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Tunuk Village, Udot Island, Truk.

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WILLIAM R. NORWOOD, HIGH COMMISSIONER

COVER...

Udot Island in Truk, where the Peace Corps will train volunteers for Micronesia, as seen from an area commonly called South Beach. Photo by R. Wenkam. Story on page 38.

Photo on p. 4 by Victorio Uherbelau. Photo on p. 7 by William Peet, Jr. Photos of U.N. Mission in Yap beginning on p. 8 by Kurt Rolfes. Story and photo on p. 13 by R. W. Elmer. Photos and information on the Youth Corps Camp and Ennubirr School (pp. 14-17) courtesy of "Hourglass," the Kwajalein daily newspaper. Information, photos and sketches on Micronesian Pottery (pp. 18-21) courtesy of Dr. Inez de Beauclair. Photos beginning on p. 30 by D. Zaiger. Photos of Udot beginning on p. 38, front cover, inside and back cover photos by R. Wenkam. Udot story is based on notes by R. Wenkam.

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Interim Committee Travels, Prepares For Third Congress

For the first time since the Congress of Micronesia was created in September, 1964, Congressmen traveled throughout the Trust Territory at the "grass roots" level. Their purpose was to determine the feasibility of proposals made by Congress last year. In addition, they met with members of the district legislatures, administrative personnel and local groups to gather information in order to be well-prepared to make recommendations when the Third Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia convenes in July.

The trip was made faster and more efficiently as a result of the creation of two separate Interim Committees—Senate and House of Representatives.

The two committees were split, and half the members of the Senate Interim Committee and half from the House went to the western island districts, the other group going to the eastern islands. Whenever possible, members were sent to the area with which they were less familiar. Congressmen from the western islands, for example, were sent with the group going to the east. By traveling throughout the Trust Territory, the Interim Committee members not only gained valuable knowledge of the needs and desires of the people in each district, but also provided the start of a closer relationship with the people.

Before their three-week trip, beginning in mid-January, Interim Committee members met in a joint session for one week to discuss procedures and to review each proposed resolution or bill, determining how to best obtain information and opinion on each.

During the first week's session, High Commissioner William R. Norwood and Deputy High Commissioner Martin P. Mangan met with the Interim Committee. Norwood told members that while he re-

greted the drain on Administrative talent when the Interim Committee met, he was impressed by the ambitious program before the Committee for its consideration. He went on to say that although the U. S. Congress had failed to adopt the proposed Trust Territory budget legislation, he was optimistic about its passage in the session that was opening then. The present ceiling is 17½ million dollars.

Norwood also mentioned the study underway to determine the possibility of educational television in the Trust Territory.

He also stated that the Office of Economic Opportunity has made \$500,000 available to the Trust Territory in fiscal year '67 for a Community Action Program. There will also be \$216,000 available for a Headstart Program which will prepare pre-school children for their school experience.

Commenting on the proposed budget legislation before U. S. Congress in the Fall of 1966, Mangan said that the bill was introduced late and failed because of inaction rather than adverse action.

Also during the first week, Committee members met with Peace Corps staff members John Pincetich, director of the Peace Corps in Micronesia, and Bob Burns, deputy director, to discuss the role of the Peace Corps in Micronesia.

Pincetich gave each member a reference sheet containing a breakdown of Peace Corps Volunteers by profession and district location. It showed that by the end of February, 1967, there would be 460 Volunteers in Micronesia. It was felt that about 300 more are needed. These people will be trained in education, agriculture and economic development—especially in fishing—and communications.

Pincetich added that the next Volunteers would be trained in Truk. Although this in-

country training is something new for the Peace Corps, Pincetich felt that it would result in better trained Volunteers.

Burns commented that the Peace Corps Advisory Council wanted suggestions from the Congress as to how it could work most effectively in Micronesia.

During the last week of their session, the Interim Committee members met with Jack Vaughn, director of the Peace Corps, who had just arrived in Saipan to begin a brief tour of the Trust Territory.

Of the Volunteers who will train in Truk, Vaughn said: "By training overseas, they are immediately exposed to the culture of the country and are also receiving their training in a realistic situation. This is one of the objectives of this phase of our activities," he said, "to get out of the lecture hall and into real situations."

Immediately after the Committee members returned from the districts, they met with the United Nations Visiting Mission. Legislative Counsel Kaleb Udui outlined the major problem areas, providing a basis for discussion.

In the area of economic development and construction, Udui pointed out that there was a need for more electricity, water and low-cost housing. Even in some district centers, the only electricity available is for

government buildings and stores.

It was noted that the Agriculture Department was not able to conduct an adequate program because of a lack of funds and a small staff. Chairman Luke Tman added that there have been agriculture departments in the districts for years, yet farmers are not able to receive the detailed practical help they need in fertilization, insecticides and crop rotation. It was noted that two areas inspected during the Committee's tour had dry soil and insects and fungus were attacking the crops. Advice was asked of the agricultural people, but not always received.

Help in the fishing industry is also needed, Udui said. Micronesians need assistance in developing better ways to catch, preserve, transport and market fish. Technical assistance is needed in growing, developing and utilizing lumber that stands available.

In a discussion about small business in the Trust Territory, it was mentioned that there is not enough money available in the Economic Development Loan Fund and interest rates are too high for most businessmen to pay.

Important items for consideration in medicine and public health were also brought to the attention of the Mission. Legislative

Jack Vaughn, director of the Peace Corps, explains the role of the Peace Corps in Micronesia to Interim Committee members.



Counsel Udui, speaking for the Interim Committee, made these suggestions: construction of new hospitals in district centers and outlying areas; complete rehabilitation of Yap, Kusaie, Ebeye and Rota hospitals; more adequate staffing and adjustments in salaries; an immunization program at regular intervals on a Territory-wide scale; emphasis on environmental sanitation in villages with extension and improvement of sewer systems; and better dental facilities.

Dr. Angie Brooks, chairman of the U.N. Visiting Mission, asked how the Congress evaluated the World Health Organization Report which was submitted by the U. N. Trusteeship Council after an investigation of the medical and health situation in the Trust Territory upon request of the Micronesian Medical Association.

The reply was made that the Micronesian Medical Association recommended the acceptance of the report with the exception of the proposal that Micronesian doctors be rated by U. S. medical education and training standards. Micronesian doctors feel that

in their fields, they are qualified to practice medicine, particularly considering the education and training offered in the area.

During a discussion about education in the Trust Territory, Dr. Brooks asked if the Congress was aware of scholarships available through the United Nations. She stated that the Administration reported to the U.N. that enough scholarships are available now, so there is really no need for U.N. scholarships. She was assured by the Committee that there is a need for more scholarships so that Micronesians can learn to become more self-reliant.

Dr. Brooks suggested that more consideration be given to offering guidance to students so they can fit their studies to the needs of the Trust Territory. She said the U.N. Mission noted that many Micronesian students are majoring in political science at the East-West Center and that there were more diversified fields of study at the College of Guam than in Hawaii.

The last subject discussed with the U.N. Visiting Mission was that of political development and self-determination. The Interim Committee made the following recommendations to the U.N. representatives: there is a need to spell out the relationship among the Congress, Headquarters and the Interior Department. The Congress of Micronesia is treated as an equal branch of the government on some occasions and not on others; investigation of the hiring of American personnel, both within and outside the Civil Service recruitment process; the Congress should be given the power to legislate on federal grants; operating expenses of the Congress should be paid by the federal government; Congressmen should be put on a full time basis; submission of preliminary budgetary estimates by districts should be reviewed by the District Legislatures prior to final submission to the High Commissioner; that the use of grant money not be changed by the Administration without



Bethwel Henry, Speaker of the House of Representatives, leads the line of Interim Committee members who were welcomed in the Marshall Islands during their tour of the Trust Territory.



"Immediately after the Committee members returned from the districts, they met with the United Nations Visiting Mission." Facing front, from left, Richard Posnett, United Kingdom; Pierre Basdevant, France; Kenneth Rogers, Australia; Miss Angie Brooks, Chairman, Liberia; Najmuddine Rifai, United Arab Republic and Syria; Richard Wathen, United States; and Bhagirathan Devarajan, Ceylon.

the approval of Congress.

In discussing the matter of self-determination, Dr. Brooks said that the United Nations has always held that it is the will of the people to decide on the matter of independence. Here, it would probably be done by the Congress of Micronesia. Of the 11 trust territories originally under the supervision of the U.N., only three remain—Nauru, New Guinea and Micronesia. The administering members have been told to guide the people. It has been suggested in the papers, she said, that the people are being forced to make a decision toward independence. We don't want to force an independent status, but feel you should start to think of this and educate toward it. The U.N. Trusteeship Council is trying to stimulate the Administration to work in this direction also, she said.

When asked if the self-determination of the Micronesian people should be acceptable to both the U.S. and the U.N., Dr. Brooks said that that is the ultimate goal of the

United Nations. The comment was then made that, in a sense, the self-determination is limited if there is a need to satisfy both the United States and the United Nations.

In answer to another remark stating that the Micronesians don't want any limitations placed when they make the decision as to their political future. Dr. Brooks said that the choice is free and the U.N. will send a plebiscite commissioner to protect the Micronesians from pressure by the Administration, but this does not mean that a decision is being forced on the Micronesians.

Senator Francisco T. Palacios then presented a formal proposal from the Marianas delegation and asked that it be presented to the U.N. Trusteeship Council. It began:

"The Marianas delegation in the Congress of Micronesia hereby informs the U.N. Visiting Mission of 1967 that the people of the Mariana Islands are ready and wish to be given the opportunity of having a plebiscite not later than October 22, 1970 for the

(Continued on p. 28)

OUTRIGGER!

By WILLIAM PEET, JR.

The art of fishing on an outer island in Micronesia has many versions. Perhaps the most colorful and exciting is deep-sea trolling from an outrigger canoe. It's a complicated business, combining five basic elements: man, canoe, ocean, wind and fish.

The presence of a fishing ritual is easy to understand. There is an irresistible challenge in man's struggle with the sea, and it demands expression. The ritual is involved. One must not stand upon entering or leaving the lagoon, the spirits of the sea and fish are both silently and vocally courted, and the songs of the navigator are chanted in the natural rhythm of the effort.

The people of remote Ifalik Atoll in Yap need all the fish they can catch, but this serious note hardly detracts from the joy of the venture. The little craft is so swift and incredibly seaworthy that any thought of danger is contemptuously dispelled by her performance. About 20 feet long, slender and sleek of line, she defies the huge rollers even though she rides a few inches above the water level. The canoe does take on some water, which makes almost constant bailing necessary, but it is effortlessly combined with the other aspects of the operation—holding the lines, pulling in the fish, and sailing the canoe.

The following sketch of a fishing adventure should make the picture more vivid: It's very early in the morning and I blink my eyes at the apparition in the dim light next to my bed. Then I realize that it is Tiwefich, who wants me to go on a morning fishing expedition with him. It doesn't take long to decide. I jump out of bed, throw some water on my face, and hurry out to the canoe at the lagoonside. Tiwefich, Uulriig and Sapowetil have the canoe in the water, and as soon as I jump aboard we're off.

I'm given the honor of raising the mast, which I proceed to do with far less grace than my teachers—consistent with my no-

vice standing. In fact, I nearly hit Uulriig with the heavy pole when a small wave knocks me off balance. Finally, I get it in place, Tiwefich helps me raise the sail, and we're under way. Since we're running before the wind in the lagoon, Uulriig uses the heavy paddle as a rudder. Once we head around the reef and into the wind, we'll abandon the paddle and steer by sail alone. This method of steering is fascinating, and twice as effective as using a rudder because it's directly related to the source of power—the wind. There isn't much of that commodity at the moment. Uulriig begins an ancient chant as we pick up speed.

We have had our lines out since leaving the lagoon. We are using big steel hooks, homemade lures on 200 pound test lines that cut deep ridges in fingers and palms when the big ones hit. Tiwefich shows me his hands. They are scarred with old and new ones. We are constantly watching now for the flocks of minnow-feeding birds which indicate schools of tuna. Tiwefich chants for the fish to strike. Sapowetil locates some diving birds and we head directly for them. The birds fly off as we plow over the center of the school. Suddenly a strong tug on my line . . . my baptism of fire . . . the first strike after three trips! I secretly rejoice, because I had thought that my presence might seem to them the reason for the poor luck before. I am not allowed to haul it in because I am inexperienced and would probably lose the fish. But my luck continues—three more strikes, three more times my fish is pulled into the boat by Tiwefich or Uulriig. Then, on my fifth strike, Tiwefich shouts at me to pull it in myself. Taken by surprise, not sure of what he is asking me to do in the excitement, I stumble into the stern and clumsily pull on the stubborn line. I lose my grip several times. Miraculously, the fish does not get away. He wants very much to stay in the ocean, but I manage to throw

him into the bottom of the canoe—a good-sized tuna. My delicious sense of accomplishment is mingled with a momentary exhaustion. My muscles are tense and I waver as I climb back to my perch on the platform. The others make the Micronesian gestures equivalent to pounding me on the back and shaking my hand. I feel extremely good after the successful physical effort. The fish flops in the bottom of the canoe, but his life is getting shorter . . .

The catch has been good. We change course a few more times, following the retreating birds, but no one worries much when there are no more strikes. It's time to take a break. We head into the wind and slack sail. Cigarettes are lighted and everyone relaxes. I like these moments for my own reasons. This is when I learn most about fishing customs and language. Tiwefich tells me the names of different parts of the canoe. Everything down to the smallest piece of rope has its special name. It's very hard to remember anything. Uulriig tells me that earlier fishermen used special signs to appeal to the spirits of wind and sea. If there was a very hard wind blowing, one man would face the wind, making warding-off gestures to let the canoe pass safely. I suspect there are many such invocations still in use. I never see them, but then I never saw any of the other customary practices the first few times I went out.

After we change course a few more times, it's time to go in. The songs which I heard only snatches of before now begin in earnest.

Soon all the others are singing. I feel left out, say so, and learn a small part of the song. It has been a glorious expedition. I stretch out on my platform and abandon myself to the sheer pleasure of skimming over the churning sea so close below me.

