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Pacific
Monthly

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY HEADQUARTERS - TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Volume 1

Number 10

Fort Ruger, Honolulu

October, 1952



UNITED NATIONS DAY

October 24, 1952

PUBLIC WORKS MOVING TO TRUK

The Department of Public Works is moving its central office to Truk in the first of a number of anticipated moves by the various departments to further decentralize their activities, it was announced this week by Alfred M. Hurt, acting deputy high commissioner.

Bill Chloupek, chief engineer, John Ott, C&M superintendent, and Marie E. Minicucci, public works secretary, will be on Truk within the next month to establish the office. Office furniture and engineering equipment was loaded on the CHICOT, which has departed for the field.

As soon as the location of the Headquarters site is decided upon, definite plans, architectural drawings and the construction program outline will be prepared, Mr. Hurt said. On completion of this preliminary work, the remainder of the HiCom Public Works staff, including the Director and the Administrative Assistant, will join forces with the advance party.

The immediate move is in keeping with the desire of the High Commissioner and staff to establish central administration in the field where it can best serve the needs of the districts and accomplish our overall mission.

John W. Smith, equipment specialist, is now on the job representing Public Works in the Supply Department. It is anticipated that Smith's assignment will relieve the Purchasing Agent of many headaches in connection with public works requisitions and will facilitate and expedite the districts' requisitions for public works items to the satisfaction of all.

According to Mr. Hurt, it is "anticipated that before very long it may be possible to obtain a final determination concerning a headquarters site so that construction of permanent headquarters buildings and facilities can at last get

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UN DAY PROGRAM HELD AT HEADQUARTERS

Headquarters personnel of the Trust Territory administration observed United Nations Day, Friday, October 24, with a brief, simple ceremony at Ft. Ruger headquarters.

Speakers for the occasion were Dr. K. C. Leebrick, liaison officer-historian, Nicholas de leon Guerrero of Saipan and James Milne of Ebon in the Marshalls, both of whom are attending the University of Hawaii.

Although rain forced all in attendance inside after the High Commissioner had opened the program by reading greetings from Vernon D. Northrop, under secretary of the Department of the Interior, everything went smoothly.

Guests present included all 13 Micronesian students attending school in Hawaii and representatives of the diplomatic corps here. Refreshments were served after the program.

Dr. Leebrick spoke on the subject: "The United Nations--Our Responsibility."

After calling attention to the purpose for which the U. N. was founded, Dr. Leebrick noted that the Trust Territory is "one of the many agencies of the United Nations to bring about peace in the world and to improve the living conditions of all peoples.

"We here at Trust Territory Headquarters are trying to live up to our oppor-

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Established November 23, 1951

Published by Headquarters

TRUST TERRITORY
OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS

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EDITORIAL

(The following speech was given by Alfonso R. Oiterong, Superintendent of Schools of the Palau District, and was directed toward the U. S. employees attending the U. N. Day program at Koror.)

"Who Leads Us To Democratic Ideals?"

It is a great pleasure for me to have this opportunity to speak from this platform. I am here on U. N. Day to speak not because I am smarter or superior to the others but only because I am working for the people; there are the people above me, therefore I could find this chance to speak before this crowd.

I understand that it is hard for Americans to put across to the people one ideal like Democracy unless they practiced it in their lives. I realize that the people like us always come to some misconception of democracy and freedom unless we see actual practices. We, very easily, say Freedom or Democracy but it is very difficult to come to realization. Misinterpretation of the terms is very

dangerous in regard to our future.

This U. N. Day is one of the most significant occasions which we see and then come to realization of the Democratic ideals. It is not just the ideal but it is also a practice. I understand that it is the responsibility of the people in education and other leaders to guide our people toward democratic life but I feel that all American friends here should feel that you are also the teachers. You were born in a Democratic world therefore we rely on you for leadership. We hear many Palauan people here saying, "Freedom" or "Democracy" without any understanding. I do not believe in just the terms "Freedom" or "Democracy" but I believe in practices. I can see individual freedom and democratic way of life when I see some practices or when I myself practice on certain things.

Many people think that "freedom" is something that every person has a right to do what he may wish in any way; however, if it is true I do not think the United States would be fighting in Korea today, because no one person wants to go ahead and die on the battle field. If it is true our Palau will get back to the feudal period again.

Who will give us a real democratic ideal of freedom then? Yes, it is the native leaders' responsibility, teachers' and mine too, with the help of all Americans whom we consider as our teachers of democracy and freedom. I do not feel it is right to forget our good customs and get in to American way of life because it is impossible, but I feel we can make use of our customs with democratic attitudes.

Let us be friends and help each other. As Mr. Burnett said in his statement, "I came to be your friend."

The Micronesian Monthly will celebrate its first birthday on November 23, 1952.

CHICOT LEAVES HONOLULU FOR DISTRICTS

The M/V CHICOT, loaded to capacity with cattle, commissary and medical supplies, spare parts, machinery and numerous other items for the Trust Territory, departed from Honolulu October 30, en route to Wake Island, Tinian, Saipan, Guam, Koror, Truk, Ponape, Ebeye and Majuro.

The CHICOT, the first vessel of the Trust Territory Fleet to sail to the United states, arrived in Honolulu Tuesday evening, October 28, and berthed at Pier 26. The following day, practically every member of headquarters staff inspected the vessel and were visibly impressed with what they saw.

There appears to have been some misrepresentation or misunderstanding concerning actual working conditions on board as well as the basis for the wage scale of the Micronesian crew.

Although officials of the Pacific Micronesian Lines which operates the CHICOT for the Trust Territory administration, attempted to explain that the Micronesian sailors on board were being paid wages beyond a level that their island economies can afford, the SUP insisted upon its demands.

According to Alfred M. Hurt, executive officer, who is acting deputy high commissioner during Mr. McConnell's absence in Washington, the ship ran into difficulties in the Bay City which the administration had "foreseen but concerning which we had been given reason to believe preventive action had been taken.

In the afternoon about half the crew were taken on a tour of Honolulu by Jack L. Taylor, assistant director of education, in a bus chartered for the occasion. The group took in some of the tourist attractions including the Pali and Waikiki beach but seemed to enjoy most a visit to Iolani Palace and its throne room where they got a quick run-down on Hawaiian royalty.

"As a matter of fact," Mr. Hurt said, "many months ago when it was planned to send the CHICOT to the West Coast, it was anticipated that the unusual status of the vessel, its registry as a U. S. public vessel in the port of Guam and the mixed wage scales for officers and crew, might result in misunderstandings in waterfront circles at San Francisco. If assurances had not been received that the labor unions were thoroughly conversant with the unique position of the CHICOT as the Flagship of the Trust Territory Fleet and its relation to the Trust Territory's economy, other arrangements would have been made.

The CHOCOT's visit to San Francisco was not uneventful. On the contrary, Harry Lundberg's Sailors Union of the Pacific gave the CHICOT's crew a look-see at a phase of American trade unionism operations, the final result of which has yet to be unfolded. SUP members threw a picket line across Pier 43, where the vessel was berthed, at a critical period in the loading operations and wouldn't withdraw it until assurance had been received that all crew members would be paid a bonus for the voyage.

"We hope that as negotiations progress between PML and the SUP, a better understanding of the situation will result and the Union's demands with-

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WHAT ARE ANTHROPOLOGISTS GOOD FOR?

By Homer Barnett

During the course of a recent discussion about what anthropologists are good for one of my friends turned to another with this clincher: "Oh sure, anthropologists are all right. Why, some of my best friends are anthropologists. But would you invite one into your home? Would you let your daughter marry one?" More to the point in the discussion which follows is the question: Would you hire one? And before you give us a fair trial and fire us, please read on.

In their administration of the mandated area the Japanese subordinated the interests of the natives to their own. Native welfare was incidental to Japanese welfare, and when the two clashed the Japanese arbitrarily imposed their will by using dictates, intimidation, and, if necessary, force. They had no desire to inquire into the will of the Micronesian people; they kept it in check by using spies and informers.

The American system of government is significantly different in that we are concerned about native needs and ambitions and hope to be able, within reason, to satisfy them. Since this is so, and since we do not intend to govern by arbitrary rule, we require a means of ascertaining what the native sentiment is on all issues of importance to them and to us. Under the American system, if the district administrator and his department heads are not provided with such information, or if they do not see its utility as a guide in dealing with the native population, costly disturbances may result without their understanding the reasons for them or being prepared to cope satisfactorily with them.

