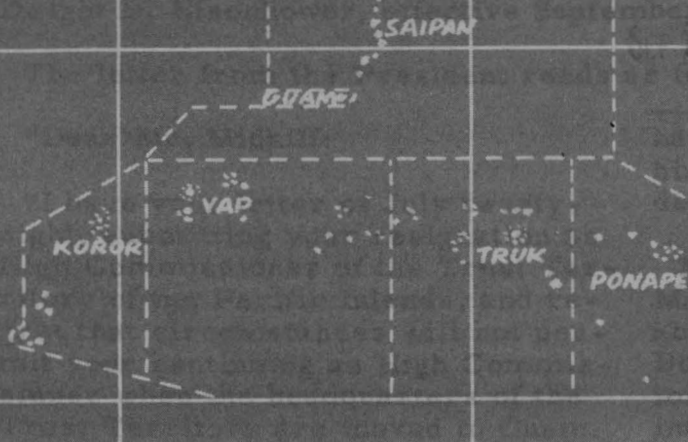


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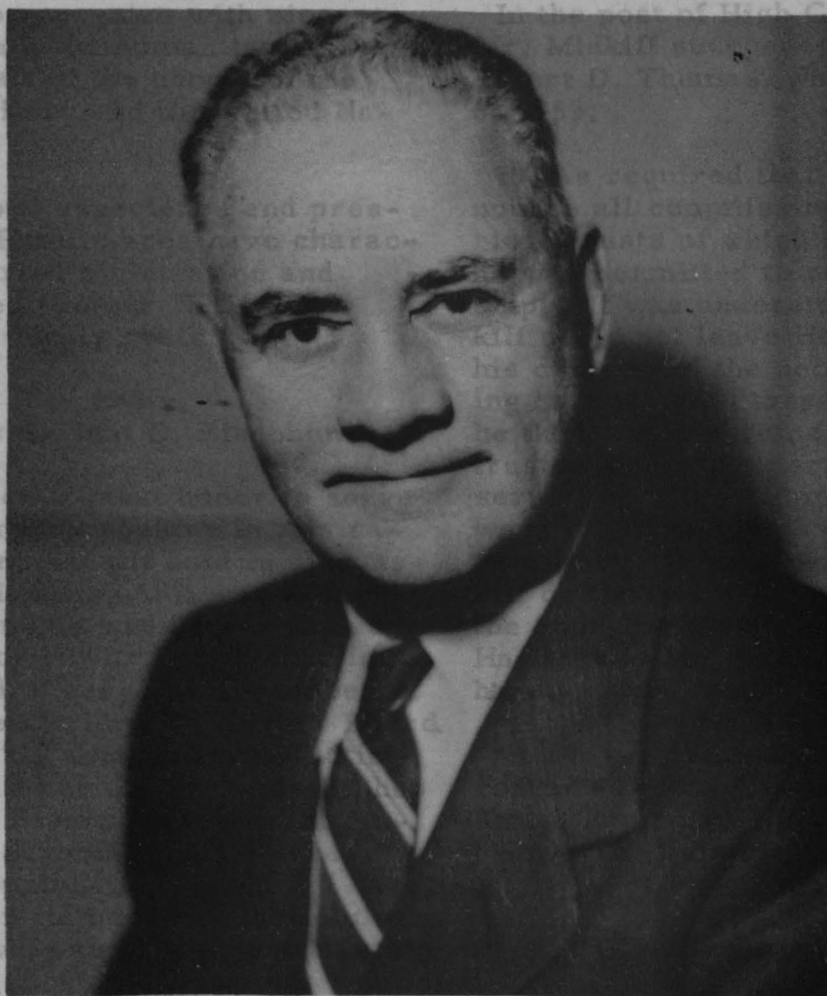
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HIGH COMMISSIONER MIDKIFF LEAVES OFFICE

FRANK E. MIDKIFF RESIGNS AS HIGH COMMISSIONER;
RECALLS GAINS MADE IN PAST 18 MONTHS

The resignation of Frank E. Midkiff from the position of High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has been accepted by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, effective September 1.

The letter from the President reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. Midkiff:

"I have your letter of July twenty-eight, submitting your resignation as High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and regret that circumstances will not permit your continuing as High Commissioner when the headquarters of the Trust Territory are moved to Guam. However, I understand the reasons for this.

"As I reluctantly accept your resignation, to be effective September 1, 1954, I also recognize with sincere appreciation your humanitarian service in behalf of the people of the Trust Territory and the United Nations.

"Your broad experience and prestige in the Pacific area have characterized your administration and brought credit to our Nation, for which I am deeply grateful."

Sincerely,
/s/Dwight D. Eisenhower.

"It has been a great honor to serve at the call of my country in this capacity", Mr. Midkiff said in discussing the resignation. "It was to me just the same as when I was called to serve in World War I, and when later I was asked to serve as a member of the President's Loyalty Review Board. I regretted the temporary reduction in attention I could give to the Bishop Estate, the Bishop Museum, the Kamehameha Schools, and the other civic responsibilities in which I have so long been immersed in Honolulu. However, when the President lays his

hands on a man's shoulder and asks him to serve his Country, no man can deny the call."

Mr. Midkiff was sworn into office on March 13, 1953, and thus has served about a year and a half. Honorable Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior, personally inducted Mr. Midkiff into the assignment, asking him because of his knowledge of the Pacific and the people of the Pacific Islands to assume the task and aid the administration in making a good record.

In the post of High Commissioner, Mr. Midkiff succeeded the Honorable Elbert D. Thomas, who died February 6, 1953.

It was required that Mr. Midkiff renounce all commissions from the various trusts of which he is Trustee, but he was permitted to retain the trusteeships. It was understood that Mr. Midkiff could not leave Honolulu because of his desire and the necessity of his keeping in touch with these trusts, and that he then would resume the full load of trustee work upon termination of his service as High Commissioner. Such were the agreements made between the Secretary of the Interior and Mr. Midkiff on the one hand, and the Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii and Mr. Midkiff on the other hand.

"I am very sorry not to be able to continue the challenging work in the Trust Territory", Mr. Midkiff said. "However, I am glad to get back so I

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* * *

3 TOP EMPLOYEES LEAVE

In addition to High Commissioner Frank E. Midkiff, Trust Territory lost the services of three top-notch employees in August. They were Attorney General H. G. "Pony" Marshall, Staff Anthropologist Saul Riesenbergs, and Kevin Carroll, special adviser to the High Commissioner.

Pony Marshall, other than being a fine lawyer, was a very capable administrator. He filled in as Deputy High Commissioner on many occasions and did a splendid job. Personally, too, he was tops. His disposition was remarkably even, and no one ever saw the man lose his temper.

Although Saul was only with the organization a year and a half, he quickly grasped the anthropological problems of Micronesia. He had had many years of experience in his field and had participated in the CIMA after the war. Little was formulated in the way of policy without the consultation of this expert in Micronesian affairs,

who is now recognized as a leading authority on Ponapean culture. Personally, he was quiet, unassuming, and cooperative.

Kevin Carroll's service in Micronesia started during the war as a Naval Intelligence officer. His experience at Yap and Ponape in field positions made him an invaluable adviser to the High Commissioner. Kevin was a thorough, research scholar and few had greater knowledge about Trust Territory, its people and problems than he did.

* * *

NEW TRUST TERRITORY PLANE ARRIVES; 2 MORE DUE

The first of three SA-16 amphibious planes, known as Grumman Albatrosses, passed through Honolulu August 20 bound for flight duty in Trust Territory. Flight time from San Francisco to Honolulu was 14 1/2 hours.

The plane was piloted by Capt. Floyd Duffey, veteran Transocean Airlines skipper. The other two should be ready within the next month.

Present at Honolulu Airport to greet Capt. Duffey and his crew were High Commissioner Midkiff and Joseph C. Putnam, Attorney General.

The two-engine Albatrosses will replace the three war-time PBYS now in service. The new planes are faster, more efficient and more economical to operate.

They were loaned by the Air Force to Interior for use in Trust Territory. Many changes in design had to be made before they could be certificated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for civilian use.

Albatrosses are used in air-sea rescue work in the Pacific.

C. C. STEWART PRAISES MIDKIFF'S
RECORD AT FAREWELL LUNCHEON

(Following is the text of a talk made by Charles C. Stewart, president of Island Trading Co., at a staff luncheon given in honor of retiring High Commissioner Frank E. Midkiff. It was held at Queen's Surf August 31.)

I am reminded of a story that I think is quite appropos to the way I feel about the loss of Mr. Midkiff to the Trust Territory.

An old farmer out in Texas had a widespread reputation for making impressive and effective combinations of one and many syllable cuss words. One day he and his wife worked hard all morning harvesting and loading watermelons into the family truck to haul to the nearby town and market. After lunch they got into the truck and started down the road to town. At the foot of the hill there was one of these box culverts. The farmer gave the gas to the truck on the downgrade so as to make it over the hill beyond the culvert. As the truck hit the culvert it took quite a jolt, and unknown to the farmer or his wife, the endgate came unfastened and dropped down. As they went up the hill the farmer's attention was drawn to a rumbling sound and he looked around just in time to see the last of his long dark green watermelons roll out and plump with a splash of color in the road. His glance down the road showed red splashes where each of the other melons had fallen. He turned around and slumped behind the steering wheel, his lips clinched in a tight line. The wife, realizing the calamity which had just hit them, was astounded. Finally, having found her voice again, said "Well, ain't you gonna say something?" The old man replied, "Nope, I just don't think I can do this justice."

Realizing the magnitude of the calamity which has hit the Trust Territory in the loss of Mr. Midkiff as High Commissioner, I feel inadequate to expressing the regret of the staff and the loss to the people of the Trust Territory, but unlike the farmer, I

shall make a few remarks anyway.

At the outset, I want to say that in my opinion the Trust Territory is a small piece of real estate which presents more problems to the government than any other like area on the face of the globe.