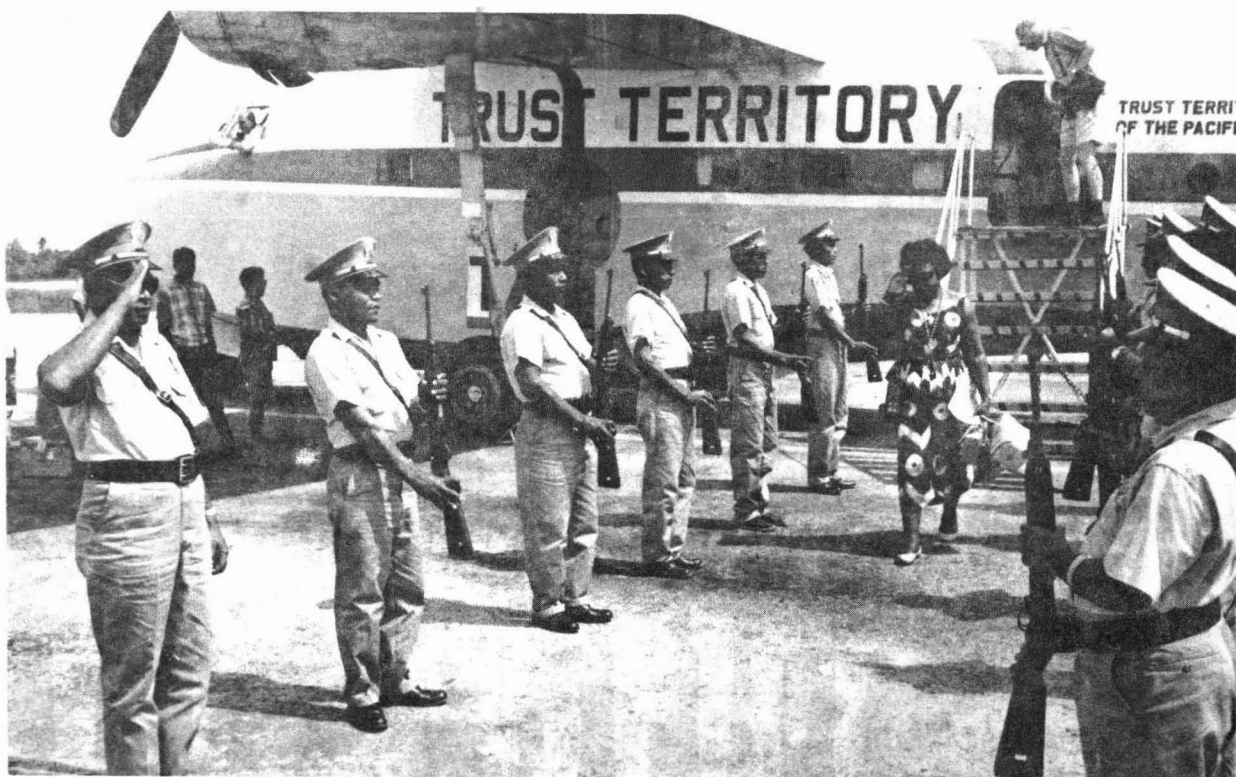
We reach the narrow pass of the lagoon. The current is flowing out very fast and several boats have to make more than one attempt to get in, but Uulriig is a very good sailor and we slip through on the first try. I am given the job of steering while the others paddle hard. I learn the terms for slack and trim quickly, because my teachers are all shouting at me together. We make one fast shift and head for the beach. Sail is lowered about 100 yards off shore and we paddle in.

Now comes the fun part of our return. After we reach the shore and the sail is lifted off the canoe, Tiwefich tells me to throw the fish high in the air. Not all of them, just the big ones. The smaller bonito are handed out or unceremoniously slipped into the water. I pull out a big wahoo, heave him up in a glistening silver arc which ends with a splash and his return to the sea. Partly showing off, partly an ancient tribute to the fish, this action is the finale to an exciting morning. I am honored to be the one to perform it.

The canoe is carried up onto the beach, the fish—laid out in line—are duly admired by friends and fisherman. I am given a piece of my tuna, and we separate to go and cook our catch. *



At sunset, after a long day, the sail is lifted from the outrigger canoe.



Miss Angie Brooks, Chairman of the 1967 United Nations Visiting Mission, leads the way through an honor guard of the local constabulary in Yap during the Mission's tour of the Trust Territory.

1967 U. N. MISSION

By JUNE DENA WINHAM

The destiny of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is a direct concern of the United Nations. The citizens of the Territory enjoy the unique right to lay before the international organization their problems, their grievances, their hopes and aspirations.

In March, the seventh United Nations Visiting Mission to travel to the Territory concluded a five-week inspection tour. The six previous Missions visited the Territory in 1951, 1953, 1956, 1959, 1961, and 1964.

The Mission traveled on planes, ships, jeeps and outboard motor boats to reach the people of Micronesia. The responsibility of the Mission was to listen to the questions and recommendations of the people, to observe, and to report their findings to the United Nations Trusteeship Council.

The nine-member Mission received a typical Micronesian welcome in Saipan, the provisional capital of the Trust Territory, on February 12. They disembarked from the SA-16 aircraft, that brought them from Guam, to be laden with leis of exotic flowers.

The Mission was composed of Her Excellency Angie Brooks, Chairman, Liberia; the Honorable Richard N. Posnett, United Kingdom; The Honorable Kenneth Rogers, Australia; The Honorable Pierre J. Basdevant, France; The Honorable Najmuddine Rifai, Principal Secretary, Syria; Mr. Richard W. Wathen, Political Officer; Mr. Henry Astwood, Administrative Officer; Mr. Bhagirathan R. Devarajan, Economics; and Miss Norma Chai, Stenographer.

Heading the welcoming line at planeside were High Commissioner and Mrs. W. R.

Norwood, Deputy High Commissioner and Mrs. Martin P. Mangan, Marianas District Administrator and Mrs. Peter T. Coleman, Mayor Vicente D. Sablan, Mariana Islands District Legislature President Vicente N. Santos, and Saipan Municipal Legislature Speaker Herman Q. Guerrero. A large crowd of Trust Territory officials, District and Municipal dignitaries, and local residents were present to express the friendliness of the islands.

The Mission spent its first day in the Trust Territory with the Senate and House Interim Committees of the Congress of Micronesia. The Mission expressed pleasure at the obvious progress in political development since its last visit in 1964. At that time the Congress had not yet been established.

Congress of Micronesia Legislative Counsel Kaleb Udui presented a 20-category agenda on behalf of the Interim Committees. Items of social, educational, and economic development of the Territory were included.

During the afternoon-long session, Congressmen from the six districts brought before the Mission recommendations and resolutions affecting the 93,000 citizens of the Territory. Discussions included low-cost

housing, power and water systems, business loans at low interest rates, technical assistance in agriculture, a master plan for overall economic development, and World War II damage claims against Japan and post-war claims against the United States. Of major interest to the Committees was the status of the Congress of Micronesia as a branch of the Trust Territory Government.

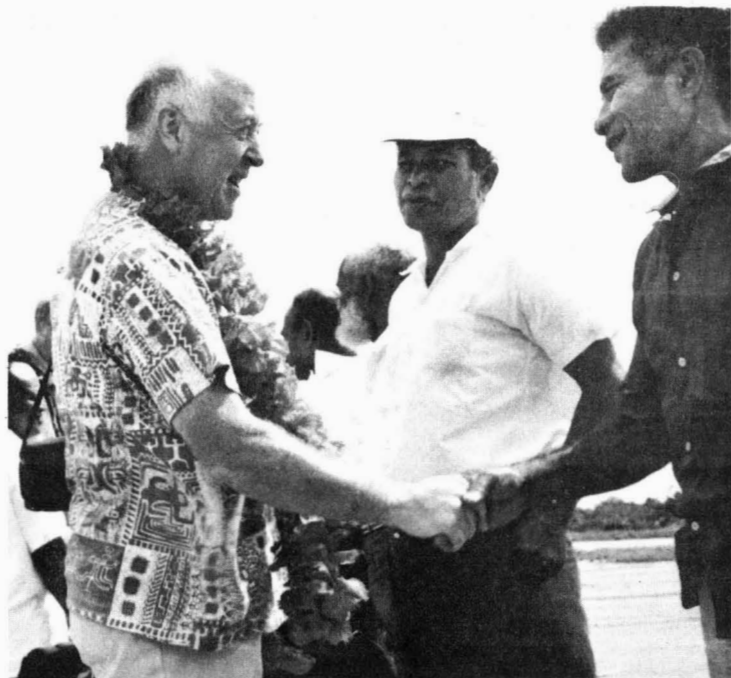
The following day the Mission met with High Commissioner W. R. Norwood and his staff for a briefing session on the Mission's tour of the Territory.

Opening the meeting, Mr. Norwood said, "It is an unusual experience for any agency of the United States Government, such as we are out here, representing the Administering Authority, to have its performance, administrative competence, programs, its goals and rate of progress subject to review by a commission such as yours. It is beneficial to have outsiders look carefully at what we are doing. If we cannot meet the test of scrutiny, then we should ask ourselves whether we can do it or ask some other administering authority to take over the job."

During a meeting with the newly formed Micronesian Medical Association, doctors



Members of the U.N. Mission meeting with Yap Islands Congress and Yap Islands Council. From left to right are: Kenneth Rogers, Richard Posnett, Angie Brooks, Najmuddine Rifai and Pierre Basdevant.



Bhagirathan R. Devarajan, Chief, United Nations Development Program, Asian Section, is welcomed by a young Yapese girl. At right is Pierre Basdevant, United Nations Visiting Mission representative from France.



Left: Miss Angie Brooks, Chairman of the Visiting Mission, Liberia. Right: Richard Posnett, United Kingdom.

representing the six districts commented on public health facilities in their areas. The Association, composed of Trust Territory medical officers, was convened in Saipan for the East-West Center Field Training Interchange in Medical Information and Surgical Techniques. Guest consultant Stanley W. Wright, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics, University of California School of Medicine, speaking on behalf of the Association, made recommendations to improve the Trust Territory public health program: (1) Upgrade equipment, (2) Develop a central top-notch laboratory facility at Saipan, (3) Improve transportation, communication and medical care to outer islands, (4) Expand para-medical personnel, (5) Commence adequate planning for staffing new hospitals as increased facilities will require additional personnel, (6) Explore the possibility of obtaining additional funds from foundations and other agencies, (7) Closer coordination of activities of medical officers, public health personnel, nurses, etc., (8) Continuation of post graduate education for medical personnel, and (9) A joint United States-Micronesian study to formulate an overall health plan for the next five years.

In succeeding weeks the Mission proceeded to the Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape and Marshalls Districts. In each, they met with local leaders, private citizens, students and Peace Corps volunteers and staff. The Mission visited schools, hospitals, farms, businesses and private homes. Everywhere they went there were questions and discussions of the future of Micronesia.

Each District, after the seriousness of probing meetings, feted the Mission with exotic island foods and traditional dances.

The women of Palau evidenced the high regard with which women in the matrilineal society are held. A poem honoring Dr. Brooks was set to music, and the elders of Palau knowingly predict that it will become a permanent treasure of the oral tradition in their culture. Translated from the Palauan language:

Blessed are we
In our humble abode,
You came to see.
In our hearts is
Overwhelming joy.
Possessed of unbelievable goodness

Lies dignity on grace, Dr.
Brooks.
You are truly great
A stone cast into the pond
Made ripples which faded away.
Let not this harmony be that pond.
I love it not to be this way.
My heart asks
But not more than this,
To wherever you might pass
Let my name in your mind
Never diminish.

The Mission returned to Saipan on March 15 for a three-day summary session with the High Commissioner. The political future of the Territory, land tenure, economic development, public health, education, and budget were topics of discussion.

Responding to questions posed by the Mission, the High Commissioner indicated several measures are under consideration to give more responsibility to the Congress of Micronesia. These include the possibility of putting the members of the Congress on a full-time salary basis at some future time, and the possibility of providing more financial support for the administrative cost of the Congress. Funds available to the Congress from revenue sources then could be appropriated by them for program needs rather than to cover their administrative requirements. Consideration also is being given to lengthening the period of regular sessions which would reduce the need for special sessions or prolonged meetings of the Interim Committees. (The regular session convenes on July 12 each year for one month.)

Stronger liaison between district administration, district legislatures and municipal councils is being developed. Assistant commissioners and department heads will counsel with members of the Congress of Micronesia whenever they have the opportunity. Future program and budget requests emanating from the districts will reflect the views of Micronesian leaders in the formation of plans and in seeking appropriations from the United States Congress.

The High Commissioner believes that within the next two years the people of Micronesia can be reasonably well informed of the meaning and implications in such alternatives as independence, territorial status, statehood or some other govern-



*Richard Posnett
exchanges greetings
with Yapese man.
Below, Angie Brooks
examines a crop of
tomatoes on Tinian,
in the Marianas.*



mental arrangement. It is the strong feeling of the Administration that the sooner the future political status can be resolved, the sooner meaningful results can be achieved in the area of economic development. It is the hope of the High Commissioner that the Administration under his direction and that of the Administering Authority will be sufficiently responsive to the needs and aspirations of the people of Micronesia that the latter, when given an opportunity to express their preference, will favor some form of a continuing relationship with the United States. The citizens of the Trust Territory alone must exercise the responsibility of choice.

At the conclusion of the conference, Dr. Brooks, on behalf of the Mission, thanked the High Commissioner, members of his staff, both at Headquarters and the Districts, and all the people of Micronesia for the "splendid cooperation, assistance, and hospitality which made the tour of the Trust Territory successful."

The Mission departed Saipan on March 17 for Guam, en route to the United Nations Headquarters in New York, where it will compile its findings in a report to be submitted to the Trusteeship Council in May.

*

Future Teachers of Micronesia

Recognizing the serious need to train its prospective teachers, the Education Office in the Truk District initiated a teacher training program for its graduating seniors who plan to teach in 1967-1968. This program is only an emergency action until adequate training can be given to all teachers before they are assigned classrooms.

Beginning in the fall of last year, all prospective teachers were organized into FTM—Future Teachers of Micronesia. They have studied teaching as a profession, teacher

responsibility, classroom organization, discipline, school procedure, lesson planning, the teaching of reading, methods, visual aids, and curriculum. The last of March, April, and May all students will be assigned to Moen elementary classrooms for observation and practice teaching.

This ambitious and energetic group of prospective teachers promises to make a lasting contribution to the up-grading of elementary education in Truk District.

