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MAJURO
Reporter
Monthly

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY HEADQUARTERS - TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Volume III

Number 5

Sept. - Oct., 1954

Fort Ruger, Honolulu



Trukese Fishing Scene

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DELMAS NUCKER HERE FOR DAY ENROUTE TO WASHINGTON ON BUDGET MATTERS

Deputy High Commissioner Delmas H. Nucker spent a day in Honolulu, October 13, enroute to Washington, D. C., to attend hearings on Trust Territory's budget for fiscal 1956.

Mr. Nucker, who said he expects to be in the capital about 10 days, told personnel here he is "very pleased" with the way things are going on Guam.

Mr. Nucker arrived by Pan American at 5 a.m. and departed at 8:15 that night. Personnel Director Nat Logan-Smith met him at the airport and saw him off. He spent the entire day here, conferring with various staff members.

Mr. Nucker officially established headquarters on Guam September 29.

Trust Territory is asking for a \$5,000,000 budget for fiscal 1956. Of that amount, \$700,000 is earmarked for new construction.

Meanwhile, William A. Arnold, assistant director of the Office of Territories and head of its Insular Division, is scheduled to return to Honolulu from a three-week visit to the field October 15.

Mr. Arnold visited the districts in the company of Frank E. Midkiff, former high commissioner, who is continuing his association with Trust Territory in a consultant capacity. Mr. Midkiff went to Japan October 9 to spend 10 days in Tokyo as the guest of General J. E. Hull, commander in chief Far East command and United Nations command. He is due back in Honolulu October 20.

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COULTER PRAISES ATTITUDE OF MICRONESIANS

Islanders in the Pacific Trust Territory show a "very friendly and cooperative attitude toward our administration," reports Dr. John

Wesley Coulter, former faculty member at the University of Hawaii.

Dr. Coulter returned early in October from a Pacific investigation under the sponsorship of the National Research Council's Pacific Science Board. His special study dealt with the island population's increase in relation to land use.

"The friendly attitude of the natives stems from our program of helping them stand on their own feet financially, and taking a responsible part in their own government," he said. "They especially are grateful for the help in health and sanitation matters we have given them."

As an example of how over-population problems are being solved, Dr. Coulter pointed to tiny Pingelap with its less than three-quarters of a mile of surface, where some of the islanders have been transferred to Ponape, a high island of 105 square miles, where unoccupied land is being homesteaded.

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The national E and H savings bonds sales in August were almost 20 per cent ahead of those in August 1953. The August sales exceeded total redemptions of E and H bonds, both matured and unmatured, by \$37,820,000. During the eight months ended August 31, 1954, the national sales of Series E and H bonds totalled \$3,324,810,000, a 9-year record for any comparable period.

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MICRONESIAN MONTHLY

Established November 23, 1951

Published by Headquarters

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

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* * *

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS FOR FEDERAL WORKERS

H.R. 9709, passed by Congress on August 18 and signed by President Eisenhower on September 1, 1954, adds to the Social Security Act a title XV, providing unemployment compensation for Federal civilian employees, with a few exceptions specified in the law: for example, service performed as an elective officer in the executive and legislative branches or by certain foreign service personnel.

A former Federal worker who is unemployed after January 1, 1955 will be entitled to unemployment compensation if he meets the requirements of the appropriate State unemployment compensation law. As a general rule, the unemployment compensation law of the State in which he had his last official station in Federal service will determine the amount of his compensation and the conditions under which he will be entitled to such compensation.

The law of the State of his residence,

however, will determine his rights if he has performed, after the termination of his Federal employment, service in private industry covered under the unemployment compensation law of such State, or if his last official station was outside the United States. The law of the District of Columbia will determine his rights if he resides in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

Unemployed workers will be required to register for work in a local office of the State employment service, file a claim for unemployment compensation, and be able, ready, and willing to work. The local employment offices will provide counseling and placement facilities for unemployed Federal workers.

In general, State unemployment compensation laws provide for weekly benefits related to specified past wages of the individual. The maximum for a week ranges from \$20 to \$35, augmented in some States by allowances for dependents. The costs of such benefits will be paid by the Federal Government through advances to the State from a special appropriation made to the U. S. Department of Labor for that purpose.

* * *

LEAVE ACT AMENDED

By recent Act of Congress, the necessity for all Civil Service employees to reduce the excess balance of accrued annual leave on a continuing basis has been cancelled. Staff members may in the future carry forward from year to year any amount to their credit on the first of the present year.

Another change is the grant of authority to pay to the survivors of a deceased Civil Service employee the total amount of accrued leave to his credit at time of death. The former amount payable could not exceed the maximum legal accumulation.

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I. T. C. NEWS
By C. C. Stewart

Due to the complete disappearance of the Micronesian copra market in Japan during June 1954, in order to sell 200 tons of copra which had been shipped to Japan via the M/V Erroll, it was necessary to transship it to San Francisco. In this emergency situation it became imperative that the Trust Territory government arrange for shipping to the Mainland.

Frank E. Midkiff, the High Commissioner, called the heads of Matson and Pacific Far East Lines in San Francisco and told them of our plight and of our requirements for shipping copra. He indicated the port of Majuro as a shipping port to the Mainland. Within a very short time Mr. Cuffe, President of Pacific Far East Line, advised that he would put a ship into Majuro at any time we had a load of copra there and that the rate to the Mainland would be \$18 per long ton free in. This rate is about \$6 per long ton cheaper than by shipment through Guam.

It was planned to use the barge Chromite as a storage facility for the copra after delivery to Majuro by the Chicot. However, upon thorough investigation of the Chromite, it was discovered that the hatch covers had been removed and it was not feasible to store copra on the barge until they had been replaced.

Accordingly, the first load of copra delivered at Majuro for shipment via a PFEL vessel was stored ashore. Also, it was planned to relocate the Chromite closer in shore and assistance from the Coast Guard was sought and obtained. A blower for handling the copra was ordered from San Francisco for use on the Chromite when that barge is in condition to receive bulk copra.

