

Micronesian

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REPORTER Monthly

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY HEADQUARTERS - TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

VOLUME II

NUMBER 12

January 1954

Fort Ruger, Honolulu



TRUKESSE WOOD CARVING

METOMKIN RUNS AGROUND ON REEF: EFFORTS TO REFLOAT HER FAIL

The Trust Territory AKL M/V METOMKIN ran aground on a reef outside Ponape harbor January 10, and all attempts to refloat her proved unsuccessful, Headquarters has been advised.

The vessel is considered a total loss. A U.S. Navy salvage tug that came all the way from Japan in an effort to get her off the reef has abandoned its efforts.

Headquarters has not received a complete report on the incident. But dispatches which were received here disclose that the vessel ran aground on the reef January 10 while carrying 36 passengers and 80 tons of copra on a field trip from Ponape. The passengers were uninjured and the copra undamaged.

At first it was believed that there would be little difficulty in freeing the vessel. But initial attempts to do so failed and it was ascertained that she was aground her full length on a flat coral surface.

The first salvage operations were carried out by the Coast Guard ship Planetree and PML vessels Torry, Baker and Rogue. They were handicapped by lack of proper equipment.

The Navy salvage tug U.S.S. Bolster then was summoned from Japan to attempt the job. The tug waited for high tides and on February 4 tried to refloat the METOMKIN. The attempt failed. The vessel now "is considered a total loss for further use."

* * *

ALFRED HURT HERE FOR TWO WEEKS OF CONFERENCES

Alfred M. Hurt, Executive Officer, who is in charge of field headquarters at Guam, spent almost two weeks at Headquarters this month.

Mr. Hurt was called here by the High Commissioner to discuss a number of matters pertaining to the surface transportation system in the Trust Territory.

These matters included the question of the rate to be fixed for scrap shipments from the Trust Territory to Japan which are carried in PML vessels.

Mr. Hurt said before he left that "general agreement" was reached in the matter as a result of talks with Bruce Aitchison, president of Micro Metal, his lawyer, Clarence Garvey, and Moore Pilgrám of PML.

Mr. Hurt said that operations at Guam are running smoothly. He was high in his praise of the work being done by his staff and singled out Thelma Gorman, transportation clerk, supervisor of mail and files and operator of the radio transceiver (busy girl!) and Steve Spurlin, for special mention.

* * *

MIDKIFF, MCCONNELL IN WASHINGTON ON BUDGET

High Commissioner Frank E. Midkiff and Deputy High Commissioner James A. McConnell presently are in Washington, D.C., to attend hearings by the House Appropriations Committee on the Trust Territory's budget for fiscal 1955.

The hearings are scheduled to be held the first week in February.

Before that time, Mr. Midkiff and Mr. McConnell will confer with Interior Department officials on the budget and other matters.

The Trust Territory is seeking \$5,825,000 for its operations. Of that sum \$1,500,000 would go toward permanent construction.

MICRONESIAN MONTHLY

Established November 23, 1951

Published by Headquarters

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

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TRIBUTE TO BAKER

Homer Baker's death is such a great personal loss to me that I find it difficult to refer to it even at this late date. I received the sad news in Sydney on September 12 while I was on my way to Papua, New Guinea and the British Solomons.

During our travels together in the Trust Territory, Homer and I got to know each other very well and the transition from acquaintance to deep friendship was easy and rapid. I remember with gratitude the long talks we had on land and sea on every subject under the sun. I suppose our most memorable conversations were on board the M. V. Torry, in the long nights under the starry sky, as we journeyed from one lovely atoll to another in the Marshall Islands.

What I admired most in Homer was his quietness, his thoughtful, clear-headed, sensitive approach to life. He had a keen eye for form and beauty

and it was refreshing to discuss literature, art and music with him. Indeed, the greatest bond between us was our love of music. Now he is gone. His spirit is fled up to the stars. In what corner of the earth shall we find his fellow? The Trust Territory Government has lost a good and faithful servant and the peoples of the islands, a good and faithful friend.

- W.V.D. Pieris

* * *

PETRUS ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF CHIEFS' CONFERENCE (From Truk Tide)

Chief Petrus of Moen was overwhelmingly elected chairman of the Chiefs' Conference by the 38 chiefs attending the second annual Conference. For the first time, a Trukese chaired the meetings. Last year, the sessions were presided over mainly by various Americans. Usually the Atoll Chiefs' Council is presided over by the Island Affairs Officer.

Distad Will Muller made history by presenting his entire opening speech in Trukese. On Monday afternoon, George Shumard and Bob Goodrich explained the program of the administration in relation to government land.

Tuesday was devoted to discussion of island and district taxes. The magistrates considered a copra, income, sales and import tax in addition to their regular taxes. Wednesday was devoted to a discussion of copra marketing. The chiefs were almost unanimous in wanting TTC to market their copra. On Thursday, the Magistrates elected Petrus of Moen, Enis of Fefan, Nor of Pata, Ring of Lukunor and Aliwis of Ulul to the new Truk District Advisory Council. Thursday afternoon, the chiefs had a spirited discussion on how magistrates should be elected. Let the people elect their magistrates was their answer.

* * *

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

By Humphrey Leynse

1953 in the far flung islands of Micronesia was one of change and progress.

Here are some of the prominent stepping stones of the past year. Right in the beginning our territory was diminished by so many square miles when the islands of Saipan, Tinian and environs were returned to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy by Presidential order.

Personnel were re-shuffled in a frantic effort to retain all those who wanted to stay with Interior.

Another Presidential action caused even greater flutterings. In January President Truman approved Dublon Island as the site for a permanent headquarters. Overnight Truk was swarming with district, inter-district, and headquarters personnel. However, by mid-year the pressure was off for the new budget contained no provision for such a transfer.

Other highlights for the month of January were the inauguration of a new immigration bill that formalized the travel of Micronesians abroad and the visit of Mr. W.V.D. Pieris, a specialist on the coconut industry with the South Pacific Commission. During the course of the year several other representatives of the S.P.C., specializing in studies of leprosy, food and nutrition, and eye surgery, visited the territory and gave their expert advice.

February 11th marked the death of our beloved Elbert D. Thomas, first civilian High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. Radiograms in great number were received by Headquarters in the days following his death. They came from American personnel in the districts, from Micronesians, church leaders, from government officials and statesmen, from private citizens and personal friends of the former Senator from Utah.

As the new High Commissioner, President Eisenhower chose Frank E. Midkiff, a Honolulu resident with a thorough knowledge of the Pacific area and its ways. The Honolulu Advertiser

commented; "Perhaps the greatest of all contributions Mr. Midkiff is equipped to make to the Trust Territory is his own fine personality. He has calm patience that can be a vital element in bringing about understanding and cooperation among the people who have so lately gone through a complete and bewildering change of status. He has genuine respect and admiration for the people whose affairs he has chosen to administer."

Less than a month after he was named to the post, High Commissioner Midkiff left on a five week get-acquainted trip through the Trust Territory. Since then he seems to have divided his days, which are universally busy, equally between the territory, the headquarters at Honolulu and Washington.

February also saw the bi-annual arrival of the United Nations Visiting Mission, headed by Dr. E. deMarchena of the Dominican Republic. Other dignitaries from the U.N., all of whom made the three week tour throughout the territory, included Messrs. Pignon of France, Mathieson of the United Kingdom, Rifai of Syria and three members of the United Nations Secretariat. T.T. representatives who accompanied the party were Jack Taylor and Humphrey Leynse who was assigned to produce a movie film of the events.

The inevitable — budget trouble — was part of 1953's story. In April the House Appropriations Committee refused to recommend any appropriation until the passage of Organic legislation. By July "the Act" was still to be forthcoming but Congress did pass a bill, cutting our original request in half and authorizing a \$300,000 supplemental which

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

By Scott Wilson

How can each Micronesian Community obtain the greatest satisfaction from the resources available to it? This is a fundamental question which underlies all planning for economic development. The American Administration since the occupation of the islands in World War II has taken definite steps to reserve to Micronesians the opportunity to develop their own economy. One of the most important steps has been to limit the alienation of land. Another step has been to foster locally owned and managed trading companies which are for the most part capably supplying the trade goods requirements of the various islands.

The copra producers have been protected from violent fluctuations in price by the operation of a copra stabilization fund. These and many other steps have been taken to create a framework in which the Micronesians may develop their economy.

On the technical side, projects beyond the ability of the Micronesians to manage at present have been financed; such as the cacao project at Babelthau. So far, almost all of the economic planning has taken place at the Honolulu Headquarters and at the various District Administration Headquarters, and in most cases by Americans. This method has had some success and heartening progress has been made.

Further steps in economic development are being taken on a new level, the community. Several projects are in their early phases. The important difference between these new efforts and efforts in the past is that the planning and execution of projects is undertaken by Micronesians and Americans working together to find solutions to community problems. The benefits of such an approach have been proved in many cases throughout the world where people have learned to identify and solve their most pressing problems. Projects in the hands of the community itself and under no outside administration are self-sustaining and encourage self-sufficiency.

This new approach to economic as well as social and political problems cannot change the fact that the resources of Micronesia are meager but it is one of the most promising ways in which we can help each Micronesian community to obtain the greatest satisfaction from the resources available to it.

* * *

FILARIASIS MAY CAUSE EYE PATHOLOGY

A degenerative condition of the eye causing considerable visual defect and blindness, particularly in the Truk area, may be the result of the disease, filariasis, according to Dr. H. L. Marshall, Director of Public Health.

Dr. Marshall points out that filariasis is caused by the invasion of the human body by a microscopic filarial worm transmitted by several species of mosquito. A survey last year in the Trust Territory showed a high incidence of infection at Truk. Symptoms of actual disease found, however, were usually mild or altogether absent.

According to Dr. H. E. Crawford of Hilo, who made the survey, the eye degeneration observed is not exactly like any other condition so far described in medical literature.

There are reasons to assume though, says Dr. Crawford, that the eye pathology and the filarial worm found in the Trust Territory are casually related. Further studies will be made in connection with this important problem.

* * *

TOLERANCE AND PATIENCE NEEDED IN TRYING TO TEACH THE YAP ISLANDERS

By Riley H. Allen

Editor, The Honolulu Star-Bulletin

(Editor's note: Mr. Allen accompanied the senatorial party in the fact-finding tour of the Trust Territory and recorded the visit in dispatches to his newspaper. Ten of his articles were reprinted in last month's Micro and nine more are being used this month. A booklet containing all his dispatches on the TT, Suva and Fiji has been issued and soon will be available in the districts.)

COLONIA, Island of Yap, Dec. 9 — Most Americans who think of Yap at all think of it as an island.

There is an island of Yap, but it's only a part of one extensive district of the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

This district consists of the many Yap Islands, large and small, and a string of "coral islands" stretching 700 miles eastward as far as the atoll of Sawatal.

Total land area of the island of Yap is about 38.7 square miles.

Yap is known as the "high Island" — one formed by land upheaval, and rising well above sea level, as distinct from the "coral islands," also known as the "low islands." These latter are formed by coral growing, over the ages, from submerged shoals or underwater mountain tops, to the surface, the formation of coral reefs, and, again over slow ages the gradual accumulation of enough soil, of a kind, to give a base for coconut trees.

