

# Micronesian

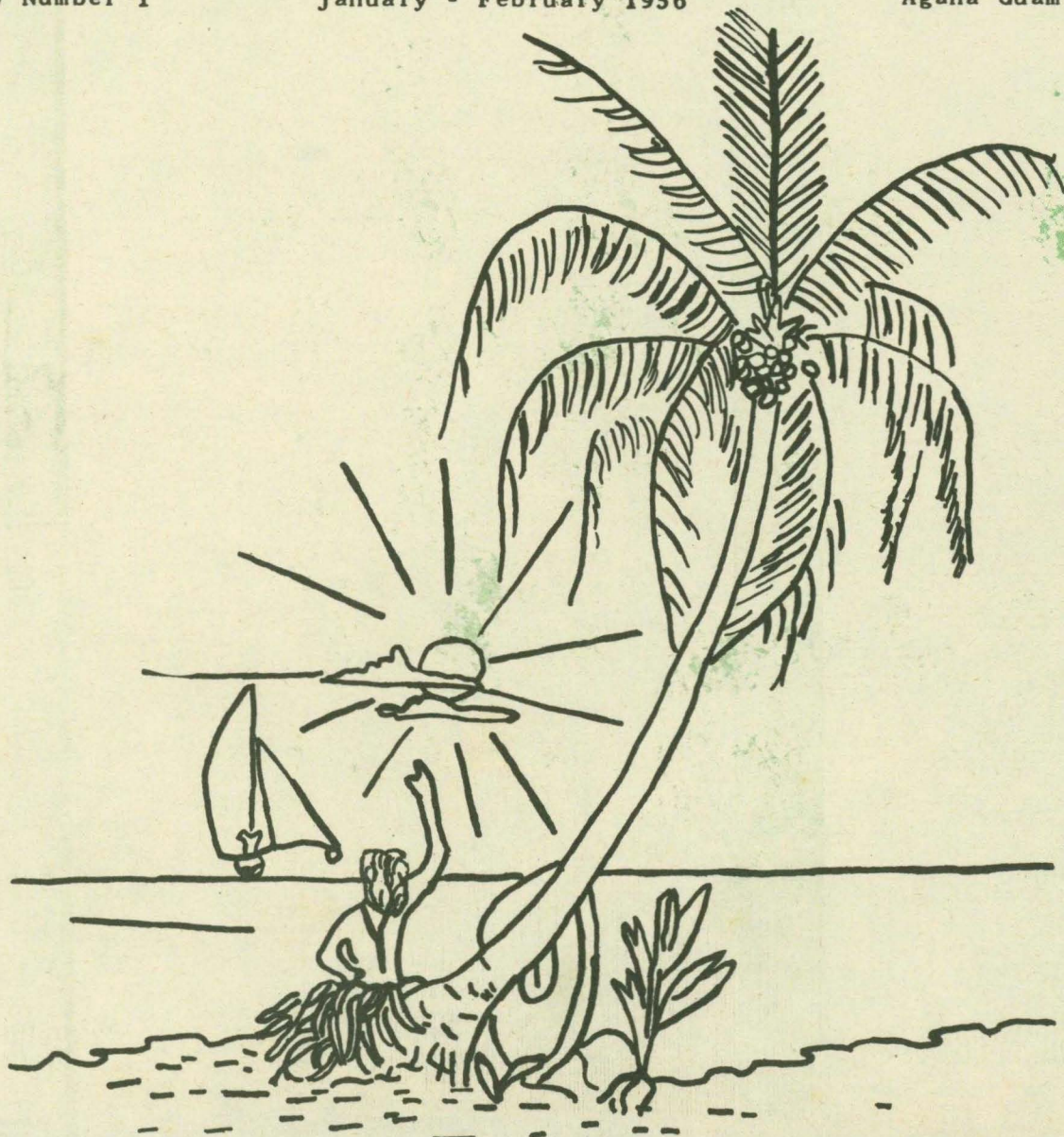


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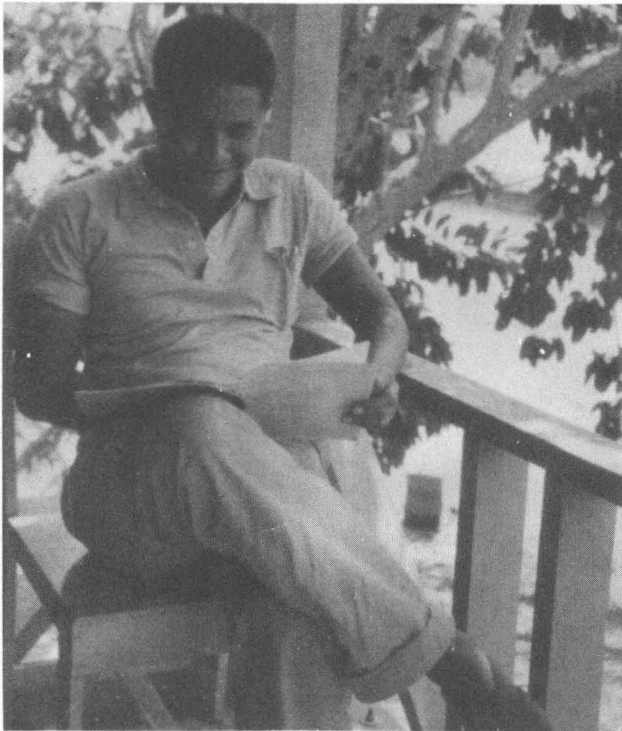
January - February 1956

Agana Guam



*Cover sketch by James Mangefel  
Yap District*





## TWENTY-FOUR OLD YAP YOUTH WILL REPRESENT TRUST TERRITORY AT SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE

*Edmund Gilmar of Yap, one of the two Trust Territory delegates to the third South Pacific Conference which meets at Suva, Fiji Islands, April 23-May 3, 1956, was educated at PICS and at schools in Hawaii. Only 24 years old, he has taught school for three years, and is now employed in the Administrative offices at Yap.*

WHEN THE THIRD SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE convenes at Suva, Fiji Islands, April 23 of this year, one of the highlights of the eleven-day meeting which will bring together representatives from throughout the Pacific area, will be the presentation of a paper by twenty-four-year-old Edmund Gilmar of Yap, delegate from the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The title of Mr. Gilmar's paper is "Indigenous Arts, Customs and Cultures, Encouragement and Retention Where Useful."

The Trust Territory's delegate from Yap was born December 1, 1931 in Guror, Yap, Western Caroline Islands. He studied at a Japanese public school for five years, and received intermediate schooling for two years at Pacific Islands Central School (PICS) at Truk. He attended University High School, Honolulu, for one year, and the University of Hawaii for a year and a summer session.

From 1949 to 1952 Mr. Gilmar taught at the Intermediate School in Yap, after graduating from the teacher-training program at PICS. Upon his return to Yap in 1954, after attending the schools in Hawaii, he was employed as interpreter-translator in the office of the District Administrator, where

he also has aided in solving problems of economic development.

Mr. Gilmar's father, Finiginam, is the elected Magistrate and a hereditary chief-tain of Dalipeebinaw "falak" (municipality of Yap). Mr. Gilmar has been an active member of the "Fak e Pulh", Yap young men's organization, and of various educational groups. He also has been teaching evening adult classes in English.

Other delegate of the Trust Territory of the Pacific will be Ricardo Borja of Saipan, a member of the Saipan Legislature. John M. Spivey, Contracts and Programs Officer of the Trust Territory, Headquarters Guam, and Comdr. Charles E. Miller, Naval Administrator, Saipan District, will serve as advisors.

Guam's official delegates will be Manuel A. Calvo, Director of Agriculture, and Mrs. Lagrimas L. G. Untalan, member of the third Guam Legislature. Advisor with the Guam delegation will be Manuel F. L. Guerrero, Acting Director, Department of Land Management, Government of Guam.

The group of seven from Micronesia is scheduled to leave Guam by plane April 18 for Suva by way of Manila and Sydney, and to return May 11.

## MICRONESIAN MONTHLY

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### TRUST TERRITORY OF PACIFIC ISLANDS

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### A PREACHING ON REACHING

(Reprinted by courtesy of "The Constructionaire")

EVERYONE APPRECIATES the danger of a boarding-house reach for the last pork chop, and the terrible fork lacerations that might result. But few realize how many other risky reaches go on around us constantly, throughout the working day.

The painful results of thoughtless reaching are seen daily in the many injury reports received by Employers Mutuals of Wausau: "Man reached out, hit control button, crushed left index, middle and ring fingers in machine..

"Man reached out and caught finger in power take-off, stripping away nail and bone... Man reached out in falling, caught and mashed hand between elevator and casing..."

We humans clearly have a weakness for sticking out, not only our necks, but our hands -- and snagging them in all sorts of grief! In fact, hands or fingers take the rap in one out of every four industrial injuries!

One simple measure - call it an attitude - would eliminate the lion's share of "butter-fingers" woe: THINK BEFORE YOU REACH. Keep your brain and eyes ahead of your fingers. If you're curious about an unfamiliar machine or object, explore it with questions and not with an inquiring forefinger. Never dispatch your hands to do a job until you've looked it over, thought it through and learned what to expect...

## U.N. MEMBERS ARE HUMAN

YES, VERY HUMAN! The oneness of the world of humanity was demonstrated as members of the United Nations Visiting Mission and their accompanying party representing eight or nine different native lands met with the citizens of the Trust Territory, who in themselves are distinguished by some eight or nine different cultures and languages.

In spite of it all, there was no difference, really. All have the same warm, human emotions of joy and sadness, of love and laughter, fear and hope. It's only the outer form that's different, as was evident as the international group met with the people of the various islands and atolls in Micronesia.

Wherever the visitors went they were received not as strangers but as friends, not as inspectors but as human beings interested in the welfare of other members of the human race.

As the United Nations delegation and their group mingled with the island people, talked with them, ate with them and exchanged jokes with them, it was as if distant relatives had come to visit. A natural fellowship was immediately established at each island and village, and genuine sadness was felt at each farewell.

The experience of sharing hospitality and friendship with members of the United Nations Visiting Mission is treasured by the many who had the privilege of meeting and knowing them, and it is believed that a similar feeling of sincere regard exists in the members of the Mission as they go on their way to other Trust Territories of the Pacific.

It was more than a Visiting Mission delegated to investigate conditions in a Trust area. It was a Mission of goodwill betwixt peoples of the world, a demonstration of the solidarity of the human race.



## U.N. FELLOWS FIND RACES AGREE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE APPROVES TRUST TERRITORY BUDGET

"IF PEOPLE EVERYWHERE got along as well as the various races in Hawaii, the world would be much better off."

This is the opinion expressed by four Micronesian students after observing life in the Hawaiian Islands for a month, as reported in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, January 27, 1956. The students are recipients of United Nations Fellowships and are in Hawaii for about a year taking university courses and studying community development and government administration.

The United Nations Fellows from the Trust Territory of the Pacific are Takeo Yano and Francisco Morei of Palau; Mariano Sablan of Saipan and Leneard Santos from Ponape.

All of them are married, and have left their families in their home islands while they pursue their courses. Mr. Yano and Mr. Santos share an apartment. They are all participating in various community activities of Hawaii. Shortly after arrival they made a combined study of the rural communities at the Windward Oahu Community Association. The Micronesian Student Counselor for the Trust Territory students in Hawaii, Mrs. Marion Saunders, is coordinating and supervising their studies.

Mr. Yano, financial advisor to the Palau government, is working with Dr. Robert M. Kamins, Professor of Economics and Director of the Legislative Reference Bureau of the University of Hawaii.

Mr. Morei, Clerk of Courts in Palau, is observing and assisting in the work of Wadsworth Yee, Deputy Attorney General, while studying Hawaii's court system.

Mr. Sablan is working with youth agencies as a preparation to becoming the first specialist in youth activities for the island of Saipan. Miss Ann Zaloha, Associate Social Work Professor, is advising him.

The fourth U. N. Fellow, Mr. Santos, is studying with Dan W. Tuttle, Assistant Professor of Government at the U. of Hawaii.

ON JANUARY 23, 1956 Acting High Commissioner D. H. Nucker appeared before the Interior Subcommittee of the House of Representatives in Washington D. C. to present the annual budget request for the fiscal year 1957. This request previously had been approved by the Bureau of the Budget and had been submitted to Congress by the President in his annual message.

Exactly one month after the budget hearing - on February 23 - the High Commissioner's Office in Guam received word that the House Subcommittee had reported favorably upon Mr. Nucker's request and had recommended that the amount of the budget, \$4,800,000.00, be appropriated in full as requested.

This is the first time in the history of the Trust Territory of the Pacific that the budget request has been approved without alteration by the House Committee. Final action is expected in the latter part of May or early June when, after review by the Senate Subcommittee for the Department of the Interior, the Senate Appropriations Committee will make its report to the full Congress.

Mr. Nucker expressed happiness upon receipt of the message from Washington of the budget approval. "Each year", he said, "there is a noticeable increase in understanding and knowledge of Trust Territory problems on the part of the Congressmen who are members of the Appropriations Subcommittee."

### DO YOU LIKE TO WRITE?

CONTRIBUTIONS of news and feature articles to the Micronesian Monthly are welcome. Naturally, they should represent some phase of life or activity in the Trust Territory. They may be humorous or serious, factual or feature. Articles should be accompanied by pictures or illustrations whenever possible. Address EDITOR, Micronesian Monthly, Box 542, Agana, Guam.



## UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION ARRIVES IN GUAM

*Members of the United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory of the Pacific alight from their plane upon reaching Guam in the wee hours of Monday, February 13th.*

*At the foot of the ramp is the Mission's Chairman, Sir John Macpherson of Great Britain; midway down is José Rolz Bennett of Guatemala, and at the top is James L. Lewis, member of the accompanying Secretariat.*



*In spite of the long trip from New York and the past-midnight-hour of arrival, members of the third United Nations Visiting Mission to the Trust Territory have happy smiles as they set their feet on the ground in Guam and are greeted by Trust Territory's Acting High Commissioner D. H. Nucker. Left to right are M. E. Chacko of India; Mr. Nucker; Daniel Massonet, Belgium; Sir John Macpherson, Great Britain, chairman, and José Rolz Bennett, Guatemala.*



## THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION VISITS THE TRUST TERRITORY

WHEREVER THE THIRD United Nations Mission went, the story was the same.

Everyone wished to entertain the distinguished members, everyone wished to greet them, to make them welcome. And in every District as well as at Guam, banquets, feasts, receptions, were the order of the day along with the more serious business of learning how Micronesia and the Micronesians are faring under the Trust Administration of the United States.

The members of the Mission wasted no time; everywhere they went, they asked direct, pertinent questions, to the Micronesians and to the administrative staff. They looked, they saw, they investigated. Theirs was a penetrating search into the minds and feelings of the Micronesian people, and into the programs and plans of the Administration, to find out just how well the former are progressing under the latter's Trust jurisdiction.

As for the "lighter side," this often proved not light but generous, overflowing hospitality, with feasts of native foods, the best that was available, offered to the Visiting Mission of the United Nations.

First came the reception given by Acting High Commissioner D. H. Nucker at the Top O' the Mar in Guam on Monday evening, February thirteenth, following the arrival of the Mission earlier that day. A buffet table filled with delicacies was set out for the large company of guests which included Governor and Mrs. Ford Q. Elvidge, Admiral and Mrs. W. B. Ammon and other high-ranking officials of military and official life in Guam.

Later, upon the Mission's return to Guam for a week-end of relaxation after a trip through some of the Districts, Sir John Macpherson, Chairman, and the other members entertained at a reception to which were invited not only military and civilian representatives, but also various Trust Territory personnel and others whom the U. N. group had met during their brief stay in Guam.

The tour started with Saipan District where the entourage visited various places of interest in a motorcade as guests of the Naval Administration.

Among the day's activities in Rota, in addition to meeting with the Rota Council and the people of Rota, a luncheon in typical, hospitable Melnikoff style was given by the District Director of Public Health, Dr. Eugene I. Melnikoff and Mrs. Melnikoff.

At almost every District and island visited, groups of local Micronesian leaders were at the airport or landing dock to greet the U. N. people at official receptions of welcome.

At Yap the members of the Yap Council gave a dinner in honor of the Mission, followed by several hours of Yapese dances which were presented by groups from the different municipalities. A trip on the Motor Vessel ERROL from Yap to the island of Fais gave the visitors a sample of what Trust Territory field trips are like.

*(Continued on page 25)*



# U.N. MISSION ENTERTAINS AT TOP O' THE MAR, GUAM

*Sir John Macpherson, right, Chairman of the Visiting Mission of the U. N. Trusteeship Council, greets Acting High Commissioner D. H. Nucker at the official reception given by Sir John and other members of the Mission.*



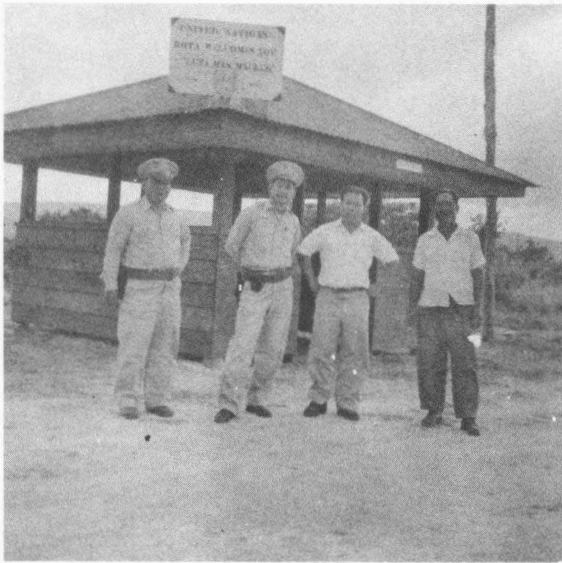
*A trio in animated conversation at the party. L. to r., Mrs. William B. Ammon, wife of Admiral Ammon; José Rolz Bennett of Guatemala, member of the Mission, and Mrs. J. C. Putnam, wife of the Chief Counsel of the Trust Territory.*



*Two members of the Mission chat with Admiral W. B. Ammon, Commander Naval Forces Marianas. Center is Daniel Massonet from Belgium, and right, M.E. Chackore representing India.*



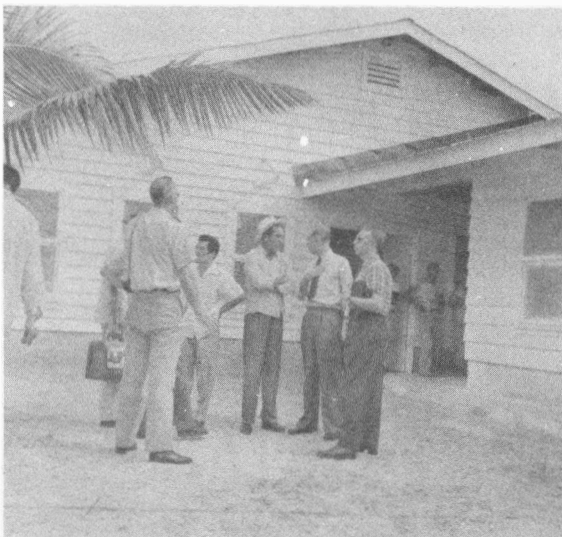
## ROTA WELCOMES UNITED NATIONS VISITING MISSION



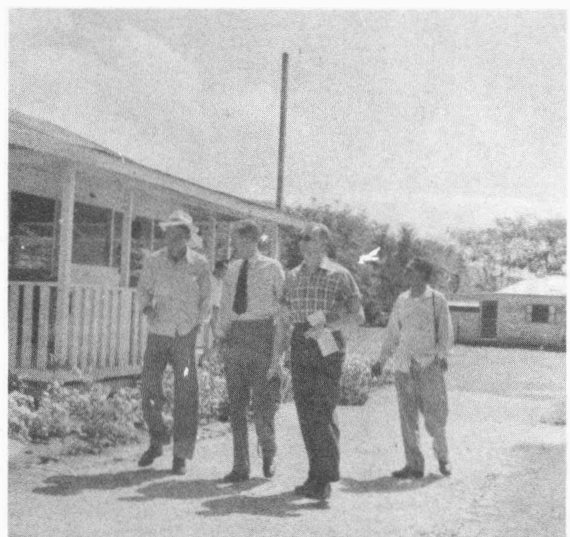
*"United Nations - Rota Welcomes You" is the sign at the Rota airport as U. N. visitors arrive. "LUTA MAS MAULEG" means "Rota Welcomes You" in Chamorro. Officials of Rota District at the airport were Corp. F. H. Atalig, Sheriff A. M. Toves, Commissioner M. Mendiola and Judge A. C. Atalig.*



*Edward N. Kobayashi, center, meets the visitors at airport. Left to right: Sir John Macpherson, M. E. Chacko, Mr. Kobayashi, Daniel Massonet and José Rolz Bennett, ready to be transported to Songsong Village.*

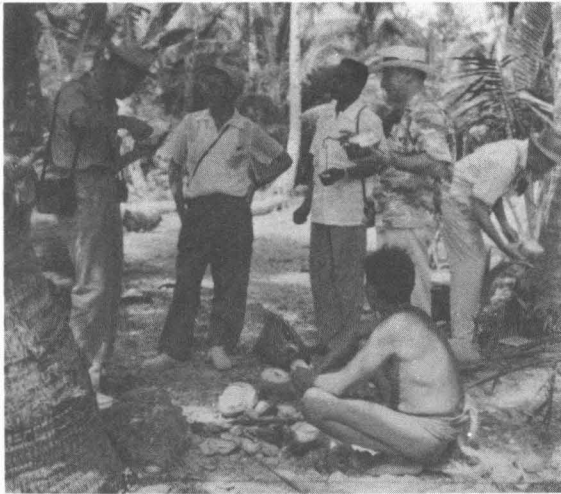


*An informal group, asking and answering questions in front of the newly-completed Rota Hospital. With the four members of the Visiting Mission are Mr. Kobayashi and Rota Public Works "Snapper" Richard D. Baumgartner.*



*Following a meeting with the Rota Council, members of the Mission stroll toward the school for a public meeting. L. to r., Mr. Baumgartner, Sir John, Mr. Massonet and Mr. Chacko.*

## UNITED NATIONS VISITORS TOUR YAP



At Balebat Village in Yap, in the area where the stone money of the community is openly stored, the visitors are concentrating upon the experience of eating tender young coconuts, plucked from the trees. Assisting them, seated, is Mr. Uag, Yap Superintendent of Schools. Standing, l. to r., are Jose Rolz Bennett, Guatemalan member of the U. N. Visiting Mission; John E. deYoung, Trust Territory Staff Anthropologist, who accompanied the Mission on its tour; M. E. Chacko, India's member of the Mission; Clayton W. Whitcomb, Yap District Director of Education, and H. T. Chu, member of the Secretariat.



The U. N. Visiting Mission and party, after alighting upon the lagoon at Woleai, proceed to shore by outrigger canoe manned by native oarsmen. The canoe made several trips to get the party to shore. Woleai Atoll is one of the outer island groups of Yap District, and is more than 300 miles away from Yap Island. At Woleai the U. N. delegation met with the Chief, his advisors and others living there in an impromptu gathering. A spirit of camaraderie developed and the experience of visiting this remote Trust Territory unit was reported delightful by all concerned.



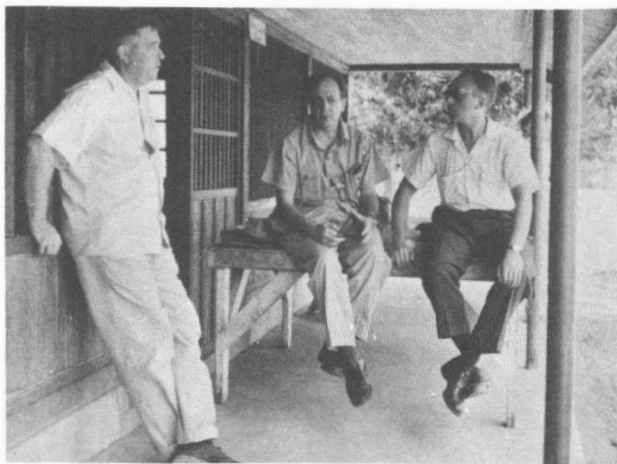
The U. N. party made a field trip to Fais Island on the Motor Vessel ERROL during their visit to Yap District. Sitting on deck is M. E. Chacko, of India, member of the U. N. Visiting Mission, with some boys who boarded the boat to purchase supplies and sell copra. One boy wears a wreath as a festive note of greeting.



Farewell at Yap: After visiting one of the Trust Territory's most unique areas, Sir John Macpherson, Chairman of the U. N. Visiting Mission, bids farewell to Robert Halvorsen, Yap District Administrator, just before taking off by plane with the rest of the Mission group, for other Districts.



## PALAU IS HOST TO UNITED NATIONS GROUP



*One of the few rest periods as the U.N. party toured Palau District. At Ngaremlengui Elementary School, are District Administrator Donald Heron; J.G. Rapoport, Principal Secretary of the Mission and Daniel Massonet Member of the Mission.*



*Official reception of the U.N. party at Palau airport. Sir John Macpherson, Chairman of the Mission, wears a flower lei given to him on arrival. At his left is Francis B. Mahoney, Assistant District Administrator. In the reception line are Palauan officials.*



*Wearing their flower leis which were presented upon arrival, the visitors are attentive as the Catholic School students serenade them.*



*Sir John Macpherson, Chairman of the U.N. Visiting Mission, speaks with two Palau Agriculturists, Dai You Kim, left and Joe Cowan, right.*



*Judge Furber presiding*

*Judge Furber with his secretary, Miss Juanita M. Griffin, in his office at Truk.*

## THE LIKIEP TRIAL

NEW HISTORY WAS made in the Marshalls and famous old historical events revived at Likiep Atoll during the months of September and October. The workers of Likiep sued the owners, and the dispute involved land rights and labor contracts.

Ghosts of the colorful past were raised, beginning with three adventurous and seagoing traders who operated in the Marshalls some three generations ago under the German regime. They negotiated the purchase of Likiep Atoll from the reigning Iroij and pioneered the development of copra on the atoll. In 1926 labor disputes and claims as to property rights simmered and boiled over, and an official settlement was arbitrated by the Japanese Administrator at Jaluit. In 1951 they were at it again, and this time the United States Navy acted as mediator. This year the problems arose again, and Chief Justice E. P. Furber patiently heard the legal claims of both sides extending back to the beginning in 1877.

Since this trial was long-awaited and of great importance in the Marshalls, a full-dress judicial party, headed by Judge Furber, was lifted from Majuro to Likiep by the ketch FRELA. Others in the party included District Court Judge Kabua Kabua, Clerk of Courts Raymond de Brum, Court Reporter Juanita Griffin, Interpreter Jetnil Felix, and Constable Moses. They were accompanied by M. S. Pickard, Land and Claims Administrator for the Trust Territory, and Percy D. Steele, Assistant District Administrator for the Marshalls.

