

Welcome

Secretary
Section

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Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
Ponape, Caroline Islands

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS
PONAPE DISTRICT
EAST CAROLINE ISLANDS

Welcome to Ponape! We, the American Community extend a heartfelt welcome to you and a sincere wish that your assignment in the Ponape District will be an enjoyable and successful one. While you will find living and working conditions different from those you have probably experienced before, you will enjoy the association of a wide cross-section of American people and the people of the Ponape District -- people from Ponape, Mokil, Pingelap, Kusaie, Ngatik, Nukuoro, and Kapingamarangi.

By working in unison we are building this Administration on a firm foundation. We hope all new employees join us in this endeavor. Without it, cooperation and the will to fulfill one's responsibilities are lacking.

Cliques and isolationism are not desirable elements in a community in which we are in almost daily contact with each other. You are now a member of our community. You have all the rights and privileges of the other members who stand ever ready to help you adapt yourself to your new surroundings as quickly as possible.

Certain rules and regulations, policies, and directives in the form of bulletins and memoranda have been published. You will soon be acquainted with these by the Administrative Assistant. In addition, your actions will be bound by the Trust Territory Code, District Orders and Ponape District laws. We, as a group living in the Trust Territory, do not have extra territorial rights. The laws and District Orders, which are in themselves laws, apply equally to residents and non-residents. Upon entering on duty one of your first assignments is to familiarize yourself with the sections of the Code, District Orders and laws which affect you personally and the position that you hold. In the event certain aspects of the law are not clear, the District Administrator has assumed the responsibility as Legal Officer of this District and will willingly explain any ambiguities confronting you. In the event the District Administrator is not available, the Assistant District Administrator may be consulted. In reading especially the District Orders and Ponape District laws, one should keep in mind that these have been written with local custom in mind. Thus, if a particular law appears strange in view of our American background, it is not necessarily strange when interpreted in the light of District customs. In no way do these restrain Americans from their accustomed rights and privileges, but are so devised to insure that every American will behave in the manner prescribed by proper conduct in any community of the United States. In addition, it is desired that we so work and behave together, and individually, that it will bring credit to our Government.

Good families do not take their quarrels to their neighbor. Similarly we do not take our "family" problems or troubles to the Ponapeans. All families have internal friction and it is not believed we will be without them either. A good axiom for us to follow is not to create a rumor or pass one on and do not gossip about one another. Another is not to harbor a grudge, nor to enlist sides in an issue which tends to break down the community. In short, we want the organization to be successful in its mission as a unit. That means team work, with everyone doing his or her part in work or play. Your employer owes something to you and, in return, you owe something to your employer.

Until your own household effects arrive, your living may be skimpy. Your house may be in need of repairs, too. That is a situation we have not yet overcome, but remember, most of us went through the same experience. When a new employee visits the home of one of the employees who has been here for some time and compares the difference, a feeling of despair sometimes results. However, try to remember the tenant of that home went through the same initial problems you may go through at first. If you took the tenant's personal property out of his home, it would likely be left more threadbare and with less furnishings than you have now. Conditions have improved. It is only recently that new household furniture has been available. Prior to that time we had only the old furniture that was left by the Navy. We are here to do a job to help the Ponapeans, not for a vacation or adventure.

As we earn the respect of the Ponapeans by our doing and our behavior, they earn ours. To help us evaluate their doings and their behavior we should have some knowledge of their culture. The Anthropologist will help guide you in this study.

We are glad you have joined us. We know the foregoing does not answer all your questions or will it solve your problems. Many will be taken care of only by time. But we do know from our own experience that you will enjoy Ponape, its people and your work if you adhere to the above and give full measure of consideration toward all members of the community, both American and Ponapean.

Sincere best wishes for your success and happiness.

DONALD HERON
District Administrator

*Retired
because of health*
Bill Finale, District

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE PROCEDURES

Temporary Visitors - If you are here longer than an overnight visit, please check with the Administration Office the next working day after arrival. Since a space requirement dispatch must be forwarded to Truk, Majuro and Guam forty-eight hours prior to departure of Taloa planes, it is imperative that all travelers book themselves for travel ahead of time.

All Outgoing baggage must be weighed and tagged at the Supply Warehouse located at the Kolonia Dock. On flights destined for the Marshalls passengers and baggages will be weighed and tagged on Monday at 1:00 to 2:00 P.M. Passengers on flights to Truk and Guam weigh in their baggage between 7:30 and 8:00 A.M. on Wednesday flight mornings. Incoming baggage will be taken to the Hotel for hotel guests. Other passengers pick up their baggage at the Dock after Agricultural Inspection.

TALOA Planes - SA-16A type - arrive from Guam via Truk enroute to Majuro every Monday about 3:30 P.M. Remaining here overnight, the flight continues to Majuro Tuesday morning at 0645 hours. The return flight passes through Ponape on Wednesdays via Truk, arriving in Guam about 5:00 P.M.

The Picket Boat is required to leave the Public Works Dock approximately one hour and fifteen minutes prior to the exact arrival and departure time for all flights. Passengers will be furnished transportation from the Dock to the Langer Seaplane ramp. Hotel passengers are taken to the Supply Warehouse for weighing in. It is necessary therefore for all concerned to be present at the Dock to avoid any last minute delays, prior to the departure of the picket boat.