*



Front row: Minoru Kama, Leonsio Ar. Endy Matthew, Morios Roden, Samuel Nathan, Ychitaro Park, Taisen Aake, Kengy Steven, Kalisto Thomas. Second row: Asako Salle, John Papa, Antholino Rosokow, Isinory Manuel, Yasindo Hetiback, Harichy Machu, Fiertien Rain, Obetin William, Francis Sharrisv, Tokeishy Rokichy. Third row: Eleanor Mickey, Shimauro Welles, Siwiter Eter, Robert Mori, John Uruo, Chingiuo Billyos, Frank Cholymay. Back row: Sedwick Don, Detor Sanoto, Yaichi Reseky, Rokuro Mesiab, Daniel Mony, Frank U. Charles, Kalisto Patis, Yalbert Kono, Kingngo Walter, Mensior Ponun. Not present: Yukiuo Nikita, Mikeas Olap, Hermes Heldart.

Ebeye Youth Corps Camp

Information about Ebeye Youth Corps was taken, with permission, from an article by David Goldberg, which appeared in the April 3 issue of "Hourglass," the Kwajalein daily newspaper.

Ebeye Youth Corps, which began operations just last March, will eventually enable students to get a vocational high school diploma. The home of the Youth Corps is on Carlson Island, not far from Kwajalein in the Marshalls.

A freshly-cut path leads from the dock on Carlson to the entrance of the camp which is marked by an archway bearing the legend, "Welcome to Youth Corps Camp." Three flags—Trust Territory, United States and the United Nations—wave just to the

left of the arch. The camp is neatly laid out. Forty Youth Corps trainees sleep in three tents, donated by the military on Kwajalein. One tent, besides housing trainees, serves as a food and tool storage shed. Two white-painted plywood table tops rest on sturdy legs cut from telephone poles that had drifted to the beach. A cook shack made of woven palm leaves draped over a wooden framework stands near the tables. Here, the trainees bake bread twice a week.

About 50 yards from the camp stand latrines, one for each tent, also made of palm leaves on a wooden framework. An old Japanese cistern located about a quarter of a mile from the camp provides the water for the Youth Corpsmen on Carlson. When the trainees first began to clear the campsite, the cistern was not usable. Bucketsful of mud were brought up from the bottom, it was rinsed with salt water and the sides were coated with chlorine powder. Now the rainwater is good.

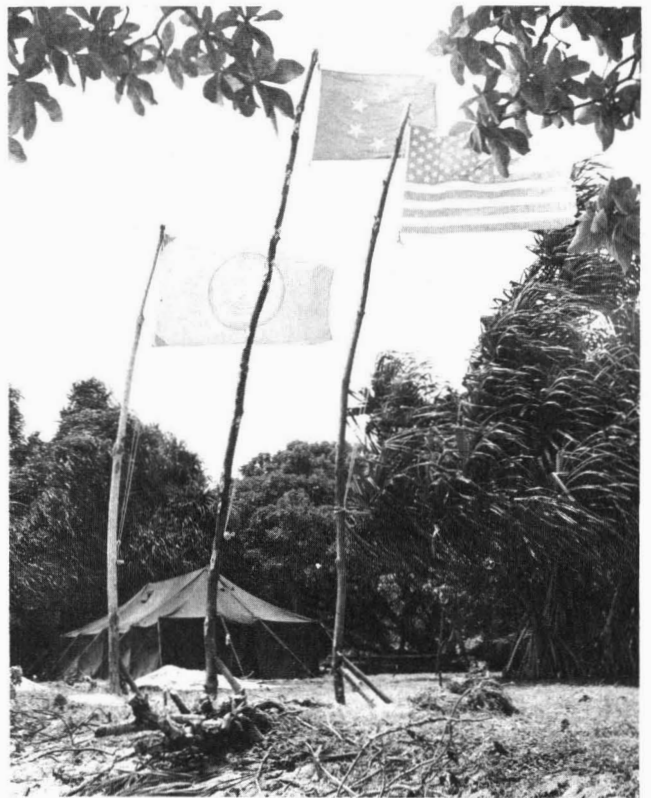
The camp is run by Jinna Keju, a Marshallese, and Tony Mondello, a Peace Corps Volunteer in community development. Three weeks after the camp was set up, the Youth Corps had netted \$250 from sales of fish and coconut from Carlson. Mondello feels this is pretty good since they've done the fishing and coconut gathering after hours, at night, devoting the daylight hours to getting the camp in shape.



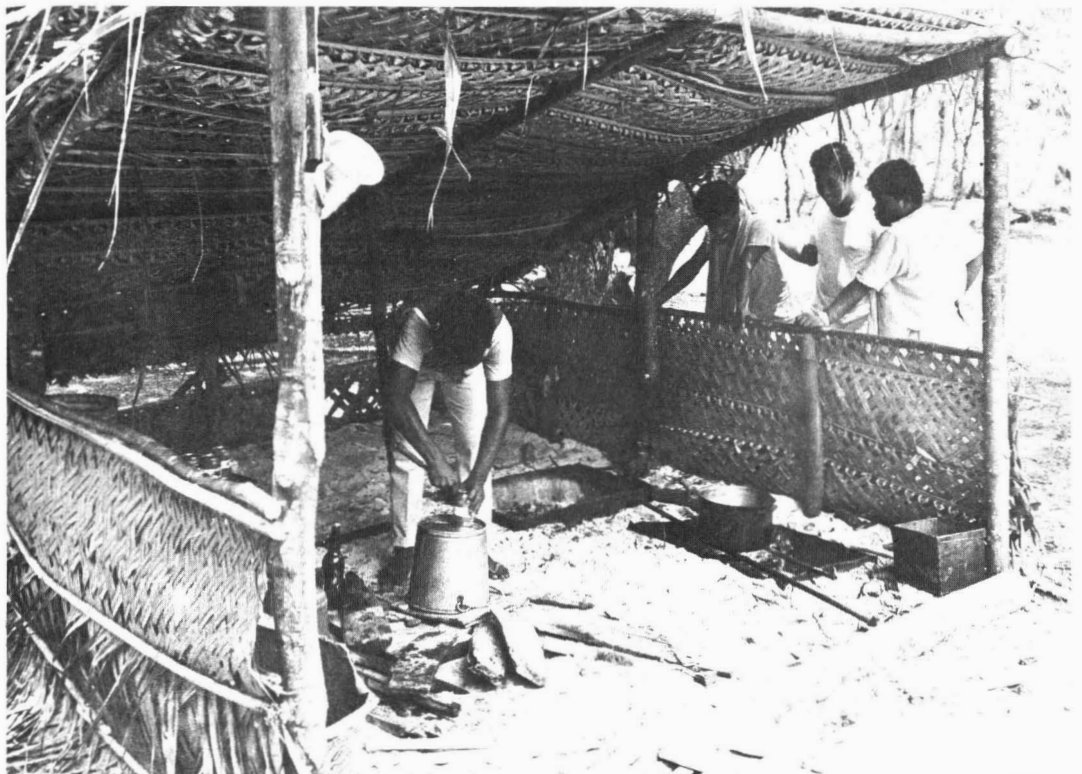
Archway at the entrance of the Youth Corps Camp on Carlson Island in the Marshalls.

Mondello said, "The men fish till two or three a.m. Then I take the fish over to Ebeye at dawn and sell the catch. The trainees are a very responsive group. Once we get the campsite set up and we can go into fishing and coconut gathering full time, we might be able to become self-supporting.

"The training period might have to be extended a little longer than we first anticipated. But once it ends, someone will still be at the camp the whole time. We will rotate groups of 10 from the Youth Corps here every three days. The others will be on Ebeye helping in road maintenance, helping the police to maintain law and order and studying academic and vocational subjects which will enable the Youth Corps members to eventually gain a vocational high school diploma," he said. "The Education Department has agreed to recognize the Youth Corps training program as a Community Vocational School provided that certain academic requirements are met." *



Three flags, United Nations, Trust Territory and United States, fly near the entrance of the Youth Corps Camp.



*At work in the
Ebeye Youth
Corps' cook shack.*

ENNUBIRR SCHOOL:

A Product of Dedication

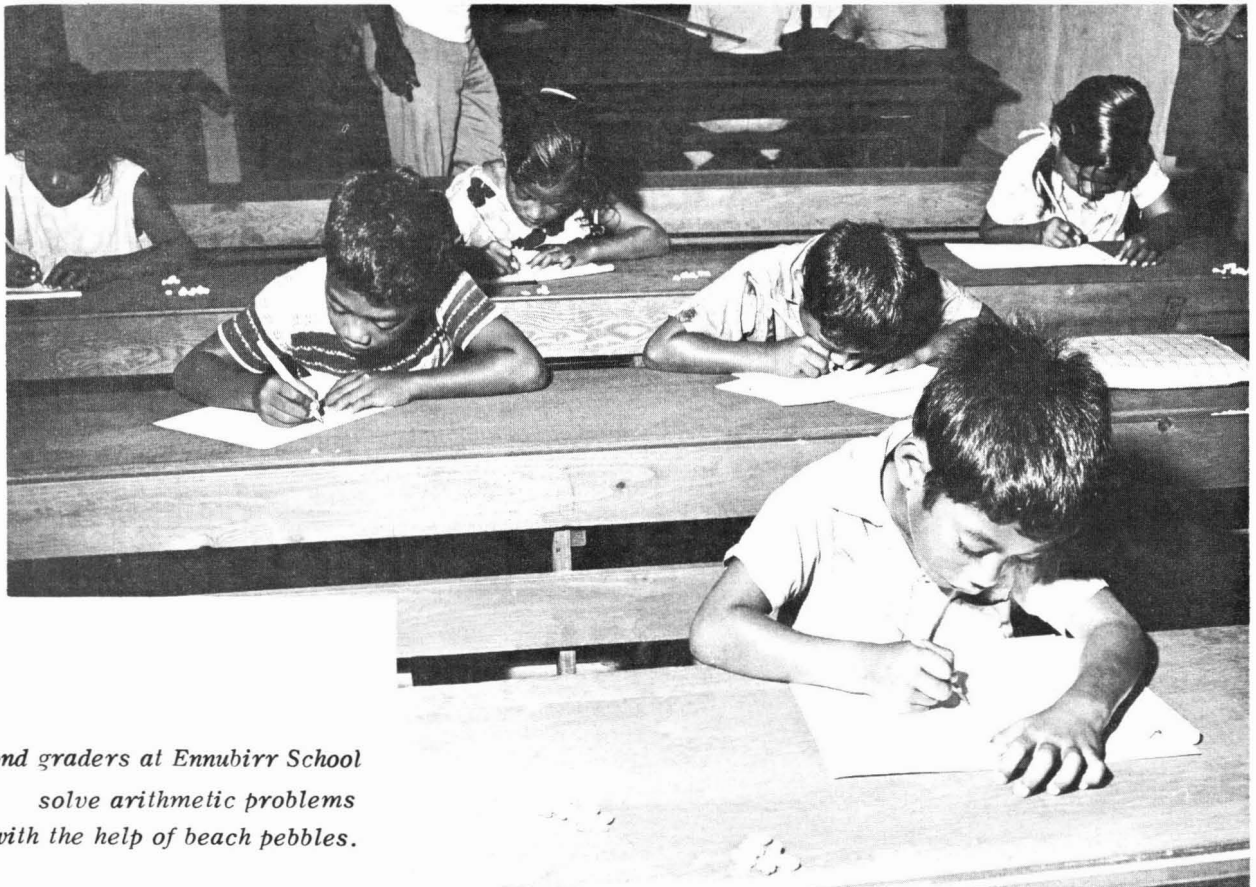
A schoolhouse in the Marshalls, opened last October, was once a Japanese bunker and the bell that calls the children to school each morning once rang aboard a Navy landing craft. The school is situated in a village of 110 residents on Ennubirr, "Third Island," from which Roi-Namur draws its Marshallese work force, as Kwajalein does from Ebeye.

Many of those who have given their physical, moral and financial support are men of Roi-Namur who visited Ennubirr to rehabilitate the bunker, build desks and tables, and clear an area for the playground. Other supporters have never seen the school and probably never will. They include Kwa-

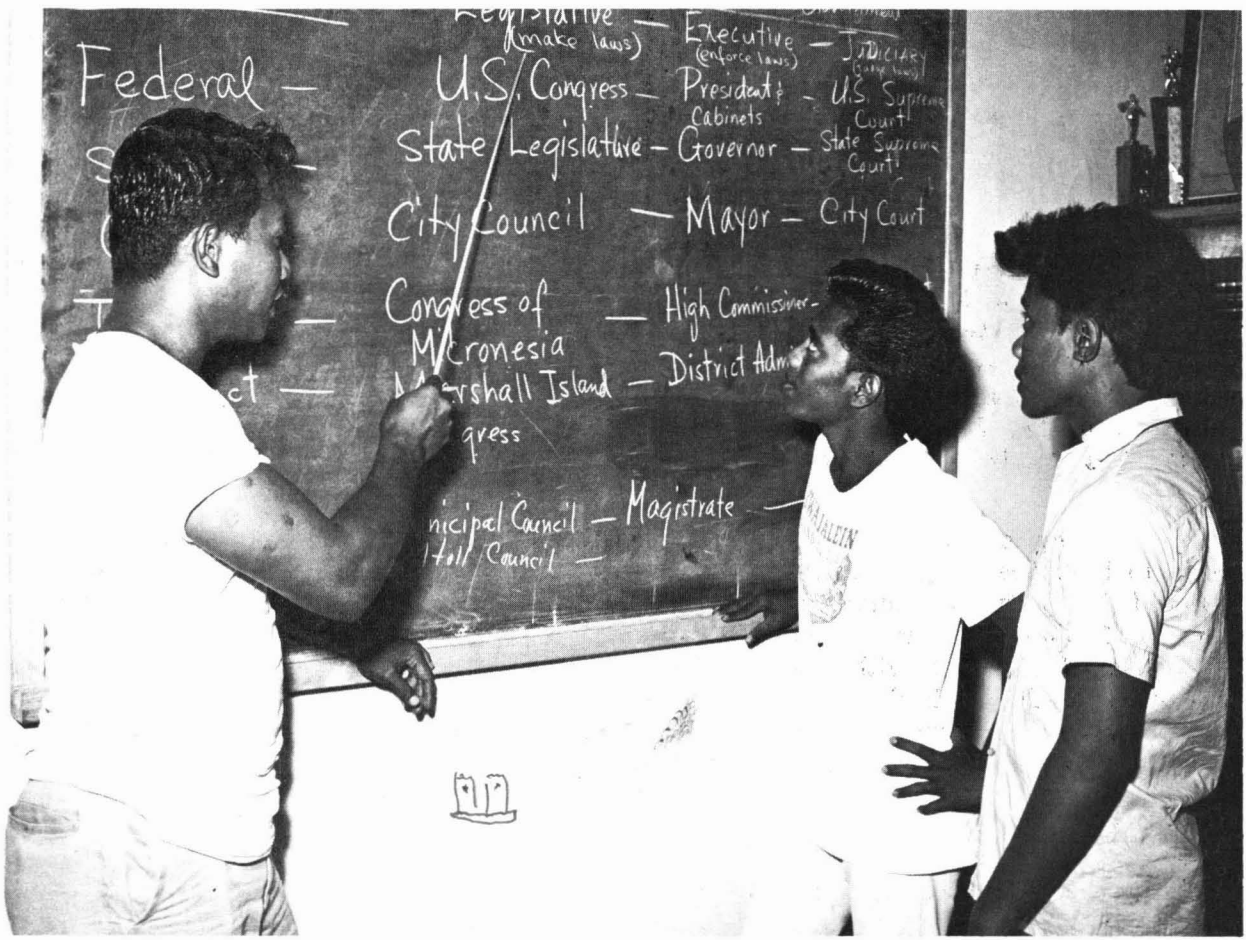
jalein residents who responded to an appeal for books and materials which appeared in Kwajalein's newspaper, "Hourglass." Other contributors are friends and relatives of Kwajalein and Roi-Namur residents in the United States. From them has come a steadily-growing collection of workbooks and textbooks—every one of them useful.

