

Moen Island, Truk  
25 January 1949.OPERATIONS INSTRUCTIONS  
CivAd Truk, 1-49.

1.

Organization.

- (a) U.S.S. CAMANO, AG-130 assigned by Commander Eastern Carolines Sub-Area.
- (b) Civil Administration personnel assigned as follows:  
Thomas F. GLADWIN, CivAd Representative.  
J. C. DUNBAR, (MC), LTJG, USN.  
J. C. KELLEY, Civilian Dentist.  
Tokop, Health Aide.
- (c) TTC Personnel  
Reyong  
Fichuo  
Rappa  
Akoua
- (d) Passenger List (See reverse side).

2.

The U.S.S. CAMANO will get underway Tuesday at 1300, 25 January 1949, and proceed to the following islands: NOMWIN, FANANU, RUO, MURILO, PISARET, ONARI, ONO, MAGUR, ULUL, PULAP, PULUWAT, PULUSUK. Sufficient time will be spent at each island to transact all necessary business and carry out the provisions of paragraph 3. Report all arrivals and departures to Commander Eastern Carolines.

3.

Duties.

- (a) Conduct Government Business.
- (b) Deliver passengers. Any additional orders or duties will be received from Thomas F. GLADWIN.
- (c) TTC Trading.
- (d) Pay government employees.

4.

Logistics at CAU Truk.

5.

Communications.

Use 2716 for voice communications. In emergency use 11130 KC at 0430Z to 0500Z. Route all low precedence traffic via Guam.

E. R. NELSON, Jr.,  
Commander, USN,  
Civil Administrator,  
Truk District.

CC:

ComMarianas.  
DepHiComTerPacIs  
CNOB, Guam (CTG 91.4)  
CivAd Ponape  
CO, U.S.S. CAMANO (AG-130)

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PASSENGER LIST

THE FOLLOWING TRAVEL AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE:

Native Corpsmen to Islands to Maintain Sub-Dispensaries:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>ISLAND</u>
Michuo	Ruo
Sofenis	Ulul
Taro	Murilo

Students:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>ISLAND</u>
Tachuo	Male	17	Fananu
Toropi	Male	26	Tamatam
Ikisouni	Male	25	Tamatam

THE FOLLOWING PASSENGERS TRAVEL AT OWN EXPENSE:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>ISLAND</u>	<u>FARE</u>
Kai	Male	27	Nomwin	\$1.80
Matat	Male	19	Nomwin	1.80
Kifan	Male	50	Nomwin	1.80
Sopian	Male	25	Nomwin	1.80
Sapuro	Male	19	Nomwin	1.80
Sapina	Female	19	Nomwin	1.80
Taro	Male	26	Nomwin	1.80
Rikat	Male	34	Nomwin	1.80
Inomek	Female	51	Nomwin	1.80
Kaime	Male	28	Fananu	1.80
Moreong	Male	31	Murilo	2.00
Rotenis	Male	19	Murilo	2.00
Marina	Female	50	Murilo	2.00
Kachko	Female	4	Murilo	1.00
Tamian	Male	42	Ono	6.00 R.Trip
Angare	Female	21	Ono	3.00
Riken	Male	20	Murilo	2.00
			<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$36.00</u>

I hereby certify that I have collected the fares as shown above.

J. C. BARTLETT, LT (SC), USN.

REPORT ON FIELD TRIP 1-49 TO WESTERN ISLANDS, 25 JANUARY TO 3 FEBRUARY 1949

The field trip was made on the USS CAMANO, (AG-130), the officers and crew of which provided the maximum possible cooperation and consideration to the CivAd party, including the use of the ships boats under at times quite difficult conditions. All islands were visited and all necessary business transacted, including the loading of copra, in the following sequence:

26 January	Nomwin, Fanenu
27 January	Ruo, Murilo
28 January	Pisares, Onari
29 January	Magur, Ono (completed next morning)
30 January	Ulul
31 January	Pulusuk
1 February	Puluwat, Tamatam
2 February	Pulap

Cooperation and coordination between the various members of the CivAd party was adequate to assure that all completed their work with a minimum of interference. The only failure in this regard was that the CivAD representative was unaware that the Truk Trading Company employees had not been instructed to deduct 25% of the value of copra cut on CivAd lands for rent. He discovered this about half-way through the trip, and therefore decided to omit this collection on the remainder of the islands to avoid undue discrimination.

Data on vital statistics were generally adequate on all islands, though in some cases the forms were improperly filled out. The secretaries were given careful instruction in the filling out of new forms for recording data on livestock and on proceedings of the community courts which should provide more adequate information on these scores. This work was done by Soukichi, who demonstrated considerable patience and skill, though this is no guarantee that results will be found to be uniformly good on the next field trip. The island accounts were uniformly haphazard and inadequate; the CivAd representative counted the money on hand and started the books off for the new year with instruction and examples on procedures to be followed in the future. This was in the standard form in which the secretaries of all islands in the district were subsequently instructed; this is again; however, no guarantee that they will all have their books in order for the next inspection. The problem is complicated by the fact that particularly in the Western Islands, the position of secretary carries with it appreciable prestige; it requires considerable tact to suggest that a solid though none too intelligent citizen be replaced by a member of the irresponsible younger generation who happens to have been to school, and the effort is not always successful. This dilemma was resolved on several islands by having the incumbent dignitary remain in office, bowed by the weight of his responsibilities, but the records be kept by a school boy.