The High Commissioner and his staff take the position that the anthropologist is best qualified to provide the district administrator and others of his staff with information relative to native attitudes and reactions to administrative policy. This point of view stems from the fact that the anthropologist has had professional training in the comparative study of different groups

of people and their cultures and is therefore something of a specialist in the kind of human relations that are involved in contacts between groups of people who follow different ways of life. The anthropologist has been trained in understanding people with alien customs and in the techniques by which this understanding can be promoted. This is not an easy undertaking. It requires time, patience, a sympathetic approach, the confidence of the people being studied, and a knowledge of their language. There is no shortcut to this end and not everybody is temperamentally suited to the job.

It is because of this background of the anthropologist that he has been employed in the Trust Territory administration. It is believed that he has a special job to do, one which others on the district staff have neither the background nor the time -- and perhaps not the desire -- to carry out. As far as the administration is concerned he is not occupied with a study of fossils, skeletons, or ancient monuments. It is his job to learn the language, to know the customs, and to keep in touch with the thinking of the native people of the district in which he works; and since native language, customs, and attitudes differ so greatly over the Trust Territory, it is important to have such a specialist in each district.

Although the anthropologist must be sympathetic toward the people that he studies, this does not mean that he becomes one of them or that he is expected to "take their side" in their differences with the government. Neither

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HEADQUARTERS ITEMS

The Micronesian Students Scholarship Fund was augmented by the deposit of \$1,276.46 from Majuro and Truk this month. Personal contributions from American, Marshallese, Trukese, and Mortlock friends, and proceeds from various social functions built up this sizeable fund. The \$773.60 contributed at Majuro is being held in trust awaiting the selection of an awardee. Truk's scholarships have been granted to Fabian Farek and Endy Dois, who are attending the Mid-Pacific Institute in Honolulu. During July, the people of Yap contributed \$480 towards a scholarship awarded to Edmund Gilmar, a student at the University of Hawaii High School.

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Miss Ellen Aird and Miss Louise Woods, representatives of the American Red Cross and the Junior Red Cross, conferred with the Education and Public Health Departments this week. Miss Aird spent eight weeks in the Trust Territory this summer teaching in the Truk, Saipan and Koror summer schools.

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Returns from the item in last month's Micronesian Monthly regarding the job opening as Equipment and Salvage Inspector were excellent enough to prove that the paper is read in the districts and that we have a number of well qualified Public Works personnel.

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As a result of the applications received, Mr. Gus Coates, formerly the diesel mechanic at Koror, has been appointed to the position. Although the individual letters of all the applicants may not be officially answered, Public Works and Personnel do thank each of you for your interest. As further opportunities for promotion arise, they will be publicized, and qualified Trust Territory employees will be given the first chance for selection.

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A new scholarship committee has been appointed at headquarters. This one, however, is not concerned with collecting money but with gathering information on scholarships available for personnel of the Trust Territory.

Chairman of the committee is K. C. Leebrick, and members are Nat Logan-Smith, Jack Taylor and Dr. H. L. Marshall. They will lend a helping hand to any staffer seeking a scholarship, will give counsel, assist with applications and generally keep informed, as well as keeping the rest of us informed on what is available in the way of scholarships.

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Daniel L. DiBono, formerly with the Board of Geographic Names in the Interior Department, recently visited at headquarters while enroute to Canton Island.

Mr. DiBono will supervise the educational program for some 40 American, Australian, New Zealand and Gilbertese youngsters at Canton, Pan American Airways' central Pacific stopover point.

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Whether it's the kona weather, or the daily frustrations of business is not known, but more than the usual number of people at the Honolulu office have been on the sick list during October. Director of Public Works, Hank Wolfgram, has been in Tripler for a general checkup, is out now feeling much improved and ready for his trip to the field. Homer Baker, director of economic affairs, has also been boarding at Tripler for several weeks, but is back at work now looking and feeling himself again. Paul Griffin is also rested, and his general health improved after a couple weeks' enforced vacation away from the office.

Hardly one of the secretarial staff has escaped a particularly pesky kind of virus the past four weeks, and Thelma Gorman was laid up a full week with a

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Copra - The copra shipped to San Francisco on the CHICOT was very well received by the buyers and earned a 1.5% premium for having a low moisture content. The CHICOT was unloaded at the rate of 800 tons per day as compared to 500 usually worked from other ships. This was made possible by the consignment of complete holds to each buyer and by fine stowage in the ship. Since this is the first Trust Territory copra to go to San Francisco in four years we are glad a good impression was made in order to promote future sales.

The copra market is now in turmoil as a result of typhoon news from the Philippines. Copra for immediate shipment is quite high in the vicinity of \$200.00 per ton CIF San Francisco. It is, of course, uncertain what the price will be when we have another load ready to go. The labor trouble encountered by the CHICOT while on the West Coast has created some uncertainties also in future plans for the vessel so that at the moment we cannot make any commitments for future delivery.

Trochus - Continues to move steadily in small quantities, and sale of the stocks accumulated in the last two years is nearly completed.

Wedding bells will ring out for two ITC Headquarters employees when George Nishimoto, accountant, says his "I dos" with Miss Elaine Masaye next Saturday at the Honpa Hongwanji Mission; and Eleanor Silva, clerk typist, becomes the bride of C. E. (Chuck) King of the U. S. Navy, at Sacred Heart Church on November 8. Good luck and best wishes for real happiness to these two couples in their new venture!

Ralph Sylvester, ITC's field auditor, left Honolulu last Wednesday for Ebeye, the first stop in an audit of the Branches. Ralph is not expected to return to Headquarters until about the middle of February.

Word received from Bill Lee, former ITC treasurer, on October 10th stated that his gun was oiled and his shell vest loaded in anticipation of squirrel season which opened in Mississippi October 15th. Bill promised to send squirrel tails to several ITC'ers and we are wondering how good his aim will be after several years absence from the squirrel country.

Heine Wahl is at home convalescing from a knee operation performed several days ago at Queens. The office just isn't the same without you Heine so get on your crutches and hurry back to work. We all miss you!

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Stewart enjoyed a short cruise to Hawaii and Maui last week on one of the Matson steamships. It was a brief vacation but the Stewarts report they had a fine time and saw many interesting sights.

COMMUNITY CHEST DRIVE COMPLETE

The 1952 Community Chest Drive for Honolulu, conducted at Headquarters this month, netted a sum of \$218.

Janet Grimes was in charge of the drive for the T. T. and was assisted by Myra Gentner, Marie Minicucci, and Frances Warren. The girls are to be commended for their interest in the drive and the time they spent making solicitations and collections for the Community Chest

ORIENTATION PROGRAM CONTINUES

Members of the second orientation class of new Trust Territory employees have completed their conferences with headquarters department heads and have now departed for their posts in the field. With the completion of this class and the beginning of the third weekly group, the Personnel Department has published a tentative schedule of classes and meetings which all new employees, and their dependents if possible, will be asked to attend after being processed.

The program is divided into four and one-half days of concentrated reading and conference periods. After a general introduction into the aims of the program, an outline of the conferences to follow, and an introduction to the publications of the Trust Territory, the recruits spend the afternoon of the first day hearing a description of the geography of the Territory, presented by Jack Taylor, and viewing and discussing a specially selected group of color slides covering all of the districts.

After meeting with the High Commissioner on the morning of the second day, the class holds a conference with Homer Barnett, staff anthropologist, who discusses the Trust Territory from the point of view of the Micronesians; their background, and their contacts with the American administering authority and earlier powers. The afternoon is spent with the members of the Personnel Department, during which the employee's relationship to the Micronesians, his rights, the organization charts of headquarters and the districts, line of authority, and finally individual job descriptions come in for discussion.

The third day begins a concentrated meeting schedule aimed at explaining the program of the Trust Territory. Dr. K. C. Leebrick leads off with a

discussion of the Trusteeship Agreement and the contacts the Trust Territory has with other organizations in the Pacific area. Dr. H. L. Marshall, the director of public health, discusses the aims of the public health program in the Territory and the health situation for American employees. Public Works, Legal, and Finance and Supply departments divide the afternoon meetings into discussions of the programs and problems of their departments.

The fourth day is given over to conferences with the Political Affairs, Economic Affairs, Island Trading Company, and the Education departments.

The morning of the fifth, and final, day features discussions with each employee of the aims of his particular position, and a critique of the course as a whole. An insight into the problems of the administration is presented by Al Hurt, executive officer. Appointees to top supervisory level positions will remain at headquarters for several additional days of conference with staff members, while all others will proceed to their districts.

