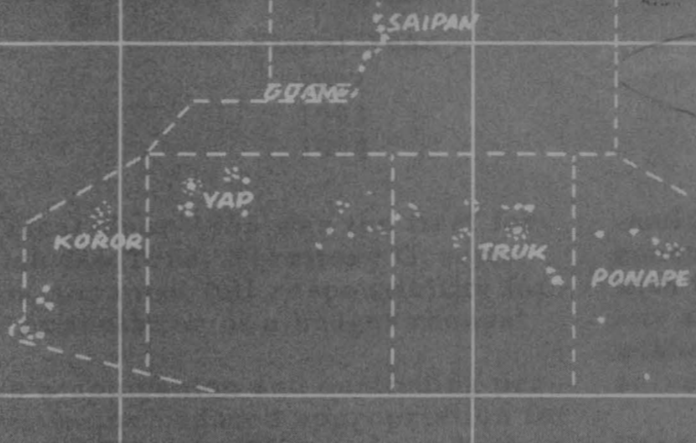


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REPORTER Monthly

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY HEADQUARTERS - TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Volume II Number 8 August 1953 Fort Ruger Honolulu

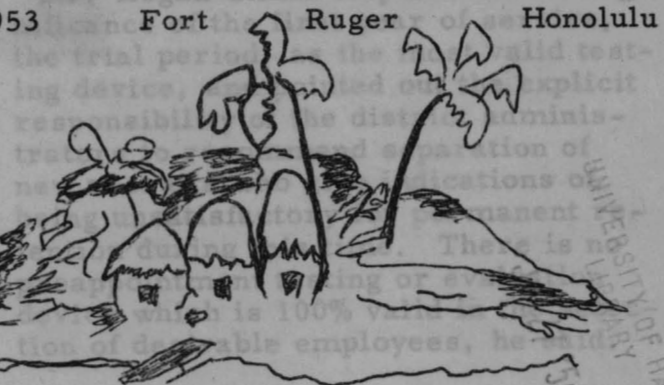
is \$4,000,000.00. It has been necessary, therefore, not only to realign and design a pattern to fit the cloth for Fiscal 1954, but also for the continued operation in Fiscal 1955.

With respect to the allotment allocations necessary in the light of lowered appropriation, it is believed that a good estimate will be conducted on a curtailed basis if the funds provided thereunder are prudently and carefully handled.

With respect to the several Districts, the lag of elapsed time between the receipt of a requisition and the delivery of goods covered thereby has been reduced to about 30 days.

Discussion moved to the subject of commissary operation. A considerable time was spent on the question of whether or not the commissaries were presently in a position to replace the Territorial Government in this field.

Importance of the matter was stressed by the employee in the discussion. It was agreed that each District



Sign

"OUR new post will find us
Fighting disease, MISERY, STARVATION
AND PAGAN Gods... but we have
much to be thankful for...
NO VISITING FIRE MEN!"

c.
USOO
15

SUMMARY OF SECOND DISTAD CONFERENCE

The appropriation history of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands since it has been under the administration of the Office of Territories in the Department of the Interior is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Appropriation
1952	\$4,173,251.00
1953	5,396,846.00
1954	3,885,000.00

Fiscal Year 1953 was the first for which the Trust Territory Government assumed full responsibility for the formulation of a budget request.

As a companion and continuing problem to the reduced appropriation for Fiscal 1954, the Office of the High Commissioner has been informed that the ceiling for administration and operation purposes for Fiscal Year 1955 is \$4,000,000.00. It has been necessary, therefore, not only to realign and design a pattern to fit the cloth for Fiscal 1954, but also for the continued operation in Fiscal 1955.

With respect to the allotment allocations necessary in the light of the lowered appropriation, it is sincerely believed that a good operation can still be conducted on a curtailed scale if the funds provided thereunder are prudently and carefully husbanded.

With respect to the supply situation at the several District Stations, the lag of elapsed time between the placement of a requisition and the receipt of goods covered thereby has been reduced to about 75 to 90 days.

Discussion moved on to the subject of commissary operations, and considerable time was devoted to the question of whether or not private firms were presently in a position to replace the Territorial Government in this field. In view of the importance of the matter to every American employee in the districts, it was agreed that each District Administrator

would undertake comprehensive staff consultations upon return to his district, with the object in mind of insuring that any action proposed will accord with the wishes of the Distad communities themselves.

Personnel

Mr. Logan-Smith emphasized the significance of the first year of service, the trial period, as the most valid testing device, and pointed out the explicit responsibility of the district administrators to recommend separation of new recruits who give indications of being unsatisfactory for permanent retention during this time. There is no preappointment testing or evaluation device which is 100% valid in the selection of desirable employees, he said.

The need for a basic English language program was discussed at length, and it was generally agreed that a working knowledge of English was desirable for all Micronesians who are brought into direct contact with the American supervisors or administrative staff, and that, while it is desirable for the civil service staff members to learn the native language, this probably will not substitute for a knowledge of English by the Micronesian employees.

There have been three reduction-in-force programs.

The first was conducted prior to June 30, and affected 6 departmental

(Continued on page 19)

MICRONESIAN MONTHLY

Established November 23, 1951

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TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

- - -

Editorial Board

Brian Casey

Humphrey Leynse - Scott Wilson

- - -

Editorial Assistants

Kiyono Hirayama - Suzy Kanemoto
Toni Stewart - Janet Grimes

* * *

IN CLOSE TOUCH

There is an old story about Antaeus, wrestling giant of Libya, who could do anything as long as he stayed in contact with his "Mother Earth." You recall that Hercules, learning the source of Antaeus' strength, grasped him and held him aloft and away from the earth until he was weak and helpless, and in this way he overcame Antaeus.

I often think that for us who are in the business of administering the Trust Territory, there is administrative strength that comes from keeping in close touch with the people of Micronesia themselves. We really lose something when we lose touch with our people. It is a good thing for us here in Honolulu to have you in from the field, to learn from you concerning your problems and your accomplishments and to be able for us all to confer together concerning the coming year's work.

Although there is great variation among the districts, there are many

problems that are common to all of them. For such, a conference with all assembled is justified; it will enable us to understand and aid each other in our planning and our later working together.

This is a time for re-examination of objectives. Even if we were not inclined annually to make such review, it would be forced upon us at present because of a reduced budget and because of the attitude of the new administration toward cutting down expenses. The new administration is attempting to balance the budget, to prepare for the 1954 elections, to get the government out of business, and in general to make important changes along the lines of party pledges and estimated desires of the electorate.

There are three points from which the objectives and the program of Trust Territory administration may be viewed. One is at HiCom level here in Honolulu with a staff of competent advisors. The second is from Guam, the field intermediary operating headquarters. The third is at the district level. Inevitably as you have moved about through the Territory, you must have sensed that there seems to be considerable difference in attitude concerning work and possible expenditures amongst the three sites.

A conference of this sort should reconcile and harmonize the three viewpoints and enable all of us to look at the problems through the other fellow's eyes. We hope this attitude may be maintained throughout the entire year.

--Frank E. Midkiff

* * *

Donald W. Gilfillan and his wife celebrated their 23rd wedding anniversary on July 26. Mr. Gilfillan is district administrator of the Marshalls.

* * *

BUY SAVINGS BONDS

IS IT FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE MICRONESIANS?

(Text of the talk given by High Commissioner Midkiff welcoming representatives to the Distad Conference.)

There seem to be two general ways or methods of approaching the idea of service to the Micronesians.

a. The missionary way where a man and woman team went out in the spirit of sacrifice and goodwill, lived among the Micronesians, set a grand example, and served the people. We at once think of the Reverend Anna Dederer, the Reverend Eleanor Wilson, the Catholic Fathers and Sisters in this connection. Who amongst us will match their deep and abiding influence?

b. The Governmental way. This is largely the plan we are following at present and that we inherited from the Navy. It consists of systematic organization from the top down, line and staff, with logistics and various services, well staffed.

