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PRESIDENT APPROVES DUBLON SITE

The big news at Headquarters this month was the announcement by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman in Washington that President Truman has approved Dublon island in Truk Atoll as the site for permanent headquarters of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

In making the announcement, the United Press reported, Secretary Chapman stated that having headquarters in Honolulu, 2,000 miles from the closest part of the Territory, was not conducive to effective administration.

Mr. Chapman, according to the wire service, said that Truk is about the geographical center of the Trust Territory and contains about one-third of the population. Furthermore, he said, Dublon Island has adequate public land to hold necessary headquarters installations and already has some facilities built by the Japanese which can be used by the Trust Territory administration.

The Secretary said the 1954 budget will include a request for funds to begin construction of other needed facilities.

Executive Officer Alfred M. Hurt, told Honolulu daily newspapers that High Commissioner Thomas and his staff are "anxious to proceed with plans to establish Headquarters on Dublon Island and have been for many months". Mr. Hurt said that Saipan, which the Navy took over from the Department of Interior January 1, was the Trust Territory's first choice for a permanent headquarters site. He explained that Saipan had the best facilities--roads, docks, power, warehouses and housing for personnel--in the Trust Territory area, and the "administration didn't want to duplicate facilities which already have been constructed at taxpayers' expense".

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U. N. MISSION PLANS VISIT TO T. T. NEXT MONTH

Four members of the United Nations Trusteeship Council are scheduled to arrive in Honolulu February 17 on a three-week visiting mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Members of the group, which will be the first UN party to visit the Trust Territory since 1950, are:

Dr. Enrique De Marchena of the Dominican Republic; Leon Pignon of France; W. A. C. Mathieson of the United Kingdom, and Najmuddine Rifai of Syria.

The four men were appointed by the UN Trusteeship Council to investigate conditions in South Pacific Trust Territories this year. Besides visiting the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, they plan to inspect conditions in the British Trust Territory of Nauru, British Samoa, a Trust Territory administered by New Zealand, and New Guinea, a Trust Territory administered by Australia.

News of the party's expected visit led High Commissioner Thomas to recall the difference between the present Trusteeship system and the mandate system of the old League of Nations.

The High Commissioner commented that the "trusteeship system, growing out of the old mandate idea, is one based upon the concept of true trusteeship; that is the administering power does

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MICRONESIAN MONTHLY

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TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

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DUBLON ISLAND

(Following is the text of Secretary of Interior Oscar L. Chapman's letter to President Truman recommending that the chief executive approve Dublon as the site for the Trust Territory's permanent headquarters.)

"It is strongly recommended that you approve location of permanent headquarters of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands on Dublon Island in the Truk Atoll. The High Commissioner of the Trust Territory and his staff have, since a period prior to the transfer of administration to the Department of the Interior, made their temporary headquarters in Hawaii where it had been established by the Navy. This arrangement, while essential as an interim measure, has placed the High Commissioner and his staff some two thousand miles from the closest part of the Trust Territory and has not been conducive to the most efficient administration of the Territory. Retention of headquarters at Honolulu would contra-

vene a recommendation of the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations that the headquarters be located within the Trust Territory.

"With the return of responsibility for the administration of Saipan and Tinian to the Navy, those islands are now eliminated as possible sites for location of the headquarters. The Truk Atoll has the advantage of being approximately the geographic center of the Trust Territory and thus provides a central point of communication and travel to other parts of the Territory. Moreover, almost a third of the population of the Territory is in the Truk District. Dublon Island within the Truk Atoll has the advantages of having sufficient available public land on which to build facilities. There are also a limited number of facilities such as a dock, which remain from former Japanese installations and which can be put into usable condition. Use of these facilities and of the available land will result in some reduction of construction costs. A request for funds to initiate construction has been included in the 1954 budget request with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget.

"Draft organic legislation for the Trust Territory, which has been submitted to the Congress in previous years has included a provision that permanent headquarters shall be located within the Trust Territory at a site to be selected by the President. This legislation has not been acted upon by the Congress, but I believe it would nevertheless be desirable to have your approval of the headquarters location.

"I, therefore, recommend, that you approve the designation of Dublon Island in the Truk Atoll for this purpose."

The safest way to knock the chip off a fellow's shoulder is by patting him on the back.

TRUST TERRITORY STUDENTS GRADUATE FROM CENTRAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

Considerable Trust Territory interest was focused on the Central Medical School at Suva, Fiji, on December 19, for that was the annual graduation day. In the graduating classes were:

Medical Practitioners Course, Ueki Francisco Minoru of Palau and Alexander Panuelo of Ponape;

Dental Practitioners Course, Augustin Harris of Ponape and Jack Helkena and Momotaro Lanitulok of the Marshalls;

Laboratory Assistants Course, Moses Augustine Helsi of Palau and Sebion Shoniber and Gays Welly of Ponape; and

Mosquito Control Course, Atanasio Actouka of Ponape.

Sir Ronald Garvey, Governor of Fiji, addressed the graduates, who represented practically all of the island groups of the south and western Pacific area.

Especially significant is the fact that two class prizes and two gold medals were won by Trust Territory students. Jacob Aliksa of Ponape won the second year dental class prize and Augustin Harris of Ponape won the senior dental class prize. Eliuel Pretic of Ponape won the Sir Henry Scott Gold Medal for Anatomy for second year medical students and Jano Burton of Ponape won the Burns Philip Gold Medal for Physiology in the second year medical class.

On the evening of December 23, at the Christmas party for all Trust Territory students of the Central Medical School, Jacob Aliksa was awarded the first cash prize of three pounds sterling for technical work among the second year dental class. Teheltoeh Robert of Palau, was awarded the second cash prize of two pounds sterling, and Rubeang Ngiruehlbad of Palau was awarded the third cash prize of one pound sterling. In addition, all Trust Territory students received a present of a fountain pen and

pencil from our Dr. Harry L. Cloud, with the compliments of the Trust Territory Government.

Alphonso Faustino of Palau, has submitted the following account of the revelries of the Trust Territory students at the Christmas party.

"On the night of December 23, we Trust Territory students had our Christmas party in one of the dormitories at Tamavua. We had many guests including Dr. Frater (Principal) and Mrs. Frater, Dr. Cloud and his secretary Mrs. Wilson, Dr. Edmonds (Asst. Principal) and Miss Eames.

"We commenced our party at 7:30 p.m. with a play, 'The Birth of Christ', which was directed by Jacob Aliksa of Ponape. Sikpert Louis of Truk, was 'Joseph' and Calistro Cabrera from Saipan was 'Mary'; 'The Infant' was a doll because we don't have a real one and couldn't borrow one. The 'Angel' was Eliuel Pretic of Ponape who had a beautiful pair of wings made by a wire frame and the cotton wool we pinched from Dr. Cloud's laboratory. The 'shepherds' were Pedro, Yumao and Rubeang, and they wore mosquito nets and had beards made of coconut fibre. I was 'King Herod' and I had a crown, but unfortunately it was missing just before the play and I didn't wear it. Jacob, Etisin and Jeton were the three wise men and wore colored sheets around them.

"Following this were few 'mas or Matmaton'. After these was 'kur sasa' or stick dance. Following this was tap-dance by 'Marshallese Kid' Menassa Emil, who was called Gene Kelly during the party.

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COCONUT SPECIALIST EN ROUTE TO FIELD

W.V.D. Pieris, a specialist on the coconut industry with the South Pacific Commission, will leave for the Trust Territory January 16, on a four to six week survey trip for the Department of Economic Affairs.

Mr. Pieris, who arrived in Honolulu from Commission Headquarters at Noumea, New Caledonia, January 10, will join H.L. Baker, director of economic affairs at Guam. The two men plan to spend time at Truk, Ponape and Majuro.

Mr. Pieris plans to study the coconut industry in the Trust Territory with the following objectives in mind:

An appraisal of the role of the coconut in the economy of the region, together with an assessment of the significance of present and anticipated trends in output in relation to future needs.

A survey of the potentialities of existing coconut plantings, with emphasis on the average age of the palms and the replanting necessary to meet future requirements.

A study of the varieties of coconut palms, methods of producing copra, mechanization of cultivation, transport and processing, copra marketing procedures, utilization of by-products, effects of price instability on replanting policies.

Recommendations for the conduct of regional long-range research into the problems of the coconut industry, such as the selection of high grade planting material, cultivation, pasture cover, subsidiary crops, stocking, replanting and soil rehabilitation.