Two men closely involved with the school are Henry Moses, Marshallese Trust Territory teacher, and Frank Serafini, Global's assistant resident manager for outer islands at Roi-Namur. Both men are proud of the progress to date and have enthusiastic plans for the future.

In December, the men of Roi-Namur



*Second graders at Ennubirr School
solve arithmetic problems
with the help of beach pebbles.*



Henry Moses instructs two of his students in the workings of the Government.

responded so generously to the annual collection of money to buy Christmas gifts and candy for the children of Ennubirr that, after all Christmas expenses had been paid, \$712.23 remained. It was decided to use this money for the school. The first purchase will be a new type of book in which each page is a master for reproduction, so that worksheets for every child can be made.

There are now 37 students in the first through eighth grades, whose ages range from six to 17 plus two five year olds, admitted as kindergartners. "The children are so eager, they are all waiting outside before I ring the bell in the morning," said Moses, the teacher at the school. On that bell reads the inscription which Moses carved, "Presented to the school of Ennubirr in the hopes that it will awaken in the minds of the children the need for higher education. Donated by Frank Serafini." Serafini has been enthusiastic and active in promoting

a school at Ennubirr since 1962.

According to Serafini, plans for the '67-'68 school year include the repair and rehabilitation of what was the communications center in the old Japanese headquarters building next to the school. In this new area, Moses will teach the first grade and an expanded kindergarten. There has also been discussion of laying out a baseball diamond and moving playground equipment to an area already cleared.

As educator for one-third of the island's population, Moses takes his responsibility seriously. "I tell my students over and over, 'Learn now. Go and get more education, then come back and help your people.'"

A story about the Ennubirr school written by Pat Cataldo, from which this article was taken, appeared in the April 8 issue of "Hourglass."

*

Micronesian Pottery

EDITORIAL NOTE: *We are grateful to Dr. Inez de Beauclair for information and pictures supplied through her booklet "On Pottery of Micronesia, Palauan Lamps and Mediterranean Lamps in the Far East," reprinted from The Bulletin of the Institute of Ethnology, Academia Sinica, No. 21, Spring 1966.*

The making of pottery in Micronesia seems to have been limited to the western island districts—in particular, Yap, Palau and the Marianas. Pottery manufacture in the Marianas died out with the Spanish occupation, but rich archeological discoveries on Guam, Saipan, Tinian and Rota give evidence of a flourishing industry before that time.

Only a very small amount of pottery is made today in Micronesia—notably in Yap by the older women—but it is known that it was a vital industry for a long time and, in Palau, can be traced back to prehistoric times. Pottery making on a large scale died out in Yap at the start of the 1900s.

In Yap, a combined method of coiling and hand molding was used. The clay was formed into a cylinder and then the fist or a coconut was pressed into it, forming the bottom of the vessel. Another method was to dig a hole in the ground, put a flat piece of wood in the bottom of the hole, and the clay was then pressed into the hole and molded. In the first method, the sides of the vessel were built up by successive layers of coils. The surface of the vessel was then smoothed inside and out with a paddle.

Yap's pottery was plain and showed little variety of shape. It was functional and not decorative. The large, flat cooking pots had an incurved rim to keep in place the leaves that covered the taro or yam while cooking.

All pottery was manufactured by women of low-caste villages in fenced huts some distance from the village. Before gathering the clay, a bath was taken and the body rubbed with coconut meat. For their work, the women wore a special long, thin grass skirt which was kept in the hut and burned after the work was completed. A piece of



Discarded cooking pots in central Yap.



*Fanek, of Gitam Village on Yap,
holds a pot which she made.*

mat or a large taro leaf was held between the pottery and the legs so that no trace of skin or hair could imprint itself on the surface of the vessel.

Pottery in Yap was much in demand and the style was therefore kept simple. Women not only had to make pottery for their high-class masters, but many were needed for the families—by custom, each member cooked and ate separately—and for the priests who required new pots every time they retired into seclusion before the yearly festivals. In addition, by custom, many of the pots were used for only a short time and then discarded.

* * * *

Pottery was an ancient craft in Palau, dating back through prehistoric times. Unlike Yap, which was influenced by the eastern islands, Palauan pottery making was influenced by the west—Indonesia and Melanesia. This accounts for the difference in the pottery of the two districts. As in Yap, the work was restricted to the women, but

men took part in the firing of the pottery.

The clay showed different colors—red, blue, grey, black and white—depending upon the composition of the soil. The clay was often kneaded and mixed with fragments of broken pots.

Another method used was to knead the clay and then spread it out in thin layers on a board. Sand was then sprinkled on the surface to temper the clay and it was then rolled up, mixed, and spread out again. This process was repeated three times.

The clay was moistened, the sides built up by coiling, and the surface was smoothed with a paddle.

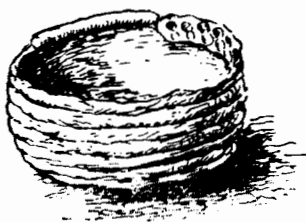
Of special interest in Palauan ceramics are the lamps. While all other districts used open fires or torches for light, only Palau had lamps. The lamps had a round, flat bottom for holding the coconut oil fuel and a long spout for the wick which was made of an old rag or some sort of fiber, commonly hibiscus. The lamps were suspended by three strings and were often decorated with figurines.



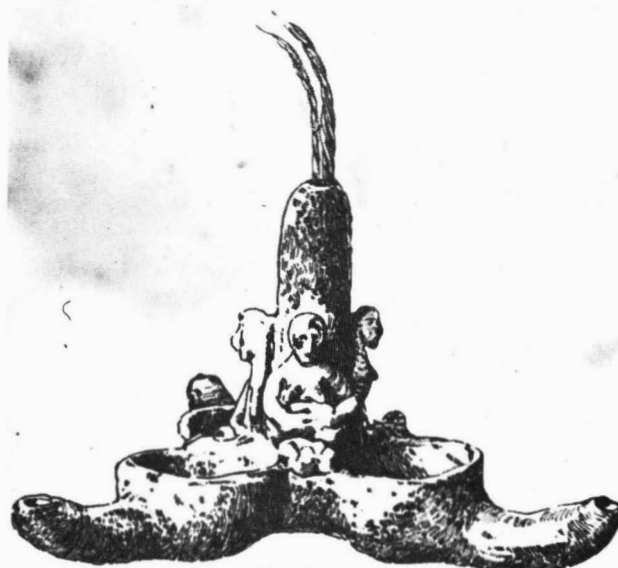
*Palauan potter at work,
molding the bottom of a pot. Below,
bottoms completed, ready for sides.*



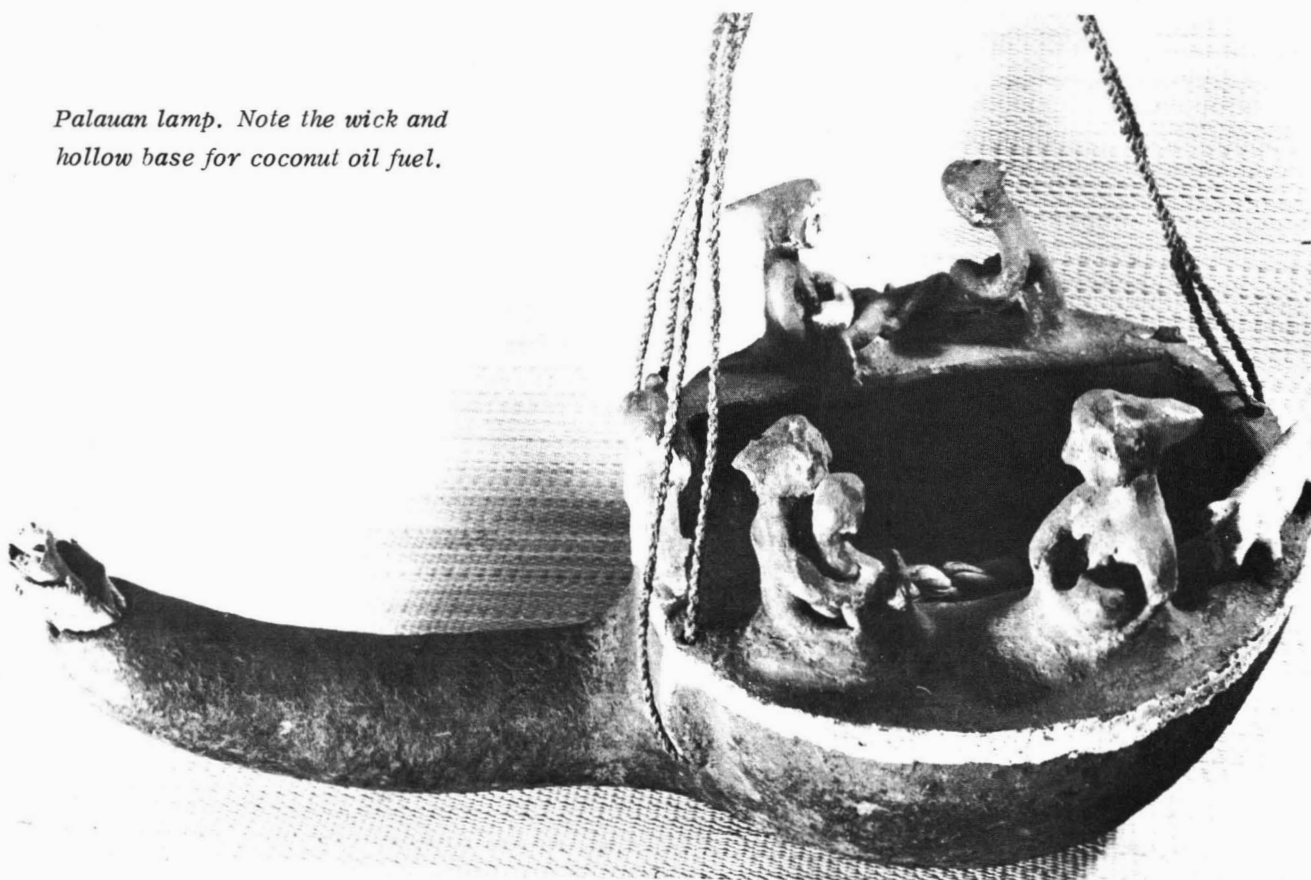
*The sides are built up with
layers of coils, then the
surface is smoothed with a paddle.*



*Two examples of the variety of
shapes in which the Palauan lamps came.*



*Palauan lamp. Note the wick and
hollow base for coconut oil fuel.*



The NATHAN REPORT

By ELIZABETH UDUI

EDITORIAL NOTE: *In April 1965, the Trust Territory Government entered into a two-year contract with an internationally-known economic consulting firm, Robert R. Nathan Associates. Under this contract, a team of three economists provided economic advice and assistance to the Trust Territory Government and conducted a study in depth of the resources of the Territory and factors related to their potential development. The Report was submitted to the High Commissioner in December 1966. The team of economists who compiled the Report were Dr. E. V. Bowden, Chief; James R. Leonard, Development Economist; and J. Raymond Carpenter, Agricultural Economist.*

The exact process of economic development is unique to each country experiencing it. To the authors of the recently released Nathan Report, development in Micronesia is envisioned as total development, with the Government playing an important role in every major program from administration, to the development of business and social and educational services and to the formulation of a strong political base.

The complexity involved in development arises from the thesis, which the authors have treated in some detail, that there must be a proper balance between economic and social development as well as a balance between development in the public and private sectors.

The Report itself is divided into four parts. Part I takes into consideration and thoroughly analyzes the advantages and limitations on development imposed by the history of Micronesia, attitudes and cultural characteristics of the population, geographic and political factors, available resources and the structure of the Government. Part II discusses existing conditions and potential development in agriculture, fisheries and various other private industries. Parts III and IV analyze the present economy and Government programs and present specific recommendations for Government actions to stimulate development.

The goal which the Plan recommends be established for Micronesia, and upon which it urges all further development be based, is "maximum progress toward economic viability, consistent with orderly and desirable social, economic, and political change." Part I sets up policies, programs, and actions which must be undertaken to achieve certain goals.

In this first section the authors define clearly the roles that the public and private sectors of the economy should play in economic development. They envisage an interplay between the two which will stimulate economic growth.

The major recommendations of Part I are combined into eleven policy and program recommendations. Basic to the success of the Plan, state the authors, is the decision as to what will be the ultimate political status for the Trust Territory. They point out that the present uncertainty must be resolved as soon as possible in order that the economy will be able to have a firm political base from which to sustain development.

