

Micronesian Reporter



VOLUME XV NUMBER 2

MAY, AUGUST 1967

SAIPAN, MARIANA ISLANDS





Jose C. Aldan works with youngster during Saipan's Head Start Program.

Micronesian Reporter

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TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Saipan, Mariana Islands

WILLIAM R. NORWOOD, HIGH COMMISSIONER

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Herbert M. Sablan practices a visual discrimination exercise in his summer Head Start class on Saipan. By drawing a line from a group of figures to the number which it represents, the student learns the left-to-right progression which he will use later in reading. The exercise also gives the student a chance to distinguish shapes, sizes and groups. For a full story on Saipan's Head Start program, see page 30.

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'Micronesia Day' Speakers Urge Long-Range Planning

On July 12, "Micronesia Day," Speaker of the House of Representatives Bethwel Henry, President of the Senate John O. Ngiraked and High Commissioner William R. Norwood each addressed the Third Regular Session of the Congress of Micronesia.

Although they covered many diverse topics, each stressed one point--that the Micronesian people must begin to play a more active part in government so that they may be well-prepared to make a decision regarding their political future.

The Joint Session was open to the public and many came to hear the speakers. The Reverend Charles Carr invoked the blessing and Speaker Bethwel Henry spoke first.

The Speaker noted that considerable progress has been made since the last session of Congress and stressed the need for continued growth along similar lines. He added that the Third Congress is beginning at a time when the executive branch of the United States Government is doing much to formulate policies that will ultimately affect the future of Micronesia.

"A sound development program is necessarily guided by defined goals," he said. "Our goals have not changed. The sense of urgency to reach these goals, however, has gained new perspective and dimensions."

The Speaker indicated that continued support will be given to policies which are designed to promote economic growth and a higher standard of living, those that will utilize available arable land and increase productivity, use to the maximum the resources of the sea, increase the supplies of water and electricity and provide them at lower costs, improve school buildings, equipment and the quality of teaching, promote better public health, welfare and safety, develop a wholesome social environment, improve the tax system and provide better enforcement of tax laws and generally provide political stability.

"A review of accomplishments of the last fiscal year, when judged against the above enumerated goals," Mr. Henry said, "indicates that we have yet to shift from program evaluation and experimentation to actual field services and action."

He stated that, if necessary, the different levels of government--territorial, district and municipal--would be re-organized so that these goals could be reached.

The Speaker stressed the need for improvement in agriculture. Many problems are still unsolved. He stated the need for sufficient capital and labor to stimulate livestock production, better transportation and marketing arrangements, better feed production, effective

means to prevent plant disease and control pests, increased coconut planting and improvement in the copra marketing system.

Mr. Henry also mentioned the fishing industry as one that could be improved considerably and one that deserves closer attention.

He suggested that some reasons for slow economic growth were inadequate capital and credit facilities, lack of management know-how and insufficient skilled manpower. He recommended a drive to promote tourism, thus increasing incomes and investments within the Trust Territory. He proposed that an effort should be made to integrate private interests with public programs.

The problem of inadequacy of transportation, the Speaker said, "is not only becoming more pronounced, but also reaching a point where it can be considered prejudicial to the economic and social development of the overall Trust Territory."

In addition to improvement of roads, he noted the need for better air and sea transportation facilities and emphasized the importance that transportation can have in the social, economic and political development of Micronesia.

Finally, the Speaker outlined the importance of the participation of the Micronesian people in the affairs of government and that they should be actively involved in the day-to-day decisions that will ultimately influence the course of Micronesia's political future.

"Our rendezvous with destiny is in the making," he concluded, "and we should rise up to meet the challenge."

Following Mr. Henry, President of the Senate John O. Ngiraked addressed

the Joint Session. He opened by remarking that the Third Congress, as compared to the previous two would lean more toward a true legislative body as Congress found its role in the total organizational structure of the government. The role becomes even clearer, he continued, as the novelty of the existence of the Congress wears off and the responsibilities of Congress become more apparent.

"We now must address ourselves to the task of laying the basic groundwork of legislation upon which to build a viable political, economic and social program for Micronesia--a balanced plan of total development," he said.

In working toward this end, the

Speaker Bethwel Henry: 'Our rendezvous with destiny is in the making...'



President expressed gratitude for having skilled manpower and the extension of U.S. Government programs in Micronesia. Some of these programs are Community Action Agency, Head Start, Federal Disaster Act, Library Services and Construction Act and the Elementary and Secondary School Act (PL89-10). He also noted the presence of the various study groups, including the Nathan Team and the Stanford Research Institute

nesian people; more emphasis upon credit facilities for Micronesian businessmen and enterprises; continued seeking of answers to problems regarding land tenure; improvement of health facilities; a study of Micronesian employment, pay scale, etc; expansion in elementary education and increased emphasis upon preparing students for college and skilled trades; and an introduction of political education at all

President John O. Ngiraked:
 ‘..the Congress of Micronesia should begin now to create the basis for a better life for the people of Micronesia...’



Group.

“In light of the assistance given to us,” Mr. Ngiraked indicated, “the Congress of Micronesia should begin now to create the basis for a better life for the people of Micronesia insofar as this may be accomplished by legislative action.”

In outlining some proposals for legislative action, the President suggested: a definite plan for development of the Trust Territory which would include maximum participation of the Micro-

levels of the population.

Mr. Ngiraked concluded his address to the Third Congress by saying:

“We should make every effort to mobilize the full forces of the community and government, assessing our strengths and our weaknesses in order to develop a program, not only of study, but a program of action to achieve our goal of economic growth and strength, and higher social standards and welfare, and greater political self-dependency and stability.”

The Speaker then asked High Commissioner W.R. Norwood to deliver his report to the Congress of Micronesia.

Mr. Norwood greeted all present and extended congratulations to the newly-elected members of the Congress.

"It is a requirement of the democratic process of government," he said, "that administrators of programs and services be held accountable to the people to whom the government is responsible. The Trust Territory Administration is perhaps unique in relation to the number of agencies to which it is required to report on a regular if not almost continual basis."

The High Commissioner stated that the Administration is subject to review by the President of the United States through the Bureau of the Budget, by the Secretary of the Interior, by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of both the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives, by the Appropriation Committees of the Senate and the House, by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations, and by the Congress of Micronesia.

Mr. Norwood added that although it is important that the Trust Territory Administration be held accountable to the Congress of the United States, for example, or to the United Nations, it is essential that it answer to the people of Micronesia through the Congress.

The High Commissioner stated that the U.S. Congress is showing increasing concern for Micronesia and that the Trust Territory budgets were growing (\$25 million for fiscal year 1967 and \$35 million for fiscal years 1968 and 1969 compared to a previous ceiling of \$17.5 million), but he strongly emphasized that those figures are only upper limits and that requests for funds within those

limits must be convincingly justified.

Justification of requests for funds will have to be based upon careful coordination and planning, Mr. Norwood said, and should include maximum participation of Micronesians.

The High Commissioner stated that existing programs were strengthened and extended by the presence of the Peace Corps. He added that there are still some problems of administrative jurisdiction, but that the basic agreement clearly establishes the concept that the Peace Corps is not in Micronesia to set up independent programs, but is here to strengthen and support programs under Trust Territory direction.