It is anticipated that as the program develops incidental changes and improvements will be made. We are eager for comments from Trust Territory employees now in the field regarding topics which they feel should be included. Similar critiques are being requested from new employees after they have been in the field a sufficient time to find how effective the orientation program has been.

The orientation program has been developed under the direction of the Personnel Director by Steele Holman, new training specialist for the Trust Territory. Continuing supervision of the course will be made by Cecilia Wahl and Bill Riley of the Personnel Department.

* * *

ADVENTURESOME GUY HOWES

WED AS COLLEGIANS

By Ligaya Fruto

(The following story on two new Trust Territory staffers appeared last week in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.)

Two young people who have made their home in Honolulu for the last four years are living proof that college marriages can be successful and the open door to fascinating adventure.

Guy L. and Norma Howe, who side-stepped the older generation's cautious concepts and married during his first year in college, have spent five adventurous years as "college marrieds", had two children and soon will "pioneer" in the Marshall Islands.

He will serve as the first agronomist in the Trust Territory, and she will run a small hotel for the government. Going along for the ride and another phase of life with the venturesome parents are Beth, 4 and Cynthia, 2.

The couple, having met in their home town, Rochester, N. Y., after his discharge from the Army, were married a year later while he studied at New Mexico State College on the GI Bill of Rights.

"We set up housekeeping in a little house trailer in the desert, "Norma recalled now, "and drove all over the country in our jeep. It was fun."

Later the trailer contained a crib. Parenthood didn't have a too settling effect on the young Howes. Straining for newer horizons, Guy obtained a scholarship offered by the HSPA to finish school in Hawaii while going into their training program.

"We came to Hawaii in 1948", said Guy. "Beth was just two months old. I enrolled in the University of Hawaii and went into the HSPA experiment station as a trainee."

The bug for adventure led Guy to put in an application for a government job in any of the Trust Territories. He was informed that there was an opening for an agronomist in the Marshall Islands.

"The job offers a real challenge," Guy says. "There is a chance not only to improve the agricultural production of the islands but also to help in the island economy."

Beth and Cynthia will be taught by their mother by the Calvert System. This will insure their use of the English language which their parents fully expect will be supplemented by Marshallese.

The young Howes left Monday for New York to say goodbye to their parents. They will be back in Honolulu for a week's rest early in November en route to the Marshall Islands by plane.

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PUBLIC WORKS

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underway.

"The necessity for moving to the field has been stressed from the very beginning by the High Commissioner and the budget for fiscal 1953, which was approved by the Bureau of the Budget, provided fully for the construction of headquarters buildings. Budget cuts imposed by Congress, however, forced the administration to fall back on a piecemeal approach to the problem of relocating headquarters. That which cannot be accomplished all at once will therefore be carried out by a series of moves which, no doubt, will include temporary dispersal of certain headquarters functions to sites in some of the districts while construction of permanent headquarters will go forward once the site has been finally determined, at whatever pace our limited funds will provide."

Nat Logan-Smith, whose record collection is the envy of all music lovers here at headquarters, got interested in music during World War II when Hawaii was under a complete blackout and there wasn't much to do when the sun went down. He started in a small way, picking up a record here and there. But then he got the "bug" or "fever", and when Nat Logan-Smith becomes so inflamed... there's no stopping him! The collection grew rapidly and soon Nat, with his two little hands, had to build a rumpus-study room in back of his residence on N. Kalaheo Rd., Kailua, to house his records.

The collection includes "everything from Dwight Fiske to Bach B-Minor Mass (everything from the obscene to the liturgical)," he explains and is estimated to be worth about \$3,000. "We are especially fond of opera and have about 20 complete operas and plays and another 20 in abridged form."

By "we," Nat means Erma and himself. Erma is his wife and she heads the mathematics department at McKinley High School in Honolulu. Nat, as you know, is Director of Personnel for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Nat Logan-Smith is a self-made man, and we don't use that misused term deprecatingly. Any man who runs away to sea at the age of 17, who spends 15 years in the Navy Coast Guard and Merchant Marine, who goes to college at the age of 34 (with no GI Bill of Rights as a prop) and who starts to work at his profession at 38, can rightfully be said to have gotten where he is today strictly on his own initiative and capabilities.

Nat Logan-Smith was born in Kilgore, Carter County, Kentucky, June 25, 1903. He was born to parents who could trace their ancestry in a direct line to people who lived in Kentucky before she was a state. It was a prominent family even though "we were neither confederates nor democrats." Of Nat's grandfathers, one was a captain in the Union Navy and another was a surgeon in the Union Army.

When Nat left high school for the wild blue yonder in 1920 (he won't say whether he was one of the disillusioned sad young men of the so-called "Lost Generation"), he sailed in the Merchant Marine for a year or so, then switched his allegiance to the Navy. As an apprentice seaman and later as a yeoman 2c., he did sea duty exclusively in Asiatic stations and was on a ship that patrolled the Yangtze River in China.

In 1924, Nat was discharged from the Navy and immediately joined the Coast Guard because prohibition and the resulting rum wars had made that branch of the service quite appealing to adventurous youth. Nat was on a destroyer that patrolled the Atlantic seaboard all the way from Halifax to Key West.

Nat later had shore duty in Oakland, Calif. -- where his son, Donald, was born and his first wife died -- and came to Hawaii in 1931, still in uniform. He was a member of the crew of the Itasca, a Coast Guard cutter, that patrolled the Bering Sea and the Pacific Ocean as far south as Samoa and Midway.

In 1934-35, Nat, now a Chief Yeoman, played a part in an operation that resulted in Hawaiian boys from Kamehameha school being taken to Jarvis, Howland and Baker Islands on the Equator to set up weather observation posts in anticipation of air routes to the Antipodes. One of the boys was Manuel Sproat, who later became a classmate of Nat's at the University of Hawaii and who now is head of Matalanim Plantation for the Trust Territory.

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PERSONAL SHOPPING SERVICE

Mrs. Abbie Leynse, who has been with her husband at Majuro for the past year and is now in civilized Honolulu, has offered to inaugurate a personal shopping service for any and all in the Trust Territory who may be interested. Any item suitable to be mailed by air or surface parcel post (maximum postal limit: 100 inches length and girth combined, weight 70 lbs) will be purchased personally at reputable stores and shipped direct to you by return mail. She plans to concentrate on those hard-to-get items not readily found in the catalogs. With Christmas around the corner here's the chance of getting just what you want.

Procedure for ordering: Air Mail request, with complete specifications and money order to cover estimated cost of article plus ten percent and postage. If amount enclosed is not enough a card specifying the necessary balance will be sent, and the order filled upon receipt of that amount. If amount enclosed is more than enough, the refund will be sent by personal check. In every case a separate invoice will be mailed at the same time as the parcel.

Address request to:

Mrs. Abbie W. Leynse
810 N. Kalaheo
Lanikai, Oahu, T.H.

* * *

TINIAN ROUNDUP

When the CHICOT arrives at Tinian with the new cattle it will also unload two stud colts and two saddle mares. These will be used to round up the cattle put to pasture. This will provide a new sight for the inhabitants - cowboys roping and rounding up cattle - a bit of the wild West transplanted to the far Pacific.

* * *

MURPHY LEAVES FOR FIELD

Frank Murphy, the new Trust Territory chief agriculturist, has left headquarters for the field. He will first go to Saipan to supervise the unloading of the cattle off the CHICOT, and then visit some of the other districts before arriving at his headquarters on Ponape. With Ponape as a base, he will travel throughout the districts to coordinate the work of the agriculturists, establish plant and animal introduction and adaptation programs, and establish agricultural education and extension services.

Remote places and foreign lands are nothing new to Mr. Murphy. A graduate of Oregon State College and a veteran of World War I, Mr. Murphy farmed for himself in Mesa, Salt River Valley, Arizona, before accepting the position of manager for two years of a vegetable farm in the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, and then for two more years as manager of a cotton farm in Baja California, Mexico.

His next move was to Hawaii in 1935, where he accepted the position of Superintendent of the University of Hawaii's Experiment Stations. During the war he was Deputy Director of Food Production for the Territory of Hawaii.

After the war he was assigned by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the University of Hawaii as an Extension Agent and was stationed on Maui. In 1949 he took a leave of absence and spent a year and a half on Okinawa as Chief of Agriculture for the Ryukyus and was assigned to SCAP. He returned to Maui and his former position only to find himself soon afterwards as Chief Agriculturist for the Trust Territory. We hope that Mr. Murphy will not let the travel bug hit him too soon for we would like to have him with us for quite some time.