Though some of the secretaries are clearly inadequate, it is felt that in many cases poorly kept records and particularly accounts were the result, at least in part, of inadequate instruction. On this trip the instruction in all phases was as adequate and time-consuming as could be asked, as well as being uniform on all islands. Therefore, it would appear justified to assume that those secretaries who show up with poor work on the next trip are either unable or unwilling to do the work, and every effort should be made to replace them, even at the cost of stepping on people's toes in the process. There are competent people on virtually every island with a few possible exceptions, and further attempts to provide extensive instruction for incumbents who have thus far failed appears a waste of time.

In connection with a review of the island books and the taxes currently being collected (generally only the two-dollar male head tax), it was determined in consultation with the chief the proportion of the island teacher's salary which the island was able to pay, the remainder to be paid by the CivAd. It was made clear that inasmuch as they said they were able to pay this sum, no further excuses would be accepted for failure to pay, and they would not be paid by the CivAD representatives until a receipt was presented showing payment by the island.

At the request of the Truk Trading Company, investigation was made of the feasibility of establishing a central warehouse in the Halls and Namonuito similar to that now in operation on Moch in the Mortlocks. However, the CivAd representative concurred in the opinion expressed by all those questioned that the weather is altogether too rough at this season of the year to haul trade goods and copra in the open sea without getting it wet in the boats currently available. As the warehouse could thus only be effective during the summer months, it does not appear that the investment would be justified.

There is every reason to believe that the food situation on all these islands will be acute, probably for another year and a half. Early in December a typhoon (Beverly) which apparently originated a little way north of Truk, hit all these islands with sufficient violence to do considerable damage. Houses were blown down, coconut trees uprooted, some breadfruit trees blown down, taro swamps inundated on Puluwat and Pulap with salt water, and so on, but the most serious damage in all cases was the blowing off of the young breadfruit on the great majority of trees. There was not a single breadfruit to be seen on any trees on any island. Food is normally in short supply during these months just before the breadfruit season, as stored food and garden products are exhausted, but if they go into what should be the breadfruit season without any breadfruit, and then have no breadfruit to preserve and store for the following months, acute starvation may result.

It is therefore recommended that the next field trip be prepared to make gratuitous issues of food as necessary on all islands. Rice is satisfactory; the Truk Trading Company is also prepared if so requested to obtain on Truk on a commission basis as much preserved breadfruit as is available for purchase by the CivAd for issue. If the food shortage becomes as serious as it appears it may, money available to the islanders will not begin to be adequate to purchase the food they need. On the other hand, any food issues should only follow careful investigation of conditions on each island, including first-hand inspection of the condition of the breadfruit trees. It is possible that new fruit may come in, and the supply be fairly adequate. It is characteristic of the Trukese culture that if a Trukese is asked whether there is enough food, he will say there is not; if there is actually a shortage, however minor, and particularly if it is known there is food for gratuitous issue available, they will certainly ask for it. But if it is necessary to give food to some islands, all must be given some, even though only a little; otherwise they will be deeply insulted and feel they have been deliberately slighted.

The destruction of coconut trees, houses, etc., while distressing to their owners, is not sufficiently serious to be of major concern. Virtually all damaged houses have been repaired or replaced with the exception of the island meeting house in Murilo, which they decided to replace with burnt-coral construction, and hence is delayed.

This is the first western run which has been made without Ayster, pilot and interpreter, who has been incapacitated by illness, and his absence was felt keenly by all who had made previous trips with him, the loss being personal as well as professional. In an attempt to remedy the latter, notes were kept on the fairly difficult boat landings on all the islands, which have subsequently been mimeographed for future use.

Notes on the individual islands follow:

FANANU. Chief Wanepet. Population 89. Copra:  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

The island was in good shape and clean, though the people complained of having to work two full days a week on island field days. This complaint had been lodged before, and it was suggested to the chief that he try only one day a week, setting each person or family a quota to complete. Considerable new construction had been completed recently, including several dwellings, a meeting house which is also used for a school (which conveniently replaced one destroyed in the typhoon) and an elaborate Protestant church which was to be dedicated the week after. The chief, incidentally, who is a Protestant, complained that the Catholics refused to work on the church; he was assured that their religion forbade it and he had no right to ask them to, and further that he could not have Protestants working on the church on island field days if the Catholics were made to do island clean-up at the same time.

All required records were available, but the island books were completely disorganized. \$163.20 was on hand in island funds, more than could possibly be derived from adding up all the figures in the books. The teacher, Akim, however had not been paid since August, and understandably had not been working every day, though the chief seemed put out about it. Hereafter the island will pay two dollars of his ten dollar monthly salary.