Then there are gradations between the above two methods of approach. Our problem now is, "Which way shall we choose at this time?" "Shall we move a little more in one direction, or toward the other?" "Shall we work toward a lesser governmental structure?" I must say the challenges I received from the Congressional Committees indicated a critical attitude toward what they believe to have been a tendency to "build up an empire in the Pacific." They asked such questions as "Why don't we get out of Micronesia and leave the people alone? They got along well enough before the White Men came, didn't they?" Of course, we know what great distress has been imposed upon these island people by Japanese colonization, by fortification and by a terrible tide of warfare over their peaceful isles. It will take a long time to aid in recovery from these things.

However, we are confronted with a period of reduced federal funds for our operations. Along with other departments of Government, Interior faces some years of reduced funds in

order to get the national budget in balance. We shall have to make some painful adjustments in personnel and program in all probability.

Needs of the Micronesians

What about our future program then? As they look to the future, what do the Micronesians want? What do they need? Out of their own long experience, what do they think will be best for them?

Sources of Standards in Conduct

Their standards of conduct and their estimations concerning the proper things to do and have and ways of doing business come from several sources:

a. From necessity. This is the chief source of their customs and customary law. They were confronted with a merciless sea, with very limited natural resources, including fresh water, with conditions that required alignment with the laws of nature. They made marvelous adjustments to their exacting environment.

b. From the missionary influence and teaching. The influence of these good missionaries was profound. Their biblical admonitions had the weight and effect of sacred taboos.

c. From later contacts, and what sorts of contacts these have been! The Micronesians were subjected for many years to the Japanese colonists' (Continued on Page 13)

MARIANAS' STATUS CLARIFIED BY EXECUTIVE ORDER

The status of the Marianas generally, and the island of Rota in particular, was clarified last month by executive order. The order, signed by President Eisenhower on July 17, places all the Marianas except Rota under the jurisdiction of the Navy.

Technically, Rota has been the responsibility of the Interior Department since 1951. However, with the transfer of Saipan and Tinian to the Navy Jan. 1, 1953, there has been some doubt as to whether the balance of the Marianas thereby was transferred to Naval control. As a matter of convenience the Navy assumed responsibility, unofficially, for the remaining islands.

Rota is the smallest of the three principal islands in the Marianas; the other two being Saipan and Tinian. A very fertile island with tremendous possibilities for truck farming, it has a population of a little more than 900. It is only 35 miles from Guam, which can utilize all the fresh vegetables and produce Rota can produce.

Upon the signing of the executive order, High Commissioner Frank Midkiff sent a dispatch to the people of Rota pledging the assistance of the Trust Territory administration to the islanders. Mr. Midkiff's dispatch follows:

"Since I myself cannot be with you on this happy occasion, I am requesting Alfred Hurt, my executive officer, to express to all the people of Rota my warmest greetings. As you may know the president of the United States has recently assigned continued responsibility for caring for the island of Rota to the Interior Department. It is my great privilege to be able to pledge our assistance to you and to your leaders in your work of self-advancement so that your homes, your livelihood, and your commerce may be nearer to the ideals you seek.

"We will at once begin to aid you to

improve your channel so that your ships can come and go safely. Then, if you develop your crops, you will find a good market on Guam. I wish to assure you that both I and my staff take the responsibility for your welfare most seriously. In order that I may better know and assist you in meeting the problems of daily life on Rota and in the other islands of the Trust Territory, I am assigning a member of my staff to live among you on your island and to help carry on the good work first started by the American Navy.

"There have been many times since my return to Headquarters of the Trust Territory when I have recalled with pleasure my too short visit to your lovely island. I trust that not too long a time will pass before I shall again enjoy visiting with you on Rota. Meanwhile, my sincerest best wishes for your health and success. May God bless you all."

Frank E. Midkiff

* * *

NAT TO TOUR U.S., CANADA

The Trust Territory's energetic personnel director, Nat Logan-Smith, will leave for the Mainland by plane September 5 on a two month vacation trip.

Nat will tour the U.S. and Canada on Greyhound buses. He plans to spend about 10 days in New York—where he is positive he will get to see the world series—and three or four days in Washington, D.C. He will visit Fred Weber, former TT personnel director, and say hello at Interior.

This will be the fourth time that Nat has toured the country.

Nat's duties will be handled in his absence by Dewey Kim.

COCKROACH, MOUSE STORY EXEMPLIFIES PRACTICAL

The necessity for a practical approach to the problems that beset all of us is well exemplified by a story told by Fred Weber, former T.T. Personnel Director, now with the Civil Service Commission. Fred tells of the lean and hungry mouse who met the fat and satisfied cockroach in the pantry.

"How do you stay so fat and healthy, while I'm starving in this pantry?" asked the mouse.

The cockroach pondered a bit, and replied, "It must be that I can get into the cupboards through the cracks between the doors, being very small; while, being a large animal, you must remain outside."

After thinking it over, the mouse agreed that the explanation seemed logical. "But," he asked, "how can I overcome this problem? What can I do to be plump and contented like you?"

"That's very easy," the cockroach answered without hesitation. "All you have to do is to become a cockroach like me, and you can go where I go, and eat as much as you want."

The mouse apologized for his stupidity in failing to see such an obvious answer in the first place, and went on his way, satisfied. The next morning, however, he hunted up the cockroach, whom he found contentedly picking his teeth, and reopened the conversation.

"I've been thinking over what we decided last evening," he said, "but there seems to be one thing I'd like to ask you. Just how do I go about becoming a cockroach?"

"Oh, I'm only concerned with decisions on policy," the cockroach airily replied. "You'll have to work out those administrative details at the operational level." —N. L-S.

SCOLIA WASP FOUND AT KOROR; IS SIGNIFICANT

Robert Owen, Chief Entomologist for the Trust Territory, reported on August 7 the finding of a female *Scolia Ruficornis* wasp near the Entomology laboratory at Koror in the Palau Islands. This event marked an important advance in the fight against the serious pest commonly known as the Rhinoceros Beetle.

The Rhinoceros Beetle, all too well known throughout the Pacific and southeast Asia, attacks the coconut palm; and in many cases the palms die as a result. In the Palau Islands, the only area in which the beetle is known to exist in the Trust Territory, more than one-half of the coconut palms have been destroyed by the beetle.

Through the cooperative efforts of the Hawaii Board of Agriculture and Forestry, the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, the Invertebrate Consultants' Committee of the Pacific Science Board, and the Government of the Trust Territory, *Scolia* wasps were introduced into the Palau Islands. The first introduction was in 1947 and the last in 1951. The *Scolia* wasp destroys the beetle.

The finding of the wasp indicates that it has become established in the islands. Still to be determined, however, is the rate at which the wasp will multiply in this environment. It is hoped that it will develop rapidly and that it will become an important factor in the control of the Rhinoceros Beetle.

FOOD FOR ULITHI

The recent typhoon at Ulithi created a serious shortage of food and supplies. The islanders appealed for assistance and the Trust Territory government authorized the advance of 15 tons of relief food which departed from Yap on September 5.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING THE AMENDMENT
TO THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LEAVE ACT

- Q. What aspects of leave were affected by the 1953 leave amendment?
- A. Changes were made in maximum accumulations, in the dates of the leave year, in lump-sum payments for leave, in the transfer of leave, and in the coverage of the act.

Maximum Accumulations

- Q. What is the maximum amount of leave that a Federal employee can accumulate?
- A. Overseas employees, except Foreign Service personnel, can accumulate up to 45 days. Other employees can accumulate up to 30 days. Previously, the maximum was 90 days for overseas employees and 60 for the others.
- Q. Will an employee who legally carried over to 1953 more than the new maximum lose the excess?
- A. No. The amount of leave he carried over is his maximum until he reduces it. For instance, a person who carried over 50 days to 1953 may carry over 50 days to 1953 may carry over 50 days next year. But, if he uses all of this year's leave plus 5 days during the year, he may carry over 45 days. Forty-five days becomes his new ceiling.
- Q. Is an employee who has more than the new maximum obliged to reduce his accumulation?
- A. Yes. The law directs the heads of agencies to take action to reduce maximum accumulations until they are within the legal limits.
- Q. Has the leave rider requiring Federal employees to use, by June 30, 1953, all the annual leave earned in 1952 been repealed?
- A. Yes. The rider was superseded by the new amendment.