* * *

PILOTS, CREW OF TRANSOCEAN AIR LINES
"FLY ANYTHING, ANYWHERE, ANYTIME"

By Humphrey W. Leynse

The sight of a lonely PBY, winging its way to a pin-point of an airfield or to a spindrift water landing somewhere out in the open Pacific is indeed a heart-stirring event. To the folks who live and work out there it means everything. "Plane Day" brings on the holiday spirit, for this is the day of mail, precious cargo and new faces - three elements that make life worth living on a tiny island.

To the boys who run the planes it is just the end of another routine day filled with flight plans, cargo weights, radio checks, passenger squawks, diversions and just hours and hours of noisy flying. How the three captains - Duffy, Blanchard, and Kosteff and their respective crews can take this kind of beating week after week is something only they and their wives can fully understand. Flying between the Trust Territory's Micronesian islands is no soft touch.

For Transocean Air Lines, whose pilots fly the PBY's, a contract with an organization like the Trust Territory is just its type of job. Starting in March, 1946 with a loan of a few thousand dollars, a subcontract to fly military loads twice daily between San Francisco and Honolulu, and a dozen surplus airplanes lent by the Government, Transocean and its youthful staff have, in six years, built their company into the world's largest aerial carrier. "We'll fly anything, anywhere, anytime," is their slogan and, in pursuing their own brand of free-wheeling enterprise, they have literally roamed the world in search of business.

During the course of business they have moved plane-loads of European refugees to South America, Australia and Canada; the then secret bazooka to the front in Korea; Berlin airlift pilots from Frankfurt to Tokyo; immigrants to the Holy Land; construction workers to Okinawa and Guam; Navy personnel to Fairbanks, Alaska; five tons of gold from Tokyo to New

York; King Ibn Saud and his royal household from Riyadh to Taif on a pilgrimage; and hundreds of other special contracts that have kept the company going and growing. Today they have 27 bases or offices scattered around the world and over 38,000,000 global flying miles to their credit.

Just in case contractual flying is not here to stay, Transocean owns or operates two restaurants, a hotel, printing plant, heavy construction company, barber shop, broom factory, chemical plant, an interest in Philippine Air Lines, a world-wide trading division which deals in such items as Red Sea fish meal and Swiss watches, and a dozen other enterprises. Said the Saturday Evening Post, which recently ran a series of three features on "The Daring Young Men of Transocean":

"Not since the days of the strong-armed clipper captains have individual Americans roamed the world in search of cargoes for their ships, with payment in trade or gold or dollars or what have you. Nor have there been many more exciting examples of ingenious fortune hunting than the exploits in the logs of Transocean."

It is no small wonder that Trust Territory renewed the contract last July. Not only is it the most adaptable, free-flying outfit to be had, but its pilots and crews are about as nice a group of fellows one could hope to have visit once a week. Those small signs of thoughtfulness - like a head of lettuce, a tomato, or magazines for the grownups and candy

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OBSCURE DENTIST MEETS KING

By A. A. Jaffe

It's not in the cards of an obscure D. D. S. to meet royalty, especially when the man with the drill does not even belong on the fringe of polished society. He has no speaking acquaintance with the Vanderbilts or Rockefellers. He is unknown to Harry Truman and Walter Winchell, and has never attended a political dinner at one hundred dollars per plate.

But like all true stories, let us start from the beginning. It happened this way:

A dental field trip is arranged, and the obscure one who has known the sidewalks of New York as a youngster and the midwest in later years boards a PBY of Transocean Airlines with his two native assistants and gear. The plane takes off, climbs to 5000 feet, and heads Northwest for a distant island--a speck of ground that any perturbed Pacific wave could cover without much effort.

After a few hours in the air the little island is sighted below. A gradual descent is made, the pilot searching for a water landing free from submerged rocks or other possible hidden obstructions. The island is circled twice before the pilot is satisfied, and then the ship is brought down for a smooth landing and taxies to a convenient buoy about a half mile off shore.

Minutes later, natives arrive in their outrigger canoes, and the dental team with their gear are paddled by canoe to ankle deep water from which point they walk over coral rock to shore.

The entire village greets the dentist with handshakes, and a group of assorted mongrels, intentions unknown, bark and grovel about him. In a disordered procession the headman, magistrate, and scribe lead the visitors to a tall breadfruit tree which stands in an open area in the center of the village. There the dentist through an interpreter ex-

plains his mission, and the smiles about him indicate he is welcome.

A hut is assigned for his convenience and with the aid of his two assistants he sets up the portable field unit. Within the hour he is ready for his first patient.

It is not exactly the kind of office one would find on Main Street, U. S. A. It is a barn-like structure with open spaces for windows and doors constructed of pandanus leaves, coconut fibre, an assortment of wood screen, and corrugated sheet metal (a reminder of war days a short time previous). The floor is of sand, pebble and coral rock. The portable dental unit itself consists of chair, foot engine, supplies, and for a cuspidor a pail half filled with sand is a convenient receptacle.

Patients line up awaiting their turn as if approaching a theatre ticket window to purchase a seat for a Ginger Rogers-Fred Astaire preview.

The day goes fast and many patients are treated. Then as the colors of the island, fading sun, shaded sky, and blue Pacific are absorbed into the night, he finds that sleep comes quickly and peacefully.

The next day, about noon, having completed filling a tooth for a nine year old, the dentist starts to prepare his lunch of breadfruit and fish when he notices a crowd of natives approaching. They stop for a while under the shade of some coconut trees, then continue, and come to a halt in front of the dental office.

(Continued on Page 18)

A meeting of commissioners from Rota, Tinian, and the several districts of Saipan Municipality was held Sunday, September 21, to act upon a HiCom request for additional support for the Medical Department. This was the first Congress meeting in which representatives of different islands got together to discuss common problems. While it was not formalized, the meeting was a good beginning toward the ultimate goal of concerted group action.

Most encouraging, according to Mr. Hedges, was the fact that the Saipan Congress did not attempt to steamroll their ideas through the meeting, but instead, paid proper respect toward the members of the smaller islands. Hedges feels that this is the proper forerunner of a healthy attitude for the stronger and older island toward the younger governments. He said, "The spirit of the meeting was excellent."

As a result of the meeting, the island contribution toward its own health and sanitation cost was raised to a total of \$4,500. It was pro-rated so that Saipanese families, who get the maximum benefits because of proximity to the facilities, will pay the maximum amounts; Tinian families the next largest, and Rotanese families the least amounts. It is withing the foreseeable future, says Hedges, when the islands will be able to bear the entire cost of their own medical facilities, including the salaries of the medical practitioners.

Seventeen delighted arrested cases of leprosy were returned to their homes on Yap via the M/V TORRY which left Saipan Saturday, September 20. The former patients made a pleasing spectacle as they boarded the ship from a special M-boat trip. Having come to Tinian practically destitute, they were returning with piles of assorted luggage including animals, handicraft, seeds, furniture and clothing that they had made or acquired during their stay on Tinian. Quiet though its operation has been, this sight was evidence of the

great benefit to be derived from Tinian hospital by the patients. It is hoped and expected that these returning patients will encourage others who need the treatment but who have previously thought of the hospital more as a prison than a place of cure and rehabilitation.

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Crops, problems, and plans keep the Tinian islanders hopping. While Saipan is experiencing a seasonal tapering-off in agricultural activity, Tinian folks have no such slack periods anymore. At present a huge crop of bell peppers is coming on -- "Exceptionally fine peppers", according to DistAd Hedges, who returned from an inspection trip last week. The insect problem is acute at present because the heavy rains have been washing poison away as fast as it is put out. The latest dream is of a helicopter crop-duster to work on all three of the big islands in the Marianas. True, it is a pipe dream today, but at the rate the Marianas are progressing, pipe dreams of today have a way of becoming reality tomorrow.

The island work force is working hard to get fences, corrals, chutes and buildings ready for the new cattle. To make an efficient grazing program, all islanders have agreed to Lloyd Ostrander's plan for grazing the total island cattle population as one big herd. This will be divided into 3 smaller herds and they will be grazing on rotation in 7 large pastures. Such an operation is in line with the best and most modern grazing and conservation procedures. We look forward eagerly to the first Tinian "Roundup".