The President of the United States appoints the High Commissioner and gives the Interior primary jurisdiction. Security is the first consideration—that is passed to the Navy. Welfare of the natives is secondary. Congress not only restricts the operation of the government by limitation of appropriations, but it appears to be the one place where the legislative branch overlaps the executive, and Congress gets into the act on administrative matters as well. Then there is the U.N., where the right to inspect and criticize is retained, due to its interest in the Trust and its function as trustee. Then we come to the practical side with difficulties of wide dispersal of the areas, lack of resources, language barriers, and so on, which I do not need to tell you, but it all adds up to the most difficult area of government that a highly complex civilization has been able to produce.

Mr. Midkiff brought many assets to the job of High Commissioner, among which was a determination to understand the problems of Micronesia in detail. He has succeeded in this, though it has made him the hardest working person in the Trust Territory, and today he probably has more knowledge of the problems of the Trust Territory and

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MIDKIFFS HONORED BY STAFF AT FAREWELL LUNCHEON

A farewell luncheon was given at Honolulu's Queen's Surf for Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Midkiff by the headquarters staff August 31. The program was planned by Mrs. Betty Castillio, Mr. Midkiff's secretary and Mrs. Sarah Kim of Administration, and included lobster or baked ham dinners and an array of entertainment and spontaneous words of praise for our departing chief.

Nearly all of the staff were present at the luncheon, which was held in one of the private dining rooms overlooking Waikiki. A tape of Micronesian music and songs played in the background as the guests ate their meals. A highlight of the entertainment was a Palauan dance and accompaniment performed by David Ramarui and Miss Ueki, students who are now attending schools in Honolulu.

Charles C. Stewart of Island Trading Co. was asked to express in behalf of the entire group the feelings of appreciation to Mr. Midkiff for having inspired the work of the Trust Territory administration during his tenure as High Commissioner. As a token of gratefulness from the entire staff, Mr. Stewart presented to him a desk pen and pencil set. Mr. D.H. Nucker, the new Deputy High Commissioner, followed with a few words of praise and thankfulness for having had the opportunity to work with him.

Mr. Midkiff seemed genuinely moved by this display of affection and recalled the many pleasant as well as difficult times that he had experienced during his year and a half tour of service. He stated that the excellent relationship which now exists between Trust Territory and the Armed Services, the improved transportation system which will soon be in effect, the increased experimentation in secondary crops and auxiliary economies are all examples of some of the ac-

complishments that have taken place recently.

In closing Mr. Midkiff wished everyone prosperity and successful years ahead for the program in Trust Territory.

It is unanimously felt that Mr. Midkiff's resignation is regrettable for in him we found a man genuinely industrious and a friend of Micronesia.

* * *

MIDKIFF TO ACT AS T.T. CONSULTANT

Retiring High Commissioner Frank E. Midkiff's offer to continue his association with Trust Territory in a consultant capacity has been accepted by Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, and Mr. Midkiff will visit the field in the company of William A. Arnold.

Mr. Arnold is assistant director of the Office of Territories and head of its Insular Division. He and Mr. Midkiff will leave Honolulu Sept. 20 and return Oct. 15. They plan to visit all district centers and Guam.

Secretary McKay, in a letter to Mr. Midkiff, said:

"We regret that you find it necessary to leave the post of High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. You have made an outstanding contribution in that area and we are glad we can look forward to your continued counsel and interest in matters affecting Micronesians."

Delmas H. Nucker, Deputy High Commissioner who will be in full charge for the Department of Interior until a successor for Mr. Midkiff is appointed, commented:

"Even though Mr. Midkiff has resigned as High Commissioner, his knowledge and experience will still be called upon to aid in the administration of the Trust Territory."

NUCKER NAMED DEPUTY HIGH COMMISSIONER

The appointment of Delmas H. Nucker as Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory was announced August 20 by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay.

Mr. Nucker has been Acting Deputy High Commissioner since June 1.

Mr. Nucker will leave Honolulu the last week in September to supervise the transfer of Trust Territory headquarters to Guam. He estimates that the move will be completed in November.

Mr. Nucker, 47, has been with the government since October 1944 when he was named director of administrative services for the China Mission of UNRRA. From March 1947 to August 1950 he was assistant to the general manager of the Alaskan railroad. He was executive officer in the Office of Territories, Department of Interior, before coming to Trust Territory.

Mr. Nucker was with Socony Vacuum Oil Co. for 15 years prior to entering government service.

* * *

NEAS, MAHONEY PROMOTED; STEELE TO MAJURO POST

The promotions of Maynard Neas to District Administrator at Majuro and Francis Mahoney to the post of Island Affairs Officer at Koror were announced in August.

Mr. Neas, formerly Island Affairs Officer for the Marshalls, has been acting Distad for several months. Mr. Mahoney has been the anthropologist at Koror for several years.

A new appointment is that of Percy D. Steele, long-time resident of Hawaii. He has been named Island Affairs Officer at Majuro.

Mr. Steele, 57, has held many important jobs in the automobile business. During World War II, he was a Navy Commander and served in the Pacific area.

Mr. Steele is a graduate of Harvard where he played football. He was a member of the Crimson's Rose Bowl team of 1920. He also played professional football with Jim Thorpe on the Canton Bulldogs team.

Mr. Steele expects to leave for Majuro about September 10.

* * *

H.G. MARSHALL RESIGNS AS ATTORNEY GENERAL

H.G. "Pony" Marshall resigned as Attorney General effective August 20. He is leaving to take a post with the Navy in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Pacific Division.

Taking Mr. Marshall's place is Joseph Putnam, former Trust Territory district attorney, who recently has been employed by the Navy.

In his new job, Mr. Marshall will work in the fields of real estate management and construction contract administration. His headquarters will be at Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Marshall has served as Attorney General since June 2, 1951. He also has acted as Deputy High Commissioner on several occasions when the DHC was away from headquarters.

Mr. Marshall has offered his services, free of charge, on nights and week ends to the administration as long as headquarters remain in Honolulu.

* * *

HICOM TELLS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL OF PROGRESS MADE IN TRUST TERRITORY ADMINISTRATION

Advances and improvements made in the administration of Trust Territory in the period July 1, 1952, to July 1, 1953, were summarized by High Commissioner Frank E. Midkiff in his appearance before the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

The High Commissioner's opening statement to the council contained a section entitled, "Conclusion," which specifically listed activities in which progress was made. This section is reprinted here:

Definite efforts are under way and improved plantings have been made in coconuts.

The cacao germination and planting out have gone ahead. Possibly somewhat over 35,000 plants are out and being cared for by chiefs, family, producers, and two government propagation centers.

Clean-up of rhinoceros beetle areas has gone ahead and new coconuts are now beginning to be set out on an island nursery near Peleliu in the Palaus.

We have been able to erect the following permanent structures: Power plant at Koror, Reefer at Ponape, Power plant (half done) at Ponape, two concrete--transite warehouses at Majuro, Tuberculosis ward at Koror, Ponape warehouse (partly done).

Many old surgical cases have been cleared; some advances have been made in the field of community sanitation.

Improved breeding stock has been distributed and more is on the way (cattle and pigs).

Several new and promising grasses and legumes have been started and are being spread.

Some progress has been made in fishing and fish industry.

There have been evident advances in

self-government according to the American elective representative pattern.

Other economic improvement projects have been set up.

We have affected many land resettlement cases and are just about ready to reach agreements and make payments for land rentals and yen redemptions.

We have practically gotten the government-operated Island Trading Company over into the ownership and operation of the Micronesian people themselves.

We have reduced American personnel and have replaced many Americans with Micronesian employees. We have gone ahead with special training programs for Micronesians to enable them to qualify. We are making progress toward a level of economy that the Micronesians themselves can sustain, but that also is above the mere subsistence level.

We have made progress in aiding the Micronesians to set up tax systems whereby they can pay for education of their children. We have made progress in getting them to pay their native medical practitioners.

Transfer of collection of copra on district-wide basis has been placed in the hands of locally-owned trading companies (except for Ponape where plans are going forward for such transfer).

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DWIGHT HEINE PROVES DELIGHT TO SOPHISTICATED "NEW YORKER"

It isn't often that a Micronesian comes to town, and we were delighted to have a talk with one the other day. A charming and eloquent native of the Marshall Islands named Dwight Heine, he came here to complain to the United Nations about the H-bomb tests that the United States has been carrying out in that once comparatively hushed and dreamy corner of the Pacific. (This country administers, on the basis of a trusteeship agreement with the U.N., what is known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands— island groups comprising the Marshalls, the Carolines, and the Marianas, with the exception of Guam—and it is worth noting that Heine has been making his complaint against us as our guest; open disagreements openly arrived at are the very thing the U.N. was devised to solve.) The H-bomb explosion that took place last March produced a fallout of radioactive ash on the inhabited islands of Rongelap and Uterik, and some of the eighty residents of Rongelap suffered burns, loss of hair, intestinal disorder, and a lowered blood count. The Marshallese Congress was understandably aroused, and drew up a protest to the Trusteeship Council. As the principal draftsman of the protest, Heine followed it here in person.

We located Heine in the Trusteeship Council Chamber, where he was listening through earphones to a simultaneous translation, in English, of an attack being delivered in Russian by the Soviet delegate to the Council, Semyon K. Tsarapkin, on the role of United States as a trustee in the Pacific. Heine took off his earphones and led us out into the quiet of an adjoining corridor. Thirty-four years old, stocky, and brown-skinned, with jet-black hair and a dazzling smile, Heine assured us that the Marshallese had drawn up their protest more in sorrow than anger. "We knew that the

Soviets would use it as a weapon against this country," he said. "The truth is that we respect the United States. As we say in our petition, we have found its administration of us the most agreeable in our memory. In the old days, under the Japanese, no Marshallese would have dared to send a petition to the League of Nations." Heine added that he had no reason to regard the Japanese favorably: One day during the Second World War, his grandfather, who was of German and Australian ancestry and from whom he inherited his not at all Micronesian names, and his mother and father, islanders but technically British subjects, were beheaded, along with six American fliers, in a Japanese naval prison camp. After the war, the commandant of the camp avoided punishment by committing harakiri. Heine remembers his grandfather as a great man. Running away from his home in Australia, he shipped on a whaler, took part in a mutiny, served a term in a Singapore jail, and became a trader in the Marshalls. "Copra and guns," Heine said. "The islanders used to be a pretty warlike crew. Then he met my grandmother and married her. Actually married her—a native girl. Later, he turned missionary. He was eighty-five when they killed him, and still straight and active and full of life."