While every area needs improvement, there are certain areas that have a higher priority. Some of these, he noted, are power, water, sanitation and communications. A sound communications system is essential, not only to tie the districts together more effectively, but for better distribution of information for educational and political development.

Mr. Norwood added that this does not mean that everything else must wait. Steps must also be taken, he said, in such areas as health and education.

"As both speakers have agreed," he continued, "health standards and services have been and are being critically reviewed. Progress has lagged. Most of our hospitals are far below the standards that we should achieve. Some of them are disgraceful."

Now that the search for a new health director has ended with the recruitment of Dr. William Peck, Mr. Norwood indicated that more effective long-range planning and action to improve conditions could be expected. Funds have been provided for one large referral and training

hospital to cost about \$5 million.

In education, 1968 construction plans call for the start of a new vocational high school. Also, he said, the English language program will be improved and expanded with the goal of making English the common language of Micronesia.

The High Commissioner discussed the Nathan Report, a study of Micronesia's economic development potential. He noted that the Administration regards most of the proposals in the Nathan Report as valid if allowance is made for the timeliness of their implementation. A few of the proposals, he accepts with some modifications. For example, he said, he does not believe it would be wise to change the existing law so that non-citizens could own land in Micronesia.

One basic recommendation, Mr.

Norwood stated, is already being followed through. The Nathan Report said that it was desirable that the public have an idea of what economic development means in Micronesia. In keeping with this recommendation, questionnaires have been distributed, with the objective of gaining a representation of opinion about the Nathan Report.

"Among other matters," Mr. Norwood remarked, "the report deals with our transportation systems which are today in such a sorry state of inadequacy." One recommendation, he said, is that restrictions on trade and travel must be relaxed to promote an economically significant industry in travel and to strengthen travel markets in all directions. Travel transportation needs to be improved to, from and within the



High Commissioner W.R. Norwood: 'The time has come... for Micronesians to assume more responsible roles in the administrative as well as the legislative branch of the government.'

districts.

The High Commissioner discussed the problem of land tenure. Careful study is required to determine governmental needs for land and the surplus "should be made available for private use that is consistent with the orderly economic and social development of the various communities."

Although land is a precious resource, the most valuable is the human resource.

"The time has come," Mr. Norwood remarked, "if it is not overdue, for Micronesians to assume more responsible roles in the administrative as well as the legislative branch of the government. We have not made enough progress in this direction. More emphasis on proper training is required. What is also required is the patient but persistent and firm insistence on standards of performance and production."

The High Commissioner mentioned that the Administration has submitted 29 proposed bills to Congress. They cover a broad range of subjects, but are generally designed to provide more effective service and protect the interests and rights of the people of these islands.

Mr. Norwood's final comments were about the political future of Micronesia. It was possible that within the current year, a study commission will be appointed by the U.S. Congress to visit Micronesia and determine the public attitude toward possible future political status. This, he said, adds to the sense of urgency and provides a new awareness of how much needs to be done.

"With more funds available, with a strong, coordinated effort, we can and we shall achieve a better future for these islands and the people of Micronesia."

Homemaking Teachers Meet, Exchange Ideas

An important step in practical education in the Trust Territory was taken with the completion of a homemaking workshop which was held in Saipan from July 17 to August 4.

Representatives from each of the six districts--homemaking teachers in the secondary schools--met to share ideas about homemaking instruction in the schools and to discuss current trends in Micronesia and how they relate to homemaking. Their objective was to work toward a unified curriculum in homemaking education for Micronesia while recognizing the diverse needs in each of the districts.

Mr. Carl Daeufer, Coordinator of Elementary and Secondary Education, initiated and coordinated the program.

Mrs. Hattie Baker of Yap District headed the three-week workshop. Mrs. Baker has done much to promote homemaking education in Yap and will now work on Saipan to develop a Trust Territory-wide program.

She said that many people think that all there is to homemaking instruction is cooking and sewing. But, she explained, the current trend is to attempt to broaden the scope of teaching by emphasizing

six major areas: 1) child development and guidance, 2) health, home nursing and first aid, 3) clothing and grooming, 4) food and nutrition, 5) home management, planning and decoration, and 6) family relations.

Those teachers participating in the workshop were: Hattie Baker (Yap); Lois Ekman, Connie Concepcion (Saipan); Emelia Villagomez (Tinian); Carolyn Kolb, Betra Laipan (Marshalls); Yuriko Adachi (Palau); Anne Weiss, Akiko Kim (Truk); Barbara Jacobsma (Ponape); Shruë Nena and Elnore Siba (Kusaie).

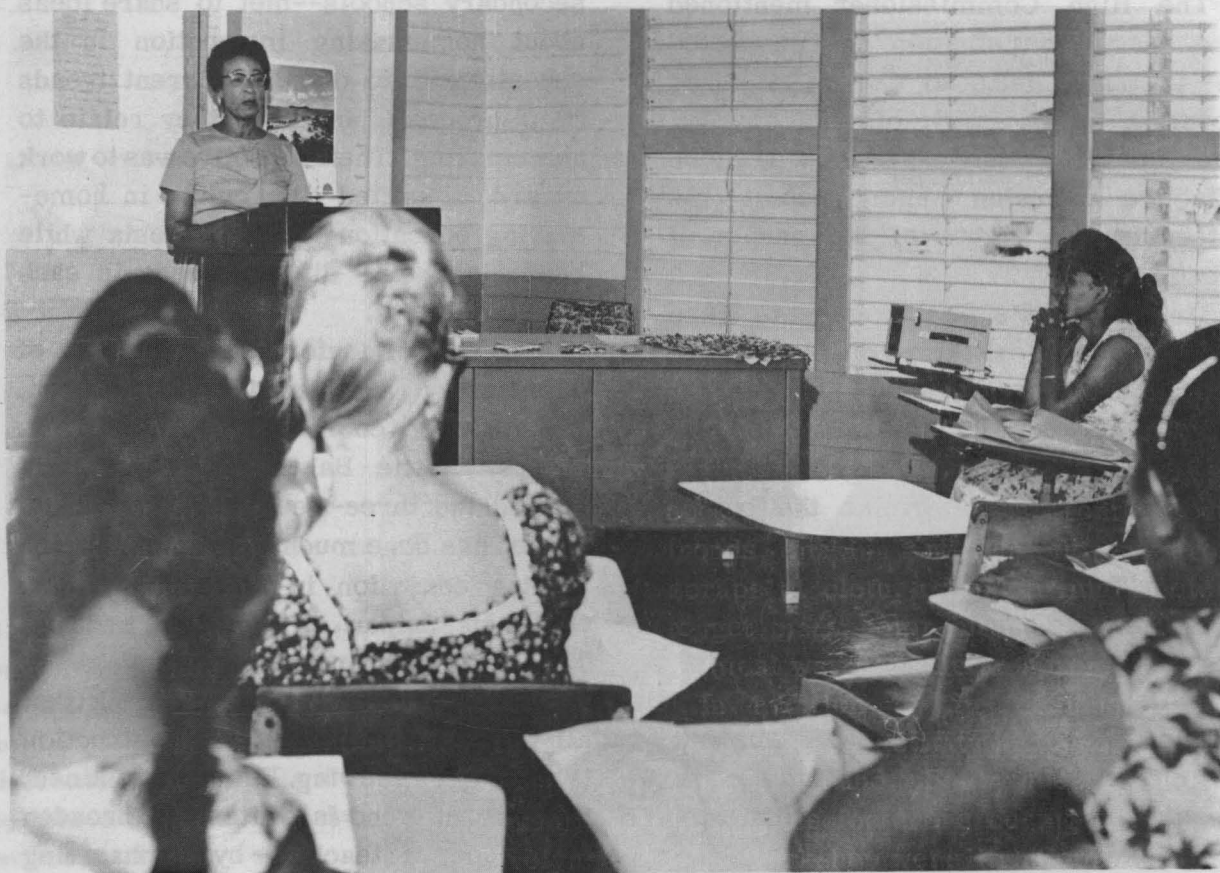
Each teacher had a chance to present a demonstration of a technique or skill she used in her own classes. These included the making of shell belts and