(Continued on Page 21)

ANTHROPOLOGISTS
(Continued from Page 4)

does it mean that he is to be used as a governmental representative to "put across" administrative decisions with the local people. Any such employment of the anthropologist is certain to get him labeled as a "government man" and thereby to take him out of the confidence of his Micronesian friends, a development that would be fatal to his usefulness as a source of information for the administration. His effectiveness depends entirely upon his being able to maintain a neutral position between the governing group, the Americans, and the governed group, the Micronesians. It is his duty to know about differences in the viewpoints of the two groups and to conscientiously report potential sources of conflict to the district administrator and to the department heads concerned, to the end that such information can be used wisely and in the interest of a more foresighted and smoother administration. This holds regardless of whether the local people are "primitive" or sophisticated, for there are everywhere cultural differences between the Americans and the Micronesians and, most importantly, because there are bound to be misunderstandings and differences of opinion between the two groups as a result of the fact that one is giving and the other is taking orders and advice - - and you do not have to be a Micronesian to appreciate what this relationship can do to the blood pressure of the fellow on the bottom of an administrative totem pole.

People, even American people, seldom face up to or talk back to their bosses no matter how much they may go through the motions with their friends and wives. Certainly the Micronesians can not, as a general rule, be expected to. Unless the Americans have some way to find out what the Micronesians are saying among themselves about the decisions to which they must submit, whether they like or not,

our administrators and others are almost certain to run into trouble in small or large degree. The idea behind the anthropologist's position is to provide such a communication device for the mutual benefit of the Americans and the Micronesians.

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MICRONESIAN CLUB IS ORGANIZED
By Victoria Akiyama

Sixteen young people from the Trust Territory and Guam studying in Honolulu schools and hospitals have organized the "Micronesian Club of Hawaii", according to its president, Nicholas de Leon Guerrero. The purpose of the organization is to enable its members to become better acquainted with one another and with others who are interested in Micronesia. Monthly meetings are planned.

Other officers elected at the first meeting held at the home of Linnea Okazaki October 12 are: Joseph Tamag of Yap, vice president, and Kouso Yamata of Ponape, secretary-treasurer. Patricia Gogue of Guam, Victoria Akiyama of Saipan and James Milne of Ebon were appointed members of the Constitutional Committee. Mrs. Elizabeth Carr of the University of Hawaii and the Bishop Museum and J. L. Taylor of the Office of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands were selected as joint sponsors of the club.

In addition to students already named, the following are listed as charter members; Irminia Benavente of Saipan, Kiyoko Sulial and George Ngirasaol of Babelthaupt, Edmund Gilmar of Yap, Bethwel Henry of Ponape, and Endy Dois and Fabian Farek of Truk. Invitations to charter membership are being extended to Francisco Paliocios of Saipan and Isaac Lanwai of Majuro, both studying at the Hilo Memorial Hospital at Hilo, Hawaii.

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THE TRUK TIDE

The following news article is taken from the Truk Tide for October 17, 1952.

"The first District-wide conference of island magistrates will convene on Moen Island on October 25. Distad Muller reports that approximately forty-five island leaders are expected to attend the five-day meeting. Included will be the thirty-nine Magistrates, the Community Court Judges, and the District Court Judges. They will assemble from islands nearly four hundred miles apart.

All key DistAd employees, American and Trukese, will participate in meetings, tours of headquarters activities and social events.

The opening session will include messages by DistAd Muller, Chief Justice Furber, Director of Education Gibson, who is representing High Commissioner Thomas.

Sessions of the conference will be devoted to public health, education, the housing of Trukese and Mortlockese who visit DistAd Headquarters, the conduct of the Community Court, methods of economic development, and problems of self-government.

Morning sessions will be conducted with a Trukese and an American on the platform. The Trukese will lead the discussion with the American available for consultation.

Afternoon sessions will be devoted to tours of the headquarters area to visit the demonstration Community Court trial, and to observe activities at the hospital and schools.

Social activities planned in connection with the conference include two luncheons for the session participants, a movie, and evening devoted to hearing a summary of world news, and a series of colored slides taken in the Truk District."

United Nations Day was celebrated at Truk in true Micronesian style with speeches, athletic contests, boat races and lots of food. Heard from the speaker's platform were Chief Ennis of Fefan Island, Chief Mikaen of Wonei, DistAd Muller, Judge Furber, Dr. Gibson, Herb Wilson and Napoleon DeFang.

And where do you think the following happened? "An interesting feature of our field trip headquarters was water piped down from a high spring to supply all the homes of the village with fresh running water. One prosperous resident, Arthur Ayster, houses a shining new Servel (refrigerator) as well as a small generator which supplies power to a number of families for 5 cents a night. Mr. Ayster can offer bananas to guests on a thin plate of German china bearing the Ayster family name." No, this wasn't on Guam, but on Udot Island in the Truk Atoll!

Following a preliminary tour of the Trust Territory, Ruth Ingram, Nursing Supervisor, has set up headquarters at Truk and is unpacking things she hadn't seen since her many years in China.

The American Dependents School has gotten off to a grand start under the capable guidance of Mrs. Ardis Christensen.

One reason few ministers buy second hand automobiles is because they don't have the proper vocabulary to run them.

FOOD NEWS
By Cecilia Wahl

We have at hand the attractive, neatly bound "My First Book of Recipes" which was published by the summer session of the Saipan Intermediate School, and which was mentioned briefly in last month's column. It is an excellent booklet which includes Saipanese variations of 23 recipes ranging from meat and vegetable dishes through salads to candy and cookies.

In the foreword Mrs. Alice Quick, the teacher of the home economics groups, says "Each recipe was prepared in the home, by the girl, under the direction of her mother. The dish was brought to class for all to see and taste.

"Here the girl discussed the procedure of preparation and wrote the recipe. This resulted in active class discussion, particularly as to variations and possible improvements. Nutritional value of each dish was determined and discussed by the class. The main value in this project was the linking of the home and the school in a vital activity."

The girls learned new English words such as "liquid, batter, to sprinkle, to cream, to shred, and moderate heat," as well as the standard table of measurement used in cooking.

Several of the recipes from the book are here included. They sound as if they'd be delicious whether cooked on Saipan, Truk, or Oahu!

ENSALADAN PAPAYA
(Papaya Salad)

2 medium sized papayas
6 sigoyas (small green onions) chopped fine
5 T. vinegar 4 T. shoyu
2 T. salad oil salt to taste
1/4 t. black pepper

Peel the papaya and grate coarsely. Squeeze well with the hands to start the juice running out. Pour over, 2 cups cold water and continue squeezing the papaya for a few minutes. Then squeeze all water out and pour off. Add vinegar, shoyu, salad oil, salt and pepper one at

a time and mix well.

SAIBUK CHODA

(Bananas cooked in coconut milk)

4 bananas 2 C. cold water
1 coconut 1 t. salt

Remove coconut meat from the shell. Grate it fine and combine with the water. Squeeze with the hands until all milk is out of the meat. Strain. Peel bananas and cut into pieces 2 or 3 inches long. Cover bananas with the coconut milk. Add salt. Place in a pan on top of the stove and boil slowly for about 20 minutes or until bananas are tender and have taken up all the coconut milk. Serves 2 to 4.

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LAULAU LEMAI

(Breadfruit with coconut milk)

2 large breadfruit (lemai)
milk from 2 coconuts (2 C. water added)

Remove stem from lemai. Cook in the fire or in the oven until soft. Break open and take out cooked breadfruit. Add salt to taste and mash. Place in a shallow pan and divide or mark with fingers. Pour over coconut milk. Serves 6. (laulau" means coconut milk is poured over) This is a Carolinian dish.

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MADOYA

(Banana fritters)

1 C. flour 3 ripe bananas
1/2 C. water 1 C. salad oil

Wash and peel bananas and cut into four slices lengthwise. Mix flour and water together until smooth. Dip bananas into batter and put about four into a piece of dark green banana leaf. Fold leaf over once. Heat salad oil in a large frying pan. Put in banana pieces. As soon as batter is set, remove banana leaves. Continue cooking until bananas are tender and golden brown.

UN DAY PROGRAM (Continued from Page 1)

tunities and to meet our responsibilities to the Micronesians and to all nations associated with the United Nations. We constantly remind ourselves that we are a part of the United Nations and that it is our privilege to assist in its program, through the administration of this strategically located United Nations area, which has been entrusted to the United States as the administering authority.

"On this United Nations anniversary it is proper for us to re-dedicate ourselves to the task that has been entrusted to us by the Government and by the United Nations."

Nick Guerrero told the gathering that "today we are here to celebrate the ceremony of the founding of the United Nations. Seven years ago men of different nations met to found this organization dedicated only to the preservation of peace and a better world. During the short history, the United Nations has done a tremendous job in helping many nations to their feet. All nationalities, races and creeds were helped in the social, educational, medical and other fields. Today, at this moment, it is hoping to stop aggression in Korea and any aggression anywhere, for peace and security. Thus, the United Nations is more than an organization. It is an aim for peace and a hope for a better world. Today, as we celebrate its anniversary, we shall do so with the knowledge that without the support of the United Nations Organization, we inevitably must wither and die."