In addition, the Report urges the United States to take steps to provide a favorable environment to enable the Territory to develop as well as to seek economic relations which will encourage development. Such steps would include study and revision of existing policies on such matters as tariffs, trade, entry and exit and concentration of population.

The report further recommends that the Government encourage larger and fewer population centers in order to cut down on the cost of utilities and services and to enable Micronesia to build up a skilled labor

force which could be efficiently utilized as well as to create larger markets for Territory products.

Primary among the changes in policy advocated which may have the greatest long-range impact on Micronesia's development is the encouragement of foreign investment and the import of foreign labor into the Territory. Foreign investment is needed as there are few funds available outside of the Government for capital investment within the Territory. Foreign labor must be imported to fill important managerial and technical positions for which Micronesians lack training. At the same time, opportunities for Micronesians to obtain vocational and technical training should be extended.

The need for importing foreign skills into the Territory to fill the present gap is also suggested. Tied to this concept is the idea that Micronesian salaries within the Government and the private sectors must be equated with productivity and the capability of the economy to support them. Micronesian incomes should not be equated with incomes which reflect productivity and wage rates

in the United States.

The Report urges the development of responsibility and self-reliance among Micronesians as well as wisdom, leadership and administrative abilities required for successful commercial and government operations.

The Trust Territory Government is asked to follow a policy of emphasizing research, development and conservation of Micronesia's natural resources. The authors add that land use planning and zoning restrictions are needed now to preserve the beauty of the islands.

The Government should also plan and provide for transportation, communications, storage, repair services, electric power, water and various other services on a commercial basis. The Report, however, recommends that the Government withdraw from these activities as soon as the private sector is able to support them.

The impact of the Government on the success or failure of the Plan is emphasized throughout the Report. Although the authors underline the concern of the Government in the development of both the social and

(Continued on p. 36)

Air Service Begins On Pagan

On the morning of April 3, a twin-engine Beechcraft owned by Micronesian Airlines touched down on Pagan Island in the northern Marianas, thereby beginning the first air traffic on that island since Japanese Zeros took off on fighter missions from there during World War II.

The people who watched excitedly as the plane first appeared as a dot in the sky, grew bigger, landed and taxied to a stop a few feet from where they were standing had more than just a passing interest in the event. They were some of the same people who had worked at renovating the old airstrip so that a safe landing could be made.

About 30 people—men and women of Pagan—had worked since the project was first conceived, clearing the field, building up the sides of the strip, filling in the deep bomb holes left from the war, and rolling the strip. Peace Corps Volunteers Wayne

and Carol Waldrip also assisted in preparing the airstrip for service.

Attention first began to focus on Pagan after Typhoon Carmen struck there in October, 1965. A Rehabilitation Task Force was set up at that time to provide aid to Pagan and the rebuilding of the airstrip was one of the first priorities. A study was made to determine the feasibility of the project. At first, there were no funds available for the project, but the District Legislature subsequently provided \$7,000 to the District Administration and late last year, the operation got under way.

Frank Kaipat, agricultural extension agent, was appointed by the District Administration as project manager, and his work, plus an appeal for assistance from District Administrator Peter T. Coleman, helped to organize the project.

Shortly after the "Spirit of Faith," piloted by Emmet Kay, had landed and



Micronesian Airlines' "Spirit of Faith" touches down on Pagan Airstrip, marking the first air traffic on Pagan since the war.

greetings were exchanged between the spectators and those who had come on the plane, High Commissioner William R. Norwood officially opened the airfield in a ribbon-cutting ceremony. Reverend Father Arnold Bendowski of Saipan delivered an invocation and a group of school children sang.

Other members of the party that landed on Pagan were Mayor Vicente Sablan of Saipan, John Pincetich, director of the Peace Corps in Micronesia, Vicente N. Santos, President of the District Legislature, Roger Flather, Peace Corps, Washington, and Howard Kerstetter, educational administrator. Also present was District Administrator Coleman, who had come to Pagan by field trip vessel to make final preparations the day before.

Micronesian Airlines plans to make regular flights to Pagan and it is hoped that Pagan will be established as a sub-center on which a good dispensary can be built to serve the people of the northern islands.

Further engineering studies will likely be made so that the airfield can be extended and generally improved.

About the project District Administrator Coleman said: "I believe this type of project and small plane operation is ideal for every district to bring outer islands closer to the district center. It is an excellent way," he said, "of taking government to the people and bringing the people to the government.

"There are many Japanese airstrips throughout Micronesia," he said. "The Pagan project has proven that with some financial help and full cooperation of the people, all these fighter strips can be rehabilitated and turned into facilities for development of these areas." *

District Administrator Peter T. Coleman and Marianas District Safety Assistant Leon Camacho greet High Commissioner Norwood as he walks out of the "Spirit of Faith" and children rush to welcome the plane's passengers to Pagan.



TRANSPORTATION:

A Key to Micronesian Growth

By NIKI SABLAN

It's a "shrinking" world these days with improved communication and transportation facilities surrounding the globe and bringing everyone closer together. Yet the most outstanding problem to persons living within the boundaries of "Micronesia"—the U. S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands—is transportation.

With almost 3,000,000 square miles of the western Pacific to cover, the Trust Territory Government has faced the dilemma of logistics for 20 years. Officials are farther ahead today than they were just five years ago, but the transportation service is still lagging in relation to the area's spiraling demands.

Steps to alleviate the growing strain on the limited air service facilities are being taken by the government and private individuals, however. During the early part of 1967, bidding will be conducted among several United States air lines for a franchise to operate a service within Micronesia while also offering new connecting points outside the Territory.

The Trust Territory Air Service, presently operated under contract by Pan American World Airways, Inc., previously has been the sole source of commercial air transportation among the islands. From 1951 to 1962, three SA16s (amphibious aircraft) served as the islands' aircraft.

One of the planes crashed in 1961. Rather than repair it, usable parts were salvaged and put to use on the other SA-16s. The money saved from the repair expenses was then used in 1962 to help purchase a DC-4 airplane. The four-engine aircraft carried 59 passengers compared to the 14 permitted on an SA-16.

In March of 1966, a second DC-4 was acquired. Since that early time, the four TT

aircraft have flown almost 2 million miles with no other accident.

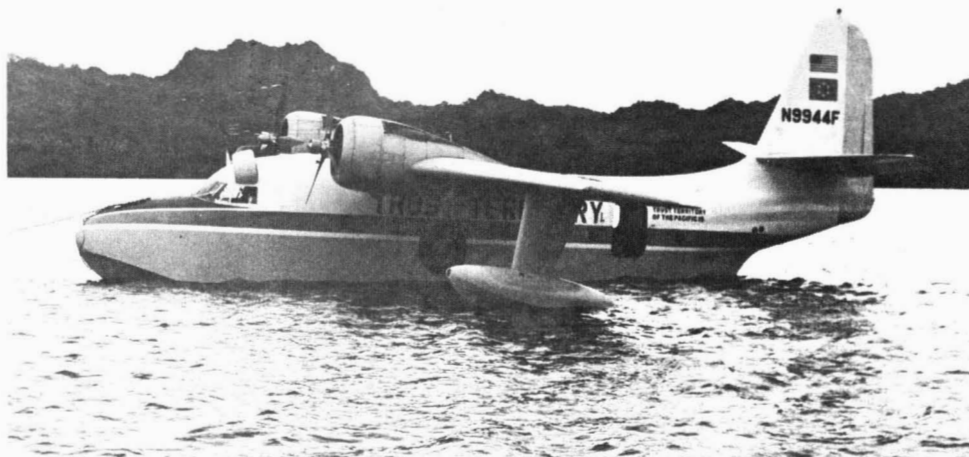
Originally used only by the Trust Territory officials to travel among the islands, the air service has found a greater percentage of non-government employees riding the planes during the past couple of years. In 1966, only 40 percent of the passengers were on official government business. The rest were listed as members of the clergy, students, Trust Territory employees on annual leaves, and about 10 percent were estimated to be tourists.

Thus, air transportation service in the Trust Territory has developed to a stage where it serves a much broader function than the original one of providing logistic services for the Trust Territory Government. With this realization, it has become necessary to improve the air service on a more commercial basis. Some U. S. airline companies expressing an interest in this development are Pan American, Hawaiian, Continental, Aloha, and Delta. It is anticipated that by July 1, a commercial company will be assigned the route by the Trust Territory to develop air transportation, plus the necessary ground facilities.

In the meantime, Micronesian Airlines, an air taxi and charter service, has begun its private operations in the north and western part of the Territory. Serving the northern Marianas, Yap, and Palau, the company operates twin-engine Beechcrafts that carry nine passengers and can land on fields not suitable for larger type aircraft.

With this "landing advantage," the private air taxi firm acts to supplement the Trust Territory Air Service and thus complement the air transportation program of the islands.

Flying seven days a week, the airline



One of the Trust Territory's two SA-16s.

office is based in Guam with an agent on Saipan. Two planes are in service with a third expected in July.

Much of their schedule has been filled with chartered flights by Peace Corps personnel, private businessmen in Guam, as well as some Trust Territory officials.

As could be expected, one of the impediments of development for the TT Air Service has been the lack of adequate landing strips. For example, Ponape will have to be reached by the SA-16 until 1968, when a landing

strip will be completed adjacent to the district center of Kolonia. By necessity, government officials are given top priority to ride this flight with its limited capacity.

Most airfields, with the exception of Saipan, need to be wider and longer according to a survey by the Federal Aviation Agency. All airfields should be equipped with more modern navigational instruments and lights for night landings.

Because of these numerous restrictions, TT Air Service is able to connect only the



A DC-4, one of two, owned and operated by the Trust Territory government.

Airlines to Bid For Service In Micronesia

district centers, plus Rota and Kwajalein. Except for the Marianas, other districts receive weekly or semi-weekly service. Saipan, the Territory's capital, has six flights weekly (excluding Sunday) to and from Guam, and Rota has three per week.

Nevertheless, the major carrier—Trust Territory—continues to grow with passengers. Any airline that wins the franchise to operate in Micronesia can continue this growth, and any smaller service can continue to complement that growing program. From 1962, the total passenger load carried by the Trust Territory Air Service has tripled in volume with more than 29,000 traveling on the planes in 1966.

Emphasis is being placed now on economic development of Micronesian islands, and this makes a dependable and extensive air service absolutely essential for any progress. In terms of social development, the parochialism of the island societies may be overcome by constant improvement in the mobility of the members of the societies. And for efficient governmental administration, personnel and cargo must be able to move rapidly between islands and outside of the Territory.

Full commercial air transportation within the Territory seems to be one key to opening the door to progress in Micronesia. How fast this can be developed remains to be seen. The program will be costly, but the anticipated results should pay for that cost in a relatively short time. Figures show that the number of passengers and amount of cargo carried by the Trust Territory Air Service tripled between fiscal years 1962 and 1966.

By increasing service, reducing air fares and cargo rates, promoting traffic and cargo (through commercial advertising), and by introducing complete professional management, the economic performance of any commercial air service could undoubtedly reap increasing profits in the coming years.

Naturally, the airline company awarded the route will face unusual challenges. The route will be a source—a connecting link—of new communication for the islands with the rest of the world. New people will bring new ideas and new growth, hopefully, with new economic programs for the Micronesians of the U. S. Trust Territory. *

Invitations to more than 25 prospective contenders among leading air carriers to submit proposals for the operation of the Trust Territory Air Service on a commercial basis were sent out in late March by the High Commissioner. The contract will be for five years and will be awarded by August 30th. Bids are due June 30th with services by the contracted company to begin by January 1, 1968.

The Trust Territory Government is seeking not only better airline service but a direct Honolulu-Majuro link. Officials want a "viable air transportation system" which will compare, to the extent feasible, with U. S. domestic airline service.

Specifications on the contract as outlined by Commissioner Norwood make it clear what the Trust Territory wants in the commercial service:

- Provide "expanded and better service to the people of the Trust Territory than now exist."

- Facilitate the development of general industry, commerce and tourism.

- Offer the best prospects for obtaining connecting service from eastern Trust Territory to Hawaii and western Trust Territory to Okinawa.

It is also "desirable," said Commissioner Norwood, that such a carrier itself promote and undertake hotel development, and he offered use of public land at reasonable charges.

Some of the interested airlines are Aloha and Hawaiian, Continental, Pan American, Delta, Eastern, and Braniff International. *

Interim Committee...

(Continued from p. 5)

determination of their political future. We have no doubt in our minds that we are ready to become an Independent or Unincorporated Territory of the U.S., or a Commonwealth of the U.S." And the proposal ended by saying:

"... The dilemma that the Trust Territory is of different people with different cultures yet they should be kept in one governmental or political structure, for administrative and international political convenience therefore the political decision should be considered as a whole is a fallacy, and we find it unacceptable, except to revert into a colonial mentality."

It was undersigned by Senator Olympio T. Borja, Representative Manuel D. Muna and Representative Carlos S. Camacho. The proposal awaited the signature of Representative Benjamin T. Manglona who was then in Hawaii.

When Senator Palacios asked if the Marianas have to wait for the other districts to make a decision as to their political future, Dr. Brooks stated that she would submit his petition to the Trusteeship Council, however the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands has always been considered as a unit. Dr. Brooks added that Micronesians could take matters to the Trusteeship Council separately, as petitioners, if they wished.

After Interim Committee members returned from the districts, they also discussed the proposed legislation that they had been given by Congress to investigate. Indications are that the Interim Committee will recommend these bills and resolutions for passage in July:

- A request that the Administering Authority promote a federal school lunch program to all schools—public and private—in the Trust Territory.

- A request that the High Commissioner provide for more careful expenditure of funds allocated to sub-districts.

- A bill to provide for civil actions and claims against the Trust Territory government up to \$10,000. This measure would be used as a last resort when claims could not be settled out of court.

- An act to prohibit fraudulent practices regarding securities and provisions requiring registration of broker-dealers, agents and investment advisors.

- For an act providing for registration of vessels only after safety requirements are met.

- For an act providing for the establishment of a uniform public and private land survey in the Trust Territory.