The assembled crowd of Marshallese citizens was far too large for the council house, and court sessions were held in the local Protestant Church, with the consent of all concerned. The crowd overflowed from all doorways, and women and children clustered around the windows to hear the tale of adventures of their own immediate ancestors.

Preceded by extended pre-trial conferences, held first at Majuro and then at Likiep, the trial itself started on September twentieth and continued until October sixth. Photostatic copies of ancient documents were presented in evidence and discussed. A ghostly pageant of historical figures filed through the courtroom as witnesses related tales of the past, including the German Imperial Commissioner of the 'eighties, Iroij Jurrtaka and his relative who married one of the Likiep pioneers, the "Deutsche Handels und Plantagen Gesellschaft der Sudsee Inseln zu Hamburg," the "Jaluit Jijojo" (Japanese Administrator at Jaluit), the tough Japanese policemen, traders, and other typical Pacific adventurers.

Somerset Maugham missed a golden opportunity for a new novel of the Pacific.

On October 10th, before a capacity crowd, even exceeding that at most of the trial, Judge Furber rendered a "middle-of-the-road" decision, which was neither as favorable to either side as it had hoped, nor as adverse as it had apparently feared,



## INTERIOR ACHIEVES RECORD- FEWER SICK LEAVES REPORTED

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR employees have achieved the best record for the use of sick leave of several selected departments and agencies whose records have been the subject of a recent study, according to word received from Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay. He writes,

"This is a record for which each employee can be proud. It is certainly a record which speaks well for the employees and those responsible for administering the leave laws and regulations.

"It is the Department's desire that employees use sick leave for the purposes for which it is authorized. It is also the Department's desire that there be no abuse of sick leave privileges. The primary responsibility rests with the supervisor and misuse is generally identified where the supervisor fails to give appropriate attention to this phase of his responsibility.

"Let's keep up the good record. Others will be shooting for it."

The sick leave record of Trust Territory employees is among the best in the Department of the Interior, but even it can be improved. Acting High Commissioner Nucker has urged all members of the staff to do their utmost to make Trust Territory's good record even better.

--N.L.S.

## THE LIKIEP TRIAL

(Continued)

the judgment might be. It held (in accordance with part of the workers' claims) that the land rights and obligations of both sides were controlled by the Marshallese system of land law, except as they had been expressly modified by agreement, but denied the workers' claims for cash awards, and spelled out specifically the situation as to the many points in controversy. The decision appears already to have markedly cleared the atmosphere.

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## "THE ANCIENT MARINER"

To Captain John Blanchard  
Died 15 February 1956

### THE MAN WHO STEERS Transocean's course

once wrote a book, and as a source of chapters true, he told about a man we knew.

These tales you know, and in effect as they did grow, we did elect to credit John with flights well flown and oftentimes when he'd come home

We'd joke about the latest one and he'd just grin, and it was fun to see him stand much more erect and laugh it off. He gained respect

From all of us and made us proud to see him take off in a cloud o'er distant stretches blue below and somehow he just made you know

He'd bring it in all safe and sound despite the weather on the ground... or meet the sea in one clean sweep which in itself was no mean feat.

You'd know him by the way he smoked his filter holder kinda poked up to the sky...we often spoke of how...it soon became a joke.

And glasses dark he always wore and cap pulled down, and long before you heard his name or chanced to fly with him as captain by and by

You'd learn of many things he did but not from him. He always hid the shopping lists for districts all, or medals won beyond the call

Of duty...and commendations earned. So many things we never learned 'til he was gone on this last flight... and though it may not sound just right

I'd like to think my last long ride through space across the great divide will be with John as Captain still to bring me HOME...I Hope He Will.

--T. G.

## DAUNTLESS SAILOR PAUSES IN TRUST TERRITORY

ONCE AGAIN the islands of Micronesia have proven a haven of shelter, rest and sustenance for a dauntless and courageous sailor going it alone.

Florentino Das, crossing the wide Pacific in his valiant little home-built sail boat, the Lady Timaru, found refuge and aid in both Ponape and Truk during the course of his lonely trip across five thousand miles of ocean from Honolulu toward his native Philippine Islands.

Mr. Das began his solitary voyage on May 14, 1955, with the Timaru Club of Honolulu as sponsor. In Hawaii, awaiting word of his safe arrival at his goal, and his return home somehow, someday, are his wife and eight children.

The romance, the challenge of the seas, is in the blood of the 38-year old mariner. To build a 24-foot boat, and then sail it alone across the wind-swept, wave-tossed, ocean-deep waters, his food en route dependent partially upon the bounties from the waters beneath him, requires a special kind of courage, the kind of courage that Christopher Columbus and Ferdinand Magellan must have had. Even they had companions. Like Lindbergh, Florentino sails alone, except for the birds and fish which cross his path and sometimes pop into his boat. Since the sailer does no cooking, the fish are eaten raw. His other food is canned beans, meat and crackers, all provided by G. A. Labrador, import-export firm of Hawaii.

When within only a few days from Ponape, Florentino encountered a Japanese fishing vessel, and since his boat was leaking, he accepted the captain's offer to be towed into that island. Ponape was his first land-stop on the long, dangerous voyage. Here he made repairs to his boat, and assisted the Ponapeans in mending native craft and making fish traps. He also taught them the art of applying fiber glass materials in boat construction. He spent almost nine months at Ponape.

On February 22, 1956, Florentino set out again, in spite of the advice of District Administrator Henry M. Hedges, who urged that he remain until the monsoon rains would be over in May, 1956. Two days later, the seaman had the misfortune to become ill, but after three days of high fever and headache, his boat tossed uncertainly about by the ocean's waves and tides, he hoisted sail and proceeded toward Truk. There he has been making further repairs to his boat. Often as he works, his eyes look toward the west, sweeping above the island-dotted waters of the Trust Territory, on toward his native homeland approximately two thousand miles distant.

News has been flashed of his arrival in the Trust Territory, and in many countries people are awaiting further word of Mr. Das and his solitary encounter with the seas on his trusty Lady Timaru. His scheduled date of departure from Truk is March 21, the first day of spring.

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## RENEWS FRIENDSHIPS AT MAJURO

FORMER HIGH COMMISSIONER of the Trust Territory Frank E. Midkiff of Honolulu renewed friendships at Majuro, Marshall Islands, during a quick trip from Kwajalein on February 10, 1956. According to the Majuro Times of February 16, he remembered many old timers and their names, and expressed a particular fondness for Majuro and its people. He seemed impressed, the Times says, with changes which have taken place since he last visited the island in 1954.

In company with Mr. Midkiff on the visit were Rear Admiral C. E. Olson, Pearl Harbor, Commandant of the 14th Naval District; Capt. H. C. Shaid, who is in charge of the 14th Naval District's Public Works staff; Lieut. Benson, the Admiral's Aide; Capt. P. C. Staley, Commanding Officer of Kwajalein, and Comdr. L. E. Sloan, Air Officer for Kwajalein Naval Station.

## "WHY YAP?"

Why Yap?

THIS WAS THE QUESTION posed to Dr. Edward W. Gifford, head of the Department of Anthropology, University of California, as he arrived in Guam on his way to Yap to do archaeological excavations.

Dr. Gifford's answer was illuminating on the subject of archaeology and Micronesia.

"Because Yap and another group of islands, the Palaus, are stepping stones from Malaysia into Micronesia and therefore presumably should yield some evidence of the entry of people into the Oceanic islands," he explained.

Ultimately, it will take many people excavating areas throughout the Territory, in order to get conclusive evidence of the origins of the Pacific Islands people, Dr. Gifford said.

The earliest historical date uncovered in Dr. Gifford's archaeological work in the Fiji Islands is 46 B. C., and in New Caledonia, 846 B. C. The earliest known date for civilization in the Mariana Islands is 1527 B. C., discovered by Dr. Alexander Spoehr, director of the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, in Saipan.

The Yapese have stories about earlier people whom they called spirits which preceded them, therefore Dr. Gifford believes Yap will be productive of some interesting remains of earlier civilizations.

The noted anthropologist and archaeologist is accompanied by Mrs. Gifford, who is serving as his technical assistant. Their work is sustained by a grant received by the University of California from the Wenner-Gren Foundation of Anthropological Research for a six-month project of Yap research. Dr. Gifford is on leave from the University, where he currently has been teaching a course on Malaysia.

Dr. Gifford was first a conchologist, concerned with the science of molluscan shells; then an ornithologist, interested in birds; and most recently, an anthropologist. Thus he has a wide natural history background. He has been on the staff of the



*Yap Elementary School children rehearsing graduation exercises. Round disc is Yap stone money.*

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### WHAT IS ARCHAEOLOGY?

Yes, you're right--it's the science of ancient civilizations.

But did you know that archaeology is one of the three big branches of anthropology? The other divisions are physical anthropology, concerned with human bodies, and ethnology, science of cultures or civilizations of contemporary peoples.

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University of California since 1912. His home is in San Francisco and he commutes to his classes in Berkeley.

In 1920 Dr. and Mrs. Gifford were surveying Tongan culture in the kingdom of Tonga, otherwise known as the Friendly Islands. He was taking measurements of the Tongan peoples' stature, head measurements, and all. Members of the police force were bringing subjects into the police station where he was doing the measuring. The men were amiable about being measured, but the women were reluctant. Queen Salote of Tonga, the same Queen who gained renown for her participation in the Coronation ceremonies of Queen Elizabeth in London in 1953, heard of his plight and invited him to come to her palace to measure her. Thus she set the fashion, and henceforth the women were ready and eager to be measured by the visiting anthropologist.



## EUGENIE THE DUGONG WEEPS NO MORE

EUGENIE, THE FAMOUS DUGONG which brought international newsreel, news magazine and television eyes upon its siren-tailed self, is no longer.

Eugenie, product of the deep waters off Babelthuap, largest of the Western Caroline Islands, died in the Steinhart Aquarium in San Francisco on December 27, 1955, far from its native habitat. Cause: pneumonia, according to Dr. Robert T. Orr, curator of birds and mammals at the California Academy of Sciences, who performed the autopsy.

The autopsy also revealed that in spite of a smooth and sirenish mode of maneuvering, a tail that wagged up and down in true mermaid-tradition fashion, and copious tears shed on the trip to California, Eugenie was no mermaid, because Eugenie was a "he"

Eugenie weighed 180 pounds and was five feet five. But Eugenie's waistline was by no means of bathing beauty dimensions. As a matter of fact, the strange looking mammal bore more resemblance to a fat old man than to a lissome mermaid who might have inspired Greek and Arab mariners to come home relating tales of lovely maidens of the sea, or the poet Homer to write his legend of Scylla and Charybdis where soft-voiced sirens lured ancient Greek sailors to their doom. Modern scientists, however, have recognized the influence of the classics by placing dugongs in the category of "Sirenia."

Eugenie was "discovered" by a group of young scientists who were in Koror, Palau Islands, at the time the mammal was brought there by some Palauan fishermen who had speared the strange sea cow in the course of their day's fishing. Spearing is a common method of fishing in Micronesia.

The scientists, Dr. Robert R. Harry of the Vanderbilt Foundation at Stanford University; H. Adair Fehلمان, also of Stanford, and Frederick M. Bayer of the U. S. National Museum, were in Palau on a joint expedition called "Project Coral Fish," sponsored by the George Vanderbilt Foundation, the Pacific Science Board, the Office of Naval Research and the Trust Territory.

In the meantime, however, the young Palauans who had transported the dugong from the islands of Babelthuap to Koror aboard their frail canoe, and who were filled with pride at catching such a remarkable "fish," had done a thorough publicity job for themselves. Upon arriving at Koror, they had proceeded to dump Eugenie into a jeep and with the dugong aboard, had toured the rocky roads of the island, excitedly showing off their prize.

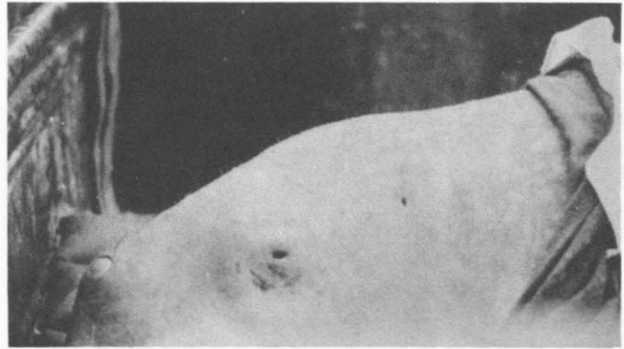


*With all the comforts man could devise for an animal riding by plane, the rare dugong was transported from Koror, Palau Islands, to San Francisco, with change-over at Guam. Note the blankets and the soft rubber mattress. Eugenie was not crying at this point.*

--Photo from Palau District

Upon hearing the news that a dugong was about, the team of scientists rushed into action. They purchased the queer-looking animal and named it Eugenie. Then they took their find to an old abandoned swimming pool on the north side of Koror. Here it entered into another period of being on exhibition. Children, entranced by the spectacle of the odd, seal-like animal with the fish-like tail, jumped into the pool to inspect it at close range. At first Eugenie swam briskly away to the other end of the pool, but after a while the sea cow became accustomed to the children, and let them play without seeming to notice them.

The problem that confronted the scientists next was how to get Eugenie to California. Also there was the matter of food, and of permission. The matter of clearance for Eugenie to be transported to California was granted by Acting High Commissioner of the Trust Territory D. H. Nucker, and cooperation was given the scientists all along the way, from Palau District Administrator Donald Heron, to General Supply Officer Neill C. Murphy, Jr., who with Trust Territory Supplyman Harold E. Arnold, and Scientists Bayer, Fehlman and Harry, constructed the crate for Eugenie's ride across the ocean. Miss Thelma Gorman, Administrative Assistant, "engineered" the trip from her post in Guam, assisting at every turn to make the venture successful.