James Milne said in part, "I wish to tell you what the people of Micronesia think about the United Nations. The people of Micronesia are simple people and when they started to tell us about UN, it was so complicated we couldn't understand it for a long time. The teachers, the government, and the Navy

did their best to explain what UN is. Not too long ago the UN mission visited the Trust Territory. The people who met them were pleased with these people who ruled us. They couldn't speak English but somehow they made them understand how they felt toward the UN.

"They made a trip by Navy transport. The Mission visited various councils and asked what their opinion was and whether they had any complaint with the UN administration. The people told them they were very pleased to have a very good government which tried to help them to stand on their own feet. Before the UN Mission left, they asked the people if they had anything to ask the Mission. They had only one thing: to continue world peace."

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TEA FOR NURSE SCHOLARSHIPS

The Business and Professional Women's Club of Honolulu, who are sponsoring scholarships for two Trust Territory nurses now in Honolulu for special training, staged a benefit tea on October 25 to raise money for their fund. Misses Kiyoko Sulial from Koror and Irminia Benevente from Saipan greeted the large crowd in their own languages and then spent the afternoon meeting Honoluluans and watching the program of dances from various nations.

The affair was most colorful, for it featured tea tables from England, Sweden, Korea, the Philippines, Japan, Hawaii, China and the United States, with hostesses garbed in their national dress.

It was estimated that more than \$200 was cleared to apply toward the scholarships held by Kiyoko and Irminia. Mrs. Rebecca Clark, chairman of the scholarship committee, reported that the girls are making splendid records at Leahi Hospital.

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OBSCURER DENTIST

(Continued from page 12)

Strange thoughts run through the mind of the obscure one. Have some of yesterday's patients, experiencing pain in the night, assumed that he has locked the devil in their teeth? Will blow guns be aimed in his direction, or will he be bombarded with a fusillade of coconuts?

Actually there was no need for apprehension. These people are kind, courteous and friendly. As the crowd parted he saw an imposing figure seated on a canvas cot supported by a two-wheeled pushcart. His prominent cheek bones, aquiline nose, protruding chin, and high forehead indicated a strong character. A grass mat covered his crippled legs.

From his waist to his neck he was tattooed in longitudinal lines of graceful design and pleasing color. His kinky hair stood straight up pointing to the sky, and a three-pronged elaborately carved wooden fork stuck above his right ear. His skin glistened in the sun like polished laquer. A bright red loin cloth completed his dress. His few remaining teeth, black from years of chewing betel nut, became visible as he smiled and extended his right hand in greeting.

His personal attendants included his medicine man, magistrate and interpreter.

Here was a story-book figure out of the legendary past holding court on his pushcart throne. He was King Ueg of three score years, owner of thirteen islands and absolute ruler of five hundred souls. His word is Law.

The social call is over quickly. The King motions to two Amazon women and they take hold of the cart, one fore and the other aft, and followed by the crowd soon disappear around a bend in the path.

The dentist returned the courtesy call a few days later and found the King in his hut being vigorously fanned by two females of exposed anatomy. He presented the King with a box of matches, a pack of cigarettes and two cans of salmon. As he politely backed out of the hut the thought struck him that few common people get to visit with a King.

Where did this happen? On the island of Falalop, Ulithi Atoll, a pin-point speck of ground in the heart of the vast Pacific, 6,000 miles west of San Francisco.

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THE COOPERATIVE ADOPTION

By Mary Jane Short

It is the desire of kind hearted and generous people of Trust Territory Headquarters to become foster parents for some war orphan in Europe. We have received contributions from a great number of people but still need the help of others to get the required \$180.00. This amount will take care of one child for a year, providing food, shelter, clothing, medical care, schooling and instruction in the religion of birth. During the year, reports are sent to us on the child's progress. We become better acquainted through pictures and the relationship is on a most personal level. The Foster Parent's Plan for War Children, Inc., is a non-profit, non-political, non-sectarian, independent relief organization approved by the State Department.

With the holiday season just around the corner, plans are in the offing to send a Christmas box to our newly adopted child. We hope the knowledge that someone on the other side of the world has remembered him at Christmas time will bring a smile to his face.

These war orphans can look only to America for help and friendship and our help is vital to some child struggling for life itself.

THE COLONY OF PONAPE

Ponape is fast becoming known as the matrimonial bureau of the Truat Territory. Scarcely a month has gone by this year that the newspaper from that district does not report an engagement or a wedding. Recruiting of single people for that district should be a cinch in the future!

This month the excitement centers around the wedding on October 18 of Olive Schechter, secretary to Distad Carroll, and Harold Baker, hospital administrator. Details of the wedding and reception have not yet been received, but it is known that the ceremony was performed at the Carroll residence, with Distad Carroll officiating, and that a reception followed at Club Kolonia.

It is rumored that the wedding dress, specially purchased in Honolulu for the occasion, did not arrive in Ponape in time. But we doubt that the knot was less firmly tied because of that crisis. Best wishes are in order.

Ponape observed United Nations Day, October 24, with a large all-island celebration. Plans called for a program of events including athletics, boat races and an agricultural fair. The day was to begin with a flag-raising ceremony and an opening address by the District Administrator, followed by track events and dances by groups from various districts of Ponape.

The afternoon featured relay races, completion of track events and a continuation of the dances, with boat races and swimming events completing the program. On Sunday the championship baseball games were to be held.

Contributions from both Ponapeans and Americans provided prizes for the various events. A bigger and better program than that of the previous year was expected. U District was to present a traditional Ponapean dance and Sokas a stick dance. Innovations were a dance by the people of Ngatik, a

dance by some Ponape residents of Trukese origin and a marching type dance by Net District.

In addition to the track and field events a display of agricultural products of Ponape was to be held at the Internal Affairs Building. Spectators purchased the produce in the exhibits at the close of the day.

Vital statistics pile up at Ponape. On September 23 Loretta and Sash Murakami won the Fall Stork Derby when their daughter, Lynn Reiko, arrived.

Paul Wilson Cornell, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cornell of the Weather Station, arrived on October 12.

The paper from Ponape states, "Runners-up in the Stork Derby are the Wests, the Germanaros, the Cozads, and for late showing we have the Sproats and the Fischers."

A most interesting description of a Komatip en Wau, a feast where the first fruits are presented to the Nanmarki of Sapwalap in the Metalanim District, is a feature of the most recent Ponape news-sheet. Portions of the article are reprinted here.

"With the arrival of the Nanmarki and the approach of nightfall, all the preparations picked up in tempo. Spectators gathered on both sides of the platform. The young men of the vicinity, stripped to the waist, their bodies rubbed with coconut oil and gleaming in the lantern light, leis or single flowers decorating their heads, gathered around two large stones in the pit and prepared to pound sakao in the traditional manner.

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PROFILE
(Continued from Page 9)

Nat worked full time while attending the University at the Honolulu Advertiser as an advertising artist, layout man and proof reader and did some reporting and editorial writing. He also found time to take an active part in the affairs of a social fraternity, Kappa Epsilon Theta, and was named to Pi Gamma Mu and Phi Kappa Phi, national honor societies. Upon graduating with a B. A. degree in 1941, he was named recipient of the coveted Phi Beta Kappa honors award.

From 1941 to 1944, Nat was employed as an administrative assistant in the Personnel Division at the Pearl Harbor Navy Yard during a period when it expanded from 5,000 to 25,000 employees. He supervised all sections of operational functions.

In late 1944, still searching for excitement, Nat went back into the Merchant Marine. He sailed, as purser and chief purser, on WSA ships which carried troops throughout the Pacific Islands. War's end found his vessel north of Truk in the middle of the Trust Territory.

Nat stayed in the Merchant Marine for two years after the war. He went to Sheepshead Bay in New York for medical training as a staff officer, served at a marine hospital in Baltimore and then made trips to the Mediterranean and Indian areas.

From 1947 to 1950, Nat was assistant employment superintendent at Pearl Harbor and had direct administrative supervision over all employment functions of the shipyard which still employed more than 6,000 persons.

Before coming to the Trust Territory in the spring of 1951, he was director of Industrial Relations for the Military Sea Transport Service for more than a year. In that position, he supervised

the industrial relations program for an activity employing 325 employees on five vessels.

In coming to the Trust Territory, Nat and his former boss, Fred Weber, faced problems as difficult, probably, as any faced by personnel men anywhere. But the obstacles that personnel had to grapple with in the spring and summer of last year when Interior took over the administration of the area from the Navy are well known to all staffers.

