Robert Herdman and Harry Stille had flattering likenesses placed on other bills ranging from \$1 to \$100. (Some conjecture was made over the relationship of the amount of the bill and the face placed thereon!)

The party also served as a farewell for Mildred Hoffman, who was leaving her position as secretary to Layton Horner to return to the mainland.

Dr. Clarence Johnston's return to Koror was joyfully greeted by everyone, especially his two small boys. It is good to have him back in charge of the hospital after his emergency trip to the mainland.

Upon Dr. Johnston's arrival Dr. Melnikoff returned to his duty station at Yap, but not without the thanks of the Koror folks, whom he had served for almost two months. He will long be remembered as the best Santa Claus Koror ever saw, and the only one in the Trust Territory who obviously didn't need padding!

Felix Ramarui and Toksen Chin of Koror are both doing very well in their studies at mainland schools, according to letters recently received from them. Felix is in his sophomore year at the University of Idaho and Toksen is a freshman at Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia.

Did you know that although the anglicized spelling of the northernmost and southernmost islands of the Palau group is given on all maps and charts as Babelthaup and Anguar the local pronunciation is somewhat different? Palauans pronounce the names rapidly and smoothly - Bablidaob and Ngeour; and Trust Territory people in the Palaus have adjusted their spelling of these names to Babelthaup and Angaur.

Agricultural experts point out that even on the high islands the soils are deficient in nutrients and unbalanced in terms of the elements present. These soils can support an abundant ground cover, but cultivation quickly depletes the fertility and humus content.

RATS!

By Dawn Marshall

Are you troubled by *rattus rattus*? Or *rattus exulans*? Perhaps *rattus norvegicus* is your problem? If so, you may take consolation in the fact that the inhabitants of the Trust Territory have been bothered by the pests since men first appeared in the area.

The Polynesian rat is an old-timer in the Marianas, probably came along with the first human migrations. Spanish sailing ships and later German and Japanese vessels brought the Mindanao rat in to keep his cousin company. The most recent importation in the *Rattus* family into the Trust Territory is the Norway rat, still a *malihini*, having been brought in sometime during the Japanese occupation.

These rats raise havoc with agriculture. In the Marshall Islands, it's coconuts they favor; but in the Marianas, they prefer sugar cane or corn fields. Private vegetable gardens are riddled. Food supplies and stored goods are devastated. And every householder knows the ravages of rats in the pantry. Sanitarians throughout the districts regard them as a definite health menace, although instances of rat-borne diseases have never been reported.

Various artificial rat controls have been instituted - ranging from traps and bait to baseball bats. These mammals are *wisenheimers*, however, and are quick to develop bait and trap "shyness" to say nothing of baseball bat "shyness". The brand new preparation known as "Warfarin" which requires repeated doses to prove lethal is used with remarkable success in Saipan at present. There, the rodent control program has evolved a cooperative plan whereby the farmers bring bait to the district hospital where it is mixed with rodenticide. Half of the mixture is returned to the farmer and half is retained for use in Public Health baiting. All concerned seem satisfied with this

arrangement. One farm in the Saipan District reports that 65 pounds of bait mixed with the correct proportion of Warfarin killed 2600 rats.

Man is not the only rat hunter, however. The small crocodile, sometimes known as the Monitor Lizard is on the prowl for these pests, as are the ordinary garden variety of cat and dog. The lizard, a huge reptile, sometimes reaching 6 feet in length, was spread through Micronesia by the Japanese in an effort to control the rat. Then as is often the case, the Monitor Lizard multiplied to frightening numbers and the Japanese administrators, fearing that their islands were being transformed into a scene from *One Million, B.C.*, brought in an additional headache, the West Indian Marine Toad, which the Americans introduced into Guam. This warty beast was imported on the theory that it would be eaten by the Monitor Lizard, and being poisonous, would cause the lizard to die with awful pains inside. The theory proved valid, but now the question seems to be, "What shall we do with 5 million West Indian Marine Toads with no Monitor Lizards to devour them?"

Now that the lizard is disappearing, the rat problem again rears its pointed head. The Staff Entomologist, Robert Owen, on the trail of a solution to the problem is conferring, during his headquarters stay, with R. E. Doty, Rat Control Expert on the staff of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

Personally, Mr. Owen believes he has the problem whipped. He keeps a cat!

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JUST A REMINDER

All federal income tax returns must be postmarked not later than March 17 to avoid penalty. Inasmuch as March 15 falls on a Saturday, collectors of internal revenue are instructed to accept March 17 postmark.

I.T.C. NEWS
By Neil Houston

Ebeye - a number of recent travelers between Honolulu and Majuro - Ponape are now familiar with the new I.T.C. installation at Ebeye in the Kwajalein Atoll, where the weary passenger can find a measure of rest. Much credit is due Heinie Wahl and Al Bell for their hard work in setting up the new place. In this, however, they have received the finest kind of assistance and cooperation from the Navy at NAS Kwajalein. In making available both materials and skilled manpower the Navy contributed immeasurably to the project. I.T.C. Ebeye, and in turn the Headquarters officials, especially wishes to thank NAS Kwajalein for coming to the rescue with 12,000 gallons of water during the recent drought, for helping Marshallese with waste items they can use, and for general aid to Trust Territory ships and planes.

Mr. Kenneth Moy of Washington, D.C. will shortly assume the duties of manager of the Ebeye Branch, and it is hoped that he will enjoy the same cordial relations now existing in Kwajalein.

I.T.C. is pleased to announce that Mr. William G. Williams and Mr. James W. Cozad have joined the company and will be employed at Majuro and Ponape respectively. Both are veterans of World War II, Mr. Williams having been in a number of the Trust Territory islands during the war. Mr. Cozad is a graduate of the University of Santa Clara and comes from Redwood City, California. Mr. Williams is a graduate of Western Reserve University and comes from Cleveland via San Francisco.

One year ago I.T.C. sold copra in Japan for \$360 per metric ton. Today Japanese buyers are offering \$150 per metric ton. This latter price is equivalent to \$135 per short ton, which is the unit on which the I.T.C. field price is based. This violent fluctuation has in part been the result of general declines in world prices of all fats and oils from a war-inspired boom period.

Additional depressing influences have been felt in Japan because the speculative boom was more acute there last year. Prices broke sharply in the spring of 1951 and reached very low levels by

July. There was a slight recovery in the fall, but a steady downward pressure has existed since late November. Present prices are the lowest since the war. Freight charges, handling costs at Guam, and Trust Territory taxes cost I.T.C. \$52.65 per short ton at present. In addition the copra shrinks 7% in weight from the time it is bought in the Trust Territory until it is delivered in final markets. All of these costs and losses are not under the control of I.T.C. and are in addition to the company's own operating costs. It can easily be seen that the present field price of \$95 per ton is at least \$35 per ton higher than the present market could support.

The Trust Territory Stabilization Fund is making up the difference, and the people are getting back the money which they put into the Fund when prices were high. If it were not for the Stabilization Fund \$60 copra would be a reality in the Trust Territory today.

I.T.C. Headquarters has received a sample of this year's harvest from the Saipan coffee project. Although only a small quantity was gathered this year from the trees newly reclaimed from the jungle the prospects for the future are good.

The coffee was classed by American Factors as being of good quality. AMFAC roasted and ground the sample, which was then taste-tested by I.T.C. and T.T. Headquarters connoisseurs. Reactions were generally quite favorable, the brew being much like Hawaiian kona coffee.

Bill Lee has at last returned to Honolulu from a 4-month's trip thru the Territory, during which he spent time working with each of the Branch Managers. He was greeted more than enthusiastically by the I.T.C. and T.T. family here and put to work almost before he had time to change from his travel clothes.

YAPESE SCHOOLS STRESS DEMOCRATIC CONCEPTS

by Thorwald Esbensen and R. Uag

What should Yapese schools be doing? In order to answer this question, it is necessary to consider the purposes and the problems of education on Yap.

Broadly conceived, it is the duty of the Yapese school system to help and encourage the entire Yapese population to understand, to appreciate, and to practice the meaning of democracy as a way of life. It is the duty of the Yapese school system to help and encourage the entire Yapese population to acquire the skills necessary for the furtherance of this way of life.

What does this mean?

Among other things, it means that every Yapese is entitled to equal educational opportunities, regardless of age, sex, creed, caste, financial status, distance from Colonia, and so on; that he should have a part in determining what these educational opportunities commensurate with his interests and abilities shall be.

