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NEWS OF THE MONTH

(English Version)

MARCH - APRIL 1954

PONAPE NGATIK NUKUORO GREENWICH MOKIL PINGLAP KUSAIA

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MAY 1954

From: Ponape Island Affairs Office to the People of the Ponape District

Vol. 2 No. 3

Kolonia, Ponape, Caroline Islands

MESSAGE FROM THE DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR

Greetings to you all:

Due to the interest that the Deputy High Commissioner has in our fishing program he prevailed upon Captain Kenneth Pier, who is the Captain and operator of a large refrigerator ship in Guam, to come to Ponape and make a survey on the Eastern Field Trip. This is an encouraging development. Captain Pier has now gone back to Guam and is investigating the market for our fish and crabs. We sincerely hope that he will feel that we can produce enough fish to make it possible for him to run the big refrigerator ship at a profit. I hope that his investigations will show him that he can render us this needed service.

The Island of Kusaia has built four live fish ponds and the Kusaians are very enthusiastic about the whole program. The Pinglap people have built two large pens and have placed many fish in the pens as an experiment to see what they can do. When they first put the fish into the pens many died. They died because the coral of which the pen was constructed was green and the living organisms in the coral died, poisoning the water, killing the fish.

When you start to build live fish ponds in Ponape you must remember that the coral walls must be washed with water many times until they do not smell bad... then the coral will not poison the fish and they can be safely put into the pond.

Another danger to the fish in the pond is feeding them too much and in large pieces. This means the big fish gets most of the food and he will eat so much he will kill himself, while the smaller fish will not get enough. The approved method of feeding the fish in the pond is to chop the fish that you are going to feed to them into small pieces and then scatter it into the pond all at one time so that all of the fish will get their share. The people in Kusaia had many fish in their pens also. I was surprised to find that they fed the fish cooked breadfruit. The people in Mokil and Pinglap feed them flying fish and fish that died due to injuries received at the time they were caught. They also like fresh coconut.

It is encouraging for us to have the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner so interested and willing to help us develop this important industry.

H. M. HEDGES

Fishermen, bring in more fish!
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WANTED
elderly woman wanted to work as Police Matron at the District Prison in
Kolonia. Good Salary.....quarters furnished. See Mr. Moulton, Administrative
Assistant for details.

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DR. MACDONALD

All the people of Ponape will be happy to read that Dr. H. E. Macdonald has recently been named as the Director of Public Health Services of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Dr. Macdonald will set up his headquarters on Ponape Island

Have you paid your head tax?
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P7N4

PONAPE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION
(Translated from Ponapean)

An education meeting was held on April 9, 1954, in Kolonia at the Intermediate School Library. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the matters concerning these three main points which are listed as follows:

1. The discussion on the P.E.T.A. (Ponape Education Teachers Association). This name has changes new, but anyway this is what we called this organization in the past.
2. Local Scholarships.
3. What are the best ways in which all the people can work together in order to build the whole education program?

At the last teacher session January, February, and March 1954, we talked more about the Teacher's association. Probably all of you already know that the teachers were having meetings around the Ponape island in the past. But they didn't meet for a year or two since their last meeting.

It was mentioned above that this is one of the three points which were brought up at this meeting. When this group was first activated, we weren't sure of its name; most of us thought we should call it "Ponape Education Teacher Association". But many times, when we would have meetings, many people attended, whom were not school teachers, but were also interested in schools. At the last meeting we asked the whole group, what will be the best name for this society.

All members have agreed to call it "Pwihn en Miniminpene en doadoahk en skuhl en Pohnpai" (P.M.D.S.).

In Ponapean it is a long name when you say it, but when we put into English, it is short: "Ponape Educational Association".

Therefore, everyone who is interested in taking part in education will be known as a member of P.E.A. or P.M.D.S.P. That is why it was agreed by all of the people who were at the meeting that people who are interested in education and attended this meeting, have recorded their names as P.E.A. members:

These names are listed below:

<u>District</u>	<u>Sections</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Titles</u>
Matalanim	Metipw	1. Samuel Hadley	Nohs Matalanim
"	Akahk	2. Salmon Hadley	Nahnawa ririn M.
"	Temwen	3. Elites Ringlen	Iuwen en Matalanim
"	Tamworohi	4. Etise Silipainus	Souruko
"	Wapar	5. Panancio Tipen	Aundol en M.
"	Temwen	6. Fredrik Atapel	Nahnpei ririn
"	Metipw	7. Pernet Lusios	Soukoampwul
"	Kinakapw	8. Heinrich malios	Sounadau en delauhr
"	Arau	9. Rensper Normen	Kanikindolohmwar
U	Nan Uh	1. Joseph A. Moses	Mwarkietik Uh
Jokaj	Palikir	1. Erwin Lepold	Congressman
Kiti	Mahnd	1. Patren	Souwelen ririn

Besides these people, all the elementary school teachers and also the Mission school teachers were present.