A big problem now is to establish and maintain a workable personnel program for Micronesians. "I feel we have really made strides in that direction," Nat says.

While awaiting the day that Trust Territory headquarters will be moved to one of the districts, Nat is, as always, keeping busy. This past summer he used a good deal of his accumulated leave to pursue his education at the University of Hawaii where he is working for an M. A. in government. At the present time, he is taking late afternoon and evening classes and expects to complete his classroom work by next June. You can be sure that Nat will waste no time getting his thesis written--he'll be 50 next June--and then probably will look forward to the day when he can take a little time off and work toward a Ph.D. What a man!

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HEADQUARTERS ITEMS
(Continued from Page 5)

badly sprained ankle. She offers to share crutches with Henry Wahl, who is recovering from having a chipped bone removed from his old football-baseball-climbing-over-the-fence-to-steal-water-melons knee which has bothered him for years.

The offices are beginning to look less empty again, and everyone is trying to catch up on lost work.

* * *

TRANSOCEAN
(Continued from Page 11)

for the kiddies - that sort of kindness one never forgets. And who doesn't remember last Christmas when Santa Claus came on a silver bird!

As for the future, Transocean will probably be there right along with us. The most recent plans, still in the formulative stage, are to employ a C-47 out of Truk and Saipan where the heavy passenger loads exist, thereby utilizing only two PBY's for the other districts. One would go to Ponape and Majuro, the other to Yap and Koror. The other two PBY's would be used for spare parts.

Whatever the future may hold, the Micronesian Monthly holds its hat high to the boys of Transocean and their record of superlative flying.

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SAIPAN SOUNDINGS
(Continued from Page 13)

The Field Trip party to the Northern Mariana Islands via the ERROL left the last week of October. Distad Hedges hoped to get ashore on both Sarigan and Anatahan for a final looksee before colonization begins.

Leases have been drawn up, and are expected back with Hicom approval momentarily, giving permission for two new copra producing companies to operate on these islands. The companies will both be Saipanese owned and operated and will plan to have the islands settled and in production within 3 months of receiving the approved lease. Both Sarigan and Anatahan were heavy copra producers under the Japanese and the trees are as good as ever. In addition, the islands are not bothered with some of Saipan's worst animal and insect pests. Many Saipanese are eager to settle on these islands.

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THE STRANGE LONGUSTA (Lobster)

(The following poem was written by a Koror Intermediate School student, whose identity, unfortunately, is not known at headquarters.)

I wonder how it feels
To be so covered with spines,
And swim in the ocean deep
Where sunlight barely shines.

I wonder how it feels
To be all green and blue,
And crawl among the rocks
Where fish are swimming too.

I wonder how it seems
To wear a stony skin,
And wave antennae long
And prickly, sharp and thin.

I think the strange longusta
Has many friends because
He cannot fight at all
He has no pinching claws.

I think longusta lives
His whole life just to be
A bit of food for someone,
And I hope that someone is me!

* * *

SILVERMAN RESIGNS

Irwin Silverman, veteran legal counsel for the Office of Territories, is resigning from Government service effective the first of the year, according to a news service release. Mr. Silverman is joining a firm of Washington consultants with two other well known congressional experts on Territorial affairs. The other members of the firm of consultants in legislation, tax, and government finance will be Fred L. Crawford, Michigan Republican, and J. Hardin Peterson, Florida Democrat, both of whom have had 18 years of service in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Silverman was in Hawaii this summer regarding problems concerning the Trust Territory.

* * *

"A leader gave the signal, and the pounding began. The sakao roots were shredded with small stones, all of the young men beating together in perfect and spine-tingling rhythm. When the pounding was finished, the shreds of root were placed in long strips of hibiscus bark and wrung out, the process repeated until a liquid could be squeezed into the cups made of half coconuts.

"In front of each of the guests sat a person of greater or lesser rank to act as intermediary. As the sakao was passed, each intermediary would receive the cup and pass it ceremoniously to the guest. Most foreigners have difficulty in emptying the bowl of thick, slimy sakao, which leaves one's mouth feeling as if he had just received a shot of novocaine. So it is fortunate that good manners require only that you take a sip each time.

"Moses (the Nanmarki) sat impassively, his face a rugged mask for his thoughts. When a bottle of coconut oil was produced an attendant woman anointed the other guests and their intermediaries - an interesting experience even though the American women present didn't follow protocol and remove their dresses! But when it was Moses' turn to be anointed no one present except Agnes (his wife) was of sufficient rank to perform the task.

"Watching her was a revelation - her hands moved very slowly and carefully seeming to express respect and affection for her husband as she rubbed the oil onto his chest, arms, shoulders, with a final smoothing of the hair. He then put on a purple grass skirt, and a lei, and really looked the part of an island chief.

"The singing of special sakao songs followed several speeches. Listening

to one of the songs, I thought I heard the name of one of our better known government employees repeated. When I questioned one of the ladies near me, I found I was right - the song was in praise of Halvorsen - 'When he comes he always brings plenty of cigarettes!'

"Baskets of the yams and the other food were brought in and presented to the Nanmarki and the guests, the sakao-pounding was resumed, and the cups were filled and emptied in rapid succession. Finally, somewhat tired, but most appreciative, we thanked our hosts for their generous hospitality and followed the gleam of a flashlight back across the river to our house."

* * *

MISSION SECRETARY BOUND FOR TRUST TERRITORY

Miss Alice E. Cary of the American Board of commissioners for foreign missions, Boston, arrived in Honolulu last week on the first leg of a visit to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Miss Cary carries with her as a gift of the American Board to the Micronesian churches a baptismal bowl which is a Paul Revere reproduction made of silver with a gold lining, and suitably inscribed.

Miss Cary will present this gift, together with two memorials from the general council of Congregational Christian Churches in America and the American Board, at a special observance in Kusaie which will be part of the celebration commemorating the 100th birthday of the founding of these churches.

Miss Cary, who will spend a month and a half visiting in the Eastern Carolines, is secretary for Japan, the Philippines and the Micronesian islands of the American Board, which sent the first Christian workers from Boston to Micronesia 100 years ago.

* * *

With the transfer of the Leynses to Headquarters the editorship of the Times was inherited by Kenneth Mosher, Sanitarian, and Don Gilfillan Jr., who from the appearance of their first issue, are tackling the job with enthusiasm and taste.

Maynard Neas arrived at Majuro recently to assume the duties as Internal Affairs Officer. He found the low islands a "pleasant relief after the heat, dust and hot winds of Oklahoma", where he was associated with the Air Force at Tinker Air Base.

Majuro baseball fans have braved the heat of the tropics to form their own teams and organize games of such energy that only the young and foolish are able to participate. One of the recent events was a sweat-pouring game between the "Fay Filibusters" of Majuro and the compliment from the good ship ROQUE. The Filibusters triumphed with a score of 9 - 5 after a smash hit which brought Jimmie Hawk, Chief Communicator, flying in to home base.

Tach Tobin, District Anthropologist, prepared for the Times an article on Marshallese beliefs about the dead. Excerpts are quoted below:

"Heaven was not thought of primarily as the home of super-human beings and powers. It was the place from which Lowa, the creator, came and from which were sent such powers and blessings as the measurements for the outrigger, the sails, etc.

"When a person dies he is buried in a grave. Six nights after death the soul of the dead person awakens. He knows he is dead and sits on the grave crying. He goes to the beach to wash his hands and then returns to the grave. On the sixth night the people watch quietly by the grave. They do not make a sound lest the soul be alarmed and vanish. They watch to see what the soul will do. This watching is called 'Kenija'.

"When the soul goes to the beach to wash his hands, these people slip in between the grave and the beach. When the soul returns to the grave they try to catch it. With their hands they grasp after the soul in the darkness and whatever they seize (leaf or twig or rock) they keep and take to the home of the dead one. Then later the soul will be able to speak to the family - revealing future events, warnings of storms, etc. If they are not able to catch something, then the soul cannot return to the home - some of the older Marshallese still believe in this."

The new members of the Executive Committee for the Club Rendezvous are Ken Mosher, Chairman; Mrs. Knowles, Secretary; Charlie Clendenen, Treasurer. Tom Fay and Ray Ridle make up the remaining members with Don Gilfillan, Jr. and Jim Hawk as alternates.

The Gilfillans were hosts recently at a Hawaiian Luau given at their home. The feast consisted of various Hawaiian and Oriental dishes which were deliciously cooked by Phil Kahuhu.