necklaces, weaving hats from coconut fronds, making artificial flowers from scraps of cloth, mixing primary colors to get many color blends, and an economical way to make an apron.

In addition to the demonstrations, the workshop activity included exhibits, film strips and talks by guest speakers. Among the lecturers during the three-week workshop were High Commissioner William R. Norwood, Assistant Commissioner for Community Services James Hawkins, and Director of Education John R. Trace.

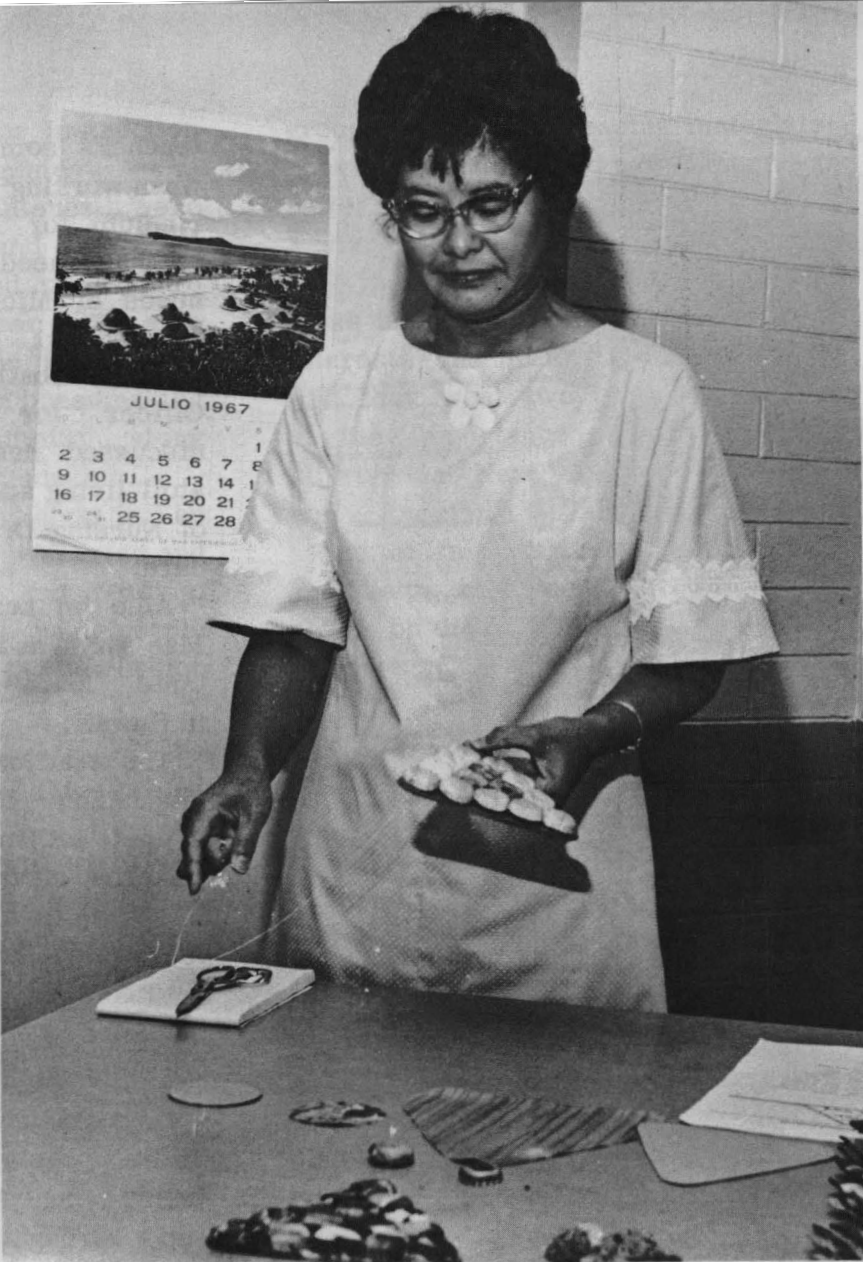
On the first day of the workshop, Mr. Carl Daeufer discussed the new importance that homemaking is gaining in the Trust Territory and told the

Hattie Baker speaks to the workshop participants shortly before they go to their morning discussion groups.



...things to keep in mind
...toward a homecoming car-
...Mikimomoe. He said that
...of the students and the
...Mikimomoe have to be con-
...and the term about
...Hickling, Senior Medical
...the 1967 Territory.
...with problems related to
...Mrs. Ruth Martin, Chief
...station, talked about child
...safety, safety, and child
...and for the session were
...Kuniko Suyeoka, Consul-
...the East-West Center

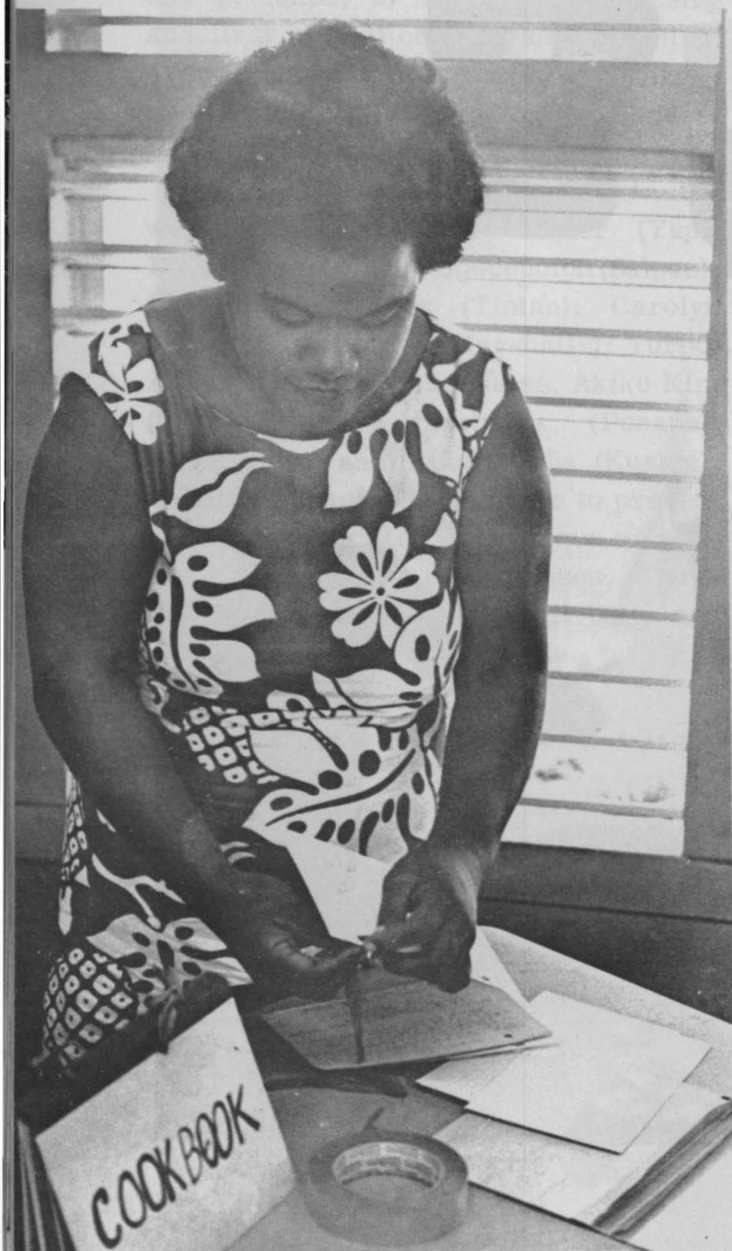
Kuniko Suyeoka, a consultant from the East-West Center in Hawaii demonstrates the making of a hot pad from bottle caps and scraps of material.