It means that the Yapese schools should regard the job of education as something which can not rest within the confines of a classroom, or of a village or a district; that the Yapese school should be concerned with the well-being of the total population; that, accordingly all teachers, individually and collectively, have a duty to strengthen and support and initiate measures which will, as it seems to them, promote the general welfare, and a corresponding duty to combat causes and practices which are of a contrary spirit and intent.

A primary obligation is the responsibility of the schools for cushioning the shock of acculturation--an attempt should be made to bring the event to public consciousness, where it may be thought about and possibly shaped to fit the economy of this island and the

practical aspirations of the people. To encourage the Yapese to hunger after the more complex comforts of western civilization is to work a monstrous deceit upon them. No foreseeable twists of fortune will permit them to secure automobiles, radios, refrigerators, and similar gadgets as an integral part of their culture.

What kind of curriculum can serve these purposes?

All teaching personnel here, both American and Yapese, are agreed that Yapese language, cultural heritage, and present-day living habits should be studied. To a large extent, this is already being done. Emphasis should be placed on teaching those things which will be of most use to the student, both immediately and upon completion of his formal schooling.

There exists a need for the inclusion of such things as cooking, child-care, and similar skills important for healthy family living.

Skills relative to democratic social living within the home and the community (including the role of democratic group leadership) should be made a part of the curriculum; unfortunately, there is a shortage of teachers competent enough to handle this task adequately at the present time.

Yapese songs are not now a part of the curriculum; they are either warrior songs or love songs, and Yapese parents do not think it is appropriate to have the children sing them. The Gaanilaay school, where Mrs. Smith teaches, is planning to experiment with the idea of having the children compose their own songs.

There is a need for an expanded and progressively effective P.T.A. program.

It is expected that teaching methods will become steadily more imaginative--that, rather than teach arithmetic, for example, the schools will teach using arithmetic. (Continued on Page 9)

MAJURO NOTES

Visiting celebrities Emil J. Sady, chief of the Pacific Division, Department of the Interior, and Kenneth Kugel, of the division estimates of the U.S. Budget Bureau, who visited here recently on their trip through the Trust Territory to get a firsthand idea of the fiscal requirements for the coming year, had some nice things to say about the work of headquarters personnel. Mr. Kugel said, "You are doing a really great job considering the condition of the equipment you have to work with."

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Iroi Lanlan Ujelan of Majuro Atoll died Feb. 6 at Jarrej Island (Rita) at the age of 90.

Lanlan, who engaged in two local wars as a young man - one against the neighboring atoll of Arno and another against a faction within Majuro Atoll - lived under three foreign administrations: German, Japanese, and American. A link between the old and new, he was iroi of Majuro for 31 years.

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George W. Laycock, general hospital administrator, thinks highly of Majuro Hospital. He wrote recently, "It is with a good deal of pride that I announce to you that the Majuro Hospital is today the finest physical plant to be found in the Trust Territory. This has been accomplished by the hard work of the hospital staff and the cooperation of all departments, particularly Public Works...."

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Ben Kesler, internal affairs officer, recently turned his efforts to writing and produced an article which he hopes will find a market. He calls his story "Iron Man and Wooden Boats," described by those fortunate enough to have read it as a thrilling account of Marshallese shipping and navigation. If the Saturday Evening Post doesn't have room for it, we're sure the Micronesian Monthly will!

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A couple months ago, Golden Jenkins mailed a bagful of coconuts by surface transportation. There were about 19 of them, for he thought the folks back home might be interested in seeing one in the rough. They were placed on the ROQUE.

Then at Guam something happened - for instead of going to the post office, the traveling bag was transferred to the CAMANO. The CAMANO sailed for Ponape and was about to continue its journey to Australia when some thoughtful soul decided to unload Majuro mail and fly it here in time for Christmas. And that's how the folks here received something like 4000 pounds of packages and letters plus Jenkins' coconuts, in the nick of time. But that's not the end: the coconuts, still in the original bag, marked for Guam, began their travels over again, this time aboard the CHICOT.

Jenkins is taking odds that he'll see them once more in March.

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ACTING POSTMASTER'S SONG

Lo, these many months
I was merely "Clerk-in-Charge";
Fourth class was our rate,
but our money orders large.
Therefore, changes came
when the postal man appeared:
Third class we have won,
and improvements engineered.
Stamps are safely stored
by a light to keep their glue;
Pigeon holes are named
for just you and you and you!
Hours are posted there
on the door that all may read;
"No exceptions made"
is the only rule they need.
This is your address,
after name with surname last
MAJURO, MARSHALL ISLANDS
(All the extra stuff is past.)
---Abbie Leynse
* * *

MORE MEMOIRS OF A TRAVELLER

By Jack Taylor

(Mr. Taylor, an editor of the Micronesian, is still roving around the Trust Territory--gathering we trust, material for your monthly magazine!)

During the month since I left Honolulu I have had the opportunity of flying a lot of miles, of meeting a great number of new friends, and of renewing dozens of old acquaintances. It has been good for me. Every time I visit the Territory I feel more humble and sympathetic toward the people who are really doing the down-to-earth administration. Theirs is a rough existence.

A few weeks ago the Taloa plane en-route from Majuro to Ponape dropped on the air strip at Kwajalein to pick up DistAd and Mrs. Carroll of Ponape and myself. Judge Furber, sans his robe and wig, was aboard after holding a court session in the Marshalls. Because of magneto trouble we had to remain overnight at Kwajalein and this played havoc with the plans the folks at Ponape had made for the Carroll's arrival.

However we arrived the following day and the celebration was renewed. The picket boat, the motor launch, and the Chicot were dressed up in their best flags and pennants for the occasion. The greeting at the dock for the Carrolls was delightfully planned and Mr. DistAd proudly displayed his bride. The ladies of Ponape certainly worked hard to make all those sandwiches and the potato salad we devoured during the evening. Ponapean hospitality was at its finest. Judge Furber and I were lucky to be members of the wedding party.

Bob Halvorsen, educational administrator at Ponape, and his staff, Jake Harshbarger, Bill and Betty Finale, Jack Wheat and Ann Fischer, had planned a three day meeting of teachers, parents and school board members to discuss various problems of an educational nature while I was there. The enthusiasm with which these folks presented their ideas and suggestions was remarkable. Both nonpublic schools were represented by their American and Ponapean staffs. I always feel that

democracy is in the making when people sit down and talk together. Arbitrary decisions imposed upon a people stand a great possibility of being misunderstood and disregarded.

The Holden and Wheat families suffered a major catastrophe when fire razed their living quarters at the Agricultural Station. It was tough luck to say the least but fortunately much of their gear was saved.

Several very interesting events occurred during my visit at Majuro. The first was the arrival, by plane, of Earl Anttila, principal of the intermediate school, and twenty rabbits he had obtained on Guam. American and Marshallese kids alike first gaped and then admired those strange creatures. Bugs Bunny and all his brothers and sisters had come to stay! A few weeks previously many of the Marshallese had seen their first carabao and goats. Ben Kesler and Amata Kabua had brought them from Ponape.

The hospital at Majuro is a sight to behold. It is spotless and I can't recall seeing an item out of place. Now they are praying for some white paint to keep it that way. Congratulations to the medical personnel at Majuro!

A boat launching, a torch fishing expedition with the school boys, a trip to Laura and RongRong, and the gracious hospitality of our friends at Majuro made the eight days George Laycock and (con't on Page 9)

CONCEPT OF BROTHERHOOD

(Excerpts from a talk given by High Commissioner Elbert D. Thomas at the Honolulu Symphonic Concert dedicated to World Brotherhood held at McKinley High School auditorium February 10.)

"It is easy to quote the Declaration of Independence or Father of our country, George Washington, or even the Scriptures, to prove the point that we are all of one blood and should strive to be one great family, but that does not make us so.

"A World Brotherhood will come about not in an attempt to make us all the same, but in recognizing our differences and appreciating those differences. An appreciation of the attributes of others will enrich our lives. To make the concept of World Brotherhood a living reality all the cultural differences cosmopolitan life presents should be preserved; those differences must be directed to an appreciation of all.

"...When World Brotherhood is attained, we will have a world of men and women, not a mass of humanity or a series of groups of mankind. The great of the earth have always turned to the dignity of the individual in recognizing greatness. When we think of America, we think of Washington and Lincoln. When we think of Palestine, we think of Jesus. When we think of India, we think of the great Buddha. When we think of China, our hearts are put in tune with Confucius. When we study all these great men we find none of them alike, but all respecting and reflecting the same ideal, the perfectibility of men. That is my concept of a World Brotherhood."