A farewell cocktail party was given October 30 in honor of the Leynses and Easleys departing for Honolulu.

The mother is yet unborn who sooner or later can forego telling her children all she has done for them.

BOOKS WORTH READING

Pacific Outpost: American Strategy in Guam and Micronesia by Professor Earl S. Pomeroy of the University of Oregon is far different from most books about the Pacific. For several decades Dr. Pomeroy has been one of our leading lights in the field of political diplomacy and has written widely on the various colonial administrations in the Pacific.

In Pacific Outpost the author traces the political development of Micronesia through its Spanish, German, Japanese and American occupational periods. He points out how William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Josephus Daniels and Franklin Roosevelt felt towards Micronesia.

Of Wilson, Pomeroy writes, "to him it seemed more important to get Japan into the League of Nations than... out of Germany's lost Empire."

Following World War I a Navy committee announced, "The Carolines and Marshalls in the hands of the Japanese is opposed to the interest of the United States. Yet these islands cannot be taken from Japan and given to another nation without violating the principle of fair play and arousing the enmity of Japan". The results of the fear of incurring Japan's wrath are well known to all of us.

Official attitude towards Micronesia changed radically during and after World War II. In April 1945, Admiral Nimitz told newspaper reporters on Guam that the Marianas were, "vital to our prosecution of the war, and... equally vital to our defense in the future. These islands are as important to the United States as the Hawaiian Islands".

On the other hand during the same month The Nation magazine carried an article which read in part, "and

against what enemy are those bases supposed to protect us?... Do we fear the Russian or Chinese Navy?... And finally how are we to reconcile this vast expansion of American sea power with the principles of collective security underlying the Dumbarton Oaks plan?"

Even before the United States had publicly announced its proposed use of Micronesia, Secretary of Navy Forrestal expressed the Navy's general philosophy concerning island bases. He declared, "Single island positions cannot be considered strong bases. Selected islands can, however, together with Guam, form a far-reaching, mutually supporting base network, although each alone would fall far short of being an impregnable bastion. Large-scale offensives cannot be mounted from a small base. An appropriate base network, however, permits full exploitation of mobility of forces, which was such a vital factor in victory in the Pacific".

Why are we keeping such tight control over Micronesia? Pomeroy asks whether we feel these Pacific outposts are necessary for intercepting atomic attacks and for supporting the American strategy of the fifties, or because they were the scene of great and bloody battles and because it seems, in retrospect, that they would have been useful in earlier times of danger.

Pacific Outpost isn't easy reading. It is thought provoking, excellently documented, and has a bibliography of several hundred titles. The book contains 198 pages and may be obtained from the Honolulu Book Shop, 1024 Alakea Street for \$6.00.

J. L. T.

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One difference between youth and old age is the conception of what constitutes the silver lining.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

A glance at the file indicates we have been very busy this month. We are not only processing new employees and arranging travel but we have made a record number of reassignments, promotions, and reclassifications of positions. To simplify matters and prevent repetition we shall merely list the changes. Congratulations to the lucky ones, and don't forget, treats are in order for your friends!

Promotions: Russell Curtis, Internal Affairs Officer, Truk. Kurt Hirsch Assistant to the Distad, Yap. Louis Mann, Purchasing Agent, Guam. Gerald Vittetoe, Chief, Accounting Section, Honolulu. Drucilla Claridge, Head, Bookkeeping Unit, Honolulu. Dianna Wong, Voucher Examiner, Honolulu. David Holmes, General Supply Assistant, Guam. Elsie S. Doyle, Medical Records Librarian Supervisor, Saipan. Raymond Fujiyashi, Fiscal Accounting Clerk, Honolulu. Jose Lizama, Maintenance Mechanic, Guam. Jose Taitano, Maintenance Mechanic, Guam. Cecilia Wahl, Personnel Assistant, Honolulu. Emmitt E. Blankenfeld, Construction Superintendent, Saipan.

Several of the district general engineer positions are being replaced by maintenance and construction superintendents. Public Works employees reclassified to these general schedule positions are: Ralph Q. Stoughton, Koror; Lee R. Welker, Yap; Thomas Fay, Majuro; Albert Dubbins, Ponape.

New Appointments: Frank Murphy, Staff Agriculturist to be stationed at Ponape, Arthur F. Dralle, General Supply Clerk Ponape. Sadako M. Higa, Head Nurse, Koror. Russell Swaney, Electrician, Guam. Loretta Dudney, Secretary to the Distad, Koror. Barney Chung, Commercial Adviser, Truk. John W. Smith, Equipment Specialist (Public Works Expediter),

Guam. Beth Putnam, Clerk Typist, Truk. Christian S. Nakama, Sanitarian, Koror. Merton K. Kuhnert, Fiscal Accounting Clerk, Majuro. Eric Hjorth, General Supply Clerk, Koror.

Separations: Jesse Barker, Diesel Mechanic, Ponape. Doris Stoughton, Clerk Typist, Koror. Lawson Fish, Hospital Administrative Assistant, Tinian. Philip Crockett, Radio Mechanic, Truk. Jonette Gould, Fiscal Accounting Clerk, Honolulu. Jesus San Nicolas, Messenger, Guam. Howard Easley, Diesel Mechanic, Majuro. William Boleky, Teacher, Truk.

All pau, Jan.

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U. N. DAY MESSAGE FROM NORTHROP

Your celebrations today throughout the Trust Territory of United Nations Day offer an excellent opportunity to assist realistically present programs and plans for the future and to rededicate ourselves to the fulfillment of the objectives of our United Nations Trusteeship.

The United Nations Organization represents man's greatest effort to join together the nations and peoples of the world in the preservation of peace, in the fight against ignorance, hunger and disease, and in the promotion of human rights and freedoms. The Trust Territory and its people play an integral part in the United Nations' programs and goals. The administration of the Territory is based upon and has been conducted on those principles approved by the United Nations in the Charter and the Trusteeship Agreement.

On the basis of consultations between the Department and the High Commissioner and his staff, I believe that steps planned for the coming year will further improve the administration and bring government services closer to the people. Such steps will not only be beneficial to the people and the government of the Trust Territory but also contribute to the success of the Trust Territory's part in the United Nations program.

-- Vernon D. Northrop, Under Secretary of the Interior Department

6 May '65

Dr. Robert E. Gibson, Director of Education, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, returned this week end from a two and a half months' supervisory tour of the six districts of the territory--the Marshalls, Ponape, Truk, the Palaus, Yap and Saipan.

Dr. Gibson reported much progress not only in the development of education but also in other fields of activity during the year of Interior administration. On this trip, the third he has made to the Trust Territory during his fifteen months of educational administration, special attention was given to the program of the elementary schools. "Elementary education," he said, "is now practically within the grasp of every child between the ages of 8 and 14. While literacy--the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic--is one of our aims in education in the Trust Territory, it is not the only aim. Equal attention is given to the problems of subsistence and livelihood."

Dr. Gibson spent some of his time supervising the Intermediate Schools. There is one Intermediate School in each of the six districts where selected students come after graduating from the elementary schools which have been established in nearly all of the many scattered islands. In these Intermediate Schools students are taught English. They are also taught such vocational skills as agriculture and husbandry, building, weaving, and other useful crafts and simple technical and commercial skills necessary for their economic development. They also receive education for health through personal and community hygiene.

The Pacific Islands Central School on Truk gathers together 135 students from all the districts and continues a broad program of general education for two more years. This school continues the program of the Intermediate Schools by giving simple and practical science, some knowledge and understanding of economic and social organization, law and government, and some knowledge of other parts of the world and the people

who live in them. The program of the Pacific Islands Central School, since it is endeavoring to train leaders for the various islands of Micronesia, is geared to helping these young people live in the modern world. "Its curriculum, therefore," according to Dr. Gibson, "aims at the development of personal judgment and initiative, freedom from fear and superstition, as well as sympathy and understanding for different points of view. This latter is especially important since the students at Pacific Islands Central School come from nine diverse cultures and languages."

The Director of Education emphasized that much yet remains to be done. "So far we have only scratched the surface. The attack on illiteracy through adult education is only starting. Beyond this, adult education for community development is only in the planning stage. The attack on ignorance, apathy and prejudice, on poverty, disease and isolation--on all the difficulties which hinder the progress of a community--is going forward, however," Dr. Gibson concluded.

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CHICOT

(Continued from Page 3)

drawn or modified in order that continued direct steamer services between the West Coast and the District Centers can become a continuing reality."

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First the man takes a drink, then the drink takes a drink, then the drink takes the man. -- Japanese Proverb