This machine can load up to 40 tons per hour of bulk copra and will be very helpful and economical in the handling of copra in bulk at Majuro. Shipments to mainland must be in bulk. It is expected that the blower will arrive in Majuro via the Chicot on October 18.

The Pacific Far East Line ship William Luckenbach put into Majuro on October 12, loaded 1000 tons of copra and departed for Yokohama on October 14. This is a record loading of copra in the Trust Territory and is equivalent to any operation we have had in Guam. The District Administrator and his organization at Majuro are commended for their splendid efforts in loading and turning this PFEL vessel around so quickly.

Operations like these will serve to get better freight rates and quicker service from the Mainland into the Trust Territory, and in these respects will certainly pay off to the native peoples. The Luckenbach carried only 1000 tons because of the limited amount of space. The balance of the copra for the October shipment will be carried by the Chicot. All the October shipment of copra is going to Japan as the market there suddenly opened up due to the fact that Indonesian copra was unavailable for a short time.

Information at hand now indicates that Indonesian copra is again being made available to Japan and there is a very good possibility that the Japanese market will disappear again. With the set up as now arranged at Majuro, however, we have the two options of shipping to Japan at considerable savings to our people over the Guam transshipment center. A further advantage of the Majuro port is that whatever monies are expended there for labor will go right back to the Marshallese people.

In addition, it is anticipated that when commercial shipments are made from
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I. T. C. NEWS
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the West Coast to Majuro direct and ships are loaded and unloaded there speedily, a freight rate equivalent to the Guam rate will certainly be given to Majuro. This will save the Marshallese about \$25 per ton on all incoming cargo, due to not having to pay the transshipping charges at Guam and PML rate Guam to Majuro. This is certainly a fine incentive to the Majuro people to unload and load in order to turn the ships around speedily.

Personnel Briefs—As the closing date for ITC fast approaches, more and more of our employees are seeking new positions. Headquarters lost Tom Tando to the Marigold Super Market at Wahiawa on September 15 and Al Teves to the Pearl Harbor Shipyard on October 8. Our very best wishes for continued success go with both of these employees in their new places of employment. It is hoped that the final liquidation of ITC will be completed on or before 1 December 1954.

Mr. C. C. Stewart, the first and last President of the company, hopes to be "homeward" bound to his native Texas before the end of November, and in these last days of operation of the ITC those of us left who are really "old timers" can't help but feel a certain regret that the company we have been such an integral part of must write a final "finis" and close the book on the last chapter of ITC's existence. To all members of the ITC staff, I wish to again say "well done" and to wish each of you success and happiness in your future positions and places of employment.

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If everyone tells you you are drunk, go to bed--even if you are perfectly sober. --Serbian Proverb

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STRENCH, HALVORSEN
WRITING UN REPORT

Bob Halvorsen, acting director of education, and Emil Strench, budget officer, presently are busy writing the report to United Nations on Trust Territory activities during fiscal 1954. With luck, they say, they expect to be able to finish the report by November 1 -- which means they will be the last of the personnel in Honolulu to leave the offices at Ft. Ruger for Guam and the Trust Territory.

Mr. Halvorsen, who has been in Honolulu for several months as a special advisor, will return to his regular position, that of educational administrator for Ponape. Mr. Strench will be stationed on Guam.

* * *

CACAO HOLDS PROMISE

Cacao is believed to hold promise for the future as a source of cash income for the Micronesians, and consequently active propagation plantings have been in progress during the past fiscal year at Ponape and Babelthaup in the Palaus. Mature plantings of a Criollo variety are providing a source of seed for propagation on the high islands. At Palau 29,000 cacao plants have been set in a nursery and another thousand distributed to local people. Other seedlings have been established in a nursery at Ponape. The district agriculturists are studying the best ways to grow, cultivate, harvest and process the first crop, which is expected in about six years.

* * *

The teacher shortage in the United States is growing according to the International Bureau of Education. Over 1,500,000 children entered school last autumn requiring a total of at least 116,000 new teachers to meet both the increase in enrollment and replace retiring teachers, but less than half were available.

A MARSHALLESE ABROAD; DWIGHT HEINE TELLS
OF HIS TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES,
BASEBALL GAMES AND DIPLOMATIC CONFABS

"INTERIOR ADVISES DECISION MADE BY STATE DEPARTMENT TO INCLUDE PETITIONER PREFERABLY DWIGHT HEINE AS MEMBER OF DELEGATION TO TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL WITH UNDERSTANDING HE WOULD SPEAK FOR PETITIONERS WHEN MARSHALLESE PETITION CONSIDERED X". This is the first sentence in the dispatch from Washington that was shown to me on the 23rd of June and which caused me to go away the following morning and travel all the way to New York, a total distance of about 7,000 miles. I traveled by four different airlines: TALOA from Majuro to Kwajalein, MATS from Kwajalein to Honolulu, PANAM from Honolulu to San Francisco and United Air Lines from San Francisco to New York--a mechanical relay race of the twentieth century, which whisked me out of Majuro and disposed of me at my destination within a total flight time of about thirty hours!

I waited fifteen hours on Kwajalein, five days in Honolulu, forty-five minutes in San Francisco and thirty-five minutes in Chicago. It was well after midnight when I finally arrived at Idlewood airport, New York.

I was very surprised that Mr. Curtis Strong from the State Department was on hand at such an odd hour to meet me. But I was grateful and gave a sigh of relief. This gentleman impressed me immediately as being quite mentally alert. He was very kind to me. We shook hands and introduced ourselves while rushing to the counter where passengers claimed their belongings. We then rushed out to the bus that took passengers from the airport to the city, then from the bus terminal we took a taxi and rushed to the Vanderbilt Hotel on 34th Street East and 2nd, Park Avenue. From here on my "freedom from rush" was temporarily suspended.