Leave Year

- Q. What change has been made in the leave year?
- A. Heretofore the end of the leave year was the end of the last full pay period in the calendar year. Now it is the end of the pay period following the last full pay period in the calendar year.
- Q. When does the current leave year end?
- A. It ends on December 31. (The actual day is January 2, but this year January 2, as well as January 1, is a non-workday.)
- Q. What is the significance of the end of the leave year?
- A. The end of the leave year is the date on which an employee forfeits the leave in excess of his ceiling.

(Continued on Page 16)

EDITORS' MAIL

A most interesting letter was received this month from Cece and Heinie Wahl, who left the Trust Territory early this year to go home to Indiana and the life of farmers. The popular couple—Heinie was a wheel in ITC and Cecean important cog in the TT personnel machinery—has kept busy, as the following excerpts from their letter will attest:

"Every time one of the M. M. issues comes, we are reminded afresh of how much we miss all of you and how really eager we are for news of the TT. For the next few hours, we take turns rushing through it and saying to each other, 'Hey, did you see this item..?' We're so pleased to be getting the paper.

"The good letters we get from some of you keep us up on bits of the news, but the paper's coverage is wider. I can see you all struggling around deadline time, and think I can detect this or that person's fine hand in the various articles. Working with the M. M. was one of the favored things I did in Honolulu, and I find myself still quite closely attached to it.

"A union would find it difficult to decide which group we should join these days. We are now part of that statistic of 75 per cent of the American public who are doing their own carpentering, plumbing, painting, and decorating and farm work. It all goes slowly, but the results are gratifying.

"Heinie is currently struggling over the installation of a pair of oil floor furnaces and rapidly qualifying for the electrician's trade. He really has done wonderfully in all the facets of house remodeling. When we get all ours done, we may hire out as a couple—he to remodel and I to paint and decorate. We hung our first wallpaper yesterday, and it doesn't look bad if we do say so ourselves—as who shouldn't!

"The days and months have gone so quickly since we came home, each so full of things to do that we literally fall on our faces at the end of each day. We've planted 6,000 Christmas trees, built 6 1/2 miles of barb wire fence, plus some decorative log fence, installed the first of our herd of Hereford cattle within the new fence, added a bathroom to the house, and put up hay and done the million and one small tasks that are always with the farmer. We keep threatening to take a weekend off and go to a baseball game in Cincinnati or visiting at the lakes, but the summer seems to be whizzing by too fast.

"If we sound satisfied and happy, we have given you the right impression. The countryside is beautiful in southern Indiana, and our farm lies high with a marvelous view. We'd make good real estate salesmen. We must admit, however, that a trip to an airport where we hear the planes roaring out, or the arrival of the M. M., gives us a terrific nostalgia for the life of movement and far away places. People keep asking us if we're here to stay—we wax eloquent about the charms of Indiana and our farm, but remain non-committal. We really don't know yet. Maybe we are just playing it cozy—a trick Henry learned at the Friday Night Music Appreciation and Stud Poker Society..."

CHURCH QUESTIONNAIRE

A church questionnaire has been circulated in the American community at Truk to determine how many persons would attend regularly scheduled Protestant church services on Sunday morning. The questionnaire notes that Dr. Hanlin has offered to come from Dublon once a month, and asks: "What do you believe is the minimum number we should have in attendance in order to ask him to make this trip?"

THE GOSSIPS
By Thelma Gorman

"Somewhere a voice is calling"... In this instance it happens to be Brian Casey patiently (?) awaiting the gossip that supposedly flows every month about this time for the edification of the waiting public. Thoroughly stricken by the fact that the cloak and dagger system hereabouts seems to have deteriorated, we shall clutch frantically at the items available for presentation at this time.

Our powers of concentration are being somewhat taxed to the utmost by the sound of the tape recorders with a combination of the voices of Nat Logan-Smith, Bob Gibson and Dr. Sandelmann emanating all over the building. The valiant stenos Pat, Suzanne, Kiyono, and Barbara are transcribing the proceedings of the Distad Conference. Pat is way ahead so far in the endurance contest. We observed the Legal department lights shining brightly long after sundown as she typed and typed and typed.

Toni Stewart, lucky girl, is on leave this week and in direct contrast, Hazen Pendleton, is among the missing with a stay at the hospital in the offing. We all hope she come through her operation with flying colors and is able to return to administering with Administration very soon.

Sarah Kim and Nan Lockett vying for the title of "Who has the most new outfits." The rest of us grit our teeth at such an array of current fashions but 'always smiling' comment on their excellent taste. Flossie Nii living dangerously and presenting herself wearing bangs! She was exiled complete with new coiffure vowing to retain the new effect despite public opinion...note: they lasted one afternoon.

Peter Parks dashing around in eager

anticipation of returning to the University of Hawaii. We view his exodus to the land of higher learning with great sadness as it probably means we will be footing around the area ourselves dispatches clutched in both hands...

Seeing as how a short period of time was spent recently on Guam we venture to make note of some of the observations mentally stored whilst there... Nominated by the entire BPM faction as the square dancer showing the most promise was none other than supply's own Georgia Smith... The Three Musketeers, Masa, Ray and Freddie all settled in their new domain and the best publicists for Campbells soups on the island... ONE of those boys had better learn how to cook!... Since Field Headquarters was sans a coffee mess we vote Edith Splater and Claire Hurt as the best brewers of coffee for the stream of professional coffee guests... Bob Bowne last seen still patiently awaiting the dispatch that will wing him to Yap... Louisa Ada, always with a big smile and doing a grand job of taking over the Teletype chores... Helen Yokopovich daily touring the compound with Jo-Jo Waikiki right at her heels... Everyone working hard, the sun shining, the humidity, the fans blowing, the flies, the mosquitos, and as the proverbial ending to a travelogue, with the Sun setting in the West, we leave enchanting Guam and let's hope someone there will furnish the scoop for the next issue.

* * *

NEW SERVICE

"A new service has been put into effect. Anyone wanting to know of arrival time of planes or passengers coming in should call the telephone operator, who will give you this information after dispatch has been received from Truk and Guam." Kolonia En Pohnpey.

How about dem boats?

DYNAMIC TEACHER EDUCATION PROGRAM

HELD AT PONAPE THIS SUMMER

By R.E. Gibson

I spent a very profitable and enjoyable six weeks in the field this summer — two weeks in the Marshalls and four weeks at Ponape. The purpose of this visit was to observe and give as much help as possible to the teacher education program. At both places, I was encouraged by the progress in raising the professional level of the elementary school teachers.

Because I spent a longer and more concentrated period of time in Ponape, I want to report on what took place there. It was one of the finest programs of teacher education I have ever observed. I am going to let Mr. Halvorsen explain it in his own words:

"With the special session of the Ponape Island Congress, proposed district taxation and finance matters, and the proposed reorganization of Congress to permit district-wide representation, we have had an excellent opportunity to plan, discuss, attend sessions, and work together generally to build teachers' backgrounds and understandings of government. Since teachers are participating and striving themselves to solve problems of government in their communities and for the district, this has been one of the most alive and dynamic sessions we have ever had.

"We have also discussed the question of the entire education program with teachers and Congress — what it has been and what it should be. The interest in a proposal to expand our community education program and reduce the costly central intermediate program is encouraging. Congress and the teachers feel that our program should be aimed at community development to include raising the level of total education in each community so that we can gradually eliminate the present central intermediate program. A point to be emphasized is that the cut-back of the intermediate school must be paralleled by increased work in the field in total community education and development. It is not simply a means of reducing expenditures by

eliminating our costly boarding school, but rather, a transfer of funds as well as efforts from that program to one of community development."

I agree with Mr. Halvorsen that it was a "most alive and dynamic session." It was so because Mr. Halvorsen and his staff involved the teachers in a program of actual participation in solving the problems of government in their own district. Problems of educational reorganization, of taxation and finance, of district-wide representation in the Ponapean Congress were studied and discussed in considerable detail by the teachers.

The teachers met with the Ponapean Congress and discussed with this body plans which they had already formulated for reorganizing their educational program. They further talked over with the Congress various proposals for financing the elementary schools. Finally the Congress stated to the teacher: "We have confidence in you teachers to formulate the educational program. We shall accept your recommendations and appreciate your keeping us advised on your problems."