These basic facts about Yap — perhaps tiresome to readers — are given to show the physically enormous size of the Trust Territory problem.

For in all this great area of more than 3,000,000 square miles from Majuro in the Marshall Islands on the east to Yap and Koror in the Western Caroline Islands, there are immediate and often urgent problems that the Trust Territory administration must handle.

The land problem alone is complex. There is no general way of summing it up except to say that in primeval times (to the coming of the white man) ownership of land differed greatly in different districts, and sometimes within one atoll group. But it was usually a feudal or family clan system.

Sometimes the land was owned in part individually and in part communally. Sometimes it was owned by families and sometimes by villages. Sometimes there is what might be called "public domain" for part of an island, the rest privately owned.

The lands use problem is one that the Trust Territory staff must deal with, for land must be used for wharves, warehouses, hospitals, schools, etc., necessary for Trust Territory work.

So in every locality where the Trust Territory operates the use of land must be worked out with the local, native authorities. This calls for patience, sympathy, an intuitive tolerance of what often seems to the hustling American, incredible slowness.

Judged by the standards of more "advanced" people, Yap is under-producing. It could, for example, produce four or five times the amount of copra (dried coconut) that actually gets to the market. The production now of this district is about 125 tons a year. Hundreds of tons of coconut fall to the ground, or into the swamps, unheeded.

The Yapese are keenly intelligent in
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PATIENCE AND TOLERANCE NEEDED (Continued from Page 5)

some ways, but not in the ways of modern commercialism.

This is not all their fault — if you wish to call it fault. They learned virtually nothing about organized industry from the Spaniards, the first white men to assert a jurisdiction here. The Germans, coming later, used the people as copra producers and did not, on the whole, treat them badly -- but the Germans were not interested in teaching the Yapese to become individual entrepreneurs — traders, shippers, land developers, etc.

Nor were the Japanese. They moved into the Pacific on the heels of a reluctant League of Nations permission after World War I. They sent thousands from their own over-populated land to colonize what is now the Trust Territory more extensively and intensively than ever before. Indeed, the Japanese often worked the Yapese hard, and during World War II, forced labor was common.

Yet today many of the Yapese remember that under the Japanese, there was more money current and more trade goods to be had, than today. For the Japanese paid wages, of a sort, and their far-flung war preparations and operations, added to what the thousands of civilian Japanese distributed among Yap laborers and servants, produced a sort of false prosperity which the Yapese do not find now.

This memory of Japan's days of occupation is one of the problems with which Americans of the Trust Territory staff must contend today. It is not peculiar to Yap — it exists elsewhere — a fact that would surprise many Americans.

We are apt to think that all we need to do is to hoist the Stars and Stripes, and natives of these lands automatically become happy because they are "free."

T. T. RADIO HAMS COMMENDED BY RESCUE CENTER

Thelma Gorman, communications chief at Guam and other T.T. radio hams were highly commended by the Rescue Coordination Center at Guam in connection with an attempt by TT radio operators to contact a PBY plane that was unreported on a trip to New Guinea one day early this month.

The plane, the Center informed Thelma in asking for assistance in locating it, was believed to be in the vicinity of Guam. In a matter of seconds Thelma had Yap and Truk acknowledge the request. Truk assumed responsibility for contacting the other districts that, it was felt, might be able to contact the plane. The Trust Territory radios were unable to reach the missing craft and about half an hour later the rescue center advised that the plane had landed in New Guinea.

Thelmy writes:

"We were real disappointed, but proud at the way the radio stations, especially Kunz on Truk and Dick Hatcher on Yap, worked themselves to death. Koror tried and so did Ponape which shows how fast our new radio hookup works.

"The center called back to thank us and commend us on the speed with which we had the operation in full swing and asked if we would be able to help them in similar cases in the future. I told them we would be most happy to and that it was no trouble. The Navy called to say it had guarded the frequency and they too wished to commend the TT radio operators for the ways it was handled — the air force CAA rescue unit called and said the same thing and by this time....we radio operators are proud as can be."

* * *

Fifty-seven percent of the approximately 13,000 employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs are Indians.

IMPRINT OF THREE EMPIRES REMAINS ON ATOLL, YAP PEOPLE

YAP, Western Caroline Islands, Dec. 9 — Today in the space of six hours we cruised through the ruins of three empires in this atoll domain.

Spaniards, Germans and Japanese by turns moved in, regimented the native Yapese and others in this atoll, and in turn were displaced.

The Spaniards, who came into the Western Pacific long before the others, did least of all in the way of colonial industrialism. The Germans were much more methodical, and successful, and the Japanese set out to make the Pacific Islands not only a rich industrial tributary but a place to send a part of their surplus, intensely active population.

We left in a 25-foot motorboat, after a 7 o'clock breakfast. At 8:30 we went out into the lagoon, then cruised along the wooded shores and through a series of natural, and some artificial canals. Yap is the Venice of the Pacific; its waterways far vaster; its shore line jungle instead of palaces; its people Micronesian brown instead of Italian swarthy. But there's a vague resemblance in over-all theme.

We turned north from our Yap landing, and slid past the island of Tagerang, the island on which the adventurous, swaggering Irishman from Savannah, Georgia, David D.O'Keefe, set up his flamboyant shipping and trading schemes. Then we slid from wide natural channels into a narrow waterway, each side close-bordered by the mangrove trees that grow in the water and thrust their green branches to the water's rim.

Our boatboys were two — a Yapese, Falerog; and a native of Ulithi atoll, Fungol. We moved into very shallow water, with muddy bottom impossible to see. They watched the channel ahead, gauging with unerring eye every

wavelet, the play of light shadow, the set of the current.

The motorboat was heavily loaded with people, but we never touched bottom. These Pacific natives have eyes like eagles, a sense of the water that is uncanny.

The narrow canals and the occasional causeways that led from one island to another were planned and their construction supervised by the Germans.

One causeway, nearly half a mile in length, with its approaches, was perhaps 20 feet wide, stone walled and stone based up to the road surface of gravel and ground coral. This causeway was apparently smashed by a bomb dropped from an airplane. But most of it remains. Its making must have cost the labor of thousands of natives and taken them a matter of two or three years. It was an herculean job.

This is just one of the many remnants of empire rule from the outside. Today the Trust Territory administration encourages the development of local self-government.

At the village of Tammil, which is on a remote shore of the island of Yap, there was a meeting of our party and a council of chiefs.

All the major chiefs of this area were there, the spokesman being Chief Magistrate Rovoman.

We met in the great "men's house" — a structure originally built before the Spaniards came. It is on a huge wharf or lock made of stone jutting out into a quiet bay. Here for centuries the chiefs of the district have met in solemn session.

Chief Rovoman spoke gravely, with measured, deep cadences in his voice. He told how, during and since World War II, his district has suffered greatly.

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THREE EMPIRES (Continued from Page 7)

Senator Guy Cordon of Oregon responded. "We came not to hurt you but to aid you," he said. "We in the United States have our problems — we came to say that we hope we can help you help yourselves. We shall ask our people to help you forever in ways that will aid you to earn for yourselves what you will need."

Don Heron, Trust Territory district administrator, also spoke, asking the chiefs to communicate with him when they have anything specific to ask.

All this is in line with the idea of getting native leaders to analyze and help solve their own problems.

Today's tour — made at the cost of sunburn by nearly everyone on the bright sea under a burning sun — was in line with what Senator Cordon has done from the start — see for himself as much of every district as possible.

He has emphasized personal observations as well as talks with Trust Territory staff members; and he has done this day after day, on a schedule that keeps every member of the party hustling.

He intends to get every item of information possible before returning to Washington.

* * *

EBEYE MINOR NEWS

By Ernest Milne

Everybody is busy talking about the weather and its effect on the Kwajalein Import and Trading Company. Many businessmen from Ebeye and her neighboring atolls pooled all their Christmas sales together last week and turned them over to Mr. Allan Bell. Another man is expected to be here from Ebon with \$2,000 any old day now.

Anyway, many energetic business-

men under observation from across the blue ocean and will be here with their investments as soon as the weather shows a little improvement, when the prevailing southeast wind presents itself again and the temperature drops down to 80 degrees.

Just keep your fingers crossed, the Bull is climbing and the Bear is falling fast, one Marshallese venture-minded economist said.

Mr. Jack Tobin, the District Anthropologist is here with us in Ebeye on an important official call. Jack is making a complete anthropological survey of Ebeye as well as gathering "up-to-date" statistical data.

The island is overpopulated according to his best knowledge. She is only 1 1/4 miles long and 1/4 mile wide and yet the present indigenous population is composed of 800 human beings, 47 dogs, 25 cats, 18 chickens, 3 ducks (2 males and 1 female) 108 coconut trees capable of bearing fruits, 30 banana trees, 4 papaya trees, 27 pandanus trees, 25 flower trees. The process of counting grass is still under way.

However, with all of this unsatisfactory evidence, Jack, like most "on-the-ball" anthropologists, has everything planned, and his report together with his recommendations will be ready for the public in due course.

Among his many recommendations, one is quoted herewith: To help the transportation problem by means of planting 500 gigantic Solomon coconut trees along the lagoon (lee side) highway all the way from the pier to the Coast Guard station, so those who prefer to travel by swinging from branch to branch to the movies may do so.

It is rumored that the Ebeye Council will approve this plan due to the shortage of the DistAd representative's budgets.

* * *

LAND TITLES IN PACIFIC EDENS RESULT IN COMPLICATIONS

COLONIA, Yap Island, Western Carolines, Dec. 10—Nothing is said in the Bible about land titles in the Garden of Eden, but I am sure there were some. And sure, also, that they somewhat complicated the home affairs of Adam and Eve.

In these Eden-like islands of the Far Pacific, land titles run back to remote antiquity. And they complicate the efforts of the Trust Territory staff to establish and encourage production of foods and fruits that would aid the islands economy.

These systems of land titles are many. They differ somewhat from atoll to atoll, from one island people to another. Even in the larger areas, they may differ in one part of a huge, atoll-encircled group of islands, from another.

Yap atoll, and the islands and islets within it provide an example.

This morning Senator Cordon and Robert B. Parkman, his administrative assistant, sat for nearly three hours at a staff meeting of the American department heads of the Trust Territory staff.

Our amphibian plane was due to get away for Guam at 12:30 p.m. but at 11:30 Senator Cordon was digging for facts as to the way the T.T. job at Yap is being done.

We heard the same story here that we have heard with variations, all the way through the immense stretch of Trust Territory:

Natives of all these islands look on their land not only with pride of ownership but jealousy of encroachment.

Their titles have in the main not been written down. But they are in the

minds of the natives themselves, and their traditions and word-of-mouth lore are definite and cherished.

They do not wish to move, or be moved, from the homes and usually the rather small plots of land where the homes stand. They have no communal lands. They are little or individual farmers.

The task of educating them to modern agriculture, even in its simplest form, is arduous. They are both skeptical and wary.