The coconut industry, Mr. Pieris points out, "has always played a role in the total economy of the region (the Pacific area generally) as a basic foodstuff, as the major source of export income and as a means of attracting investment into the region. It is known that populations are rising and it is feared that owing to the high average age of the existing palms, the output of the coconut industry in certain key areas is likely to decline

more rapidly in the future unless some positive replanting policies are adopted.

"The decline in the industry as a whole is all the more serious in view of the ever increasing food shortage problem of the world. It may well be that within a few years it will be difficult to obtain from outside sufficient basic foodstuffs to maintain present standards of living. There is an additional problem of sustaining purchasing power under conditions of increasing costs of imported foodstuffs. At the present juncture many territories are too dangerously dependent upon importation by external finance.

"No major crop is likely to emerge in the near future," according to Mr. Pieris, "to replace the primary dependence of the region on the coconut and, therefore, if standards of living are to be improved, or even maintained, early action is necessary."

JOHN IAMAN LEAVES FOR MAINLAND

Medical Practitioner John Iaman of Majuro and Ebeye departed recently for California where he will intern and study pathology at the San Bernardino County Hospital during the coming year.

Practitioner Iaman was educated at St. Joseph's College in the Gilbert Islands and graduated from the U.S. Navy Medical School at Guam in 1949. "Doctor John," as he is widely known in the Trust Territory, is the first of the Micronesian practitioners to study on the mainland.

HEADQUARTERS ITEMS

Deputy High Commissioner James A. McConnell, who has been on an inspection trip to the field since early this year, is expected to return to Headquarters January 19. Mr. McConnell was accompanied on the trip by Attorney General H.G. Marshall.

The Deputy High Commissioner was to spend time at Saipan to see how the transfer is going, and at Dublon where Trust Territory Headquarters will eventually be located.

Upon his return to Honolulu, Mr. McConnell will get ready for another trip toward the end of January--to Washington for hearings on the Trust Territory's 1954 budget.

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The transfer of Saipan and Tinian to the Navy has practically been completed, according to Acting Deputy High Commissioner Alfred M. Hurt.

Mr. Hurt pointed out that the movement of personnel is going on in an orderly way. "The transfer has solved our recruiting problems in that staff members who were not needed by the Navy and who wanted to remain with the Trust Territory administration have found positions in other districts."

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The Finance and Supply Department will move to Guam this spring in what is another move to decentralize Headquarters, it was announced recently by Alfred M. Hurt, Acting Deputy High Commissioner. Tentative date for the move is April 1, Mr. Hurt said.

Locating the Department at Guam will have numerous advantages, according to Director Paul Griffin. It will afford better coordination between the procurement division and the finance division of the department and will put the entire department closer to the people, supply officers, district administrators, and others with whom it has to work.

A big disadvantage of the move, Mr. Hurt points out, will be the unavailability of Mr. Griffin, whose presence is must on budget and other matters. We can expect to see a great deal of him around here even after his department is gone," Mr. Hurt grinned.

The many friends of George W. Laycock, formerly General Hospital Administrator for the Trust Territory, will be interested in knowing that he has recently accepted a position with the Children's Bureau of the Federal Security Agency. He will be stationed in Atlanta, Georgia, and cover the six southeastern states.

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Members of the Micronesian Club of Honolulu were guests of the staffs of the High Commissioner and the Island Trading Company at a Christmas party December 23. In true island style, the students entertained the audience with songs from all of the major island groups and the combined group sang "Patriots of Micronesia". Dancemaster Tamag of Yap, led six of the boys in a very cleverly executed Micronesian dance. Gifts were distributed and refreshments were served at the close of the party.

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Something new in the way of a combined position has been developed in Public Health for the Marshall Islands District. Mrs. Mary Lew recently spent a week at Headquarters in preparation for assignment as Nurse Supervisor-Hospital Administrative Assistant at Majuro. Mrs. Lew comes to the Trust Territory directly from the staff of Queen's Hospital, Honolulu, where for the past four years she has been Supervising Nurse Administrator for the Out Patient Department.

She is Washington-born, Boston-educated through Simmons College and Deaconess Hospital. For eight years she was Supervisor and Director of Nursing at the Pratt Diagnostic Hospital. Mrs. Lew will pause at Truk for a week enroute to Ponape for consultation with Trust

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I. T. C. NEWS

While December 31, 1953 may seem a long time in the future, this deadline for the liquidation of ITC actually requires much action extending throughout the year to accomplish the orderly withdrawal of this far-flung organization. If ITC is to dispose of all property, repatriate the staff, pay all bills and close all files by the end of the year full scale operations cannot be continued until December but must be reduced some months in advance. Already a number of changes in operations and personnel assignments have occurred. The Saipan Branch was closed December 31, 1953, although V. A. Fajardo will continue to serve as PML agent in Saipan during the period required to ship stockpiled materials from the district. In other districts, particularly Truk and Ponape, the private wholesalers have already expanded their import operations looking toward the day when they will carry on without ITC.

Due to the time which necessarily elapses between placing an order in the United States and actual receipt of merchandise in the Trust Territory and to the additional time required to sell goods after arrival it will be necessary for ITC to stop placing new orders in the early summer. To prevent shortages in the districts new pipelines must be ready to start at that time to continue the regular flow of goods. To provide the necessary new arrangements in the next few months will be a challenging problem in the districts.

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Personnel briefs since last report:

L. B. Smith has replaced T. E. Bunting as Branch Manager at Yap. "Red" Smith is no stranger to Yap, having previously managed this branch for some two years. Yap is the home of the former Miss Gurmatin, who became Mrs. Smith in a wedding ceremony performed by Distad Chapman on October 6.

Mr. Bunting is now Branch Manager at Truk, replacing John Spivey. Mr. Spivey has become Branch Manager at Koror in order that James Clapper could return

to his home in Honolulu after serving several months beyond the end of his contract period.

During January D. E. Knowles, Branch Treasurer at Majuro, and George Daley, Assistant to the Branch Manager at Truk, will both join the staff of the Guam Warehouse.

The Company experienced a great loss in the sudden death of H. E. Blodgett, Branch Manager at Majuro, from a heart attack January 2, 1953. Funeral services and burial were at Majuro. Mr. Blodgett had the longest period of service in the islands of any member of the company, having first come to Majuro with the U.S. Commercial Company in July 1945.

Robert Wion of the Guam Warehouse staff has been appointed Branch Manager for Majuro and will assume his new duties about February 1.

James Cozad, who has been at Ponape for the past year as assistant to the manager, has been appointed Branch Manager.

Alexander Teves has been transferred from the Guam Warehouse to Honolulu, where he is replacing James Leong in the handicraft department. Mr. Leong is resigning to enter the University of Michigan in February.

Bess Obra, who resigned last summer to rock the cradle, rejoined the Honolulu office in December replacing Eunice F. Scoville, who in turn resigned for the same reason.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE MARCH OF DIMES

AMERICAN-MICRONESIAN RELATIONS

By H. G. Barnett

(Dr. Barnett, Trust Territory staff anthropologist for almost a year and a half under Interior's administration, returned to the University of Oregon in December to resume his work as professor of anthropology.)

One day, during the course of a casual conversation, I happened to mention to Mr. McConnell that the Micronesian people whom we are administering know more about us than we know about them. As I elaborated on the remark, it occurred to him that American personnel in the field might benefit from a few general statements of the same order. Accordingly, I have attempted to set down very briefly some of the observations that I have been able to make during the past year, in the interest of improving Micronesian-American relations.

It is obvious that the Micronesians, as a group, have more frequent and more productive opportunities to observe us, as a group, than we have to observe them, especially in matters pertaining to the intimate details of our everyday life and work habits. Maids and other household employees, for example, come to know us as individuals and as Americans far better than we get to know them. It is perhaps equally obvious that they, as persons and as members of a subordinate group, have stronger motives for wanting to understand us than we have for wanting to know about them. This is so if for no other reason than because we occupy the control position; but just as important is the fact that a significant number of the Micronesians take us as models to be imitated--or rejected.

The inference should be clear; namely, that the success or failure of our program in the Territory is, to a large extent, governed by the picture of an American that we undividually and privately present to an observant and critical Micronesian audience. On the basis of their knowledge of us as individuals they judge us, as Americans, in point of temperament, aims, attitudes, sincerity and other characteristics that

affect their welfare. Beyond that, our personal behaviors are taken by them to represent American ideals, and many accept our actions, good and bad, as things expected of them as aspiring Americans. This is the more true, of course, the more we encourage their identifications with us.