IMMIGRATION

The Travel Authorizations, Passports and other entry documents of all passengers are to be checked by the Administrative Assistant at the Administration Office the first work day after arrival.

PLANT AND ANIMAL QUARANTINE CONTROLS

For the purpose of protecting the economic well being of the people of the Trust Territory, quarantines have been promulgated as a means of preventing the introduction of and further dissemination of injurious insect pests and diseases into and within the Trust Territory.

All animals and plants or parts thereto, including fruits, vegetables, cuttings, etc. entering Ponape or transported within the Trust Territory are subject to inspection by Agricultural Quarantine Inspectors and may be refused entry into or movement

within the Trust Territory if they are known to be or are suspected of being, infected or infested with disease or pest.

This inspection will be conducted at the Kolonia Dock for both incoming and outgoing flights.

GALLEY

Mrs. Mary Du Pont - Manager

Meals are served in the Galley during the following hours:

Monday thru Saturday

Breakfast:	6:30 A.M. to 7:15 A.M.
Lunch:	11:30 A.M. to 12:15 P.M.
Dinner:	5:45 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.

Sunday

Breakfast:	8:30 A.M. to 9:30 A.M.
Lunch:	12:30 P.M. to 1:30 P.M.
Dinner:	5:45 P.M. to 7:30 P.M.

Visitors and base personnel alike are requested to notify the Galley one meal in advance if they plan or do not plan to eat there.

There are various local restaurants in and around Kolonia, specializing in local foodstuffs which might prove appetizing and delightfully different.

HOTEL

Upon arrival at the Kolonia Dock, you are required to report at the Galley to register for a room and meals. You will be housed in one of the following transient quarters:

Men's Hotel
Women's Hotel
Crew's Quarters

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

Visitors who require land or sea transportation to conduct official Trust Territory business should contact their related department heads or the Public Works Transportation Pool to make necessary arrangements.

POST OFFICE

Mrs. Loretta M. Murakami - Postmaster

Hours: Monday 9:30 to 11:30 A.M.
1:00 to 5:00 P.M.
Open for one hour after arrival of plane
mail at Post Office.

Tuesday 9:30 to 11:30 A.M.
1:00 to 5:00 P.M.

Wednesday 10:00 to 11:30 A.M.
1:00 to 5:00 P.M.
8:00 A.M. deadline on Mail drop for
mail to Truk and Guam.

Thursday 9:30 to 11:30 A.M.
1:00 to 5:00 P.M.

Friday 9:30 to 11:30 A.M.
Closed afternoons

Saturday)
Sunday) Post Office closed.

Mail to go out on the M/V Chicot should be in the Post Office
seventy-two hours prior to the departure time of the vessel.

Christmas packages to the States should be mailed in September
or, at the very latest, by the time the October Chicot sails.

CONSTABULARY

Alik Saburo - Sheriff

Ponape has an excellent Constabulary force which is on
duty twenty-four hours a day. If the occasion should arise, when
you have need for them either contact them directly or through the
Assistant District Administrator.

CLUB

You are automatically eligible to become a member of our
Club Kolonia. This is a private club and the members themselves
are the ones who make it a successful club. The club has a monthly
party or dance and encourages impromptu get-togethers, dances,
parties and card games. There is also a small library for your
convenience located in the Club building. Each quarter, a different
couple has charge of the library with hours from 7:00 P.M. to movie
time on Tuesday and Friday evenings. The books may be borrowed for
two weeks without charge.

The Club opens at 4:30 P.M. Monday through Friday and at 2:00 P.M. on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

CHURCH SERVICES

The Catholic Church is located just North of the Administration building. Services are 5:30 A.M. - 6:15 A.M., 5:30 P.M. - 6:15 P.M., Monday - Saturday; 6:30 A.M., 7:30 A.M. and 9:00 A.M., Sunday.

The Protestant Church is located on the waterfront road in the vicinity of the Commissary. Morning worship services (conducted in Ponapean) are at 9:00 A.M. on Sundays. Sunday School for American children at present is held at the McNutt's residence from 10:30 to 11:30 A.M. on Sundays.

SHOPPING FACILITIES

1. Commissary - Mrs. Simone Etscheit, Manager

Hours: 2:00 - 5:30 P.M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday

- a. Frozen foods, canned goods, toilet articles, handicraft.
- b. Miscellaneous household goods, etc.

2. Ponape Cooperative Company - Mr. Ray Cadwell, Manager

Hours: 8:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M. Monday through Friday
8:30 A.M. - 12:00 Noon - Saturday

- a. Canned goods, bread, frozen foods, yard goods, handicraft, china, household utensils, toilet articles, etc.
- b. Motors, electrical appliances, tools, hardware, paint and clothing, etc.

3. Carlos Etscheit's Store - Mr. Carlos Etscheit)
Miss Yvette Etscheit) Proprietors

Hours: 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday
8:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M., Saturday

- a. Yard goods, records, paint, tools, handicraft, clothing, etc.
- b. Carved teakwood and camphorwood articles may be ordered from Hong Kong through Carlos Etscheit.