It was a good educational experience both for the teachers and for the Congress. Both were educated in the field of self-government. Teachers learned that they too are citizens and, because of this most profound educational act of participation, acquired many backgrounds and understandings which will be invaluable to them.

* * *

ORDNANCE EXPERT DIRECTS BOMB DISPOSAL AT TRUK

(From Truk Tide)

Chief Warrant Officer Ballew arrived here this week from his duty station with the Naval Magazine at Guam to direct a program of disposing of bombs, mortars, small arms ammunition and other ordnance materials in the Truk Atoll which is or could be hazardous.

To date, Navy Officer Ballew has disposed of a large quantity of small arms ammo and some mortar shells on Moen Island. He checked Dublon but found the Japanese torpedoes in the former seaplane base area harmless, and island leaders there again confirmed a lack of knowledge of any other ordnance material on Dublon.

On Thursday, Mr. Ballew traveled to Etten—the little island just south of Dublon—and arranged for disposal on the following day of a 500 pound bomb originally dropped there by the U.S. Navy Air Force in one of its famous air strikes on Truk. The bomb fuse had been removed previously but the powder still remained. It was floated into deep water and dumped. The same day Mr. Ballew went on out to Onna Island, SE of Etten. This island was littered with ammo for machine guns, trench mortars and there were many of the big 4.7 shells. He returned to this former Japanese ammo dump on Friday with a crew of 10 Constabularymen and began to clear off all ammo from Onna Island. They did not finish the job on Friday and are planning to return on Saturday.

Mr. Ballew has also checked Fefan Island and removed several large duds. He found this island to be relatively free of ordnance material. He will continue to examine other islands during the early part of next week, before returning to Guam.

At the request of the District Administration, Executive Officer Alfred M.

Hurt arranged with the Navy on Guam to have Warrant Officer Ballew sent here for the ordnance disposal work. This is a great service to the Trukese people, because any live ammo left lying around is always liable to be picked up by children who don't know what it is, and such materials might at any time detonate. Furthermore, it removes from some adults the temptation to dig into old shells for powder to use for blasting purposes. Only a few Trukese would consider blasting, but the few that do often end up in the hospital with fatal or near fatal injuries.

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KAPINGAMARANGI CULTURE INTERESTS BISHOP MUSEUM

Various phases of the culture of Kapingamarangi are being recorded for posterity at the Bernice P. Bishop museum in Honolulu.

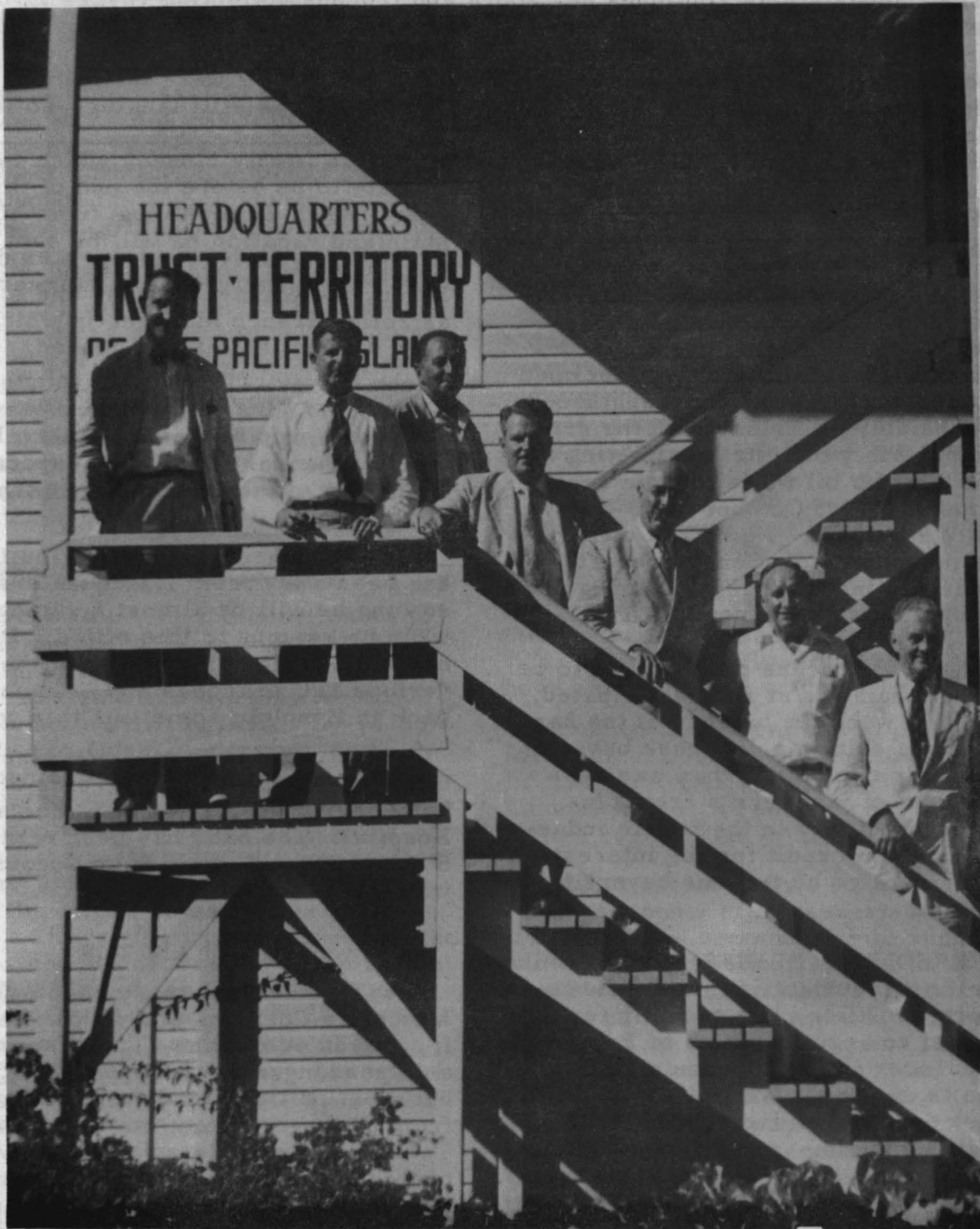
The work involves the transfer of voices and sounds wire recorded during a four month expedition in 1947 to a tape for safer and better keeping.

The expedition to the atoll in the Carolines was headed by the later Sir Peter Buck, former director of the museum. While on the expedition an associate, Dr. Kenneth P. Emory, found what later proved to be the key phases of the Tuamotan language, meanings of which until recently were lost to the human race.

Dr. Emory and Carroll J. Lathrop, curator of the museum, were looking at the stars one night and nearby an islander began to chant. Dr. Emory recognized the chant as one he had learned years ago while on an expedition to the Tuamotos—but no one in the Tuamotos knew its meaning.

The Kapingamarangi chanter described its meaning to Dr. Emory, who has since used it as a key to break hitherto meaningless Tuamotan words.

* * *



DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS--District Administrators of the Trust Territory gathered at Headquarters during the latter part of August to participate in the second annual Distad Conference. Pictured here on the steps of the administration building are, left to right, Distads Will Muller of Truk, Kurt Hirsch of Yap, Sidney Burnett of Koror, Donald W. Gilfillan of Majuro, Henry Hedges of Ponape, and Deputy High Commissioner James A. McConnell and High Commissioner Frank E. Midkiff. (Photo by Humphrey Leynse).

I. T. C. NEWS
By Fran Warren

The Gunner's Knot continues her copra and trochus collecting voyage through the Trust Territory. She will leave Guam for the Orient on September 2 and arrive in Japan September 8 with approximately 2,100 tons of copra and 270 short tons of trochus shell aboard. Copra and coconut oil were fairly firm all week but failed to advance. American buying interest is still lacking—so far no one is willing to pay crushers their asking price. The Japanese market has been our best bet, with buyers requesting additional quantities over and above offers made by ITC.