The limitations on our opportunities for knowing the Micronesians, like the occasions for their learning about us, are of our own making. In other words, each of us could further develop his understanding of the local people if he wished; and the point to be made here is that such efforts are, when made, most welcome. Any human being is gratified by attempts to understand him and the Micronesian people as a whole will be found to be extremely responsive to such interests by Americans. Anyone who makes a genuine attempt, even if it is awkward, will not only have his ego flattered by praise and encouragement, but will also find himself on a more secure footing in dealing with the people. In part, this appreciation of an outsider's interest is to be attributed to the satisfaction that any person feels on being noticed by a social superior; but in the case of the Micronesians the feeling is heightened by the contrast between our personal concern and the disregard or disgust which they came to expect under the Japanese.

Americans who are interested in improving their relations often ask whether they must conform to local custom in order to be accepted. I should say that, in general, they do not, and certainly not in most particulars. All Micronesians recognize and accept the cultural

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CHRISTMAS PARTY A SUCCESS

A Christmas party that was a party was held by Headquarters personnel the night of December 22, at Ft. Ruger's Cannon Club.

With "Doc" Gibson in the role of Santa Claus and Paul Murdock of ITC as Rudolph, his assistant, staffers and their guest swapped presents in what was the highlight of the evening's program.

Accidentally on purpose, High Commissioner Thomas and Mr. McConnell drew "gifts" for which they have no need. With Santa blinking incredulously (he claimed afterwards he didn't know what was inside), Mr. Thomas unwrapped a miniature bottle of whiskey and a package of cigarets. The High Commissioner wasn't at all disconcerted and made the most of the situation!

Mr. McConnell unwrapped a long, mysterious looking package, which turned out to be a braided leather whip with thong tips. The Deputy High Commissioner, who is noted for his keen sense of humor, snapped it around with the skill of an animal trainer, intermingled with remarks about how things were going to be different now, all to the delight of those present.

The party got underway with a buffet dinner at 6:30 p.m. and didn't break up until well after 11.

The committee that staged the affair was headed by Dr. Gibson. He was assisted by Toni Stewart, Fran Warren, Mr. Murdock, Joyce Stephens, and Elaine Ogilvie.

ON HUMAN RIGHTS

"When we talk about human rights we are really going back to the principles upon which our Nation was founded. The greatest of those principles, it seems to me, is the belief that the dignity and

freedom of the human individual--without regard to race, religion, color or ancestry--is the real basis of our strength.

"That belief is embedded in our Declaration of Independence and in our Constitution. It has given meaning to the greatest events in our past. A great many American lives have been lost to defend and uphold that belief. Surely, that is what really gives the deepest meaning to everything that we treasure in the great name, 'American'."

Excerpt from a speech given by Oscar L. Chapman before the American Council of Human Rights December 28.

A SOUTHERN CRUISE

The M/V Torry, skippered by E. J. Thomas, is scheduled to dip into southern waters this January and visit the romantic Gilbert and Fiji islands. The Torry plans to depart from Majuro, January 5, stop at Tarawa in the Gilberts and then move on to Suva, where it will pick up some 15 medical and dental students returning to their homelands in Micronesia after graduating from the Central Medical School.

Other passengers scheduled to board or debark from the Torry, include the Hicking family bound for Tarawa. After many months of patient waiting at Majuro, the Hicking family have finally found transportation home. It is regretted that Doctor Hicking cannot accompany them. However, he is now interning at the Hilo Memorial Hospital.

The Torry will also return some Gilbertese who have been stranded in the Marshalls and then reciprocate by bringing back a family of Marshallese estraction. Only rarely do our ships visit these ports and for those who have the good fortune to participate, it should prove a fascinating voyage.

PROFILE

William "Vit" Vitarelli, the Trust Territory's dynamic educational administrator of the Palaus, is partly indebted to James A. Michener (Tales of the South Pacific) for the "most purposeful and satisfying job I ever had."

Vit was a guest of Michener's, a neighbor of his in Bucks County, Pa., and a former colleague at the George School in Pennsylvania, when the talk got back to Micronesia and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. "It was Jim Michener and another personal friend of mine in the State Department who induced me to apply for a job with the Trust Territory administration. I saw Lady (Emil J., chief of the Pacific Division, Office of Territories), got a job as educational administrator in November 1950 and have been here since."

Vitarelli has been in educational work all his life and could be termed a dedicated teacher. However, he seems to have too much drive, too much color to ever be categorized as a typical pedagogue, which, of course, he isn't. For Vitarelli is an artist, too, with an artist's outlook and temperament.

Vit, who was born Oct. 21, 1910, in New York City, worked his way through Newark Teachers' College by doing posters, lettering and illustrating (text book primers), and his last year in college he earned more money than he did his first year teaching school. Following graduation with a B.S. in education, he taught art and put on exhibitions at Woodstock, N. Y. (an artists' colony) before joining the faculty of the George School in 1934.

Vit drew down the munificent salary of \$80 a month his first year at the school, where he remained two years before enrolling for graduate work at Columbia University. Incidentally, Vit met his wife, Henrietta, at the George School. She was one of his students!

Vit received an M.A. degree from Columbia where he studied educational psychology under some of the greatest

teachers on the college scene, including Dewey and Kilpatrick. He then returned to George School as head of the art department where he stayed another two years before returning to Columbia and a position as coordinator of the arts for all laboratory work at Teachers' College. Two years later Vit was in Carroll County, Georgia, doing "community rehabilitation work" under the auspices of the Rosenwald fund. Vit stayed in Georgia during the war and participated fully in this "important experimental work in community development"---a project he likens to his present work in the Palau.

Vit returned to Columbia after the war and taught at Teachers' College as a research associate. In addition, he was a consultant and designer for Lionel Corporation, N. Y., a big toy train company. Vit later purchased a small farm in Bucks County and started his own toy business, which still is a going concern. However, it "never did very well," Vit explains, because a scarcity of materials that accompanied the Korean war. "I still have hopes for it though," he grins.

Vitarelli is most satisfied with his present work of trying to build an educational system that will "fit into the life of the Palauans, help them to lead better lives within the structure of their own culture. I think that a great deal of the academic approach does not work here and isn't good or helpful to the people." Vit says he is trying to develop the school as a principal force in the community.

After more than two years in the islands, Vit finds himself in disagreement with critics who claim that the

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COPRA TRADING IN MICRONESIA DURING THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE PERIODS

By Scott Wilson

Copra, the most important product to the Micronesian people, became the prime product of the Trust Territory in the 1860's. The Germans opened their first trading station in the Marshall Islands. In 1846, Adolf Capelle was sent to Ebon. Capelle developed organized copra production and later entered into a partnership with a Portugese named DeBrum, and purchased the Island of Likiep. In the middle 1860's German vessels began to trade in other islands. Godeffroy and Sons, and Hernsheim and Company, both of Hamburg were active in this early period.

In 1869, Godeffroy and Sons opened a station on Yap and after 1870, they opened stations on Kusaie and Ponape. Capelle and Company had already expanded to Ponape by then. In 1873, Godeffroy and Sons had a station at Ebon, the same year in which Hernsheim and Company became established in Palau, Woleai and Yap. In 1876, Hernsheim opened a station at Jaluit.

The Deutches Handels Und Plantagensellschaft opened stations on Losap, Lukunor, Nukuoro and Ponape in 1883 and by 1885 also had stations at Palau, Ulithi and Yap.

In 1887, the famed Jaluit Company was formed by the leading German firms, and dominated the copra trade until the end of the German period.

The Japanese entered the copra trade in 1890, and until 1914, they were a thorn in the side of the German traders, especially in the Carolines. The Nanto Shokai, capitalized by the Japanese Government opened a branch on Ponape. The Kaitsu Sha and Koshin Sha both opened stations on Truk in 1891. The Katsu Sha disappeared shortly.

In 1892, the Nanto Shokai was taken over by the Hitotsuya Shokai. In 1893, the Koshin Sha transferred its activities to the Western Carolines, and in 1895 the Hitotsuya Shokai opened a second branch in Truk.

The Hioki Company, one of the most successful early Japanese companies

was organized in 1893 with branches on Ponape and Truk. In 1899 this company was banned for selling firearms to the Islanders and by 1901 all other Japanese firms had been barred for similar reasons.

In 1905, the Jaluit monopoly was terminated by international pressure, and the Japanese returned with the Nanyo Boeki Kaisha. The company flourished by selling shoddy but cheap goods to the islanders and was serious competition to the Germans.

In 1912, to meet competition, the Jaluit Company formed the West Caroline Company which received leases on land from the German Government which had been bought at less than 10 marks per hectare. An East Caroline firm was being formed when the World War upset the German plans.

In the Marshalls, the chiefs took half of the copra production and the Germans taxed the chiefs. The produce of each plantation was divided into two periods each year. The first half year of production went to the Iroij and the second half year went to the commoners.