The Marshalls, Carolines, and Marianas were a German colony until the end of the First World War, and a Japanese mandate until the end of the Second. The three groups cover an area the size of the United States but have land mass about half that of Rhode Island. Except at low tide, there are only thirty-four islands in the Marshalls, of which the largest is Kwajalein. The Marshalls have a population of eleven thousand people, and the chief source of livelihood is copra. Heine got his early education in an American Congregational mission school in the Carolines. During the

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AT KILI PROGRESSES UNDER JAMES MILNE'S LEADERSHIP

By Saul Riesenber

It has been nearly two years now since some of us at HiCom were first bitten by the community development bug. Since then there has been a slow movement in Trust Territory toward this rather fundamental approach to a program of working more closely with the Micronesian people at the island or atoll level. Closely aligned with this method of work have been such projects as the Community Center project at Palau; Clare Young's efforts toward community organization and planning on Rota; Bob Halvorsen's fundamental education program in the Ponape district; Guy Howe's and now Boyd McKenzie's agriculture improvement program on Jaluit; and finally James Milne's community development project on Kili. In each case the activities that are going on can best be described as the processes by which local communities can raise their own standard of living through the organization of services for social welfare, health protection, education, improvement of agriculture, or development of small-scale industries.

I wish here to describe particularly James Milne's Kili project because this is the only example of a Micronesian being in charge of an activity of this nature. Some background needs here to be given—not only on James but also on Kili and its people.

James spent two years in Honolulu—one year at Mid-Pacific Institute and one year at the University. He stayed over last summer for three months to do independent study with Doctors Mason, Gibson and myself in the field of community development. Some of his summer was spent in developing a plan for a community improvement project on Kili.

The people of Kili were the displaced Bikinians. They had been moved from Bikini before the first atomic bomb test there in 1947. They were settled first on Rongerik and later, in 1948, on Kili. Conditions have not been too favorable on Kili. In the first place, Kili has no lagoon. The people claim

that there is not enough land and consequently, not enough food. They have chronically complained since their arrival on Kili. It was a natural place for a good community development officer to function.

I spent June 16, 1954, ashore at Kili, in company with Jack Tobin, Marshall Islands District Anthropologist, Guy Howe, District Agriculturist, William Waugh, Associated Press Bureau Chief for Hawaii, and James Milne, Marshall Islands Kili Project Manager, all of whom arrived at Kili on the M/V TORRY. The following account is compiled from observations and from notes taken during conversations with Milne, "King" Judah, the Kili Council, and various leaders of the Kili community. Mr. Tobin served as interpreter.

It is clear that the people have worked hard under James Milne's direction, and the results are obvious to the eye everywhere. James arrived in Kili on February 16, bringing with him the two other members of his team; David, a taro specialist from Kusaie, and a female Marshallese handicraft specialist. He brought with him of the original 700 Kusaie taro plants obtained at Kusaie, the 478 which survived the long journey via Majuro and Ebeye, and the root-washing required by quarantine regulations. Of these, only 300 remained viable enough to grow after planting. Since then the original plants have been divided and there are at present 650 in growth.

Some 2,500 Kili-type taro are also

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SIX TRUST TERRITORY STUDENTS ENROLL IN FAMED HIGH SCHOOL ON MAUI

Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction of Hawaii have approved the enrollment of six Trust Territory students at famed Lahainaluna Technical High School on the island of Maui.

Four of the students chosen to attend the school arrived in Hawaii the week of August 20; the other two are due by Sept. 1.

Dr. Robert E. Gibson, director of education, said he is most pleased at the approval given his plan to send students to Lahainaluna.

The school, he said, was found to be the "best school to bridge the gap between the most advanced school in Trust Territory and the University of Hawaii."

The outstanding features of Lahainaluna, he pointed out, are its integration of general education with special education—the latter especially in the field of agriculture.

Dr. Gibson has been considering Lahainaluna as an interim institution between PICS and the University of Hawaii for more than a year. Dr. Robert Clopton, chairman of the education department at the university, recommended it highly.

Dr. Gibson and Robert Halvorsen inspected the school early in August and were much impressed with its program. It is the agriculture high school for selected students from all over Hawaii and has a national reputation.

Because of the large waiting list and the crowded dormitory facilities, arrangements have been made to board the Trust Territory students in the village of Lahaina, about two miles from the school, for the present. Their tuition, board and room will be financed by Trust Territory and outside scholarships.

Dr. Gibson said the school princi-

pal, Frank D. Kinnison, and his assistants have been "most helpful" in attempting to gear their program to the specialized needs of the T. T. students.

The four that already are at the school are:

Bethwel Henry and Kouzo Yamata of Ponape—both studied at Mid-Pacific Institute for two years and then returned home to work in the education department for a year; Joab Sigrah of Kusaie, a PICS graduate who taught at the Intermediate school at Ponape, and Daro Weital, who has been teaching at the Elementary school at Matalanim village, Ponape.

Scheduled to arrive are Jonathan Olsingh, Intermediate school principal in the Palaus, and Mass Hone, teacher at the Intermediate school in the Marshalls.

Jonathan Mangefel, a teacher in the Yap Intermediate school, also is coming here. He will study at Mid-Pacific Institute in Honolulu and do work in anthropology under Leonard Mason and Saul Riesenberg at the University of Hawaii.

* * *

Pakistan and Turkey have signed a ten-year cultural agreement. Pakistanis and Turks will now learn more about each other through exchange lectures, films, translations of books and folk songs.

* * *

FROM JUNGLES TO CORAL BEACHES: PEOPLES AND PROBLEMS OF THE TERRITORIES

(From A Sacred Trust, published by United Nations)
--Continued from last month's Micro--

We have already seen that in addition to the people living in the Trust Territories there are millions of others who are not yet governing themselves--about 150 millions in fact. These dependent peoples live along the great Equatorial belt of Africa or in the archipelagos of South-East Asia; still others are scattered through the countries of the Caribbean, or among the thousands of islands which dot the Pacific from Alaska to New Zealand and from Panama to the Philippines. Some of these are well known through their fame gained in the Second World War--islands such as Guam, the Solomons and Samoa; others are best known to sailors or stamp collectors--Christmas Island, Pitcairn and Rarotonga; many are mere pin points on the map.

MANY RACES

The peoples of these dependent areas differ greatly in race, tradition and culture, just as their native lands vary in size, location and natural resources. For example, the people of Borneo and Papua have a simple economy and their culture is primitive. On the other hand the inhabitants of Nigeria and many other African territories possess a rich indigenous culture. Then again, the Eastern Mediterranean island of Cyprus, often regarded as a part of Asia Minor, has a distinct European cultural tradition.

For the most part these dependent peoples live by an economy that is preponderantly agricultural, producing raw materials such as rice, sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa and rubber; these are exported often to the metropolitan country, in return for manufactured goods. There are still other territories which rely largely on commerce and shipping for their existence; for instance, Singapore and Hong Kong are two of the world's busiest ports. Large-scale industries have also developed in many of the territories, such as Trinidad and the Belgian Con-

go. Many of these territories, particularly those in West Africa and the Caribbean area, have now reached the threshold of self-determination, with their people participating actively in the management of their own affairs. For others, the road to autonomy is still long and difficult. The resources of all these territories, their potentiality as markets, their manpower, their strategic location, and their military weakness have in the past created rivalries among nations which desired to extend control over them. International friction arising from this situation has contributed substantially to the fomenting of wars.

The architects of San Francisco recognized that the well-being of these colonial peoples was a matter of vital international concern. However, no specific provision was made in the Charter for United Nations supervision over Non-Self-Governing Territories. But during the last few years the General Assembly, through its Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, has shown increasing concern over conditions in these dependent territories and has continually urged the colonial powers to report more fully on the overall progress being made by their "wards."

It was also recognized at San Francisco that very few of these dependent territories could hope to become self-governing overnight. The evolution was under way but much careful prep-

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Talking things over prior to a session of the U.N. Trusteeship Council are, seated, left to right: Dwight Heine, special representative of the Marshall Islands to the U.N., High Commissioner Frank E. Midkiff, and Mason Sears, U.S. representative on the Trusteeship Council. Standing, left to right, are Cmdr. Gordon Findley, Deputy High Commissioner Delmas H. Nucker, Robert R. Robbins of the State Department, and William L. Yoemans of Interior.



Jetnil Felix of Majuro studied government in New Zealand and Samoa for a year under a UN Fellowship. He is pictured here with E. Chisholm, district accountant at the Department of Labor and Employment, Wellington. Jetnil is now attending Mid-Pacific Institute in Honolulu.

MIDKIFF RESIGNS
(Continued from Page 1)

can give full attention to the problems of the Bishop Estate and the other trusteeships.

"We have made excellent progress in the Trust Territory during the past year and a half. Even with a greatly reduced budget we have made readjustments and gone ahead with many constructive projects to improve the economy, the health, the education, and the self dependence of the Micronesian People.

"Our work has received favorable recognition by the Department of the Interior, the Congress of the United States, and also by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations. The latter inspects our program and work and to it we report annually.

"Among our outstanding gains would be mentioned the increase in the number of Micronesians assuming positions of responsibility in government and business, the replacement of the Island Trading Company by local Micronesian firms, the reorganization of the surface transportation system in a way that we believe will save considerable sums of money each year, beginning of local fishing industry, improvement of the copra production, promotion of cacao as a possible second cash crop, general agricultural advances, and steady improvement in the health and education services.

"Of great importance has been the splendid rapport between the Navy and the other armed services in the Pacific and the Trust Territory administration. It would have been impossible for us to make the progress we have made without the effective and helpful cooperation of the Commander-in-Chief Pacific and all his staff and the elements under his vast command", Mr. Midkiff declared.

"We are all in the same boat here

in the Pacific. We are all working for the security and peace of the Pacific. It is essential that all agencies cooperate fully. No one could ask for fuller support than we have had from Admiral Felix B. Stump and his entire command at Pearl Harbor, Kwajalein, Guam and elsewhere.

"Also our aid from MATS, the U.S. Coast Guard, the University of Hawaii, the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, the Bishop Museum, and the Pacific Science Board have been of very great value.