* * *

MORE MEMOIRS

(Continued from Page 8)

I spent in the Marshalls very pleasant.

We arrived in Truk in time to see the departure of the Curtis family to their new duty station at Yap. Russ, Verna

and son, George, will be missed at Truk but all wish them well in the land of grass skirts and stone money. Word got around fast in the Territory and as Taloa Majuro winged its way to Guam it carried five who were taking advantage of the weekend excursions to the island of "tomato and lettuce salad". Space available was at a premium but Mrs. Furtado, her charming daughter, Marion, Mrs. Murphy from Majuro and Mr. and Mrs. O'Leary of Truk were able to weekend in Guam.

The arrival of Emil Sady, Ken Kugel, Jim Thomas and Homer Baker, the departure of the Chicot, the failure of the Errol to arrive from Guam, and the subsequent postponement of the excursion to the northeast islands of Murphy's Tours, Inc., highlighted the week in Truk. With the pending arrival of the grey-bearded educators for a conference 18-22 February, Herb Wilson and Mrs. Pickerill are busy getting everything ship-shape for the occasion. Will Muller is champing at the bit in anticipation of his trip to Honolulu. His little travelling bag has been packed for days. He doesn't feel he can leave as long as the Homers, Baker and Barnett, are sticking around. They'll have to leave before long to make room in the hotel for the educators.

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YAPESE SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page 6)

Increasingly, books will be used as references rather than as texts.

In order to facilitate the development of a learning-by-doing educational program, a change-over from high, narrow benches to large, low tables is being encouraged in all the schools.

The monthly teachers' meetings at the intermediate school have been very successful. The amount of idea-exchanging among the teachers has been noticeably growing with each meeting. Morale seems high and a general feeling of optimism is in evidence.

THE POINT OF NO RETURN
by Kan Akatani
(From Kolonia En Pohnpey)

I have often heard people in the Trust Territory say: "The natives have always been happy with their way of life. Why do we have to introduce new ways and values based on ours, upset their equilibrium and make them frustrated?"

The above observation would claim merit if the Territory were or had been the place these people believe it to be or have been. One cannot judge from external appearances alone, and must not forget that three separate modern states have governed these islands before the advent of the Americans. To assume that these countries did not introduce Western ideas into these islands is incorrect. A brief study of any phase of the life of the islanders will show the influence of Western culture. The introduction to the civilization of the Occident is an accomplished fact today. The expansion and furtherance of the ideas of the West has now to be considered. The point of no return has long been past.

To clarify my assertions in the foregoing paragraph, permit me to cite a few examples.

Western concepts of land tenure were first introduced into Ponape by the German Administration. Feudal land tenure was set aside in favor of individual ownership. Patrilineal primogeniture in inheritance became the law. Today both these changes have been accepted in their entirety with only slight and immaterial modifications. Cash crops such as coconut and ivory-nut were planted in greater quantities by the individual farmers, and subsistence farming gradually made way to cash-income farming. Better roads were laid down and transportation was improved. Corrugated iron roofing began to replace the native ivory-nut palm thatch. Foreign clothing and foreign foods were imported with cash earned from crops. The pattern of living was changing. The tempo was slightly accelerated when

the Japanese took over the government.

While the material picture was changing, the spiritual outlook of the people was also undergoing transformation. Christianity was being accepted by the people. The Japanese Government even went to the extent of subsidizing the Christian Churches, maintaining that the propagation of the Christian faith would be beneficial to the people. Today it would be difficult to find a Ponapean who does not belong to a Christian church.

The "barbarians", as the people of the Class "C" Mandates under the League of Nations were called by Smuts, were no more.

Recognition of native tradition and custom in its proper historical context is essential. Over-emphasis of the same can prove to be dangerous. The West has many things to offer. If it is convinced of their value, no faltering or indecision is allowable.

The equilibrium in the native pattern of living was upset some time ago. The adjustment to the new conditions has been taking place for over 30 years. This, of necessity, will have to continue. No time must be wasted in day-dreaming of the order mentioned in the first paragraph of this essay. A realistic estimation of the situation is essential at this time in the name of progress and prosperity of the islands.

* * *

SOUNDS FAMILIAR

"Folks? (Says Truk Tide) The hospital staff is making an earnest plea to all of you to check your linen closets and if you have any hospital sheets, please return them. They are marked 'Medical Department, U.S. Navy'. Many of these sheets were loaned to people to use until their own arrived. But if you still have them, please take a minute and turn them back! Thanks!"

P.S. Don't forget those "Y" towels
-10-either.

YAP HIGHLIGHTS
by
Richard E. Drews

Is our face red and I hope it won't brighten and that this will make the February issue. Thought that I had a sensational story for you and upon investigation and waiting my story died and so no column last month. So did the person that I was to write about!

Well to re-hash old stories and such to bring up the New Year and all, many saw the old year out and the new one to. Ken Groote had his mansion ablaze (more ways than one) and we had hourly specials by a bartender that should apply to the Rock a fellow foundation for a fellowship on the new scientific approach to the Atom bomb via alcohol. This stuff they sell in the stateside saloons is for sissies - we had the real atom bomb here at 2300 December 31, 1951. If you want a bang-up party, call BROOKS and he'll bartend and be paul berrier on the side.

We have two new card sharks on Yap and I think that they are from the Klondike, - Banjo Nell and Out House Gwen. These two cuties are sharpies at Canasta. Overheard at the card game was such a remark as "Listen BUB! I'm a lady or I'd clip you - them ain't our rules." (Oh! We're real friendly out here.)

February is a month of changes for Yap! Mrs. Arthur Lakes is the new postmistress. Mr. and Mrs. Russell Curtis arrived from Truk and Mrs. Louise Smith left for Truk to teach.

The funny of the month.....It seems that on the field trip to Ulithi there were two fat men who landed at the Island of Ngulu. Well, it seems that these two had to make a couple of transfers in native canoes and up pulls this pair of tongue blades with a seat. First one in is....the second one says, Mr. you can move up a little and he proceeds to get in with the result the &'')) (thing sank. One says to the other, "Maybe I shouldn't have gotten in." I know darn well he shouldn't have because I was wet as a new born fish. Your reporter is an old

salt, two out of a five-day trip he was seasick six (makes sense doesn't it?)

Torry Esbensen made his maiden voyage on the field trip on the Torry accompanied by Torry, the little ship's mascot. It seems he spent a little time over the rail too but he had nerve at midnight - he was found eating candy bars and even the skipper left the room.

LOST AND FOUND COLUMN: Mr. K. W. Chapman, Distad, lost his tooth, lunch and his ambition all in one afternoon.

The spirit of dancing on Yap is wonderful...Two weeks ago one of the schools had a party and three groups of young people participated. What a real thrill and real showmanship. It was a real lesson in poise and grace and I for one feel that I'm getting a real native education and it makes me wonder who is the better, them or me.....

Did you know that on Ulithi a woman after giving birth is a Queen? For two months after giving birth she has special foods gotten for her in special canoes. Nothing is too good for the new mother and woe be unto the husband that doesn't take good care of his wife.

What did you say "Abitch" means - why you silly fool, anyone on Yap knows it means to eat - TIME FOR LUNCH Soooo...Kafel.

* * *

Did you know that during the German administration small quantities of gold were found on Ponape?

DISTAD CONFERENCE
(Continued from Page 1)

Government's program will be discussed, including, in addition to the programs for health, education, and economic progress, all problems of administration which beset an organization during the initial period of its operations.

"Numerous headquarters personnel have visited individually in the field since the take-over from the Navy July 1, and there has been a great deal of direct exchange of information on that basis, but DistAd people have had no opportunity to get together in the field or elsewhere to exchange views and experiences. Since there are fewer DistAds (six) than headquarters personnel to benefit from the information each has to offer and to share, it was decided to hold the meeting in Honolulu."

The DistAds arrived here during the past few days. Willard C. Muller, Truk; Kevin M. Carroll, Ponape, and Donald W. Gilfillan, Majuro, together with Larry Chappelle, chief of constabulary, arrived via Kwajalein on MATS. DistAds Layton Horner, Koror; King W. Chapman, Yap; Henry M. Hedges, Saipan, John N. Evans, liaison officer, Guam and Capt. Robert C. Willson, Transportation Specialist arrived on PAA from Guam.