In 1914, the monopoly of the Jaluit Company was turned over to the Nanyo Boeki Kaisha. The Japanese retained the copra tax in the Marshalls, but in 1921 they changed the system by allotting the chiefs' share on the basis of one half of the value of copra produced throughout the year because of the practice which had grown up of withholding

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FAREWELL MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM SECRETARY CHAPMAN

A "farewell" message from Oscar L. Chapman, Secretary of the Department of the Interior since December, 1949, who will be replaced this month by Douglas McKay, has been received at Headquarters. The veteran Interior official who started his career as an assistant secretary of the Department in May, 1933, wrote the following to "all of my co-workers in the Department:

"As this is the last Christmas season during which I shall have the privilege of addressing you while serving as secretary of your Department, I want to tell you how much I treasure the pleasant associations which we have enjoyed.

"In looking back over the years which I have spent in the Department, I am proud of the progress we have made. Our accomplishments would have been impossible without the untiring effort and cooperation of each of you. We have worked hard together. The results are evidenced by the record of the part we have played in advancing the welfare and building the strength of the nation.

"I shall always remember these years as the best and most satisfying of my life. I fervently hope that you will continue your loyalty and support under the new leadership in order to insure continued progress toward the realization of the aims and purposes of the Department of the Interior.

"With my Christmas and New Year's greetings, I send you my best wishes for a full and happy future."

* * *

PILOTS PLAY SANTA AT TINIAN

For over a year cargo planes from Anderson Air Force Base have maintained a scheduled flight for Tinian veg-

etables produced under the watchful eye of the Island Administrator, Trust Territory Agriculturalist Lloyd B. Ostrander.

Long before Christmas, an enterprising operations officer, Major Masconi and his co-pilots, had discovered a keen sense of appreciation on Tinian for candy gift boxes that they had delivered to school children. Accordingly they announced that Santa Claus was coming to Tinian by airplane this year and staged plans to raise the funds.

The Base response must have been wonderful because it took four airplanes to haul the presents that they collected. After a forenoon of rapid shuttling involving eight trips of C-47's and 1 B-17, the Commanding General Air Force Band and a hundred airmen found themselves enjoying fried chicken, roast pig, longusta in drawn butter, cantaloupe, watermelon and vegetable salads prepared by Tinian's united and loyal residents.

Santa Claus required the assistance of a dozen young ladies from Anderson as the boys had purchased gifts for everyone costing \$5000.

* * *

LETTER IN TIME MAGAZINE

Dick King, principal of the Intermediate School, made the January 12 issue of Time Magazine with a letter to the editor on the diving ability of Bonin Islanders.

Dick's letter was inspired by a story in Time November 17 about Raimondo Bucher "who hopes to become the first man to dive deeper than 115 feet without artificial breathing help."

Dick observed that he had seen Bonin Islanders "dive in water marked on the chart at 132 feet and bring up longusta. Of course, I did not measure their dive or go down with them, but I would bet that they beat the 115 mark."

PRESIDENT APPROVES

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Hurt added, however, that Dublon "potentially is an excellent site". He said that the Trust Territory's Department of Public Works is engaged in making a detailed survey of the area to determine just what will have to be done before the move can be made.

Mr. Hurt also disclosed that the administration has requested the Interior Department's permission to go ahead with power installations there. He said the Trust Territory has obtained the necessary equipment free of charge from the General Services Administration and has sufficient funds remaining from the 1953 budget to install it.

The Executive Officer emphasized, however, that no provision was made in the 1953 appropriation for the building of a permanent headquarters. He pointed out that Congress failed to appropriate money for this purpose although the Bureau of the Budget in the budget submitted to the Congress, approved the sum of about \$3,000,000 for such a building program.

Director of Public Works Hank Wolfgram, said that the survey, which commenced the last week in November under the immediate supervision of Bill Chloupek, chief engineer, is a preliminary one that should be completed by the end of January. It includes a topographic survey, a plot and land tenure survey and the establishment of a work camp preparatory to the "planning and development of a suitable, efficient and well established administrative settlement which can be economically serviced and operated".

As soon as the report of the survey is sent to Headquarters, Mr. Wolfgram said, firm plans will be developed, the project established and the director will return to the field to organize the construction program--provided Washington gives the project a green light.

The first consideration in the way of permanent construction will be the rehabilitation of the former Japanese water supply and installation of a permanent electrical power generating station, Mr. Wolfgram said.

Mr. Wolfgram also observed:

It is estimated that construction of the Headquarters site will take two years to complete if and when funds are available.

There is no housing available at the present time and all existing facilities will require rehabilitation except two huge storage vaults for the storing of perishable supplies and equipment, which are in good condition. There is also what is left of the former Japanese road system which can, with suitable topping and repair, be put to excellent use.

TRUST TERRITORY STUDENTS GRADUATE

(Continued from Page 3)

Although Menassa is a good dancer, music that Pedro played wasn't very good and he made a lot of good mistakes that made people laugh. After tap dance was hula dance by Cabrera who went into a lot of work shaving his chest and legs in order to create a pretty girl of himself. The way he shook his hips was really something.

"Following the hula, Dr. Cloud and Dr. Frater distributed Christmas gifts. There were plenty of gifts from Dr. Cloud and the gifts that students bought for one another.

"After the gifts were all given we played the phonograph and began dancing. Everyone was so happy that even those who had never danced before began this night.

"At 11:30 p.m. we wished Merry Christmas to one another and concluded our party.

ISLANDS HELD IN TRUST BY UNITED STATES RAISE COMPLEX ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

By G. H. Irving

(The following article appeared recently in the Sunday Star, Washington, D.C.)

On New Year's Day the Navy will reacquire jurisdiction over two islands now operated by the Department of Interior as part of the far-flung Pacific Trust Territory.

Seldom mentioned, and rarely thought of, the Trust Territory nevertheless has a way of constantly cropping up in the news. The far-flung territory is made up of 141 islands which are scattered over 3 million square miles of Pacific--an area larger than the United States. About 56,000 persons live on these islands.

Today, the two making news are Saipan and Tinian, islands of bloody World War memory. A few weeks ago, Eniwetok was on the front pages, as it has been off and on for several years. Bikini is another headline island.

Headache for Us

As a matter of inclination most Americans probably would be quite content to leave the United States get out of the Islands and drop its commitment to the United Nations to administer them. After all, such commitments cost money and cause headaches. We have enough problems without shouldering more.

But it would appear that we are stuck with our commitment--and with the Trust Territory of the Pacific. Our high commissioner for the Trust Territory, Elbert D. Thomas, says the territory holds an "extremely important place in America's line of interest and defence."

Its importance as a gateway to the Orient was early recognized by Spain, which claimed the islands after Magellan landed at Guam in 1521. (Magellan dubbed the island group "Ladrones"--Spanish for thieves--because of some unfortunate experience he had there). After Spain waned as a world power, the Germans took over the Ladrones (or Marianas). The United States got Guam in 1898, and the Japanese took over most of the others under a League of Nations "mandate" after World War I.

That "mandate" is now a "trust" under which the United States has become a caretaker for the islands and its population on behalf of the United Nations.

Military Bases O.K.

Since the trusteeship is "strategic" the United States has the right to maintain military reservations in the district to help preserve world peace. The military problems of the islands are matters for the Pentagon. But the lives and destinies of the people today are strictly a civil problem.

Under the later Harold Ickes, the Interior Department fought a long, hard and victorious battle to wrest control of the islands from the Navy. According to the "Old Curmudgeon", the Navy's rule over the hapless islanders was "grotesque, inefficient, tyrannical, arbitrary and dictatorial."

President Truman apparently agreed. He gave the islands to Interior. The first reversal to military rule came in the case of Saipan and Tinian, which have obvious military advantages.

No one will comment on the reasons for the change, except to indicate that it has to do with "military security".

Interior's Two Years

Meanwhile, the Interior Department has had almost two years to practice the precepts that Ickes used to preach where

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U. N. MISSION (Continued from Page 1)

not administer the trust territories. to its advantage, but for the benefit of the people in the territory. That marks the chief change between the mandate theory and the trusteeship theory.

"Another change is that under the mandate system the reports of the administering authority were made to a committee called the mandate commission of the League of Nations whereas reports of trusteeships are made directly to a United Nations Trusteeship Council, which is a regularly established organ of the U.N.

"The trusteeship of the Pacific Islands, of course, differs from all other trusteeships in that it is called a strategic trusteeship. That merely means that in the administration of the islands, the administering authority, the United States, has the double obligation not only to take care of the interests of the people but to administer the territory in such a way as to contribute to the peace of the world", Mr. Thomas explained.