FROM PATTERN TO PRODUCT



'From Pattern to Product:' A display of homemade children's clothes.



Betra Laipan shows how to make a cookbook which she used in her homemaking classes last year in the Marshalls.

teachers some things to keep in mind when working toward a homemaking curriculum for Micronesia. He said that both the needs of the students and the needs of Micronesia have to be considered.

Dr. Arobati Hicking, Senior Medical Officer for the Trust Territory, discussed health problems related to atoll living and Mrs. Ruth Martin, Chief of Nursing Division, talked about child care.

Also on hand for the session were Mae Kaya and Kuniko Suyeoka, consultants from the East-West Center in Hawaii.

The teachers also met regularly in discussion groups to exchange ideas, to get to know the needs and some patterns of instruction in homemaking in districts other than their own, and to develop "resource units," a set of guidelines on which to base their instruction when they return to their districts and begin a new school year.

In discussing the needs and interests of Micronesian youth in general, some points about the youth of each district were brought out. Each teacher had a chance to tell about the young people of her own district.

In the Marianas District, for example, it was felt that the interests are very similar to those of American youth. Girls like dancing, dating, cooking and the latest clothing styles.

In the Marshalls, some of the areas of interest are cooking, home nursing, clothing and first aid.

Among other interests in Palau was a desire for a youth club where the girls could prepare food and sell it.

Girls in Ponape are interested in dancing, personal development, sewing, hair styles, and make-up. It was felt

that there was a need for instruction in health and money management.

In Kusaie, some of the interests were in weaving, embroidery and sewing. It was noted that boys and girls were taught first aid last year and also received some instruction in cooking.

Students in Truk learned breadmaking and had instruction in nutrition, along with other subjects in homemaking.

Interests of some of the girls in Yap included movies, parties, preparing and cooking American food, and reading.

Some of the needs of the young people in Yap, as brought out in the discussion

groups, are more reading materials--books, magazines and newspapers--and better recreational facilities.

The teachers who participated in the workshop were exposed to many new ideas and methods. They learned about interests and needs in other districts. And they went away with a new sense of the importance of homemaking in Micronesia. Next year, and in years to come, they will be able to convey that sense of importance to their students and help them realize that, as the slogan on the workshop wall read, "Men build houses. Women make homes."

The participants in the homemaking workshop: Akiko Kim (Truk), Betra Laipan (Marshall), Elnore Siba (Kusaie), Carolyn Kolb (Marshall), Yuriko Adachi (Palau), Lois Ekman (Saipan), Emelia Villagomez (Tinian), Shruue Nena (Kusaie), Mrs. Anne Weiss (Truk), Mae Kaya an East-West Center consultant, Hattie Baker, who headed the three-week workshop, Barbara Jacobsma (Ponape) and Kuniko Suyeoka, East-West Center consultant. Not present: Connie Concepcion (Saipan).



The High Commissioner of the Trust Territory, the Honorable William R. Norwood, was guest speaker at the third annual graduation ceremonies of the Palau High School and Palau Vocational School on Thursday evening, June 1.

He flew in from Saipan on a Coast Guard plane and arrived at the Airai Airfield on Babelthup at 5:00 p.m., Tuesday, May 30. On hand to greet him were J. B. Mackenzie, Palau District Administrator; Dirk A. Ballendorf, Palau Peace Corps Director; Thomas Remengesau, Assistant District Administrator for Public Affairs; Filomeno Abalos, Administrative Officer; Itelbang Luii, Speaker of the Palau Legislature; David Ramarui, Palau Educational Administrator; Christian P. Zeien, Principal of Palau High School; Sadang Ngiraheherang, Vice-Principal of Palau High School; Wilhelm Rengiil, Vice-Principal of the Palau Vocational School; and Ronald Smith, who is director of the Palau High School Band.

As he got off the plane, Mr. Norwood was given leis by the high school girls. He then shook hands with the assembled dignitaries as the band played "Patriots of Micronesia." Then he shook hands with Mr. Smith and complimented him on the quality of the band. After that it was down to the Babelthup Ferry and on to Koror.

On Wednesday the High Commissioner toured the villages damaged by Typhoon Sally on the east coast of Babelthup. On Thursday at noon, he attended a luncheon given in his honor by Palauan community leaders and businessmen at the Royal Palauan Hotel. Later that afternoon he met with Palau officials including Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Ballendorf. He also was interviewed for Palau's WSZB radio station by Station

Manager Herman Rodas and Peace Corps Volunteer David Durian. In the interview he answered questions about the fiscal 1968 Trust Territory budget and the role of the Peace Corps in Micronesia.

On Thursday evening, 45 Palau High School seniors and 21 Vocational School seniors were about to reach the moment they had waited for, as the two schools

NORWOOD SPEAKS TO PALAU H.S. GRADUATES

By PAUL SCHNEIDER

held their 1967 graduation ceremonies.

At 7:15 p.m., the graduating seniors, attired in white caps and gowns, accompanied by the Palau High School Band, marched down the center aisle to their seats. Everyone then stood as the invocation was delivered by Father Richard Hoar, S.J., of the Catholic Mission in Koror. Theodore Siabang, representing the Palau High School seniors, gave the first "salutation." He compared

the graduates to "boats in dry dock finally going out to sea," and asked the audience to "help the graduates to be able to help the community to become better." He then thanked the teachers for all they had done for the graduates, and said that "God will be the teacher's reward." Then Huan Anastasio, representing the Vocational School seniors, gave the second "salutation." He thanked the teachers and parents for helping them reach their goals at the Vocational School, but said "what we have learned is valuable only if we put it to use."

Master of Ceremonies Yoichi Rengil then introduced Palau High School Principal Christian P. Zeien. In introducing the High Commissioner, Mr. Zeien gave the high points of his life.