* * *

I.T.C. OFFERS \$1000 SCHOLARSHIP

A \$1000 scholarship to a Honolulu commercial school is being offered to a young man from the Trust Territory by the Island Trading Company of Micronesia, according to an announcement by its president, C.C. Stewart.

Branch managers of I.T.C. and educational administrators have been asked to aid in the selection of three worthy candidates from their districts. From the eighteen candidates one will be designated to attend one of the three Honolulu commercial schools beginning Sept. 1, 1952.

Upon successful completion of the one-year period of training, Mr. Stewart hopes to give the trainee a few weeks' experience in the head office of I.T.C. before he returns to his home district.

Application forms and additional information may be obtained from the district educational administrators.

* * *

DRAMATIC STORY OF ANATAHAN
FEATURED IN COLLIER'S

Take 32 men cast away on a small sub-tropical island who lived for seven years in fear of being captured as prisoners of war and who eked out a scanty subsistence by foraging off the land, by fishing and by producing their food, clothing and shelter without tools and equipment other than that of their own making. Season this with one woman for whose affection these men fought and killed and you have the recipe for a great dramatic story that is well told by Peter and Gloria Kalischer in the Jan. 26, 1952 issue of Collier's Magazine under the title "Dark Angel of Anatahan."

The story is of unusual interest to Trust Territory people for its location is in the Northern Marianas, and Civad Lt. Cdr. J. B. Johnson, Kan Akatani and others participated in the removal of the remaining 19 men. Milton H. Button, agriculturist, and R. C. Willson, transportation specialist, spent an evening with the group on Guam, chatting with them (through an interpreter of course) about their experiences and examining some of the equipment they had made.

* * *

Dr. D. H. Urquhart, British cacao expert, arrived in Honolulu Feb. 21 by plane en route to the South Pacific where he will investigate cacao production under the auspices of the South Pacific Commission.

Dr. Urquhart spent four days in Honolulu. While here he conferred with Milton H. Button, agriculturist, and other members of headquarters staff.

PUBLIC HEALTH CONFERENCE

The Public Health Department has scheduled a conference of District Directors of Public Health to be held at Saipan on March 22 to 25.

Prior to the meeting, Dr. Marshall plans to visit Truk, Ponape and Majuro. He will be accompanied by Dr. Jack C. Haldeman, representative of the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., who is at present making an inspection tour of American Samoa, with a short stop-over at Suva, Fiji.

This is the first Public Health conference to be held since the transfer to the Interior, and there are many matters to be discussed relating to the future public health program in Micronesia. Included will be the setting up of standard medical records for the hospitals, future training and service of the island nurses and practitioners, and discussion of fee schedules for the indigenous population.

The conference will also include a trip to the Leprosarium on Tinian.

* * *

WORK BEGINS ON NEW FIJI MEDICAL SCHOOL

By Edith M. Pederson

A clipping from "The Fiji Times and Herald" recently sent by Dr. Harry Cloud, head of the dental department at the British Central Medical and Dental School, Suva, Fiji, announces the beginning of work on the new Central Medical School and Students' Hostel at Tamavua.

The school will be one of the largest public buildings in Fiji. It will contain dormitories for the students, in addition to offices, lecture and study rooms, laboratory, museum, and kitchen and dining facilities.

It is expected that the project will take approximately two years to complete, but when finished, it will provide the

most modern and up-to-date facilities for students in the Pacific area.

The school is attended by students from Fiji, Tonga, Cook and Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Nauru, Eastern and Western Samoa, Papua and New Guinea, in addition to the 56 students from the Trust Territory.

* * *

"U.S.A. MONOPOLIZES A NAME"

The Pacific Islands Monthly, the newspaper-magazine of the South Seas, which is published in Australia, makes the following interesting criticism of the title of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on its editorial page.

"The Americans, with an unusual lack of imagination, have named their Micronesian administration 'The United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.'"

"The Territory comprises the well-known Micronesian groups of Palau, the Carolines, Marshalls and Marianas. The groups were held originally by the Spaniards; sold, or lost in war, by Spain, and became part of the German colonial empire; were handed over to the Americans as a Trust Territory after World War II.

"The total area of the lot is only 715 square miles (they were called 'Micronesia' because they comprise such a lot of very little islands), and their total population is only 50,000. Yet they are called 'the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands,' irrespective of the fact that, apart from Philippines and Hawaii, all the Pacific Islands worth talking about lie south of the equator, and are all British and French.

"In order to keep the description within focus and understanding, the four groups should be called 'the United States Territory of Micronesia.'"

* * *

BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS NOW!

ORCHIDS TO KOROR STUDENTS

Orchids this month go to the intermediate school students at Koror for their lively and well written publication, Koror School News.

The News of January 21 had some 15 interesting items about goings-on at the school. These included dormitory news, farm news, shop news, seventh grade news, market news and baseball news.

In addition there were stories about the ninth grade science class which made posters for the cafeteria, the work of the arts and crafts class, and a speech Mr. Vitarelli gave to the ninth grade social studies class in which he discussed the Trust Territory's education department and the people who administer it.

In a letter to Mr. Vitarelli, educational administrator for Koror, Dr. Robert E. Gibson, director of education said:

"Your splendid little paper...does credit to the boys and girls of the intermediate school. Please congratulate them for me and tell them there is no better way to learn to read and write English."

* * *

FUNERALS, CEMETERIES AND SANDY

In the best of publications, that type room elf, the "printer's devil" sometimes perpetrates queer errors. Even the new and admirable Territorial Sun of Guam, recently commended by Interior Secretary Chapman for its specialized interest in the Trust Territory, is not immune from its pranks in fumbling a word or misplacing a line of type. To quote from last week's issue of the Sun:

"The Trust Territory annual Educational Conference will convene Funeral ceremonies were held at Central School in Truk and continue until Feb. 22.

Dr. R. E. Gibson, Director of Education, will preside over the conference."

And from another article, we read: "Nick Dracklick, assistant to Governor Skinner, leaves for Tokyo this week and his marriage to Miss Betty Saroyan. Miss Saroyan who is flying to Japan for the cemetery, is the niece of the famed playwright and writer William Saroyan."

This same printer's devil even takes liberties with the name of our overseer and friend, Mr. Emil Sady. We note: "The desirability of moving the Office of the High Commissioner for the Trust Territory to a site within the Trust Territory itself and as soon as possible was discussed by Emil Sady, Chief of the Pacific Division, Department of the Interior, now on a tour through the islands...Sandy made particular mention of Tony Cruz, of Guam, who is working on a chicken project in Truk".....D.M.

* * *

SCHOLARSHIPS ESTABLISHED

The board of trustees of Jackson College in Honolulu have voted to establish five tuition-exempt scholarships for students from the Trust Territory, it was announced this month by the High Commissioner's office.

In a letter informing headquarters of the decision, the Rev. Lou M. Barrett, president of the college which is under the auspices of the Baptist Church, said the scholarships are open to all worthy students from the Trust Territory and will be granted annually.

High Commissioner Thomas said he was very pleased that Jackson College is taking an interest in our educational problems. This recognition of the needs of our young students will be helpful.

Dr. Robert E. Gibson, Director of Education, was to make the announcement of the scholarships at the Truk education conference.

TRUK TIDE

School started Wednesday, February 6, for the American children on Moen. Real school that is - with a teacher, desks, and other kids, to help round out junior's personality. Not that junior is a "square", but usually there are several sharp corners which are only rubbed off by contact with other children." The school is in the old Chief's Club, and though it still needs plumbing, lights, new screens and some new floor, it has a blackboard, one table, several chairs and the general atmosphere of a school room.

Betty O'Leary is the teacher, and her pupils include Darlene and Donny Hann, Brooke and Barbara Ripsom, and Patty, Barbara and Julie Murphy. The salary of the school teacher is being paid by charging each parent tuition for each child enrolled.

Father Kennally, who has been Apostolic Administrator of the Marshall and Caroline Islands for the past 6 years, is leaving his Truk headquarters for a new assignment in the Philippines. He is being succeeded by Father Edwin McManus who has been stationed at Koror for six years. Commenting on the news of Father Kennally's reassignment, DistAd Muller said, "We are sorry to see him go. Father Kennally is a fine administrator and has done an excellent job in the Trust Territory."

There seems to be little excuse for having odds and ends that do nothing but catch dust and cobwebs in the house around Truk. Since the Thrift Shop has opened there has been a remarkable exchange of surplus items as well as the accumulation of a tidy sum of money that is to be used for various community activities.