The tentative itinerary for the visiting mission calls for three days of conferences with the High Commissioner and his staff from February 17 to 20. The party is scheduled to arrive at Yap February 23, at Koror February 24, at Saipan February 28, at Tinian March 1, at Truk March 2, at Ponape March 4, at Majuro March 6 and at Nauru March 9.

COPRA TRADING IN MICRONESIA (Continued from Page 10)

some of the first half year's production by the commoners. The Japanese later reduced the chief's share to a fixed 4 sen per kilogram, although the price of copra was as high as 30 sen per kilogram.

During the Japanese period, coconut brokers resided in the villages and bartered for copra. They had special contracts with companies from whom they received goods. They also acted as money lenders and some were in the boot-legging business. It is doubtful that the interest of the Micronesians was a motive in the copra trade until the arrival of the Americans.

OUR SCHOOL BOAT By Iso

(Iso is a student at the Intermediate School in the Marshalls.)

There are several Intermediate schools located in Micronesia. Several of them have school boats. Our boat has a name on it, B-No. 2 M.I.I.S. which means the number 2 boat of Marshall Islands Intermediate School.

We, the students of M.I.I.S. have representatives to take care of the school boat. The students of the 9th grade are the representatives who take care of it. Two of the teachers, Mr. Mass and Mr. Amata, are responsible for the boat.

We have learned some valuable ways of caring for a boat. We learned how to paint, scrape and repair it, also we learned how to run a boat. Especially we learned the value of catching fish. Sometime when we go fishing we catch nearly 500 fish. We use the fish in several ways. eat some of them and the rest we put in the reefer so that we can enjoy them both now and later.

The care and use of a boat is one of the most important things we learn at school. We can use a boat for trading between two or three islands, handling emergencies, helping Missionaries travel to help the people on another island and particularly we often use a boat for fishing. These are four ways that we can use a boat. We feel that it is very desirable for each school in the Trust Territory to have a boat.

TRUK TIDE

Almost everyone on Moen is looking across the calm, placid waters towards Dubon and wondering what it will be like when HiCom sets up Headquarters on that island. In the meantime, Bill Chloupek and his survey team have established a temporary camp site and are measuring, planning, thinking, and talking about the construction program. Bill could do a grand job with a few hundred thousand dollars, some equipment and material.

How long will it be before the headquarters are completed? Experience-wise Bill is non-committal. He says, "It depends on a number of things but we'll do the best we can with what we have on hand."

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Trukites are happy to learn that genial CDR Bob Law, Truk's efficient Civid from 1949 to 1951, is back in the Trust Territory as Naval Administrator at Saipan. The members of the Law family have many friends at Truk who will be pleased to see them if a trip from Saipan can be arranged.

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Clark Richardson returned home after six weeks in Honolulu and immediately left for Majuro. Clark will be Acting Director of Public Health at Majuro until a replacement for Dr. J.R. Brown arrives from the Mainland. In the meantime, Doctor Lahr and Hagentoras are doing a first rate job at the Truk Hospital.

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Lawton Ripsom is not exactly anxious for February 13 to roll around but he is getting ready for Herb Wilson's departure. When Herb leaves for California via Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, and many glamorous ports of call in Europe, Rip will assume new duties as educational administrator. Congratulations, Rip and Bon Voyage, Herb!

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New people from Saipan have been arriving so rapidly that it has been well-nigh impossible to learn who does what before the next contingent puts in an

appearance. The Chloupeks and Holmans were hardly settled before the Kiernan, Fisher, Ott and Partridge families and Marie Minicucci arrived. Six months ago we wondered where we were all going to live. Now we wonder how long it will be before those trailer houses arrive.

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Girl Scout Troop I of Moen Island was organized in September, 1952 and is now registered with Girl Scout Headquarters in New York City. Mrs. Harold Christensen is troop leader and Brooke and Barbara Ripsom, Darlene Hann, Judy Christensen and Mary Chloupek are troop members. Congratulations and best wishes to this very worthwhile organization.

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Steele Holman, training supervisor, is laying plans for conducting classes in "vocational English" for Micronesian personnel during the working day. A second project is the preparation of an executive control book as a phase of work improvement.

HEADQUARTERS ITEMS (Continued from Page 5)

Territory Nursing Supervisor Ruth Ingram and others.

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A \$50 check was presented recently to the Micronesian Students Scholarship Fund by the Education Department at Majuro. Several months ago a number of stories prepared at the Intermediate School were offered the Junior Scholastic Magazine for publication. Success was attained and now the pupils and teachers are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the June issue of the magazine.

FOOD NEWS

By Cecilia Wahl

Christmas, overeating, and the flu and all past now, and we can settle down to a little routine again. Turkey and all that are wonderful fare, but after four full meals of it in two days we're more than happy to return to the simple diet and feel better on things like one of our old standbys,

Cheese Fondue

- 1 C. soft bread crumbs
- 3/4 C. grated cheese
- 1-1/2 C. milk
- 2 eggs beaten
- 1/2 t. salt
- 2 T. fat, melted
- a pinch of marjoram
- a dash of pepper

Combine bread crumbs, cheese and seasonings. Mix thoroughly. Add liquid and fat. Stir mixture into the eggs. Pour into greased baking dish and bake in a moderate oven (350F.) until set, about 25 minutes.

If you want to use evaporated milk for whipping, you can do so provided you prepare it the night before in the following manner:

- 1/2 t. plain gelatine

- 2 T. cold water

- 1 C. evaporated milk

Heat milk in top of double boiler until it is hot. Pour water into a bowl and sprinkle gelatine on top. Add gelatine to the milk and stir until it dissolves. Pour mixture into a shallow bowl and chill in the refrigerator overnight. The milk is then ready for whipping the next day.

Apple Scallop

- sliced apples
- graham crackers, broken
- cinnamon
- nutmeg
- dots of butter
- raisins

Put alternate layers of sliced apples, graham crackers in individual baking

dishes. Sprinkle each layer of apples with sugar, cinnamon, nutmeg and dots of butter, and raisins. Bake about 25 minutes. Serve with Avoset if desired.

Baked Peaches Tropical

- 4 canned peach halves
- 1 small banana
- 1/4 C. brown sugar
- 1/4 C. orange juice
- 1/8 C. shredded coconut
- 1/8 C. fine dry bread crumbs

Place peaches in flat baking dish. Slice banana over them. Combine brown sugar and orange juice and boil 3 minutes, until slightly thickened. Pour over peaches. Top with coconut and crumbs. Place in hot oven long enough to brown.

Banana Pudding

- 2 bananas, sliced
- 3/8 C. brown sugar
- 3/4 C. dried bread crumbs
- dash of cinnamon
- 1 T. butter
- juice of 1 lemon

Mix sugar, crumbs and cinnamon. Pour lemon juice over bananas so that all bananas are flavored. Arrange bananas in alternate layers with bread crumbs. Dot with butter and cover with crumbs. Bake in moderate oven for 25 minutes.

As the old song says, "I'm goin' back to whur I cum from..." The Wahls are off for a year of fence building and remodeling on the farm in Indiana. We'll be eager readers of the M.M., however, for we don't want to close the door on six years of real interest in the T.T. Do keep us posted; we'll no doubt be back!

NEW IMMIGRATION BILL WILL INFLUENCE T.T. TRAVEL

December 24th marked the birth of a new immigration bill. It is destined to have a far reaching effect on Trust Territory travel. The new Immigration and Nationality Act will require visas for all Micronesians who plan to travel to or through the United States even though they are only travelling through Guam for one point in the Trust Territory to another. For those who desire permanent entry to the United States there is a quota of a hundred per year.

Prior to December 24th immigration authorities at Honolulu accepted entry of native travellers from the Marshall Islands without visas on the basis of a waiver existing for peoples of "remote Pacific Islands," in which Micronesia was included. Entrants from other areas of the Trust Territory were required to obtain a visa from the Governor of Guam who was authorized as a consular officer for that purpose.

The machinery for the issuance of visas has been started. Each District Administrator is now officially a Consular Officer for the Department of State. After receiving instructions from the Department of State, Headquarters is preparing visa stamps and seals which will be sent out to the five District Administrators.

In the meantime, all traffic to Guam or Honolulu on the part of the Trust Territory citizens has been temporarily halted until forms, information, and instructions can be obtained from the Department of State and complied with. Measures such as these may seem unnecessary to some of us; however, the law requires strict adherence and any person attempting to enter a U.S. port without the proper visa can find himself held in custody by immigration authorities subject to deportation.