*Close-up of Eugenie's forepart. Extreme left is the sea elephant's nose, and center, one of the two eyes. In this picture Eugenie was riding in a weapons carrier on the way to board the plane in Koror.*

--Photo from Palau District

Eugenie proved docile but strong. In Palau upon being loaded from the pool into a truck for the ride to the airport, the dugong managed to throw itself and two husky Palauans back into the water with a couple of swishes of its powerful velvety tail.

Great precautions were taken to get Eugenie to the Aquarium in California without catching cold. On the plane ride from Palau, Eugenie was placed on a rubber air mattress and wrapped in a raincoat to keep the moisture in and the cool air out. The air made the mammal weep, and Dr. Harry brushed away its tears with his pocket handkerchief.

While waiting in Guam for transference to a plane for the states, Eugenie was kept in a large life raft filled with water in the lobby of the Transocean airport terminal. For the long trip over the Pacific, Eugenie was wrapped in blankets to simulate the tropical temperatures to which it was accustomed, and ensconced in its air-mattressed crate.

Scientists and others in California had been alerted that Eugenie was on the way, and Dr. Harry and his charge were met at the San Francisco airport by Dr. Earl Herald and an aquarium truck, completely outfitted with another life raft filled with 85° F. sea water, which is the temperature of the ocean around Babelthuap.

Once installed in its 2,800 gallon tank of water at the Steinhart Aquarium, Eugenie ceased to weep. The dugong would rise to the surface every three to five minutes to gulp fresh air. But gradually the gentle sea cow declined, and in spite of all administrations of medicine, and the most attentive care, Eugenie passed away.

Dr. Harry, in a letter to Mr. Heron at Koror, said that everyone at the Steinhart Aquarium was crushed when Eugenie died.

"It was like a wake there," Dr. Harry wrote.

The project of getting Eugenie to California resulted in some valuable new information about the habits and habitats of a little known sea mammal. The findings and notes of the anatomists who probed Eugenie's insides after its decease are expected to be published, to further enhance the scientific knowledge of the world about dugongs, the fast disappearing species of sea cows believed to have been the basis of the legendary mermaids.

Another result of the "Affair Eugenie" is that throughout the world the islands of Palau and Babelthuap in the Trust Territory are being avidly studied by young embryo scientists and others whose imaginations have been stirred by the widely-circulated pictures and stories of Eugenie, the weeping "mermaid" dugong of Micronesia.

**AUTHOR OF "WEALTH FROM THE COCONUT"  
ARRIVES AT HIS POST IN PONAPE**

AN OLD FRIEND returned to spend two years in the Trust Territory is W. V. D. Pieris, specialist in the coconut and that valuable commodity copra which is derived from it.

Accompanied by his wife and daughter, Jane, aged 12, Mr. Pieris, one of the world's leading coconut authorities, spent a few days at Headquarters Guam before departing to establish his office at Ponape.

As agricultural economist, Mr. Pieris has now begun his program of organization for the improvement of the coconut industry throughout the entire area of the Trust Territory. At Truk District Chiefs' Conference, an annual affair bringing together the local leaders from the entire District, he was an honored guest. Copra has long been the livelihood of the island peoples, and the effort to improve their production of copra, both as to quality and quantity, brings appreciation and gratitude from them. He spoke at the Conference on the subject of his work with regard to production rehabilitation, new plantings, and the manufacture of high-quality copra.

Mr. Pieris is the author of two published works. "Wealth from the Coconut," an illustrated book written in simple language concerning the scientific cultivation of the coconut palm, and published by the South Pacific Commission in June 1955, is now being translated into some of the native languages by Trust Territory's Department of Education. The other work, published in October, 1955, is titled "The Manufacture of Copra in the Pacific Islands." Both are delightfully illustrated.

Mr. Pieris, a native of Ceylon, has his permanent residence in London. His wife is English-born, and of her he says "She has been my right hand .... my private secretary. She's a first-class shorthand typist, and a 'jolly good cook'."

The Pieris family, like almost everyone coming into the Pacific area, had a little period of waiting in London while



*Coconuts being opened for the U. N. Mission at Kanif Village, Yap District. The fresh juice of the coconuts frequently provided refreshment for the U. N. visitors as they toured the Districts.*

security clearance was being processed, but once on their way, they came from London to Guam in three and one half days, via Dusseldorf, Munich (where it was 30 below), Istanbul, Beirut, Calcutta, Bangkok, Rangoon, Hong Kong and Manila.

In February 1953 Mr. Pieris visited the Trust Territory and toured the Eastern Carolines as copra specialist for the South Pacific Commission. He is now renewing many friendships made during the earlier visit.

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## **MAJURO TIMES REVIVED**

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT again has a newspaper. Majuro Times has been revived.

Serving on the staff are Wilson Scoville, Editor, "Dusty" Stoughton, Norma Edwards, Scotty Scoville, Dorothy Reding, D. Umhoefer and Phil Brandis. It is issued semi-monthly, and contains international news as well as local, also a "ham" radio section, school news and an interesting "Dim Viewer" department.



# NET IS NOT, AND NOT IS NET

IN THE EASTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS, in Ponape District, island of Ponape proper, is a municipality known as Net.

Now in the neighboring Ponapean municipality of Kiti, Net is not Net - it is Not. However, in Net, Not is not Not, it is Net.

The reader will find it all in a book published by the Department of Education, Ponape District.

In order to clarify the matter, one need only refer to the latest place spellings by the United States Board on Geographic Names for the Caroline Islands. This authority, under the heading "Net," says "See Not." That settles it. "Not" is Not, and to be explicit, Not is 6° 47' N., 158° 13' E.

In case the reader is still perplexed, best to let well enough alone. The same distinguished authority, the book of Decisions on Names in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, prepared by the United States Board on Geographic Names after careful on-the-spot study of pronunciations and spellings, indicates that "Not Point," which is in the dock area of Not (Net), is also known as "Chimunipueru," although the Board prefers "Not Point."

There's a net gain here, because "Net Point" never enters the picture.

The point is, let's not go into the Net situation any further.

Or should we?

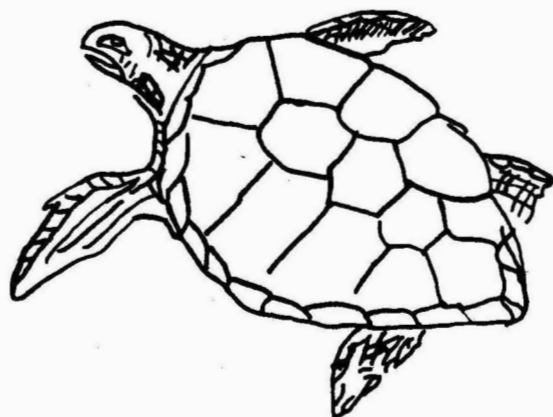
There's Uh, you know. Only Uh is U.

Then, of course, there's Sokehs, still another Municipality of Ponape District.

Only Sokehs now is no longer Sokehs, but Jokaj.

Well, there are always Kiti and Metalanim.

# NOT A FISH STORY



WHEN THE MICRONESIAN CONSTABULARY MEN met at Truk for their first "schooling" in Anglo-American law January 16, one of them brought with him a companion - a sort of mascot, as it were - a giant turtle from a neighboring island.

According to Kiddie Page Reporter Billy Evans in Truk Tide, January 21, 1956, the turtle measures approximately FOUR FEET ACROSS and has fins A FOOT LONG. Billy says "His mouth with many large teeth is bigger than anything. He's a real monster."

Staff Agriculturist Jack Wheat was consulted on the subject, and agreed, that, as turtles go, this product of Truk is a remarkable turtle.

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Only Metalanim is better known as Madolenihmw.

Incidentally, the official spelling of Nanmadol, which is in the municipality of Metalanim, is Nanmatol.

Anyhow, to make it all perfectly clear, the island of Ponape has five municipalities: Not (Net); U (Uh); Jokaj (Sokehs), Kiti and Metalanim (Madolenihmw).

# MADOLENIHMW PAST AND PRESENT

*By Samson Alpet*

(Many and varied are the spellings of Madolenihmw. The official spelling is Metalanim, however, the older spellings, particularly Madolenihmw, are still in common usage. Madol-en-ihmw means "spaces between houses.")

HAVE YOU EVER GONE to Madolenihmw where the ruins of the capital of Ponape in the past are located? If you haven't, wouldn't you like to take your family on a trip and have a look at the interesting sights of Nanmadol? The place we now call Nanmadol was once like the other parts of Ponape. It had nothing but water at the high tide and sand at low tide. But how did this change that makes us wonder, take place, and when?

Where did all these five and six cornered rocks come from and who brought them? Who piled these rocks up that look so neat? Did they use machines in lifting these heavy rocks? Machines were not yet invented at that time. Or was this interesting Nanmadol made by the power of magic? Who can answer these questions? Ounmwariki, maybe? Well, these are some of the questions that make us wonder and make Nanmadol an interesting place.

If you go to Lohdpah of Madolenihmw and ask Ounmwariki these questions you might be able to get some answers. At the same time you will learn that Nanmadol was the home of the great Kings of Ponape. This is what made the Nanmariki of Madolenihmw and his Wehi the highest in rank.

It was the natives of Madolenihmw, led by a Nahnmwariki called Paul, who had a struggle against the Spanish. In this fight the Spanish Admiral was killed. This stopped the Spanish from their plan of capturing this brave Paul and his men. During the Spanish time the people and government of Madolenihmw was not in a very good condition.

As the time went by, it happened that the Germans came and greatly changed our government and way of life. It was in this time of the Germans that some of our laws were made.



*Samson Alpet of Ponape*

In later years the Japanese appeared and changed much of our culture. At the coming of the Japanese, Madolenihmw was chosen for a settlement. Because of the rich soil the Japanese found in Madolenihmw, much of our land and the best part of Madolenihmw was taken away from the people. These parts were then used for settlements, coconut plantations and tapioca. Later on, tapioca was taken and sugar cane planted. They even made a big factory where sugar cane was made into alcohol and pure white sugar. Tons of sugar and alcohol were made in this factory.

The government of Madolenihmw and every other thing were run by the Japanese. Customary law was at this time no longer in existence.

It was these natives of Madolenihmw who bought a band from Japan and practiced playing it until they could play it beautifully. Never in the history of Ponape could we find such a beautiful band, or men who played it so beautifully. Whenever they played this band, tears were seen in the eyes of many. This band made Madolenihmw the leading Wehi in any activity up to the beginning of the World War II. May I surprise you with the plan of the people of Madolenihmw? We are planning to buy another band.

## HISTORIC NAN MADOL IN MADOLENIHMW (METALANIM)

*Great rocks piled high by human ingenuity  
have withstood centuries of storms and tides.*

*Did some powerful race of man place them  
there?*



*These prismatic logs, some weighing a ton  
or more, are made of basaltic rock. How did  
they get so high - many times higher than a  
man's height? This question remains a puzzle.*

Time kept on changing until another white man called American came. This man gives us freedom to choose the form of government we want or the way of life we want. In Madolenihmw, some of us think that this is a good man but some don't. But as we go along we'll find that this is a man that we can trust.

Madolenihmw at present is being a place of homesteaders. People are moving from the outer islands to Madolenihmw where land is plentiful. Because of this homesteading program, population is increasing very rapidly. Madolenihmw at present has the population of 1854 while Kiti has 1864. May I say that in a few years Madolenihmw will have the greatest number of people?

Madolenihmw has three cacao plantation located in Pohnlangas, Lehpwelitik, and Lohdpah. Kesner is planting another one.

There are five schools in Madolenihmw with two teachers in each school. Unfortunately Likop has only one teacher, Gideon. We can imagine how difficult a time he's having with his forty-some students.



Madolenihmw is building a new office, but it is not yet finished. It is hoped that Madolenihmw will get the new flag that will be distributed at the 1956 United Nations Day.

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Editor's Note: Samson Alpet, who is 24 years old, was born in Madolenihmw Municipality of Ponape and his ancestral stock is all Ponapean. He was graduated from PICS in 1949 and taught elementary school in Madolenihmw. In the fall of 1955 he joined the Island Affairs Office for a year's training, as part of a program recently established to give the Ponape school teachers a fundamental background in all aspects of political, social and economic development of Ponape District.

Last year Mr. Alpet married a girl from the Municipality of Uh. His primary interest is to help the people of Ponape District achieve higher standards of living and self-government. The last paragraph refers to a United Nations Day award which will be made to that municipality on Ponape Island which has made the furthest advancement during the year 1956.

"Madolenihmw Past and Present" is reprinted from Ponape District Monthly News, December 31, 1955.



# TRUK DISTRICT CHIEFS MEET AT MOEN

FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL there have been rulers and there have been "the people."

Throughout the Trust Territory are many chiefs who are the hereditary rulers of the subdistricts into which the islands and atolls are divided. Often a single island constitutes a District with one chief. In the case of larger islands, there may be more than one chief to an island. Usually the chiefs acquire their rank through a combination of hereditary rights and acceptance by their people before they assume their titles.

The Truk All-District Chiefs' Conference in January, 1956, was a democratic affair, with the official Trust Territory government cooperating in every way to make it a success. The Administration's station vessel, the M/V BAKER, brought in a group of chiefs from the Mortlock Islands to make the roster almost complete. Only four of the thirty-nine chiefs were absent, and they were represented by alternates.