All hands turned out to meet Frank Mahoney upon his recent return from a three month mainland leave. Just how he spent all his time is a secret but it is rumored that part of it was in fields other than anthropology.

Truk was overflowing with education during the past week when educators

from the six districts and HiCom were there for a five-day conference.

When certain Americans on Truk are seen gesticulating and talking to themselves these days there is probably no cause for undue concern. The strange characters are no doubt privately rehearsing their lines for the forthcoming dramatic production, "The Man Who Came to Dinner".

Lola Smith has edited and rewritten one of the great comedies of the American stage to fit the limited theatrical facilities at Truk. Assisted by Don Griffith, the director has put the play into practice, calling for "everyone to get into the act".

"The First Annual President's Ball was a real success", says the Truk Tide.

The party was planned and executed by the Indoor Sports Committee, supported by four hostesses, Carol Muller, Ruth Furber, Bess Alexander and Mary Chapelle. Posters and programs were made by PICS and Intermediate School students.

Of the \$140-plus donated, half is being sent to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and the other half kept on Truk for needed articles for the local hospital. A committee has been named to make the purchase and provide the best possible choice of things to use.

New personnel reporting for duty at Truk include the Public Defender, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Putnam, Weatherman Foss, Radio Technician P. K. Crockett, and schoolma'am Louise Smith.

FOOD NEWS
by Cecilia Wahl

The Micronesian Monthly's mailbox has remained empty, with the exception of a mad flurry of correspondence from "Mother Provencher's Kitchen" on Guam, which you will see later on this page. We gather that last month's column didn't bring out the chef's spirit or the urge to correspond with us. The latter is certainly understandable since we can imagine that everyone still falls into the well known disease known as "Plane Night Panic", when you stay up half the night visiting with travelers and trying to crank out correspondence to your family and Sears Roebuck at the same time.

"Simi" Provencher came into his own when he discovered a food column in the paper; he turned out copy for it by the ream. For your edification and pleasure we quote. (We haven't tried the recipes)

"The editorial board has succeeded in obtaining the services of the trained home economists of the famous Mother Provencher's Kitchens. Mother Provencher's Kitchen Tested Recipes are scientifically tested in the sunny, expansive test kitchen located at Mongmong, Guam, where neither effort nor expense are spared to assure a proven result. Preference was given to warm weather dishes and those calling for easily available ingredients.

Molasses Mountain

"This is an especially good recipe when entertaining large groups or for banquets. Do not be dismayed by the quantities; this a 'Mother Provencher Kitchen Tested Recipe.' Boil 10 qts light molasses until dark, and in a separate pot boil 10 qts dark molasses until light. Blend the two pots in one that will hold the 20 qts. Stir in slowly $\frac{1}{2}$ peck caraway seeds, 2 fresh yeast cakes and 5 qts yogurt. Place on back of stove and let stand overnight with a cheese cloth. (Cut cheese cloth later into small strips and use as daubing cloth for ointments prior to Mother Provencher's Handi-Bandi applied for burns. Handi-Bandi comes in 3 convenient sizes - larger, largest, and largestest and is declaimed in all 48 states and 63 foreign

countries as the 'bandage that's better')

"Remove the caraway seeds and strain through a tea strainer, preferably a small one with a fine mesh to insure that all caraway seeds are removed. Place the caraway seeds end to end on a mixing board and you'll be amazed how long it takes. Now the molasses should have set to the desired consistency and should be molded in the shape of an inverted cone and placed in the center of the banquet table. A garnish of pickled lambs' tongues may encircle the mold for effect and the whole mound topped off with a wild cranberry. The dried caraway seeds are excellent to clean plugged drains and pipes."

For the benefit of more timid, mundane souls (that's us) we return to less imaginative recipes! Here are two from the "Hilo Woman's Club Cookbook".

Baked Fish

Any white fish may be used in this way. Cut into pieces about 2 by 3 inches. Sprinkle with flour, salt and pepper. Make a sauce of 1 t. butter, a little thinly shaved onion, 1 t. flour, 2 C. tinned tomato and $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon sliced very thin. Pour over fish and bake at 375 degrees 25 minutes.

Fish with Coconut Sauce

Select any of the larger fish having white meat. Place piece of fish weighing $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 pounds in baking pan, rub with salt and pour over it the cream made from grated coconut and milk, brought to the scalding point, cooled and squeezed through a cloth. Baste several times during cooking with coconut sauce. Bake 20 minutes per pound in moderate oven. Serve with sauce from pan.

* * * *

MATALANIM PLANTATION

By John Ingram

(Condensed from "Kolonia En Pohmpey")

The Matalanim Coconut Plantation in the Ponape District is one of the many Japanese Government properties acquired by the United States in the territory, and elsewhere, through right by conquest and cession. The large plantation was originally conceived by the Nanyo Boeki Kaisha in 1927, which planned it to contain 2768 acres. The Japanese South Seas Government, while approving the project as economically sound and feasible, advised the company to begin its program with approximately 500 acres and to enlarge its leasehold at subsequent dates as the program developed. This arrangement was accepted and the plan was launched with the leasing of 551 acres at Kapiroi Village in Matalanim District on July 21, 1928, with a 30-year lease running to December 1958, and the first trees were planted in 1930. Subsequently additional leases were entered into to increase the holdings to 2685 acres.

Plantings were made continuously from 1930 through 1939, with selected, high producing trees, most of which came from Truk, Nukuoro and Ponape. Working with a labor force of some 300 Okinawans, Saipanese and Ponapeans, N.B.K. planted a total of 124,035 trees. According to a report submitted in November 1945 by the Nanyo Kohatsu Kabushiki Kaisha, into which company N.B.K. was incorporated in 1942, there were 88,434 fruit-bearing trees, 15,203 trees nearing the fruit-bearing stage, and 20,398 young trees. Last reports on pre-war production indicated that the Japanese were producing 50 tons of copra a month in 1942.

N.B.K. ceased activities in 1942, and the plantation was allowed to go to seed. When American personnel inspected it on occupation of Ponape, the 2700 acre area was covered with a 30 foot high growth of lantana, hibiscus, ipomea, ferns, and various grasses. Faced with other problems of a more pressing nature, Military Government officials let the problem of rehabilitation of the plantation slide through 1946. In early 1947 inquiries began to flow to CINCPAC concerning the possibility of reclaiming the plantation and bringing it back into production. In April 1947 CINCPAC approved a plan

for the rehabilitation of the Matalanim Plantation under the auspices of the U.S. Commercial Company, with the Navy providing logistic and material support on a reimbursable basis. On the first of July 1947 a USCC representative assumed charge of the rehabilitation of the Plantation, and operations began. Within less than six months, however, USCC's enthusiasm for the possibilities of production of copra waned to the point of non-participation, and the Plantation once again became an exclusive problem of the Navy. It was then decided that the problem should be directly administered by the Navy, and provisions were made for the financing of the project out of Island Government funds, the Navy to resume operations on Jan. 1, 1948.

Manuel Sproat (Mannie), the manager of the USCC branch at Kusaie, was hired as plantation manager, and he proceeded directly to Ponape. He spent one month in Kolonia requisitioning supplies, procuring locally-available materials, and hiring employees. In February he was off again to Kusaie to procure and mill lumber, and to employ skilled craftsmen. During his three-month stay on Kusaie, with the aid of Jack Youngstrom and some 20 natives, he procured logs and sawed 30,000 board feet of lumber. In May he arrived at Matalanim with the lumber, 20 Kusaieans on six-months' contracts, equipment, supplies, and Youngstrom as Construction Supervisor. By November a major part of the original building program was completed, with 12 permanent type buildings with cement floors providing over 11,000 sq. feet of living, working, and storing space built. In addition to this accomplishment, two cattle corrals of 40 acres each were erected; 1½ miles of roads were constructed.

(Continued on Page 20)

HAWAII UN GROUP MEETS
AT T.T. HEADQUARTERS

THE OLD SETTLERS CLUB

The Hawaii Branch of the American Association for the United Nations held its February meeting at Trust Territory Headquarters to learn details of a trusteeship system as administered for the United Nations by the U.S. Department of Interior.

More than 125 people crowded the lounge of the I.T.C. building to hear High Commissioner Thomas discuss the aims of the trusteeship, and the treaties which moved the islands of Micronesia from one administering power to another. He pointed out that it is interesting to be able to look back and recall, in the light of present changes, on which side of the various treaties one may have stood.