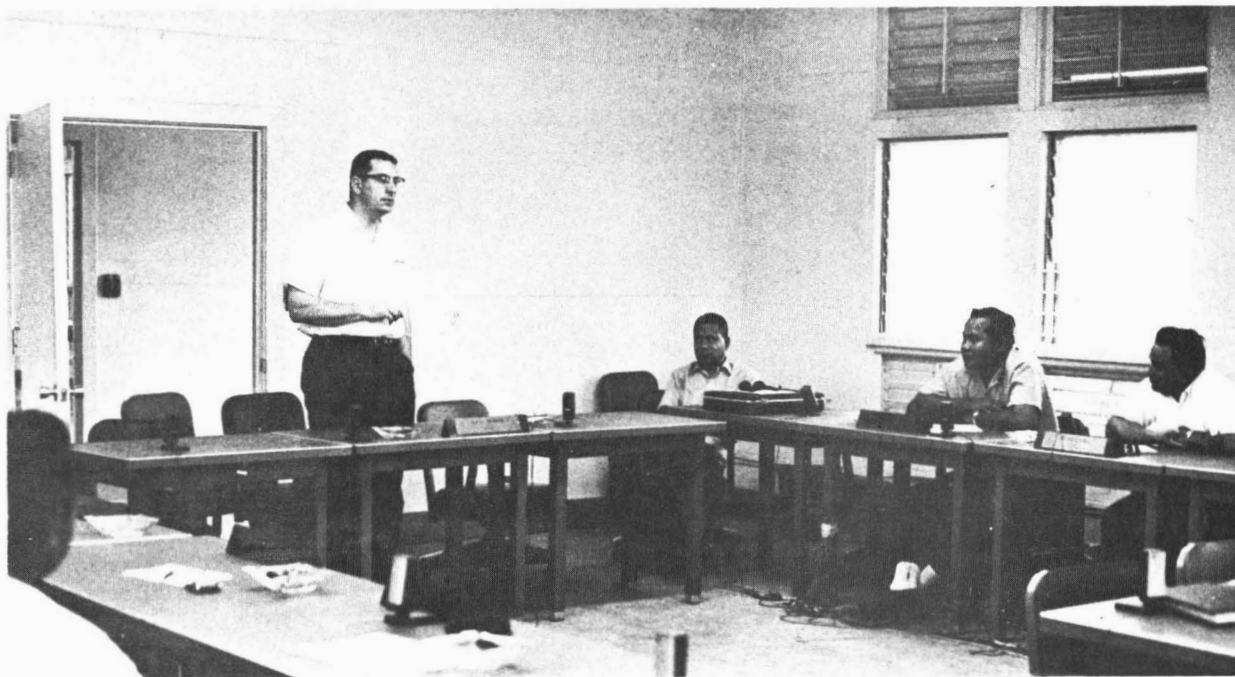
- For an act to authorize the granting of franchise for public transportation by the Congress of Micronesia and by the High Commissioner when Congress is not in session.

- For an act to provide for a more rigid tax collection system on export of copra, trochus shell and scrap metal.

A bill which would request the High Commissioner, in consultation with the Department of the Interior, to study the feasibility of establishing Kusaie as a separate district will likely be recommended for passage by the Fourth Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia. The Committee members were unable to schedule a trip to Kusaie during their trip through the Trust Territory, so it was felt that further study should be made on this proposed legislation.

In addition to making recommendations on proposed legislation from Congress, the Interim Committee, after its survey of the districts, made additional recommendations for new legislation.

Education was one of the most discussed topics. The Interim Committee probably will recommend the following to Congress in July: construction of high schools in Faichuk and Namonesas areas in Truk; complete rehabilitation or replacement of Palau High School and dormitory facilities; construction of new elementary schools and rehabilitation of existing ones; building of additional dormitories at the high school in Truk, and the establishment of vocational schools and strengthening existing ones. Other proposals made recommendations for more uniform curricula for elementary and high schools and an increase in the teaching staff. There were also recommendations made for more emphasis upon the study of cultures of other districts and upon political education—providing a study of the functions of the Territorial, District and Municipal governments.



N. Neiman Craley, Assistant Commissioner for Public Affairs, addresses Interim Committee members on the last day of their session.

Under the subject of transportation, Committee members recommended more frequent air schedules at regular intervals—at least twice a week to eastern districts, acceleration of the airstrip construction at Ponape, and a general renovation in air transportation—aircraft, airfields and terminal facilities.

Among the recommendations that probably will be made to Congress concerning sea transportation are: improvement of field trip vessel schedules, more refrigeration space, more administrative vessels in addition to privately-owned vessels, better safety measures, more sanitary conditions on field trip vessels, and a longer stay at each island on field trips.

It was suggested that recommendations be made to improve port and harbor facilities at Ponape, Yap, Kusaie and the Sugar Dock at Saipan and to expedite the dredging of Rota Channel.

One of the recommendations that will likely be made to Congress in the area of administration is strengthening of the existing Management Intern Program to give Micronesians more opportunities to take over responsible positions. Recommendations may

also be made for an annual survey of government employees to find Micronesians capable of replacing American employees.

The Interim Committee also suggested an improvement in the efficiency of the police force in the Trust Territory, stressing training, recruitment—increase in quality and quantity—and a salary increase.

On the last day of the Interim Committee's session, members met with N. Neiman Craley, Assistant Commissioner for Public Affairs, who will provide a liaison between Congress and the Administration next July when the Third Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia meets.

Craley stressed the need for a sounder relationship between the Congress of Micronesia and the U. S. Congress. He suggested that one reason for the failure of some budgetary proposals in the U. S. Congress was not reluctance, but simply inadequate information.

"Your trip throughout the Trust Territory has meant a great deal," Craley said. "I think that the Third Session of the Congress of Micronesia will be one of the most productive and one of the best sessions you'll ever have." *

The Tree of Life is Dying

By D. ZAIGER

It all started at Pingalap Atoll in the Ponape District just 10 years ago. The beautiful breadfruit trees planted in door-yards and among coconut groves bore fruit that season as they had for hundreds of years. Happy children frolicked in the cool shade of the spreading trees while their mothers washed clothes. There had been little rain for some weeks and the well water had become quite brackish. The last few days had been stiflingly hot. Not the slightest breeze stirred the leaves of the great trees.

An old woman looked up from her work, beads of perspiration standing out on her face. A new and strange sight greeted her eyes. The leaves of a fine, large breadfruit tree, just across the village path from where she sat, had wilted.

The large leaves hung down like limp green rags. In the cool of that evening the stricken tree looked somewhat better. Most of its lower leaves stood out stiffly, but the upper leaves failed to recover. The next day was even hotter.

"My, what a hot day!", said a perspiring housewife, mopping her brow as she arranged the glowing stones in her earth oven in preparation for baking breadfruit. "It is so hot today that even the breadfruit trees



Mr. E. Eban, secretary of the municipality of Namorik Atoll in the Marshalls, walks past a dying breadfruit tree while assisting the author in the study of breadfruit disease there.

are wilted."

But it was more than just the heat that was wilting the trees. As the days passed, more and more trees became affected with the same strange trouble. Within a week the first wilted trees had begun to die, their leaves hanging straight down from the ends of the branches, many of them brown and dry. Soon the leaves began to fall. With every gust of wind, they came swirling down until they covered the ground and the village paths.

"I saw the same thing happen during Japanese days," said one old man.

"Yes," said another, "but then they were killing our trees with a white medicine because they wanted more land for coconuts, if you remember."

Whatever the cause, the islanders looked on sadly as their precious trees withered

before the onslaught of the sickness. The entire village now suffered under the full glare of the tropical sun, the shade of the benevolent breadfruit trees gone. Hundreds of dead and dying trees stood everywhere, their naked branches blackened, their unripened fruits shrivelled and worthless. Within a few months the disease was attacking trees farther out from the village and more than half of all the trees were dying. It appeared that soon all would be lost.

"We must pray," said a young mother, fearful of the prospect of no breadfruit for her children, "for God to take this terrible plague from our island."

"Surely God knows," agreed her friend, "that we cannot live without breadfruit."

No greater truth could have been spoken, for in the lives of atoll dwellers, fish and four plants supply the essentials of life. They are breadfruit, coconut, pandanus, and taro. Life without breadfruit is unthinkable. In the legends of islanders throughout the Pacific, it has been accorded almost sacred status as being the very 'tree of life.'

Fallen breadfruit leaves are used for kindling fires, for wrapping food to be cooked, for covering earth ovens, for lining food baskets, and for a host of other purposes. Green leaves are picked from the trees to be used for plates, serving trays, and containers for cooking liquid foods. The milky latex sap caulks boats and canoes, catches birds and even repairs leaky buckets. From the wood, the canoes are made upon which the islanders so strongly depend to carry men to the fishing grounds and to the lands where copra is harvested and food gathered. Breadfruit wood is fashioned into bailers, house lumber, bowls, trays, and many other useful articles. But the fruits and their seeds supply the mainstay of a good life. Breadfruit prepared in a myriad of ways, many mouth watering even to non-islanders, provides nutritious food from earliest infancy.

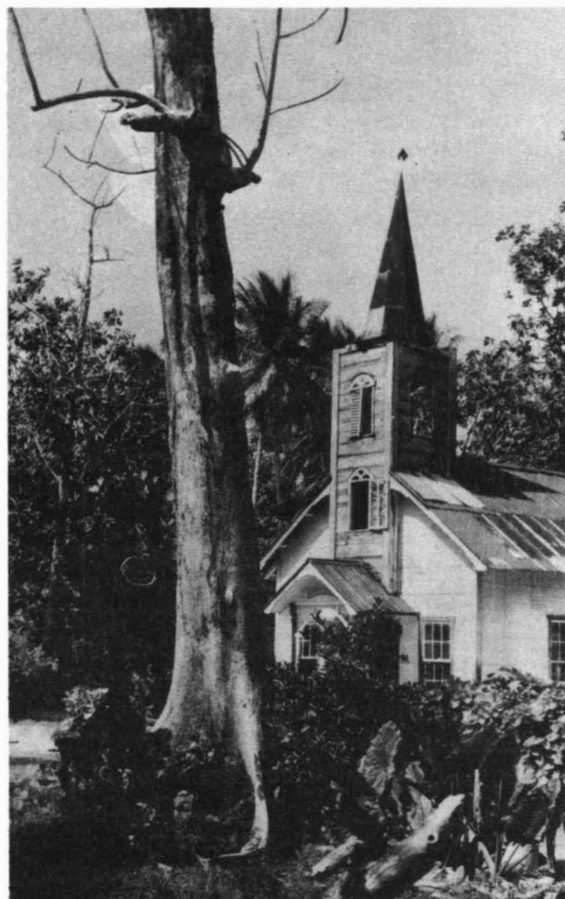
Puree of ripe breadfruit in coconut cream is an island baby's 'cream-of-wheat.' Late evening get-togethers around spent cooking fires, roasting breadfruit seeds in the embers, provides islanders with delicious snacks enjoyed by young and old alike. Grandfather's favorite is the soft, yellow flesh of the baked

overripe fruit, a dish that needs no chewing. For many, off-season needs are met with pungent preserved breadfruit, the saurkraut of the Pacific. Food for trips at sea, for fishing and for work parties going to outer islets, usually includes breadfruit baked to a char. While somewhat dry and tasteless, it is nonetheless nourishing and impervious to spoilage.

The blight continued for nearly two years until, at least, except for a few old trees, only the younger trees were left unaffected. Most of the young trees had not reached bearing age. Breadfruit was becoming a food for children. Like people everywhere in the world in times of food shortage, islanders give their favored food first to the little children.

Unexplainably, things began to look better. The younger trees were prospering,

*Dead breadfruit tree, stricken by
Pingalap Disease, stands in front
of the church on Ebon Atoll, near Namorik.*



and many began to bear. The remaining old trees, even some that had shown early signs of sickness, rallied and survived.

"God has answered our prayers," a faithful one said.

"Maybe trees get a sickness like people, like smallpox. It comes to an island and many people die, then it goes away, maybe to come back," an elder said.

"Not so," said another old man, wise in the folklore of the people. "Our young people are bad these days, doing bad things. My father and his father before him taught me: When the people do bad things, the trees will die. You can see that all our trees near the village that bore the best fruits were the first to die."

And so the mysterious disease went away from Pingalap, only to appear on Pingalap Islet, a part of Jaluit Atoll in the Marshall Islands, the ancestral home of the former conquerors of Pingalap Atoll. Of all the islands scattered over the ocean, what quirk of fate would cause the next appearance of the dread breadfruit disease to go to an islet of the same name while bypassing a number of much nearer atolls? Could it be that it was carried there by a kinsman visiting relatives? Of that, no one can ever know, but it was not long before the Marshallese of 'Old Pingalap' had come to know the same hardships that had been suffered by the dwellers of 'New Pingalap.' By 1960 more than 60% of their breadfruit had died, mostly the oldest and most productive trees.

Then, within a year or two, trees began dying on neighboring Kili Island, then the breadfruit catastrophe hit Namorik Atoll, where it has caused an almost total loss of all trees of bearing age. At about the same time the splendid stands, composed of perhaps 100,000 trees, on Guam began to decline. The malady spread to other islands. Saipan lost perhaps 50% of its older trees, and stands of dying trees were discovered on Truk, Ponape, Ebon Atoll and in American Samoa. Then the disease appeared at Tarawa Atoll in the Gilbert Islands. Interestingly, numbers of related peoples living there and at Ebon Atoll regularly exchange visits.

As with polio, a human disease with which we are all familiar, little could be done, except alleviate the suffering, until the true cause of the disease was known.

And, as was the case with polio, and many other diseases of plants and animals, the finding of the true cause of the breadfruit disease will be a result of scientific research, perhaps requiring many years.

But that does not hinder speculation, especially on the part of islanders whose lives are so intimately tied up with this food plant.

"It came after the typhoon, so I believe the typhoon damaged the trees in some way that is only now showing up," is a common reasoning. But the typhoon never came to some of the islands which have been most heavily hit.

"The typhoon had nothing to do with it," will counter another. "It is caused by dry weather." True, after dry spells, the trees suddenly wilt. But this often happens after only a few weeks of dry weather following many months of very rainy weather.

"The sickness was brought to our island with the coconut seed-nuts from Yap" is a Marshallese complaint. But there is no such breadfruit disease found at Yap.