Production in Philippine copra continues excellent but was offset by corresponding buying interest from Europe. Nearby coconut oil declined earlier in the week but strengthened appreciably on Friday with the growing certainty of a strike affecting the Los Angeles oil mills. Quote September at 13-3/4¢; October at 13-3/8¢ fob West Coast. New York oil remains neglected. Census reports moderate increase in both copra and coconut oil for the month of July.

The 1953 trochus crop proved to be larger than was at first anticipated, and last week the balance of the harvest was sold to a Japanese buyer at a price much higher than was realized out of last year's crop. Increased activity in the textile industry is given credit for the interest demonstrated by trochus buyers this season.

PERSONNEL BRIEFS--Fumio Chiba, Junior Accountant in the ITC Headquarters Office, left recently for Ebeye, to assume duties of Branch Treasurer in the absence of Allan Bell, who is due to arrive in Honolulu this week for a brief vacation in the Hawaiian Islands.

Thomas E. Bunting, ITC Branch Manager at Truk, arrived via TAL August 22, enroute to Oil City, Louisiana, for a six weeks vacation. Shigemasa Tamanaha was sent from the Guam Warehouse to take over the Truk Branch in Tom's absence and until that

branch is finally closed, which we anticipate to be before the end of this year. When Tom returns from his Mainland vacation he will be sent to the Guam Warehouse to assist Mr. O'Brien, the Manager there, and to act as relief Branch Manager in whichever district he may be needed.

John Spivey, ITC Branch Manager at Koror, and Mrs. Spivey, are leaving soon for a trip to Manila, Australia and Continental U.S. They expect to be away from the Trust Territory until January 1, 1954.

Doc Lind, Internal Auditor for ITC, has been away from Headquarters for so long he will be almost a stranger when he returns to this office. Doc has been performing audits of the various ITC branches and is expected back in Honolulu sometime this week.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. George Nishimoto, the parents of a baby boy, born July 30 at Queen's Hospital. The baby has been named Stephen Joji. George is an accountant in the ITC Headquarters office.

* * *

THE DYNAMITER

"I will remember many people (says Maribelle Cormack of Providence, R. I., who is seeing the Trust Territory as a passenger on the Gunner's Knot) but most of all the indomitable engineer from Chicago, sometime yachtsman of Tahiti and Bora-Bora, who is governor of this island, who wears his shirts unironed, and let's his electric fan and movie projector rust, who dives down and dynamites the coral heads so The Ship can come in, who says he works for the people who own this island, of which he is only the trustee..."

IS IT FOR BEST INTERESTS OF THE MICRONESIANS?

(Continued from Page 3)

way of well-ordered frugal life; then to the way of the Japanese military forces which is said to have had its drawbacks. This was followed by the contacts with our own armed forces and later with the Americans representing the civilian government. After all this, their desires and estimations of needs must be somewhat confused, particularly on the superficial side. However, we well may ask, "Are not their desires and needs nevertheless to be ascertained and to be used as criteria in forming our own objectives of action?" I am glad that many of our men in the field have become adept and accustomed to seeking the counsel of the Micronesians in solving many problems.

Whom Are We Working For?

When we analyze the question as to whom we are working for, we find that in a most important way we in Honolulu and Guam are working for the personnel out in the field. We in Honolulu and Guam are trying "to hold the candle" for you who work with and for the Micronesians. You as Distads will find that you in turn are working to assist your employees who are right on the firing line, who work directly with the Micronesian people. And so what I am saying to you leaders in the field, you as leaders may also say to the department heads and to the men in the front line under you, "You are the ones in contact with the people every day and every hour. My job is to help you; my responsibility is to see that you do a good job, that you have a good influence upon the Micronesians."

And does not this raise a simple question for each of us? Do we have on our rolls some men or women who are not a good influence upon the Micronesians? If so, is this not the time to trim sail by that much?

Our guiding pole star is in effect a twin star. One star is peace in the Pacific which means Security; the other is the welfare of the Micronesians. This twin pole star should guide us in all that we do. We certainly are there to serve our country and maintain its Security, and we are there to act as true trustees for the welfare of the Micronesians. This combination is a challenge great enough for any man.

Range of Objectives

Of course, there is a great range of objectives amongst the Micronesians themselves. As they talk together and size up the situation, their thinking varies from the district centers to the remote islands; it varies from the elders to the youth; it varies among the various ethnic groups. It is affected by changes that have taken place. The rate of change would appear to me to have been very fast and almost radical. This has been inevitable because of the great concentrations of outside influence that they have experienced.

I should say that one sound objective for us is to avoid haste and urgency in change. "Destroy not the ancient landmarks" is an adage from long human experience.

To what extent are we sure of the future economy of Micronesia? Will it develop and become able to support new things and new standards of living? Should we not let standards of living rise in pace with the economy of the area as it may advance so that the area can afford to pay for raised standards the people may desire? Is not this the sound way to prevent the Micronesians from becoming wards of Uncle Sam? Is not one of our objectives to develop self-reliance, and conversely to avoid an attitude of dependence upon the beneficence of the United States Government?

(Continued on Page 14)

IS IT FOR BEST INTERESTS
OF THE MICRONESIANS?
(Continued from Page 13)

I am aware that for some years special aid will be necessary and just. This is due to the terrible treatment we had to mete out to those islands and the people in order to win the war from an aggressor nation.

Built Upon Established Foundations.

Should not we attempt to build upon a sound basis of well-established customs and customary law? To do this, it is desirable that we should know the people well and know their customs so that we can understand the basis for the customs and the reasons for them. It is desirable that insofar as possible we learn the local language.

The desirability of building upon long established foundations was borne in upon me in discussions concerning the Organic Act. How should the Organic Act be developed? Should it be based upon the customs of the people, or on the opposite hand, should it be an eclectic thing drawn from the statutes and constitutions of Europe and Central American and plastered upon Micronesia? How do we go about finding what is the best way to solve problems? Shall we use the "conference" method or "fono"; or shall we use the "fiat" system? For, in any plan of administration we employ, we desire to add the cooperation that may come from knowing the people and guiding them in ways of living to which they are accustomed and have long believed in, but toward even better ways of life. Since "nothing is really settled until it is settled right," it is evident that any fiat or regulation that is incorrectly drawn, arbitrary, and unsound will have to be withdrawn...

(Continued Next Month)

BUY SAVINGS BONDS

McKAY LAUNCHES SOUND
MANAGEMENT CAMPAIGN

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay this month called on bureau heads to initiate a department wide program to render more effective and economical service in the management of the nation's vast natural resources.

The program should result in setting standards of management that will be a challenge to other departments and agencies of the government and should result in substantial dollar savings, Secretary McKay pointed out.

In a letter to heads of bureaus, Secretary McKay said that among the many considerations which led the American people to elect a new Administration last November, "one of the most urgent and important was the widespread recognition of the need to operate Government services more effectively and more economically. The people expect and insist that the methods of sound business management will be introduced and applied by the new Administration throughout the Government as rapidly as possible."

"I therefore call upon and direct each of you," the Secretary's letter continued, "to give careful attention not only to the purpose and scope of the programs for which you are responsible, but also to give continuing attention to the ways and means by which those programs can be more effectively and economically accomplished. We are pledged to give the American people better service for their tax dollars. To do this each of us must make specific dollar-saving improvement in the performance of the work for which he is responsible."

* * *

In an "early-to-bed, early-to-rise" discussion, the youngest states her position: "Late hours don't bother me, just the early ones."

REPORT FROM YAP

As the old saying goes, tempus is fugiting again, and as usual, I'm late with this thing and I have only one excuse: too much other work to be done. During this past month, we have again seen the sands of time take away some people and bring some in to us—for instance, Art and Shirley Lakes left us. They completed their contract and decided to call it quits, in favor of the land of concrete highways, TV, tall mountains and (brrr) snow! They were practically "installed property" on Yap, and we miss seeing Shirley's face in the Post Office and Art's face behind his mountain of paper work in the office. But, on the other hand, Don Muir, the new administrative assistant, has arrived. We like his looks already, and hope we shall all enjoy good relationships in the times to come.

For the first time since T.T. took over in these parts, we had the Chicot enter our harbor. We had tried so hard to get her to make this a regular port of call, and finally we succeeded. It is unfortunate that there was a small accident which necessitated some repair work, but this will never happen again. We hope to have both the Chicot and Gunner's Knot visit in the future.