Dr. Robert Gibson, director of education described the islands of the Trust Territory, their people, and some of their customs and community life, bringing out the wide divergence of island types, and the political, economical, and social problems with which we are presented.

To point out these things more graphically, Cecilia Wahl showed a group of color slides from each of the districts. Slides contributed by Neil Houston, Hank Wolfgram, and Nat Logan-Smith, in addition to those of the Wahls, gave an excellent cross-section of life in the Trust Territory.

* * *

PRECOCIOUS CHILD

Mama was entertaining her canasta club when the pattering of tiny feet was heard on the stairs. She raised her hand in silence, "Hush", she said softly, "the children are going to deliver their goodnight message. It always gives me such a feeling of reverence to hear them...listen." There was a moment of silence--then a shrill voice, "Mama, Willie found a bedbug."

Did you know that Bob Halvorsen at Ponape and Frank Brown at Saipan have had continuous duty at their stations for over five years? Others who have served five or more years with the Trust Territory but have had a change of scenery are John Spivey at Truk, Manuel Sproat at Ponape, Henry Blodgett at Majuro and Charlie Stewart at Headquarters. Ed Furber more than qualified in number of years in the Pacific, for he was a military government officer on Okinawa and with Com-Marianas before coming to the Trust Territory in August, 1947.

Of course, Kevin Carroll at Ponape, Elliott Murphy at Truk, and at Headquarters Don Heron, Jack Taylor, Hank Wolfgram, and Heinie and Cecilia Wahl, with the Trust Territory early and late, have been bobbing around the Pacific as naval officers (Cec excluded) and civilians for years, but they had a break in service, so to speak, and can't be classed as seasoned veterans until they have seen five consecutive summers and winters in the Territory.

Who was left out?

* * *

ART FOR MORE THAN ART'S SAKE

Music has been called the universal language but art is a competitor for that title judging from recent experiences in the Trust Territory. Three years ago the Junior Red Cross initiated an exchange of drawings by mainland school children with our intermediate schools and PICS. In reciprocation, last year the Micronesian pupils sent one hundred twenty pictures depicting scenes from their home islands. Attached to the back of each mounted drawing was information concerning the artist and his homeland. In recognition of the mutual benefits derived from this exchange a package from the Junior Red Cross containing one hundred sixty additional sketches has just arrived and will be distributed among the schools of the Trust Territory.

THE COLONY OF PONAPE

Regarding the arrival of Kevin Carroll and his bride, the Ponape newspaper said, "To the accompaniment of the shrieking of whistles from the CHICOT and the whining of the siren on the Ad Building, a gaily-decked picket boat rushed a happy Distad and his beautiful and charming bride from the Ponape airport to Kolonia, where the community and many Ponapeans were waiting for their first glimpse of the First Lady of Ponape.

"There was a brief welcoming ceremony at the dock, which included singing by the children of the Missions and then Mr. and Mrs. Carroll were whisked off in the Distad jeep - well-laden with tin cans and followed by a truck of happy Ponapeans and a cavalcade of jeeps and trucks. They were guests of honor, later in the day, at the reception attended by the whole American community, the Carlos and Leo Etscheits, the members of the crew of Taloa Majuro, and Captain Anderegg of the Chicot. This evening a tired, but happy, couple wandered up to the house on the hill to settle down to the task of setting up housekeeping a la Ponape."

The \$100 which HiCom authorized Distad to make available to an indigenous group as a Christmas present to district workers was given to a committee consisting of employees of the Internal Affairs, Public Works and Education Departments.

To it was added \$67.43 which was left over from various previous collections. The Committee has deposited the money with ITC and will use it for a Field Day in the near future. May 30, Decoration Day, is a legal holiday, and falls on a Friday. It has been suggested that it might be a good date for an indigenous celebration.

"The March of Dimes Dance, held Feb. 2, was a resounding success, both socially and financially. Practically everyone in the community, except those whose bedtime is 8 p.m., attended, as well as our friends, the Carlos Etscheits, Dick Finn, and visiting firemen Judge and Mrs. E.P. Furber. Music of the platter competed with the babble at the bar where 13 aces "winners" paid for drinks and deposited equal amounts in the collection box.

"The collection team, headed by energetic Hal (I'll-break-your-arm-if-you-don't-give) Baker, wound up with a collection box laden with \$220 in checks, paper, silver and copper. The money is being forwarded to HiCom enroute to National Polio Foundation Headquarters.

On Monday morning, Feb. 11, the two newly rehabilitated apartments at the old officers club at the Ag Station were gutted by fire. Most of the furniture was saved, but the inside and roof of the building were damaged so badly that it will be some time before the apartments can be rebuilt, primarily because the base hasn't the material required for the job.

The Jack Wheats lost practically all of their personal clothing, luggage, phonograph records, books, etc. The Holtons' loss was somewhat mitigated by the fact that much of their personal effects have not yet arrived from the States.

"Kolonia En Pohnpey" has a Gripe Column from which excerpts of a letter signed "Sagittarius" are taken. "I want to gripe about griping. It seems to me this column can do a world of good - if the gripes are constructive. For instance, what's the use griping about something about which nothing can be done? We all know the cupboard is pretty bare this year, but let's make the most of what we have.

"We hear plenty of gripes concerning individuals, activities of the unit, departments, HiCom, etc. How many such gripes are made with full knowledge and understanding of the why's and wherefor's concerned? And how many of us first stop to figure out what we'd do if we were responsible for the situation about which we are griping? Let's make the column one of constructive gripes - the other kind doesn't help anyone's morale - or ulcers."

MATALANIM PLANTATION
(Continued from Page 17)

ed, with all the rock used being crushed by hand (done by 35 Ponapeans in 3 months); and a sunken Japanese Pompon was raised and repaired to provide transportation and to supplement the Plantation's 28-foot pulling whaleboat. In September the 20 Kusaiean carpenters and Youngstrom's contracts terminated and they returned home. Three more Kusaieans were hired to complement the Ponapean help. Three more buildings were constructed to provide family quarters to house the Kusaiean families and one Ponapean family. This was done to hold the key men: the mechanic, the cook, the carpenter and the gardener.

In November 1948, the actual work of bushing the Plantation was begun. At first only 15 women were assigned to the job, but this number was later increased to the present male and female bushing force of 35. The bushing crew works every other fortnight; during alternate fortnights it collects and husks coconuts and prepares copra. Up to the present time, 1000 acres have been completely cleared, with 750 acres bushed twice. Until the Plantation is completely cleared of underbrush, bushing is a continual process, but once this is accomplished it is a chore which will come up only once every 18 months. The bushing process is currently aided and abetted by some 42 head of cattle which belong to the Plantation. These animals, eight bulls and 34 cows, range through some 600 acres of previously bushed land, and help to keep grass and bush down. The cattle were originally imported to the Plantation from Tinian by the U.S. Commercial Company.

The first load of ten tons of copra left the Plantation in June 1949. This was achieved with the help of some 60 Ponapeans. However, because of a tendency on the part of the local people to spend considerable amounts of time at home, a program was finally instituted in September 1950 to recruit out-islanders. There are now 50 men employed at the Plantation; 45 of them are from Pingelap, and two from Kusaie. They work

for one year, return home, and are replaced by other recruits. The 7 key men are permanent workers and have their families at the Plantation.

January 1952 production was 27 tons, a level which has been established with the aid of a recently-installed Chula Copra Dryer. This copraland equivalent of "Mother's Little Helper," which doubled production upon installation, takes charge of 10,000 nuts in one fell swoop and, within 20 hours, reduces the moisture content of the copra to a neat seven per cent. The eight and one-quarter ton wonder is fed with copra husks, which make a fire for heating air which is blown through steel tubes over the copra.

To satisfy this machine's weekly appetite requires an expenditure of some 3,240 man hours to cut copra. About 60,000 nuts are collected off the ground each week (the nuts are allowed to fall into a bed of fronds at the base of each tree). Except for the 6000 nuts per week which are husked at the drying shed to feed the heating end of the machine, all are cut in the field, each man producing 350 lbs. of fresh copra per day (this comes out of the Chula weighing a miserable 200 lbs). Mannie informed us that one nut yields about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of copra on the average. Average fruit-bearing life is around forty years. Production is presently low in comparison to the area cleared because coconut trees covered by bush don't bear fruit, and it takes some 18 - 24 months for them to drop fruit after an area has been cleared. The estimated potential production of the plantation is around 100 tons a month, and this is the goal at which Mannie is aiming.