"Just recently we have been aided by our good friend, General J. E. Hull, U.S. Army, Commander in Chief, Far East Command & United Nations Command, who has made available to us out of surplus supplies in the Far East numerous vehicles including trucks, some small sea craft, and of greatest value a ready-cut, 500-bed hospital. This latter is made up of about 55 buildings all told. This, plus the million board feet of lumber we have secured from the Navy as surplus in Guam and at Kwajalein, will enable us to go far with our permanent improvement program.

"Out of the personal inspection made by Senator Cordon and his party during the past year, has come a realization of our need for funds to go ahead with the permanent improvements, and we therefore have secured an extra million dollars to enable us to do the job required in the area. These permanent improvements will save hundreds of thousands of dollars each year that we had to spend over this vast territory to shore up the dilapidated temporary installations and equipment.

"During this year we have made good progress in acquainting the Congress with the relatively new responsibilities the Trust Territory imposes upon our Government. We spent billions of dollars and thousands of lives to free these islands. They are essential for

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MIDKIFF RESIGNS
(Continued from Page 12)

the peace and security of our Nation and the Pacific. We must administer them, and we must do it in a way to secure the loyal support and cooperation of the Micronesian people. That is why this job is so significant to the defense of our country."

Mr. Midkiff rated as of great importance the crystallization of policies that has taken place during his administration.

"We have worked with every one from the Micronesians in their villages on up to the Department of the Interior and the Congress and have evolved fairly definite understandings on what to do and how to do it. We are promoting self-dependence and self-government in Micronesia just as rapidly as it is wise to do so."

No announcement has been made of a successor for Mr. Midkiff in the post of High Commissioner.

"Meanwhile I turn over my responsibilities to Mr. Delmas H. Nucker, Deputy High Commissioner," Mr. Midkiff concluded. "Mr. Nucker has had long experience in Interior, particularly in Alaska. He has made two trips throughout the Trust Territory and knows its work and problems quite well. He will do an excellent job."

"Also, I have had the loyal support of many able staff members and island administrators. Some of these will go on to Guam and continue to serve with Mr. Nucker. I should be most unfair were I to omit recognizing the loyal and competent work of the Trust Territory staff. That is what has made the past year and a half such a great success."

"Nor should I fail to give great and due credit to the years of able administration of the Navy, who had to step

in and pick up the pieces after a generation of Japanese rule and a very destructive war had swept the Pacific islands.

The Navy did a wonderful job and laid good foundations. This was followed by a little more than a year and a half of Interior Department administration under Senator Thomas before I took up the work. To all who have served in their turn our Country and the Micronesian people are indebted for a tough job well done."

* * *

NEW PAY PROCEDURE

Because of the requirement imposed by the General Accounting Office that authentic certified time reports be on hand in the fiscal office of field headquarters on Guam, prior to payment for personal services, it is necessary to extend the lag between pay period ending dates and check delivery dates to two weeks.

Director Paul R. Griffin points out that the one-week lag which has been in effect is "far less than that enjoyed by U.S. federal agencies on the Mainland, particularly in view of the fact that greater distances are involved in the Trust Territory."

The new procedure will go into effect for the pay period beginning August 14, and ending August 28. Checks for this period will be released on September 10.

Previously, payments have been based upon dispatch advices covering attendance for each pay period. There have been numerous cases where over-payments have resulted from this practice and a considerable number of corrections with the resulting paperwork, Mr. Griffin said.

* * *

C. C. STEWART PRAISES
MIDKIFF'S RECORD
(Continued from Page 3)

their widespread ramifications than any other person.

Coincident to learning the problems came the realization of relationship with the various organizations which have an interest in the Trust Territory.

Mr. Midkiff brought to the job resourcefulness, diplomacy, and tact which are required for these liaison functions. He knew how to work with the Navy on a first name basis and keep them friendly and helpful. He can handle Congressmen, and though he may never admit it, I surmise they have tried his patience severely.

He has made a most creditable representative for his government before the U.N. Even Mr. Malenkoff's experts in heckling failed to break down his dignity and statesmanly manner. Here he reaped one of the dividends of his hard work in learning the details of his job, because he had the answers for all the small questions these hecklers could ask. It must have been a satisfying experience, and certainly reflected great credit upon him and his government.

He has followed the directives from Interior religiously and has been alert to the welfare of the natives with a conscientious zealously which has been unequalled. They are losing a mighty good friend in Mr. Midkiff.

Then we come to the relationship of the High Commissioner and Honolulu. Mr. Midkiff brought to the job his high standing in the community here. This has permitted him to call on people in local industry, economics, education, science, and finance for assistance and advice. These helps have been valuable in arriving at the right answers to problems in the

Trust Territory.

Finally, we come to the relationship between the High Commissioner and his staff. Experience in dealing with people over the years was applied to this job. His sincerity, fairness, and sympathetic understanding of the official as well as the personal problems of the people has endeared him to the staff, and now on this his final day of service, the staff of the Trust Territory and the Island Trading Company have joined together to honor you Mr. Midkiff with this little get-together.

It is my honor and pleasure to present to you on behalf of the staff and as a token of our esteem and affection for being a good fellow, a good boss, and a fine High Commissioner, this gift. We wish for you and Mrs. Midkiff many years of peaceful and contented living in your beautiful Hawaii.

* * *

WELL DONE

(Editorial from
The Honolulu Advertiser)

Frank E. Midkiff has done a conscientious and able job as High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific. With removal of the Trust Headquarters to Guam Mr. Midkiff has tendered his resignation, preferring to remain in Hawaii because of family and business reasons.

The problems facing any administrator of the Trust Territory are as vast as the area the Territory encompasses. Mr. Midkiff has carried out his duties with diligence and ability.

* * *

BUY DEFENSE BONDS

HICOM TELLS OF PROGRESS (Continued from Page 6)

Government-operated commissaries have been transferred to local trading companies in every district except Yap.

The Trust Territory transferred its title in an abandoned Japanese fishing vessel to the people of Kapin-gamarangi Island in satisfaction of their lien for salvage. Vessel is now operating regularly in Ponape district carrying freight and passengers.

A Tropical Agricultural Specialist was installed as a resident on the Island of Rota to assist in developing the economy, principally by increasing vegetable products for export to the ready market of Guam.

The Rota harbor development work is in progress.

An economic rehabilitation and community development program was begun at Kili for the solution of the economic and social problems of the displaced Bikinian people resident there, under the direction of a Marshallese Project Manager.

A Self-Government Conference was held at Truk. Delegates from all parts of the Territory assembled and discussed political and social problems of mutual interest.

Arrangements were made to terminate phosphate mining operations on the Island of Angaur during the summer or fall of 1954, in order to preserve the remaining agricultural lands for use of the inhabitants.

The South Pacific Commission's support of the Community Center project at Koror terminated, and it is expected that the Center will continue under local auspices.

and Palau were extended, using seed materials obtained from Yap district.

A program to reduce conditions of over-population at Ebeye was begun.

Other things might be listed as gains. Probably in some ways, time may show that we have not done so well. We have a long list of things we hope to do and that we are working to accomplish.

There is one device that we are employing and that is proving helpful to us in planning improvements in our administration of the Pacific Islands; I refer to our various advisory committees.

These advisory committees exist both in Honolulu and in the several districts. In Honolulu the committees are composed of American leaders in respective fields, including health, education, agriculture, anthropology, surface transportation, handicraft, fisheries and copra stabilization. Hawaii men who are familiar with the islands of the Pacific and their peoples, resources and problems, as well as with the orient, the antipodes and America, voluntarily gather and consider problems we lay before them, providing us wise counsel drawn from a vast reservoir of their experience and knowledge.

In the districts, the Micronesian advisory committees quite formally are set up and are dignified with not only the name "committees," but in many cases the designation "council" or "congress." Only one who is quite familiar with the wisdom of island chiefs, chiefesses, elected representatives and other local leaders can appreciate the care and sound judgment such organizations can provide the district administrators. Indeed, it is these very local islanders' advisory committees or councils or congresses

Cacao nursery planting at Ponape

(Continued on Page 16)

HICOM TELLS OF PROGRESS (Continued from Page 15)

that are evolving into bona fide legislative, judicial and executive entities. The same applies to local economic and business enterprises. Under competent guidance and as they are endowed with increasing responsibility, it is very encouraging to witness the growth of the islanders in capability in all fields. They gradually and systematically are more and more running the show—and we do intend that they will run their show.

During the past year also, we have availed ourselves of the advisory services of the Pacific Science Board, a division of the National Research Council. This excellent organization has afforded advice and definite cooperation in all phases of applied science, adding the outstanding scientists of the entire nation to our advisory system. During the past year systematic atoll studies and other investigations have been carried on under the guidance of this Board.

At all times we are aided by the South Pacific Commission, which provides the relative newcomers in administration north of the equator in the Pacific Islands a wealth of long experience in dependent peoples and Trust Territory administration.

We endeavor to implement and apply the recommendations we receive from these bodies, since it is well known that their objectives are entirely in keeping with the provisions of the Trusteeship Council.

Centuries ago, the Micronesians made the long voyages over the ocean in their outrigger canoes. They discovered and settled in the little islands of the Pacific. They planted coconuts, yams, taro, breadfruit, bananas, and they learned how to manage and harvest their legumes. They developed their very interest-

ing and well-ordered societies culminating in councils of elders or chiefs and in influential matriarchs. They devised ways for the control and vital uses of their limited land and limited resources. They evolved traditions and an oral literature often very rich in figures of speech, not dissimilar to the literature of the ancient Greeks and the Hebrews. Their lives were active and well-ordered, attuned through centuries of necessity to their environment.

In later years they have observed the accomplishments of the Germans in scientific agriculture and commerce. Then they saw how the industrious and westernized Japanese developed resources. They now are studying the accomplishments and ways of the Americans.

Like their seafaring and voyaging ancestors of old, many of them have been abroad and have studied ways of people in Japan, Manila, Honolulu, America.

They have a deep desire to increase their own capabilities, to do things that they see modern men doing, and to establish in their own communities some new standards of living.