In his commencement address, Mr. Norwood spoke mostly of education and why it was so important that the American Administration continue to educate the people of the Trust Territory. He said that Micronesians now "sense they are part of a bigger world," and that they realize that the only way to compete in this "bigger world" is to have more and more education. As part of the Administration's program he said, "we have the Peace Corps in Micronesia with interests and a sense of motivation. They live with the people and help teach them." He then talked about the need for improved communications in the Trust Territory. He gave the example of Hawaii and all the things Hawaiians can now see on television. Speaking to the graduates, he said in their lifetime they would be able to watch television in Palau and see some future President of the United States inaugurated in Washington. He then closed by saying: "Micro means small; many small islands

with vast distances. The problems are big and it takes big efforts to meet them. Micronesian ancestors were not stymied by distances and problems. Americans are here to help Micronesians solve the problems....We Americans.... hope to leave our mark of progress."

After the High Commissioner's address, the graduating seniors expressed a note of sadness in leaving their schools by singing "Now It Is Time For Us To Say Goodby."

Next, Palau District Administrator J. B. Mackenzie delivered some timely advice to the graduates. Speaking of the graduation, he said, "this is an important thing you are doing. Remember, in everything you do, only settle for the best. That's the only way to be on top."

Then came the time for the High Commissioner to present the diplomas to the graduating seniors. The High School seniors were presented by Palau High School Vice-Principal Sadang Ngiraetherang; and the Vocational School seniors by Vocational School Vice-Principal Wilhelm Rengil. After all 66 graduating seniors received their diplomas, they sang the song "Friends, Now That We Are Departing."

Pastor Alex Froelich of the Protestant Mission in Koror then gave the benediction.

The ceremony ended with the recessional of the graduating seniors.

After the graduation, Mr. Norwood attended an informal reception given in his honor by the District Administrator, Mr. Mackenzie.

The next morning, the High Commissioner returned to Saipan after having given 66 young men and women a memory they will treasure for the rest of their lives.

Palau Museum



A dilukai, one of a variety of figures called 'monkey men'.

Ranking high among places of unusual interest in Micronesia is Palau Museum. It was started in 1955 by a group of Palauans and Americans and financial support has been given since then by the Trust Territory Government and the Palau Legislature.

The items on display have been donated or are on loan to the museum. The museum is attractively organized and contains books and paintings, as well as carvings, jewelry and woven articles.

Palauan money, on display in the museum, is in the form of multi-colored or clear green glass beads or yellow or red prismatic pieces of fired clay. The money is believed to be of foreign origin, possibly from Indonesia, Sarawak, Borneo, New Guinea or south India. The fired clay pieces may have been parts of the rims of vases or pots.

Also on display is a dugong bracelet (cholochoh) made from the first three vertebrae of the dugong or seacow. The bracelets were given away by the high chiefs for bravery or outstanding deeds. Today, the dugong is protected by law and cannot be killed, but even in ancient times a form of conservation existed since only high chiefs could receive a dugong and only after it had died naturally.

The museum contains a small model of a bai, or community house, around which village social life centered. The bai was constructed of heavy timber, often erected on a stone platform, and raised from the ground by posts. The

walls and roof were of woven reeds or thatch. The bai traditionally had a steep roof and door and window openings on all sides. Most bais were decorated with carvings and paintings. The paints used were yellow and red from clay earth, black from soot, and white from lime (burned coral rock).

There is a model Palauan house, a blai, built on posts, with thatch construction and a steep roof of pandanus leaves. The house usually consisted of one large room with a place to make a fire, but often there was a separate cookhouse.

The museum has replicas of Palauan sailing craft--the rowboat for warfare (kabekl), the sailing boat used as a fast

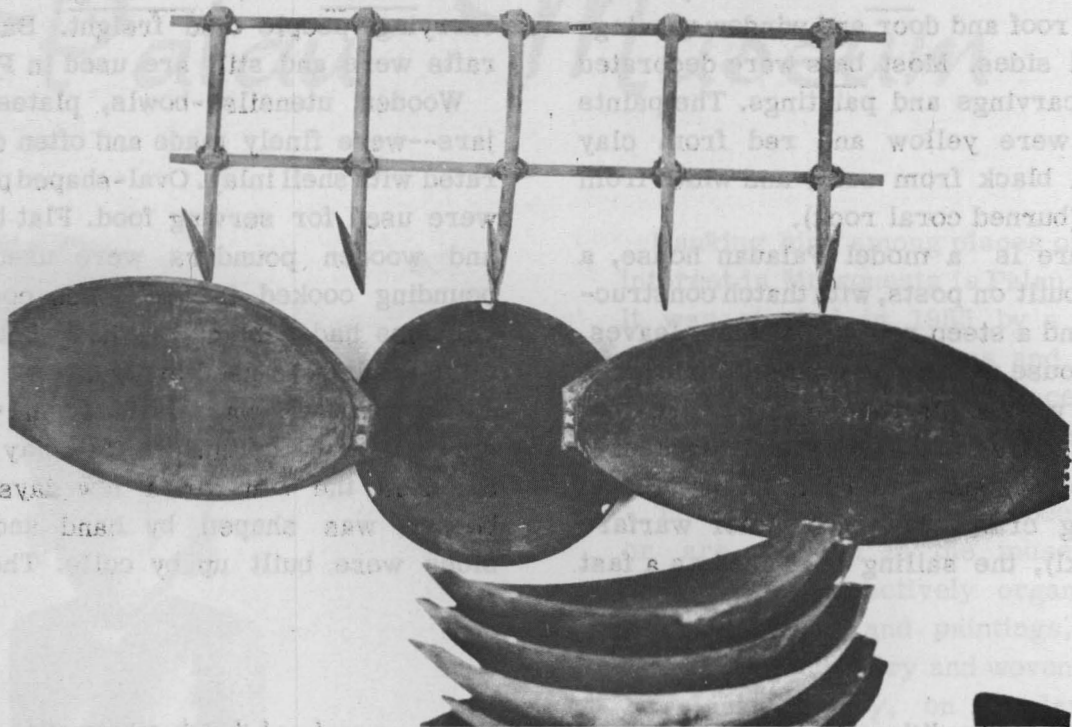
messenger carrier (kaeb), and boats, the kotraol and borotong, used for carrying people and freight. Bamboo rafts were and still are used in Palau.

Wooden utensils--bowls, plates and jars--were finely made and often decorated with shell inlay. Oval-shaped plates were used for serving food. Flat bowls and wooden pounders were used for pounding cooked taro. Wooden coconut grinders had a blade of shell, but now a metal blade is used instead.

Clay pottery was made from white clay from Babelthuap. The clay was dried in the sun for a few days, the bottom was shaped by hand and the sides were built up by coils. The pot

Model of traditional Palauan house, or blai, shows steep roof and thatch construction.





Above: Wooden dishes and hanger. Below: Examples of Palauan clay pottery, including vases pots, dishes and lamps.