Mannie won't admit it, but it is he who put the Plantation back on its productive feet. Within 4 years he has wrested 1000 acres back from the jungle, has created a neat community of 18 buildings, has reconstructed half of the 10 miles of Japanese roads in the Plantation, and has built or reconstructed 9 bridges throughout the area. And on the side, he has been ferrying copra to Kolonia for more than 2½ years.

EDUCATORS CONFER AT TRUK

Dr. Robert E. Gibson, director of education, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, has just returned from an educational conference held last week, February 18-22, at Truk. Dr. Robert W. Clopton, chairman of the department of education, University of Hawaii, accompanied Dr. Gibson and took a prominent part in the discussions.

The conference was attended by the six district educational administrators and their indigenous superintendents of schools. It was high-lighted by the contributions of these superintendents, who, since the focus of attention was on the overall question of, How can the schools improve the life of the people?, brought out many specific suggestions on how the schools can:

(a) help the people of the islands conduct their local government, trade and industry.

(b) improve food and production methods.

(c) improve standards of health and sanitation.

(d) promote local language, history, arts and crafts.

(e) provide instruction in the English language.

Special emphasis was given to the program of the elementary school, which is the only institution approaching universal education, and to the training of island teachers for these elementary schools. In the past there have been two sources of training for these teachers - at the Pacific Island Central School on Truk and in the intermediate schools at the district level. Hereafter, it was recommended, that the Pacific Island Central School give the broadest possible background of general education, including general agriculture and industrial arts. This course at the Central School would last for two years. One of its functions would be to explore with students specialized interests.

At the end of the two years of general

education, prospective teachers, agriculturists, radio communicators and others will go back to their various districts for a more specialized, on-the-job type of training. It was thought that local districts could meet specialized educational needs better than the Central School. The latter could do a better job of meeting general education needs, that is, the needs and problems that are common to all the six districts.

The concept of the community school was given great emphasis throughout the conference. It was felt that the activities of the school should not be confined to the classroom but should include community activities, that pupils should engage in real community enterprises, that the school should utilize the human and physical resources of the community in its curriculum, and that the school should contribute to the enrichment of community life.

Several possibilities grew out of the conference for activities of the local Advisory Committee on Education headed by Dr. Bruce White, dean of the department of education, University of Hawaii. These will be explored at an early date.

Among those who attended the conference were: Dr. Gibson, Dr. Clopton, Mrs. Cicely Pickerill, principal, Pacific Island Central School; C. L. Hughes, educational administrator, Marshall Islands; Dwight Heine, superintendent of elementary schools, Marshall Islands; Robert Halvorsen, educational administrator, Ponape; Leonard Santos, superintendent of elementary schools, Ponape; George Ramos, educational administrator, Yap;

(Continued on Page 22)

A Pitimag, principal, Intermediate School, Yap; W. Vitarelli, educational administrator, Palau; David Ramarui, superintendent, elementary schools, Palau; C. F. Quick, educational administrator, Mariana Islands; William Reyes, superintendent of elementary schools, Mariana Islands; H. B. Wilson, educational administrator, Truk; Napoleon DeFang, superintendent of elementary schools, Truk; Lawton Ripsom, principal, Intermediate School, Truk; Harold Christensen, vocational education instructor, Truk; W. L. Boleky, social science instructor, Truk; John and Lola Smith, L. O'Leary, Margaret Hill, Florence Small, instructors, Pacific Island Central School; Rev. and Mrs. Chester Terpstra, Protestant Mission, Ponape; Rev. Anna Dederer, Protestant Mission, Truk; Rev. MacGowan and Rev. Hoak, Catholic Mission, Truk; and a large number of PICS students who showed a remarkable interest in current educational problems.

* * *

SCHOLARSHIP DONATION

The Micronesian Students Scholarship fund is \$12 wealthier thanks to a contribution in that amount donated by High Commissioner Thomas recently. The Commissioner received the money for writing an article on the Trust Territory for the American Peoples Encyclopedia. In turning the money over to the scholarship fund, the Commissioner noted that "we hope the moral support of a worthy cause will mean more than the \$12." This isn't the first time the Commissioner has contributed to the fund.

In a future issue of this magazine, there will be a full report on the fund by Jack L. Taylor.

* * *

Contrary to the usual impression, Indians are not dying out. There are now 400,000 Indians in the U.S. The Indian population is increasing at a rate faster than the national rate of increase.

The following appeared in the Feb. 15 edition of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin in a prominent position on the editorial page under the general heading "Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands," and under the byline of Dr. K. C. Leebrick, liaison officer:

"Our task can be stated as that of helping the people of a long isolated, undeveloped area to meet current standards and demands made upon them. Some of these people are nearer to stone age culture than to that of the present age of machinery.

"These people have been under four national administrations within the last 53 years. Now we have accepted the responsibility of governing this strategic trusteeship in accordance with international standards set forth in a trusteeship agreement approved by the United Nations Security Council and by our own Congress.

"The administrative challenge is great. We need to chart new methods and to adapt tried practices so that the people of the Trust Territory may be assisted to make the necessary adjustments to the changes which have brought them into the stream of current world unrest and which has made these islands one of the strategic areas in the international plan to achieve world security.

"We of the United States of America can not and do not wish to fail in this task we have accepted. Our own future is involved in the extent of our success."

* * *

Can you imagine an island community whose total land area is less than one-half square mile upon which 350 people must exist? Such is the situation on Mokil in the Ponape District. Is it any wonder the Mokilese are found to be among the best farmers, fishermen and boat-builders in the Trust Territory?

SADY AND KUGEL
VISIT TRUST TERRITORY

On February 5th Emil J. Sady, Chief, Pacific Division, Office of Territories of the Department of Interior, and Kenneth Kugel, representing the Bureau of the Budget, departed Honolulu for a rapid tour of the Trust Territory.

The Washington visitors were accompanied on their trip by James K. Thomas, public works' chief engineer from the High Commissioner's staff. They completed a rapid-fire inspection of all districts and sub-districts, returning to Guam on February 25. All district personnel willingly supplied information and assisted in every way to make the visitors' stay a pleasant as well as an informative one.

Main purpose of the trip was to permit Mr. Sady, who was making his fourth Trust Territory visit, to obtain up-to-date information, and Mr. Kugel to view the operations and facilities to support the Trust Territory budget and deficiency request.

Both visitors were highly pleased with the reception afforded them and expressed themselves as being fully in accord with the overall planned operations and construction programs. The full understanding of the problems confronting field personnel which these men obtained will certainly give us valuable support in obtaining needed funds.

Mr. Kugel will proceed from Honolulu to Samoa while Mr. Sady plans to spend approximately a week at HiCom before returning to Washington.

* * *

Preacher: (concluding sermon on temperance) "And I say that all the liquor in the nation should be thrown into the river!"

Choir Leader: "The next selection by the choir will be "Shall We Gather at the River?" --"Barking Sands"

LADIES HERE'S YOUR CHANCE!

In the year 1288, a law was said to have been passed which ordained that:

"Each year known as Leap Year, any maiden of both low and high estate shall have the liberty to bespeak the man she likes. Albeit he refuses to take her to be his lawful wife, he shall be mulcted in the sum of one pound (American valuation now \$2.50) or less as his estate may be EXCEPT when he can make it appear that he is betrothed to another woman; then he shall be free."

Ladies, this being leap year - start early and propose to all confirmed bachelors and when they refuse, demand the forfeit. We should all have a very profitable year. Remember, however, to ask only those men you like and those who definitely prefer the state of single blessedness. Who knows you may hit the jackpot, one way or the other.

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RATE PROGRAM COMPLETED
AT TRUK INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL

The first RATE program (Remote Area Teacher Experiment) started last fall under the guidance of Alfred Smith, linguist, has just been completed and the boys have returned to their home islands. Fourteen boys from Puluwat, Pulusuk, Satawal, Woleai, Lamotrek, Euripik and Faraulap received special training in the following subjects: standardization of the spelling of the Woleai language; the compiling of a reader in this language; arithmetic (money, how much things costs, copra, an island Sears Roebuck catalog); geography (distances, speeds of canoes, AKL's, planes, etc.); simple map reading; and simple navigation.

Selection of the students was based on those who had had a little schooling of some kind in order to assure greater returns out of RATE. All students were definitely of the highest caliber of their island.