Completion of some of our housing has made several people happy here. Dick Hatcher, our radio guy, has inherited Art Lakes' old house, and with the two house trailers we got off the Chicot, we shall have temporary housing for Dai You Kim's family and Lou Furtado's family until their regular houses are ready. Both Irene Ihde and Lilo Hall have moved in to their new apartments in the old BOQ, which was fixed up, livable style.

We had a little fringe of Typhoon Kit hit us here, but some of our other District islands got it almost full blast. Woleai, Sorol and Ulithi were hit rather badly. We had to send plane loads of emergency rations to Ulithi and when the Metomkin arrived, we had 1,200 bags of food contributed by the Yapese people for Ulithi. It was really something to see—the Chief cooperating in this effort. There was

a special meeting called to find out if the people of Yap would be interested in aiding the Ulithians, and we were pleasantly surprised to find that the Chiefs had already talked it over and they were each preparing 100 or more bags of food to be sent. They even included seeds and young plants to take care of future needs. We didn't know how cooperative and closely knit the people were, and it hit that small soft spot in our heart to find this feeling existed.

The Grass Shack, our infant club, has taken over the movie deal here, and we are trying to improve the quality of films that have to be shown. We know what the people want, and we are trying to get it. Boy, oh boy, nothing like a good old hot Western, hey?

A new note from here too: The Radio Amateur's Club of Yap is now in session. If any of you visit us and see someone coming down the road, jerking his head from side to side erratically, or mumbling to himself, he isn't nuts he is just practicing his CW or trying to get the theory straightened out about why plate voltage and line voltage aren't ---?? etc. We have Hatch to teach us, and we shall have about six people taking Ham exams very shortly. In case anyone ever happens to be scanning the dial and hears KC6LY sounding off—buddy, that's us. Dick, who has KC6AA, is the first Ham to operate on Yap—distinctive, ain't it?

Now, as the walrus said, the time has come to speak of things and stuff—so, this little correspondent is saying Kafel, or in Inglitch, goodbye. No, I'm not leaving Yap. I'm only say-

(Continued on Page 17)

IS IT FOR BEST INTERESTS
ADMENDMENT TO THE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LEAVE ACT
(Continued from Page 6)

Q. What is the advantage to an employee of postponing the end of the leave year for one pay period?

A. This postponement enables an employee to use the Christmas holiday period, a time when many people like to take leave, for the purpose of taking excess leave.

Lump-Sum Payments

Q. What change has been made in the provisions relating to lump-sum payments?

A. The new amendment limits lump-sum payments to pay for 30 days' leave or pay for the amount of leave carried forward at the end of the previous leave year (the employee's ceiling), whichever is larger.

Q. Can an employee take terminal leave, or leave during his 30 day notice period in the event of a reduction in force, in order to keep from forfeiting leave when he goes off the Government payroll?

A. This question cannot be answered yet. It is something that the Comptroller General will have to decide.

Transfer of Leave

Q. What change has been made in the provisions relating to transfer of leave?

A. If an employee transfers to a job under a different leave system, he will transfer his annual leave instead of being paid for it as heretofore. There are three exceptions to this provision, which involve transfer to the jobs of (1) part-time employees without a regular tour of duty, (2) temporary construction workers paid at hourly rates, and (3) officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Q. Why are these exceptions made?

A. They are made because part-time and temporary employees do not earn leave and Congressional employees are under an informal leave system. In transfers from these jobs, of course, there is no leave transfer.

Q. Has any change been made that affects employees changing jobs when both jobs are under the same leave system?

A. No. When both jobs are under the same leave system, the employee transfers his leave as before.

Coverage of Leave Act

Q. What change has been made in the coverage of the leave act?

A. The new amendment excludes from the leave system all Presidential appointees receiving a yearly salary of more than \$14,800.

* * *

MORE ON LEAVE AMENDMENT

High Commissioner Frank E. Midkiff has advised employees affected by the reduction-in-force program that they will not be penalized by provisions of the 1953 amendment to the Leave Act. A letter he wrote on the subject follows:

The recent amendment to the Leave Act specifies that all leave in excess of the amount credited to each employee on Dec. 20, 1952, is not compensable by lump-sum payment on separation, unless such amount is less than 45 days for personnel in the field and 30 days for personnel locally hired.

Many of the employees affected by the current reduction-in-force program would be required by the foregoing provisions to forfeit accrued leave if separated at the end of their notice periods, during which they are in duty status. In order that no injustice may be done, all employees who would be so affected upon application therefor will be granted annual leave in an amount not less than the amount which would be forfeited.

Such employees will be returned to place of recruitment for separation if they so elect but will be carried in leave status, at the base rate of their grade without any Post Differential or Cost-of-Living Allowance, subsequent to arrival. If they wish to terminate in the field, annual leave including appropriate differential will be granted upon expiration of the notice period.

Such leave may be granted for a period slightly in excess of the amount which would be forfeited, since any additional reduction in the amount of leave to their credit would be reflected by a reduction in the amount of lump-sum payment for the unexpended balance upon final separation.

REPORT FROM YAP (Continued from Page 15)

ing that I have enjoyed writing these articles for the last six months, but I think someone else should take a whirl at it for a change. As I said previously, things have been quite busy and I find myself with a little too much to do, so I'll turn this over to someone else for awhile. Hope my drivel hasn't bored you folks too much. So--A. Nonymous will be someone else besides Steve Spurlin for the nonce. Aloha!

T. T. MOVIE MAKING ROUNDS

Humphrey Leynse's 16 mm movie of the Trust Territory, taken during the visit of the United Nations Mission early this year, is making the rounds of the districts.

The film, which is 1,600 feet in length, does not have a sound track. However, a tape recording with commentary and musical background has been provided and can be played simultaneously with the movie, if of course, a tape recorder is available in the district.

The film was sent to the field August 10 with instructions for operating the tape and projector so that a maximum of synchronization will be attained. It will reach the districts in this order: Guam, Yap, Palau, Truk, Panama and the Marshalls.

COOPERATION

Two examples of cooperation between the U.S. Navy, U.S. Coast Guard and Trust Territory were vividly exemplified during the month of August when an emergency flight was arranged to transfer a dying Ulithian baby to the Guam Memorial Hospital and when NAVSTA Kwajalein flew critically needed blood and plasma to Kusaie.

NEW BOOK GIVES INSIGHT INTO ANTHROPOLOGY

The importance of applied anthropology in the Trust Territory is appreciated by most people in the administration. Most of us have read anthropological reports dealing with the various cultures of the Territory, and have attempted to learn something of the customs of the Micronesians. To make the best use of such specialized information, a basic understanding of the science of anthropology is helpful, and even necessary in some cases.

A book which should prove helpful in obtaining this basic understanding of what anthropology is and what it can and cannot do is by Ralph L. Beals and Harry Hoijer, published this year by The MacMillan Company. This is a text that is used at the University of Hawaii in its introductory course in anthropology. This is a book that will help to provide a foundation which can be built upon by further reading of other anthropological literature. One of the advantages of the book is that it is up to date which is important in a science as young as anthropology.

There are 21 chapters in the book: The Nature and Scope of Anthropology, Man and The Animals, Heredity and Genetics, The Criteria of Race, Fossil Man and Racial History, Racial Types Among Modern Men, Race Problems, The Nature of Culture, Tools and Containers, The Gathering and Production of Food, Clothing, Shelter and Transportation, Economics, The Family, Marriage, Political Organization, Religion, Language, The Arts, Education and the Formation of Personality, Problems of Culture Change, Acculturation and Applied Anthropology. The last chapter should be interesting, as one of the examples used is the movement of the Bikini people from Bikini to Rongerik to Kwajalein and finally to Kili where they are at present.

An introductory book on any subject

and especially such a vast subject as anthropology can do little more than reveal the scope of the science and an appreciation of its problems. The reader will find very little on the technique of approaching an alien culture and other methodology of anthropology, but should gain an appreciation of the values of people who are brought up in a different culture, and a respect for the accomplishments made by all men. This respect is basic if there is ever to be mutual trust between peoples, and advancement toward common goals.