I hit the bed at 2:30 a.m. and got

up about four hours later, still tired but feeling much better. At breakfast I met Mr. Robbins, also from the State Department. He knows some of our people from the Trust Territory, since he is one of the commissioners to the South Pacific Commission. This is the gentleman who took very good care of me while in New York and at his home in Washington.

After breakfast we went to the headquarters of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, where I was introduced to Mr. Mason Sears and others. The headquarters of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations is like any other embassy, I was told, and is headed by Ambassador Lodge with Mr. Sears as its delegate to the Trusteeship Council. After I was shown around, a desk was given me in one of the offices where I sat down to work on my first assignment--writing up my story for release to the press. I wrote it by answering questions we anticipated the newspaper people were likely to ask. Most of them concerned my background and the purpose of my trip to the United States. I put several copies of the finished product in my coat pocket and handed them out whenever I was asked for an interview. As I was to find out later, this saved me a lot of time and work.

Late in the afternoon of the first day, I was taken to the United Nations building to see it and get acquainted with its setting. It is a huge place and not an easy one to find your way around in. When I was not accompanied, I could find my way to the Trusteeship Council room only through the delegates entrance. After the tour of the U.N. building, we went back to the Vander-

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DWIGHT HEINE'S TRIP TO U.S.
(Continued from Page 5)

bilt Hotel. This is the hotel where most of the U.S. delegation members were staying. They included the following: Mr. Midkiff, the High Commissioner; Mr. Nucker, the Deputy High Commissioner; Mr. Yoemans from the Interior Department; Mr. Gailbraith from the State Department, who is also the U.S. Consul to Indonesia, Mr. Robbins and Mr. Strong. I finished the first day in a state of complete exhaustion and bewilderment.

The following three days (Saturday, Sunday and Monday) were part of the 4th of July holiday so Mr. Robbins, with his eleven-year-old daughter, Sarah, took me out on an extensive tour of the city of New York. To mention only a few of the places we visited, we went to Radio City to see the floor show and movie that followed; we went on a ferry boat ride to Staten Island; we drove and walked through Times Square, Greenwich Village, the Bowery and Harlem. We climbed up to the top of the Empire State building, visited several churches, strolled on the campus of Columbia University, and went on a train ride to Coney Island.

The following week I went with Mr. Nucker and Mr. Yoemans to watch a night baseball game at the Polo Grounds. It is no exaggeration to say that a group of people equal to about 3/4ths the population of the entire Trust Territory was present at that stadium. I do not remember now what teams played or what the score was; because I was more fascinated with the surroundings than the game itself. The booming that went forth from the sound-producing organs of tens of thousands of human beings is unbelievable! It is very contagious, too. Every hit is a signal to let go the human explosion. At intervals you will hear the calls of the peddlers: "coke, beer, peanuts, ice cream," interspersed

with the jingling of coins. Directly behind me a lady kept yelling, "Ahm a Docha fan, Ahm a full-fledged Docha fan, Ahm from Brooklyn."

A week later Mr. Nucker again took me to the Statue of Liberty, where I climbed up to the very top of the spiral stairway inside. When I looked out through a window I found I was standing just below the crown. He also took me a few days later to the Museum of Natural History and to the Hayden Planetarium. The Museum of Natural History has so many things to be seen that one day is not enough to see and study everything thoroughly.

These places in New York where knowledge is preserved and where the doors are open wide for anyone who is interested made me conclude that there is no excuse for persons who reside in New York to be educationally uninformed.

New York is a place where people rush all the time, especially in the afternoon when work stops and people are going home. Impatience is written on almost every face. Drivers let off steam by honking their car horns ceaselessly. Red and green lights do not seem to mean "Stop" and "Go" to the pedestrians. They do not pay any attention to them. They seem to stand there just trying to decide who to put the blame on if someone is killed. I paid attention to those lights, not because I am a superbly law-abiding citizen, but because I wanted to return to the Marshalls intact.

Now to the purpose of my appearing in New York. As I previously mentioned I was invited by the State Department as a spokesman for the Marshallese petition (being one of the persons who drafted it) when it came up for consideration. I was included as a member of the U.S. delegation to the U.N. and as such I sat with the U.S. representatives all the time while the High Commissioner was giving his report, while the hearings on the petition were going on, and afterwards when Mr. Midkiff was

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DWIGHT HEINE'S U.S. TRIP
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"quizzed" by the members of the Trusteeship Council. When the quizzing was over, representatives from other countries gave a summary of their opinions in regard to the way in which the United States is running Trust Territory. The majority of them highly praised the way in which the Administering Authority is fulfilling its obligations, plus a few suggestions which they thought the Administering Authority could do a better job by adopting. These were mostly in the lines of education, health and the freedom from exposure to the danger of A-bomb and H-bomb. India and Syria expressed less commendations and more suggestions. Russia gave no suggestions, but plenty of condemnations.

The consideration of the Marshall-ese petition came on the fourth day; a separate room was used for the hearing. I was told that it is the room which the committee on petitions uses whenever a petition is considered.

Most of the questions raised were those of a legal nature. For instance, the legality of using the Trust Territory as a proving ground for these weapons of mass destruction was much debated. India proposed that this question be turned over to the International Court of Justice. She was voted down. A few questions were asked me and I answered them to the best of my knowledge.

Sitting with the Trusteeship Council, a group representing most of the nations composing the United Nations and whose decisions affect the lives of all Micronesians in the Trust Territory, made me see how important it is for at least a few Micronesians to be trained in law and be present there in an unofficial capacity with the U.S. delegation. I

think that their suggestions would also be very beneficial to Micronesians to learn about the United Nations and the United States first-hand and to see how, through the democratic process, decisions affecting their fate are arrived at. If self-government is the goal for Micronesians, then textbook lessons are no substitute for this valuable learning experience.