An interesting and significant development of this Conference, held at District administrative headquarters on Moen Island, was the method of having separate committee consultations, with full sessions of the Conference before and after the breakdown into Committee sessions, and a final reporting and decisions at the conclusion. This was the first time the chiefs had used the Committee procedure, and they were pleased with results, and voted to follow it again at their next gathering.

The six Committees and their chairmen were Taxes and Budget, Chief Ring; Agriculture and Fisheries, Chief Ennis; Education and Health, Chief Marecheong; Land, Chief Aliwis; Government, Chief Ichiro, and Business, Chief Lorenzo.

The Conference was opened by Chief Ring of Lukunor, who had been elected Chairman at last year's session. He read a message from Acting High Commissioner D. H. Nucker who was unable to attend because of conferences in Washington, D. C. In his message Mr. Nucker told the Chiefs

the Trust Territory is proud of the progress they are making in their advancement toward self government, and that these annual conferences are important steps in that direction.

The District Administrator, Willard C. Muller, spoke to the chiefs briefly in Trukese, and reminded them of the old saying, "He who will be Chief among you, will be servant to all the people."

Coconut and copra came in for considerable discussion with Trust Territory Contracts and Programs Officer John Spivey speaking on the subject of copra sales, and Copra Specialist W. V. D. Pieris picturing the possibility of their coconut production being doubled by hard work and application of simple rules of selection and cultivation.

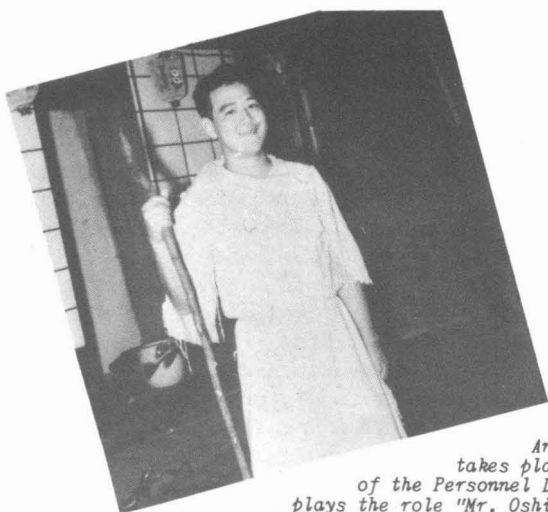
Among measures adopted by the conference was approval for the first time in Truk District's history of a District-wide budget for this calendar year.

The Chiefs appropriated \$2,000.00 for construction of their own District office for future Chiefs' Conferences, and similar uses. They also reviewed the status of the Truk Scholarship Fund and voted on a manner of investing the cash balance. They approved a recommendation to establish a movie tax, five cents per person, and a dog tax of fifty cents per year.

The Chiefs in their conference made reference to that time, possibly in the near future, when they will be having an elected Congress. Steps toward this development will be taken upon their own initiative, as the Trust Territory administration maintains a policy not of compelling but of permitting progress to be made in all avenues - politics, education, sanitation - according to the wishes of the people.

In true convention fashion, the Chiefs had some festivity along with their work. They were entertained at the homes of the District Administrator and Assistant District Administrator, and on the final evening, held a banquet at the Truk Hotel.

## YOUNG MAN OF PERSONNEL PLAYS "OLD MAN OF OKINAWA" IN "TEAHOUSE OF THE AUGUST MOON"



*An amazing transformation takes place when youthful Henry Takeshita of the Personnel Division, Trust Territory Administration, plays the role "Mr. Oshira", an old man of Okinawa, in "Teahouse of the August Moon". In the one pose we see Henry backstage, without makeup, and in the other as "Mr. Oshira". The play had a record run of sixteen performances at the Hilltop Playhouse in Guam.*

WHEN "THE TEAHOUSE of the August Moon", one of the leading plays of this decade, was presented in Guam by the Hilltop Players, a theatrical group of professional calibre, one of the characters was energetic young Henry Y. Takeshita of the Personnel division, Trust Territory.

Henry has had no previous "big-time" experience, but after sixteen performances, he can now be classed as a veteran. All of the rehearsals and public performances were extra-curricular, and this means that Henry was strictly "in training." No dates, no time for entertaining or being entertained - just application to his work in the day, and rehearsal or performance at night - made up Henry's schedule for most of January and February.

Mr. Takeshita's part was that of "Mr. Oshira," and he made a realistic appearance in this role of an old man.

The presentations of the Hilltop Playhouse Association at the Playhouse on Nimitz Hill, Guam, are one of the delightful features of entertainment provided for families of military and civil service personnel in the area. The Hilltop Playhouse Association is operated under the auspices of Force Special Services, and its series of shows have been produced with remarkable success. Experienced actors and directors have been available for the productions in many instances, while at times strict amateurs have turned in performances which have had

all the earmarks of being professional.

"Teahouse" was co-produced by Lieut. Col. Charles D. Barrett, U. S. M. C., and Maj. Fritz J. Cramer, and directed by Lieut. Stanley E. Willis, Chief of the Psychiatric Service, U. S. Naval Hospital, who also played the role of "Colonel Purdy." Repeated applause gave proof of the high quality of the acting as well as the directing.

"The Teahouse of the August Moon" is by John Patrick adapted from the novel by Vern Sneider, and the setting is Okinawa. "Lotus Blossom," the beautiful feminine lead, was played by Dora H. Nakama, who is from Hawaii and has studied Oriental dancing. This was her first stage performance, and in it she won the rank of star.

Robert Honda, who played "Sakini," the narrator, also is Hawaiian by birth, and has had no previous stage performance, but he carried his heavy role with dignified aplomb and complete competence.

Lieut. Willis, popularly known as Stanley Willis, did a superb job of acting in a heavy and important role.

Personnel's Henry Takeshita is a graduate of the University of Hawaii, and served for two years in the U. S. Army at Fort Benning, Ga. It was his first performance in a bona fide stage performance of this magnitude, and he carried his part ably.

# SONG OF SONGSONG

Rota, now a full-fledged District of the Trust Territory like her sisters Palau, Truk, Ponape, Yap and the Marshall Islands, receives a plane load of visitors from Headquarters Guam approximately once a month. The following account of a day in Rota gives a glimpse into the life and activities of this little District of thirty-three square miles and less than a thousand population.

ROTA, VIEWED from a distance, appears as only a dot, but upon approaching closer and looking down upon its surface, the speck disappears and lush green-clad hills and mountains meet the eye, while etched against the island's perimeter one glimpses an irregular circle of inviting white-sand beaches frequently punctuated by jagged borders of light gray cliff descending abruptly into the sea, the whole giving an impression of strength and stability.

Rota is situated north of Guam and south of Saipan and Tinian. It is one of the chain which makes up the Mariana Islands, which were discovered by Magellan in 1521 in the name of Spain, and later named for Queen Maria Anna, wife of King Philip IV. In the last four centuries, along with the rest of the Marianas except Guam, Rota has come consecutively under Spanish, German, Japanese and United States administrations.

January 14, 1956

There was a bit of waiting before other planes cleared the runway in Guam before the Grumman Albatross took off, but once on its way, Transocean Airlines Captain Jesse L. Morrison piloted Flight 300 across the forty-mile stretch of ocean so smoothly and swiftly that it was time to re-buckle safety belt for the descent before some of the passengers had thought about unbuckling for the ride! In only about twenty-five minutes the trip was made.

In Songsong a few mementos of the past still stand - the big, crumbling sugar refinery of Japanese occupation time, and the rusty engine of what once was a whistle-blowing train bearing sugar from the refinery to waiting boats at the dock. These are in bright contrast to the brand new, white-painted hospital and the modern, compact residence of the District Director of Public Health, both completed in 1955. The Rota Jail, another relic of former days, still serves its original function when an occasional lawbreaker is assigned for imprisonment. A new structure is among future building projects.

Rota's economy now depends upon her produce from the land. Fertile soil, adequate rain and an abundance of sunshine make the District a potentially rich source of food supplies, not only for the Rotanese but also for neighboring islands. Rota now provides the citizens of Guam with a portion of their table needs.

Two jeeps and a weapons carrier met the group from Headquarters Guam and escorted them to Rota's one village - Songsong - along a winding one-lane highway which the jeeps took nicely in stride for the forty-five minute ride - almost twice as long as the trip over from Guam.

Soon after landing upon the island, Contracts and Programs Officer John M. Spivey started making arrangements to take back as many tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers and Chinese cabbages as the visitors wished to order and as the plane had space for carrying. Almost everyone spoke for some of Rota's sun-ripened vegetables.

Upon arrival at Songsong, visitors were invited to the home of the District Director of Medical Services, Dr. Eugene I. Melnikoff, for coffee and a delicious coffee-cake made by Mrs. Melnikoff's treasured recipe brought from Germany.

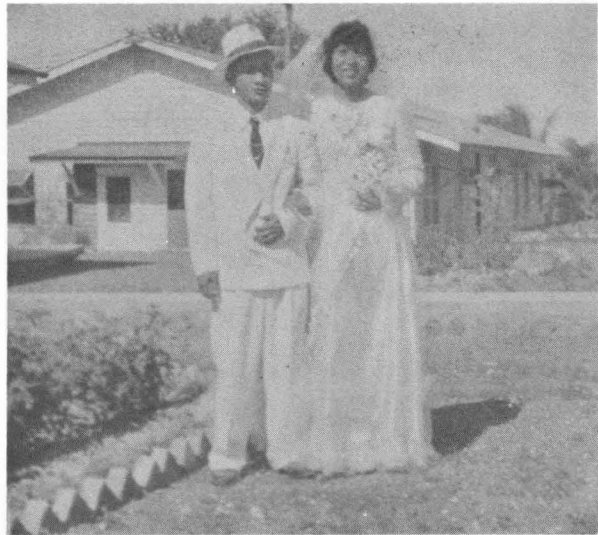


While the coffee session was in progress, a wedding party came walking along the road in front of the Melnikoff home, and the entire group - bride and groom and accompanying serenaders - were invited inside to be introduced to the visitors from Headquarters Guam. Then the camera fans went into action taking pictures of the newlyweds, after which the young couple - she in her white satin dress and he in his smart white suit - continued on their way to visit relatives, which is the Chamorro custom on the day of the wedding.

Both the bride and groom "belong" to the Trust Territory. She is the former Margarita Calvo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roberto T. Calvo, and he is Andres Ayuyus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Ayuyus, all of Rota. She is employed as a nurse in the Rota Hospital and young Mr. Ayuyus is an electrician also employed by the Administration. They were married early on the morning of January 14 in the recently completed and imposing Church of St. Francis de Borgia, a two-story edifice the concrete for which was poured by hand.

Conferences and inspection trips followed. Members of the party looked over the public works projects, inspected the hospital, and discussed the various Administration programs with Acting District Administrator Edward N. Kobayashi, with Dr. Melnikoff, and with the Special Construction Projects staff, Richard D. Baumgartner, Tomas D. Iriarte, and their Rotanese assistants.

Some of the visitors went in one direction, some in another. Some walked, some rode in jeeps. There was time for a visit to the great cave of Songsong which obviously once was a shrine of worship, with concrete steps leading all the way up to it - a cave within a hill, one of many on the island. During the war the Rotanese people went to the caves for shelter from bombs being dropped on the island, and today when typhoon warnings come, the Rotanese still seek protection within these caves.



*Mr. and Mrs. Andres Ayuyus of Rota, pictured in front of the new Rota Hospital as they were walking to visit relatives on the day of their marriage. Both Mr. and Mrs. Ayuyus were born in Rota and are members of the Trust Territory staff. She is the former Margarita Calvo, a nurse. The bridegroom is an electrician.*

In the middle of the day came the "pièce de résistance" - dinner with the Melnikoffs. Beautiful cut-out figures made of red tomatoes decorated the luscious salads. Huge plates of meats and vegetables loaded the long table. There were even Irish potatoes and gravy to the delight of those "statesiders" who formerly ate potatoes and gravy as regularly as the Chinese eat rice. It was the kind of table one never forgets - nothing was lacking.

After dinner, more consultation ensued, and more "side trips" - around the village: to the sugar refinery and to the docks where two logistic supply vessels were riding at anchor.

All were reluctant to leave at the appointed time of four o'clock, but Captain Morrison, in his quietly effective way, managed to get his passengers aboard in good order. For the return trip Co-Pilot Arthur J. Rischman duplicated his partner's feat. Twenty-five minutes later the passengers were unbuckling their seat belts on Guam, happily tired from the day's "Song at Songsong".

--C.R.O.

## TRUK EMPLOYEE WINS CITATION FOR BRAVERY

SOMETIMES EXERCISE OF quick actions, good judgement, and split-second timing, all at the risk of personal security, goes unnoticed and unsung.

It is not so in the case of Anthony J. Bowman, employee of the Public Works section, Truk District, whose valor at a critical moment has won him recognition, and a citation by the Trust Territory Administration, plus a cash award.

The Incentive Awards Committee of the government of the Trust Territory met on February 15, 1956, and approved a hundred-dollar cash award for Mr. Bowman, with the recommendation that he be nominated for a Gold Distinguished Service Award for a heroic deed involving personal risk over and above the call of duty.

On Saturday, January 14, 1956, fuel was being pumped from an oil barge to a tanker truck. The hose had not been properly drained when the tanker truck was filled, and considerable quantity of diesel oil had spilled on the dock, and soaked into lumber piled nearby. When the pumping was finished, the amount of gasoline remaining on the barge was so heavy with diesel oil that it was necessary to pump this mixture over the side where it covered the surface of the water and soaked the mooring camels alongside the dock.