The chief complained of people from other islands who had land on Fananu coming to cut copra there, but failing to clean up their lands when the rest of the island was being cleaned up. He was told this was a matter to be settled between himself and the chiefs of the islands from which these people came, but there seemed to be no reason why they should not be subject to the customs of the island upon which they were working at the time. The chief was very anxious to get a whaleboat; he was told of the ones on Moen which were in need of more repairs than the people on Truk had felt equal to, and said he would send someone in to look at them. However, some time ago he had purchased a large sailing canoe from Paul, the chief of Ruo, for \$100, and as of last July was trying to persuade the CivAd representative to tell Paul he would only pay \$50 as the boat leaked, in spite of the fact that he had examined the boat before buying it. He was now planning to pay Paul when the chiefs got together for the dedication of the church. He appears to be a poor credit risk. There were complaints of being charged three dollars for passage to Truk on the Nomad (The Truk Trading Co. vessel) while the AG fare was only \$1.80. They were reminded that they were provided with meals on the Nomad, that its mission was primarily trading and lost money on passengers, and that if they did not like the three dollars they could wait for an AG.

MAGUR. Chief Kekilan. Population 33. Copra:  $3/4$  ton.

The island was in very poor shape, dirty, with a lot of obvious refuse and flies, and no pinchos; they had blown down in the typhoon and no one had bothered to replace them, contending that the next storm would blow them down again. This is a standard answer, with a fair element of truth in it, and hard to counter when the people feel them unnecessary and in all probability do not use them anyway despite all our admonitions. One gets the feeling on such islands as Magur that pinchos are one of the things one feels one has to do to keep the crazy Americans happy, but when they may blow down again any time it is really asking too much. The chief was not there, having gone to Ono, but was informed of the condition of his island when contacted on Ono, and provided the usual assurance that all would be corrected next time. Sometimes it actually is, too! A large area in the middle of the island had been cleared, coconut trees being chopped down and breadfruit trees killed by ringing the trunks with fire. This had been done in order to plant dry land taro, though these plantings appeared fairly sparse. This was done, of course, to provide a food supply during the months outside the breadfruit season. The yield per acre of taro is undoubtedly less than that of breadfruit, which was pointed out to them, but as the island is supporting only a very small population, their action does not seem too unreasonable.

The island "accounts" consisted in a ragged list of the 1948 head taxes; they stated no taxes had as yet been paid in 1949. There was no record of expenditures or of any balance from 1947. As there is no teacher and no one else draws any salary, it seemed futile to try to set up the standard accounting system. They were simply told to keep a running total of tax money as it came in, and to deduct any money they spent so there would be a record of it. There was fifty dollars on hand, the remainder of ninety dollars, forty having been spent to purchase a sailing canoe from Puluwat. This incidentally, is a large canoe, sufficiently so that it requires virtually all of the able-bodied men and women of the island to carry it to the water; thus on the day the island was visited when a number of the people had gone to Ono on an Ono boat, they could not use their canoe.

MURILO. Chief Miki. Population 146. Copra  $4\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

The island was in relatively poor condition from the sanitary and general neatness standpoint; it could have been much worse, but was certainly the least well-kept of the normally fairly neat Helli Islands. Having made a rather belated start on the burnt coral construction which has become fashionable in the Hells they now have six dwelling houses under construction, and an island meeting house to replace the one destroyed by the typhoon. One dwelling house and a Protestant Church (of which the upper half is of lumber) had been completed recently.

Vital statistics and other island records were complete and in fairly good form. The island books had fairly complete information, though they were not well organized; the balance was \$255.50. The teacher had not been paid since November; the necessity for budgeting the tax money over twelve months was explained, and Miki did not wish to use up any of his balance, hoping to buy a boat with it some day. Hence it was determined that the island would pay only two dollars of the teacher's ten dollar monthly salary, and the CivAd the rest; in keeping with this, Miki and the secretary decided to reduce their salaries to three and two dollars respectively per month, as against the previous ten and five.

The chief, Miki, asked permission to rescind the present storekeeper's license and issue one for himself. His reason was that the storekeeper did not have enough money to operate, whereas he, Miki, had enough to run the store properly. The storekeeper was contacted, and he agreed that he could do a better job if he had more money, but stated that as far as he knew the people were not in serious want for any store goods which he was unable to supply; he also stated, in response to a question, that Miki had never indicated any dissatisfaction with the way he was running his store. He was reminded of the availability of credit and promised to stock up well with credit purchases, which he did. However, subsequent to this interview, the CivAd representative had a further discussion with Miki, initiated by questioning Miki as to why he, the chief, who had local jurisdiction of over licensees, had never indicated to the storekeeper that his work was inadequate, rather than trying to lift his license behind his back. It was pointed out to him that it was his job to help the storekeeper to the best of his ability, and if all failed, then to rescind his license, and give one to someone else preferably not the chief. Miki had no answer to this, merely repeating that the man had not enough money. He then further expanded on his objections to the storekeeper's work, and it finally turned out that what he objected to was that when a ship came in, the storekeeper took all the island's copra and handicrafts out, sold them, and then purchased trade goods equal in value to the products sold, thus returning no money to the island. Miki stated he wanted more money in circulation so he could collect more taxes. At this the CivAd representative read him off, pointing out (1) that no matter how much money the storekeeper had the amount of money in circulation was simply a function of the difference between their exports and imports; and (2) if he felt it was wise to establish a policy of curtailment of imports it was not only his privilege but his duty to so inform the storekeeper rather than to tell the CivAd representative, an action which had resulted, though inadequate explanation, in further aggravating the very condition he sought to remedy.