4. Leo Etscheit's Store - Mr. Leo Etscheit, Proprietor
Hours: 8:00 A.M. - 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday
8:00 A.M. - 12:00 Noon - Saturday
 - a. Canned goods, yard goods, clothing, tools, etc.
 - b. Paint, motors, etc.
5. Catholic Mission - Various vegetables may be purchased at the Catholic Mission. Preferable hours are 8:00 A.M. or 2:00 P.M.
6. Robert, Rosario, and Frederico
Hours: 8:00 A.M. - 6:00 P.M. Monday - Friday
7:00 A.M. - 3:00 Saturday
 - a. Fish, vegetables, fruit, pork, beef, turtle meat, longustas, venison, etc.
 - b. Shells, handicraft, etc.
7. Galley - Mrs. Mary Du Pont - Manager
Bread may be purchased from the Galley during the following hours:
6:00 A.M. - 7:30 A.M., Monday through Friday
11:30 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.
5:30 P.M. - 7:00 P.M.
Pies and cakes may also be ordered through the Galley.
8. There are several native stores where food, yard goods, handicraft, etc. may be purchased at almost any hour of the day.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST

1. District Administration Office Hours - The office is open Monday through Friday from 7:30 A.M. - 11:30 A.M. and from 12:30 to 4:30 P.M.
2. Calvert School system - If you have children, you will want to talk to the Administrative Assistant, who will arrange for the ordering of the Calvert School course for you.
3. Apparel - For men, the dress during the day is usually shorts or long trousers with Aloha shirts or work shirts. When you go out in the evenings, tropical daytime clothing is appropriate. For women, cool cotton dresses or blouses and skirts are most comfortable. Cotton cocktail dresses are the thing for occasional special evening event. No matter what your position or duties, light-weight washables prevail. There are no dry cleaning facilities available.

4. Trouble Tickets - Requests for repairs to your house or appliances should be sent to the Public Works Office in the form of a trouble ticket.
5. Check Cashing Service - Checks may be cashed at the Finance Office in the Administration Building, the Commissary, Leo Etscheit's Store, Carlos Etscheit's store or the Ponape Co-op.
6. Movies - Movies are shown at Club Kolonia on Tuesday and Friday evenings at 7:30 P.M. There are also two public movie houses, Martin's Theater on the road one block west of the Administration Building and Ski's Theater, diagonally across from Martin's Theater.
7. Laundry Service - Laundry service is available to temporary guests (other than overnight transients). Arrangements should be made through the Ponape Women's Club.
8. Rats, mice, bugs, etc. - Upon request, the District Sanitarian at the Hospital will set rat traps, furnish ant powder, spray your house, etc. Older residents of the community may be contacted for cats or kittens.
9. Telephone service - The switchboard, located in the Administration Building, is in operation twenty-four hours a day. To call someone, just ring the operator and ask for the party you wish to talk to.
10. Garbage - Garbage will be picked up at your house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. If you do not have a drum with a cover on it in front of your house, contact the Public Works Office.
11. Medical Care - The Hospital is open twenty-four hours a day. Regular Hospital hours for American personnel are 12:30 to 4:30 P.M., Monday through Friday. Weekends and after working hours any time for emergency calls.
12. Dental Care - The Dental Office is open from 7:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Monday through Friday. Visits, not emergencies, are arranged by appointment.
13. Barber Shop - A barber is available each Friday in the Hotel across from the Administration Building. A local barbershop is located opposite Martin's Theater.
14. Fire - Sheriff Alik Saburo is the Fire Chief of Ponape. The Public Works Officer is the District Director of Public Safety. The fire engine is located at the Constabulary. To report a fire, call the switchboard operator and he will turn on the alarm.

POINTS OF INTEREST
PONAPE ISLAND

The road system on Ponape will not take you far from Kolonia itself. Most of the interesting places on the island are reached by boats.

1. Our most historical and famous attraction is Nan Madol located off the southeast corner of Ponape. It consists of over one hundred man-made islands on which you will find the remains of buildings made of basalt rock chryystals. An informative booklet is available at the Education Department.
2. Our most prominent site on landing here is Sokehs rock. A hike to the top of this rock every Sunday will definitely keep you in fine physical condition (if you don't slip). It is actually an easy climb and only becomes a bit rugged near the top, but once you have attained your goal you will find the view breathtaking.
3. Langer Island, on which the sea plane ramp is located, is a good spot for a Sunday picnic. The ramp affords a good place for swimming, fishing and skin diving. On this island many ruins from the war remain. You will find a power plant, large underground tanks, also very large tanks on the surface, a former radio station, many foundations of Japanese Navy buildings, and parts of small locomotive engines.
4. A trip to Madolenihmw (Metalanim) by boat affords many sights. Sand Island has a large sandy beach, good shell hunting and exploring. Then on to Madolenihmw Plantation where the Government's agriculture experiments are made. And you must stop to visit Father Costigan's Mission. He has accomplished many things in this remote area -- his chicken farm and pig farm are outstanding.
5. For a real safari--go on a hike from Ron Kiti, Sarabouk, across the mountains to Nanpil River and into Kolonia. Things of interest along the route will include crossing the suspension bridge at Ron Kiti, over rolling hills past many gigantic mango trees and the most remote homes of Ponape. The highest water falls on Ponape is at Sarabouk, up a few more miles past tremendous falls and rapids that have cut many feet through solid rock forming a scenic chasm and deep pools at the base of the rapids. The rate of flow at this point is tremendous. Drainage from four mountain sides pass this spot. The trail is in good condition to this point, from there on across to Kolonia is passable, but a bit rugged.
6. In the Kolonia area visits to the Catholic Mission and Protestant Mission will prove of interest. You will see damage from the war and the improvements which have been made since that time.