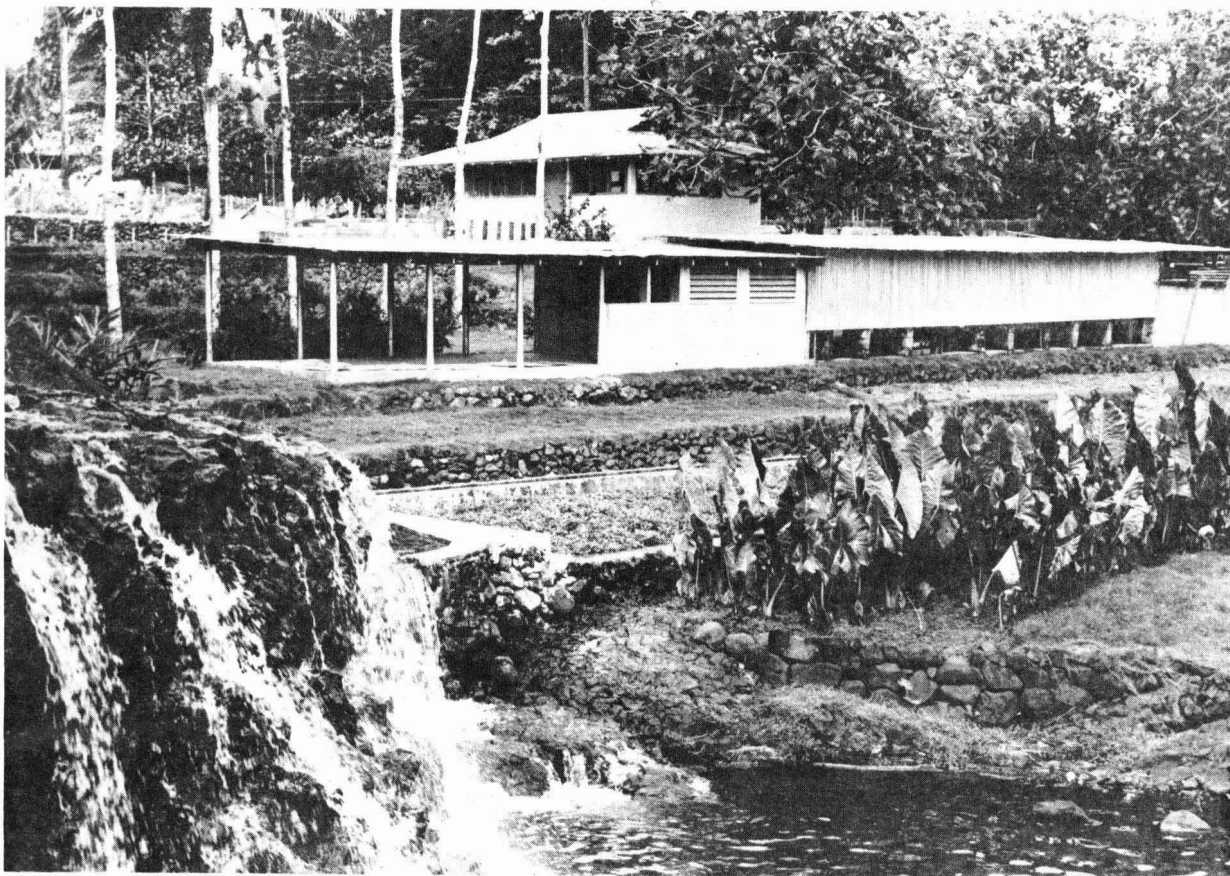
The real cause of the disease will be determined when certain proofs have been made. These proofs were devised by the great German microbiologist Robert Koch, who discovered the cause of tuberculosis. These proofs have since been established by pathologists as proper procedure in disease investigations through the world. Simply stated, they consist of:

— First, a disease causing agency, such as a microbe or virus, abnormality, poor nutrition or environment, must be found that is always associated with sick individuals, but which cannot be found in healthy ones.

— Secondly, healthy individuals must be experimentally subjected to this disease agent.

— And lastly, if these test plants or animals experience the same disease symptoms as the naturally diseased ones, the original disease agent must be recovered from them and then used to make other sets of individuals sick in the same way.

Such proofs are not as easy as they may seem. The causal agent may not be able to live outside the living host (as in leprosy), or it may have to be injected by an insect (as in malaria). Often, diseases become epidemics only under certain special condi-



The Plant Pathology Laboratory and grounds at Ponape. Established in 1964, the facility includes a laboratory, workshops and grounds for growing test crops such as bananas, cacao, sweet potatoes and breadfruit. Also, water beds have been established for crops such as taro, watercress and rice.

tions that are difficult to determine and hard to reproduce. With breadfruit, one difficulty is the relative lack of scientific knowledge of the diseases of this crop.

Beginning nearly three years ago, a decision was made to establish in the Trust Territory, a Plant Disease Control Project for the purposes of investigating the cause and control of plant diseases threatening the crops of Micronesia. Initial efforts of the facility were directed towards control of an epidemic disease of cacao. About a year later, on the resurgence of the breadfruit disease (now officially designated the Pingalap Disease), major emphasis was centered on resolving the cause of this most serious threat to the welfare of islanders.

Since that time the disease has been studied on every island where it is known to occur (except in Tarawa) by the Staff Plant Pathologist. Characteristics of the

epidemic initiation and spread, the symptom stages the comparative anatomy of the diseased plants as compared with healthy ones have been recorded an numerous isolations of microscopic organisms that may cause the disease have been made. Assistance has been given by pathologists through correspondence and the services of three scientists were obtained. During their brief visits to Micronesia, their consultation on findings and research recommendations have provided invaluable aid in directing the search along most likely avenues.

Detailed findings, made as a result of this work, and their possible implications, are too lengthy to relate here. However, while each small finding of itself is of little value, collectively they are like the pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. Little by little, as they are put into place, the picture of causation becomes clearer and more understandable.

Valering the 64
breadfruit trees
growing in barrels
of sterilized soil.
These trees are used
as "guinea pigs"
in the search
for the cause of
Breadfruit Disease.



As of this time, the following assumptions can be drawn:

- The disease is caused, most likely, by an infectious agent, not by storms or drought.

- The infectious agent is most probably being carried by man from place to place.

- The disease we see is only the final phase, much like the wilting of a bouquet of flowers.

- The roots of diseased plants are rotted more than should be expected if the tops were being attacked first. The symptoms are similar to root diseases on other kinds of trees in other parts of the world.

What can be done to learn the cause and save the trees at this time? That which can be intelligently done is being done or being put into effect by the Trust Territory Division of Agriculture. As young trees seldom succumb, and no island has yet to experience a second epidemic, the replanting of groves has been recommended and assistance given to islanders to carry this out. Because this may prove futile, the development of alternate food crops, notably taro and sweet potatoes, is being encouraged. Strict quarantine regulations have been passed prohibiting the transportation of soil and breadfruit parts from affected islands.

The breadfruit disease has been brought to the attention of the scientific community through the publication of papers in the technical journals of the South Pacific Commission and of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A cooperative research effort has been established with the University of California, headed by Dr. George A. Zentmyer, and the Trust Territory administration plans to employ an additional pathologist in the near future to devote full-time study to this most serious problem.

At Ponape, research is continuing with the isolation of microbes from the roots of diseased trees from all localities. Attempts are underway to artificially sicken healthy trees growing on the lands of cooperative farmers and on trees growing in barrels of sterilized soil by infecting them with various organisms taken from dying trees.

If these efforts fail to find a cause and control of this disease—especially if epidemics begin to recur—then the research effort will need to be greatly enlarged, possibly with the establishment of a research station staffed by several scientists.

The urgency of the need for finding the answer was best stated by a Marshallese father, "First we have the war, then typhoon, then our children become crippled with polio. Now our breadfruit all die. What next?" *

Proves Costly to Trust Territory...

Copra Incident In Palau

On October 20, 1966, a small sailing vessel entered Malakal Harbor, the main port of the Palau Islands. The boat was unlike any ever seen before in Palau. It was short and broad—about 30 feet long and 12 feet wide—and had a low, thatched-roofed hut midship and a hand tiller. The hull of the boat was made of hand-hewn plants and the sail was of a crudely woven fiber. Water for the dozen crew members was stored in earthenware jugs. No navigational instruments or charts were aboard.

An investigation by agricultural quarantine officers of the Palau Department of Agriculture revealed that the ship had sailed from Halmahera in Indonesia 500 miles away and was loaded with copra. The master of the vessel told inspectors that his ship was blown off course by a storm while plying between two islands in Indonesia and was forced to dock in Malakal.

Robert Owen, Trust Territory Staff Entomologist, advised District Agriculturist Morris Klare, to inform the master of the ship that, for quarantine reasons, the copra could not be unloaded in Palau. This was done.

Several days after the arrival of the Indonesian vessel, the Western Carolines Trading Company, the only copra exporter in the Palau Islands, requested permission to buy the foreign copra. Permission was denied, again because of the possibility of introducing new kinds of copra feeding insects, thereby endangering the copra of the entire Trust Territory.

The vessel remained in Palau, with the explanation that the weather was not yet favorable for the long trip back to Indonesia. The Indonesian crew members were allowed to work for various individuals and business groups in Palau to earn money for food and

other expenses while they waited.

About one month later, a local dealer offered 152 bags of copra to the Western Carolines Trading Company. During the process of inspecting and grading the copra, it was found that some of the copra was unlike normal Palauan copra in appearance and the bags containing the copra were sewn shut unlike the traditional Palauan method. The incident was reported to authorities of agriculture, entomology and constabulary. By comparing Palauan copra with that aboard the Indonesian vessel, it was determined that the copra offered for sale was not pure Palauan copra, but mixed copra—Palauan and Indonesian. Upon investigating the Indonesian vessel, it was found that the level of copra in the hold had dropped two and a half feet and that the vessel was sitting considerably higher in the water than when it arrived in Palau.

It was decided, in consultation with the District Administrator of Palau, J. Boyd Mackenzie, to file a complaint against the Indonesian crew members and the Palauan dealers who had offered the copra for sale. A complaint was signed by the District Administrator, charging the defendants with breaking the Trust Territory Plant and Animal Quarantine Laws.

The copra had been stored in the WCTC warehouse at Malakal before anyone discovered that it was partly of Indonesian origin. In the same warehouse were approximately 200 bags of Palauan copra, and, to prevent distribution and possible contamination of copra on a large scale, the warehouse was ordered locked.

A few days later, 23 bags of suspected Indonesian copra were found in the warehouse at T-Dock on Koror. The warehouse belongs to the dealer who offered to sell

the copra to WCTC. It was also locked.

The case was finally brought to trial on December 15, 1966. Because of the complications involved in translations—English, Palauan and Indonesian—and the fact that many more witnesses were brought to trial than were originally expected, the proceedings lasted until January 13, 1967, nearly one month later. The year-end holiday season further extended the trial. It ended in a not guilty verdict for the defendants.

Because of the danger of insect infestation that the imported copra presented to the Trust Territory copra—and in spite of the trial—it was decided by entomological and agricultural authorities that the suspected Indonesian copra should be destroyed. Destroying the copra would have been legally justified even before the trial according to Section 733 of the Code of the Trust Territory which states: "Upon the discovery of a situation not covered by the controls, quarantines or regulations, or any other situation warranting immediate action, emergency quarantine measures, subject to the later approval of the High Commissioner, may be made at any time by the Staff Entomologist or an Agricultural Quarantine Inspector. A report of such action shall be made as prescribed by the Staff Entomologist."

On January 23, 1967, the 153 bags of suspected copra in the WCTC warehouse were dumped into the sea. Two days later, the 23 bags of mixed copra in the warehouse on T-Dock on Koror were destroyed. The Indonesian vessel had sailed out of the harbor a few days before, after the master had been told that if he did not leave, his ship would be towed to sea and the copra dumped overboard.

While disposing of the copra, several insects not known to Trust Territory experts were found. Some were later determined to be copra-feeding insects.

After the Indonesian copra was destroyed, both warehouses were treated with insecticides and the 200 bags of Palauan copra in the WCTC warehouse were fumigated. Every possible measure was taken to prevent the introduction of serious pests to the copra of the Trust Territory, and it is believed that these efforts were successful.

Two previous incidents in Palau pre-

sented serious quarantine problems. Both involved Indonesian motorized vessels. The first ship carried, in addition to its primary cargo, frozen fish, two pairs of parrots which were sold illegally to Palauans. The second vessel carried several hundred pounds of raw pork which was illegally unloaded. Not all of the raw meat was recovered and the possibility exists that the human disease trichinosis was introduced into the Trust Territory.

These incidents were costly to the Territory. Thousands of dollars were spent, time was lost and extra work was created for all the departments that eventually became involved.

More important, however, is the risk of insect infestation to copra, the commodity that is the basis of the Micronesian economy. With every infraction of the quarantine laws the risk increases.

The laws are clearly stated and they must be observed if we are to prevent the entry of new pests which may be very costly to the people and government of the Trust Territory. *

Nathan Report ...

(Continued from p. 23)

economic base as well as the encouragement of industry, they do not see the Government playing a major role as an industrialist. Instead, the Government is pictured as providing most of the stimulus for development of the private sector of the economy. The Government is envisaged as the planner and director of the total development of Micronesia.

In Parts III and IV the impact of Government programs on economic development is analyzed. The Report recommends strengthening the administrative organization of the Government concurrently with developing a higher caliber of administrative personnel.

The Plan, as detailed by the economic team, is a dynamic one, in which there is provision for analysis and decision on a continuing basis in order that goals may be constantly adjusted to reflect the current situation at any point in time. Flexibility, recommends the Report, can be obtained by

establishing a central planning office directly under the High Commissioner to gather and analyze information and data, to coordinate budget program planning and to maintain knowledge and measure effectiveness of all Government programs.

Part II of the Report is devoted to possibilities for development in the private sector of the economy and recommendations are directed towards the following areas: agriculture, copra industry, commercial fishing, manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade, services, tourism and travel and air and sea transportation.

The recommendations of the Report for the private sector are summarized below:

General Agriculture—Over the next five years a \$9 million capital investment will be needed for agriculture in order to exploit opportunities for development. Much of the investment probably will have to come from the Government. The Report estimates that of about 1,200 persons needed for production of vegetables, livestock, fruits, and other crops, at least one-fourth need to be brought in from outside to provide necessary technical and managerial skills. Approximately 30,000 acres of land will be needed, most of it in the Marianas, which could be obtained from the public domain. In addition to markets outside the Territory, the local market for vegetables and other farm produce is projected to have a \$24 million per year demand within the next twenty years. If all recommendations are followed, an annual gross income of about \$8 million should be realized by 1972.