I went to a few luncheons and parties given by various delegates. It was at one of these parties that I met Dr. Ralph Bunche. I was very happy to meet him not only because he is a famous international figure, but because he is the one--in behalf of the Secretary General--who wrote the first letter in response to our petition, telling us that our petition was received and that it would be given consideration. To describe him in a few words I will just say he is impressive; he is great.

It was also during these activities when I talked to many of the representatives and they told me what their ideas about native peoples from the Trust Territory were: "Well, it was not a bad impression, but it was wrong. Meeting you has revised our ideas about your people."

If, what I was told was not merely the usual diplomatic conversation of politicians, then I think that it is imperative that a truer understanding on both sides should be arrived at. This can be achieved only by continuously sending representatives from the Trust Territory to the U.N. every year. Each district of the Trust Territory should send one or two representatives each year. Who would pay the bill? This should be a question to be discussed during the next Trust Territory self-government conference.

I left New York for Washington at eight o'clock at night and arrived there sometime around midnight. Washington is a very beautiful city. Besides having the dignified looking buildings which house the various departments of the

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DWIGHT HEINE'S U.S. TRIP
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government, it also has many beautiful homes with wide, green lawns. Trees are everywhere; so are uniforms. It is a city of statues and monuments. It is quite different from New York, it even smells different.

While in Washington, I met Mr. Taylor, who was the Assistant Director of Education, Mr. Wilson, who was the Assistant Economist, and Dr. Sandleman, who came out to the Trust Territory to make a special study for the High Commissioner. I also met Mr. Fuss, who was one of the teachers at the interpreters' school at Ebeye, Kwajalein, during the war. It is a wonderful feeling to meet someone you know in a place where you are a total stranger.

While in Washington I went to see the following: the Lincoln Memorial, the Jefferson Memorial, the Washington Monument, the Congress building, the White House, Blair House, the Department of Interior building, the State Department building, and a few others. I also had a chance to go to Mount Vernon with Mr. Strong to see George Washington's home. In going over to Mount Vernon we went by the Pentagon. It is very big and I could not tell that it has five sides by just driving by it.

I went to the Congress building when Congress was in session. I visited both houses. Mr. Taylor was the one who took me there. We had to get ourselves two permits each, one for each house, before going in. They are very strict now in allowing people to go in since the shooting by three Puerto Ricans that occurred there in which a few Congressmen were seriously hurt. A new visitor to the place may think that Congress is not in session by observing the way the Congressmen act. They walk around; talking,

smoking, reading, laughing and yawning. Someone may read something, but nobody pays any attention. I was not at all puzzled with this, as I had been told about it in advance, and after I had been shown some of the committee rooms where the atmosphere is more serious and the construction of a bill actually taking place.

The day before I left Washington, Dr. Coolidge invited me over to see the headquarters of the Pacific Science Board where he works. He also invited me for dinner and afterwards to see a play. It was "South Pacific." I enjoyed it very much, as I had enjoyed reading the book which the play is based upon. After the show, Dr. Coolidge took me back stage to meet two of the leading actors, Mr. Webb Tilton, who played the part of the French plater, and Miss Dorothy Franklin, who played the part of Bloody Mary. I was very surprised to see that the girl who played the part of Bloody Mary was not an ugly ragged derelict as she had appeared on the stage, but a very attractive girl.

I left Washington and rode by train all the way to San Francisco. Before I continue, I would like to mention my gratitude to the people who made this overland trip by train possible. I would especially like to mention Miss Edna Barr, who worked hard for three days making the arrangements. This is the same woman who has represented the U.S. at South Pacific Commission conferences several times and who is known to some of our Trust Territory people who have been to Noumea.

I left Washington at midnight. Mr. Robbins and Mr. Strong accompanied me to the railway station.

Going by train from Washington to San Francisco really gave me some idea of how large the United States is. I actually had a strange feeling when I travelled for three days and nights, all on dry land. I went to bed in the evening and when I woke up the next morning there was still more land. The

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DWIGHT HEINE'S U.S. TRIP

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United States land mass surely can compete with our Trust Territory expanse of salt water!

I arrived in Oakland at seven in the morning, got on a multi-decked ferry boat and went to the other side of the bay, to San Francisco. On the other side I met Mr. Wilson who was the Educational Administrator at Truk, and the Whitcombs who taught in the Palaus and who also taught one summer session at Majuro just before they left the Trust Territory. We exchanged Trust Territory greetings of "Yokwe yuk," "Ranannim" and "kaselelia," then drove over to the Pan Am office for the processing of my airplane ticket and for the confirmation of my flight that night. After everything was done there we started a little tour of the city of San Francisco.

"Top of the Mark" was the first objective, then a ride on the cable cars, then a stroll around Chinatown. We concluded this first phase of the tour by entering a Chinese restaurant where we had a very delicious Chinese lunch. The second phase started by driving over to Golden Gate and going across it to the other side of the bay. Upon returning from the other side we drove around the city for a while before continuing to Palo Alto where the Whitcombs and Herb Wilson live.

I felt much refreshed after Mr. Wilson and I went over to his house and showered and rested a while. Mr. Wilson has a fine home which he bought just recently. Here I met Buttercup for the first time again since the summer of 1950 at Truk. She is still healthy, but a little bit on the weighty side now. She gave no response when I greeted her, "Nokkurianannim" but she started to wag her tail when I spoke to her in English. She certainly has been

Americanized.

Mr. Wilson and I went to the Whitcombs to pick them up to go to dinner. Then we stopped at Stanford University, as I wanted to see it very much. I have heard a great deal about it since many of my American friends had either graduated from or attended this university.

I was amazed at the vast amount of land that belongs to this university. I only wished that it were in session so that I could see the interior of some of its classrooms and some of the students attending it. Mr. Wilson is studying for his doctorate there; he has just about finished. The Whitcombs had also done some work there before they received word from Honolulu that they were to teach at Yap.