Miki in one way or another appears to have cornered practically all the available money on the island, and there have been several complaints about him, though never more specific than a statement to the effect that the people do not like him, and that he would never have been chief if the Japanese had not installed him in the job. The island, as noted above, is messy, and this storekeeper's license episode further suggests that Miki's interests are not always those apt to be the best for the people. It is recommended that if any further complaints arise, a CivAd supervised election be held to determine if the people still want him.

There was some delay because of a lack of copra bags on the island. It is recommended that the Truk Trading Company representatives bring copra bags in on the first trip ashore; if the people do not need them, they can be returned aboard very easily. They requested twenty empty fuel drums be brought out on the next trip for water catchment. The motor whaleboat was damaged on coral heads near the end of the pier which delayed work on other islands until it was repaired.

NOMWIN. Chief Otto. Population 168. Copra 3 1/3 tons.

The island was in good shape, and no particular troubles were reported.

The island records were complete and in pretty good shape, though they did not understand the birth and death certificates, so they had to be re-written; all necessary information was complete. The island books were in fairly good shape, and showed a balance of \$391.80, the sum being large as during the first year of the tax program they paid no salaries, having misunderstood the purpose of the taxes. The balance was counted out correctly, but this was no check on the accuracy of the books as the chief, Otto, had it combined with his own money, and just counted out enough to match the book balance. He was told this money should be kept separate. The secretary, Afkas, is unusually capable, but Otto is not very quick and is hard to work with. The teacher had last been paid in November, and had not been working very consistently; he will now be paid five dollars by the island and five dollars by the CivAd. It was pointed out that when he went off fishing, he would not be paid for these days.

The chief and others were quite embittered over the recent award of one hundred dollars to August on Ruo by DepHiComTarPacIs for introducing burnt coral house construction. They pointed out, correctly, that this work started (among the Halls) on Nomwin, the technique having been introduced by Neumeier, a German missionary resident on Nomwin. August was among those who worked with and were trained by Neumeier on Nomwin and then returned to their islands as preachers, taking this construction technique with them.

ONARI. Chief Weren. Population 47. Copra 1 ton.

The island was fairly well cleaned up for the islands of this group. The chief had gone to Pissaras, but came back on the field trip ship. This island was supposed to be the administrative center of eastern Namonuito and the copra collection point; the health aides from Namonuito had been making the rounds of the other islands with adequate frequency, but the seasonal weather conditions had prohibited the collection of copra on one island.

The minimum records of vital statistics were available, but there was no other information forthcoming. The island accounts consisted merely in a listing of tax monies. As there is as yet no teacher and no one else is being paid a salary, there was no point in teaching them the standard accounting procedures. They were however, instructed in keeping a running total of monies, and to deduct any expenditures. The only expenditure made to date was twenty dollars (not recorded) given to the chief's son when he went in to Truk to school; a number of people verified that the people had been consulted about and were agreeable to this.

ONO. Chief Sak. Population not known (about 70?). Copra  $3\frac{1}{4}$  tons.

The chief had married a woman on Ulul and was living there; the people were non-committal when questioned as to whether they approved of this arrangement. However, he was contacted on Ulul and was urged to spend his time on his own island or else arrange for someone to replace him. The secretary, Kanopuo, was also away, on Pissaras, ill and reportedly close to death; however, the medical officer stated he merely had fairly mild cellulitis in his leg. This provided the opportunity to break in a new "secretary", a young and very intelligent boy by the name of Nusic who, however, is extremely anxious to go in to school on Moen on the next field trip.

The condition of the island was very gratifying, in spite of the absence of all authorities. Ono had previously been nothing short of filthy, and had come in for very sharp disapproval from the previous two field trip officers; presumably in response to this they had done a very nice job indeed of cleaning up, and it was far ahead of the other islands of eastern Namomuto, in spite of the fact that all but three of their houses had been destroyed in the typhoon and had been replaced, and they had produced a large amount of copra in proportion to the population of the island.

Due to the absence of the chief and the island secretary, it was not possible to collect any data except the number of births and deaths which everyone remembered. The island "accounts" were just some figures jotted down, apparently the totals of various tax collections. They added up to \$103.00, which could not be verified as no one knew where the money was. This does not mean it was stolen, but simply that no one responsible for it was around. As there is no teacher and no one else draws a salary, this is not too important for the moment; however, the importance of having someone on hand at all times responsible for the money and for keeping records was stressed. Nusic received full instruction in keeping records and this condition should not be repeated; he was just told to keep running totals and deduct expenses as in the other islands where there are no regular budgeted expenses. The chief was reported to have taken some travel money to Ulul with him, but no one knew whether this was really so or how much it amounted to; they felt it was appropriate that he should have.

PISARAS. Chief Meme. Population 52. Copra  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

The island was fairly well policed. However, the pinchos had obviously been located with an eye to ease of construction rather than convenience of location, and it is safe to assume that the beach and the bush came in for their share of use. They were told to erect at least one and preferably two pinchos adjacent to the village.