The second business which was brought up at this meeting was the "Local Scholarship", the money which will help the children for outside education, or to the higher school outside the Trust Territory. Because at any time when important people from the USA of America visited Ponape, the requests for better education or the ways of sending the children to the outside for study is always brought up by the Ponapeans.

What about these requests? Is it true that we really mean it, and considered that we must help? Or have we asked for it without a strong feeling in mind for help?

We, the teachers and those people who are taking part in education, believe that all Ponapeans or most of the people in Ponape District understand how important schooling is and will be willing to give aid. So, it is now time to put "Scholarship" into consideration, isn't it?

Let me tell you a little story about the T.T. scholarship. There is a group of people in Hawaii. Each individual person in this group has volunteered to help the islanders from the outside. They put money together for this purpose. Is it a great surprise for us to know that?

Now this money these peoples contributed each year is worth for not more than for a single student from the Trust Territory for a school year. So each District send out only one student in every five years. However, the people within the other Districts have set up their own local Scholarship already, except Ponape District, excluding Kusaie island who has already promised to give about \$500,00 as a scholarship fund.

The P.L.A. has a small amount of money for which all members have decided to start the "Local Scholarship" with. There were sold a few booklets from the print shop, the money from these books also goes into the scholarship. The fund now has \$90.00. All the members of the P.L.A. were very anxious to hear or to know your suggestions and ideas concerning the Local Scholarship. What are they?

The third point of this meeting will come out in the next month's paper.

By Leonard Santos
Supt., Elementary Schools

Have you paid your head tax?
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PALM FIBER

Your District Administrator is constantly searching for new ways to increase the economic stability of Ponape District. This means he is always trying to find more income for you. A source of income is available now which you are not taking advantage of. Mr. Carlos Etscheit desires coconut palm fiber for export. Here is income available for you requiring no expensive equipment. See Carlos Etscheit regarding sale of palm fiber.

Have you planted money-making cacao?
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LAND

We had hoped that the homesteading program would begin very soon in Ponape. We had just about finished deciding on how to do it when Senator Cordon of the United States Senate came through and saw how things were in the Marshalls, Ponape, Truk, Palau, Yap, and the Marianas, things were a little bit different in all districts, and he said, "Better wait". He said, "Yes, let the people return and work the lands, but be cautious about stating who is the exact owner, be careful about taking that responsibility until you are absolutely sure, until the Congress tells you that you have the authority to do that". The High Commissioner stated when he was here that "for people who need land to work and to live on, I would say, "Ask Mr. Hedges", and he will see that those people have land to work on and to live on. But as to fixing the title, the ownership, who owns it finally, that is something that will have to be finally worked out a little later when Congress gives us the authority. Now if I were in your place and if I needed land to work, I would ask Mr. Hedges, and if he said, "Alright, you and your family may live on this land", I would move on to that land and work it, and I would not be afraid that my land would be taken from me later even though the High Commissioner cannot guarantee it at the present time."

Fishermen, the hospital and the Intermediate School need fish.
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PETITIONS TO THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

During the visit of the United Nations Visiting Committee to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands last spring a number of petitions were presented to them by the people of the Trust Territory. Many of these were from people in Ponape.

These petitions have been reviewed by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory as representative of the Government of the United States of America and by the Standing Committee on Petitions of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. The recommendations of this committee have been submitted to the Trusteeship Council.

The materials returned to the petitioners by the United Nations are voluminous and confusing to those unfamiliar with such documents. Several of the petitioners have requested our help in attempting to understand the results. This committee found that many of the 18 petitions asked more than one question. Often the same subject was mentioned by several different people. The Committee tried to talk

about each problem only once. For this reason we have prepared the following summary of the actions of the Trusteeship Council. We hope the people of Ponape understand them:

- Petition No. 22 from Gordon Maddison and others from Majuro
No. 8 from the People of Saipan
No. 10 from Mr. Alfonso
No. 14 from Mr. Rodriguez
No. 13 from Mr. L. Henry
No. 23 from Alessea David

These petitions asked about land which had been lost during the war or which is being used by the Army or Navy.