7. The Agricultural Station is a beautiful spot for the cameraman and take time for a swim in the 'ole swimming hole'.
8. The Kapingamarangi Village is in Kolonia, be sure to take your camera there. It is more like an island village, fish nets hanging to dry, sails for canoes stretched out, women cleaning fish and grating coconuts.
9. You can drive almost all the way to the old dam and hydro-electric plant starting on the main road East - past the Commissary. It was the source of electricity during Japanese times. (Presently out of bounds for Government vehicles but the walk is limbering!)
10. Land on Ponape Island near the shore, and along the public roads is privately owned. Ponapeans, excepting on Sokehs Island, do not live in villages, and houses will be found intermittently spaced around the main island. Inasmuch as Ponapeans are extremely conscious of land rights, no transgressions should be made by trespassing and attempting to pick fruits, nuts, planting material, etc. In most cases a courteous request to the owners for the purchase of items of interest is usually rewarding.

PONAPE DISTRICT

Ponape District in the Eastern Carolines is distinguished for its fertile soil, abundant rainfall, and lush vegetation; it sometimes is referred to as the "Gardenland" of the Trust Territory.

The District includes the two large volcanic islands of Ponape and Kusaie, and eight coral atolls. Ponape is the second largest land mass in the Trust Territory, only Babelthuap in the Palaus being larger, while Kusaie ranks fourth in land area among the islands. (In square miles of land, Saipan in the Mariana Islands comes third).

Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro Atolls, far to the south, are included within the Trust Territory of the Pacific and are part of the Ponape District, although their classification is Polynesian rather than Micronesian.

Ponape, seat of the District Administration, is a "high island", as also is Kusaie, both rising more than 2,000 feet above sea level at their highest elevations. They lie in an area where they receive the northeast trade winds through most of the year. From November until March winds increase considerably in strength. Though Ponape is on the edge of the typhoon breeding area severe storms do not usually occur. From 1907 until 1957 there were no storms on Ponape of typhoon intensity. However, in late 1957 and early 1958 two typhoons passed close by and did considerable damage.

The two volcanic islands, Ponape and Kusaie, are among the wettest in the Pacific. Kusaie has a mean annual rainfall ranging from 180 inches on parts of its east coast to more than 250 inches in a valley of the western coast, with probably greater precipitation in the interior. The low-lying atolls receive less precipitation, but still have adequate rainfall for vegetation.

Early History

The history of this area is essentially the history of the largest island, Ponape. In prehistoric times the entire island was governed by the Saudeleurs (chiefs), who resided at Nanmatol, a cluster of semi-artificial islands near the present Metalanim Plantation. All that remains today are some imposing ruins of an elaborate ritual center and cemetery area similar in general outline to comparable structures found also at Kusaie. These relics of the past at Nanmatol are among the most impressive archaeological ruins in the Trust Territory. The ancient walls are constructed of enormous basalt blocks, some of them being forty feet in height.

In early historic times, following the rule of Saudeleurs, the ancient government was reorganized and Ponape was subdivided into three independent political units -- Madolenihmw, the area now known as Metalanim, Uh, and Kiti. The chiefs preserved the ancient

matrilineal pattern of marrying within the ruling families, thus retaining the chiefly prerogatives and attendant material wealth within their immediate families. Portions of this system still persist today, bestowing upon current chiefs some of the social and material benefits which their ancestors claimed. The system provides many of the social and economic controls by which this society is organized and maintained.

A similar situation exists on most of the other islands in Ponape District, though in varying degrees. For instance the pattern is considerably modified by Polynesian concepts on Kapingamarangi. On Kusaie the traditional patterns have been modified by the influence of the Protestant religion. On Ngatik there is some current interest in developing the local system of chiefs along the patterns known to exist on Ponape, while Mokil and Pingelap have developed patrilineal instead of matrilineal lines of succession within a limited framework of the Ponapean system.

Association with groups of whalers had a disrupting effect on the lives of the people of this District as in other areas of the Pacific during the middle 1800's.

Population

The present population of the Ponape District is estimated at over 14,000. The population of Ponape, a century ago much larger than the present, was sharply reduced by small pox in 1854 when a member of the crew who had died of small pox aboard the British ship Delta, was buried in Kiti. The slaughter of the men of Ngatik by the crew of another ship also contributed to the reduction of population in earlier days.

Cultural Influences

The Protestant missionaries established schools on Kusaie and Ponape in the middle of the nineteenth century. Their influence soon spread to the outer islands. They reduced the indigenous languages to writing, translated the Bible, and trained the local populace to read and write. Ponapean missionaries carried their new teachings to the Mortlocks and to Truk, establishing relationships which subsequently influenced migrations of Mortlock people to Ponape.

During this period people of many nationalities came into this area. For example, one of the naval actions of the American Civil War occurred in Jokaj (Sokehs) harbor when the Confederate cruiser, the Shenandoah, caught several New England whalers and burned them to the water line. For some years, the survivors were dispersed throughout the local population. These and many other factors have given the present population a remarkably cosmopolitan aspect. German traders had long been operating in this area when the Spanish took formal control building a walled town in the Bay of Ascension. They dislodged the then-Protestant Mission on the shore and substituted Catholic missionaries who succeeded in converting about half of the island population.