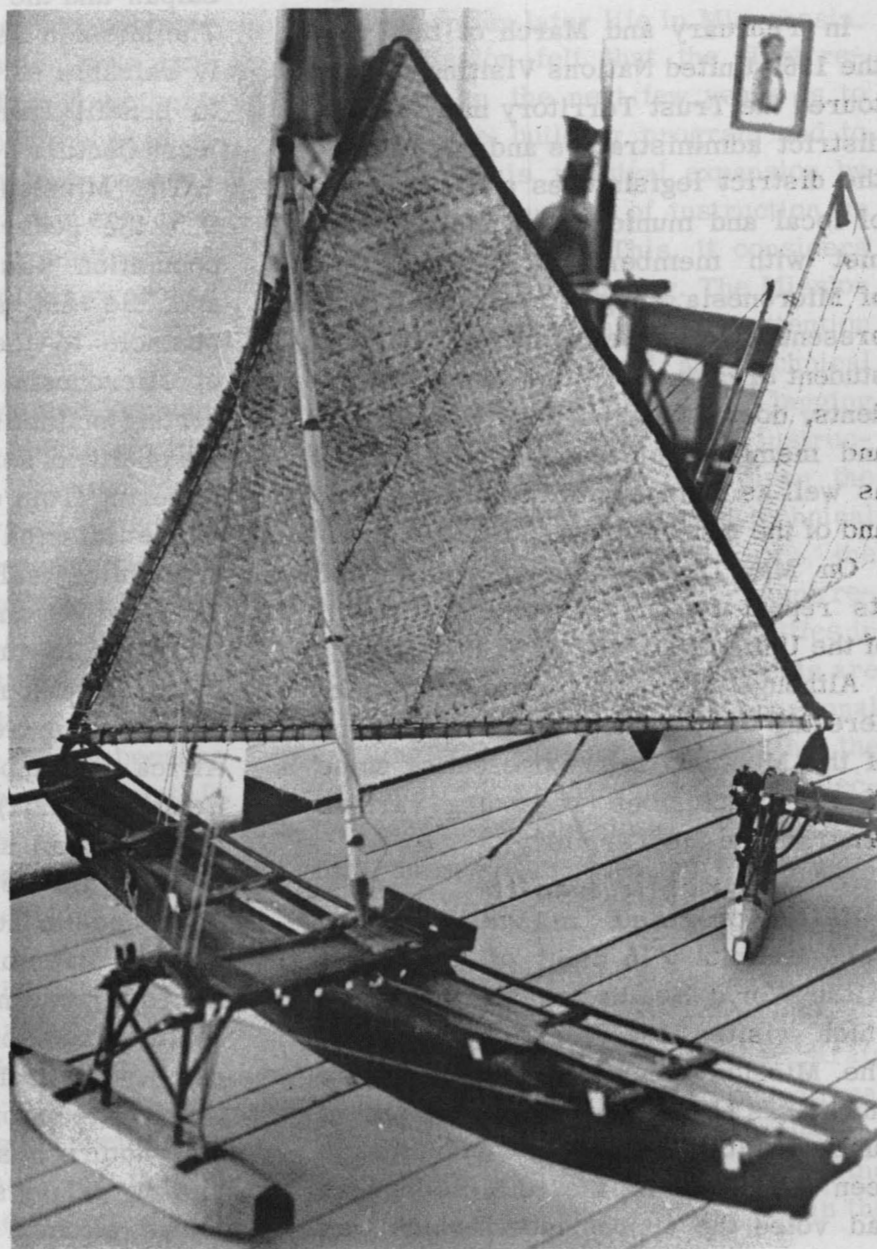
was then smoothed by hand, dried in the sun, and then baked over a wood fire. Lamps were also made from the white clay.

The Palau Museum also contains woven baskets, purses and mats, turtle shell spoons, scrapers, earrings, combs and fishhooks, tools, articles of hunting, fishing and warfare, and examples of

clothing. There are also carved statues and figures, including the traditional Palauan "monkey men."

Although most of the items are Palauan, there are many from the other districts of the Trust Territory.

In the past, the museum has sponsored exhibits, art shows, concerts, and film showings.



A model of a fast sailing canoe, or kaeb.

The 1967 U.N. MISSION REPORT

In February and March of this year the 1967 United Nations Visiting Mission toured the Trust Territory meeting with district administrators and their staffs, the district legislatures and a number of local and municipal councils. It also met with members of the Congress of Micronesia, magistrates, chiefs, representatives of religious missions and student organizations, teachers and students, doctors and nurses, businessmen and members of cooperative societies as well as members of the Peace Corps and of the general public.

On May 12, the Mission transmitted its report to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

Although it is impossible to summarize here all the work and recommendations of the Mission, we are presenting some of its conclusions regarding various programs in the Territory.

Public Health

Health programs in the Territory were examined in light of the report of the World Health Organization group which visited the Territory in 1965. The Mission concluded that generally much has been done in the field of public health, although more could have been achieved if the U.S. Congress had voted the appropriation which was

asked for by the Territory last year. As things are, the Mission considers that the devoted doctors, nurses and health aides are in some cases working in sub-standard conditions.

The Mission said that there are already in the Territory solid assets around which the health service can be strengthened and improved--the medical, paramedical and nursing personnel, especially the Micronesian physicians, the School of Nursing in Saipan and the Peace Corps Volunteers. The Mission also felt that it is particularly valuable to the Territory to be able to benefit from the help of the East-West Center.

The Mission gained the impression that the general level of health of the population was already relatively high and did not appear to constitute an obstacle to the economic development of Micronesia. They considered important maintaining that level, improving the quality of services and detecting those suffering from diseases.

The Mission urged that a Director of Public Health be appointed as soon as possible and that one of his first tasks be to prepare a long-term plan covering various public health questions. (Dr. William Peck, formerly of Malawi, Africa, was appointed Director of Public Health in May.) The Mission continued that the plan should define clearly the relationship between the headquarters of the public health department and its district directors, provide measures to improve preventive medicine and public health education, provide measures to remedy the shortage and sometimes poor caliber of personnel in time to staff future hospitals and consider reviewing salary scales and remuneration.

The Mission concluded that the im-

provement of public health services is a long-term task which is linked not only to the development of the country's economic infra-structure and of its transport and communications, but above all to a substantial increase in appropriations.

Peace Corps

The Mission felt that it was too early for it to make a valid judgement on the achievements of the Peace Corps in public health, but it was impressed by the determination of the nurses and specialists with whom they had contact.

In education, the Mission was impressed by the keenness of the Volunteers but had reservations about the wisdom of sending to the Territory persons who were not qualified teachers even though they had received some instruction in the teaching of English as a second language.

Education

The Mission concluded that although the Administration had made an impressive effort in the last few years to achieve its objective of providing elementary and secondary education for all students of school age, the program is far from fulfilled. At the present time, it continued, there are many children, particularly at the secondary level, who cannot go to school because the schools simply do not exist. In addition, the Mission asked itself what kind of a future awaited the students graduating from the present high schools. Those who go directly to a university find it very hard to meet the requirements of first year in a liberal arts course. The great majority of students are taking courses in liberal arts; only a few take courses in science and engineering. The Mission felt that the reason was the lack of preparation in their high school

education for such courses. At the same time, they felt that the Territory's education system, based on liberal arts standards, may give a student who is not proceeding with formal education beyond high school a distaste for manual work and prejudice him against such occupations as agriculture and fishing, which are essential to the future development of the Territory. The Mission concluded that the educational system as it is working at present cannot be regarded as an entirely satisfactory preparation for later life in Micronesia.