The Government of the United States says:

a. It is going to take a long time to remove debris, coral, etc from many of the lands, especially on Saipan.

b. It is hard to gather all the information necessary to settle land claims since many land markers have been destroyed, many written records have been destroyed and others have to be translated from the Japanese.

c. The Land Officer, who is doing this, began to work on Saipan. Since January 1, 1953 he has been on Truk, and is now working on the land problems in the Carolines.

The Visiting Mission From The United Nations (1953) said:

a. Trust Territory Government should try very hard to settle claims for land destroyed or taken from the Micronesians after the war.

b. The Trust Territory Government should do everything it can to settle land claims quickly and where possible to grant permanent titles to the land

c. The Trust Territory Government should try very hard to explain to the people their ideas about land and to have Micronesian people work with the Land Officer and any other officials who are working with land problems.

The Trusteeship Council said:

They agree with the findings of the visiting mission.

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Petition No. 16 and 17 from Max Iriarte and Carl Kohler

These two petitions request the return of the remainder of the Municipality (Wehi).

The United States Government says that:

a. Under the German Government lands not under title document belonged to the Municipality (Wehi), and could be distributed by the Nanmwarki and the Governor together.

b. Japanese Government changed this. They said that these lands belonged to the South Seas Government.

c. The lands which belonged to the South Seas Government now belong to the Trust Territory Government.

d. The Trust Territory Government intends to homestead these lands as soon as all claims are settled and it is clear what are the true boundaries of this land.

e. Certain pieces of this land have been given to people on revocable, rent-free leases.

The 1953 Visiting Mission said that:

a. The people of the Trust Territory can best protect their interest in the land by working with the Land Officer on Land Advisory Boards.

b. That the people should be told about this.

The Trusteeship Council says:

a. They approve the things which the Visiting Mission said.

b. The plan to homestead these lands is good.

c. The United States Government should remember that this land problem should be settled.

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- Petition No. 8 from the People of Saipan
No. 10 from Mr. Alfonso
No. 13 from Mr. Henry
No. 14 from Mr. Rodriguez
No. 15 from the officials of Kiti

These petitions talk about the Japanese Yen which have not been redeemed

These people say that:

- a. Money deposited in Japanese postal savings and bonds has not been paid.
- b. They received one dollar from each 20 Yen for amounts less than 1000 Yen. They would like to have money for the remainder of the Yen that were collected by the Navy.

The United States Government says:

- a. That the Japanese postal savings and bonds are the responsibility of the Japanese Government. The treaty of peace with Japan stated that special arrangements to pay these obligations in some way shall be made with the Japanese Government. The United States Government is now trying to plan how this shall be done and hopes to be able to report progress in the next year.
- b. It knows about the Yen which have not been redeemed, and that it hopes that this situation can be solved in the coming year.

Trusteeship Council says that:

- a. It hopes that the United States Government will be able to settle the question of the Japanese postal savings and bonds.
- b. Hopes that they will be able to settle the question of the unredeemed Yen during the next year.

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- Petition No. 11 from Madam Ana
- No. 12 from Mr. M. Iriarte
- No. 24 from Mr. Takeshi Hadley

These petitions discuss the return of former residents of the Trust Territory now in Japan.

This question was discussed in the United Nations before. At that time the Trusteeship Council noted that a policy at that time did not permit the entry of Japanese Nationals as residents.

That families of Japanese Nationals could go to Japan.

The Trusteeship Council asked that the United States Government should include information on this problem in their next report.

The Visiting Mission (1953) reported that no Japanese Nationals had been permitted to return to the Trust Territory.

The Government of the United States now says:

- a. They think that large groups of former Japanese Nationals or any other foreign group would be undesirable for social and economic reasons.
- b. The Government would consider the return of Japanese who are married to Ponapeans and children of Japanese-Ponapean parents if....
 - 1. They can get security clearance.
 - 2. Family of these people approve.
 - 3. Community approves.
 - 4. No serious social or economic problem would result from their return.

c. Madam Ana's children returned to Japan with their Japanese father in 1946. Ponapeans do not approve of the return of large numbers of Japanese, but do approve of the return of Japanese husbands of local women and part-Ponapean children. These facts will be taken into consideration in discussing the cases mentioned in these petitions and in all others of this kind.