While this was going on, welding operations were being conducted by an employee of Micro Metals, a contractor, on a boat at the end of the pier. The highly inflammable mixture on the surface of the water caught fire from the sparks of the welding torch, and the fire immediately spread over the water in the area, leaping from the burning fuel on the water to the timber camels, the oil-soaked dock, and to the deck of the oil barge, where a leaky connection had flooded the deck with gasoline.

Mr. Bowman was in charge of the oil barge, but as this occurrence was on Saturday, he was not present at the scene when the fire started. Upon learning of the fire, however, he immediately proceeded to the scene, boarded the blazing oil barge, and secured all valves and closed all manholes, severely burning his hands in the process. At one time the flames which were not only on the barge, but on the water surrounding the barge, revived behind him and threatened to envelop him.

At the time Mr. Bowman boarded the blazing oil barge it was full of gasoline vapor and residue of the oil and gasoline which it had contained, and the barge was in imminent danger of exploding. Had this occurred, it would have destroyed a considerable amount of valuable property and equipment in the immediate neighborhood; it quite probably would have resulted in the injury or death of a number of persons in the immediate vicinity; and it would most certainly have resulted in the death of Mr. Bowman, all of which he fully understood at the time the incident took place.

Mr. Bowman's action permitted bringing the fire on the barge under control while the barge was still in a salvable condition. Had he not displayed the presence of mind and bravery in taking the action he did, the barge, which is conservatively valued at \$35,000, would have been a total loss.

In the opinion of the committee, Mr. Bowman displayed conspicuous bravery far beyond the normal requirements of his duty as well as great presence of mind and efficiency in taking the timely action he did.

## FILING DEPARTMENT

THE RECORDS MANAGEMENT SERVICE of the General Services Administration, Region IX, San Francisco, has assigned Albert J. Mielke to conduct a survey of the Trust Territory records system, and to make recommendations in this connection.

This survey will be concerned primarily with correspondence practices, forms control, the organization, maintenance and use of files, classification of files, and disposition of records.

Mr. Mielke, after a period of work at Headquarters in Guam, will travel through as many of the Districts as time will allow.

## U.N. MISSION VISITS T T

(Continued from page 5)

At Palau District the group were entertained at several parties, including a typical Palauan feast at Ngeremlengui Municipality, and on the final evening of their visit, a farewell dinner and dance sponsored and planned by the Young Women's Association of Palau, held at the large Community Center in Koror, with the Palauans and the administrative personnel all joining in the festivity. The young women not only planned and prepared the food but also presented a group of well-rehearsed, precision-timed Palauan dances for the entertainment of the visitors.

Upon arrival at Truk, an impressive welcoming ceremony was held at the airfield, and among the other special events was an interesting program arranged by pupils at the Pacific Islands Central School, with speeches by some of the young students, and an informal period of getting acquainted afterwards. A field trip to Lukunor Atoll found the U. N. group surprised with another Trukese feast which, because of the time schedule and the distance to be traveled back to Moen Island, had to be eaten "on the run."

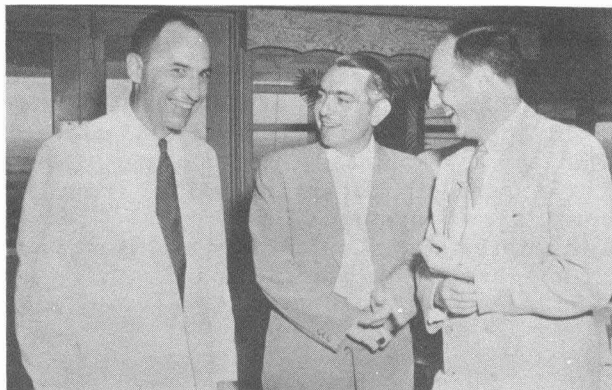
A farewell feast and party at Kapingamarangi Village in Kolonia, at which the people of Not (Net) presented a group of dances, was a feature of the Ponape District trip. The Mission included a visit to the Nanmatol (Nanmadol) scenic ruins at Metalanim (Madolenihmw) during their five days in Ponape.

A welcoming ceremony by island dignitaries and Administrative officials greeted the group as they arrived in the Marshall Islands District. This was followed by a series of functions in which the Marshallese people and the administrative contingent were joint hosts. Among these was a dinner at Karl's, Marshallese-owned-and-operated restaurant in Majuro, followed by an informal session of "socializing" for the entire group at the Coconut Rendezvous Club.

The official tour of the U. N. Visiting Mission came to a close the next morning, March eleventh, with farewells at the airstrip.

The Trust Territory's staff anthropologist, John E. deYoung, escorted the Mission

## SECRETARIAT TRIO



*A jolly group at the party given by the U. N. Visiting Mission in Guam Sunday, February 26. L. to r. Secretary of Guam R. S. Herman; Mr. Walter Hoffman, Administrative Officer accompanying the Mission, and Mr. J. G. Rapoport, Principal Secretary for the official United Nations delegation to the Trust Territory.*

throughout their tour, with the exception of Saipan, and Haruo R. Uehara of the Personnel Division, Headquarters Guam, accompanied them on the first leg of their trip. Mr. Nucker joined the group toward the end of their stay in Ponape, and met with them in the Marshalls for a final day of conferences. The Mission then proceeded to Nauru and back to Truk, whence the visitors set off for Rabaul and a new tour of another Trust Territory of the Pacific.

It was a busy schedule. Often meetings and discussions lasted past midnight, and began again early the next morning. Officials of the Trust Territory found the members courteous, considerate, and most sincere in discharging the obligation on behalf of the United Nations. In turn the administration personnel were please to have the opportunity to meet with the Visiting Mission and to share with them the Trust Territory accomplishments and goals.

Members of the Mission were Sir John Macpherson of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Chairman; M. E. Chacko, India; Jose' Rolz Bennett, Guatemala, and Daniel Massonet, Belgium.

The accompanying Secretariat consisted of J. G. Rapoport, Principal Secretary; J. L. Lewis, H. T. Chu, W. T. Mashler, Assistant Secretaries; Mrs. H. K. Evans, Secretary, and Walter Hoffman, Administrative Officer.

## ATTITUDES AND RELATIONSHIPS

(Dr. Smith served as Staff Anthropologist for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands from August 1954 to September 1955 while on loan from Washington State College. Here-with appear significant quotations from Dr. Smith's talk presented during the District Administrators' Conference at Trust Territory headquarters in Guam, August, 1955.)

MR. NUCKER has requested me to discuss with you briefly the board and difficult question of American-Micronesian attitudes and relationships..... I would like to think of these remarks as placing before us a set of basic principles to serve together as a kind of touchstone against which we may test statements and proposals as they appear subsequently in this conference.

1. We may appropriately begin with a most basic fact: the members of Micronesian and American communities show no significant difference in the level of their average innate intelligence. To be sure, no experimental evidence can be brought forward to prove this point. However, there is abundant psychological and anthropological evidence from many samples of the world's population to demonstrate the accuracy of the general proposition that human groups do not differ in any important manner in their average intelligence. We must assume that Micronesian societies are no different in this respect from those of the rest of the globe.....

Being our equal in intelligence, the Micronesian is not to be regarded as childlike and naive, nor can his actions be understood if we adopt this hypothesis. From our point of view his knowledge is certainly deficient in some areas. This deficiency leads him to accept false premises. But his thought is logical and his arguments cogent, given his basic assumptions. So if he arrives at incorrect conclusions, these result from his false premises, not from an illogical course of reasoning.

We should remember, moreover, that when the knowledge of the Micronesian is deficient where ours is rich, we tend to regard the Micronesian as naive. But where both his information and ours are deficient in the same way, we are often as unaware of this deficiency as he and so we fail to realize that both we and he are naive. Where his data and ours are equally deficient but are imperfect in different ways, we are inclined to recognize the weakness of his position but not that of ours; consequently when we consider him naive in such a situation we do so quite without reason. However, in certain areas the knowledge of the islander is rich and varied while ours is meager, a fact we tend to overlook unfortunately. In such instances the Micronesian, in his turn, wonders at our claim to knowledge and regards us as surprisingly naive, though he is normally too polite to remind us of the fact....

It is sometimes said that Micronesians act on the basis of what they believe to be the facts rather than on the actual facts themselves. This contention is true enough. But this should not surprise us. For facts believed, rather than pure facts, always serve as the basis for action not only among Micronesians but among all individuals of all human groups. To be meaningful, the facts of the external world must be filtered through the human mind. In the filtering process they are interpreted, distorted, and reinterpreted; it is in this form that they become the stimuli for action.

One often hears that Micronesians in our service must be reminded over and over to carry out actions of the simplest and most obvious kind. Perhaps this is frequently the case. If so, it is not because of any deficiency in Micronesian intelligence but rather because of a failure through language difficulty to comprehend precisely what is wanted, or because their cultural patterns so conflict with ours that the actions we desire seem to them arbitrary or unnecessary. In our interpersonal relations with Micronesians we should make every effort to be certain that the Micronesians understand our wishes and directions.



How excessively idiomatic our everyday conversational speech is, cannot easily be imagined by one who has not been repeatedly faced with the knotty problem of translation into a non-European language. We should also be sure that their behavioral patterns are not in conflict with our own before we accuse islanders who fail to follow instructions, of willful disobedience or ignorant obtuseness. Only one example of this general point: it has been reported that Micronesians frequently fail to sterilize infants' bottles even in the face of repeated requests to do so. Why do they do so? Is it because they feel that the request is unreasonable and the operation unnecessary? Perhaps so, for Micronesians certainly have a different theory of disease causation than the one to which we and science adhere. This being so, it is difficult for them to comprehend how the act of boiling or non-boiling a bottle can possibly involve the child's health. It is more than likely that they have, on occasion, failed to sterilize the bottle and have observed no resulting harm to the child. Quite likely, also they have noted instances when the infant has fallen ill after the bottle has been scrupulously boiled time after time. Thus they have put the boiling proposition to pragmatic tests, and have proved to their own satisfaction that bottle boiling and infant health are unrelated to one another.

2. A second important fact demanding recognition if we are to maintain a proper relationship with Micronesians is this: in certain respects the Micronesians are like us and act and react as we do. For in some ways all humans are alike. Every normal person must satisfy the same basic physical and psychological requirements: the need for "belonging," for security, for self-esteem. The precise mechanisms by which these needs are usually satisfied differ, of course, from group to group. To the extent we understand the mechanisms employed in Micronesian societies and aid the islanders in satisfying these fundamental needs, we shall strengthen our position with the Micronesian.

Micronesians feel, as we do, the need for self-esteem. We can aid them to attain self-esteem in many ways, for example by allowing them to exercise authority once we place it officially in their hands. Similarly we can contribute to their feeling of self-worth by demonstrating to them good will, a sympathetic understanding, and a truly sincere approach toward them, their customs and beliefs, and their problems. Naturally, it is not enough to exhibit the outward requirements of etiquette and sympathy. Politeness, consideration, sympathy, and interest must be shown with sincerity, else the Micronesians, astute and sensitive, will quickly see us for the shams we are. To show these characteristics mechanically, insincerely, hypocritically is far worse than not to demonstrate them at all.

We can also strengthen the Micronesians' belief in themselves and their customary institutions by making clear our willingness to learn about their customs, attitudes, and language. This they appreciate; for, observing an interest on our part, they feel their traditional patterns of life are worthwhile and their present attitudes and opinions are of concern to the administration....

3. A third basic fact with an immediate bearing upon our relationships to the Micronesians is that, despite certain points of similarity, Micronesian cultures are fundamentally different from ours. Since this is the case we should make no presuppositions about Micronesian societies their customs. We should take nothing for granted. We should not assume that islanders do or think or believe thus and so simply because such is part of our pattern. In short, we should not fall into the serious, unthinking error of assuming that "people are the same the world over..."

## ATTITUDES AND RELATIONSHIPS

For example, the probability of obtaining correct information is significantly reduced if our questions are "structured." "Structured" questions are those taking forms like "Wouldn't you rather have A than B?" and "Such and such is true, isn't it?" and "You want to do so, don't you?" In questions like these certain assumptions are made about the answer to be received. Moreover, the questions are phrased in such a manner that it is impossible for the person being interrogated not to know the answer expected or desired. Under such circumstances it is difficult for many Micronesians - and for many Americans for that matter - to be completely truthful. There is the understandable tendency for them, occupying an inferior position relative to their interrogator, to agree with the questioner's point of view; for when questions are worded in these ways the islanders are implicitly being invited to agree...

We Americans wish to be liked by Micronesians. As a group, Americans desire sincerely to be regarded as true friends by all peoples of other cultures with whom they come into contact and to be treated by them on terms of easy, formal equality. This national trait of Americans is as manifest in Micronesia as it is elsewhere...

Since our culture varies basically from those of Micronesia, the methods by which we are accustomed to demonstrate a friendly, cordial feeling toward other Americans may well not produce the same reaction when applied to Micronesians. In America, for example, we often show affection and a spirit of camaraderie toward a social equal or inferior by a playful pat on the back or by tousling his head in a somewhat untrained and boisterous manner. In general, such behavior is regarded as insulting in Micronesia, producing in the person affected feelings quite the reverse of those intended. Even the use of personal names, which we regard as a means of showing genuine friendship, is felt by some Micronesians (e.g., the Ponapeans) to be improper and overly familiar...