Dr. John Iaman of the Marshall Islands can testify to this fact. He arrived in Honolulu on December 24th, just a few hours after the change over. What happened? He was placed in detention, given board and lodging, which included Christmas dinner in jail, and held during the entire holiday while Headquarters personnel worked frantically to release

him. Iaman was placed on probation and it took until the middle of January before authorization was granted. Only then could he go on to San Bernadino, California where he will be interning at the County Hospital. Asked for comments on his interment, John said: "The service was fine, but it was the principle of the thing!"

We would like to impress every District officer who will be concerned with issuing visas or preparing passenger manifests that these new laws are being strictly enforced, and that each non-American traveller to Guam or Honolulu must be properly documented before he leaves the District. The new laws and regulations covering entry into the U.S. are extensive. It will require hours of study to understand them fully but it is only through a full understanding of these regulations that we can hope to maintain travel on a satisfactory basis.

* * *

WILSON - MARSHALL NUPTIALS

In a late afternoon ceremony on December 23 at All Saints Episcopal Church in Millinton, N.J., Dawn Marshall became the bride of Donald P. Wilson.

Dawn, the daughter of Dr. H. L. Marshall, Trust Territory's director of public health, and Mrs. Marshall, was formerly employed at Headquarters as assistant historian-librarian. Don, brother of Janet Grimes of personnel, is completing his medical training at Tulane Medical School in New Orleans.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Marshall attended their daughter's wedding.

AMERICAN-MICRONESIAN RELATIONS (Continued from Page 7)

differences between themselves and the Americans. Furthermore, they have come to take for granted the fact that we are ignorant of most of their customs. As has been noted, they are pleased when we do know their ways. Furthermore, they appreciate our gestures to conform if it pleases us. Our voluntary participation is, I think essential to their enjoyment of it. On the other hand, and quite naturally, they will be offended if we willfully and rudely flout or ridicule their customs. It is more a matter of intent on our part than actual conformance to their standards. They do not expect us to be one of them; but if the circumstances suggest it, and when the act entails no offense to our taste or dignity, they are happy -- even tickled -- when we fall in with their patterns. In practice this generally means no more than our taking the initiative to join with them in observing expressions of their social amenities in the conventions of eating, conversing, scheduling, and inter-personal behaviors.

The issue of social mingling almost inevitably comes up at this point. Usually it is stated in terms of "fraternization" and has overtones that are forbidding. But setting aside individual reactions to inter-group mixing and confining our attention to the effects that it has on inter-group relations, we can phrase the question thus: To what extent can there be freedom of association among Americans and Micronesians without damage to their mutual respect, confidence and cooperation?

In answer, it must be pointed out, first of all, that nothing can be said of the consequences of inter-group mixing as such. In itself it has nothing to do with good or bad relations between the two communities; there can be more or less of it without affecting their capacities to live together harmoniously. The real

determinants of inter-personal as well as inter-group attitudes are the conditions under which intimate associations are fostered, the purposes for which they are formed, and the demands that they place upon the parties involved. As far as the cultivation of good relations with an indigenous community is concerned, an American can associate casually and freely with its members, provided his behavior is not a discredit to himself and does not humiliate or embarrass his Micronesian friends -- in short, as long as he maintains his self-respect and acknowledges the self-respect of others. What such close association with the Micronesian community might do to his relations with his own is another matter; but it may be said that, in general, nothing will be lost if he does not disassociate himself from his own group -- in other words, "go native", a step which is likely to cost him the respect of his Micronesian associates as well as that of members of the American community.

The Micronesians have a pronounced tradition of hospitality. As must always be the case, hospitality is here a reciprocal obligation; that is, the offering of a gift requires acceptance but it also demands a return at some future date. Americans at times have been drawn into this system and at other times have projected themselves into it with some rather unfair results. A Micronesian host feels obliged to treat his American guest, whether invited or not, as he would any other important guest. Too often the unthinking visitor has looked upon the entertainment, the food, and the presents that he receives upon such occasions as a natural right or as the offerings of a grateful people in a bountiful land. While the Micronesian may at times and to some degree share these convictions, mostly he feels that he is being imposed upon but is too respectful to give any hint of his resentment. The adjustment of the balance in this game of give-and-take presents a problem to

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AMERICAN-MICRONESIAN RELATIONS (Continued from Page 18)

which no general solution can be offered here, but it is a matter to which each of us should give some attention if we are not to develop a reputation for taking all and giving none.

Confusion and friction can develop when Americans make presuppositions about the character of the Micronesians. It is unwarranted to assume, for example, that the Marshallese are to be treated as Hawaiians or Japanese, even though there may be certain resemblances in their customs and reactions. To assume that any of our people are the same as any other group known from past experience is more likely to develop difficulties than to promote mutual understanding. Similar barriers to effective cooperation are raised by the assumption that adult Micronesians are like our children. They may be naive in our ways, as our children are, but they are certainly sophisticated and thoroughly adult in theirs. In any case, they are not children; they are physically and mentally mature and can, if given the chance, learn our ways far more rapidly than can any child.

Even though human groups differ significantly, there is nonetheless a common thread of humanity running through all. There is, in fact, so much that all human beings have in common that it is not difficult for any two individuals to get along well together, provided they really want to do so. The desire is fundamental and essential; the application of common sense, patience and tact will do the rest. There is no doubt that differences in habit and belief set up obstacles to understanding, and this fact cannot be ignored in our relations with the Micronesians. But when recognition is given to this hindrance, when a difference in idea or attitude is accepted as a part of a person, an American anywhere can proceed to treat

any Micronesian as a human being like himself, with the same emotions and basic psychology, and get along well enough.

DR. MARSHALL BACK FROM MAINLAND TRIP

Near the end of December, Dr. H. L. Marshall, Director of Public Health, returned to Headquarters from a trip to the Mainland where he attended the annual meetings of state and territorial health officers in Washington, contacted official and private health agencies in Washington and New York, and interviewed prospective personnel enroute. Dr. Marshall reports that the pressure of Selective Service for medical officers is being intensified. Most of the younger men are strictly controlled by their draft boards. However, he found considerable interest among a number of qualified persons for positions in the health program of the Trust Territory, and recruitment to fill anticipated vacancies is progressing.

Experience has demonstrated the necessity for establishment of an integrated training program in the Trust Territory for island personnel in the accessory health services of nursing, midwifery, laboratory technique, sanitation and health aid. The preliminary phase of a part of this program will commence at Truk in February under the direction of Miss Ruth Ingram, Supervisor of Nursing Services and Nurse Education.

Dr. Marshall discussed this program with a number of official agencies and health foundations promoting such training throughout the world. In each of these agencies Miss Ingram is widely known because of her previous long service in similar work in China and south-eastern Asia. All of the agencies were interested in the training program as planned. It is possible that some outside aide may be forthcoming in this specialized field.

TREATMENT OF LEPROSY IN THE TRUST TERRITORY

By John Valentine

Today we are using two basic drugs in the Territory. In the leprosarium at Tinian we are using Promin (Glucosulfone Sodium) intravenously and Diasone (Sulfoxone Sodium) by mouth. In the treatment of arrested cases most districts are using Diasone in approximately one third of its optimum dosage. Routine blood counts are ordered each month.

We have large supplies of Promin and this may have influenced its use to some extent. Many of the patients ask for Promin because they feel sick after Diasone or because they feel that Promin does them more good.

For special cases and non-leprosy infections Penicillin, Streptomycin, Sulphonamide, Aureomycin, Vitamin concentrates, Iron etc. are kept on hand.

Two cases with Tuberculosis are being treated with Ditubin. One Tuberculosis case is on Streptomycin and Para-amino Salicylic Acid.

In general the type of case in Tinian does very well on these drugs. Return of skin sensation is especially noticeable.

The question of changing our basic sulphone drugs keeps arising. Several months ago we considered using D.D.S. (Diamino Diphenyl Sulphone) the parent substance itself. British investigators consider D.D.S. to be very effective and it is much cheaper.

One of the District Directors of Public Health feels that Promacetin is more suitable for out-patient use. Dr. Chung-Hoon of Honolulu is substantially in agreement about Promacetin.

In Hawaii almost all the better known sulphones are used. The patient is treated with the drug found to be least

toxic and most effective for him.

We here certainly feel the need for one or more extra sulphones for use in patients who show intolerance to one or both of our present drugs. When Dr. Sloan arrives we will ask his advice concerning medication. If readers have any comments I will be very pleased to hear from you.

BOOK ON TRUST TERRITORY INSECTS IS PLANNED

The Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu has been given a grant of \$15,200 by the National Science Foundation to make possible the publication of a work entitled Insects of Micronesia.