After dinner, which was my last meal on the mainland, we went straight to the airport. The Whitcombs and Mr. Wilson stayed with me until midnight when it was time for me to board the plane and take off.

I was pretty tired and fell asleep right after we took off. I got up in the morning only when the hostess woke me telling me to fasten my safety belt. We were going down. A few minutes later the wheels hit the asphalt runway and I considered the long trip over.

Even though Honolulu was still thousands of miles from the Marshalls, the Trust Territory Headquarters were there and I immediately felt that I was back when I mingled with personnel at Headquarters and with the Micronesian students who worked there this summer.

Eight days later I returned to Kwajalein and Majuro; talking about the trip and answering hundreds of questions, both in formal and informal gatherings.

I am back now from New York, the long trip is over, but the memory of it will always remain. I will always think

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LEYNSE'S MOVIE PRAISED (Editorial From The Honolulu Star Bulletin)

To most Mainlanders, Micronesia is as unknown as Mozambique, Mogilev or Mesopotamia. And yet the United States has a stake in Micronesia of many millions of dollars already spent, more being spent, and the work of many devoted American employees of the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

A brief (12-minute), colorful sound movie on Micronesia will be taken to the Mainland next month by Humphrey W. Leynse of Lanikai, who made the picture in the Pacific Trust Territory last year.

He will seek distribution outlets for the film, particularly among colleges, libraries and museums.

The movie, made during a close inspection of the Trust Territory, gives a capsule review of the life in Micronesia—the Marshalls, Ponape, Truk, Guam, Palau and Yap.

Prominently featured are the native crafts, dances, the preparation of a feast, fishing and use of the coconut, the economic staple of the islands.

In spite of its comparative brevity, it covers an amazing amount of subject matter.

A longer version will be presented by Mr. Leynse in lectures he hopes to arrange on the Mainland.

Our stake in Micronesia is as the trustee for the United Nations of this vast territory. Our fellow Americans of the Mainland need to know more about this great area which once provided Japan with stepping-stones in the fatalistic program to conquer the Pacific and ultimately the world.

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DWIGHT HEINE'S U.S. TRIP (Continued from Page 9)

about all the kind people I met and the wonderful treatment they gave me. American kindness and generosity are foremost in the news I have brought back with me to the Marshallese. I probably do not have to convince them, so I will just tell them that what is true about Americans in the Trust Territory is also true about them in their home country.

My esteem for the gentlemen in the State Department, who thought about the idea of including a Marshallese during the hearing on the petition, is very high. This is an opinion shared by many of my countrymen. The dispatch that was shown me on the 23rd of June, to me was not only a message of invitation, but a message expressing the greatness of a people--a greatness which deserves great respect.

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GIBSONS TO MAINLAND

Dr. Robert E. Gibson, director of education, and Mrs. Gibson left Honolulu October 3 for a two-month Mainland visit.

The Gibsons will spend a month in Maitland, Missouri, where Dr. Gibson's parents reside, and then a month on the West Coast before heading for Truk, where he will have his headquarters.

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BUY DEFENSE BONDS

GUAM GAZINGS WITH GORMAN

For over two weeks a sad, unnatural silence has hung over the compound here at Field Headquarters and after much discussion and serious contemplation in the Coral Room of the new Hotel Tropics (formerly the Royal Breadfruit Circle), it was unanimously decided that the absence of LUISA is the main cause. She is absorbing all sorts of knowledge relative to the Mail and Files section at headquarters in Honolulu and the area hereabouts misses the ringing laughter and "always smiling" countenance.

* * *

Jerry (\$\$\$) Vittetoe just returned from his tour of Japan and greeting the working masses with a complacent smile which indicates it was a huge success and he pities those of us who couldn't go. All he says at this writing is to repeat the GAO boys observations upon their return, "You don't have to know the language"... We shall delve further into this at some later date.

* * *

George Hunsberger likewise suffering the pangs of the wild goose sickness and patiently trying week after week to make a short hop to the Districts... any District will do, but we are reluctant to send him anywhere payday being just that, and with no George no checks and the Helping Hands of Guam frowns on our requests for assistance.

* * *

Al Hurt assuming the cloak of domesticity after gallantly sending Claire forth on a little vacation to Koror and Yap, thence Ponape. The little Hurts busily keeping him on his toes and the rest of us repeating the fact that the plane does not return until the 26th with the little woman. We strongly recommend this procedure to the rest of the mothers on the compound when seeking the proper amount of appreciation from their lord and monsters insofar as their domestic duties are concerned.

Jay (Edison) Biggerstaff our roving Electronics technician renovating our radio equipment to such a successful extent that we fear KIKI and KHON will be issuing formal protests at the interference caused by our dulcited transmissions. Already the girls are baking him cakes, etc., and if his appreciation isn't curbed we will probably end up with TV.

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Masa and Jimmie bemoaning the elements which predominate this time of year with little things like typhoons, tropical depressions and smallcraft warnings. They both seem to be vying for the title of the most proficient at the other end of a mop or who can keep ahead of the flood.

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If the reader will forgive a personal note at this point we wish to express sincere appreciation to Leon (Slim) Salas and the rest of the Trans-ocean boys who have designated the first Albatross "Taloa Thelma" in nice white letters on both sides of the plane. For ONCE the writer was speechless and the only thing we can think to say is, "Thank you." It is rumored that the second plane will be designated Taloa Helen and Yokovich is now sailing on cloud number eight somewhere in the Stratosphere in her jubilation. The third was elected to be christened Taloa Luisa and if that doesn't bring her back to Guam, nothing will. A nice gesture by nice people.