The Mission felt that the first requirement in the next few years is to complete the building program and to consolidate this physical expansion by bringing the standard of instruction up to the proper level. This, it considers a tremendous undertaking. The Mission also recommended that urgent attention be given to vocational and technical education which at present is lagging a long way behind other formal instruction. The Mission felt that given the very urgent need for trained technical personnel in the Territory, the Administration might consider some reorganization of its present priorities in order to ensure that more students are given the opportunity to take vocational training. The Mission suggested that the Administration create one or two selective high schools intended primarily for students who show the aptitude and interest to proceed to higher education. The Mission was aware that this suggestion will involve serious, indeed, radical, rearrangement of the present program and impose a further strain on an already over-extended educational system. However, it made this recommendation in the conviction that the present system needs adaptation in the

light of the experience of the last few years. Finally, the Mission recommended that more attention be given in the primary and secondary curricula to subjects of more relevance to Micronesian society and economy.

Economic Development

In the opinion of the Mission the economy is virtually stagnant. Agriculture development is hampered by the lack of an efficient system of marketing and of adequate extension services. The fishing industry lacks certain essential facilities such as boats, docks, ice plants and cold storage installations. Indigenous small industries and handicrafts receive little help in their development.

The Mission concluded that the need for a vigorous program of economic development cannot be overstressed. In order to plan for economic development, it said, it is necessary first to determine objectives. The purpose of the economic development plan presented in the Nathan Report is "to propose policies and actions needed to speed the realization of as many as possible of the development potentials of Micronesia." The report of the Mission states that as a purely economic proposal, this could be justified, but it must be remembered that the peculiar status of the Trust Territory and the current state of progress will impose certain limitations. It is the view of the Mission that an objective more suited to the best interests of Micronesia now and in the future would be the maximum development of Micronesian productivity. The Mission adds that for the time being, and until the future status of the Territory is clear, plans for economic development must be pressed as far and as fast as possible, subject to the reservation

that they must safeguard the potential of Micronesians in the expanding economy of their country and must not prejudice their freedom of political choice.

Far reaching policy questions, for example in relation to the import of capital and labor and the free alienation of land titles, need to be viewed against the wider background and the longer term effects. Hence, the Mission stated, policies with long-term implications on such matters had better be left until full Micronesian political responsibility has been achieved; and in the meantime decisions on such matters will have to be taken ad hoc in particular cases, subject to appropriate controls, and with the full agreement of the Micronesian Congress.

The Mission concluded that a turning point has now been reached and much greater emphasis must be given to economic development. The aim should be to stimulate growth in the economic productivity of Micronesia.

The first requirement, in the Mission's view, is to build up the economic infrastructure, particularly in the field of transport, assessing priorities on the basis of potential productive return. Without this infrastructure no substantial progress is possible. Secondly, Micronesia has important resources which are not being utilized to their full productive capacity. Agriculture and fisheries are the main fields in which the Mission sees the possibility for major expansion and this will require expansion of the government services including improved arrangements for marketing. Thirdly, land is one of Micronesia's major economic assets which cannot at the moment be brought to optimum productivity because of complex difficulties

over land tenure in adequate survey and planning services.

Economic development cannot be planned as a separate exercise, the Mission stated, but permeates all government activity. It will guide budgetary planning, govern the allocation of funds as between departments and will determine the priorities for development within individual departments. At the same time, economic planning is a continuous process, and any plan needs continual review and adjustment as implementation proceeds. This involves close and regular consultation with all departments of government. And it needs full collaboration with and by Micronesian leaders at every stage.

Congress of Micronesia

On the basis of its examination, the Mission formed the view that the establishment of the Micronesian Congress and its first two years of work has opened a new epoch in the history of Micronesia. The difficulties which had to be overcome were great and the mission believes that the outcome confers credit upon all concerned.

Since its establishment, the Congress of Micronesia has given attention to its internal operation, showing that its members are anxious to ensure the efficiency and continuity of its work. The establishment of Interim Committees of both houses is gratifying.

The Mission concluded that as regards their general powers, it is true that the Congress of Micronesia has been given legislative power stricto sensu subject to the High Commissioner's veto. But although the volume of measures which they have passed may appear large, the effectual power is limited because of the lack of corresponding budgetary power. It seems

to the Mission quite vital that the Congress should consider the budget in detail prior to its submission to Washington; and that it should at that time have discussions in depth with all officials responsible for budgetary matters including department heads. General budgetary, fiscal and economic policies must be considered and priorities assessed. Only thus, the Mission believes, can the Congress effectually associate itself with the overall budget and feel some responsibility for it, notwithstanding the overriding power of the U.S. Congress.

Future of the Territory

The Mission considered that the initial work of the Congress of Micronesia has helped to sweep away one of the barriers to political progress by providing a force for unification and centralized leadership. The main obstacles remaining in the way of progress to political freedom and self-determination lie in the excessive economic dependence of Micronesia upon the United States and the lack of political understanding among the members of the public, particularly in the more remote islands, of the alternatives before them. The Mission recommends steps to remedy these matters. The Congress of Micronesia should be associated with all preparatory steps and the role of the United Nations should not be forgotten. The Mission took note of the existence of, but offered no encouragement to, a sector of opinion in Saipan favoring separation from the Trust Territory and union with Guam. Finally, the Mission is confident that Micronesia will make rapid progress in many fields, and that the time is not too far distant when its people will feel ready to assume responsibility for deciding their own future.

Annually, the Trust Territory motor-ships Gunners Knot, Pacific Islander and Palau Islander, all operated by the Micronesian Line, take a vacation from their copra run to enter dry-docking for cleaning and repairing.

In April 1967, the M/V Gunners Knot, skippered by Captain Filemon B. Go, entered the dry dock of the Fujinagata

Drydocking the Gunners Knot

Story and Photos
by
JANET G. GO

Shipbuilding and Engineering Company in Osaka, Japan. Under the supervision of Micronesian Line's Port Engineer Warren Barto and the Gunners Knot's Chief Engineer Homer Salley, all repairs were accomplished by shipyard personnel.

A dry dock is an enclosed basin which is built with watertight gates which fit closely into the entrance. The caisson

or pontoon gate is pulled away from the dock entrance to permit passage of vessels.

On a cold, rainy April 13th, the M/V Gunners Knot, 3812 gross tons and 320 feet long, slipped into the dry dock keeping her bow in dead center in order that the ship would rest squarely on keel blocks for support.

As soon as the ship was all the way into the dry dock, the pontoon gate was pulled shut and the water was immediately pumped out. As the water was being pumped out, a job which takes about two hours, the ship was also being steadied by hull and bilge shores. These shores, which look like telephone poles, support the ship during dry-docking to prevent damage by stress. The weight of the ship's hull on the keel blocks in dry dock pushes the bottom of the vessel upward which tends to bulge the sides outward. Shoring the bilges and sides helps the hull keep its shape.

When the shores were placed on the sides of the Gunners Knot, workmen began washing the bulkheads with fresh water. A huge crane on the dock lowered a gangway to the ship and other workers came aboard to examine the vessel. An estimate of work to be done had already been prepared by the ship's officers before arrival in the dry dock.