Germany took possession of Ponape following the Spanish-American war of 1898. The former Spanish town was renamed Kolonia by the German governors. This administration had a much more profound influence on the social and political organization than did the Spanish. Through a program of land reform, the German administration established private land ownership based on contract between the people and the district chiefs. The Germans did much to establish the copra economy throughout the area.

In 1910 the people of Sokohe rebelled against the German administration, but it was a short-lived revolution quickly put down by the German Navy. Following World War I, Japan was given mandate of Micronesia under the League of Nations, and one of the administrative centers was placed in Ponape. Unlike their predecessors, the Japanese actively colonized and exploited Ponape Island, though they had relatively minor effect on the other islands of this District. They occupied long-deserted interior valleys where they practiced intensive commercial farming. In Metalanim they built an industrial plant which was the first to manufacture manioc flour from tapioca, and later they produced alcohol from locally-grown sugar cane. A town of over 2,000 Japanese and Okinawans developed there. Kolonia had a foreign population of more than 3,000, and although the Japanese outnumbered Ponapeans on this island, now as elsewhere in Micronesia, this pre-war group of Japanese residents is no longer present. On the island of Ponape today about 2,000 of the 8,200 population are immigrants from other islands in the Carolines.

After World War II, Ponape along with the rest of Micronesia, except Guam, came under the administrative jurisdiction of the United States, as a Trusteeship under the United Nations.

Description of the People

Within the Ponape District there are basically two racial types. The inhabitants of Ngatik, Mokil, Pingelap, Kusaie, and Ponape are generally short and slender with light brown skin color. The high-islanders of Kusaie and Ponape are somewhat less muscular than are the atoll people. They all exhibit black or dark hair which is usually wavy, although both straight and kinky hair also are seen. These people also are characterized generally by long, narrow heads, high foreheads, prominent cheekbones, wide mouths and noses, occasional appearances of the Mongolian eyefold, and relatively sparse beards and body hair.

The people of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro, on the other hand, being Polynesians, have rounder heads and are taller and heavier than their Micronesian neighbors, in addition to having heavier beards and more body hair.

Cultural Characteristics

Ponape District has some cultural characteristics in common with all of Micronesia, but throughout Micronesia there are enough local differences in economy, social organization, religious beliefs, manners and dress to make it possible to distinguish culture areas. Ponape District, with the exception of the Polynesian-settled islands of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro comprises one of these culture areas.

Like most Micronesians, the people of Ponape District are gardeners and fishermen, living in scattered farmsteads or hamlets rather than in villages, and their degree of orientation to the sea depends upon the type of island upon which they live, the atoll people being far more sea-oriented than the high-islanders.

Extended families or lineages have constituted the basic residential and subsistence units and they hold importance as social and political determinants. Micronesian society in the Ponape District has been based generally on fixed relationships between groups of people and resources, and on status determined by birth in high-ranking kin groups, rather than by individual effort. Opportunities for ambitious men to gain prominence and prestige do exist, however.

The culture of the Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro people tends in the direction of Western Polynesia. They are strongly sea-oriented, being excellent fishermen and sailors. Their social and political life is more closely bound together than that of the Micronesians and, unlike the Ponapeans, their dwellings are clustered in villages.

Language

In Ponape District, three distinct languages are spoken: Polynesian, Kusaiean, and Ponapean. The people of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro speak a Western Polynesian dialect with few, if any, Micronesian intrusions. The Kusaiean language is somewhat similar to Marshallese. Ponapean and mutually intelligible dialects thereof are spoken on Ant, Mokil, Ngatik, Pakin, and Pingelap, as well as on Ponape. All of these languages have some common vocabulary and grammatical elements which place them in the Malayo-Polynesian linguistic stock. On Ponape and Kusaie in particular, is found a highly developed "polite form" of speaking which is used to address members of the high social classes.

Native Political Structure

A native of Ponape is born into one of more than twenty clans. His clan is that of his mother, and he may not marry another member of it. The island itself is divided into five formerly independent tribes now known as districts, in each of which there are two lines of chiefs which are headed by individuals called "Nanmarki" and "Naniken" respectively. The districts are subdivided into a number of sections headed by appointees of the principal leaders. These sections are further subdivided into farmsteads occupied by individual households. The rule of the "Nanmarki" and "Naniken"

was formerly absolute and all land in their respective districts belonged to them. In 1912, however, the Germans issued private deeds of land ownership. After the beginning of United States Administration, the people of Ponape District formed a Congress, thus a democratic native government is now in process of developing. Deference to and respect for the "Nanmarki" and other nobles is still expressed however.

Homesteading

A homesteading program has been inaugurated on Ponape, designed to make arable land available to landless families from nearby over-populated islands. A new homestead area has been settled. This area consists of more than 50 acres and lies partly on uncultivated land outside boundaries of the Metalanim copra plantation, and partly on former plantation land now being redeveloped. Four groups of homesteaders are involved: the Pis and Losap groups and the Pingelap and Kapingamarangi settlers. The Pis homesteading community is located on the former South Seas Development Sugar plantation on the north side of Metalanim Bay. The new Losap settlers are situated southwest of the former sugar cane plantation area.

The Pingelap homesteaders entered the excess portion of the Metalanim copra plantation late in 1954. Kapingamarangi settlers followed in early 1955, settling on the area immediately adjacent to the plantation.

In addition to the homestead sites, certain lands are being made available to the Ponapeans for subsistence purposes so that they may have food for their families.