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CATTLE BREEDING IN THE TRUST TERRITORY

By Manuel N. Sproat,

Manager, Matalanim Plantation

(Taken from the South Pacific Commission's Quarterly Bulletin)

There are only two islands in the Ponape District where cattle husbandry may become of any significance--the islands of Ponape (lat. 6° 58' N., long. 158° E.) and Kusaie (lat. 5° 19' N., long. 170° E.). These islands lie in the Eastern Carolines, an extremely rainy belt. Ponape's annual rainfall averages approximately 182 inches, and that of Kusaie about 20 inches less. The temperatures of these islands are approximately the same, ranging from 74° to 87° with an average annual mean of 81°. Balmy trade winds temper humidity from September to May. A noticeable dry period occurs from January to April with prevailing N. E. trade winds.

The first cattle importations of note took place during the German occupation. They consisted mainly of dairy breeds which included Jerseys, presumably imported from Australia.

Small herds were established on Ponape at the various mission stations, and by Messrs. Etscheit and Henry Nanpei, and A. V. Hermann on Kusaie. Subsequent importations to Ponape by the German administration included crossed beef breeds from New Guinea.

Several years after the Japanese occupancy in 1914, up to the Second World War, importations were effected presumably from southern Japan and possibly the Marianas. A good percentage of the stock remaining on Ponape today bear the characteristics of the Totori cattle of Japan.

Restocking after U. S. Occupancy

After the establishment of the Naval Military Government of the United States in October, 1945, the authorities quickly realized that the island's cattle stock had been practically depleted. Starving Japanese troops had commandeered cattle on the islands to supplement their meagre diet, brought about by the naval and air blockade of the Allies. Civil agricul-

tural agents working for the Navy requested that cattle be brought into Kusaie and Ponape as quickly and cheaply as possible as a measure of post-war rehabilitation.

Naval authorities decided that the best measure to take was to relocate to the Carolines a herd of cattle established by the Japanese on Tinian Island in the Marianas. During the summer of 1947, 72 head were shipped to Kusaie, and an equal number were landed on the island of Tamon on Ponape. Later the same year, 40 additional head were shipped to Matalanim Plantation on Ponape.

The writer handled the shipment at Kusaie and later, in 1948, the stock at Matalanim. Cattle of these shipments consisted of a conglomeration of dairy beef, and draft breeds; further, the majority of the stock were old bulls which were slaughtered within a year afterward.

After completing the relocation of excess stock from the Marianas to the Carolines, the Naval Government decided that further importations of better breeding stock to up-grade the island herds would be a desirable method of development. Consultation by naval and civilian agricultural representatives were held to determine which breed or breeds would be most suitable for the islands. Decision to import Brahman stock from the southern United States materialized in 1949.

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CATTLE BREEDING (Continued from Page 12)

The Brahman breed was selected because of its short hair and tick resistant characteristics; further, the breed had been developed for warmer climates. The Brahma's size and rapid growth would naturally up-grade local beef quality and quantity. A trait of the breed is to become very docile if handled. An additional feature in favour of the Brahman is the fact that the breed throws small calves, a point to keep in mind when crossing large animals with inbred, undersized stock.

During the Summer of 1949, Mr. Antonio I. Cruz, then Animal Husbandman, was sent to the United States under Naval direction to purchase approximately 65 head, 24 of which were brought to Ponape Island. Mr. Cruz purchased breeding stock from herds in Arizona and Southern California in the United States.

Mr. Cruz warned that cattle ticks were present on Ponape, and that tick control measures should be taken in treating the cattle for a period of 45 days after landing and possible exposure to tick fever. Recommended preparations had not been followed when the cattle were landed. Subsequently, only four of the original twenty-four landed on Ponape survived the sudden exposure to the ticks. Fortunately, one bull survived.

In June of 1953 two bulls and one cow were transferred from Yap Island in the Western Carolines to Ponape. These seven animals comprise the nucleus of the experimental government herd now maintained at Matalanim Plantation on Ponape Island.

Government Herd at Matalanim

Stock now maintained at Matalanim Plantation consists of three pure-bred Brahma bulls, one pure-bred cow, three threequarter-bred im-

ported Brahma cows, 22 mongrel cows, and 29 Brahma corss calves and yearlings--a total of 58 head.

The Government of the Trust Territory maintains this herd as a future source of good breeding stock for other districts of the territory as well as the immediate Ponape and Kusaie areas. The herd has not reached sufficient size as yet to furnish good breeding stock to all districts. To date, only three bulls have been released to pasture projects and individual owners for breeding.

The herd is pastured at Matalanim Plantation, where close supervision of grazing is possible. The cattle are rotated throughout the plantation, starting in one section and travelling through the entire 1,200-acre coconut grove over a period of six weeks. Thus the cattle are used to control grass, shrubs, and vines to ease the work and cost of bushing. The herd is allowed to range during the day, then driven into small holding corrals at night.

Having the herd at Matalanim Plantation further assists the operation in supplying meat for plantation labourers. At present, only the poorer male specimens are slaughtered. Over the period of the last three years, an average of ten head have been slaughtered annually.

In the future, it is the intention of the management to supply good beef to agencies of the government at a reasonable price. In case of any excess, beef may be made available to local butchers or any individuals that care to make purchases, thus assisting to defray operating expenses of the plantation.

Forage Plants on Ponape

During previous foreign administrations, several species of grasses and
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CATTLE BREEDING (Continued from Page 13)

plants were introduced to supplement indigenous forage feeds for livestock. Those predominating at Matalim Plantation are Axonopus compressus (Australian lawn grass), paspalum conjugatum, Oplismenus compositus, paspalum orchiculare, passiflora foetida (variety hispida), Centrosema sp., Ipomoea, Morinda citrifolia, Hibiscus tiliaceus, and Derris elliptica.

Of the grasses, Axonopus is most wide-spread. Cattle do not relish this grass, tending to graze on the younger stems when other more palatable feeds are not available. Centrosema is by far the most palatable and desirable because of its nitrogen fixing habit and low, creeping growth. Those noticeable in other sections of Ponape include Leucaena glauca, Mimiso pudica, Ischaemum chordatum, Napier grass, Bermuda grass, Cordyline terminals, and Desmodium triflorum.