THE GOSSIPS

With great fear and trepidation we learned that something was spreading around the premises here at Fort Ruger. This, however, was neither rumor nor supposition and the party concerned was only too well aware of the fact. Without further ado we admit that the "Measles" caught up with Eddie Nacua; and when announcement of the fact was made nearly everyone here who had so much as passed him in the hall spent days wondering if they would be the next. Dawn Marshall was certain she too had fallen victim to the spotty plague but her constitution evidently put up a valiant struggle cause she soon returned hale and hearty once more. As for Eddie we understand he would have made a very interesting picture in technicolor. We thought measles were for children, Eddie....

Hazel Espe is in the midst of a recruiting campaign in the administration section and so far has met with great success. She has talked all into joining a "Hula" lesson class. Proposed membership now includes Myra Maus, Dola Petry, Kitty Lovatt, Donna Archibald, Marie E. Minicucci, your reporter, and others. The enthusiasm that has been evidenced so far, regards to said project, leads us to suggest a contest with the other graduate hula members that we mentioned once before. We will investigate this possibility and get the scoop on the swing of the thing....

Just gazing longingly out our window at a typical lovely day and wishing we were on the beach or a dozen other places gives us pause to wonder just what happened to our "Recreation" committee? We seem to recall vast quantities of projects that were in the making and to the best of our knowledge naught has been heard since. The districts have picnics, etc., but do we? No! Besides there are such periods where such events would make enlightening projects for our modest column and there are times when we out-snoop ourselves trying to seek information for

all and sundry....On the other hand we will brace ourselves for the suggestion that we stick to our gossiping and leave the other fields alone...Twas just a thought....

Although he is by now thoroughly a member of the Palauan scene at Koror, we wish to state what a very nice and thoughtful person is Paul Lynch of the public works contingent. The girls at headquarters will ever think of him kindly and not just because of the nice box of candy either. The way he waxed enthusiastically over his proposed destination made us wonder why he didn't succeed in recruiting everyone in the place to join him out in the area. We hope it exceeds even his expectations. Paul, we all enjoyed your presence here....

Did you all read the very wonderful article in the "Advertiser" about General Shorty Soule written by Lois Burby's husband? She is the very decorative new addition to personnel and should feel justly proud of her fourth estate better half....T.G.

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SIR BRIAN'S TRIP IS POSTPONED

Sir Leslie Brian Freeston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., secretary general of the South Pacific Commission, was forced to cancel a proposed trip to Honolulu early in February because of the interruption of air service caused by the hurricane which struck Fiji.

Sir Brian planned to spend several days here conferring with High Commissioner Thomas and Dr. K. C. Leebrick, liaison officer and an alternate commissioner of the SPC, on matters concerning the expansion of the commission's area to include the Trust Territory and Guam.

Sir Brian's visit is now postponed indefinitely because of his heavy commitments at SPC headquarters in Noumea, New Caledonia.

BOOKS WORTH READING

The responsibilities of the United States in the Pacific Ocean area increased by the proposed Japanese peace treaty and the mutual security pacts with Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines stimulate a desire to know more about this part of the world.

"Geography of the Pacific" edited by O.W. Freeman compiles recent (1951) information assembled by twelve leading researchers in Pacific geography and anthropology. Of particular interest to Trust Territory administrators are the chapters on the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall Islands written by Professors Bowers, Manchester and Mason of the University of Hawaii. To place Micronesia in its proper perspective requires an understanding of its relationships with the other areas discussed in the book.

Place your orders with the librarian of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The 573 pages with maps, tables and charts cost \$8.50 plus postage. J.L.T.

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TRUST TERRITORY OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
FOR INDOCTRINATION OF NEW PERSONNEL
(From "Truk Tide" By Sally Becker)

"Official Trust Territory language is somewhat confusing to newcomers here on Truk, but it is comparatively easy to understand once you get the hang of some of the everyday phrases. For example, study the following translations:

"Have you any remarks" - Give me an idea what it is about.
"In conference" - Don't know where he is.
"Will be borne in mind" - No further action will be taken until you remind me.
"Take necessary action" - It's your headache now.
"You will remember" - The papers are lost here, hope you can find them.

"We should confer" - Send your secretary over to talk to mine; they'll figure out something.
"Being dealt with separately" - Maybe, but you will probably be forgotten.
"In due course" - Never, just forget the subject.
"Transmitted to you" - You hold the bag, I'm tired of it.
"Take appropriate action" - Do you know what to do with it?
"Consider the wider aspects of the problem" - I have very narrow views on the matter myself.
"That project is for consideration" - Completely ignorant of the whole subject.
"Field Trip" - Means of escape or promoting a vacation.
"Tradition demands" - I've been talking to an old government employee who knows the score.
"A growing body of opinion" - Two department heads agree.
"Prices are reasonable" - You'll have to accept it - soup, 46¢ per can.
"Confidential information" - Coverage of news grapevine style.
"Boondocking" - You got it - I'll get it.
"Golden Rule" - Something which should be applied here - now lost in the language.
"Red Tape" - Width of cloth purchased at Truk Trading Company.
"Follow orders and directives" - There are many ways, the right way, the wrong way, the government way, the improvised way, and Pete Becker's way.

* * *

WORRIED OVER A GIFT FOR HER?
WHY NOT SEND HER HAWAIIAN FLOWERS
FOR MOTHER'S DAY?

Orchid Corsage - \$5.00
Carnation Lei - \$4.00
(Including packing and postage)
Send check to Vassar Scholarship Fund
% Caroline Ross
2626 Terrace Drive
Honolulu 54, T.H.
Order must arrive at least one week
before the required date.
All proceeds go to the Scholarship Fund

PERSONNEL CHANGES

The Personnel Department lists the following changes at headquarters and in the field during the past month.

We now have two employees in the Office of Territories in Washington, D.C. Alfred G. Smith, former linguist, is now a Pacific Area Specialist, and John Palmer is a research clerk.

Ed Handley of headquarters Public Works staff is now the junior engineer. Bob Lawrence has been assigned to Economic Affairs where he is now assistant to Homer Baker.

Blaine W. Leftwich left Honolulu on Feb. 22 for Truk where he will replace Andrew Stanley who resigned. Mrs. L. and three children will join Blaine in a month or two.

Fred Sharp is training for the Chief Communicator position at Majuro. Just as soon as Mrs. Easley has her passport we are sending her to the Marshalls to join her husband.

Michi (Pat) Haga also left Honolulu on Feb. 22 for Guam, where she will await transportation for Koror and her new job as steno for Internal Affairs. Betty L. Martin has assumed her clerical duties in the F & S department. Don Weisser has resigned from his plumbing job at Koror. Word has also reached us that Mildred E. Hoffman has submitted her resignation, leaving Justice Furber without a court reporter. We shall try to obtain a replacement very soon.

We have several recruits busily taking shots, looking for their birth certificates, applying for passports, and filling out numerous forms. Steve Spurlin is scheduled to leave next month for Guam where he will be a Public Works Snapper. His wife, Ethel, and young sons, Steve, Jr. and Peter Don will follow as soon as Steve has housing for them. Hannah Rosenblum is lined up for a steno position in Internal Affairs at Majuro. Virginia Terrill plans to take

off for Koror where she will be the Distad's secretary. Dr. John R. Kennedy of Bloomfield, Conn. and family will soon be starting their long journey to the Palau's. Raymond Phillips will be assigned to HiCom F & S but will be doing most of his work in the field as a travelling accountant.

The Robert Owen family, together again in Honolulu, expect to return to Koror after Bob participates in the Distad's conference and then makes a field trip through the Marshalls.

All pau - Jan, your
Personnel reporter

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NEW LAWRENCE PERSONNEL

Miss Ann Lawrence, who arrived on Feb. 6, is the new administrative officer in the Bob Lawrence home. Her addition places her mother, Marj, erstwhile personnel assistant, in a new, higher grade training status. Box is putting his best organization and methods knowledge to the task of arranging Ann's feedings, laundry and furniture. But Miss Ann rules the staff.

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LIBRARY BOOKS FROM FIJI

Library loiterers and professional perusers are enjoying two valuable and interesting volumes about the Fiji Islands recently received at Trust Territory Headquarters. "The History of Fiji," published in the revised edition in 1950, and "The Fiji Islands, a geographical handbook," published in 1951, both by R.A. Derrick, were forwarded by Dr. Harry L. Cloud, Dental Liaison Officer at the Central Medical and Dental School in Suva, Fiji. Thank you, Dr. Cloud.

* * *

True Americans accept all persons at their individual worth, regardless of name, race, color or religion.