The lands that were given out on lease during the Japanese administration and in the early years of American administration are also being homesteaded by those lessees who qualify under the homesteading program.

Agriculture

The District agricultural program is determined to a large extent by the desires of the people. Those subsistence and economic crops considered to be most important for the welfare of the Micronesians, are being improved and new ones are being introduced.

Experiments are being conducted at the Agriculture Experiment Station, and tested, improved strains of crops are being distributed throughout the islands by the agriculture extension agents.

A number of special agriculture programs are being carried out. In the field of animal husbandry, selective pig and poultry breeding, and improvements in local cattle and

carabao stock, are underway. The Agriculture Station also is experimenting with local varieties of breadfruit and taro, and personnel are distributing cacao seeds and seedlings for planting.

Trochus replanting is going on, and experiments in growing tilapia as an accessory food are in progress.

As a result of the recent typhoons agriculturalists are intensifying the distribution of planting materials, especially of fast maturing crops and helping in other ways to bring agricultural production back to normal.

Education

Additional schools have been built on Ponape and Kusaie in order to have facilities closer to new areas of population, thereby helping to alleviate a condition which previously has required children to travel to and from home several miles each day. Results of this program have been measured carefully by recording the daily attendance of each child at these schools, and the findings show a continuous and sustained increase in attendance.

General reading, health, and social study materials for use of pupils in the schools, have been prepared in the various languages and dialects of the District as well as in English. Additional teaching aids have been prepared by the teachers for their own use.

Both United States and trained Micronesian personnel have given field supervision and assistance for periods of from one week to six months in several elementary schools; shorter visits for supervision have been made to others. Most significant of this total program has been the reorganization of the Education Department in establishing all United States personnel positions as "Teacher Trainers". Thus the Micronesians are realizing that the future responsibility in education is intended to be theirs.

No United States personnel have been regularly assigned in the Intermediate School which functions under a Micronesian staff, although all United States teaching personnel are available for consultation at various times when they are in the District center.

In addition to the regular morning classroom work, the planning and conduct of the school's programs in fishing, animal husbandry and farming, in the afternoons, form an integral part of the students' total educational training. Arrangements have been made with municipalities and villages to assist in the procurement of food planting stock, to provide technical assistance in the development of the fishing programs, and to contribute to the over-all subsistence of the school.

Applications for enrollment of girls have steadily increased over the past years, which can be taken to mean that the intermediate school program has been successfully established. In their program, sewing, weaving, simple home nursing, infant and child care, and general homemaking, are being emphasized.

Teachers' workshop and training sessions have been held annually in the District center along with special sessions in outlying areas. However, with the increase in number of teachers, the problem of transporting them on a single trip has virtually eliminated the possibility of conducting a training program for all teachers at the District center. Presently, teacher trainers are being sent out into villages, municipalities, and to the out-lying islands to conduct training programs.

Encouragement has been given to the development of women's organizations with the result that in Ponape District at the beginning of 1956 there were five such groups with a total membership of more than one hundred. By summer of 1958 there were thirteen such groups organized. Through these organizations, the women are receiving instruction in health, sanitation, homemaking, child care, nutrition and home nursing. In addition, they are attending the formal classes in English and number work which have been developed to meet their needs. Projects of sewing, weaving and cooking also are a part of their group activities.

United States personnel living in communities and conducting field work, and the Micronesians, periodically hold joint discussions related to current problems and interests, including such topics as government and proposed resolutions of the Congress, health and sanitation problems, and child care and home nursing. Such teaching-learning groups are facilitating understanding and progress.

Public Health

The health problem in Ponape District is fairly simple and has been resolved into two main categories, respiratory illness and intestinal parasitism. Of the first category pulmonary tuberculosis is of primary concern.

The Ponape District has none of the epidemic "scourges" (such as cholera, plague, smallpox, and typhus), no yellow fever, malaria, or typhoid. Yaws has been eradicated, syphilis is rare, gonorrhoea is low in incidence. Filariasis is prevalent but causes little morbidity and the disfigurement of elephantiasis is infrequent. Leprosy is uncommon except on Pingelap, and all known "open" cases are segregated in the Leprosarium.

The climate is agreeable, but inadequate housing and poor hygiene encourage respiratory illness ranging from the prevalent common cold to tuberculosis. All known cases of active tuberculosis are hospitalized, but it is doubtful whether the incidence of the disease has declined in the past decade. The situation is expected to be gradually corrected by health education. A tuberculosis survey, with B. C. G. immunizations administered to all negative persons, is currently being conducted throughout the District.

Sanitation in most areas of the District is poor, and it is recognized that little improvement can be realized in the problem of intestinal parasitism until sanitary standards are raised. Sanitarians are making an effort to popularize health and sanitation measures.

The food supply of Ponape is good, obvious malnutrition is rare, but teeth are remarkably poor on the whole. Most pregnant women attend the prenatal clinic and no maternal deaths have been reported in the hospital. Infant mortality is low. Native midwives are being taught correct sterile techniques by the District Director of Public Health, with classroom instructions and delivery room demonstrations. Only students with passing grades are awarded registration to practice.

The Ponape Hospital headed by a Micronesian District Director of Public Health, assisted by an American Hospital Administrator, with a staff of Ponapean medical practitioners, nurses and technicians, offers complete medical, surgical and obstetric services. The office of the Territory Director of Public Health is located on Majuro.