The programme of plant introduction by the Economics Department of the Trust Territory in relation to plantations and cattle is based on the importation of nitrogen-fixing legumes that are palatable and nutritive to livestock. So far the only legume of this type introduced and fairly well established is Desmodium canum, brought in from Hawaii.

Cattle Pests and Diseases

The most serious cattle pest on Ponape (not present on Kusaie) is the tick, which was mistakenly introduced during a shipment to the island during the period 1905 to 1914. Eradication is out of the question, due to two species of wild deer and some carabao that range throughout the island.

Exact identity has never been effected, although visiting entomologists firmly agree that it is of the genus Boophilus. Further study to

determine whether the tick carries fever diseases has not been undertaken.

The Government herd at Matalanim goes through a bi-weekly spray treatment with arsenic and pine tar which, although dangerous to handle in preparation, works well as a control measure. More modern dips based on "Gammexane" and toxaphene have never been tried.

Horn flies become very numerous on cattle here if no protective steps are taken. The fly is very effectively controlled by D. D. T. and chlordane applications bi-weekly. With the exception of a few rare cases of scab and warts, no other insects or diseases appear to be of any significance as yet on cattle in the Ponape District of the Carolines.

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MISS CROSBY FRACTURES HER ARM IN FALL

Miss Winifred Crosby, administrative officer, is confined to her home with a fractured right arm suffered in a fall October 1.

Although her arm still is in a cast, Miss Crosby says it is mending properly and she feels fine.

Miss Crosby, Joyce Stephens, head stenographer, and Rose Arndt, personnel clerk, plan to leave Honolulu November 17 on the APL liner President Wilson for San Francisco. Miss Crosby will make her home in the Bay City. She has several job offers under consideration.

Joyce and Rose, whose future employment plans are indefinite at the writing, are planning a trip to Europe in April.

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A WANING ASSET IN NAURU, SMALLEST TRUST TERRITORY (From United Nations Review)

About every ten days a cargo steamer leaves an Australian port and sets course for the Central Pacific. Six or seven days later and more than two thousand miles north of Sydney the vessel is moored to buoys off one of the loneliest islands in the world--Nauru, a tiny coral peak unmarked on most maps. A few days later the ship will weigh anchor and sail back to Australia heavily loaded with phosphates, the raising and exporting of which is the sole industry.

You can see most of Nauru in half a day. The single road measures 12 miles around the fertile belt encircling the island. Inside this coastal belt cliffs merge into a central plateau which rises at some points to about 200 feet. The island's wealth is contained in this plateau. More than four-fifths of the 5,263 acres are phosphate-bearing.

Smallest of all the Trust Territories Nauru, paradoxically, is also the richest, thanks to the phosphate deposits which provide a high standard of living for the population of just over three thousand. More than a million tons of phosphates are being mined annually and exports in 1952-53 reached a record level of 1,227,103 tons, valued at £1,994,045. Royalties paid to Nauruan landowners by the British Phosphate Commissioners, which operate the mines, have increased substantially in the past two years, as have the royalties paid to the individual Nauruans. All administrative expenses are defrayed by the sale of the phosphates which have also covered the extensive postwar reconstruction on the island.

There is practically no unemployment and the islanders receive various social services free of charge. Minimum wage rates of adults were raised in January 1953 and the basic salaries paid to administrative employees are now £236.10s. a year, in addition to dependents' allowances. The royalty payments to Nauruans, which are not influenced by the market prices of phosphates, have increased from 3d. per ton to 1s4d. a

ton. A forty-four-hour working week is in operation. Non-indigenous employees --chiefly Chinese and Gilbert and Ellis Islanders--receive free food rations and accommodations, as well as medical and school facilities.

There is, however, another side to this picture of general prosperity, for Nauru and its Administering Authority, Australia, face a peculiar and difficult problem. The phosphate deposits are a waning asset. It is exhausted. With the closing down of the industry the whole or most of the indigenous population will have to look for a new livelihood, probably a new future in another island home. Fully alive to the problem the Administering Authority has already considered the possibility of settling the Nauruans elsewhere and has been investigating sites in Papua and New Guinea.

Question of Resettlement

The problem of the Nauruans' future has been considered on more than one occasion by the Trusteeship Council. The Council's missions which visited the island in 1950 and again in 1953 were charged with paying special attention to the problem. Both missions doubted if the island could be habitable after the termination of the phosphate industry. The islanders have lost their taste for agriculture and fishing. In any case the cultivable land would be inadequate to meet any population increase, while a fishing industry would be too distant from potential markets.

'The Council's 1953 visiting mission emphatically reported that resettlement in some other location may provide the only permanent and definite solution.

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SMALLEST TRUST TERRITORY (Continued from Page 15)

This mission also observed that "the Nauruan people cannot be regarded as more than a small community, and in no case as a potential state... Moreover, isolated as it is on a small island, the community has services exceeding by far those of any other community of similar size."

This latter aspect of the problem has engaged the particular attention of Council members some of whom feel that any transfer of population to other peoples is contradictory to the provisions of the Charter and would not promote their advancement to self-government. As the representative of the United Kingdom observed at the Council's recent deliberations on Nauru, there is a likelihood that independence for the Nauruans might mean "something rather different from what it meant in other territories where efforts were directed toward building up a sense of nationhood among peoples who, in due course, would remain in their territories."

The apparent complacency of some of the Nauruans toward their future, together with the urgency of immediate planning for it, was also noted in the Council's discussions. It was felt that the Administration should give the people the necessary guidance and continue to press forward with effective plans for their gradual resettlement elsewhere.

Assurances of the Administration's awareness of the problem were given by Australia's Special Representative, Mr. J. H. Jones, who told the Council that the Nauruans themselves were now considering the idea of transferring some part of the population to a new area in order to begin developing it.