In working with the Micronesians, a few of us would attempt to impose upon them the doctrine that ignorance is bliss or that the best life is inactivity. Rather, we believe that the good life is the active life, and we stand ready to assist them toward expending, and yet suitably founded and supported, undertakings. We work to aid them in their efforts to rid themselves of yaws, tuberculosis, leprosy, and other serious limitations upon living. We wish to aid them in ability to apply modern science to their coconut and other agriculture, to their fishing, and their navigation and communication. We wish to aid them in acquiring knowledge and benefit from written language. And our design in all this is that they may live in peace in their islands and

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HICOM TELLS OF PROGRESS (Continued from Page 16)

may improve their surroundings and attain greater enjoyment and true benefits from human associations.

In short, we wish to aid them in sound and proper development of their own individual lives. We wish them to keep their lands and the status such ownership gives them. We wish them to develop themselves in stature insofar as this is based on sound economy, and we desire that they may achieve a place among men that will be increasingly beneficial to themselves and to others who may observe their peaceful and well ordered adjustment to the world we live in.

Those are our basic objectives. We are building our program to fit those objectives. We move slowly along the road and possibly to some our attitude toward abrupt change may seem inexcusable; it may appear that in some ways the progress has been backward. If so, we hope it is only realistic adjustment to existing factors and to conditions that inescapably must be determined by environment and available basic resources. We try to avoid false and unsustainable standards, but always to aid the Micronesians in their own desires and efforts soundly to improve their communities.

I have imposed upon the patience of the members of the Trusteeship Council in stating our objectives so that out of the assembled experience here, we may receive aid and direction toward improving both our objectives and our methods.

Short of having an opportunity actually to visit our sister trusteeships, we look forward at this Council Meeting to sharing the comment and advice of others experienced in these

fields.

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CARROLL LEAVES TO TAKE F.O.A. POST IN IRAN

Kevin Carroll, special adviser to High Commissioner Frank E. Midkiff, resigned his Trust Territory post effective August 15 to take a position with Foreign Operations Administration in Iran.

Kevin will become provincial director at Kermanshah. He expects to arrive there early in September.

Kevin Carroll is one of the real veterans of Trust Territory, and a man who probably knows as much about Micronesia and its people as anyone in or out of government.

Kevin was stationed at Ulithi and Eniwetok during part of World War II as a Navy intelligence officer. Following the war, he was with military government in the Western Carolines and then, for two years, with the Naval administration in the Yap district. He served as civil affairs officer.

Kevin returned to Trust Territory in the summer of 1951 when the Interior Department assumed control of the area. He first served as Distad at Ponape.

In his new post, Kevin will head a staff of 20 technicians engaged in assisting the Iranian government to develop the country's economic resources.

Americans help with the development of irrigation engineering, agriculture, public health, education, social services and other technical assistance projects.

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DWIGHT HEINE PROVES DELIGHT

(Continued from Page 7)

war, the Japanese put him to work in the phosphate mines on his home atoll of Ebon. "For three years, I dug, dug, dug," he said. "When the Americans landed on Ebon, they came looking for me. I was astonished. It turned out that they had heard of me from the missionaries, and wanted me to help with the schooling of the islanders, under the supervision of the military government." Besides his mission and Army book learning, Heine has studied at the University of Hawaii and, on a U.N. fellowship, has made a survey of the native school systems of New Zealand, Samoa, and the Fijis. Currently, he is superintendent of elementary schools in the Marshalls and a representative in the House of Assembly of the Marshallese Congress, which has an advisory status vis-a-vis the local American administration. The sense of the Marshallese protest to the U.N. is that they would like us please to drop our bombs elsewhere—at the very least, to drop them with more discretion. "We had no warning of the last explosion," Heine said. "No one knew what to do. On Rongelap, much danger could have been avoided if the people had known enough not to drink water after the dust fell."

As Heine started to go back into the Council Chamber, we were joined by Delmas Nucker, Deputy High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. We asked him how the United States felt about the protest. "Naturally, we wish the islanders hadn't gone straight to the Council," Nucker said. "Still, they have every right to do so, and we sympathize with their reasons. They were assured that something wouldn't happen, and something certainly did. By the way, the Russians haven't got anywhere with Dwight. They assumed he was an American stooge, and the first question the Soviet representative on the Standing

Committee on Petitions asked was 'Whom does he represent?' Dwight replied, very forcefully, 'I represent the Marshallese people.' The Russians have left him alone ever since."

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DR. ALLAN H. SMITH NAMED STAFF ANTHROPOLOGIST

Dr. Allan H. Smith, professor of anthropology at Washington State College, has joined Trust Territory in the capacity of staff anthropologist.

Dr. Smith replaces Dr. Saul H. Riesenbergs, staff anthropologist since June, 1953. Dr. Riesenbergs' leave of absence from the University of Hawaii, where he is associate professor of anthropology, has expired.

The two men plan to tour the districts beginning August 18. Dr. Smith will visit all district centers. Saul has to be back in Honolulu by Sept. 1.

Dr. Smith is on leave from his college. He is well known in the field of applied anthropology, having worked for the Army in Okinawa and among American Indian tribes.

Dr. Smith was Educationist in Okinawa in 1951-52 where he supervised the planning and execution of the information and education program of the administration. He also did a broad cultural study of a remote village in the Ryukyus. In 1950 he was engaged in anthropological research work in the southern Ryukyus.

Dr. Smith received his B.S. degree from Yale in 1935 and his doctorate in 1939 from the same university. He was in the Navy during the war. He also has taught at the University of Texas.

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BUY DEFENSE BONDS

PROJECT AT KILI (Continued from Page 8)

in growth, as well as some 1,300 elephant-ear type plants brought in from Ebon. These are all planted in the cleared pit area now covering 200,500 square feet. An area two to three times as large again remains to be cleared for taro planting, according to James' plans.

In addition there have been planted 100 banana stalks, 150 food and textile pandanus trees, 30 breadfruit and papaya, and uncertain number of Samoan-type coconut palms, and some 60 small beds of pumpkins and sweet potatoes. Twenty-four tons of copra have been produced since February (about 5 tons have been burned as fuel, due to spoilage for lack of pick-up).

At least 8-10 acres of coconut land have been brushed.

Handicraft manufactured is as follows: 22-8' X 10' floor mats, 15 sleeping mats, 20 belts, 6 hats, 5 handbags, 4 wooden bowls, all sent to Kwajalein for sale; and 2 pandanus scrapers and 2 coconut graters, ordered for Majuro. (The exporting of handicraft is just getting started.) Two thousand fathoms of coconut-fiber rope, at \$300, has been manufactured to order from Ebon. Twenty ducks have been exported to Ebon, and 100 bottles of jekemai (boiled coconut syrup) to Ebeye; another 1,400 bottles are ready to ship (200 Pepsi-Cola bottles, at 25¢ each, and 1,200 ginger ale bottles, at 75¢ each) to what James describes as eagerly waiting customers.

It is also planned to manufacture charcoal for sale at Ebeye. A fish pond has been laid out for construction. Mr. Howe has ordered 1,000 seed coconuts, at 5¢ each, from the fine stand of experimental trees at Kili. (Apparently the German plantation managers scoured the Pacific for

the best varieties of coconut, and these special plantings survived in the north-central part of Kili.)

The work schedule, laid out by James, is adhered to closely. There is a taro team, composed of a nucleus of four men who are permanent members, plus a changing number of other men who are appointed weekly by the council. A village team, similarly appointed weekly, cleans the village area, does weeding, thins out old coconut trees, and plants bananas, breadfruit, papayas, sweet potatoes, etc. From February until May, a third team worked at brushing the old plantation trees on communally-held land. Now, however, the land has been divided into extended family holdings on typically Marshallese lines, and each family does its own brushing and copra-cutting.

The older men and the women spend their time manufacturing handicraft. Almost everyone, including team members, but especially young boys who can climb, spend the early morning collecting jelmaru (coconut toddy), which is sold to the store. The store pays one or two persons to collect firewood for cooking the jekaru into jekemai (boiled coconut syrup), and two girls (working alternate weeks) do the cooking. The jekemai is exported to Ebeye at about 25% mark-up. Two more girls manufacture a confection of coconut meat and jekemai, which is similarly exported.

The profits go to the store, which is communally-owned. To it go also 20% of handicraft sales and 1 1/2¢ out of each pound of copra shipped. There is now a cash balance of \$1,200 in the store, which James hopes to build up to \$2,500 in six months. The debt to MIECO has been reduced from \$600 to \$100. It is planned that shares will be issued on a per capita basis to Kili residents when the capital is built up to \$2,500; ex-Bikinians not now resident at Kili will have to buy

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PROJECT AT KILI
(Continued from Page 19)

in. Future profits will be divided, except that it is planned to raise \$4,000 to buy a 50-foot boat from Reimers. (James brought to Kili with us a small skiff, purchased with his money, for \$100, from Reimers; he expects the store to reimburse him.)

The council has selected four young men for training at Kwajalein, two who will run the store in the future, to be trained by Ernest Milne in commercial practices, and two to learn how to run the engines of the future boat. They are to leave for Kwajalein next month.

James thinks he can complete the taro pits with 6,000 more plants from Kusaie. These he expects to get from Kusaie at no expense to the Trust Territory. He plans to travel with David on Walter Milne's boat to Kusaie, obtain the plants on credit, stop at Kili on the return trip and wash the plants as required by quarantine regulations, cut the tops off and plant them at Kili, and take the tubers on to sell at Majuro and Ebeye where there seems to be a ready market for them. He computes that there will be enough profit from this expedition to pay for the Kusaie credit and give Walter a profit on the transaction.

Sufficient funds have been provided to keep the project going another year. James is most enthusiastic and desires to remain associated with it for another year or two. Already there is to be noted an improvement in the general prosperity of Kili as a result of the development project. James has more than repaid the effort, time and money spent on his education.

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BUY DEFENSE BONDS

GROUP INSURANCE IS NOW
AVAILABLE TO EMPLOYEES

As a result of favorable action by Congress, the benefits of low-cost group life insurance are now available to federal employees. The measure, Public Law 598, was approved August 17 and will be effective on the first day of the first pay period which begins after August 28.

As of that date, deductions will be made from salaries of all employees subject to coverage unless waiver of the coverage has been furnished by the employee. Waiver forms have been mailed out to Trust Territory employees.