Many of the Yapese houses, usually thatched huts, are on damp lowlands, little better than marshes. Often they are floorless. Often they are in jungle so dense the people are in perpetual shadow. But they are unwilling to move. The land is theirs by ancient inheritance. Even if they wished to move, they might find it difficult—the land to which they would go belongs to someone else, who resents and opposes intrusion on his land, even if the newcomer were a friend.

Of all the island peoples we have seen, the Yapese are the most conservative, not only by our own observation but by what the people here tell us.

It is not an unfriendly attitude, it is that of people whose thoughts and habits persistently, stubbornly follow the thoughts and habits of their ancestors. We could call them primitive. But they are intelligent. They have survived all the vicissitudes of time.

Our Trust Territory people do not, because of this situation, give up.

They feel that as they themselves get better known by the natives, more trusted, they will slowly but surely make progress.

One of the Trust Territory staff here—a Honolulu and a former University of Hawaii man—describes the human

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LAND TITLES (Continued from Page 9)

problem. He says that in dealing with a group of village chiefs, or a large influential family, he has sat and chatted with them for three or four hours before he felt that he had gained some measure of their confidence. Then he could begin to advise them on what they can do to improve their agriculture, produce more of their own food supply.

This is not remarkable. In a few generations they have had Spaniards, Germans and Japanese telling them what to do. They know that the Spaniards, Germans and Japanese were driven out by great wars that swept into the Pacific. They have no assurance that another great war may not drive out the Americans and bring in another race of administrators, doctors, agriculturists, teachers and religious leaders.

Our Trust Territory personnel — in the great majority — are not giving up.

Most of them feel a good deal of encouragement at the progress that has been made, imperceptible though it may be to a short-time visitor.

But these Americans have no illusions that the job of lifting the whole scale of life and economic production in the Trust Territory is a short one. Several have told me seriously that it will take 10 years to show major results.

One reason for this is the present very limited facilities with which the Trust Territory staff works. This will be the topic of the next article.

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High Commissioner Frank E. Midkiff was honored the night of January 22 by the Waialua Community Association at its 18th Annual Dinner. The association was Hawaii's first community organization. It was founded by Mr. Midkiff in 1935.

* * *

NEAS IS NAMED ACTING DISTAD OF MARSHALLS

The appointment of Maynard Neas, Island Affairs Officer at Majuro as Acting Distad of the Marshall Island District, is announced by Deputy High Commissioner James A. McConnell.

Mr. Neas fills the position vacated by Donald W. Gilfillan who resigned to accept a post as regional director for the Forward Operations Administration at Iran.

Mr. Gilfillan passed through Honolulu late this month en route to his home in Berkeley, Calif., where he will visit briefly before leaving for Iran.

Mr. Neas has been with Trust Territory since Sept. 5, 1952, as Island Affairs Officer at Majuro. Mr. Neas has an M.A. in Public Administration from Columbia University. He did claims work in the Washington office of the Army's Judge Advocate General during the war.

From 1947 to 1951 he was in Manila with the Philippine War Damage Commission as chief of the sugar section. Just prior to joining T.T., he was employed by the Air Force at Tinker Air Force base in Oklahoma.

* * *

NURSING SCHOOL MOVED

The Trust Territory School of Nursing, now nearing the end of its first year of operation, has been moved temporarily from Truk to Ponape in order to give the students experience and training in a different situation. Ruth Ingram, Nurse Educator-Supervisor, and her Micronesian assistant, Kiyoko Sulial, have accompanied the students to Ponape. They are being accommodated in the quarters of the Intermediate School.

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BUY DEFENSE BONDS

TRUST TERRITORY EQUIPMENT IS RAVAGED BY TIME, WEATHER

COLONIA, Yap Islands, Western Carolines, Dec. 10—We were about to shove off in a little motorboat for our amphibian plane waiting out in the Yap island harbor today when the motor boat's propeller fell off.

The launch stopped a dozen feet from the dock. Fortunately the water wasn't deep. One of the Yapese boat boys dived overboard, went to the bottom, grabbed the propeller, brought it up, and the crew, after about 20 minutes, got it on.

Now we are ready to go out to the Transocean PBY waiting in the bay, and take off for Guam.

This is my last article from Yap— island group of dramatic contrast between primitive jungle life and modern man's inventions of the electric age.

The incident of the break-down in our motorboat transportation is illustrative of the trials and troubles with equipment and supplies that beset the Trust Territory staff and all its operations.

All over the vast Trust Territory there is deterioration of equipment and housing that is not merely deplorable but injurious to the work. And the length of time required to get in even the simplest replacement would try the patient soul of a super-Job.

The dropping-off of the motor boat propeller as we were about to leave was the climax to a series of incidents at Yap that were both harassing and humorous.

Do you recall an old verse:

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost;
"For want of a shoe the horse was lost:

"For want of a horse the rider was lost—

"And all for the want of a horseshoe nail."

Well, here is a brief summary of what happened when we got to Yap—hot, humid, though physically beautiful, Yap:

1—At the Trust Territory hotel (a pretty bare and uncomfortable hotel, at that) the water went off. No water—no bath, no shaves; cooking periled.

2—An engine out at "Spanish Lake"—a small reservoir about two miles away, had broken down.

3—A crew was sent out to repair the engine. Presently the crew walked back—engine out of gas.

4—Gas was sent out in a light truck.

5—The truck got stuck in Yap's famous gray clay mud; couldn't deliver the gas.

6—One man of the truck crew walked back through the gathering dusk to tell the sad news.

7—The staff's chief engineer, "Snuffy" Warner, started out in a jeep to pick up the gas, detour by the stalled truck, get the gas to the engine, get the water going.

8—"Snuffy's" jeep got stuck. While he and his helper were struggling to get it loose from the mud, the tropic darkness fell like a blanket—as thick and as hot.

9—Everybody walked back to Colonia, the little town which is headquarters here, groping in the dark.

10—I was awakened, in the trailer where I was sleeping, at 5:30 the next morning by a prodigious series of snorts, clatters and whangs. Some of
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EQUIPMENT RAVAGED

(Continued from Page 11)

the Yapese drivers and mechanics were unhooking a heavy tractor from a new, big refrigerator box that was being installed.

11—They took the tractor out to the scene of disaster and with its caterpillar treads, hooked it on to the stalled jeep and the stalled truck and yanked them out of the mud.

12—Twelve hours or so after the water went off over much of our Trust Territory housing and offices, at Colonia, it was back on.

13—But meanwhile the old "reefer," the one that was being replaced, well loaded with cold storage food, was standing out in Yap's burning sunshine, and what the deterioration of the contents had been was unknown when we pulled out of Yap harbor at 1:10 this afternoon.

This incident is a bit dramatic in its sequences but it is unfortunately typical of the troubles of T.T. personnel which inevitably impede and impair their work.

The American and Yapese staff members are spending an inordinate amount of time in what might be called "housekeeping"—repairing their physical facilities.

Just to get that water going took more than 45 hours of manwork. Most of this could well have been devoted to the prime mission of the Trust Territory staff—"helping the islanders to help themselves."

Much of the equipment was inherited when the U.S. Interior Department succeeded the U.S. Navy as the agency actually administering the U.S. wardenship of this war-scarred Trust Territory.

Deterioration of woods and metals is

rapid in the climate of every part of the Trust Territory.

Heat, drenching rainfalls, high winds in some localities, thick salt spray sweeping all the shores, and driving across the low beaches and narrow inland area of the coral atolls, combine to injure supplies of all kinds.

Everything from typewriters to tractors gets heavy punishment, and shows it.

Hospitals and dental clinics are well kept up. In fact, their neatness and care of the instruments, medicines, etc., is remarkably good. Yet they are mostly in quonset hut arrangements that deteriorate even with the most diligent care.

The effects of these conditions is to slow up normal work alarmingly, sap morale and cause feelings of frustration and bitterness that sometimes become impossible to deal with except by separation of the afflicted personnel from the service.

Perhaps the most disturbing fact to these Americans on far away islands is the feeling that the Trust Territory budget is going to be further whittled down, and that there is no hope for improvement in the supplies and housing situation.

It should be encouraging to Americans everywhere, as it was to me, to find so many of the Trust Territory personnel carrying on with a cheerful energy and militancy that is inspiring.

Their attitude is "We'll lick this yet" and meanwhile in many areas they are demonstrating an ingenuity as well as a determination which deserve our admiration and commendation.

* * *

BUY DEFENSE BONDS

OFFICIAL TOUR ENDS AT GUAM AND ANALYSIS OF DATA BEGINS

GUAM, Marianas Islands, Dec. 11—Our tour of the Trust Territory ended late yesterday, but not the work of the party headed by Senator Guy Cordon of Oregon.

Much of that has just begun—the assembling of data, the analysis, the drafting of the report he will, as chairman of the subcommittee on Territories, make to the full Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Some of this has been done en route.

We left the Yap atoll by a Trans-ocean amphibian plane at 1:10 p.m. and reached Guam in the early evening. We are stopping today on Guam. Early tomorrow four of us will take off on a Pan-American plane for Wake Island and Honolulu.

The four are Senator Cordon; his administrative assistant, R.B. Parkman, myself, and Frank E. Midkiff, high commissioner of the Trust Territory and head of its extensive organization. Senator Cordon and Mr. Parkman will be in Honolulu four or five days, before proceeding to the States.

The two who remained on Guam for a few days are William C. Strand, director of the Office of Territories of the Interior Department; and Delbert Nucker, executive officer of the Office of Territories.

As we flew over the far-spreading, beautiful atolls and isles plumed with coconut trees, under the sun that has shone brilliantly every day of our trip, a good deal of work on the coming report got under way.

Mr. Strand and Mr. Nucker in Guam will continue some of this work, also see something of conditions on Guam, which is not a part of the Trust Territory but a part of our own United

States, and under the Interior Department.

Senator Cordon has carefully avoided any conclusions but the tour has projected certain aspects of the Trust Territory situation that are plain. These include:

- 1—Military security.
- 2—Needs of the Trust Territory under present set-up.
- 3—Possible change in headquarters.

Though Senator Cordon has made no statement of conclusions, his trend of thought is revealed in a statement for publication he gave me on the plane coming from Yap to Guam yesterday afternoon.

The Senator said in part:

"We have first the primary problem of military security.

"To secure military security we must have representatives of our Government in the Islands themselves. That administrative authority cannot be shared.

"It follows as a natural course that we must so contrive as to have friendly, loyal, cooperative people throughout the indigenous populations.

"One thing is certain: We cannot on the one hand refuse to help the natives again learn to help themselves, and on the other refuse another nation the opportunity to perform that service."

The other nation referred to can be but one—Japan.

One result of World War II on the Islands and people now in the Trust Territory has been to interrupt and sadly to dislocate their native economic systems and ways of life.

* * *

BUY DEFENSE BONDS

JAPAN'S ENTRENCHMENT IN T. T. AREA ADDS TO U.S. PROBLEMS

GUAM, Marianas Islands, Dec. 11-- By the time World War II opened in the Pacific with the Japanese air attack on Oahu's military bases December 7, 1941, Japan was well entrenched in the Trust Territory islands.