The Trusteeship Council decided that it was not necessary to make any additional recommendations.

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Petition No. 18 from Americo Malarme

The petition requests permission to trade with Japan.

The United States Government says that there is no reason why local wholesale stores should not trade with Japan.

The Trusteeship Council took no further action on this problem.

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- Petition No. 10 from Mr. Alfonso
- No. 19 from J. Iriarte
- No. 24 from Takeshi Hadley
- No. 25 from Chiefs and people of Kiti

In these petitions

- a. Some people objected to the cost of the copra bags.
- b. Some people asked for an increase in price of copra.

c. Some people protested against the Copra Stabilization Fund, and call attention to the fact that there has been no report or statement of what has happened to the money put into that fund.

The United States Government says:

a. About copra bags. ITC says that bags weigh from 1 to 2 pounds and are $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds on the average. The price charged is 13.6 cents, not 24 cents as some people claimed.

b. About the price of copra. The price of copra cannot be increased and still pay the costs of shipping, handling, and other costs.

c. About the Stabilization Fund. The price at which copra is sold outside the Trust Territory varies a great deal. It is better for the people of the Trust Territory if the price they get for copra remains relatively even. When world prices are high, money is put into the Stabilization Fund, and when prices are low, money is paid out of the fund to the people of the Trust Territory. This has been explained many times, but people still do not understand.

The Trusteeship Council says:

a. They think it would be a bad thing for the people if the price of copra changed a great deal, at times becoming very low.

b. They approve of the way that the Trust Territory Government is handling the Stabilization Fund.

c. Urge that the United States Government try to explain this to the people.

d. They do not say anything about the failure to report the money in the Stabilization Fund.

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Petition No. 20 from Lianter Alias

In this petition Lianter Alias states that some of his coconut trees were destroyed by government work and that he does not understand the conditions under which he is occupying his land.

The Government of the United States says:

a. That the claim is under investigation and if true, he will be paid for the loss of his trees.

b. Island Affairs Officer can help him obtain title to this land, or if this is not possible, to a similar piece of public land.

The Trusteeship Council took no further action on this problem.

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Petition No. 24 from Takeshi Hadley

This petition asked for markets for products such as shell, hibiscus fiber, coconut leaf fiber, ivory nuts, coconut shell, coconut husk fiber, and shell fish.

The United States Government says that the District Administrator, Ponape, is investigating the possibility of exporting certain agricultural and marine products to other parts of the Trust Territory and to Guam. ITC has purchased trochus shell, handicrafts, seashells and other local produce and is always looking for world markets for locally produced items. Fish is purchased for the hospital, school, and hotel, and for shipment to the hospital at Truk, The Trusteeship Council took no further action on this problem.

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Petition No. 10 from Mr. Alfonso

a. The petitioner complains of the high passenger rates between Truk and Ponape.

b. He also requests the right to establish their own prices for their local produce.

The Government of the United States states that:

a. Deck passage from Truk to Ponape costs \$11.55 (385 miles at 3 cents per mile). The fares received from passengers and freight do not pay for the operation of the ships.

b. The only things which must be sold at the price fixed by the Government is copra. People can offer all other things for sale at any price they choose. No one can be forced to buy things at that price, however.

The Trusteeship Council took no further action on this problem.

Petition No. 21 from Magistrates and People of the Marshall Islands

These people ask to have their investment in the Marshall Islands Import Export Company (MIECO) protected against unfair competition by the Jtscheits of Ponape. They prefer that ITC continue to carry the burden of business which MIECO cannot handle.

The United States Government says:

a. That there is no reason to believe that either Leo or Carlos Jtscheit intend to establish a store in the Marshalls or to carry on any business there which will hurt local companies.

b. That it is prepared to give MIECO technical cooperation and guidance
The Trusteeship Council expressed the hope that the Government will continue to provide MIECO with the technical assistance which it requires.

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Petition No. 22 from Mr. Gordon and others

This petition says that because of lack of income, from their land, which is now occupied by the Navy, that they are unable to pay their medical bills and therefore do not receive medical care.