It is likely though that few will waive the new insurance program because the government is assuming a portion of the cost (half as much as each employee). The rate per employee is 25 cents each biweekly pay period per \$1,000 of insurance.

The amount of insurance you may carry depends upon your annual basic salary. If you make \$4,000 per year, you may carry \$4,000 worth of insurance, if your salary is \$6,000, you may carry \$6,000 in insurance and so forth. You may not choose a greater or lesser amount of insurance.

It is also emphasized that group insurance is not a substitute for regular individual insurance policies purchased through your own agent. It is term insurance and does not carry cash surrender or loan privileges.

* * *

The first Braille leading library in the Middle East is being created as part of a new rehabilitation center for the blind of this region recently set up near Cairo by Egypt and the U. N.

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FROM JUNGLES
TO CORAL BEACHES
(Continued from Page 10)

aration was needed. Help and guidance was essential to steer the territories and their peoples—the vast majority of whom were illiterate—along the difficult path to autonomy. Indeed, Lord Cranborne, of the United Kingdom, declared: "We are all of us in favor of freedom, but freedom for many of these territories means assistance and guidance and protection. They cannot all afford the risks of independence for which they are ill-equipped. Many are small, poor and defenseless. They could not stand on their own feet unassisted."

Lord Cranborne pointed out that one general principal could be laid down to apply to all dependent territories. "In every area, whether backward or advanced, there must be a duty on colonial powers to train and educate the indigenous peoples to govern themselves."

POSITIVE MEASURES NEEDED

Australia pointed out at the Conference that it was not sufficient to protect the dependent peoples from various abuses, as the Covenant of the League had attempted. Positive measures to assist them must also be taken. It therefore proposed important additions to the Declaration. Research in the economic and social problems of dependent peoples should be encouraged; positive measures for their economic development and the raising of standards of living should be promoted; and annual reports on political, economic, and social development of the people concerned. Deputy Prime Minister Forde, of Australia, regarded the furnishing of such information as of great importance. "From that source," he stated, "we can obtain the facts as to the health, nutrition, and labor conditions of the native peoples, and we shall be able to ascertain therefrom what has

been achieved in their interest from time to time. This should result in a healthy competition between colonial powers for the achievement of better conditions for all the peoples under their care."

Ultimately, the San Francisco Conference approved the proposal put forward by Australia and the United Kingdom that the United Nations Charter should contain a "colonial Charter," subsequently known as the Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories, to apply to all dependencies.

Chapter XI of the Charter is indeed a Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories which goes far beyond any previous international agreement in the responsibilities undertaken on behalf of dependent peoples. It applies to the territories of Member states of the United Nations. Under this Declaration the administering powers accept "as a sacred trust" the obligation to promote to the utmost the well-being of their dependent peoples.

Under Article 73e of Chapter XI administering Members of the United Nations agreed to transmit regularly "statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible...."

THE COMMITTEE ON INFORMATION

This mass of information is then duly summarized and analyzed by the Secretariat and subsequently studied by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories specially appointed by the General Assembly. Since 1948 this sixteen member organ has met annually to consider the information submitted on dependent territories and has adopted many specific recommendations designed

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FROM JUNGLES
TO CORAL BEACHES
(Continued from Page 21)

to speed the progress of dependent peoples toward self-government.

To overcome certain problems a Standard Form was compiled for the guidance of the administering powers in preparing their information on the respective territories.

This Standard Form—adopted by the Assembly with minor changes—was originally proposed by the United States. Its first section deals with general information, certain parts of which are of a political and administrative nature. It was agreed that the transmission of this type of information should be optional—though the question has been a controversial subject in many Committee debates.

The other sections of the Standard Form are given over to topics dealing with economic social, and educational conditions.

By this process of examining the summaries and analyses of information submitted on Non-Self-Governing Territories, Member states are able to discuss colonial conditions fully and frankly, while the administering powers profit from the exchange of views and constructive criticism. In addition, though discussion in an international forum, the world is kept constantly informed of progress in the Non-Self-Governing areas.

In December, 1952, the General Assembly decided to continue the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories for a further three-year term, after which it resolved to examine the question of the organ's further renewal, composition and terms of reference. The Committee is so constituted as to include all the Members transmitting information under Article 73e and an equal

number of Members elected by the Assembly's Fourth Committee. Thus, in 1953 the Committee was composed of: administering members: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States. Elected members: Brazil, China, Burma, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Guatemala.

Of the dependent territories on which information was submitted to the United Nations in 1953, thirty-nine are administered by Britain, eight by France, six by the United States, three by New Zealand and one each by Australia, Denmark, Belgium and the Netherlands.

REVIEWING CONDITIONS

In addition to its overall appraisal of the information submitted and the special studies made by the Secretariat to supplement such data, the Committee each year devotes special attention to one of the functional fields—economic, social or educational conditions—in the territories. Specialized agencies, such as the World Health Organization and the International Labor Organization, make valuable contributions to these special studies, while representatives of these agencies also participate in the Committee's debates. The Committee's specific recommendations in each field are then submitted to the General Assembly which may adopt the various proposals, all designed to speed the overall advancement of dependent territories.

For example, the General Assembly has invited the administering Member states to promote the development of indigenous languages and, in other recent proposals, has called for the abolition of all vestiges of racial discrimination in dependent territories, and for the active participation of qualified indigenous representatives from the territories in the work of the Committee.

STUDY ON EDUCATION

It is not possible in this brief review
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FROM JUNGLES
TO CORAL BEACHES
(Continued from Page 22)

to detail the many recommendations and observations of the Committee during the past few years. But, in order to gain some impression of its important work, we may examine an appraisal of educational conditions, prospects and developments in the Non-Self-Governing Territories, on which subject a special study was made by the Committee at its 1953 session. Both administering and non-administering states all emphasized the vital importance of education in the advancement of dependent peoples although differences were expressed on the degree of its importance. After intensive debate the Committee drew several conclusions, many of which will help the administering powers in formulating and directing their future educational programs in the dependent areas.

The Committee found that education has advanced appreciably in the world's Non-Self-Governing territories since 1950. There are more children at school, more students at universities, and more money is being spent on education.

Thus in 59 of the territories the number of children enrolled in schools rose from over 5,000,000 to over 7,000,000 between 1945-46 and 1951. In British-administered territories, full-time university students increased to 3,234 in 1952, while the number studying abroad at British and Irish universities rose from less than 4,000 in 1950 to some 6,000 at the beginning of the year. There was also a marked rise in the number of students from French-administered territories attending French metropolitan institutions, those from North Africa totalling over 2,000 in mid-1952, with some 1,700 from other French territories.

Examples of the rise in educational

expenditures by the Administering Authorities were provided by: (a) the Belgian Congo, where the recurrent budget for 1952 came to 482 million francs; (b) French Equatorial Africa, where the recurrent budget climbed to 1,495 million francs in 1952; and (c) an annual increase of about F-4,000,000 in seven British territories in Africa.

MUCH TO BE DONE

It was agreed, however, that much remains to be done. The increases in school enrollment must be balanced against the situation in many parts of Africa, where less than one-tenth of the children are attending school. Here and elsewhere, a large proportion of the children enrolled fail or are unable to remain at school for anything near the minimum period necessary to lay the first foundations of a literate population. In general, fewer girls than boys go to primary schools. Still fewer attend secondary schools. Again, while the proportion of government revenue spent on education is from 15 to 20 per cent or more of territorial revenue in a number of territories, it falls far below 10 per cent in many others. In brief, the opportunities for school attendance are far below the demands and the needs of the peoples.

The use of the vernacular as a medium of instruction was considered by the Committee in the light of reports by UNESCO experts that there is nothing in the structure of any language which precludes it from becoming a vehicle of modern civilization, and that the mother tongue is the best medium for teaching a child.

The Committee found that despite favorable developments since 1950, there remain wide differences in the educational facilities open to children of different groups in some territories. Thus, compulsory education in certain

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FROM JUNGLES TO CORAL BEACHES (Continued from Page 23)

African territories is applied to all but African children. There is a wide diversity in the sums spent on the education of each child according to the category assigned to him by law.

Other pertinent observations made by the Committee touched upon the questions of primary education, teacher training and the education of women in the dependent territories.

To sum up, the Committee found that the ultimate aims of education in dependent areas should be:

(a) To develop moral and civic consciousness and responsibility among the peoples, and to enable them to take an increasing share of responsibility in the conduct of their own affairs.

(b) To raise the living standards by helping the people to improve their economic productivity and standards of health.

(c) To promote the social progress of the territories, taking into account the basic cultural values and the aspirations of the peoples concerned.

(d) To extend the intellectual development of the peoples so as to give them access to all levels of culture.

Education, the Committee resolved, is thus an integral part of general progress, reaching the adults as well as the children and aiming at the highest possible development of the individual in the changing society of which he forms a part.

In the Non-Self-Governing Territories this process will include familiarity with and training in the use of the tools of economic, social and political advancement so that a full

measure of self-government can be attained.

CONCLUSION

It may be seen that through the machinery set up under the Charter, the United Nations has the factual basis for keeping informed of the well-being and advancement of the dependent peoples of its Member states. The transmitted information can be compared by the Administering Authorities to their mutual advantage; and it can keep world public opinion informed on the progress and needs of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The work has also been bearing other results. From their examination of the summaries and analyses of all this information, the Member states can discuss colonial conditions everywhere—and the administering nations can profit from the mutual exchange of constructive criticism. Furthermore, the entire world is thus kept informed of developments in Non-Self-Governing areas through the discussions in the greatest of international forums—the General Assembly.

The work of the United Nations in this sphere also has inestimable psychological significance. To the many millions of peoples scattered over the globe, the Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories is not simply another pious statement in an international document of no real applicability to them. Rather, this "international charter of colonial administration" is today in full force—and its provisions are the continuing concern of all Member states.

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BUY DEFENSE BONDS

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I. T. C. NEWS
By Fran Warren

COPRA - There has been a continued decline in the West Coast market for copra for the past three or four weeks. Supplies for September were available at \$157.50 per short ton CIF Pacific and \$157.50 per long ton FOB Philippines. Sales were made early in the week at \$176.00 per long ton CIF Europe for September/October shipment while offerings for August/September shipment were \$1.00 higher. Coconut oil was off 1/8¢ a pound with no hope seen for a rise in the oil market in the near future.