Copra Industry—The Report maintains that the objective of all recommendations regarding the major cash crop of Micronesia would be to increase production levels and maintain high standards of copra quality. Implementation of recommendations such as survey and evaluation of all groves, elimination of harmful insect pests, facilitating the marketing of copra, and replanting should result in an increase in copra output by more than 50 percent by 1972. Combined gross revenues from all copra industry activities, such as marketing and possibly a copra processing industry, are estimated to reach a level of \$4 million per year by 1972.

Commercial Fishing—The sea will be one of the greatest sources of wealth to Micro-

nesia. Although most Micronesians participate in subsistence reef fishing at the present time, the skipjack tuna industry should be emphasized as the major effort in the area of commercial fishing. The Report recommends four major programs to stimulate commercial fishing: (1) an easing of restrictions on import into the United States; (2) soliciting external capital and labor; (3) provision of necessary facilities such as docks and utilities; (4) direct support by the Territory Government. An essential part of the development of marine resources is adequate fisheries and marine research.

An estimated investment of \$11 million and a labor force of 1,400 people will be needed to effectively carry out this program over the next five years.

Manufacturing, Construction, Wholesale/Retail Trade, and Services—are treated together as they face the same kind of general problems. These areas are projected to expand rapidly during the next few years. They are now almost the only source of non-agricultural and non-government employment, and all need technical and managerial assistance as well as capital. The Report recommends Government assistance to businesses and expanded vocational training, as well as stimulation of competition between various companies. The Report urges that the Government plan for expansion in this sector by facilitating and re-evaluating land use and entry policies.

Tourism and Travel—The tourist industry appears to be one of the most feasible and desirable for the Territory. The Report recommends that all barriers to tourism development in the Territory be attacked at once. These problems include eliminating delay in obtaining entry permits and making Navy clearances easily and quickly obtainable where needed. Transportation must be expanded; adequate accommodations, facilities and efficient services must be provided. Recreation and historic sites should be preserved and developed.

If these necessary programs are undertaken it is estimated that by 1972 direct tourist expenditures in the Territory will amount to \$3 to \$7 million annually. In order to promote this development an \$11 to \$18 million investment will be needed along with a labor force of over 1,500.

Sea and Air Transportation—Given the limited resources of the Trust Territory, efficient and inexpensive transportation is the only way that an adequate flow of commodities and personnel can be maintained. The Report recommends substantial Government interest in all transportation, from subsidy to direct operation of the field trip vessels. The major logistic service should be owned and operated by commercial carriers. The Report recommends that the regulation and administration of commercial service be by U. S. regulatory agencies under contract with the Territory. By 1972 it is estimated that at least two modern passenger/cargo vessels will be required to provide service to and within the Territory.

The Report recommends that the Government take over the operation of the field trip service or form a corporation for this purpose. Provision of field trip service on a monthly basis to all inhabited islands will mean acquiring four vessels of approximately 750 tons.

The Report's recommendation regarding air transportation is that it be turned over to a commercial operator. This recommendation is already being implemented with the assistance of the Nathan team, as invitations to bid for the operation of the Trust Territory Air Service were recently issued by the High Commissioner.

Throughout the Report are found many recommendations of major changes and actions in order to reorganize, "tool-up," and begin development. There must be continuous economic planning for the Trust Territory and an immediate re-evaluation of all direct development programs—education, political development, public health, community development—in light of their economic significance.

The Report warns that none of the expansion which will be stimulated by its recommendations will occur without dynamic Government planning, effort and action.

Although a summary of the Report will shortly be issued, the complete Report should be read thoroughly in order to gain full benefit from its perspective, dimension, and detailed analysis. It is an invaluable guide for those actively interested in the future of Micronesia.

*

PEACE CORPS TO TRAIN IN TRUK

The Peace Corps will begin another training program in July to supply Micronesia with additional Volunteers. This training program will be entirely different than those previous—it will take place in Micronesia, on Udot in the Truk Lagoon.

There will be two phases, each three months long, and about 300 trainees. Each will live in one of six villages on Udot and be trained for service in one of the six districts in Micronesia. The trainees will live with Trukese families, follow the daily schedules of the villages, practice teach with Trukese children and gain valuable experience in community development.

Training will focus on education, agriculture and economic development, health and communications, and trainees will get practical, first-hand experience in their fields before going to their respective districts. In addition, they will get a good taste of what it will be like to live in Micronesia for two years.

Udot was chosen for the training site chiefly because it lies approximately in the center of Micronesia. Moen, the district center, is just twenty minutes away by the Peace Corps boat which was built at the Palau Shipyard.

The magistrate and elected chief of Udot, Kintoky Joseph, recognizing the economic benefits of such a program and the opportunities for training local people in education, administration and economic development, encouraged the people to give their support.

As plans were made, the enthusiasm of the people increased. When the director of the Peace Corps, Jack Vaughn, visited Truk last February, the people of Udot were hopeful that he would like the island as a training site. When the first shipload of cement

arrived, the people knew that the training program was on.

Currently, Micronesians are busy clearing sites, hauling sand and aggregates, and working in construction. Old Japanese roads are being cleared and repaired. Existing springs are being improved and concrete catchments are being built. Workers are busy laying plastic pipe that will carry water to the village centers.

Water seal toilets will soon be built to replace the benjos now in use. All houses that are to be built—about 42 of them—will be done by villagers with local materials, and they will have ownership of the houses when training ends. The construction sites are being leased free and, by tradition, whole family clans will work together in the building of the houses. Peace Corps Volunteers now in Truk will act as designers and advisors during the building stages.

There will be no mass camp sites in Udot; the housing units will be spread among the villages. Each unit will house seven trainees and a language instructor next door to a Trukese family who will cook for them for one dollar a day.

The diet of the trainees will be changed

gradually, until their entire diet consists of native foods—coconut, breadfruit, taro, fish, vegetables from nearby Fefan and fruit in season.

Staff members will live with trainees and present Volunteers, or with Trust Territory contract teachers. The Peace Corps will try to integrate with Trust Territory programs in Truk in all areas.

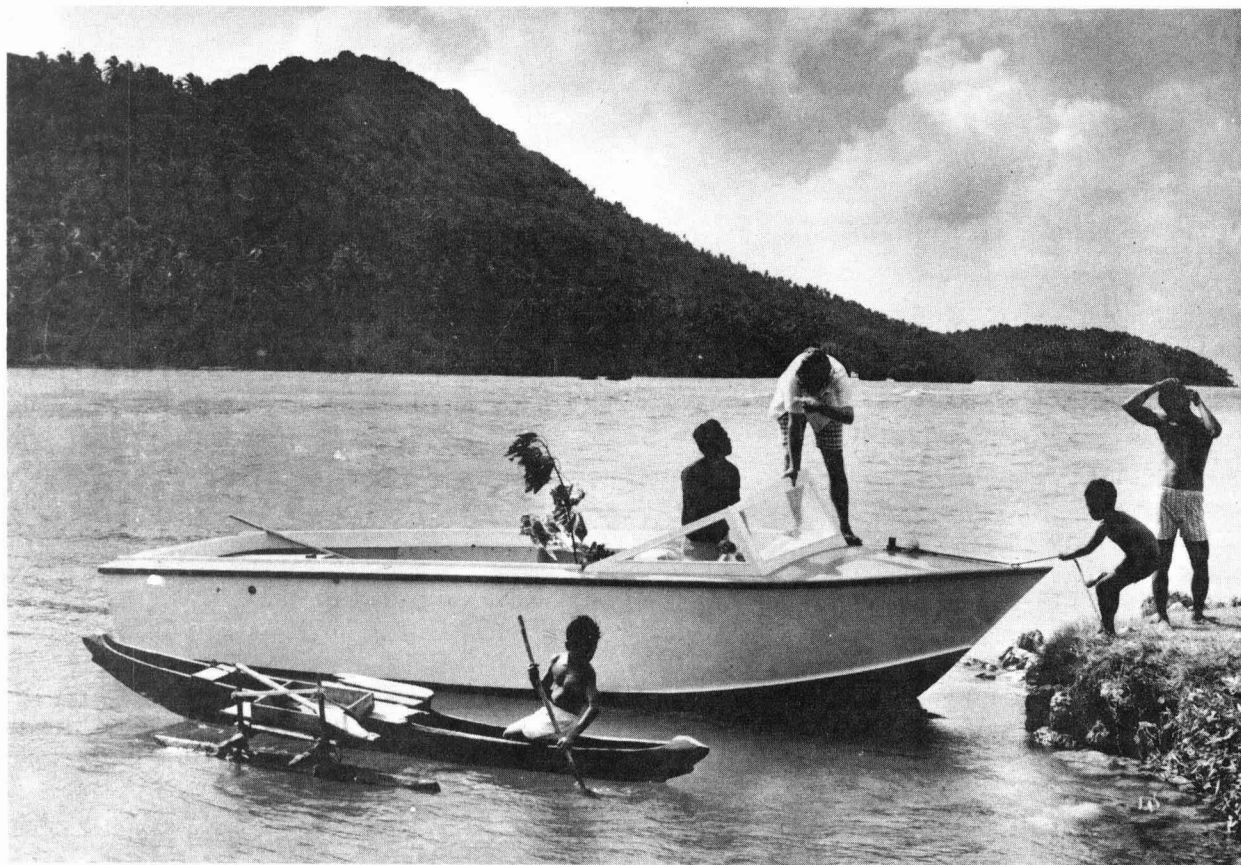
In the evenings, the trainees will tutor the children of the families with whom they will live.

The benefits that the people of Udot will gain as a result of the Peace Corps training there are obvious: improved water supply, 42 low-cost houses, better sanitation, improved roads, better dock facilities, new meeting halls . . . and the knowledge that through wise use of local materials, most of their housing problems can be solved on a self-help basis.

The benefits to the Peace Corps are obvious, too. By training in a situation much the same as the environment they will find on the job, Volunteers will now be better prepared to meet the challenges they will be faced with.



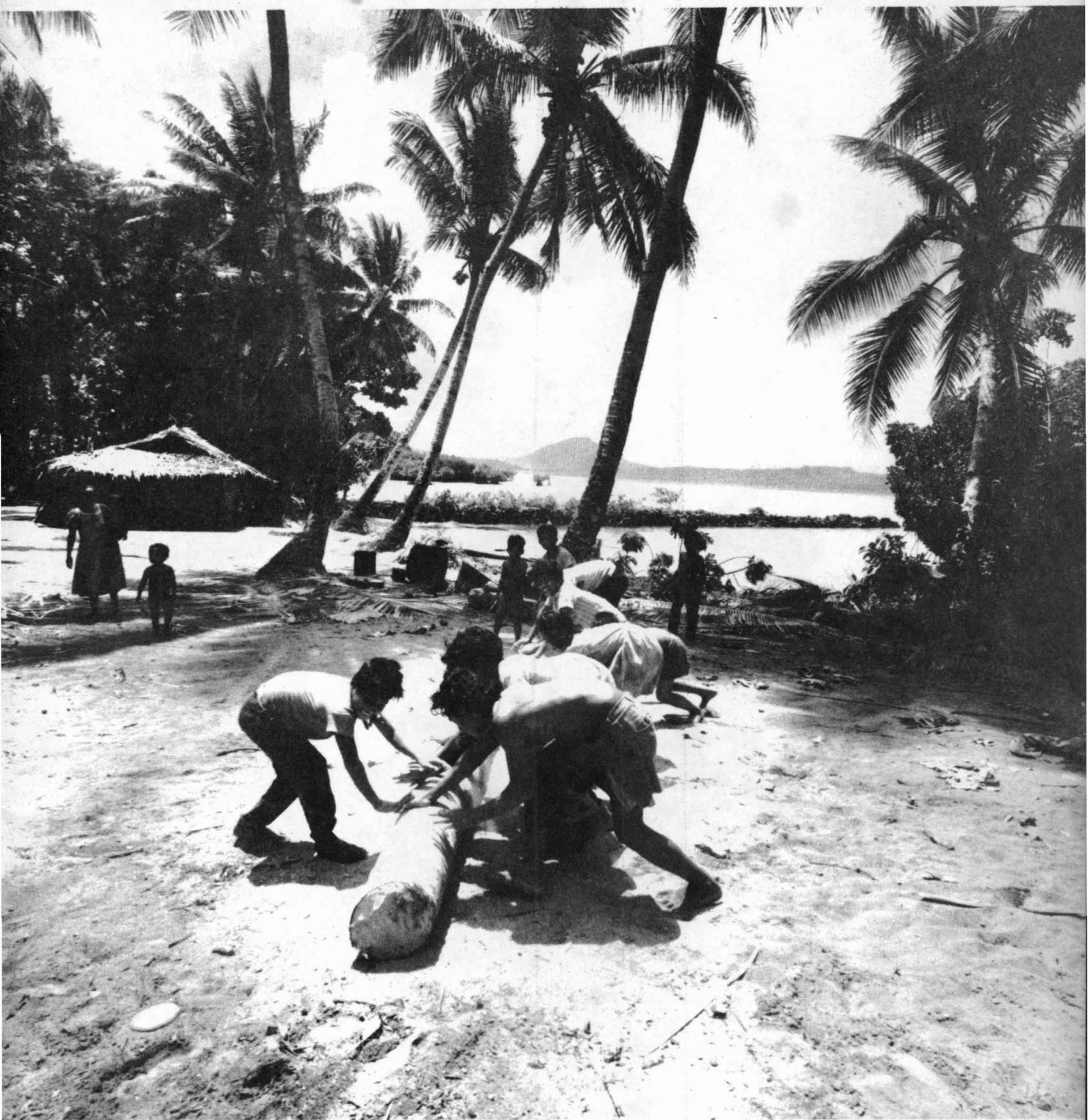
New water source being developed for Tunuk Village. Volunteer Buck Miller talks with Faciel, Udot councilman.



The new Peace Corps boat, built at the Palau Shipyard, being used for the first time in Truk's waters.



A new water resource being developed near Penia Village on Udot.



Children help to clear a building site in Penia Village. Island in the background is Tol.

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