The United States Government says: That the Trust Territory Code, Section 617, states that no one who needs medical care shall be denied it because they cannot pay all or part of the established fee. There is no distinction in treatment of those who can pay and those who cannot.

The Trusteeship Council took no action on this petition.

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Petition No. 22 from the Chiefs and People of Kiti

No. 24 from Takeshi Hadley
Petition No. 21 from Magistrates and People of the Marshall Islands

In these petitions request is made for better educational opportunities, especially in higher education, and for those who can afford to study outside the Trust Territory.

The Visiting Mission (1953) reported that advanced education was available in Fiji, Hawaii, and the United States and the United Nations fellowship in public administration has been awarded to one Micronesian.

The Trusteeship Council at its 12th meeting examined the 1951-52 annual report of the Government of the United States about this Trust Territory and said this concerning the educational program:

The Trusteeship Council approves the changes in the educational program of the territory which is trying to broaden and adapt it to the particular needs of the people. This Council, as well as the Visiting Mission and UNESCO approve this practical approach to the problem of education in the Trust Territory.

The Council recognized (sees that) there should be more and better trained indigenous teachers. This Council is glad to see that the Trust Territory Government is planning to provide more training for teachers during the time they are teaching in addition to the training given during the regular summer school.

The Government of the United States called attention to this report on education in the Trust Territory, noting that it is specifically interested in developing self government.

The Government recognizes that there is some demand among native Ponapeans for ensuring good education for the traditional chiefs, but states that this view is not as strong among the immigrants from other islands, now living on Ponape, and who make up about 1 in 5 of the people now living on that Island. So far as the Government is concerned, educational opportunities in the Trust Territory are available to all people alike.

The Trusteeship Council says that the petitioners should look at the recommendation on the question of education adopted by the Trusteeship Council at its 12th meeting when it examined the 1951-52 annual report of the Government of the Trust Territory.

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Petition No. 25 from the Chiefs and People of Kiti

Asks permission to join the Red Cross.

The Government of the United States states that the American Red Cross does not operate directly in the Trust Territory. The American Red Cross and the Junior

Red Cross have sent things for use in the schools, and Christmas gifts for Micronesian children. The American Red Cross sent a home nursing instructor to the Trust Territory in the summer of 1952 to give courses to interested persons in various district centers.
The Trusteeship Council took no further action on this problem.

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Petition No. 19 from Mrs. A. Amaimelie and the women of Palau

They request that women be appointed Judges in Palau.
The United States Government says that there is no reason why a woman should not be appointed if she qualified. Community Court Judges are appointed by the District Administrator upon nomination from the people. District Court Judges are appointed by the High Commissioner in consultation with the Chief Justice, upon nomination by the District Administrator, who asks for recommendations from the people.
The Standing Committee suggested that the Trust Territory Government would encourage appropriate cases of the election or appointment of women to the courts in Palau.

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Petition No. 25 from the Chiefs and People of Kiti

Requests the continued services of the present District Administrator, Mr. Hedges.
The United States Government says that it is not always possible to select public officials that everyone will approve, and it is gratified that the petitioners like the present District Administrator.
The Trusteeship Council took no further action.

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Fishermen! Bring in more fish!
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ISLAND AFFAIRS OFFICER'S TRIP ON THE LUCKY

On March 20th, Mr. Kemske, the Island Affairs Officer, boarded the LUCKY for a visit to the southern islands since he had not visited them since November (delay caused by the Matomkin going on the reef off Matalanim in January). He was very pleasantly surprised at the excellent accommodations the LUCKY affords its deck passengers. He found every member of the crew to be most helpful and friendly.

Sunday the LUCKY reached Ngatik and unloaded empty drums to help float their Japanese fishing boat off the reef. Mr. Kemske stayed with Reinold Wolfhagan, the school teacher, at his lovely home. The Ngatik people loaned the LUCKY diesel oil to continue her voyage. There was a delay at Ngatik due to stormy seas and the LUCKY lay off Wat island for several days, reaching Nukuoro on Friday the 26th. Mr. Kemske was made feel very welcome by Hagadau, the Magistrate; Sosas, the Secretary; and Bernes Lekke; and Anton. Naturally, the Nukuoroans were completely out of cigarettes and other trade goods and were very happy over the LUCKY's arrival. On her return trip to Ponape the LUCKY carried 14 tons of copra from Nukuoro.