Japan was entrenched both economically and militarily.

This situation, later disrupted by war, has upset the economy of the island peoples in the Trust Territory. The effects of that upset have not been overcome.

The Japanese Empire had enjoyed a mandate from the League of Nations dating back 20 years. Even before that mandate was granted (with the United States an unwilling partner to the agreement) Japan had moved in.

Japan sent her commercial emissaries as well as her military explorers throughout the vast Micronesian atolls, islands and islets.

Under the original mandate the League of Nations was supposed to be free to make inspections by committees or groups representing the League.

This did not suit Japan and early in the history of the League mandate, Japan declined to submit to inspection, withdrew from the League and sealed off the area from outside visitation.

Then Japan went full speed ahead on her ambitious plans to develop Micronesia both economically and militarily.

By the time World War II broke out, Japan had colonized with her own people, all of the key islands and ports.

Through a government-sponsored, large trading company, and innumerable smaller groups, Japan's rule and

Japan's energetic industrial organization spread all over Micronesia.

This elaborate industrial venture, plus the simultaneous buildup of naval and military bases, put Japan in complete control of the Islands and their populations. The industrial development went on, year after year, with considerable success.

Estimates of the civilian population Japan established in Micronesia place the figure at about 85,000.

This compares with about 57,000 Micronesians. On many islands the colonizers sent out by Japan exceeded the native population considerably.

The industrial development necessitated progressing organization of the natives to produce more copra and other Micronesian products.

Also, the Japanese established extensive port, wholesale and retail business and residential facilities. We were told that towns of from 5,000 to 10,000 people were not uncommon.

Many of the colonizers sent out by Japan were Okinawans. They were accustomed to hard work and meager living. They had been under Japan's dominion for a long time. Many of them found life in Micronesia as good as or better than life at home.

These Okinawan farmers and general laborers were usually directed by the Japanese. And the Japanese were the key officials. Most of the teachers, and the Buddhist priests were Japanese. Incidentally, all through this great area we saw ruined or rotting temples, shrines and other remnants of the vanished religious sanctuaries.

World War II ended all this. For awhile Japan scored a succession of spectacular sea victories, and made

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JAPAN'S ENTRENCHMENT IN T. T. (Continued from Page 14)

some headway in Malaya and the great southwest Pacific Islands toward Australia and New Zealand. Then the tide turned.

One by one the big island groups were wrested from the Japanese, or by-passed and their defenders left to "wither on the vine."

The war ended with complete Allied victory.

It ended also with all this far-reaching industrial-agricultural empire not only lost to Japan but economically shorn of its organization and its immediate outlet for all the products it could gain from the sea and the land.

Inevitably the natives of Micronesia feel this acute disruption.

Its worst possible effects were ameliorated by the prompt action of American military forces.

As our Navy, Air, Army and Marines won Island territory, they moved quickly to establish confidence in the natives and to soften the certain blow to the way of life Micronesia had become accustomed to under the Japanese.

The Americans found the natives, on the whole, willing partners in the job of dislodging the tenacious Japanese. I heard several stories to illustrate how the Islanders helped our forces in the grim island-to-island battling.

The Trust Territory native peoples are not peevishly or bitterly complaining—at least our party heard no such complaints.

But they are wondering what next. They are hoping, so earnestly and humbly that it is pathetic, that we

can help them reestablish and expand their output of copra and other articles, and provide a friendly economic leadership which is obviously needed.

* * *

NEWS FROM YAP By Betty Derosier

Ah Wilderness!! — but in the midst of it four aqua blue metal things — the mark of civilization. One of them is my temporary home in the Western Pacific. Another houses Yap's charter member of the Yap Yacht Club. We — spouse and myself — are also members though our yacht has not yet been delivered.

Skipper-Yacht Club Charter Member — Bowne is actually in possession of that longed-for "Yacht." It's tied up behind the I. T. C. building, its graceful prow outlined against the horizon, riding the undulant waves, awaiting the christening ceremony which is being planned. Ah yes! — a christening complete with the splash of Tuba (Yapese champagne) as the bottle is smashed with a rock above the prow. (Can't smash it on the Yacht 'cause we might knock a hole right through it!)

Are you wondering — or have you already figured it out? You're right if you are visualizing the proud owners of two Yapese outriggers, complete with sail. We really are organizing a "Yacht Club" here and plan appropriate ceremony to mark its inception.

After all, this type of club is a "First," we think, in the Trust Territory and I hope that it will prove to be one of many many Yap "Firsts." We've got lots of hopes and plans percolating in the ole dome (collective, that is). Lots of people are thinking! Watch this column for "Yap Firsts" or "lasts" as the case may be or maybe "in betweeners." We may not ever equal Truk's Halfway House or Majuro's Coconut Rendevous, but then

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TRADE EXPANSION NEEDED IN T.T., BUT HOW TO GET IT

GUAM, Marianas Islands, Dec. 11—
On a hot night, December 5, we were
at dinner at Moen, the administrative
center for the Truk atoll.

The dinner was given at the Trust
Territory staff hotel. Our touring
party made up one group of guests.
Another was the staff of the central
Truk area office there. A third was
a group of native chiefs. This group
was composed chiefly of native chief
magistrates of the Truk district.

They provided an impressive part of
the informal speaking and discussion
program after dinner.

There had been talks by Willard C.
Muller, district administrator of the
Trust Territory staff, and others,
welcoming the guests. Then began a
discussion and several of the chiefs
rather diffidently but with obvious
concern asked courteous questions
about Trust Territory policy.

The chairman of this group is Chief
Petrus. He is a dignified, grave,
self-contained man. He feels, it is
apparent, the responsibility on him
as leader of and spokesman for the
group of chief magistrates and heredi-
tary chiefs.

The other chiefs left the close of
the discussion to him.

He spoke, through an interpreter,
with great deliberation. He asked
Senator Cordon and High Commissioner
Midkiff what is going to happen
when the Island Trading Company is
closed down.

The Island Trading Company was set
up by the U.S. Navy when the Navy had
this administrative job, to do the
trading that all these areas must
have. It has had considerable suc-
cess, and the natives (with the great

industrial organization of the Japanese
smashed and ousted) depend on it to
handle their copra, and for other
commercial services.

There is now a mandate from the U.S.
Congress directing the liquidation of
the Island Trading Company by the end
of 1954.

When that mandate was passed, it
was anticipated that by that time other,
and private, trading companies would
have developed far enough to do the
job.

The congressional mandate was adopt-
ed with the laudable purpose of getting
the Trust Territory government (which
succeeded the Navy as the over-all
administrator) out of private business.

It was hoped both to effect economies
in Trust Territory management--now
financed by American taxpayers through
Congressional appropriations--and to
encourage the islanders to become more
self-reliant, more self-supporting,
more independent.

Several small companies have been
set up, and at least two, one centered
at Majuro in the Marshall Islands, and
one at Truk, are making progress.
But none has a firm hold either on in-
ternal trade or on export of copra to
foreign markets.

Chief Petrus gravely laid this prob-
lem before the visiting party. He
asked, in all candor, just how the
natives of the big Truk atoll are to
go about the business and taking over
the extensive business and transporta-
tion job done by the Island Trading
Company.

He said, with something of embarrass-
ment but appealing frankness, that he
and the other chiefs, and the people,
just don't know how to build up foreign
markets.

Senator Cordon answered briefly and
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TRADE EXPANSION NEEDED (Continued from Page 16)

with sympathetic understanding. He said that he is only one member of the U.S. Congress but that for himself, and for his party, this and other problems will be treated from the standpoint of what is best for the indigenous peoples of the various areas.

He said also that the United States is the trustee for the United Nations. He said that the U.S. is accountable to the United Nations.

And here is the crux of the trade problem for the Trust Territory. The people themselves are not ready to organize and operate trading companies on a big scale.

They have neither the capital nor the experience.

They need not only friendly interest but continued unselfish guidance.

What to do to maintain and build up trade for these natives is a serious problem. Senator Cordon merely hinted at its seriousness when he said, in his only formal statement just as the Trust Territory tour was ending at Guam:

"One thing is certain: We cannot on one hand refuse to help these natives again learn to help themselves, and on the other refuse another nation the opportunity to do it."

The only other nation that is now in position to come into the trade and industry of the Trust Territory is Japan.

And it is probable that Japan would welcome the opportunity, as a means of providing employment for a considerable number of her people; and of using her rapidly growing merchant marine.

WORLD SITUATION, MILITARY STRATEGY REQUIRE WE HOLD T.T.

GUAM, Marianas Islands, Dec. 11 — We are in the Trust Territory of the Pacific to stay, judging by world events.

And if the United States is there to stay as trustee for the United Nations, it's up to us to do a better job than we're doing.

That means three major things:

1. More and better buildings and more adequate equipment and supplies.

2. An assurance of a long-range program that will permit further development of the needed Trust Territory staff.

3. Continued (indeed expanded) training of the indigenous peoples to help themselves. This includes training and aid for expansion of their products, from the soil, the sea and the trees, and training and aid for them in establishing and operating their own trading companies for outside marketing.

I don't want to give the impression that we have done a bad job, to date.

Throughout this series of articles I have tried to point out both objectives and achievements.

But it isn't a really good job. It's a fair start. But it's not the kind of a job to which we can point with tremendous pride and say, "That's what America can do with dependent peoples."

For one vital reason alone, if not for others, we, the United States, must continue to occupy and administer the Trust Territory. That reason is military security. We can never again permit these vast archipelagoes, which

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* * *

HOLD T.T.

(Continued from Page 17)

as an area for military bases dominates the Pacific, to be occupied and governed and regimented by a potential national enemy.

I hope we learned that lesson by the blood and cost of World War II.

We should have learned it from World War I, but we didn't. The Germans, then occupying and using most of the Trust Territory, were easily dislodged from their Pacific possessions. They had no land power, puny and negligible bases, and a few little old gunboats.

One of those was the Geier, which took refuge in Honolulu harbor from Japanese war vessels in 1914 and was interned here.

The British and Japanese quickly drove Germany from her Pacific domain.

We didn't learn that lesson. Japan was given the "mandate" over the ex-German territory. It was renamed, the Trust Territory. And, as is familiar to most readers, Japan transformed this supposedly peaceful area into the most extensive (in area) military base in the world.

We cannot afford to withdraw from the Trust Territory. Not that anybody proposes it. But somebody might. Someone might figure we could save a few millions in the national budget by pulling out.

Yes, we could save — immediately. But it might someday cost us more than the hundreds of thousands of lives we lost, the billions we spent, fighting the last war in the Pacific.

There is no good reason to return the area to U.S. Naval administration. Not that anyone is now pushing that idea. But someone probably will.

I have at no time in this series

of articles derided, or belittled the work of the U. S. Navy when it was administering the Trust Territory. In many respects it was admirable. But any number of Navy people have told me in the past few years that the Navy is not set up for civil administration — only in time of national emergency should they be called on for such duty, as a military defense measure.