On this island the "secretary" does not know how to write, so another man, Fenis, keeps the records. These consisted only in the basic vital statistics, and he was given instruction in the rest. There were no accounts and no salaries paid because there was no money, all the island funds having been used to purchase a Puluwat-built sailing canoe from Tamatam. Fenis was instructed in standard accounting procedures, but as there are no salaries and no money this will probably be forgotten before there is a chance to use it; this was the first of the salary-less islands, and reflection on the futility of teaching this system where there is no opportunity to use it led to dropping it under similar circumstances later.

PULAP. Chief Meloui. Population 153. Copra  $2\frac{2}{3}$  tons.

The island was in fairly good shape, a marked improvement over its previous condition, generally credited to the recently arrived Catholic catechist, Petrus; a similar improvement is to be seen on Tamatam, also in his jurisdiction. There were only two pinchos, whereas the population of the island would call for eight they were asked to build six more. They had had line available with which to lash down their houses so that none of them suffered more than superficial damage in the typhoon.

The island records were in very poor shape; even the vital statistics were largely educated guesses. The books showed appreciably more than the \$1 cash on hand (which was combined with the chief's money), but it was agreed by all that these figures represented an extensive fund-raising campaign which was abandoned for the lack of available cash. In fact they had run up such a debt with the ITC that no taxes were collected at all in 1948 in order to permit paying it off, which has now been done, and taxes will begin again. These people had carried the "secretary" business one step further; their "secretary" did not know how to write, a condition noted on other islands, but the man who substituted for him in actually keeping the records was also a man of distinction who knew little more, a condition revealed not only by his records but also by talking to him. A great deal of time was devoted to attempting to instruct him, part of the time in company with a pretty intelligent boy, but it was felt that little of it sank in; if, as is to be expected the next trip reveals the records still in sorry shape, this should be sufficient excuse for demanding that he be replaced, regardless of his status, for he probably received as prolonged and careful instruction as any secretary on the trip. The teacher's salary is to be split three dollars from the island, seven from the CivAd.

A number of boys asked to go back to school, including the present teacher, Peimer; he was told to wait until one of the two Pulpap boys now in school came back to replace him. Anton, a boy of thirteen, was very anxious to go, and seems promising in spite of his youth. Another, Angiluk, stowed away for a free ride from Tamatam, which he thought was very clever and funny even after he had been read off for it; it appears that he would be more trouble than he is worth, one of those who just comes in to see the world.

The chief complained that the health aide did not know his business for the island was overrun with rats. The inspection tours failed to reveal any rats and on further investigation it appeared that the chief expected in effect that all the rats on the island would miraculously fall over dead at the first setting out of Red Squill; that some remained indicated the program was a failure.

PULUSUK. Chief Fatan. Population 205. Copra  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

Due to unsatisfactory weather conditions on the previous two field trips, this island had not been visited since July, 1948. At that time the incumbent chief had been replaced by a younger brother due to the former's senility, and there was a marked improvement in every respect as a result. The island was well policed and looked very neat. The small village at the north end of the island had been seriously damaged in the typhoon, and this had prompted them to move from their relatively isolated location to join with the larger village on the west shore, thus extending it about 100 yards southward. The boat house at the north landing had also burned in the interim, and thus all community activity is now concentrated at one place.

The usual situation obtained in regard to the secretary, who, however could write and had relatively complete records; he was instructed by Soukichi in the filling out of all forms, new and old, a matter complicated by his determination to keep tabs on all conversations which were going on about him. His haphazard methods did not seem to lend themselves to bookkeeping, though in one fashion or another all items had been entered, but not added up. \$144 in cash was on hand. As they took quite readily to the idea, a younger man was selected to handle the accounts and was instructed in the standard method, so that there are two secretaries, Piar handling the vital statistics, livestock records, etc., and Romuonuchu acting as treasurer.

Four students were brought back for the Intermediate School, including the incumbent teacher who needed more training to be very effective. They had been due to return on the next field trip after they were taken home for vacations in July, but this turned out to be their first opportunity. The island is temporarily without a teacher, but more seemed to be gained by giving the incumbent more schooling than by leaving him there to carry on with very limited knowledge.

The limited amount of copra relative to the time which had elapsed since the last pickup was due to discouragement after the second trip missed them, and to the spoiling of a considerable amount through long storage under poor conditions, aggravated by the driving rain of the typhoon. Several large sailing canoes are under construction.

PULUWAT. Chief Tawachu. Population 206. Copra  $3/4$  ton.

As of the July field trip Tawachu had replaced the previous chief, Ikepi, and a continuous improvement has been noted since. Subsequent to the last AG field trip they had had a surprise visit by PBY with no time for a last-minute cleanup, and the island was in excellent shape, as it was on this trip, in spite of their having suffered the worst typhoon damage of any of the islands. The shallow water of the lagoon had been driven in by the wind over the low north shore and flooded practically all the taro swamps, and the pits of preserved breadfruit. The breadfruit had been recovered and dried, so little was actually lost, and the taro had been replanted after rain had driven the brackish water out of the swamps. The work involved in this, as well as clearing away fallen trees and replacing the roofs of houses, most of which were blown off, was reflected in a very low copra production. This low output was doubtless also motivated by a misunderstanding on the last trip which resulted in taking of 25% rental money out of the sales of all copra, instead of just that cut on CivAd lands.