4. A fourth fundamental fact which should underlie our attitudes toward the Micronesian is this: broad differences exist among Micronesian societies, to some extent even among those within a single district. These differences exist, we are all aware, in material, tangible items of culture: in canoes and houses, in plants that are commonly cultivated, in clothing materials and styles. But they likewise prevail in the less material aspects of Micronesian life - in ceremonies, social organizations, leadership patterns, family structure. To understand Micronesians and to develop a close and mutually satisfactory relationship with them it is particularly necessary to recognize the differences which exist in attitudes, goals, incentive systems and the life among the many Micronesian societies.

The islanders themselves clearly recognize these differences in all three areas: the material, the non-material, and the psychological. In fact, they are far more aware of them than we are, especially those on the psychological level. For they lack our broad world perspective and, what is more, proceed in their analysis of other Micronesian cultures from the well-known base line of their own, rather than from our culture as we naturally must. Both of these facts tend to throw into relief minor as well as major points of difference which distinguish their own society from all other Micronesian societies with which they are acquainted. Differences in language and custom, which are unimportant even from a pan-Pacific point of view to say nothing of the global viewpoint, are magnified in their minds to positions of substantial significance.

Because these linguistic and cultural differences among Micronesian societies are recognized and over-emphasized by the islanders themselves, our administrative districts are normally not recognized as natural units by the Micronesian. Viewing Micronesia as a whole, we can see that the Marshalls form a distinct unit both culturally and linguistically. But owing to their tendency to magnify the minor divergences in custom and speech which distinguish the

islanders of the Ralik chain, the Ralik chain, Bikini and Eniwetok, the Marshallese, save for the best educated and most widely travelled among them, doubtless fail to recognize the essential homogeneity of their district and so fail to view it as a natural administrative unit. Certainly Ponape, Truk, and Yap Districts contain so many culturally and linguistically divergent groups that they cannot be regarded as units by the islanders resident within them...

5. Now a fifth relevant fact of some importance: although each Micronesian society is in large measure culturally homogeneous, each contains subgroups of subtly varying customs and attitudes. These subgroups split the society by age, sex, occupation, economic status, religious affiliation, education, extent of travel experience, degree of contact with Americans, and so on. This being so, we should realize that few administrative actions, however well intended, are likely to be regarded with unreserved favor by all subgroups in any single affected society. Normally some segments of the society will consider our action - even though it is generally approved - unnecessary, unwarranted, restrictive or at least ill-planned...

6. In formulating our attitudes toward the Micronesians we should not forget the fact that most human behavioral patterns are not biologically determined but are wholly learned, though, being so "natural" to those who follow them, neither the Micronesians nor we may be inclined to think at first blush that this is the case. Since they are learned, the usual behavior of the group can be altered in time if children learn different behavioral patterns from those of their elders. It can be changed more speedily still if, while the children are learning the new patterns, the old competing action ways of the adults are eliminated by a process of "unlearning," followed by the learning of the substitute behavioral patterns...

It is precisely because Micronesian group behavior can be changed by the learning process that our educational program is so important. The primary function of our educational efforts, it seems to me, must be to instill in the Micronesians knowledge and ways of doing things that are not part of their traditional pattern of life. Plainly, then, education bears a heavy responsibility for choosing realistic goals and for guiding changes in behavior toward these goals. Education improperly conceived and directed could create havoc within our island societies. Our educational goals should be selected with consummate care to attain essential, truly Micronesian ends, surely not simply to refashion the Micronesians in the American mold. We should not lose sight of the fact that the teachers in the outlying island communities are the chief agents of change and that it is consequently most important for their attitudes and aims to be properly oriented.

All Americans who come into contact with Micronesians serve as teachers to them informally if not formally and unconsciously if not consciously... We are inevitably adopted by the islanders to some extent as their models. Consequently all Americans with a face-to-face relationship with Micronesians are to a greater or lesser degree agents for change in Micronesian society. It follows that we all should be aware to the maximum extent possible, of the major and minor goals we set for Micronesia and that we should regulate our individual behavior so that Micronesians, emulating us, may without swerving develop toward these goals.

7. Not only overt behavioral patterns but also opinions, attitudes, motivations, prejudices, and even many wants and needs are likewise learned. Since they are learned, not innate, and because there are almost limitless possibilities for variation in these areas, Micronesian attitudes, motivations and so on, often differ importantly from those held by the average American. It is common knowledge, for example, that many Micronesian societies value industry, time, and the possession of money wealth far less than do Americans.

## ATTITUDES AND RELATIONSHIPS *(Continued)*

With them other values take their place as primary action goals. It would appear, for instance, that in some parts of Micronesia a higher standard of living than the one presently prevailing - one of our fundamental goals and an important incentive toward industry, which, however, is valued among us in its own right - assumes an aim role secondary to the participation in ceremonies (Yap) or to the proper discharge of traditionally established social obligations (Ponape) or to the correct display of hospitality (Marshalls). In these island areas people will work more vigorously to achieve these latter ends than to acquire a higher standard of living.

Some of us may be included to view the goals of Micronesian groups as naive, improper, perhaps even "bad" or scandalous. But why so? What is inherently better about a "higher standard of living" than the exercise of "proper hospitality?" But to return to the point at issue: to really understand Micronesian groups and to develop reasonable, intelligent attitudes toward them we must comprehend their own complex value systems, realize that they differ from ours, and admit objectively that they may be as valid as ours.

It is not uncommon for Americans to charge Micronesians with being lazy, unreliable, lacking in initiative, and unwilling to assume responsibility. But observe that we see Micronesians exhibiting these characteristics only where we would expect the members of our own society to display the opposite behavior. To put the matter in another way, we recognize their behavior as such only because we ourselves would not act as they do under the same set of circumstances. The truth of the matter is that Micronesians too are industrious and reliable, possess initiative, and stand ready to undertake responsibility. Naturally, however, they exhibit these traits on their own terms...

8. Our attitudes toward the Micronesians and our relationship with them should likewise take into account the basic fact that Micronesian groups are composed of individuals. Each individual possesses his own personality and his own unique interpretations of his society's generally recognized beliefs, attitudes, goals, etc. Consequently it is important to remember that generalizations that are accurately descriptive of the behavior and opinions of his group as a whole, may not apply equally to him as an individual, any more than would statistical statements of life expectancy, disease frequency, and so on....

We should remember this fact in particular when dealing with the individuals with whom we have our closest and most frequent contact. These persons are usually among the least typical of their home communities if for no other reason than that they are employed by us and are in constant association with us and our way of life...

9. Our attitudes and relationships toward Micronesians should take into full account another important fact: the islanders now live in the midst of sweeping change. By directive of the United Nations, our administration is actually assigned the responsibility of fostering change as well as guiding that which comes about naturally. Every administrator, educator, construction engineer, planner of codified law, and introducer of justice American style, is a bringer of cultural change...

We should remember that all Micronesians believe that at least some of their customary ways are superior to the competing American patterns. This belief is in no sense to be deplored. It is necessary for the ego-satisfaction and self-esteem of the Micronesians. It serves the very necessary function of anchoring them to their traditional ways, when to believe otherwise - to feel that all their traditional customs are worthless - would set them adrift on a sea of self-doubt.



In point of fact, we should encourage the Micronesian to hold fast to some of his native cultural elements. We do him a genuine disservice where we depreciate all aspects of his customs. We should make a sincere effort to praise where praise is due and to reserve our criticism for those established opinions and actions that deserve it. It should not be forgotten also that criticism and depreciation, injuring the pride of the Micronesian, prejudices our relationship with him...

10. In appraising the Micronesians and forming our attitudes toward them, we should not lose sight of the fact that the culture changes resulting from their contact with us inevitably produce conflicts, disorganization and stresses which have their reflections in the actions of individuals and the group as a whole. That the presence of conflicting action systems results in indecision and abnormal behavior has often been demonstrated experimentally in laboratory situations. We can see that this is true in Micronesia. In the individual, conflicts produce apathy, suspicion, aggression without point and chance of success, an almost pathological interest in generating and transmitting rumor, a rash of complaints of a frivolous nature to the authorities, and so on...

Nor should we require or urge the Micronesians to change their ways too rapidly. An individual and a society must have time to adopt new ways of action and thought, to reorient themselves, and to make the innovations a comfortable and "natural" part of their mode of life. Speed is an important American goal and ideal, so deep-seated in our cultural background and our psychological world-view that it appears in such seemingly irrelevant contexts as our intelligence tests. For this reason it is often difficult for us to become reconciled to the fact that many other societies do not place the same value upon speed as do we, and, indeed, that speed may not be so fundamentally important after all...

11. Still another fact basic to our relationship with the Micronesians is that, subject to the first demands of United States security, Micronesia should be adminis-

tered to the advantage of the Micronesians, whether to the independent advantage of Americans or not. Consequently, our administrative actions should not lean simply toward aims which we desire but rather toward those which the Micronesians themselves desire and those which we, after a thorough objective appraisal of the situation, believe sincerely to be for the greater good of the Micronesians. It is true that many fundamental decisions must be made at higher levels. But where decisions can be made by us, we should make certain that our course of action and the goals we select will truly result in benefits for the Micronesians before we initiate our actions and set the sights of Micronesia on those goals...

At least we can now avow that our immediate goals should involve neither granting to the Micronesian everything to be imagined nor yet withholding from him all that he desires. Undoubtedly the middle course is the wise and proper one. Certainly we should attempt not to create "needs" in his mind when for perfectly adequate reasons they cannot possibly be satisfied.... Such a thoughtless course results in frustrations for the Micronesian and in administrative problems for us...

Perhaps most important of all, we must not lose sight of the fact that every Micronesian whom we draw into our orbit becomes to some extent an atypical Micronesian. He is pulled away from his group and his family and larger kin units. He begins to fail to find security and satisfactory responses within the framework of his own society; his newly acquired American traits and points of view interfere with his normal interpersonal relations with others of his home group. So life in his familiar home world becomes difficult for him. If by the nature of things he cannot satisfy his emotional requirements through his association with us, he experiences frustrations and doubts, and he exhibits the usual manifestations of a personality in internal conflict. Surely in our relations toward our Micronesian administration personnel, we should not overlook the special problems which are theirs by virtue of their having placed their future so largely in our hands.

## DISTAD LEAVES DISTINGUISHED RECORD.....

*(Reprinted from Truk Tide)*

WILL MULLER ARRIVED at Truk June 18, 1951, a week or two before the Trust Territory was transferred from the Department of Navy to that of Interior. Therefore, he has been working with us for four years and eight months. Carolyn, bringing Marolyn and Barbara with her, arrived a month later. Little Nancy was born October 30, 1952, so she will be able to boast of the fact that she was born at Truk and to tell her friends of a place about which many of them may not have heard.

The Mullers came to Truk from Germany where Will had served with the Department of State as Program Planning Officer for the U. S. High Commission for Germany. Before going to Germany, our District Administrator had been with the Department of Agriculture, working as a Management Analyst. Doubtless, his participation in the Forestry Service as a Ranger opened up the wider field in agriculture for him. Will was born in Montana, but he loves the state of Washington, where he obtained a considerable part of his education.

Carol was born in North Dakota but spent most of her High School days in Minnesota and graduated from St. Olaf College in Northfield, Minnesota. Later she did graduate work in the Harvard Medical School....

It has been interesting to watch the three Muller children grow and develop under their parents' care. These three little girls are happy, healthy, fun-loving children, living normal and active lives and absorbing all about them. Despite the fact that both Carol and Will have worked far beyond the line of duty for the Administration, the children have not lacked for guidance or parental care. Carol is a "born" organizer and that quality, along with her efficiency and her willingness to help wherever she can, has made it possible for her to carry on successfully her work at home and the office.

Probably one contributing factor to the developmental aspect of Will's program with the Trust Territory has been its continuity. His having remained at Truk for this comparatively long period of time has made it possible for him to plan, organize, and test out with satisfaction several important projects.

Everyone recognizes the growth in self-government of the Trukese people from a relatively unorganized status to the present, where they have an annual Chiefs' Conference, a Truk Atoll Council of Chiefs, and the Permanent Advisory Committee to the Administration. The chiefs and their advisors are assuming more and more of the responsibility for managing their own meetings, their committees, and for improvement in the management of district affairs. The Board of Education is made up of Trukese members, and they have a great deal of power in determining policies and programs of education. The Labor-Management Committee is another evidence of islanders helping to solve and take responsibility for their own problems.

The in-service training programs in English, and technical help given to employees, have made steady progress. As Administrator, Will has encouraged the study by American personnel of the Trukese language and culture so that they could work more effectively with their employees and co-workers in the field. Will himself has developed a usable working knowledge of the Trukese language.

Those of us who have been here during a large part of Will's administration have noted a gradual change for the better in the attitude toward and understanding of the Trukese people. Part of the reason for that is because Will has encouraged the staff to be considerate of the problems and interests of both groups. He has been objective in his decisions on personnel problems. There have been times when his decisions which brought benefit to the whole community, meant some hardship to himself.

*(Continued on page 34)*

## THE MULLERS DEPART AMID FOND FAREWELLS

WHEN AFTER almost five years with the Trust Territory where Will Muller has served as Truk District Administrator, the Mullers prepared to leave for their new post at Nepal, Asia, where he will become Deputy Director of the U. S. Operations Mission, it was natural that many people would wish to bid them God-speed, not only in Truk but also in Guam where they spent a few days before departing.

Among the farewell parties was one at which the Trust Territory General Supply Officer, Neill C. Murphy, Jr. and Mrs. Murphy, were hosts at the Top O' the Mar, ComNavMarianas, Guam, on Friday, February 17, from six to eight.