Another reason for continuing civil administration is to deprive our ready critics, particularly the Communists, of any real basis for argument that we are occupying the Trust Territory to "colonize" and exploit it for our own "imperialistic ambitions."

This is poppycock. But it is freely passed out by the Red propagandists. Only a few months ago a Soviet Russia spokesman accused the United States of bad faith because we were not "handing back the government of the Trust Territory areas" to the peoples themselves.

This propagandist conveniently forgot that not in more than a hundred years have these island peoples really had self-government. The Spanish, Germans and Japanese successively ruled them. And before that it was tribal rule, island by island, primitive and aboriginally feudal.

We might as well face it fairly — we are in the Trust Territory to stay, barring a miraculous change in world conditions and world competitions.

We need therefore accept the fact that if we are ever to get these areas on a reasonably self-supporting basis, we must at this time do a broader, more intensive—a better—job of assistance to presently backward peoples.

In this situation, there is no such thing as standing still.

YEAR IN REVIEW (Continued from Page 3)

brought the total figure to \$4,300,000. To meet the cut in appropriations our Personnel Department was forced to institute the dreaded word "RIF", Reduction In Force. Actually, the RIF scare was worse than its bite for we were able to absorb a good number of RIFed personnel into jobs that became vacant due to the normal termination of contracts. The final tally, for the days between July 1 and December 31 amounted to 46 accessions, 69 separations, and 22 Reductions In Force.

In June the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations held its annual sessions, before which High Commissioner Midkiff and Deputy High Commissioner McConnell presented and substantiated 1952's Annual Report. To this august gathering came Mrs. Litarjikit D. Kabua and her son Amata Kabua, who had traveled nearly half way around the world to represent Micronesia before the U.N. Their homes are in the Marshall Islands and this was their first trip abroad.

Back at headquarters, June was the month for reshuffling jobs and tightening belts. In an effort to economize and streamline efficiency, the offices of the Executive Officer and the Finance and Supply Director (Messrs. Hurt and Griffin) were transferred to Guam where its personnel would be in closer contact with the district requirements and programs. Also in June a uniform passport system was put into practice for all Micronesians desiring to travel abroad. The green-lettered passport was the result of months of negotiations between Hicom and the Departments of Interior and State.

Two persons associated with the Trust Territory perished in the tragic crash of a Transocean DC-6B plane between Wake Island and Honolulu on July 12. All 58 persons aboard the

plane lost their lives. Trust Territory people aboard were Mary Higa Cohen, 27-year old public health nurse employed at Koror and Capt. Charles L. "Ted" Narramore, master of the Pacific Micronesian Line motor vessel "Metomkin".

The Second Annual District Administrators Conference was held in Honolulu during the month of August. All Distads were present, including the Hicom staff, at the conference which lasted two weeks. One of the most thought-provoking discussions that came out of the conference dealt with the development of a decentralized organization for the TT by which specially trained field representatives would be distributed through the major atolls and islands to engage in Community Development Activities, not as specialists, but as advisors to work with the Micronesians in the field of education, economics, agriculture, practical craftsmanship and other fields in which their advice and assistance would be of value.

On August 7 a female scolia wasp was found to be thriving at Koror in the Palau Islands. This event marked an important advance in the fight against the serious pest commonly known as the Rhinoceros Beetle. The first introduction of the wasp was in 1947 and last in 1951. It is known for its destruction of the beetle and the finding of the wasp indicates that it has become established in the islands.

Friends and associates were deeply grieved with the news that Homer L. Baker, 43, staff economist, died on September 8th after a heart attack. A memorial service was held at headquarters. "We need the simple approach — not the dramatic or spectacular." This sentence, written by Homer in his notes at the recent District Administrators' Conference sums up the philosophy with which he approached the economic problems of the Trust Territory.

Senator Guy C. Cordon of Oregon,
(Continued on Page 35)

TRUST TERRITORY TRAINING PROGRAM

Training Memorandum No. 1, the "District Orientation Course," has just been sent to each district. In subsequent Training Memoranda, other courses on Vocational English, Trade, Clerical, and Supervisory Training will be forwarded to complete the comprehensive training program which is to be established in the Trust Territory.

It is universally recognized that an integral phase of good management is the development and training of employees. Training is an invaluable tool of management because, if properly conducted, it will result in increasing efficiency, broadening skills, decreasing operating costs, and strengthening employee morale in any organization. Numerous studies have shown, beyond any doubt, that training of employees is of prime importance in attaining these objectives, which contribute to good management.

The administration of the Trust Territory has felt from the beginning that training of employees should be an important part of its program. It has realized that the most important duty of a supervisor is the training of subordinates. This is even more important in the Trust Territory organization, where every Civil Service employee is a supervisor, and where an entirely new method of doing things must be taught to the Micronesian employees. Consequently, the administration has invested a considerable sum of its limited funds to establish the training program which is being forwarded to the districts at this time. It is probable that more of these scarce funds will be used in the continuing administration of this program; but it will be money well spent if all employees participate wholeheartedly and the desired results are achieved.

To comply with the administration's policy regarding training, our staff members are expected to become thoroughly familiar with the contents of all training courses, and with the procedures outlined in Chapter IX of

the Trust Territory Personnel Manual. Employees are also expected to contribute a minimum of six hours a week from their regular working hours to the training program, either as trainee, instructor, or in some other capacity.

Participation of all employees in the program is mandatory. It is a primary responsibility, and not discretionary on the part of individual employees.

With consideration for the reduction in size of our Civil Service staff and consequent increased reliance on the services of Micronesian employees, participation in the training program may well be the most important aspect of our Civil Service employees' duties.

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HEADLINE CORNER

To the unidentified copyreader and/or makeup man on that lively publication, Truk Tide, go orchids for the best darn pair of headlines seen all year (and we read the New Yorker occasionally). They appeared, side by side, in extra large headline type, on the front page of the Dec. 11 issue. They read:

"McConnell in Truk" -- "Romance on Rocks."

If the reader was simply scanning the Tide he might have inferred that the Deputy High Commissioner was in hot water, romantically.

Well, Mr. McConnell was in Truk and the "Romance," the Catholic Mission's staunch vessel, crashed into a reef on an island southeast of Moen!

PONAPE CATHEDRAL IS DEDICATED

By Father Hugh Costigan

(From: Ponape's News of the Month)

On Sunday, December 13, 1953, the new Catholic Pro-Cathedral of Our Lady of Mercy was blessed and dedicated. This service brought to a conclusion the work of the Cathedral which had begun almost four years before and brought happiness and contentment to the many Catholics who were present for the ceremony.

The new church, called Pro-Cathedral, rather than Cathedral in that it will serve temporarily (probably 50 years) until Bishop Feeney shall build one on the Island of Truk, is perhaps worth a word of description. It was started in March 1950 to replace the former German-built church destroyed in the last war by the Japanese...after it had been damaged by a bomb in one of the many air raids on Ponape. The original intention in 1950 was to put in a concrete foundation and build a wooden temporary church sufficiently large to accommodate the normal Sunday congregation at Kolonia. To this end, lumber was cut locally and the first foundation forms placed. At this point, Ponape was finally blessed with a large supply of cement, a commodity that heretofore had been very scarce and at a price which old-timers here will recall with a misty look in their eyes...ninety three cents a bag!

The original plans were hastily scrapped, the site enlarged and we decided to build more permanently with concrete blocks for the outer walls and reinforced concrete for the facade, pillars and upper walls. This was done, with many a delay for other needed construction or for lack of funds. However, December 13th finally brought the major portion of the work to a close. The final dimensions of the church may be of interest. It runs 178 ft. in length, 52 feet in width and at its highest point rises 42 feet from the ground. There are about 5,000 bags of cement in the structure, but more revealing to local residents will be the corresponding amount of sand secured from the sea in buckets to mix that amount of cement!

Final cost of the edifice will of course

be determined by future developments, but as of today the outlay runs about \$40,000. Of this amount, about 10% was contributed locally by the Ponapean and non-indigenous Catholics (and non-Catholics) on Ponape. The remainder was donated by Bishop Feeney, the Society of Jesus and friends and relatives of the Fathers in the States and Guam. Like all respectable churches, this one carries a debt which we trust to liquidate before too long.

On the afternoon of the dedication, too late for reading at the ceremony, the plane brought two very fine letters of greeting, one from His Holiness, Pope Pius XII to the people of Ponape and another from Bishop Feeney who could not arrive on time for reasons of business in the States.

This short note should end with a further word of gratitude for technical advice and assistance from the personnel of the Ponape District Administration, in particular Mr. Hedges, Mr. Roles, Mr. Takuma, Mr. Ihara, who were extremely generous with advice and time. But no one will doubt that prime thanks and admiration must go to the Ponapean people for the energy and interest and resourcefulness in accomplishing so vast an undertaking.

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The Bureau of Mines reports that only 7 percent of all coal-mine fatalities in the United States are caused by major disasters—those in which 5 or more men are killed.

* * *

I. T. C. NEWS
By Fran Warren

COPRA -- The Chicot, making her 14th voyage, is scheduled to depart from Guam for Yokohama on January 31. Her load of copra is light this trip, being only 1,100 metric tons for sale on Japanese markets, as compared to the usual 2,000 to 2,100 tons that have gone to Japan on past voyages. The holiday season accounts to some extent for the low production throughout the Trust Territory, but we are hopeful that the increase in the field price to ~~\$210~~^{\$218} for Grade No. 1 copra, effective February 1, will spur production to a maximum.

The Copra Stabilization Fund, which was established early in 1950 to safeguard Trust Territory producers against sharp declines in the price of copra on the world markets, has been increasing steadily with the very good price ITC has been able to obtain for copra through Japanese buyers, and it is anticipated that by the end of December 1954, the fund will total some \$700,000.

To show by comparison what part Micronesian copra plays in the world output, some statistics compiled by the U.S. Department of Agriculture were recently reviewed. This data showed that prior to World War II the total world output of copra averaged 2,130,000 short tons. Using this figure as a basis for present production, we find that Micronesian production is less than 1/2 of 1% of the world output - the Philippines being contender for the largest percentage.

Last week copra was offered at \$222.50 per short ton CIF Pacific Coasts and nearby shipment at \$220. Indications were that \$247.50 per long ton CIF Europe for nearby shipment could be obtained. Europe is currently taking over 50% of the available copra exports from the Philippines with the result that shipments to the United States have been sharply curtailed.

COCONUT-OIL -- In the coconut oil market, activity in the U.S. was at a minimum. Crushers were a little firmer in their ideas in view of the action in copra, but it was indicated

that tanks F.O.B. Pacific Coast for January could still be had at 16 1/2¢ and February for 16¢. Tanks at New York on the spot were called 17 1/4¢ and a sale of one tank was reportedly made at that level.