Communications

The Ponape radio station functioning as a Government communications service provides communications for the Administration, United States Weather Bureau, and the aircraft and ships which are operated under Trust Territory contract. In addition, the station is open to public correspondence and as such, sends and receives paid commercial telegrams, maintains a watch on international ship frequencies, keeps a guard for military and commercial aircraft on publicized airground frequencies, provides a radio beacon service and disseminates weather reports and navigational warnings as required.

Micronesians now employed as radio operators are making progress under close supervision. It is expected to be some years before these operators can independently operate and maintain the communications station. However, in spite of limited educational background, they are learning to master the three basic communication requirements of speed, accuracy, and dependability.

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department has the responsibility of general maintenance of all buildings, equipment, roads and grounds as well as new construction, operation of a motor and boat pool.

Shops and sections included within the Public Works Department are Carpenter, Shop, Garage, Plumbing Shop, Boat Pool, Paint Shop, Roads and Grounds Section, Electric Shop, Reefer Shop, Power Plant, etc.

The Public Works Department maintains a reefer plant, both chill and freeze, for storage of all perishable foods shipped into the District for sale through the Commissary, and have for Government use chill and freeze boxes for storage of locally purchased fish, venison, pork, and beef used in the hotel and the intermediate school dining rooms.

The local power plant operated by the Public Works Department supplies electricity for all Government operations as well as making electricity available to the public on a subscription basis. No power lines extend beyond the immediate District center and housing area, however.

A local telephone system is also operated by the Public Works Department with subscribers limited at the present time to Government offices, American housing, and the trading companies.

Most housing presently consists of quonsets of corrugated metal left by the Navy Administration, originally of a temporary nature, which are fast deteriorating. Permanent construction already completed consists of two three-bedroom concrete block structures and two duplex one-bedroom units with a laundry house. One new three-bedroom pre-fab house is scheduled for construction in 1959 and others are expected to be scheduled during the following fiscal year.

The Public Works Department has the largest number of Micronesian personnel of any department with approximately 240 employees of various labor and trades categories. American personnel is limited to nine or ten snappers and leadingmen who supervise and train the Micronesians in the trade skills.

PONAPE DISTRICT
U. S. Civil Service
Personnel and Positions

Office of the District Administrator

Heron, Donald
Finale, William E.
Weinrich, Harriet
Mahony, Frank

District Administrator
Assistant District Administrator
Secretary
Anthropologist

Administration Department

Arnold, Harold
Forester, Harold
Hohnsbeen, Lolita P.
Weinrich, Reinold G.
Doctor, Wilfredo C.
Gilmore, Nancy
Gilmore, Earl J.

Administrative Officer
Administrative Assistant
Fiscal Accounting Assistant
General Supply Assistant
General Supply Clerk
Clerk-Typist
Supervisory Radio Operator

Agriculture Department

* Iwaniec, Wladyslaw J.
Migvar, Leo (LWOP)

Cacao Specialist
Agriclturist

Education Department

McNutt, Paul T.
Hill, Margaret E.
Henning, Theodore

Educational Administrator
Education & Training Specialist
Education & Training Specialist

Land and Claims Department

Welder, Herbert R., Jr.

Surveying & Cartographic Aid

Public Health Department

Wertley, Maurice O.

Hospital Administrative Assistant

Public Works Department

Du Pont, Walter F.
Sullivan, Ann
Murakami, Sachio
Sullivan, Joseph R.
Germinaro, Frank, Jr.
Ihara, Tsugio
Oliver, Harvey A.
Wertz, Clyde L.
Benschoter, Gerald G.
Hawley, Robert H.
Kahle, Paul

Public Works Officer
Clerk
Leadingman
Leadingman
Snapper
Snapper
Snapper
Snapper
Snapper
Snapper
Snapper

* Field staff - Not assigned to District Headquarters

U. S. Weather Bureau

Hirata, Herbert
Sullivan, Neil

Observer-in-Charge
Meteorological Aid

Pacific Micronesian Line, Inc.

Trevis, Robert
Adams, John

Master, M/V Kaselehlia
Engineer, M/V Kaselehlia

Page Communications

Howell, Charles E.

Site Supervisor

PONAPE DISTRICT
PRINCIPAL MICRONESIAN PERSONNEL

Ponape Island

District Administration

Gaius Edwin	Economic & Political Advisor
Stewo Pelep	Community Development Officer
Leneard Santos	Community Development Officer
Alik Saburo	District Sheriff
Peter Kulian	Deputy Sheriff
Yasuwo Johnson	Deputy Sheriff and Prosecutor
Ciro Barbosa	District Director of Public Health
Nobuko Desima	Graduate Nurse
Joana Senek	Graduate Nurse
Augustin Harris	District Director of Dental Services
Henry Nanpei	Dental Prosthetic Technician
Bailey Olter	Principal, Intermediate School
Clemente Materne	Superintendent, Elementary School
Rose Makwelung	Adult Education Supervisor
Bernes Lekka	Field Assistant in Education
Kozo Yamada	Land Title Officer
Pensile Lawrence	Assistant District Anthropologist
Joseph Ioan	Assistant Agriculture Extension Agent
Alfred Santos	Transportation Clerk
Welson Lemuel	Assistant District Finance Officer