Guests included Acting High Commissioner of the Trust Territory D. H. Nucker (Mrs. Nucker was in the states); Federal Judge Paul D. Shriver, District Court of Guam, and Mrs. Shriver; Capt. E. E. Comstock, Commander, Marianas Section, U. S. Coast Guard, and Mrs. Comstock; Capt. H. H. McCarley, Assistant Chief of Staff, Communications, and Mrs. McCarley; Capt. E. M. Fagan, Commanding Officer, Naval Supply Depot, and Mrs. Fagan; R. S. Herman, Secretary of Guam, and Mrs. Herman; Alfred M. Hurt, Trust Territory Executive Officer; the Chief Counsel of the Trust Territory, Joseph C. Putnam, and Mrs. Putnam; many other Trust Territory people and prominent members of civic and official life in Guam.

On the preceding Friday, February 11, the Mullers were guests at a farewell party in the Lagoon Room of the Truk Hotel, with members of the administrative corps as sponsoring hosts.

A week previous to this, the District Administrator and Mrs. Muller were guests of honor at a farewell dinner given by Micronesian employees of the Trust Territory in Truk. Guests included the following chiefs: Anter - Ta Island; Estanis - Satawan; Golit - Nama; Alberto - Etal; Reuben - Losap; Serefin - Kutu; Senter - Namaluk, and Orlando of Pis Island.



*Mr. and Mrs. Willard C. Muller  
at their home in Truk before departure.*

Chief Reuben gave the blessing at the start of the dinner. Napo Defang, representing the government workers, expressed the appreciation of the Trukese people for all the work Mr. Muller had done and all the help he had given for their improvement. Then Chief Orlando spoke at length, saying that hearts were heavy at the thought of this being the last meeting with the District Administrator Muller. He asked that Mr. Muller not forget the Trukese after he goes to America, and that he be especially careful of gangsters about which the Chief said he had heard. This and other quips of humor brought laughter as Chief Orlando spoke.

Mr. Muller said that it was a happy experience to be a District Administrator at Truk because of the cooperative spirit and helpful attitude of the Trukese people. He said that he and Mrs. Muller hoped to return some day to visit many of the islands of the Truk District.

Mrs. Muller said she had never felt it a hardship to live in Truk because everything was interesting and enjoyable - the people, the climate, lovely flowers the year around - and the opportunity to become well acquainted with so many friendly people.

## PICTURE CONTEST

MICRONESIAN MONTHLY is inaugurating a picture contest. A prize of one year's subscription to the Micronesian Monthly, to be sent to any addressee the winner requests, will be awarded for each of the two best pictures or series of pictures submitted and used in each edition of the magazine. Honorable mention will be made for other pictures submitted and used.

Pictures should be black and white, glossy finish, and related in some way to Micronesia. Any size will be acceptable, but 5x7 or larger is preferred. Trust Territory employees and all others are eligible. Please write "Permission to use this picture for publication is hereby granted the Trust Territory", and sign your name when submitting pictures. Those sent from the Districts may be forwarded through the Distad's offices. Pictures will be returned if requested.

Send contest pictures to EDITOR, Micronesian Monthly, Box 542, Agana, Guam.

## TWENTY-FOUR YEAR OLD YAP YOUTH

*(Continued from page 1)*

The South Pacific Conference is called by the South Pacific Commission, an international body set up in 1947 by the six nations responsible for administering territories in the South Pacific--Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom and the United States. Its function is to advise its member governments on those problems of economic and social development and public health which are of common concern to territories in the area.

Between 60 and 70 delegates representing 18 Pacific Island territories (including the independent kingdom of Tonga) will attend. The majority of the delegates will be the indigenous peoples. Observers also will be present from various international bodies, including the World Health Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization, universities, research institutions and missionary organizations. Commissioners and advisors from participating governments of the South Pacific Commission also are expected to be in attendance.

## DISTAD LEAVES DISTINGUISHED RECORD

*(Continued from page 32)*

Will has always been interested in the educational and agricultural programs. He has lent encouragement and help wherever possible. Along with and growing out of this interest is the materializing of his plan for decentralization. American teachers, agriculturalists, and others are working on the outer island with the people, learning their language and giving encouragement wherever it is appropriate. The Administration center on Tol will house doctors, dentists, and others who can travel from that point or convene there...

The weekly District Administrator conferences to which many department heads bring their Trukese co-workers, have been regular and informative... And who will deny that the regular publishing of weekly Truk Tide hasn't added to the zest for living and working here?

Will is a doer. There has been a continuous development and expansion of the trochus industry. Wherever possible, information about projects that will bring in cash to the Trukese, has been made available and help in developing them has been at hand.

The sincerity and whole-heartedness with which Will goes about his work has set an example of industry and accomplishment for all the departments under his jurisdiction. He has a firm hand on the budget and protects the interest of the U. S. government, while at the same time making every effort to see that essential and desirable programs are not allowed to lag due to lack of funds.

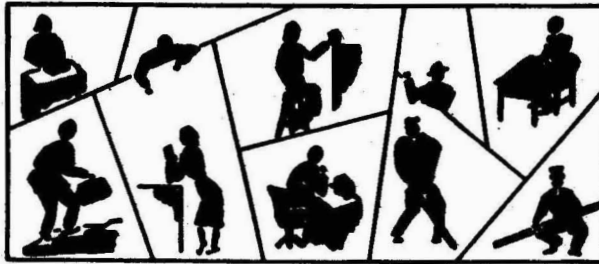
What of the future? Eventually Will hopes to buy an interest in a small newspaper somewhere in the state of Washington....

Now the Mullers are transferring back to the State Department where Will will become the Deputy Director for the United States Operations Mission to Nepal in Asia. Our best wishes for success and happiness go with the whole family.

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# PERSONNEL



# CHANGES

## PERSONNEL PERSONALITIES

"THE BOSS" - Acting High Commissioner D. H. Nucker - heads the list of PERSONNEL PERSONALITIES with a promotion from GS-15 to GS-16, effective February 23, 1956.

George C. Shumard, land and claims officer, was detailed as Acting District Administrator, Truk, replacing Willard C. Muller, who assumes his new post heading the U. S. Operations Mission at Nepal.

Arrived from England and domiciled at Ponape is Copra Specialist W. V. D. Pieris. From Hawaii and back with old friends in the Trust Territory is Jack Tobin, anthropologist for the Marshall Islands District, after post-graduate work at the Universities of Hawaii and California.

Truk's new supply assistant is Lawrence L. Carolan, Jr., whose fiance, Helen Sumrell, is mail and file clerk at Headquarters. New "girl on the switchboard" is Janet Ichiyama, replacing Virginia Wheat. Virgil Tudor has been transferred from Truk to Supply Department, Guam.

## CONSTRUCTIONS MEN

Harold Diekman, Douglas Herauf and Thomas Thompson were appointed as Public Works snappers for Truk, and Teruo Tanida for Majuro, while Charles Kile has gone to Palau District as snapper, and John Soeda to Yap in the same capacity. Donald Frazier resigned as leadingman, Truk, and Norman C. Heck was promoted to leadingman, Public Works, Yap. Snappers Gomer Lee and Francis Hopfinger changed stations, the former from Angaur to Ponape, the latter from Truk to Majuro.

Three snappers promoted to excepted appointment (career conditional) from short term status are Joseph E. Decker and Bert Pearce, Palau; Sherman Aumick, Majuro.

## PROMOTIONS

In Truk Raymond Gosda was promoted to education and training specialist, and is serving as Acting District Director of Education. Clarence Peters at Ponape also was promoted to teacher trainer, and Francis McGrail at Truk was promoted to GS-9, surveying and cartographic engineer. When Ann Keller resigned as mail and file supervisor to accompany her husband back to his duty station in the states, Antonia Castro was promoted to this position in Guam. At the same time Antonio Enriquez was promoted from clerk to bookkeeping machine operator, and Jose Garrido was advanced to clerk.

## MAN WITH THE MONEY

Stanley Kaneshiro in the Finance Office was upped to treasurer at Headquarters Guam. Margaret Woodall, the girl with the checks, received permanent appointment as fiscal accounting clerk, while Filemeno J. Abalos was reassigned to fiscal accounting clerk, and Mary H. W. Sargenti was promoted to voucher examiner.

Departures from Truk included John and Lola Smith, agriculturist and teacher, respectively. Their present address is care of H. J. Chadwick, Anita, Iowa. And from Yap have gone Arthur Derosier, administrative assistant, and his wife, Elizabeth, secretary, who resigned their positions. Their address is 100 Dunham street, Attleboro, Mass.

Aleta Tisdale resigned as fiscal accounting clerk in Guam to return to the states with her husband and son, taking the long way home. Pretty Secretary Velda F. Finke has replaced pretty Secretary Dora O. Schmidt in the staff anthropologist's office.

# Favorite Foods of Micronesia

## RECIPES FROM ROTA

### Emma Melnikoff's Nut Cake

4 heaping tbsp. butter or margarine  
4 heaping tbsp. sugar  
2 eggs

Cream this, then mix in 1 cup ground nuts  
Mix in 8 heaping tbsp. flour  
1 tsp. baking powder  
1 small cup milk  
vanilla

Place in greased baking pan and bake  
45 minutes at 350 degrees F.

### Emma Melnikoff's Coffee Cake

1/2 pound margarine  
1 egg  
2 heaping tsp. sugar  
1 lemon rind grated  
juice of one lemon  
2 tbsps. water and 1 large tsp. water  
12 heaping tbsp. flour

Mix all together until it becomes  
crumbly. Grease two layer cake pans with  
butter. Bake 45 minutes at 350 degrees F.  
Put a layer of cherry or raspberry jam  
between layers.

## PALAU RECIPE

*from "Our First Book of Recipes"*  
*Ninth Grade Homemaking Class*  
*Palau Intermediate School*

### Pumpkin Cooked with Coconut milk

#### Materials:

1 Pumpkin  
2 full cups fresh grated  
coconut meat  
2 qts. water  
1/2 cup sugar  
1 tsp salt

#### Utensils:

Measuring cup  
Spoon  
Filter or strainer  
Mixing bowl

#### Method:

Cut the pumpkin across in pieces about  
2 inches and peel them. Take out the seeds  
and slice them into pieces about 1-1/2  
inches wide. Wash them and put them in the  
pot. Put water into the mixing bowl and add  
the grated coconut meat. Squeeze the meat  
until the milk is taken out from the meat;  
then start to take handfuls and squeeze hard.  
After squeezing all the meat throw it away,  
and then you have the milk water but still  
there's some grated meat inside but don't

bother to take it out. Add sugar and salt to  
it and stir till the sugar and salt are dis-  
solved. Put a filter over the pot and pour  
the mixture into the pot. The pieces of  
grated coconut meat will remain in the  
filter; throw them away. Then, put the pot  
over the fire and bring it to boiling. Cook  
it for about 20 minutes or until the pumpkin  
is soft and well done.

Serve while it is hot or warm.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF RECIPES pop-  
ular in the Trust Territory are wel-  
come. If you're too modest to send  
in your own, why not request the  
recipe of a favorite dish which a  
friend prepared exceptionally well?  
Send contributions to Micronesian  
Monthly, Box 542, Agana, Guam.

# GUAM GAZINGS

## WITH GORMAN

FEELING SOMEWHAT CONSCIOUS of the stream of social activities that swept over Headquarters these past several weeks, we rise from our somewhat lethargic recuperative reveries to remark that NEILL and FRANCES MURPHY played host and hostess respectively to two of the nicest parties we've encountered in a long while. First, with a birthday party honoring Helen Yokopovich, Madeline Clements, and Florence Murray, as well as the Murphys themselves, and following this, with a farewell reception for departing Distad Will Muller and Carol.

JULIE and VIRGIL TUDOR, transferring from Truk to Guam and getting settled in the Tudor style domicile with the little Tudors tutoring the Compound younger set with their experiences while living on a "real" island. We sometimes forget that Guam is considered "civilization" to those who labor "down under."

Everyone (short of those who are firmly established in long-standing residences) moving around, and some of the old cottages taking on a fresh coat of paint with additions being added to take care of the amazing increase in population at Headquarters. The Ueharas, the Fujibayashis, the Lees, the Marks and the Splaters in the latter category; the Kaneshiros the Wions and Ione LaPage comprising the former. Progress is a wonderful thing.

"The International Association for True Appreciation of Terpsichorial Expression," congregating faithfully every week to receive expert instruction in this fascinating art from RUSS VARNER of TAL, in charge of the Modern Trend of Thought group, and

from WALT CLEMENTS whose South American Interpretations left us gasping. Russ's duties with the UN Mission and Walt's general fatigue, have caused a temporary delay at this writing but everyone looking forward to a renewal of the series.

KOMA TANAKA, bustling around introducing her "little" sister Gladys Green to all via beach parties, suki-yaki, and teriyaki dinners, and the recipients happy to welcome Gladys and also to partake of Koma's delicious culinary achievements.

"Skipper" BOB HAWLEY and JACK TOBIN, departing Guam aboard the 'VIGILANTIBUS' after various delays, and on the receiving line of vast quantities of advice about how to offset the rolling sea or deck, the pitfalls of seasickness, and reminders that our planes get there in a matter of hours. All this tender solicitude being viewed with a dim eye by the Seafarers.

HELEN SUMRELL, our Georgia peach, joyfully announcing her intention to commit MATRIMONY with Larry Carolan, our Supply man at Truk. The Administrative Services Division forthwith going into a general decline and ignoring the attempts at consolation by the other departments.

HAL ARNOLD, performing as the super-chef for seven articles of appreciative femininity. When questioned about such fortitude in the face of such odds, Hal merely stating: "No help wanted, I can handle this job all by myself."

Best we start handling ours, ere we read the "Help Wanted" columns..HAFA DAI...



*View of Trust Territory Headquarters, Guam*