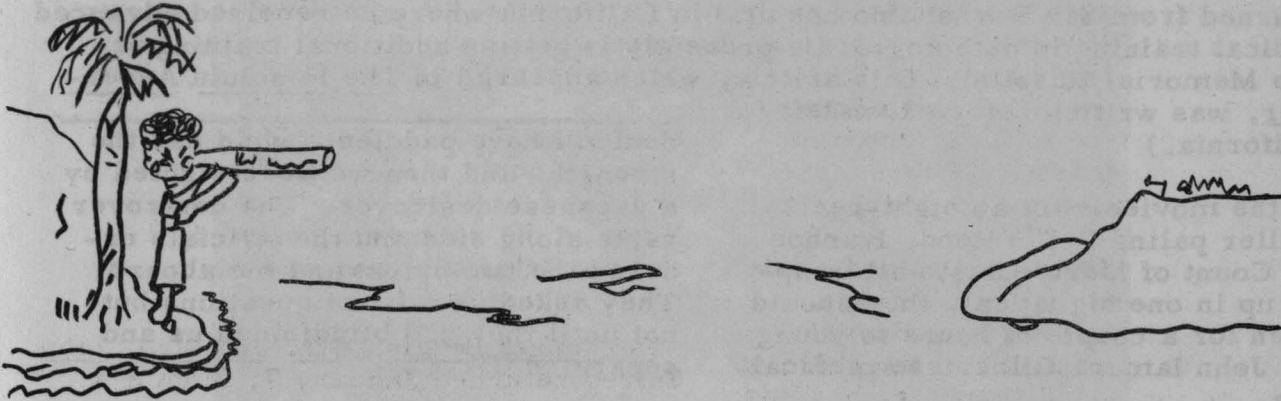
Personnel Briefs: Mr. and Mrs. John Spivey returned January 7, from a 3 months vacation in Manila, Australia and Continental United States. John has been assigned duties here at Headquarters and has assumed the position of Purchasing Agent and Special Assistant to the President. He has long been a member of the ITC family, having been with the company since its inception, but this is his first assignment in Honolulu. We hope you like it here, John!

Shigemasa Tamanaha has returned to the Guam Warehouse after a month's vacation in Honolulu visiting relatives and friends.

Bill Williams, ITC's auditor, left last week for Ebeye and a three month's tour of duty throughout the Trust Territory. He will perform audits of the various ITC branches before returning to Headquarters.

Neil Houston, who, as stated previously, has been assigned to the project being undertaken by the Stanford Research Institute relating to a study of the trading facilities of the Trust Territory and problems arising from the termination of ITC, arrived in Honolulu via PAA Sunday night, January 31. It seems like old times to have Neil back at his desk in Building 88.

GUAM GAZINGS
With Gorman



The new year has arrived and one of the happiest articles found in this region of Tropicana is Robert Eugene Splater...IT'S A GIRL!...Edith and Olivia Leilani are both doing fine and the proud father is even happier over the fact that his little 1953 Tax deduction arrived approximately two hours before the old year tolled its final peal of the bells . . .

Seems like we always forget to make special mention of the warehouse group. The rest of our organization was sans a Christmas party much to everyone's consternation but lo and behold the warehouse came through with flying colors. Bill Williams furnished the location for one of the nicest parties held and Jonesy and Bill and Dave Holmes and all the boys went to much trouble and effort. The feeling became contagious and Guam Field Headquarters followed suit with a little New Year's gathering. . .

John Jones the messenger-clerk will have departed from our midst by the time this reaches press. He has been replaced by Filomeno J. Abalos.. "Fil" has already taken over the major chores of the job and we are seriously considering consulting him on the brand of vitamins he uses. Such ambition. Energy. Patience...and good natured to boot!

Steve Spurlin has been feverishly readying his domicile for the impending arrival of Ethel and the boys. Paint has been flying all over the compound and if he gets half as much on the walls and floors as he does on himself it ought to be sensational.

Beach parties going in full swing with only one incident dimming the bright picture of such outings: Koma Tanaka planned an all-out gathering for Jones' beach...gave orders like a commanding general, started off in one vehicle complete with food...arrived at her destination then after two hours of waiting went in search of the other participants...She found them at "Jones' Beach"... she still hasn't ascertained the name of the beach she discovered and it's only five miles from Jones'...Spud Morris, Shig Tamanaha, Masa, Freddie and the others refuse to comment on their opinion of the unfailing sense of location as exhibited by Koma...

(Continued on Page 32)

ATOLL ADVENTURE

By Lois Stewart

(The following story is about John Iaman, a young Trust Territory medical practitioner who was a prisoner of the Japanese during the war. John recently returned from San Bernardino hospital in California where he received advanced medical training in pathology. He presently is getting additional training at Hilo Memorial Hospital. This article, which appeared in The Honolulu Advertiser, was written before John left for California.)

If the movies want an eight-reel thriller piling Robin Hood, Ivanhoe and Count of Monte Cristo all wrapped up in one big tie leaf, they should listen for a couple of hours to young Dr. John Iaman, Gilbertese medical man.

Dr. Iaman (pronounced Ya-mahn), stopped in Honolulu en route to San Bernardino, Cal., where he will study pathology at the San Bernardino county hospital. He is the first Gilbertese to be sent to the United States to study medicine by the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

The story Dr. Iaman tells happened a couple of years ago, but to listen brings back the incidents as if they were unfolding before you like the story on a silver screen.

When World War II broke out, John was in school at St. Joseph's Catholic College at Tabwiroa on the island of Abaiang in the Gilberts. Vacation rolled around for the young students in 1942, and 13 of the group, accompanied by two young priests, loaded a 40 foot outrigger canoe with three days' supply of food and set out from Abaiang to their home island of Marakei. Two sails were unfurled to catch the soft wind and the trip looked like a lot of fun.

"Half way between Abaiang and Marakei there was a dead calm and we drifted in the current — our paddles were useless — so we decided to make for the Marshall islands if possible," Dr. Iaman told us.

"Our food was gone and so was our water. Fourteen days passed, we

couldn't have paddled if we'd had the strength, and then we were sighted by a Japanese destroyer. The destroyer came along side and the officials ordered the two priests and me aboard. They asked us a lot of questions but not until they had blindfolded us and separated us.

"In the meantime, a couple of Japanese sailors stripped the boat of everything they could including the altar wines which we had safeguarded. They gave us a handful of crackers, we ate a couple and saved the rest for our friends, and then one of the priests asked for water which we needed so badly. They gave us a little in the pitcher but when we asked water for our friends they ordered us off the destroyer and we were adrift again.

"At the end of the 19th day we sighted Mille atoll in the Marshalls. Until then we had no idea where we were — it was just open sea. We dropped anchor near the reef and sent a Marshallese man ashore who was met by the islanders. They were very kind, sent swimmers out to us to show us how to get to the land and then the king ordered us placed in a shelter and brought water and soft breadfruit for us to eat.

"The priests — one was Swiss, the other French — knew the island was occupied by the Japanese and they thought it wise to report our presence. There were about 8,000 Japanese on the island both soldiers and workers. The Japanese took us immediately and one month later took the two priests away. We didn't know then what had happened, but I'll tell you how we found out. (Continued on Page 31)



TALKING THINGS OVER—One of the objectives of the Trust Territory administration is to promote and develop self government in Micronesia. To that end conferences are held in which island leaders discuss problems of administration with T.T. officials. Such a conference was held late last year at Truk under the direction of Donald Heron, Distad of Yap and Koror.



GRADUATION—Six more island nurses graduated from the School of Nursing at Truk in 1953. They are pictured here with Ruth Ingram, nursing supervisor, at left, and Marilyn Lahr, former nurse at Truk hospital.

FUTURE OF THE TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC

(Following are two editorials which appeared in The Honolulu Star-Bulletin January 22 and January 23, 1954.)

Number 1—The U.S. Department of the Interior is asking Congress for a substantial increase in the budget for the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

This is certain to raise the issue (and perhaps a controversy) over the future government of this huge western Pacific area.

This Trust Territory is under the guardianship of the United States. Uncle Sam is the trustee designated by the United Nations to watch over the welfare and direct the progress of this vast domain in the western Pacific.

It is a domain of 3,000,000 square miles—mostly open ocean, of course—with a native population of about 50,000.

In this domain, which is roughly the size of the United States, are several great archipelagoes, many smaller ones, and literally hundreds of coral islands and islets which do not even appear on the average map.

* * *

The Interior Department administers this Trust Territory. The Office of Territories of the Interior Department is the specific section which does the administration.

Operating headquarters for the Trust Territory are in Honolulu with Frank E. Midkiff, a kamaaina resident, as High Commissioner.

* * *

The budget statement presented to Congress this week calls for a substantial—though by no means an extraordinary—increase in Federal money to be spent in Trust Territory administration.

The total cost of the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands for the fiscal year 1955 is estimated at \$7,132,500. An appropriation of \$5,825,000 is requested of which \$4,325,000 is to cover estimated operating costs and the balance,

\$1,500,000, is requested for construction. The appropriation of Federal funds is required to supplement the anticipated local revenues of \$1,307,500 which are wholly inadequate to finance governmental operations.

* * *

Congress appropriated \$5,223,750 in the fiscal year 1953, and \$4,300,000 in 1954, for the administration and operation of the Trust Territory, including the expenses of the High Commissioner's Office and the Judiciary.

These funds permitted the conduct of programs affecting political and economic affairs, public health, education, and public works, in addition to the administrative, legal personnel and finance activities.

The funds requested for 1955 will permit a continuation of these activities, and will also provide for a construction and replacement program.

* * *

It is proposed to spend about \$1,500,000 during the 12 months beginning July 1, 1954, in repairing and rehabilitating the "physical plant" in the Trust Territory. This money would be spent on the rehabilitation and construction of schools, hospitals, power plants, refrigerator plants, family quarters, docks, boats and other facilities.

* * *

The Trust Territory was under the administration of the Empire of Japan for 20 years prior to World War II. Japan
(Continued on Page 27)

FUTURE OF TRUST TERRITORY (Continued from Page 26)

used the opportunity both to exploit the agricultural-industrial resources of the Trust Territory and to fortify and arm hundreds of bases for use in the war which broke out in the Pacific December 7, 1941.

* * *

As the United States with aid from its allies in World War II gave Japan one defeat after another and drove the Japanese forces steadily back to the Japanese home islands, military governments were installed in the Trust Territory centers. These temporary military governments were replaced by U.S. Navy administration, and then the U.S. Interior Department by Federal order replaced the Navy rule.

The future administration of the Trust Territory is bound to figure largely in the hearings at Washington on the projected new budget.

Number 2 -- Members of Congress will get new light on the existing situation in the Trust Territory of the Pacific as the result of a recent visit there by a group from Washington.

This group, headed by U.S. Senator Guy Cordon of Oregon and including several Interior Department Officials spent nearly a month in the Trust Territory, returning to Washington, through Honolulu, in mid-December. Senator Cordon is chairman of the subcommittee on territories of the powerful Senate full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

It is at least possible -- indeed it is probable -- that there will be some discussion of the advisability of returning the Trust Territory to naval administration.

It will be argued that the Navy is in better position than the U.S. Interior Department to administer this vast Pacific domain.

It will be argued that the primary consideration for the United States is military security -- and that the Navy is in best position to guarantee military security for the Trust Territory and make certain that no enemy again fortifies these islands for later use against the United States.