Data on vital statistics were complete and correctly done, but all other data were arrived at by guesses. The books showed nothing but a list of taxpayers and their paid up head taxes; the balance on hand was \$175.00. As Tawachu doubled as secretary and rejected all suggestions that he was overworked and should be helped by a schoolboy he was given instruction in all procedures. The schoolteacher, Onge, was on Truk, having returned on the PBY; the island had been paying him ten dollars and the CivAd five until he left, but in order to keep his salary within the limits of the income from taxes the island's share was lowered to eight, and the CivAd's upped to seven. Three additional students who had not made the ship but who had been promised they could go to the Intermediate School were brought back. Another, Bailuk, seemed quite promising, but his mother interceded and asked him not to go, so he remained for this trip at least.

A short but adequate pier had been completed since the last trip, consisting of steel rails from the Japanese installations on Alet in the lagoon. However, the chief and the copra were all up at the northeastern end of the island, far from the pier which was located at the usual landing place on the west side. Questioning revealed that the pier was located on the former chief Ikepi's land, and one gathers he had made it clear that if we did not want him, perhaps we did not want to land on his land either. Tawachu had consequently built a little house, laid sand, made a road and erected a flagpole on his own land. However, despite an adequate channel through the sand of the lagoon, this location is pretty remote, and permission was requested of Ikepi to continue the use of the old landing place. He consented, and the flagpole will presumably be returned to its former location; Ikepi, however, had the last word in a very smooth play whereby he trapped the CivAd representative into giving him free passage to Pulap on the strength of this permission. He is the best open-sea pilot in the district, and a very shrewd operator.

RUO. Chief Paul. Population 104. Copra  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

The island was in fairly good shape from the sanitary standpoint, though the closely clustered buildings of burnt coral construction, many of them not completed, gave it a mossy appearance. Current construction consists in five residences, a large church (Protestant), dispensary and calaboose. When the new dispensary is completed the present one will be used as a school. No progress had

The limited amount of copra relative to the time which had elapsed since the last pickup was due to discouragement after the second trip missed them, and to the spoiling of a considerable amount through long storage under poor conditions, aggravated by the driving rain of the typhoon. Several large sailing canoes are under construction.

PULUWAT. Chief Tawachu. Population 206. Copra  $3/4$  ton.

As of the July field trip Tawachu had replaced the previous chief, Ikepi, and a continuous improvement has been noted since. Subsequent to the last AG field trip they had had a surprise visit by PBY with no time for a last-minute cleanup, and the island was in excellent shape, as it was on this trip, in spite of their having suffered the worst typhoon damage of any of the islands. The shallow water of the lagoon had been driven in by the wind over the low north shore and flooded practically all the taro swamps, and the pits of preserved breadfruit. The breadfruit had been recovered and dried, so little was actually lost, and the taro had been replanted after rain had driven the brackish water out of the swamps. The work involved in this, as well as clearing away fallen trees and replacing the roofs of houses, most of which were blown off, was reflected in a very low copra production. This low output was doubtless also motivated by a misunderstanding on the last trip which resulted in taking of 25% rental money out of the sales of all copra, instead of just that cut on CivAd lands.

Data on vital statistics were complete and correctly done, but all other data were arrived at by guesses. The books showed nothing but a list of taxpayers and their paid up head taxes; the balance on hand was \$175.00. As Tawachu doubled as secretary and rejected all suggestions that he was overworked and should be helped by a schoolboy he was given instruction in all procedures. The schoolteacher, Onge, was on Truk, having returned on the PBY; the island had been paying him ten dollars and the CivAd five until he left, but in order to keep his salary within the limits of the income from taxes the island's share was lowered to eight, and the CivAd's upped to seven. Three additional students who had not made the ship but who had been promised they could go to the Intermediate School were brought back. Another, Bailuk, seemed quite promising, but his mother interceded and asked him not to go, so he remained for this trip at least.

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RUO. Chief Paul. Population 104. Copra  $2\frac{1}{2}$  tons.

The island was in fairly good shape from the sanitary standpoint, though the closely clustered buildings of burnt coral construction, many of them not completed, gave it a mossy appearance. Current construction consists in five residences, a large church (Protestant), dispensary and calaboose. When the new dispensary is completed the present one will be used as a school. No progress had

been made on the church since last July, the lack of large enough timbers being given as the reason. Construction of all residences and public buildings in burnt coral is expected to be completed this year.

The chief, Paul, was not there, having gone to Murilo in the same lagoon the day before; he was contacted there just as he was about to leave that afternoon. The secretary (who is also the teacher), Toun, was also absent, attending the Protestant mission school on Dublon, and due to return on the next field trip. August, the preacher, reluctantly and yet rather brusquely gave the necessary information. This trip tended to verify a previous impression that August is trying hard to be the real power on the island in place of Paul, the duly constituted chief, who cannot resist this very well as August is the preacher on a heavily Protestantized island, and any attempt to put him in his place would be apt to be misinterpreted. The situation was of course aggravated by the award of \$100 to August on the assumption that he was solely responsible for the new construction.