Large numbers of insects have been collected in the Marshall, Caroline, and Mariana islands during the past decade. Some were collected officially by field units of the Armed Forces, studying problems of sanitation; some by GI's in their spare time. In 1946, entomologists made collections while studying insect pests as part of an economic survey of Micronesia.

Since 1948, the Pacific Science Board of the National Research Council has employed entomologists to study the insects of Micronesia and make a systematic survey of the area.

Dr. J. Linsley Gressitt has been employed to assemble all available specimens, see that they are properly mounted and labeled, sort them into groups and loan them to specialists to identify and report upon them. About 300,000 specimens are being loaned to 100 scientists, associated with scientific institutions in a dozen countries, it is reported. It is estimated that their reports and illustrations will fill nearly 4,000 printed pages.

There are three things a woman can make out of nothing: a hat, a salad, and a quarrel.

THE COLONY OF PONAPE

Deputy High Commissioner J. A. McConnell and Attorney General H. G. Marshall spent several days on Ponape during the month. They conferred with Distad officials on various administration matters.

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Fire raced through the Braddon Walker home on December 29, taking the life of a year old John and burning the beautiful home to the ground.

Cause of the fire is still undetermined but it is probable that it began in a bedroom hot locker. The blaze spread so rapidly through the house that it was impossible to salvage any of the household items.

The sympathy of the entire Colonia community is extended to the Braddon Walkers.

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Recent departures from Ponape include Distad and Anita Carroll, Administrative Assistant John Ingram, John Lynch, and the Dubbins, Hersherger, Campbell and Bills families. A large contingent of former Saipanese will serve as replacements.

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Graduation exercises were held on December 30 at the Ohwa Christian Training School, a part of the Ponape Protestant Mission.

Girls in long dresses and boys in white shirts and ties formed the graduation procession as it filed into the auditorium where several hundred relatives from various communities of the Ponape District were assembled. The program included a number of songs, addresses by several graduates, Acting Distad Fischer, and Rev. and Chester Terpstra. Mrs. Terpstra presented the diplomas and certificates.

These ceremonies and festivities mark the completion of schooling for a number of the Ohwa students. Some will enter training for the ministry after the Terpstras return from fur-

ough in the summer of 1954. In the meantime special training sessions for ministers and church workers are planned for the school.

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Two new American babies arrived at Colonia during the Christmas-New Years holidays. Daisy Mae arrived at the Manuel Sproat home and a second son put in an appearance at the Germinaro quonset.

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Postmistress MacDonald received a letter recently from Johnny Gold, 9 Knollwood Road, Bloomfield, Conn. The letter was addressed to "Postmaster of Post Office, Pingelap, Caroline Island". The contents of Johnny's letter read, "Dear Sir: Would you please send me some stamps from the Caroline Islands and tell me about the Cannaballs there". Now we are awaiting to see Mrs. MacDonald's answer.

* * *

BULLETIN!

All activities at Headquarters came to a swift and sudden halt the morning of January 18, when a dispatch from Truk simply stated "Marie Minicucci married Ralph Weber January 17. Please change records". Her former comrades went shrieking down the halls and up the stairs spreading the news a la Paul Revere. No other details forthcoming at this time we pause in our amazement to wish to the couple a very happy future and to extend our congratulations to the bridegroom who we have discovered is employed by the Weather Bureau. We shall await the scoop on this announcement from the Truk Tide.

ISLANDS HELD IN TRUST (Continued From Page 13)

most islanders of the Trust Territory are concerned. The goals of trusteeship have been quite well defined by now.

Commissioner Thomas said the first obligation of trusteeship is to promote the welfare of the 56,000 natives under civilian control. It is seeking to achieve this by improving the general "health, educational and economic standards" of the Micronesian natives on the islands.

The big goal, admittedly a distant one, is democratic self-government. Yet self-government is not easily achieved on the complex scale necessary in today's increasingly involved and difficult world, especially to island peoples who have been under a series of foreign flags for some 400 years.

Heretofore, other governments have either exploited the natives or ignored them.

Thomas' Program

Commissioner Thomas described the programs of his administration as:

"We are trying to train native teachers, sanitary practitioners and medical and dental assistants. At the same time, we are attempting to set up community courts to handle the slowly increasing problems of the islands. We have established a number of educational associations and, where possible, created inter-island community organizations."

The Interior Department is encouraging the natives to open and operate their own small stores. The natives never before operated any commercial ventures--a fact which obviously complicated matters.

There is no doubt it will be a long time before a self-governing community of the southwestern Pacific will be achieved, since the problems not only are ones universal to under-developed regions, but complicated by great distances, varying cultures, languages and religions.

Saipan's Gains

Saipan, which the Navy gets next week has scored considerable gains under Interior. It has become one of the most productive of the Trust Territory islands, growing sugar, rice, fruits, vegetables and the inevitable copra. Live stock and domestic fowls have been introduced to the island, which also has several small native-operated businesses such as a sawmill, shoemakers, blacksmith and machine shop. Rice, brought to the islands by the Japanese, has been encouraged throughout the territory.

"Through education and community effort," Commissioner Thomas said, "we have come to see that our major goals eventually will be reached."

And despite the fact that trusteeships cost money, induce headaches and sometimes blow up into international problems--it is apparent that the United States cannot, and has no current intention of, withdrawing from the Pacific.

IT'S A BOY

The Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc. informed us shortly before Christmas that our foster child is Raymond Chudziac, a French lad born August 26, 1940.

Since there was no time to send a gift box at that late date, a generous CARE package was sent by the "foster parents" at headquarters. Plans are now being made to send a gift box for Easter. Give your ideas and assistance to Toni Stewart or Mary Jane Short at Headquarters.

WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' EDUCATION IMPORTANT IN MICRONESIA

By Robert E. Gibson

A recent report from the Marshalls prompts this article on girls' and women's education and activities. This report shows that of 117 students in the intermediate schools only 17 are girls. The ratio between boys and girls is not as great in most other districts, but it is still quite high. In Yap there are 21 girls out of a total of 78; in Saipan 80 out of 200; in Palau (5-31-52) 46 out of 147; in Ponape out of 108; and in Truk 28 out of 200.

In view of accumulating evidence from similar areas throughout the world, this is a phase of education that cannot be neglected. Mr. F.R.J. Davies, Director of Island Education, New Zealand, on his recent visit here reported that in no field of education have we been able to accomplish so much in the last 5 years as in girls' and women's educational activities". He urged that we not neglect it here. At the Second Session, South Pacific Commission, South Pacific Conference, the delegation from Papua presented a paper on "The Role of Women and Women's Organizations in the Community". Here are significant quotations from this paper:

"Fortunately in Papua and New Guinea today there are opportunities for girls and women to learn and so to fit themselves to play the role of wife and mother better than was possible in the past, to be better companions for their husbands and better teachers and guides to their children.

"The formation of village councils in many villages has given women an opportunity to play, even if only in a small way as yet, some part in local government.... But if women are to play a useful part in village affairs, they must train themselves for it. They must learn more about the outside world; they must learn to think clearly and to stand up and say what they wish to say clearly before a gathering of men and women. To do this, they must know how to read so that they can get new ideas and information from books and know from newspapers and magazines what is

happening....."

Here are some of the results of girls' and women's education in Papua. Girls are attending schools and are learning hygiene and mothercraft, cooking and sewing. Women are coming out of their homes and villages to attend classes. They are learning how to prepare their native foods better so that what they eat is cleaner and more nutritious. They are learning to add new foods to them, like eggs and milk and tomatoes. They are learning to use their old skills, like mat-making and basketry, to make new things for their homes so that they are cleaner, more comfortable and prettier. There are many quite new things which they are learning, such as making, mending, and washing clothes for themselves and their families, how to spend money wisely, how to speak English, as well as new knowledge about the world they live in, and new ideas.

Dwight Heine thinks that there is a great possibility in the Marshalls of developing women's education through the medium of numerous women's clubs that exist in all the islands. He thinks that by working through these existing organizations on such problems as food, nutrition, child care, and sanitation great progress can be made in women's education.

"These women in the Marshalls" he said, "need to know more about what science has to offer in these important fields." Many of these women's clubs were organized around their native

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WOMEN'S AND GIRLS' EDUCATION

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crafts. A women's club would meet in a village to thatch the roofs or make a mat for a home. These old skills are disappearing with the advent of the metal roof. Many of them need to be revived. The clubs can be used for many phases of women's education.

Whatever the medium, the fact remains that we can gain much educationally through greater emphasis on this type of education; for women on most islands are responsible for running the homes and the preparation of food, for infant welfare and the early education of children. Their ignorance impedes improvement in the health of the people and home improvement. It deprives the family of enlightened motherhood upon which the development of physical, mental, and moral character during impressionable years depends. We can no longer ignore the role of women in Micronesia.