Last week ITC sold 2500 metric tons of copra on the Japanese market at \$195 CANDF Kobe/Yokohama for October shipment. Majuro will be the shipping point for this load of copra going forward for Japan.

This will be the first direct shipment from the Marshalls to Japan, and is an experiment which we hope will prove successful and beneficial for all times. ITC has obtained the use, on rental basis, of a copra blower to be installed on the old concrete barge.

Chromite - Pacific Far East Line vessels will come alongside the Chromite, which is being relocated by the U.S. Coast Guard to a point closer in-shore, and copra will be loaded by the use of the copra blower into the PFEL vessel.

It is expected that the blower will speed up and facilitate copra loading operations to a minimum of 500 tons per day. If the experimentation of the blower is successful, either a new or good used machine will be purchased very shortly for permanent use in loading copra in bulk.

TROCHUS - The last of the trochus shell, which was sold on the Japanese market, will go forward on the Gunnery Knot, scheduled to arrive at Kobe on September 24, 1954.

PERSONNEL BRIEFS: Jim Cozad, former Branch Manager at ITC Ma-

juro, arrived in Honolulu with Mrs. Cozad and young Jimmy, on July 31 enroute to the West Coast. Jim completed 2 1/2 years with ITC, being stationed first at Ponape and then at Majuro. With the closing of the Majuro branch Jim resigned his position to return to the Mainland for employment with a commercial firm. Good luck and best wishes for continued success, Jim!

Fumio Chiba, Junior Accountant in the ITC Headquarters office left Honolulu on August 14 for duty as Branch Treasurer at the ITC Guam Warehouse. Chiba is replacing Shigemasa Tamana, who has accepted a position with the Trust Territory government at Ponape.

With the closing of the Koror Branch on September 1 Bill Charlock, ITC Branch Manager, is being transferred to the Guam Warehouse to assist Mr. O'Brien in the absence of W.A. Payne, who has been sent on TAD to Majuro to assist in and supervise the rehabilitation of the Chromite, preparatory to loading the October copra shipment for Japan.

A brief note from former employee Eleanor King, states that she is working for Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation in San Diego, California, as a stenographer in the Engineering Department.

Eleanor says she likes her job, is working very hard (9 hours a day), but really misses the Islands and especially the gang at Headquarters. We miss you too, Eleanor, but we are glad that you found such an interesting job in California.

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MANY SUBJECTS DISCUSSED AT MEETING OF MICRONESIAN SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

The Micronesian Students' Scholarship Committee met on Thursday, July 29. The following members attended: Dr. Elizabeth Carr and Dr. Roseamonde Porter of the University of Hawaii; Miss Frances Taylor of the Zonta Club of Honolulu, Mrs. Mary Root of Mid-Pacific Institute; and Doctors Saul Riesenberg and Robert Gibson of the staff of the High Commissioner. Dwight Heine, Superintendent of Schools of the Marshall Islands, also was present.

Dr. Elizabeth Carr acted as chairman in the absence of Dr. Robert Clopton. Many pertinent items regarding scholarships were included on the agenda and discussed during the course of the two-hour meeting. Some of these are here reported:

1. Regarding the suggestion made by John Smith, Agriculturist at Truk, that Micronesian students would gain much more from their stay in Hawaii if they could be taken on guided tours by various qualified people, Dr. Carr reported that during the spring, one such tour had been conducted by Dr. Kenneth Emory of the Bishop Museum. This tour was to some of the archeological interests on Oahu. Dr. Carr mentioned a Sunday when all the Micronesian students came to the home of Dr. Gibson to cook their native foods in a native way as an example of educational activity. This was reported by Konto Sandbergen, one of the students, in last month's Micronesian Monthly.

2. Dr. Porter told about her work with Endy Dois and Fabian Farek, our two Trukese students who had opportunities to visit and observe classroom teaching under supervision for one semester before they returned to Truk. Both students had taken high school courses during the two years here and Dr. Porter arranged this activity in order to give them some experience in professional education before they went back to their school teaching on Truk.

3. Dr. Gibson read a letter from Dr. Edward White, Dean of Student

Personnel, University of Hawaii. This letter commented upon the difficulty of the problem of accepting students from the Trust Territory and providing course programs for them at the University High School and the University. It suggested the need for the educational officers of the Trust Territory to re-examine the practice of sending students to the University for training.

It went on further to say that the program of the University High School and the University of Hawaii was not geared to the needs of students who have not already completed their high school education. This institution feels that they can offer students from Micronesia at best only an unsatisfactory improvisation. This news came as somewhat of a shock to the members of the committee who had, perhaps mistakenly, believed that the University had been willing to adjust its program in certain ways to Micronesian students who are not seeking to graduate from that institution.

Dr. Gibson reported about the conference he and Dr. Riesenberg had held with the dean of student personnel in which it was pointed that the students from Micronesia go as far as possible with their education in the Trust Territory before they are ever brought to Hawaii and that some secondary schooling in Hawaii is necessary for all students in order that they may bridge the gap between their own secondary school (PICS) and the University.

4. Owing to the unfavorable attitude toward the acceptance of Micronesian students on the part of the University,

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SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE
(Continued from Page 26)

Dr. Gibson was asked to explore possibilities of our students attending the Lahainaluna Agricultural High School on Maui. Some exploration had been made of such possibilities by Dr. Clopton last year. Because this school combines special training and agriculture with general education, making it possible for graduates of this school to attend the University, it was thought that this school possesses added advantage for Trust Territory students.

5. Dr. Gibson told the Scholarship Committee that he had no doubt about transferring to Truk sometime between now and the first of the year. The Committee discussed the question of appointing someone to supervise and counsel Micronesian students here in Hawaii. Students here need educational counselling but they also need help in a great variety of other ways--meeting them at the airport, taking them to the Immigration office, looking after their general education, etc. The Committee made a recommendation of this nature to be submitted to the High Commissioner. The name of Dr. Saul Riesenberg was suggested for this position.

6. Consideration for Scholarships: Dr. Gibson told the Committee about the scholarships available for Trust Territory students this fall. The Department of Education had set aside enough in its budget to support one student from each of the five districts. In addition to these five scholarships, there is the Elbert D. Thomas Scholarship amounting to slightly over \$1,000 and the Zonta Club Scholarship amounting to \$750.

The director asked that consideration be given to David Ramarui from the Palaus for the receipt of this scholarship. "David," he said, "did quite creditable work at the Univer-

sity High School last year and had been accepted at the University as a special student." Since there is no other source of funds to support him for the ensuing year, the Committee recommended the Zonta Club Scholarship for David.

Jetnil Felix from the Marshalls who has just returned from a year's UN Fellowship in New Zealand will attend Mid-Pacific Institute during the first semester. Then he will return to the Marshalls.

The following new students were selected by the Scholarship Committee for the ensuing year:

Marshalls District, Maas Hone for Trust Territory Scholarship; Truk District, Eskiell Malon for TT Scholarship; Ponape District, Joab Sigrah and Daro Weital for Elbert D. Thomas and TT Scholarships, respectively; Yap District, John Mangefel for TT Scholarship; Palau District, Jonathan Olsing for TT Scholarship.

There has been a change in the program for Konto Sandbergen, who was to have gone to Maunaloa Junior College. Right now HiCom is exploring the possibilities for the use of Atomic Energy Commission funds to support a community development project on Ujilang. Konto has become interested in this program and has discussed the possibility of taking extension courses at the University this year and working independently with Drs. Riesenberg and Mason in the field of community development. This tentative plan is, pending full agreement with the Distad Marshalls, that Konto point toward becoming community development officer for this project.

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* BUY DEFENSE BONDS *
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DWIGHT HEINE, JETNIL FELIX ADDRESS
MICRONESIAN STUDENTS HERE
By David Ramarui

On Thursday, July 29th, a special meeting of the Micronesian students of Honolulu was held at Dr. Riesenbergs home for the purpose of: first, having Dwight Heine give a talk on his recent visit to the U.N. in New York; secondly, having Jetnil Felix give a talk on his trip to New Zealand; and finally for an informal discussion on Community Development in the Trust Territory.

Those present were, aside from the regular members, our special guest, Dr. Mason, from the University of Hawaii, Dr. Gibson, the Director of Education of the Trust Territory, and Mrs. Gibson, Dr. Riesenbergs, the Staff Anthropologist of the Trust Territory, and Mrs. Riesenbergs, Dwight Heine, and Jetnil Felix.

The meeting opened at 9:00 p.m. with Mr. Heine giving a most informative and entertaining talk about his trip. One of the impressions he said he got, which might also impress any Micronesian most, was the huge body of land, the Continental United States, comparable to the size of Micronesia most of which is water. Mr. Heine said that he had experienced traveling over water for days, weeks, and even months, but now he had even traveled over land stretching unbelievably for thousands of miles. Huge buildings, tall skyscrapers, and countless numbers of things he saw in the busy city of New York were just too much to mention, he said. He especially explained in details, however, about the United Nations, the huge glass wall building, and its functions, and his meeting with the members of the United Nations from many different countries. He said that this organization has all the necessary systems of its own, such as postoffice, publication, and communication. It has its own postal stamps applicable only within the U.N. Building.

Mr. Heine was invited as a Marshall-ese representative and a special guest to listen to the United Nations Trusteeship Council's session dealing with

with the Marshallese petition concerning the nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands. He met many different nationalities, French, British, Chinese and even Russians, representing their countries in the United Nations. He was also asked a good deal of questions and was able to answer them. He was asked by the Russian delegate the following question, "What would you do if the United States would not stop the bomb testing in the Marshalls?" He responded and said, "We would go on petitioning the United Nations and begging the United States to stop."

In this conference where most outstanding delegates from many countries were assembled Mr. Heine was able to participate in and give wise answers to the questions he was asked. In the conference sometimes he was seated with Mr. Midkiff, the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory. Then he felt more secure.

Mr. Heine said that one of the most amazing things was the system by which the meeting was conducted. Everyone was provided with an earphone and the discussion was carried on in several languages at the same time. They have the most outstanding interpreters who can listen to one language and translate it into another language at the same time so that the discussion can go on without any interruption.