Though the other records were complete, what books there were had only scraps of relatively meaningless information as to the island accounts. Other books, along with the island funds, were stated to be in Paul's box for which only he had the key. As there was no way to estimate the financial status of the island and all responsible officials were away, including the teacher, no attempt was made to settle the share of his salary which would be paid by the island. This should be done on the next field trip. August received full instruction in the preparation of forms and accounting procedures, which he promised to pass along.

TAMATAM. Chief Sotiliong. Population 102. Copra one ton.

The island was greatly improved from previous visits in general sanitary conditions, due as noted above to Petrus, the Catholic catechist. The typhoon damage was severe here as elsewhere; as they had recorded the damage, it is given as a sample; 50 coconut trees, 8 breadfruit trees, and 90 banana plants were knocked over by the wind; virtually the entire contents of two large taro patches were destroyed by falling trees, and all breadfruit trees were stripped of the young fruits. All except the fallen breadfruit trees had been replanted. All the pinchos had been washed away; however, a section of about five pontoons had drifted in, presumably from Truk. They had dragged this around and beached it by the village; the spaces between the pontoons are the pinchos. The shelters had not yet been completed on the pontoon, but when these are done it should be an exceptionally ingenious setup. Island activity also included two fairly large sailing canoes which were being worked on by large crews of men; when these are completed, working the island through the passes which are at best difficult for ships' boats should be greatly simplified.

The vital statistics were the only data which had been correctly recorded; however, the secretary Martin seemed quite able and with the adequate instruction he received there should be considerable improvement. The island books showed nothing but a listing of monies coming in; however, this was satisfactory in view of the fact that there had been no expenditures to date, the chief believing in saving the island money for a rainy day. In order further to increase the funds he had, with the approval of the people, assessed everyone one dollar a person in addition to the male head tax, making a checked total of \$195. As the chief felt that the food shortage created by the typhoon was serious enough to warrant purchasing food, and time had not been available to cut a large quantity of copra, he authorized the island storekeeper to purchase two bags of flour and one of rice in addition to other goods out of island funds for free distribution, which was done. The Truk Trading Company supply of rice had run out, as the food shortage on these islands was not anticipated; otherwise they would have purchased all rice. The one sack they did buy was made available from the ship's stores and later replaced on Truk.

As two schoolboys were returned from Truk, one of them to be a teacher, his salary (three dollars from the island, seven from the CivAd) will also begin to come out of the island funds. Two schoolboys were brought back to Truk to replace those who came out. Instruction in the standard accounting procedures were given. The tax situation was further confused by the fact that large quantities of sennit twine had been collected in lieu of taxes, and this was no longer saleable.

ULUL. Chief Raticr. Population 103. Copra 11½ tons.

The island was in excellent condition, in spite of the typhoon damage, which had been considerable; all of this had been cleaned up, the eleven houses which had been destroyed replaced, practically all trees which had been uprooted replanted, and an extensive program instituted to plant enough relatively quick-growing taro to tide them over until the damaged breadfruit trees were again bearing. All this was in addition to the cutting of a record quantity of copra well over two hundred pounds for every man, woman and child, not counting the considerable quantity spoiled in the typhoon. The chief, Raticr, though he gives an initial impression of being slow and indifferent, misses very little and shows unusual foresight and ability in his job.

The secretary, however, is not up to the work, and the records showed it. The vital statistics were complete, but all else was guesswork. The accounts had many figures painstakingly written in a difficult hand but none of them added up to anything that made sense or agreed with anything else. A schoolboy was called in to watch and help later, and the books were started over, with the regular instruction and examples, from the cash balance counted at \$388.00. In spite of this large balance, the chief did not wish to have the expenses exceed the income of the island, and scaled his pay and that of the secretary down to two and one dollars respectively, while the teacher, Pesenti, will receive three from the island and seven from the CivAd. He seems unusually capable and should perhaps be considered for a raise to \$15.

Two boys, Ketuluk and Sapuro, both about 17, asked to go to school on Moen, and were recommended by Pesenti, but with no prior authority from the Education Department the CivAd representative told them to wait for the next field trip. They seem promising. Pesenti also asked for some school supplies; paper, pencils and a blackboard or material to make one of. He has plenty of chalk. Aluis, the secretary, asked that about twenty Trukese potatoes be sent out on the next trip in order that they can start raising them to alleviate the food shortage. On this island and on Tamatam further material was gathered concerning the dispute over the ownership of Ulul.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON ISLAND GROUPS

Unlike Truk and the Mortlocks, each of which form relatively homogeneous units in regard to language, basic culture and degree of acculturation, with only relatively minor differences from island to island, the western islands of the district show a great deal of disparity from group to group in all these respects, particularly in language and degree of acculturation. Even though remarks on these subjects fall outside the scope of strictly administrative report they are highly relevant to any administrative problem and hence are included here in the belief that they may prove helpful and create a more rounded picture of the area.

In regard to the basic culture, no anthropological work of any consequence has been done in the district outside of Truk proper, formerly or currently, and it is therefore impossible to determine the degree of cultural homogeneity which existed within the area aboriginally. However, a few days' worth of brief but intensive work done by the CIMM party on Truk with visiting Puluwat men showed a striking similarity between their culture and that of Truk

of perhaps forty years ago. This, taken with the fact that at present Puluwat (with Pulusuk) is the most divergent of all the islands, suggests strongly that the cultural base is much the same throughout the district, and that the present differences, except for language, stem primarily from recent acculturation.