MUNICIPAL LEADERS

Ponape Island

Moses Hadley	Nannwarki and Magistrate of Madolenihmw
Max Iriarte	Nannwarki and Magistrate of Net
Kalio Artui	Nannwarki and Magistrate of Sokehs
Johnny Moses	Wasahi and Magistrate of Uh
Martian Christian	Town Mayor of Kolonia

Ngatik Atoll

Indi Benjamin	Magistrate
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Nukuoro Atoll

Alexander	Magistrate
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Kapingamarangi Atoll

Apiner Dui'ai	Magistrate
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Mokil Atoll

Joab Danis	Magistrate
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Pingelap Atoll

Dens Dick Solman

Magistrate

Kusaie Island

Paul Sigrah

Chief Magistrate

PONAPE DISTRICT TREASURER

Joseph Kasiano

Treasurer and Tax Collector

PONAPE DISTRICT CONGRESS

Bailey Olter

President

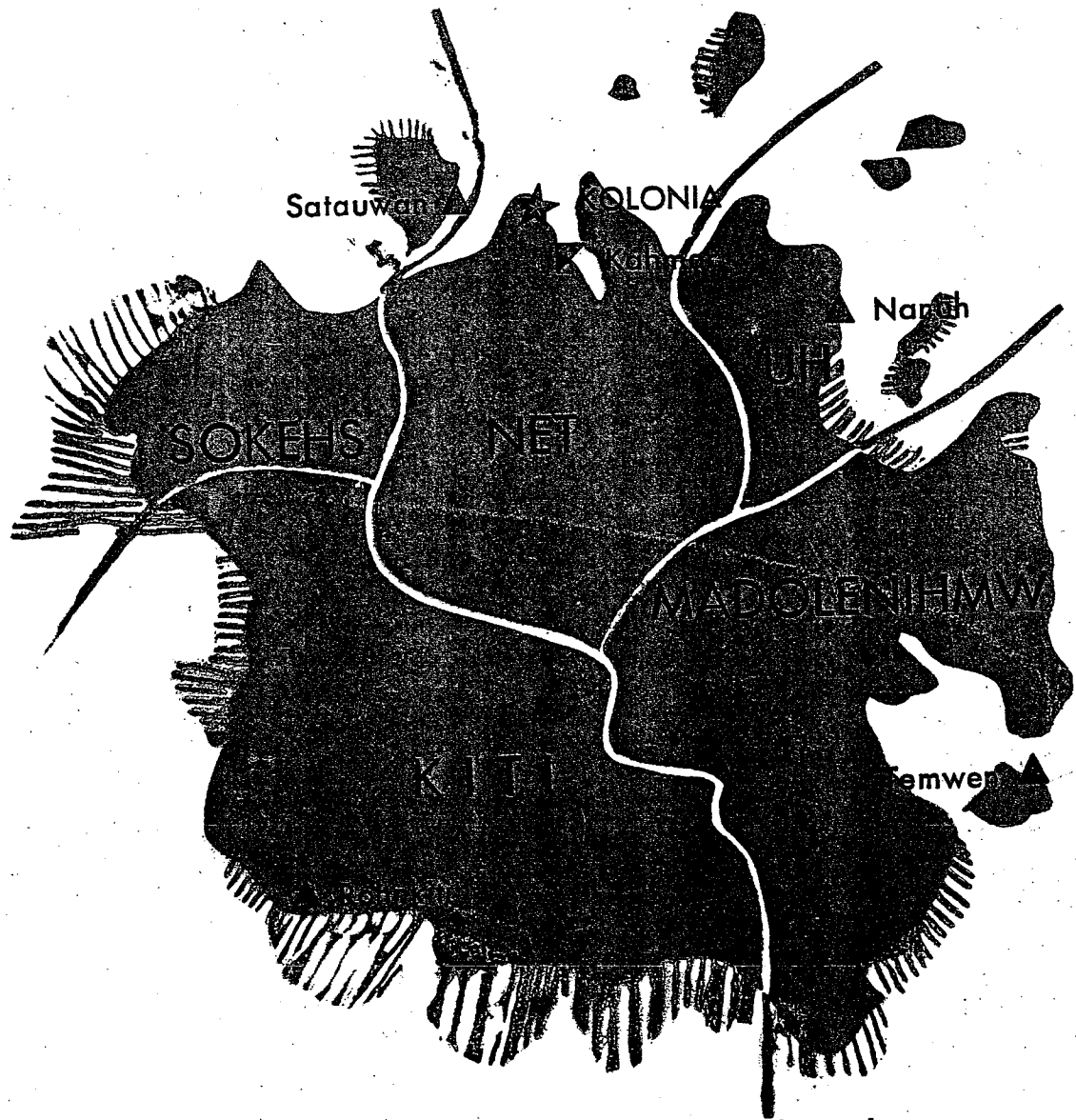
PONAPE DISTRICT COURT

Carl Kohler
Andreas Weilbacher
Eltes Ringlen
Lutik Santos

Presiding Judge
Associate Judge
Associate Judge
Clerk of Courts

COMMUNITY COURT JUDGES

Heinrich Iriarte of Net
Titus Canderu of Uh
Erwin Lepold of Sokehs
Alikuru Tulena of Kusaie Island
Tolenna Kilafaru of Kusaie Island
Anton Lekka of Nukuoro Atoll
Arsek of Mokil Atoll
Arsek of Pingelap Atoll



Ponape Island