* * *

This point of view, that the Navy can do the best job, will certainly be challenged by the many advocates of civil rule for dependent peoples under the American flag.

A strong point in favor of civil rule, it will be argued, is its superior facilities for developing the education and the local self-government of the various island peoples.

American Samoa will be pointed to as an area that was under the U.S. flag and Navy administration for half a century with little advance toward economic self-sufficiency and self-government.

* * *

Senator Cordon has not yet made his report to the full Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It is expected that when he does he will make a recommendation either for continuance of civil administration under the U.S. Department of Interior (with added appropriations for awhile) or for return to Navy administration.

Thus far the Senator had been taciturn on his conclusions and has said that any recommendations must await a searching analysis of the voluminous data gathered by his group during his recent visit.

* * *

No matter what the recommendations as to future government of the Trust Territory, there should be more money spent there in the next 10 to 15 years than since the Interior Department has taken over.

The physical plant is in bad shape.
(Continued on Page 29)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dec. 16

William C. Strand, Director, Office of Territories and D.H. Nucker, executive officer, return from 4 weeks tour of Trust Territory.

Dec. 17

Distad Gilfillan resigns position in Marshalls to accept Regional Director's post for FOA in Iran.

Dec. 20

Japanese fishing vessel Kaihou Maru limps into Jaluit Atoll, Marshall Islands with damaged propeller.

Dec. 21

Deputy High Commissioner McConnell returns from South Pacific Commission at Noumea and tour of T.T.

Pacific Science Board planning to visit uninhabited atolls, Palau and Yap, gather ecological data.

Dec. 22

Civil Aeronautics Board approved in principle use of SA-16 (Albatross) planes for T.T.

Dec. 24

Mr. Guy Howe and family of Majuro to reside on Jaluit, Marshalls, assist inhabitants in Community Development.

Dec. 26

Navy Salvage Crew has secured floundering missionary schooner Romance at Truk. Additional assistance to be extended.

Emergency appendicitis causes Japanese Fishing Boat Myojil Maru to enter Truk Atoll.

Dec. 29

James Milne traveling to Kusaie to obtain taro plants for the people of Kili, in an effort to diversify their agricultural production.

Jan. 4

Possible weather station planned at

Ifaluk.

Jan. 8

Kwajalein Importing & Trading Company formed.

Jan. 10

M/V Metomkin ran on reef at Ponape. Passengers and cargo removed by small boats. No injuries incurred.

Jan. 11

Metomkin pounding heavy at high water. Double bottom hull punctured. M/V Torry, Baker, Roque and U.S. Navy to rescue.

Jan. 13

Navy Mercy Flight, Kwajalein to Kusaie, carry critical patient to Ponape.

Jan. 14

House of Representatives scheduled hearings first week of February on T.T. appropriations.

Jan. 15

Lt. Cmdr., Dorothy Richards visits H.C. Writing for Navy Department History of Trust Territory, 1945-51. Completion date expected Sept. 1954.

Jan. 17

Three Trukese killed when discovering Japanese five inch shell. A fourth wounded man carried by canoe by his dying friends across 8 miles of rough water to hospital. Collapsed upon reaching shore.

Jan. 21

Mr. Maynard Neas becomes Acting District Administrator, Marshalls.

U.S. Coast Guard Planetree abandons hope to pull Metomkin off reef at Ponape. M/V Torry and Baker assisted to no avail.

Jan. 22

Armer Ishooa, Marshallese Medical Practitioner, arrived Honolulu for intern service Hilo Hospital, Hawaii.

(Continued on Page 29)

THE REFRIGERATION OF YUKON JAKE

There are strange things done in the
tropic sun
By the people who toil for T.T.
And the tropic nights have seen queer
sights
That would change the first "T" to
a "D".
And the Southern Cross now knows
who's boss,
And who didn't make The Mistake.
For I was the guy — I'll be proud
till I die,
I refrigerated Yukon Jake.

Now Yukon Jake was quite a rake
From the snow and the ice bound hell
Of Alaska's sleet. But he'd itchy
feet
And he'd heard of the tropic's spell.
So he left his home in the Arctic
roam.
And Christmas found him at Yap
And over his back was a copra sack,
He was sweating all over the map

He sweated and swore, and he wal-
lowed in gore;
He was dry and dehydrated as Sin.
So he turned in a trice, to a new
found vice
He was met with—and wed with—GIN.
For a guy named Grudgit, who worked
on the budget
Was torturing Yukon Jake
With tales and songs of the Artic
throngs,
Where the waves and the iceburgs
did break.

Jake lost his pounds, and he swore,
"Oh Zounds
"This hot country's not for me
"Why'd I leave my home in the Yukon,
to roam
"To this hell hole called T.T.?"
And Jake shrivelled and dried all up
inside
And he died on that tropic shore.
He turned very blue. No skokie was
due—

Poor Jake. He just wasn't no more.

I found him there with his glassy
stare
And I couldn't just leave him lay —
So growing bolder, slung him over
my shoulder
And in the reefer I laid him away.
I set the control down where it was
cold
And gave him a kind of salute,
And I thought as I stood, that he
wasn't much good,
But such a goodhearted galoot.

The skokie was due, the next Thurs-
day at two
So I went to the reefer to see
How Yukon Jake would fit in the crate—
THE BE-JASUS WAS SCARED OUT OF
ME!
Said Jake with a beller, "Gawdammit
young feller,
"Close the door. Do you have to be
told?
"Since I've left my home in the Artic
to roam
"It's the first time I've been cold."
—Thelma "Dusty" Gorman —

* * *

FUTURE OF TRUST TERRITORY (Continued from Page 27)

Too much is being taken in repairs of
power facilities, buildings and vehicles,
and in getting subsistence supplies.
Until we can better finance and more
adequately man every district, the job
will not be satisfactorily done.

The trustful natives of these remote
islands will not get the medical and
educational service, and the training
in simple industry and business, which
it is our moral obligation to give them.

* * *

NEWS IN BRIEF (Continued from Page 28)

Jan. 25

High Commissioner Midkiff and De-
puty High Commissioner McConnell
depart for budgetary hearings at
Washington.

* * *

FIELD TRIPS TO THE ISLANDS

From: Kolonia En Pohnpei

The District Administrator, Mr. Hedges made his visit to the atolls of Ngatik, Nukuoro and Greenwich with the last field trip. He was most happy to meet the islanders of the southern part of Ponape District. He was pleased with the healthy appearance of the people, their friendliness and their cooperative spirit. He was especially pleased with the way in which the people realized the value to them of the fisheries plan which he proposed.

We reached Ngatik early on Sunday morning and were greeted on the shore by all the people dressed for church. All the men here work Monday through Friday in freeing the Japanese ship from their reef. They expect to have it afloat before the end of the year. Chief Justice Furber held a High Court Land hearing all day.

In the evening a large feast was given in honor of the District Administrator. Although Mr. Hedges was very happy over this show of respect by the people of Ngatik he wishes all the islanders to know that he hopes to visit them all often and asks that they do not go to the expense and trouble of preparing feast for him. After the feast the pretty Ngatik girls sang for Mr. Hedges and the men gave a wonderful exhibition of their Ngatik Island dances.

On Nukuoro we found that Bernes, the eldest son of Iekka, the Chief who died last spring, had been elected Magistrate in the primary elections. However, Bernes, declined the job saying he had been away at PICS and desired to continue teaching school until his people got to know him better. Bernes said that if the people wished him to serve after three years he would be happy to accept the honor. The present Magistrate, Hagadau, was then re-elected. Anton, another school teacher, was elected Community Court Judge.

At Greenwich the Chief, Dui'ai, was

presented with the bill of sale for the "Lucky," signed by the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. He was also happy to receive a letter from Cmdr. Findley who presented him with some navigational maps with the compliments of the United States Navy. At Greenwich the District Administrator and Mr. Kemske were taken fishing for tuna outside the reef by Tochiro, Elias and Sam.

At Kusaie the Council is making plans to move the 25 HP generator from the hospital to Lele Village and supply the village people with electric lights. They are also making plans for Mr. Finale (of Education Department) and his family to come to Kusaie on the next field trip for a stay of some 6 months.

Pingelap people are very worried over discovering a bug which is killing the breadfruit trees. This is being investigated and it is hoped a remedy will be found very soon. 17 men from Pingelap returned to Ponape to work at Matalanim Plantation. Because of taking so many men to Ponape, the field trip ship made an extra trip to Pingelap and Mokil. Now only a few people on Mokil are waiting transportation to Ponape.

At Mokil, the District Administrator visited for four days, visiting the fishing grounds with the fisherman, examining the fish pens and watching live fish caught and stored in these fish ponds. He was very pleased with the industrious Mokilese and enjoyed their hospitality.

Mr. Hedges will go on the next field trips also.

* * *

ERROL RETIRED

A Trust Territory AKL, the M/V Errol, has been retired from active service and is in layup status at Guam.

The Errol will be offered for sale and the proceeds will be used toward purchasing a schooner.

* * *

ATOLL ADVENTURE (Continued from Page 24)

"One day they ordered some of us onto the beach. There were the bodies of the two priests, bayoneted and shot, their hands and legs weighted by rocks. They had been tossed in the sea quite some days before and had washed up on the beach. We had to bring them in and bury them."

Two years passed with the survivors working as prisoners with little food "and no pay." American raids were increasing and the Gilbertese youths knew that the island was gradually being cut off from its supply lines.

"Finally my friend Tito (pronounced Chee-To) and I decided to escape. We couldn't stand it any longer. We had been ordered to get hermit crabs for the officers to use for fish bait before, so we tried to get through the lines to the beach. We passed through a couple of sentries, but one was suspicious and because we had no pass, said he would check with headquarters. Fortunately for us, an American raid the night before had knocked the telephone lines out."

There was a brief spurt of freedom for the two homesick island boys before they were captured at the end of a week. The taste of open air was too much, however, and in another week they made a second attempt when they found their Japanese captors drunk on "jegaroo," a fermented coconut drink. Their freedom was short and tragic. The next day the two were caught and Tito was shot.

At night John hid in caves or walked to another atoll when the tide was low. He lived off fresh green young coconuts, fearing capture and death every moment. He finally sighted a canoe approaching his hiding place and it was then he decided to take a last chance.

Earlier he had located a small canoe and he had loaded it with a big basket of green coconuts. Making for the open

sea at midnight, he sent the outrigger through the surf aware of a small atoll north of Mille not occupied by the Japanese.

Just as Mille atoll passed under the dawning skyline, John's luck broke, along with the mast. Floating on the open sea, under a blazing sun, is not exactly John's idea of a big time. Overhead flew an American plane, and John waved frantically with a piece of white cloth. The plane dipped its wings and flew away.

Several hours passed and over the horizon came a ship. John's heart was pounding until he recognized an American fighting ship, he was never too sure of the type, but it was bristling with friendly 5-inch guns.

The ship came alongside of the canoe, lifted John aboard and tried to tow the smaller craft which broke in the big waves and John's last island contact went under the water. In the meantime, he was given a bath, fresh water and the first good food he had had in a couple of years.

Nestling down in fresh sheets, clean and comfortable, John thought his troubles over.