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PROFILE

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Palauans are not interested in raising their economy or governing themselves and are fundamentally lazy. "I disagree. I find the Palauans very interested in these things and I have never known them to be surly or lazy."

Vit believes that if the American community lived closer to the islanders they would know them better. But because of the "way the Americans live and the islanders live, the contacts are limited and usually made on a formal basis. I don't believe we really know the people," Vit asserts.

Vit's boss, Dr. Robert E. Gibson, director of education, holds him in high regard and, as he is in a position to evaluate Vit's work, we'll let him take over at this point:

"It is a pleasure for me to add my remarks to this profile of "Vit" Vitarelli, for I have never worked with a fellow educator who had a larger vision of the purposes of education in making life better and more complete for the individual and for the society. I have admired him for his tireless energy and for his plethora of ideas that serve to keep those working with him constantly on their toes.

"Among these ideas which deserve special note here are those regarding the community aspects of the educational program. Vit believes that there should be a continuous interplay between school and community throughout the elementary and intermediate school program. He thinks that if children are to learn to take an active part in community affairs they must have opportunities to take such part through a school-community educational program; that is, they work with adults in activities for community service and improvement, such as health projects, agriculture extension projects, the recreational program, and the community youth council. He believes that the school program should not be divorced from the problems, needs, and interests of the people and from the culture in which the school exists.

"Indeed, he is trying to make such a program for his children and all the youth of the community an apprenticeship in local citizenship. If the proof of a man's ability is the high regard of those with whom he works then Vit's reputation is already made. The Palauan people believe in him and feel that he has their interests at heart.

"Vit goes at his job with the spirit of mission. Understandably, his extreme enthusiasm sometimes gets him into the hair of others, but we all understand that he is dedicated to his job and believe that in the end he will make a fine contribution to education in the Trust Territory."

* * *

BOOKS WORTH READING

Willard Price has written two books in the Pacific that are worth reading. In 1936, Mr. Price wrote Pacific Adventure and, eight years later, Japan's Islands of Mystery. The first book was republished this year under a new title, South Sea Adventure.

Very few foreigners were permitted to travel in the Japanese Mandated Islands between 1920 and 1941. After long negotiations with Japanese governmental authorities, Mr. and Mrs. Price were granted the singular privilege of spending several months aboard the Yokohama Maru in 1935, while it made a voyage through the Mariana, Caroline and Marshall islands.

The Prices were permitted to have interviews, through interpreters, with the islanders, make notes and sketches, take photographs and do a fair amount of field work while enroute. They spent several nights ashore and visited with American and German missionaries from time to time. Upon their return to Japan and the United States, they did extensive research on Micronesia and prepared Pacific Adventure, a quite readable and accurate volume.

In 1944, with the Mandated Islands in the center of the Pacific War, Mr. Price decided that with some up-to-date information and a number of different illustrations added, a second volume could be marketed. Accordingly, with slight modifications of the earlier edition, Japan's Islands of Mystery, appeared as a "new" book on the Central Pacific and enjoyed a wide reception.

A few months ago, Pacific Adventure was again offered to the reading public under the new title, South Sea Adventure. For the third time, readers have had opportunity to learn about the Prices trip to Micronesia and to look at the photographs taken in 1936, but with new captions added. As source material for gathering information on the Trust Ter-

ritory, Price's books serve a useful purpose and provide a partial picture of life in Micronesia as it was during the Japanese regime.

Orders placed with the Honolulu Book Shop Ltd., 1024 Alakea Street, will be given prompt attention. The selling price of Japan's Islands of Mystery is \$3.25 and of South Seas Adventure is \$2.90; add 40¢ for surface postage. Pacific Adventure is out of print. J.L.T.

NEW LEGAL CODE READY

Advance copies of the Trust Territory's new legal code have been received from the Publications and Printing Office at Pearl Harbor and have been mailed out to District Administrators, according to Mildred Griffin, assistant attorney general.

The code, which was promulgated December 22, by Executive Order No. 32, is a result of the reorganization, revision and codification of the interim regulations and executive orders and directives of the High Commissioner into a code of laws for the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Five hundred copies of the document, which includes 139 pages of laws, a 33-page preface and a 20-page index, have been ordered from the printers.

PERSONNEL CHANGES (Continued from Page 26)

Mrs. Elizabeth Holman is the new draftsman for public works at Truk. Liaison Office, Guam has a new secretary, Mrs. Lena Mattox. Mrs. Adeline Moore has transferred from Guam to Majuro supply, and Lester Abrams has been assigned to the public works staff there.

Golden Jenkins has been promoted and transferred to the Guam supply office. And that's a goodly number of changes for one month's time! Jan.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Your reporter returned to her desk to learn that many changes took place in the Trust Territory during December.

At Headquarters - Myra Gentner, mail and file supervisor, went on leave to Seattle and decided not to come back. Homer Barnett, staff anthropologist, returned to Eugene, Oregon and his position at the University of Oregon. Thelma Gorman went on mainland leave over the holidays and is now back at her teletype machine. Helen Davis is the new secretary to the Liaison Officer.

At Saipan most of the personnel have moved to other districts, but a few remain for a short time to help in the turnover. To Ponape went Distad Henry Hedges to take the place of Kevin Carroll, now in Washington. Frank Moulton became the administrative assistant, replacing John Ingram, who also returned to the Department in Washington. Also now at Ponape are Dr. Sheo Nan Cheer, Frank Murray as finance officer, James Roles as public works officer, Gerald Wade to be commercial advisor, Alfred R. King to trade places with Jake Harshbarger as principal of the intermediate schools, and Emily Nestle to be the head nurse at the hospital.

Saipan staff who moved to Truk, or are in the process of moving are: Ronald Ring, X-ray technician; Bob Goodrich, land titles and claims administrator; Robert Partridge, reefer mechanic; Donald Pletcher, diesel mechanic; Fred Poole, public works officer; Elmer Fisher public works superintendent, Charles Briggs as chief communicator; Arthur McEwen, carpenter foreman; John Ott, maintenance and construction superintendent, and John E. Hoffman, electrician foreman.

Of the remaining Saipan staff, Dr. John Valentine is scheduled for Yap; Elsie Doyle for Guam, subject to

change; public works foreman, John Jenkins will go to Koror, and Leroy Black is on mainland leave.

Remaining on Saipan with the Navy are Dean K. Emery, legal advisor; John A. Wood, land and claims officer; Cyrus Quick, educational administrator; Jake Harshbarger, principal; Mrs. Alice Quick, teacher; Myrtle Holmstad, supervisor, teacher education; Yda Chambers, and Ruby Perry, teachers; Frank L. Brown, island affairs officer, and Lloyd B. Ostrander, agriculturist.

The following people resigned and have returned to their homes: Howard Carpenter, public works superintendent; Phil Oviatt, plumber foreman; Dr. Leo Rettinger, medical officer; Leroy Isley, radio mechanic; and Claude Duerden, sanitation inspector. Gladys Korf, fiscal and accounting clerk, will return to Honolulu soon. So much for Saipan.

Other resignations in December included Alfred G. Smith, former linguist who has been working in the Office of Territories; Nina J. Farrar, typist at Guam; Buddy B. Landers, chief communicator at Yap, and Stanley Houck, communicator at Koror.

A number of employees have been on completion of contract leave and are to return to their jobs soon. Among them are Dr. Harry Chang, who spent the holidays with his family in Honolulu; John A. Martin, who is on the mainland; Ponape agriculturist, Jack Wheat, who followed his family to La Jolla, California, and Yap public works superintendent, Lee R. Walker, who is vacationing in Honolulu.

The following new appointments were made in December: Carl J. Kunz, chief communicator, Majuro; Miss Mary Lew, head nurse and hospital administrator, Majuro; Mrs. Carolyn Wilds, teacher at Majuro. For Truk, Mr. John Benner became auto mechanic foreman. Mrs. Evelyn Wong is a clerk typist at Koror.

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VISITING MISSION--Members of a United Nations mission which is scheduled to arrive in Honolulu next month en route to the field are pictured here. They are, left to right, Dr. Enrique De Marchena of the Dominican Republic; Leon Pignon of France; W.A.C. Mathieson of the United Kingdom, and Najmuddine Rifal of Syria. (UNATIONS photo)



DUBLON ISLAND--Dublon Island in Truk Atoll will be the site of permanent headquarters of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The new headquarters location was approved this month by President Truman. This photo was taken from Moen Island and shows Dublon in the background. (H.G. Marshall photo)