One paragraph of the book is worth quoting in its entirety, as it contains a lesson that cannot be ignored if we are to have a successful administration.

"Anthropological viewpoints become even more important in the various programs to raise the living standards of countries outside our general cultural heritage. These technical assistance programs such as our own Government's Point IV program or the technical aid program of UNESCO, are too often predicated on the view that if people only can be brought to live exactly as ourselves, their problems will be solved. Citizens of the United States particularly tend to have a missionary zeal to make the world over in our own image. Such an assumption of the "rightness" of our own way of behaving often is highly offensive to others and may seriously interfere with the success of technical aid missions." S.W.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations to Carl and Virginia Kunz for the fine job they did editing the Majuro Times. The July 30 issue was their last paper; shortly thereafter they moved to Truk where Mr. Kunz assumed new duties as staff communications specialist. New editors of the Times are Joe and Bill White.

DISTAD CONFERENCE (Continued from page 1)

assistant positions at Headquarters (Liaison Officer to HiCom; Assistant in Education; Assistant in Personal; Assistant in Public Health; Assistant in Economic Affairs and Assistant in Political Affairs).

The second RIF program was instituted in July and included 22 positions listed in Group "A", principally interdistrict personnel in the field, sanitarians and field economic advisors.

The third RIF program commenced in August and is still continuing. It includes some 15 positions as well as certain other positions it was determined to eliminate as a result of staff conference.

The most significant recommendations advocated a fundamentally different approach to the staffing plan from the present pattern, which was inherited from the Navy and is based on the organization of a Naval Station or a Military Government unit. The basic feature of these proposals, which were five or six in number, is the development of a decentralized organization by which specially trained field representatives would be distributed through the major atolls and islands of the Territory to engage in Community Development activities; not as specialists, but as advisors to work with the Micronesians in the fields of education, economics, agriculture, practical craftsmanship, and other fields in which their advice and assistance would be of value.

Details of the several plans differed with respect to whether or not PICS and the hospitals would be retained; whether the district administrative centers would be retained, reduced or eliminated, or if continued, what their function would be; and in methods of logistic support. A fundamental feature of each plan is the very great reduction or complete elimination of

housekeeping personnel in the districts.

These suggestions were discussed vigorously. It was the consensus that the idea held much promise, but that any radical changes in programming would necessarily be instituted gradually after careful planning for a period of orderly transition and observation of experimental projects.

It was the unanimous opinion that recruitment for such a program would represent an entirely new approach as against the present program of recruitment for skills, and that a preappointment educational and internship program would be necessary, as well as a period of most careful evaluation on the job, after appointment.

Transportation

Arrangements have been completed for the loan and transfer of three Sa-16 Albatross planes from the Air Force to the interior Department for the use of the Trust Territory government. Substitution of Albatross aircraft for the PBY's presently in use will provide an additional 60,000 miles a year under the limitations of the present two-crew operation. The Albatross is a faster and more efficient aircraft, factors which should not only add to the service now being provided but also reduce the cost of operation of the air service under our present contractual arrangements with Trans-Ocean Airlines.

With these new planes, the Executive Officer stated that it should be possible to put Majro back into the weekly schedule of visits along with the other districts as well as to provide special flights as necessary.

Service to the outer islands as well as to the district center was discussed in general terms by the Executive Officer who pointed out the need for maximum use of equipment presently available, and the need for shifting over as
(Continued on page 20)

DISTAD CONFERENCE (Continued from page 19)

rapidly as possible from the use of AKL's to the auxiliary schooner type vessel. It is planned that as soon as the schooner MILEETA can go into service—which should be within the next couple of weeks—that it will be possible to retire into "standby" status the third AKL which is now in service. A further reduction in the use of AKL's is contemplated by the substitution of the M/V BAKER—which can be used as a station vessel towing a barge when not engaged in the delivery of bulk "Mogas" to Koror, Truk, Ponape, and Majuro. For the time being, the medical ketch FRELA will be placed in "lay-up" status until a determination can be made as to her future employment.

Education

We can say that generally it was felt that some form of elementary education should be universal so that all Micronesian children should have an opportunity to become literate.

Beyond the three R's, some attention might be given in elementary schools to acquiring skills in such vocational activities as agriculture, woodworking, fiber handicrafts, fishing and how to handle tools; although some opinion favors the acquisition of local skills through customary island patterns of training.

There was general agreement that the people of the various Micronesian communities should be responsible for maintaining their own elementary schools. It was suggested that some thought be given to letting the people determine the types of schools they want and are willing to support. Considerable discussion developed out of the proposal of the Advisory Committee on Education for the gradual elimination of the intermediate school and greater emphasis on elementary education and teacher education as part of a new community development

approach to general administration. Most of the Distads agreed that all these latter steps were desirable and necessary but there was general reluctance to take steps to eliminate the intermediate schools at this time.

Economic Advancement

The Pieris progress report on coconut culture and copra making was reviewed. Lantana control measures were reviewed and announcement was made of the contribution of \$1,000 to the Hawaii Board of Agriculture to assist it in the search for predators for the biologic control of this pest.

Mr. Simpich of Castle and Cooke, Ltd., discussed the organization HSPA with special reference to the applicability of the organizational structure to the cooperative marketing of copra in the Trust Territory.

The complex tax structure was reviewed, and it was agreed that simplification was needed. Distads have agreed to make recommendations for a new tax program after giving the subject further study in the districts.

Island Trading Company

Mr. Stewart outlined his suggestions for methods of operation in the field of commerce following cessation of activity by the Island Trading Company.

The replacement of ITC poses a serious problem for the government of the Trust Territory, which must beware of exploitation of inexperienced natives by experienced outside traders.

The copra processing industry is a highly specialized field and it is estimated that there are less than 100 copra oil mills in the entire world. There are only five on the U.S. West Coast. The brokers who trade in copra are few in numbers and skilled in their trade. There is no regularly established market for copra with published
(Continued on page 21)

DISTAD CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 20)

quotations of prices such as for cotton, corn, wheat and other commodities. For each inexperienced copra collector or each district of the Trust Territory to attempt to sell its copra separately is an invitation for disaster to the copra producers of the Trust Territory.

Land Problems

It was accepted and concluded that the District Land Office should be established within the district as a district department; that the District Land Title Officer is under the immediate supervision of the District Administrator and must work closely with the Island Affairs Office.

A discussion concerning lands occupied by the present administration resulted in the conclusion that a determination of ownership and settlement of the claims involving these particular land areas should receive priority.

It was further concluded that we should proceed immediately with our homesteading program using the advice of the Land Advisory Boards, the anthropologists and certain elders of the community in adapting our program to the varying systems of land tenure.

Judiciary

In accordance with a request from the Chief Justice, Judge Nichols listed some of the provisions of the Trust Territory Code concerning which Judge Furber feels that a more obvious and concerted attempt at compliance or implementation by the administration would be helpful, or, if that is considered definitely impractical, as to any particular provision, an amendment to the Code should be sought.

Public Health

The public health program of the Trust Territory needs research and scientific investigation beyond our own physical and financial resources.

The pattern of disease in the Trust Territory resembles that in advanced countries many generations ago—i.e., communicable disease, particularly certain chronic communicable diseases, constitutes the principal causes of illness and death. In this connection, tuberculosis, leprosy, intestinal worm infestation and filariasis loom large in the picture. As all are theoretically preventable, aggressive effort in the early recognition of disease and in the prevention of disease are of vital importance.

The number of American public health personnel has been greatly reduced. In fact, just now it is somewhat below the minimum of safety—due not alone to budget curtailment but to the extreme difficulty of recruitment of competent and suitable physicians and nurses, and also the previous shortage of housing in the districts.

The delay in formulating and issuing a Territory-wide public health quarantine and inspection service was explained on the basis of the South Pacific Commission's effort to create regulations generally applicable to the entire area.

Legal and Public Safety

It is desirable to translate only those portions of the Code which have more or less direct bearing on the activities of the Micronesians since relatively few sections of the Code have direct day-to-day application to affairs of the Micronesians.

The Constabulary units will function much better if they are under the direct supervision of an American. It is not considered essential that the American supervisor be a professional

(Continued on page 22)

DISTAD CONFERENCE
(Continued from page 21)

policeman, rather that he will be ready to advise the Constabulary and support them in their actions.