To those who do not feel familiar with Mr. Heine, he is one of the few Micronesians, if not the only Micronesian, who has traveled over most parts of

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HEINE, FELIX ADDRESS
(Continued from Page 28)

the Pacific and the United States. Geographically, he had traveled over the major parts on Micronesia, Japan, New Zealand, Samoa, Fiji, Hawaii, and the United States Mainland.

Following Mr. Heine's report another Marshallese, Jetnil Felix, proceeded with his report on his trip to the Southern Hemisphere. He said it seemed unfortunate that through some mistake in his travel schedule he followed the wrong course. However, the result turned out good. He was supposed to fly from Honolulu by way of Samoa, Fiji, and then to New Zealand. But because of the mistake he flew from Fiji to Sydney, Australia. Although he didn't expect this trip it was good experience seeing Australia. There he happened to meet another Micronesian from Saipan attending school there. After his brief visit at Sydney, Jetnil flew from there to New Zealand.

During his six months study in New Zealand he gained lots of experiences which will be useful in his future career and for his people. He was mainly interested in the course of Public Administration, he said. Now that he had completed his course in New Zealand he is willing to stay in Honolulu to take another year or so of further education.

After these most entertaining reports of Mr. Heine and Mr. Felix a discussion on the Community Development was opened. In regard to this topic Dr. Mason and Dr. Riesenbergs made a few remarks on James Milne's successful leadership in the Community Development Project at Kili. It was reported that he has been making a remarkable progress in his demonstration and leadership to the Bikinians at Kili so that they seemed to be getting settled in their new residential area. At any rate the fact remains

that Mr. Milne has a good understanding of his own people which enables him to do them a lot of good. As an example of his works, it was reported that he had brought from Kusaie some of the selected seedlings of taro and breadfruit to Kili and now the result had turned out rather promising.

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FELIX RAMARUI GRADUATES
FROM UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

Felix Ramarui of Palau must have set some sort of educational record June 6 when he was graduated from the University of Idaho with a Bachelor of Science degree. For it was the first diploma Felix ever had received.

Felix's prior education, in a formal way had consisted of three and one half years under the Japanese when he was a child. This was supplemented by two years of study at the Navy's School for Medical and Dental Assistants at Guam. From there he matriculated at the University of Idaho and successfully completed a four year course.

And Felix isn't stopping there. He presently is attending St. Luke's Hospital School for Medical Technology in Spokane, Wash. He plans to be there a year, following which he will enter another university to complete requirements for a Master of Science Degree in Public Health.

Much of the credit for Felix's educational success goes to Jake Harshbarger, former principal of the intermediate school on Ponape and now educational administrator of the Saipan district.

Mr. Harshbarger not only counseled and directed Felix in his choice of a university and course of study but footed the bill for his college

(Continued on Page 30)

NEWS IN BRIEF

- August 1 - High Commissioner Midkiff returns from Trustee-ship Council meeting at New York. Also conferences in Washington.
- August 2 - Maynard Neas of Majuro, Marshall Islands becomes first Island Affairs Officer to be promoted to District Administrator.
- August 5 - President Eisenhower accepts High Commissioner Midkiff's resignation effective September 1.
- August 9 - Honolulu Advertiser praises Midkiff's record as High Commissioner in an editorial.
- August 15 - Kevin Carroll, Special Advisor to the High Commissioner resigns position to accept new post with FOA in Iran.
- August 19 - Attorney General Pony Marshall resigns to accept position with Navy in Honolulu. Joseph Putnam, formerly General Attorney of T. T., fills the vacancy.
- August 20 - The first of three Grumman Albatross planes bound for service in Trust Territory passed through Honolulu with Cpt. Duffey at the controls.
- August 21 - Eight Micronesian students arrived in Honolulu to attend schools. Every district is represented.
- August 23 - Delmas H. Nucker of Interior Dept. officially designated Deputy High Commissioner.

August 29-Bishop Museum is undertaking new project to collect and identify insects of Micronesia. Project being coordinated by Dr. Linsley Cressitt.

August 31-Farewell luncheon given T. T. Headquarters personnel at Queens Surf for High Commissioner Midkiff.

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FELIX RAMARUI GRADUATES (Continued from Page 29)

education.

Felix came to Mr. Harshbarger's attention at the Navy school. Jake, who was a teacher there at the time, recognized that Felix had the ability to profit by higher education. He approached the youth with a plan whereby he could go to the University of Idaho-Jake's alma mater-and prepare for a profession. Felix was agreeable and in September of 1950 he enrolled as a freshman at the University.

For a student with meager preparation for college, Felix did well at Idaho. In his junior year he showed a special aptitude for bacteriology and the medical sciences. His advisers suggested he prepare for a career in public health. Felix was agreeable and his senior year subjects were selected with this plan in mind.

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IAMAN COMPLETES STUDY

John Iaman, Marshallese medical practitioner, has returned home after taking advanced study on the Mainland and in Hawaii.

John spent a year studying pathology at San Bernardino hospital in California and five months at the Hilo Memorial hospital.

COLUMNIST KRAUSS TELLS OF AFRICAN SNAILS RECIPE

Thanks to Bob Krauss, columnist for the Honolulu Advertiser, a recipe for African snails is offered Trust Territory housewives. Bob stole it from a plantation newspaper, but that's okay; neither he nor the Micro will have to take all the blame if someone does choke.

Here goes: Contrary to earlier reports, there IS a recipe for African snails. Here it is, reprinted from the Kahukuan, plantation newspaper:

"Place six dozen snails in a pail with salt and vinegar and stir them vigorously, then wash them under cold running water until the water is perfectly clear.

"Let the snails boil in salted water for 30 minutes and drain them in a large colander. Pull the snails out of the shells, setting the shells aside for further use, and remove the green intestines.

"Place the snails in a kettle with one large onion, sliced, one clove garlic, and 1/4 cup cognac. Add sufficient cold water to cover and season to taste with salt and a generous sprinkling of pepper.

"Cover kettle tightly and cook over a gentle fire for four to five hours. Cream 1 1/4 cups butter and add two cloves garlic, finely crushed, one tablespoon each finely chopped parsley and chives, and salt and pepper to taste.

"Blend thoroughly and into each shell place small nugget of butter mixture. Drain the cooked snails, put them into the prepared shells, and seal the opening with a thick coat of the same butter mixture.

"Place the snails on a flat baking pan and set them in a moderate oven

for six to seven minutes or until they are heated through and the butter is melted.

"Arrange the snails on a platter or snail plate and serve very hot with bread."

And, if you choke, don't blame me.

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GRASS-ROOTS GOVERNMENT

Included in the Truk District Islands Affairs Department annual report for fiscal year 1954, is this significant paragraph:

"The most striking improvement in island councils has been on Uman Island and on Moen Island where 'congresses' have been established. On at least a dozen other islands it has been possible to feel the increased sense of importance the island council has taken in their work. With an encouraging, but otherwise hands-off American policy toward island councils, many of them are learning by doing the democratic methods of handling all-island problems. In some cases it appears that returning students who have been given some schooling in the Administration's schools or at Suva have become the sparkplugs to this grass-roots activity. The maximum worth of an island council or all-island meeting probably has yet to be reached, but it is encouraging on many islands to see a real movement in the right direction."

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BUY DEFENSE BONDS

PERSONNEL CHANGES

HICOM: Mrs. June Champion has been employed as a Teletype Operator to pinch-hit for Eddie Nacua during his stay in the hospital.

Pat Haga, Secretary in the Attorney General's office, resigned. Pat intends to make a trip to the Mainland.

Erminie Mackenzie has taken over Pat's duties.

GUAM: Helen Kash is the new Procurement Clerk in the Supply Department.

Virginia Rosenberry has been appointed as a Stenographer in the EO office. Josefina Toves is now employed as a Bookkeeping Machine Operator in the Finance Department. Bertha Guzman has received a Temporary appointment in the EO office as a Stenographer.

TRUK: Carroll Biggerstaff has been appointed as Electronics Technician.

Robert Goodrich, Land and Claims Officer, resigned and returned with Mrs. Goodrich to the Mainland.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawton Ripsom and their family are now making their home in Honolulu. Mr. Ripsom was Education Administrator in Truk and Mrs. Ripsom was employed in the Finance and Supply Department.

Scott Daniel, Cartographic Engineer, has resigned and returned to his former duties at the University of Hawaii.

Virginia Kunz has resigned from her Clerk Typist position in the Land and Claims Department.

YAP: Robert Bowne has been separated from the Finance and Supply Department by reduction in force.

Dr. Ben Goodwin, Medical Officer,

has returned to the Mainland to take advantage of further training offered under the GI Bill. Mrs. Edna Goodwin was Hospital Administrator. Mary Lew, Hospital Administrator, has been transferred from Majuro to Yap. David Holmes has assumed new duties in the Finance and Supply Department. He was transferred to this position from the Supply Department in Guam.

MAJURO: Charles Clendenen has resigned his position in the Education Department and returned with his family to the Mainland.

PONAPE: Arthur Dralle, resigned his position as General Supply Assistant to accept an appointment with the Navy on Guam.

KOROR: Elsie Herdman, Clerk Typist in the Public Health Department, has been separated by reduction in force.

ROTA: Dr. Eugene Melnikoff, Medical Officer, formerly on Yap, has been assigned to duties on Rota.

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JETNIL FELIX BACK FROM GOVERNMENT STUDY

Jetnil Felix of Majuro arrived in Honolulu late in July from New Zealand and Samoa where he studied government in those countries for a year on a United Nations Fellowship.

Jetnil will be in Honolulu for six months while attending Mid-Pacific Institute.

Jetnil spent ten months of the year in New Zealand. He studied some of the government's administrative departments, including island territories, labor and employment and Maori affairs, and the offices of the Public Service Commission.

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Present at Honolulu Airport to welcome the first of Trust Territory's new Grumman Albatrosses were High Commissioner Midkiff and Attorney General Joseph Putnam and Mrs. Putnam. Mr. Midkiff shakes hands with the pilot, Capt. Floyd Duffey, veteran Transocean skipper.