"Just as I fell asleep, I was awakened by a sailor who ordered me into a life jacket. There was a Japanese sub 100 yards astern and the crew thought they were in for it. There was a running fight, but the sub disappeared and with full speed, we made for Majuro atoll which the Americans had occupied earlier.

"They locked me up, some American marines did, for two nights until I was sent to the island commander. There I told him my story and he released me from custody. They put me to work (the Navy), and then sent me over to the military government where I was used for what-you-call psychological warfare. Until 1945, I'd go out on an LCI and broadcast to the Japanese and the
(Continued on Page 32)

GUAM GAZINGS
(Continued from Page 23)

NOTED IN PASSING: The oil-painting artistry of Doris Holmes...the cover girl look of Hank Weinhold's "Bubs"... The way the payroll section comprising Jerry, George, Rudy and Jimmy work evenings and week-ends getting the pay-rolls out on time and never a word of complaint... "Shig" Kaneshiro finally being transported to Rota... Dramamine notwithstanding, happy over the fact it was by Tal and not by ship... The niceness of Captain Duffy passing out copies of the book "Trans-ocean" and commenting on the fact he hasn't received his as yet... Paul Griffin preparing for his tour to Hicom and the districts... Captain Bill Murray conversing by radio to the Metomkin and Torry and giving a good sample of how a radio operator SHOULD sound... Sally Higashi wearing orchids in her hair every day much to the envy of the feminine population hereabouts... Luisa Ada (the lady that's known as LU!) fretting over the fact that our relic of a teletype is out of order again... Gorman suddenly discovering she is listed as an "Editorial Assistant" in the Micro Monthly... we've been promoted... HAFDA DAI!

ATOLL ADVENTURE
(Continued from Page 31)

island prisoners. That's the way my friends on Mille atoll found out I was alive.

"When the war ended, I was sent back to my parents in the Gilberts. They thought I had been killed several years ago. It was a wonderful homecoming."

John is the sort of young man who cooperates. The navy felt that way too, and in 1946 he was given a chance to study medicine, first sent to Guam to the navy medical school where he studied for four years, graduating in the course on June 20, 1949. For some time he worked at the Tinian lepro-sarium and in that fall returned to Majuro where he has worked among his people since that time.

Dr. John, as he is known throughout the Marshalls, where he returns when his work is done at San Bernardino, is married and his wife in on Kwajalein. There is a drop of American blood in Dr. John. His great-grandfather was an American trader who went to the Gilberts during the old whaling days.

This is the Gilbertese doctor's first visit to the mainland where his own

forebear set sail in a whaling ship 100 years ago. But he'll get along. He'll get along just fine!

* * *

JANET GRIMES LEAVING

The Personnel Department will lose an old-time employee next month.

Janet Grimes, employment supervisor, has resigned effective Feb. 19 after almost three years in the Department.

Janet, who says her future plans are indefinite (she may pull up stakes and relocate on the West Coast), joined T.T. in April, 1951. That was during the confusing (at least for employees of the Personnel Department) period of the changeover from the Navy to the Interior Department. Several hundreds of employees had to be recruited and processed and Janet and her co-workers got a real indoctrination in personnel work.

And Janet has kept close tabs on all employees since then as author of Micro's popular feature "Personnel Changes."

The editors of the magazine and all employees, both at headquarters and in the field, will miss Janet Grimes.

* * *

A NEW MOVEMENT

By Jack Hess

(From: Truk Tide)

A new movement, still in its infancy, promises to capture a lot of recruits from area people of all ages. With the coming of Carl Kuntz, who is responsible for the examining and licensing of radio operators in the Trust Territory, a class in sending and receiving code has been inaugurated. Plans are still in the formative stage and study sessions are being handled on a time-available basis. However, with the assembly of complete sending and receiving equipment now located in the Partridge home, organized classes in code and elementary electronics are contemplated for the future. Bob Partridge has made a room of his house available for a Radio Club if activities progress to this stage. It is expected that additional equipment can be located without much difficulty from a variety of sources. This would make it possible for club members to send messages home at any time and later, if voice equipment becomes a reality, to talk to friends in Hawaii and the Mainland.

At present, the training is being handled by Saburo, the Palauan communicator, in our radio station. He is instructing after hours between 5 and 6, but it is expected that more suitable arrangement will be made to accommodate more people.

Partridge says: "My boy Walter, has learned the alphabet in two weeks, so I guess I'll be able to pick it up in my spare time."

Gil Korenaga, and others, have indicated an interest. Still more have planned to join when the local radio station goes on the air and assist in presenting local programs (free of commercials). It is hoped that all of these interests can be consolidated into a single community activity that would provide an educational hobby for beginners in this field.

CONTRACT NEGOTIATED FOR SHIP SALVAGE:

A preliminary contract for the salvaging of sunken and beached vessels in the Trust Territory has been negotiated by the Interior Department, on behalf of the Trust Territory government, with the J.H. Pomeroy & Co., Inc. of San Francisco. The contract was signed by both parties in Washington January 27. Signators were Orme Lewis, assistant secretary of Interior, and Robert N. Pomeroy, president of the company.

Attorney General H.G. Marshall points out that J.H. Pomeroy is a well known engineering firm and was the company that rehabilitated mining equipment on Angaur following World War II.

Mr. Marshall also notes that the contract is preliminary in nature. The firm has 120 days to determine whether the operation would be economically or technically feasible. If it should decide that it is not, it will be released from all obligations.

Income from the salvage operations will accrue to the T.T. treasury.

* * *

TIMELY TV SHOW

A timely teletranscription of interest to federal employees will be telecast over TV station KONA at 9:30 p.m. February 11. It will be a rebroadcast of a recent live program of the Georgetown Forum, Washington, D.C., in which Chairman Philip Young of the Civil Service Commissioner was a participant. The title is, "What's Happening in the Civil Service."

The discussion centers around the recent executive orders concerning Schedule A and Schedule C, and a form chart explanation of some commonly-misunderstood aspects of the civil service system.

BISHOP FEENEY PAYS VISIT

The Most Rev. Thomas J. Feeney, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Caroline and Marshall Islands, enjoyed a three-week visit in Honolulu recently. The Bishop arrived on the Lurline from the West Coast late in December and left for Manila on the APL liner President Wilson January 19.

Bishop Feeney is returning to his vicariate from a trip to Rome where he reported to the Pope on his work in Micronesia.

"The Holy Father was very interested in developing a native clergy and schools in the islands," the Bishop said.

While in Honolulu, Bishop Feeney visited Trust Territory Headquarters for talks with the High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioner.

* * *

WELCH COMMENDED

John Welch, Chief Communicator at Ponape, was commended by Senator Guy Cordon of Oregon following the senator's recent swing through the Trust Territory. The senator applauded Mr. Welch's "extreme skill and ingenuity" in installing radio equipment in the small Picket boat, and his willingness to pitch in and help in any way he could.

* * *

"With all its faults, the United Nations is a living organization which has gone further toward organizing security than any other body in modern history — and this result has occurred at a time of great threats to the peace and the security of the international community." — Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U.S. Representative to the United Nations.

* * *

GRIFFIN AT HEADQUARTERS

Paul Griffin, director of the Finance and Supply Department with offices at Guam, was in Honolulu on business Jan. 19-25.

Mr. Griffin came here for conferences with the High Commissioner and Deputy High Commissioner on budgetary and financial matters, both for fiscal 1955 and the last half of 1954. Trust Territory transportation costs were gone into at great length in the discussions.

Mr. Griffin also consulted with Nat Logan-Smith on personnel matters and with Dr. H. L. Marshall and other headquarters officials.

* * *

BULLETIN !

Florence (Flossie) Nii, secretary to High Commissioner Frank E. Midkiff, surprised Headquarters by walking into the office at noon Monday, Feb. 8 and announcing that she had just gotten married.

It was a well kept secret, and Flossie still is a little reluctant to talk about it!

However, she did say that her husband (a lucky man he) is Takuzo Inouye and they were married by District Judge Ernest S. Ing in a civil ceremony.

Mr. Inouye is a chemist with the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. on Puunene, Maui.

Flossie says she plans to continue at her job in Honolulu for the time being.

* * *

QUOTE OF THE YEAR

Hedy Lamarr (before remarrying):
"I have been much alone. Many a long evening I have wished that someone would come and see me and no one came."

* * *

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Headquarters: Irene Ihde has been reassigned to the Honolulu Office. Sidney Siskind is scheduled to report to HiCom for an indefinite assignment.

Guam: John S. Jones resigned as messenger and has been replaced by Filomino Albalos. Leroy E. Black, leadingman refrigeration, has been assigned to duty at field headquarters. Komatsu Tanaka is being promoted to become the executive officer's secretary due to Lena Mattox's transfer to the Navy Department. Joan Hammond has been appointed as clerk typist in Guam. Joan was formerly on Truk.

Yap: Louise Raynor has resigned from her clerk typist position. Ralph Stoughton will be at Yap on the inter-district staff of Public Works.

Koror: Vernon Fish, former refrigeration mechanic has been employed by Fish and Wildlife on one of their ships and expects to see much more of the Pacific.

Ponape: Alfred M. Whiting, anthropologist, has resigned. He is taking the long way home to see the world. Elizabeth Finale plans to assume duties as home economics teacher.

Truk: Mrs. Trena Edson has been appointed clerk typist at the hospital. Margaret R. Chatroop resigned and her nursing duties assumed by Kathryn Hemberger. Virginia Kunz is working as a clerk typist in the land and claims office since her arrival from the Marshall Islands. Husband Carl Kunz has been promoted to staff communicator. Murlin Dunlap finally obtained all the necessary documents for his wife's travel to the U.S. and visited briefly on his way to Tulsa, Oklahoma. Joseph and Beth Putnam, members of the legal staff, spent several days with us before returning to Berkeley for a vacation.

This is my last column for the month-

ly. I would like to take this opportunity to bid Aloha to all the employees and their families in Guam and the districts. I have truly enjoyed my work with our organization and hope I have succeeded in being of service to all of you during the past three years.

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NEWS FROM YAP (Continued from Page 15)

again we may!

The Community Club sponsored a New Year's Eve Party, the first to be given in a long time, complete with dancing to the strains of name band records, liquid refreshments and a midnight snack. There were also noise makers, paper hats and all the good cheer that accompanies a successful New Year's Eve Party.

Kafel (that's Yapese for Aloha) for now. More next month, I hope.

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YEAR IN REVIEW (Continued from Page 19)

chairman on the sub-committee or Interior appropriations and a group of Interior Department officials visited our territory during November with High Commissioner Midkiff as their host. The party stopped at all districts and a dramatic account of their travels was prepared by Riley H. Allen of the Honolulu Star Bulletin who accompanied the group. Most of his articles were reprinted in the November-December issue of the M. M.

These have been highlights of the past year -- a page from the history of the Trust Territory.

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Gagwriter Coleman Jacoby (when he heard Rita Hayworth wanted that much from Aly Khan to raise their daughter to be a Moslem): For \$3,000,000 I'd raise my daughter to be an ostrich.