Judges in Micronesia should perhaps make allowances for ignorance of the law, since it is in largest part an alien code derived from Anglo-Saxon and New England sources.

Micronesian Personnel Management

It was explained that the Micronesian Performance Rating Program was introduced as a tool for management, geared to the improvement of Micronesian employee work performance. Reports indicate that the program is not being administered in accordance with instructions forwarded to the field. It was urged that proper attention be afforded to the program by all district personnel to insure that the full effect will be realized.

Political Advancement

Mr. Midkiff reviewed the present status of organic legislation--dormant for the time being--and outlined the proposed amendments to H.R. 5381. Principal modifications proposed concerned addition of a provision to permit return of American employees to points of recruitment for leave upon completion of employment agreements without the necessity of resigning; deletion of the requirement that headquarters be located within the geographic limits of the Trust Territory, and provision of authority by which the Chief Justice of the United States would be enabled to assign the judge of Guam or any U.S. Circuit or District Court Judge to sit on the High Court of the Trust Territory.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Heron advocated that more attention be paid to the principles of self-government and possibly less to procedures. Thus far, we appear to have confused the

means with the end, applying American patterns and methods without examining and building upon the political forms that were already in existence as functioning institutions.

A strong argument was put forward for a complete revision of the present administrative structure, one which would involve removing American personnel in the districts from the executive role to a purely advisory capacity in administrative relations with the islands.

Dr. Sandelmann described a three-year plan designed to adapt the administration to the special conditions of the Trust Territory by means of creating a new staffing structure involving special training for field personnel.

During further discussion of proposals to change the administration from one of "directors" to "advisors," Mr. Muller commented that his staff was favorable to the approach, having become increasingly aware of the continuing need to consult with the people.

* * *

LEYNSE IS SPEAKER

Humphrey Leynse, Trust Territory historian, spoke on "The United Nations in the Pacific--America's Responsibility in the Trust Territory," at the first meeting of the 1953-54 session of the Hawaii branch of the American Association for the United Nations.

Following Humphrey's talk, Saul Riesenbergs, staff anthropologist, conducted an hour-long question and answer period on Trust Territory matters.

* * *

After the youngest was cautioned to watch her conversation at dinner with guests, she finished her dessert with the request, "May I be excused? I have to dig angleworms, bury the dove the cat murdered and clean the manure out of the horse barn."



TALKING IT OVER--All the problems that beset the Trust Territory administration in its job of ministering to the needs of the Micronesian inhabitants of the Marshall and Caroline islands were thoroughly discussed at the second annual conference of District Administrators. The conference took place at Headquarters August 19-28. Conferees are pictured here. (Photos by Humphrey Leynse).

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Resignation: Ray F. Lefler, public health administrative assistant has returned to his home on the Mainland, Albemarle, North Carolina to be exact. New appointment: Matt A. Greenough has been appointed a teacher on Truk. Matt got off to a bad start in Honolulu by having his wallet stolen. That incident really didn't slow him down for long.

Barney Chung has been reassigned to the position of administrative assistant at Truk replacing John Good, who has resigned to return to his home. At Hicom, Walter S. Wilson has been reassigned from his position as assistant in the Economic Affairs Department to statistician.

Majuro: Mrs. Josephine A. White has assumed the duties as secretary in the Distad's Office. Gerald G. Wade has taken over as the administrative officer at Anguar for the Anguar Mining Trust. Mrs. Julia H. Tudor has resigned from her position as teacher on Truk.

Koror: Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Redmond are leaving Koror because Mr. Redmond was affected by the reduction in force. Judge James R. Nichols took a trip home and is already back in the field.

Joyce Kimura, a member of our steno pool, resigned to accept employment with the Army in Japan. From Ponape came the Bakers and the Germinaros for a leave and both plan to return to their former jobs.

The Clayton Whitcombs returned to Berkeley, California, where they plan to take advanced training and study. Truk has a new finance officer, Robert Wion. Mr. Wion was formerly employed by ITC on Majuro. His family took a trip home to southern California and will soon rejoin him on Truk. Two employees have been separated by reduction in force: Granville P. Anderson, refrigeration me-

chanic at Ponape and Don Anderson, agriculturist.

Mrs. Blanche T. Burnette is working part time as a teacher at Koror. Newlyweds Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brooks of Majuro recently passed through Honolulu on their way home. She had served as secretary to the Distad and Mr. Brooks was the communications specialist for the Marshalls. Mrs. Lois Bender is working in the Island Affairs Department in Majuro. John Palmeter has been reassigned to the duties of Distad Representative, Ebeye.

Mrs. Emily Nestle returned to her home in Binghampton, N. Y. Mrs. Nestle had been serving as hospital administrator at Yap.

Majuro has a new doctor, Dunham Kirkham from Bath, N. Y., where he had been working in the Veteran's Administration Center. The Kirkham family will be a nice addition to the community.

My Guam reporter, Georgia Smith, has sent me a little item from Guam. Neill C. Murphy has completed 20 years of Federal government service. Neill began his career as a junior clerk-typist with the Department of Interior August 16, 1934, in Washington, D. C. He had been working in the Office of Territories, Office Services Section, as chief prior to the time he came to work for T. T. as general supply officer. The grapevine informed us that quite a celebration was held.

Jan

The Phosphate Mining Company, clans on Angaur and the Trust Territory Government have agreed to the mining of an additional area of phosphate land on Angaur.

The contract is designed to protect the groundwater and potential agricultural use of the island for the Angaurese. It is believed that about 82,000 tons of phosphate ore is contained in the new area.

HOMER BAKER DIES OF HEART ATTACK; WAS 43

Homer L. Baker, 43, staff economist for the Trust Territory, died Tuesday morning, September 8, at the Queen's Hospital in Honolulu after a heart attack the previous Saturday night.

Funeral services and burial will take place in Monroe, Wis., where Mrs. Baker and the couple's two children, Ann, 11 and Nancy, 9, have been visiting for the past month.

A memorial service for Homer will be held at ITC Building at 4 p.m. Friday, September 11. High Commissioner Midkiff and Dr. Robert E. Gibson will speak briefly.

Mr. Baker's sudden death came as a shock to his many friends in the Trust Territory. He seemed to have been in good health.

Mr. Baker had been the Trust Territory's chief economic advisor for the past two years, and during the same period had served as a U.S. representative on the Research Council of the South Pacific Commission.

"We need the simple approach—not the dramatic or spectacular." This sentence, written by Homer in his notes at the recent District Administrators' Conference, sums up the philosophy with which he approached the economic problems of Trust Territory.

Members of the Trust Territory Administration will miss his quiet friendliness and his warm humor. His sound advice was always tempered with consideration for the other person's point of view.

Born at Oconomowoc, Wis., on June 19, 1910, Homer was graduated from the University of Wisconsin. He also studied at George Washington and American Universities, and at the University of Michigan.

During World War II, he served as a specialist in military government and was discharged with the rank of major.

He was deputy chief of the U.S. Reparations and Restitution delegation in Japan in 1948 and 1949, and, in postwar years, also served as an economist in the State Department's division of Japanese and Korean economic affairs.

Prior to World War II, he was an economist with the U.S. Public Roads Administration.

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CONGRESSMEN PLANNING TRUST TERRITORY VISIT

A subcommittee of the House Interior Committee is planning to make a five or six week visit to the Trust Territory this fall, according to word received at Headquarters from Washington.

Also scheduled to visit the Trust Territory in the near future is the House Foreign Affairs Committee and Senator Guy Cordon of Oregon.

The house subcommittee is that on Territories. It is headed by Rep. John P. Saylor of Pennsylvania. Committee members will meet in Denver next month at which time they expect to reach a firm decision on the trip. The subcommittee has been studying proposed organic legislation for the Trust Territory.

Senator Cordon plans to visit the districts in mid-September in the company of William C. Strand, director, Office of Territories.

The Foreign Affairs Committee, which is headed by Rep. Walter H. Judd of Minnesota, expects to visit Headquarters, Kwajalein, Truk and Guam en route to an inspection tour of the Far East.