Sunday the 28th the LUCKY arrived at Kapingamarangi. Immediately the carpenters there began work on repairs for the LUCKY. Tuiai, Hotolik of Kapinga; Likanet, the Secretary; Toshiro, Koro, and Jrsin, the school teachers and Mr. Kemske's other friends appeared happy to see him and made him feel very welcome. He attended the wedding of Timos, member of the LUCKY's crew and Alori, a lovely Kapinga girl. He also attended a big birthday party in honor of Toshiro's sister, where he feasted on Kapinga roast eels. The LUCKY loaded four tons of copra for Ponape. On this trip the LUCKY sold three tons of trade goods. She didn't bring enough cigarettes to the islands! The LUCKY sailed from Kapinga for Nukuoro where the American DE 449 stopped on patrol of the seas. Her officers came ashore and visited a short time with the Nukuoro officials and then the ship proceeded to Kapinga to visit briefly there before she returned to her base via Ngatik and Ponape. It should be very reassuring to the islanders to know the United States Navy is patrolling their waters and watching over their safety.

After leaving Nukuoro the LUCKY proceeded directly to Ponape. She had several engine breakdowns on her trip but each time the engineers repaired her successfully. Mr. Kemske left the little ship in Kolonia on the evening of April 7th after a most pleasant trip.

OROLUK ATOLL AGAIN TO BE INHABITED!

The LUCKY left Ponape Sunday April 18th with a party of ten Kapinga men, in charge of Tirongrong, who will re-establish Oroluk Atoll. They took fishing net and equipment, canoes, planting stock from the Agricultural Station and other things to settle on Oroluk. They will dig wells and build homes. They will fish for food and for export. As soon as possible they will build a fish pen to keep fish alive. They also intend to catch turtles to bring to Ponape. Of the some 15 hectares of land on the main island of the atoll, nine hectares are planted in coconuts. This area will be cleaned and the settlers will make copra. The LUCKY will service the atoll regularly. We feel sure that all the people of Ponape District wish every success to these Kapinga people in their new undertaking.

Fishermen, the Hospital and Intermediate School Need Fish
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U.N. DELEGATE

Last year Mrs. Kabua, of the Marshalls, represented the Trust Territory as a delegate to the United Nations Trusteeship Council and made an excellent impression on the Council.

It is most regretful that we have just been informed that due to lack of funds, the Trust Territory cannot send a delegate to the United Nations.

Have you planted money-making cacao?
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1954 TROCHUS SEASON

The District Administrator announced that there will be a Trochus season this year from 17 through 30 June. The price of trochus this year is considerably higher than last year. After the trochus season last year many shells were found which were less than three inches in diameter at the base. All trochus fishermen this year should have in their canoe a board with a three inch diameter hole in it....any trochus brought up from its bed which will go through this three inch hole, should immediately be re-planted in its bed in the water. Remember, it is illegal to remove any trochus from the water which is less than three inches in diameter at the base. The penalty for violation of this is that anyone found guilty of taking trochus less than three inches in diameter may be imprisoned from up to six months or fined up to \$100.00, or both.

The Constabulary and the Municipal Officials will check trochus fishing activities very closely this year for violators. The District Administrator has announced that if trochus regulations are violated this year to the extent they were last year, he will take drastic action.

Are you cooperating with your Municipal Public Works Regulation?
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SOME NEWS OF OTHER PLACES

(omitted in Ponapean Version)
to be added next addition

QUEEN ELIZABETH, of England, on her trip around the world to visit England's island early this month visited the Cocos Island Atoll, in the Indian Ocean. Cocos Atoll has 560 people. They gave a big feast for Queen Elizabeth on her one-day visit. She then left for Ceylon.

RUSSIA: April 7th is the Day of the Birds. The Russians each year on this day release to their freedom all caged birds. It is to be regretted that the Russians are not this kind to the peoples under their control.

HAWAII AND ALASKA: For many years now Hawaii and Alaska have asked to be made States of the United States of America. This year Congress studied their resolution but postponed action until still further study could be made of the advisability of having them as States of the U.S.A.

JUDGE FURBER

Judge E. P. Furber, Chief Justice of the Trust Territory Government, visited Ponape District from 6 April through 28 April. He accompanied the Eastern Field trip to Pinglap where he heard several High Court land cases. On his return to Kolonia he heard cases here and conferred with Andreas Weilbacher, Ponape District Clerk of Courts.