The following groups are broken down in the above terms, rather than by atoll or other divisions. The comments are the result of casual observation and impression, rather than organized research, but they are set upon the base of research done on Truk.

HALL ISLANDS. (Murilo, Ruo, Fananu, Nomwin).

These islands have long been subject to intensive Protestant missionary activity, a German by the name of Neumeier having lived for a number of years on Nomwin. Though the results have not been as far reaching as in the Mortlocks (see Gladwin ltr dtd 28 February 1949, "Special Field Trip to Nama Island - Report on") the same characteristic signs of "progress" are to be noted, particularly in the use of burnt coral construction of houses and the laying out of bordered paths in the villages. But there is also the tendency to speak of their own way of life with contempt and to look to the current people in power for all the answers to their problems and for commendation, and the stifling of initiative and incentive in anything which does not fit into the framework of the culture of the ruling power. In terms of enforcing directives, these people present no administrative problems; but attempts to encourage self-government and real initiative result only in plaintive replies to the effect that they are not competent.

EASTERN NAMONUITO. (Pisaras, Onari, Ono, Magur).

These people are a sorry lot. They show little interest in following up on CivAd directives or suggestions, resulting in generally unsatisfactory sanitary conditions, sloppy records, and few people interested in going to school on Truk. At the same time they have little pride in doing things well by aboriginal standards; their thatch huts are small and sloppily built, and their boats, purchased from other islands, having usually fallen into a state of considerable disrepair, even though there must presumably remain at least a few competent craftsmen. They seem to be sliding listlessly downhill without any particular interest in anything. Though this condition is strikingly evident at every turn, its cause is not immediately apparent.

ULUL. (Western Namonuito).

Though the entire population of this island left at the threat of war with Puluwat at the turn of the century, and it was later repopulated from the islands to the east, the contrast with those dispirited peoples of the eastern islands is striking, and leads one further to wonder why they are so sad and sullen. The people of Ulul are far more energetic, interested and friendly; their island is neat and clean, and students from the island have done well. On the other hand, they appear able to solve their own problems, for one does not have the many petty issues brought up that one finds in the Halls. Their houses are large and well built, though they have had the advantage of using lumber from old Japanese installations in a number of them.

PULAP and TAMATAM.

These islands are appreciably less acculturated, at least as far as can be judged from their general attitude and activities. They live their own lives and are relatively little interested in what the CivAd has to offer with the exception of cigarettes, cloth, and occasionally (as at present) food. Their observance of CivAd directives is unenthusiastic, but generally adequate, without

the sullenness found in eastern Namonuito. Despite the relatively limited resources of their own islands, they are pretty self-sufficient in material things, making good native-style houses and their own sailing canoes. Feeling self-sufficient, they do not get particularly excited or appreciative at CivAd visits, an attitude which can make some ethnocentric Americans resentful. One gets an impression of suppressed internal conflict on Tamatam which may be entirely an illusion; no factional problems are laid before the CivAd representatives.

#### PULUWAT and PULUSUK.

As noted above, these islands are markedly different from all the other islands in the district. Their speech, too, is sufficiently different, albeit closely related, so that the Trukese cannot understand them; it is, however, stated to be comprehensible on the islands to the west, as far as Ulithi. To an increasing extent, as one moves westward through all these islands, one finds the speech of the people sharing in the phonemic and other characteristics of the speech of Puluwat and Pulusuk; however, all but these last are comprehensible, albeit difficult, for a Trukese. However, they all know Trukese as a second tongue, for from time immemorial all these outer islands have traded in to Truk for turmeric, tobacco and other products unobtainable on a coral island. The people of these two islands, and particularly Puluwat, have a proud history as the greatest warriors and navigators of the district. The people of Ulul fled on a Spanish ship to Saipan at the mere threat of their coming, and they have on occasion come to Truk and defeated the peoples of some of the largest and most warlike islands in the atoll. They have and to some extent still do go on trading trips as far as their speech is understood, navigating by the waves and stars and birds. Physically, too, they are on the average much more powerfully built than the Trukese. With their proud traditions and the prestige it brings them, coupled with large and fertile islands to support them and the ability to build and sail the boats with which they can go and trade for the things they do not have but need, they feel no dependence upon the ruling powers, and do not care to have anyone give them a hard time. They are warm and friendly with Americans they know, but with others will range between polite disinterest to downright non-cooperation depending on how they are approached. They can get along very well without us and fear us no more than they have feared anyone before us, so they see no need to extend any more courtesy than is extended to them. With the fairly recent replacement of old and reactionary chiefs on these islands, they have made excellent progress in keeping their islands well policed and are normally cooperative though in no sense subservient. A Kusaien Protestant missionary has recently started working on Puluwat, and has among other things emphasized the usual superficialities of non-smoking and the wearing of European-style clothes; the results of this work on Puluwat are problematical, but it seems doubtful that they can be seen persuaded to hold their traditional way of life in the contempt the Hall Islanders, and even more so the people of Nama, do theirs.

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