It is quite human for the Nauruans to become too dependent and too reliant on the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners. Stressing this, Mr. Jones also pointed

to the psychological factor as one of the reasons for the Administration's efforts to train the Nauruans in useful pursuits for their future livelihood. The drawing up of a realistic and workable plan for the progressive resettlement of the islanders is now being actively studied by the Administration which, however, emphasized that such a plan should be effected with the greatest care and must have the full support and cooperation of the people.

In noting this and other statements of the Administering Authority the Trusteeship Council recalled its earlier recommendations on the question of Nauru's future and asked that the results of the Administration's study should be furnished in its next annual report.

In other spheres the Council noted the generally satisfactory state of conditions in the tiny Trust Territory. It heard Mr. Jones report on improved educational services; there are more teachers in the schools and more classes are being organized for advanced studies in English and other subjects; education expenditure, showing an increase of about £7,000 over the preceding year, included a special allocation for education overseas; eleven scholarship holders are at present studying in Australia and four in Fiji. The island's secondary school has been expanded and will now provide for a maximum of 200 students.

The Council noted this educational progress but felt it desirable to re-examine the present program especially as it concerned higher education in Nauru and abroad, "so as to determine whether it will include provisions for the educational and vocational training which the Nauruans may require under the changed circumstances... if and when they are resettled."

Several members, in their individual comments on the annual report, urged a more vigorous policy for training the Nauruans in the political, economic and social fields. The representative of Syria, for instance, noted the lack of

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SMALLEST TRUST TERRITORY (Continued from Page 16)

indigenous participation in either the executive or legislative functions of the government, while India's representative commented that "all that seems to have happened since 1926 is that fourteen districts have shrunk to eight and members in the central consultative body decreased by nine..." Several members underlined the fact that, despite compulsory education and training, only three Nauruans so far occupied senior positions in the Administration. The Council was assured by the Special Representative that, as training programs "now being actively pursued," provided the Nauruans with further technical knowledge for responsible posts, more of them would be given senior appointments.

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PERSONNEL CHANGES

HICOM: Edwin Lee is the new assistant to the Personnel Director. Mr. Lee has worked for the past few years for the Territorial Employment Service in Honolulu.

Dorothy Kunkel, Secretary in the Personnel Department for the last two years, has resigned to stay home and raise a family.

Beth Castillio, the High Commissioner's Secretary, was separated by reduction in force and has returned to her former employer, the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce.

Chick Kawabata, Mail and File Clerk, not being able to accompany the headquarters to Guam, has been separated.

Humphrey Leynse, the Historian, was separated by reduction in force. He has been appointed to a position with the State Department and will be sent to Hong Kong after a few weeks indoctrination in Washington.

Ray Uehara is another new member of the Personnel Department. He was appointed as a Personnel Assistant.

(As a matter of interest - there will be a complete absence of the "weaker" sex in the Personnel Department when it moves to Guam - a new look).

GUAM: Antonio Enriquez and Mrs. Antonia Castro have been employed as Mail and File Clerks.

Mrs. Josefina Toves has resigned her position as Bookkeeping Machine Operator and been replaced by Mrs. Cristeta Martinez.

Steve Spurlin, Administrative Assistant to the Executive Officer, resigned to accept other employment in Guam.

KOROR: Paul Cramer, Communications Specialist, resigned and returned to Salt Lake City.

TRUK: Mrs. Lola Smith has resumed her duties as a Teacher at PICS.

James Peterson and his family returned to California. Mr. Peterson was a Communication Specialist.

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Property damage caused by the San Francisco earthquake and conflagration of 1906 amounted to \$350,000,000, more than twice as much as that of the great Chicago fire of 1871.

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BUY DEFENSE BONDS

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T. T. EMPLOYEES EXCLUDED FROM F. E. C. A. COVERAGE

The necessity for taking all safety precautions and stepping up the safety program in general has been reemphasized by a recent decision of the Director of the Bureau of Employees Compensation. It excludes all Trust Territory employees, excepting the High Commissioner's immediate office and the Judiciary, from coverage by the Federal Employees Compensation Act.

In the future, the only means of compensation for fatal accidents and serious injury will be the basis of claims submitted to the High Commissioner.

Compensation may be made where the justification is clearly established by award of grants on an individual basis; but minor injury and illness must, of necessity, be covered by sick-leave, and providing necessary medical treatment without charge to the individual.

Micronesian employees, who are not entitled to sick-leave as such, will be carried on the rolls for periods of absence due to duty connected injury or illness, and they will also be provided with medical attention without charge to themselves.

The High Commissioner, the Deputy High Commissioner, the Judiciary, and their secretaries, will continue to be covered by the Employees Compensation Act, and the standard procedure for requesting compensation by submitting "CA" forms, as outlined in the Trust Territory Personnel Manual, will be continued in such cases.

Injuries to all Civil Service and Micronesian employees must continue to be reported to the dispensaries and by monthly reports to the Personnel Department, for use in con-

sidering claims as well as for statistical purposes; but claims for compensation should not be submitted to the Employees Compensation Commission in the future for employees excluded from coverage by the Act.

Negotiations are under way through the Department of Interior to cover Trust Territory employees under the Federal Employees Compensation Act by specific legislation, or to provide remedial action by some other means.

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FEDERAL SAFETY COUNCIL

James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, has sent Interior the 1953 Progress Report of the Federal Safety Council and its field council affiliates.

It brings encouraging news in the field of accident prevention in behalf of Federal employees, but he points out that there is not yet full participation by representatives of all agencies.

Although several bureaus of the Department have participated actively in the work of these field councils, we should continue to urge our field employees to take an active interest in such a vital program.

The Federal Safety Council is an official Government activity and you are urged therefore to inform local field personnel of these field council activities and to encourage them to take an active part in local Council activities.

Secretary Mitchell believes that more progress will be made this year if we can further strengthen field safety councils.

The Department of the Interior agrees and we are counting on your support in such a worthwhile program.

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