The ship's generators were turned off and power from the shipyard used instead. All tanks were emptied of gas and water before entering the dry dock.

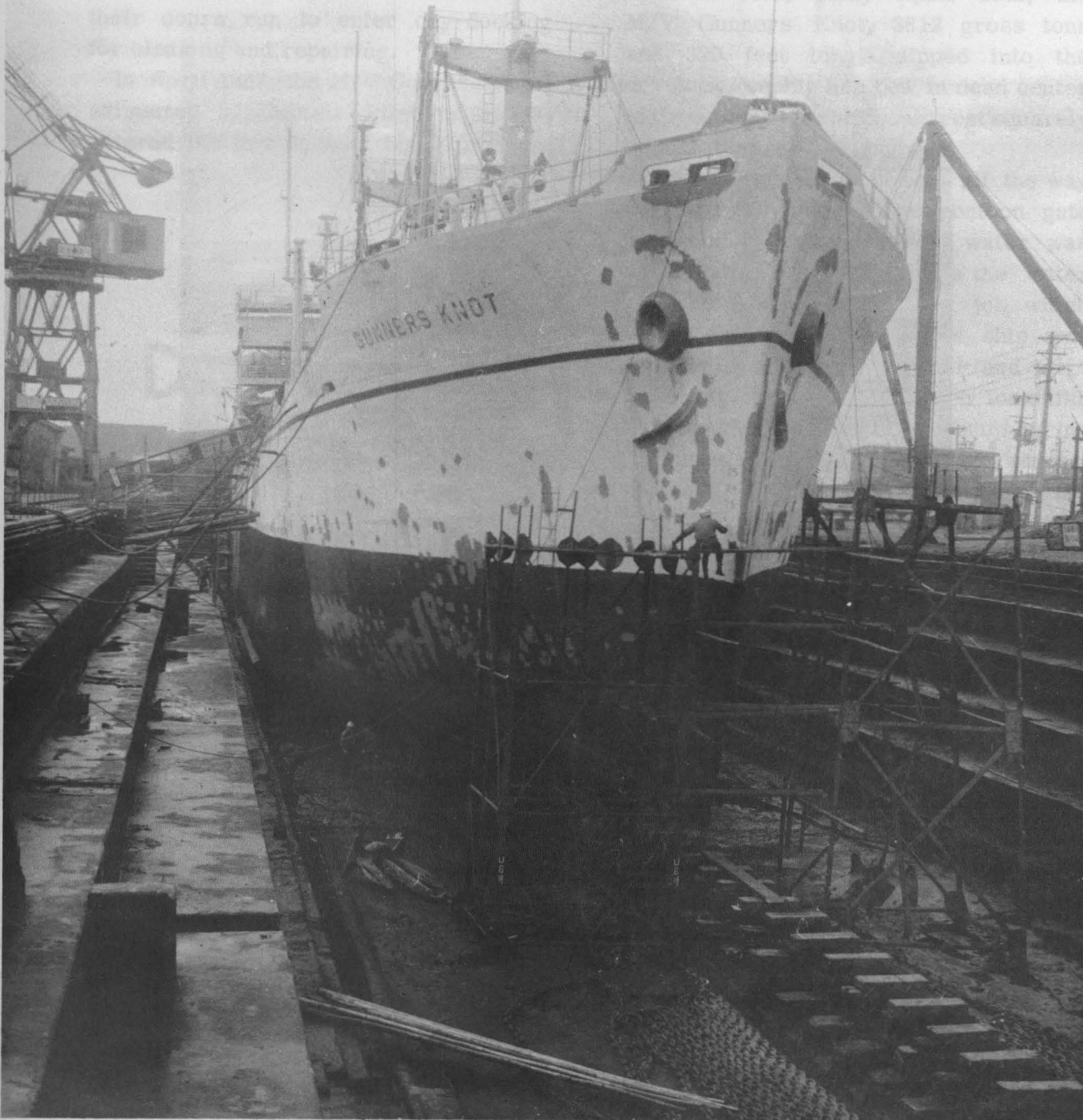
The main purpose of a dry dock is to examine all underwater valves, sea chests, suction and discharge outlets, rudder gudgeons and bearings for repairs or renewals. Riveted joints and bulkheads are examined for leakage also.

During the three and one half days

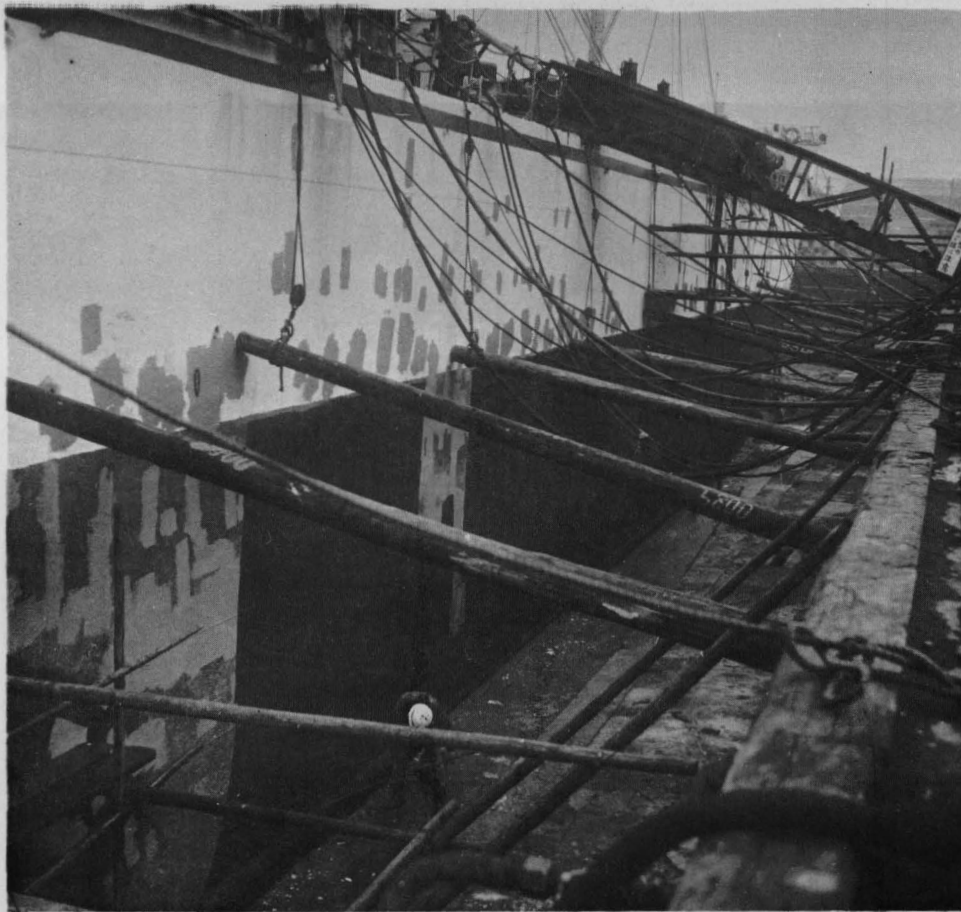


Above: The Gunners Knot moves into the dry dock at Osaka, Japan. Below: As the water is emptied from the basin, shores are put into place for support.

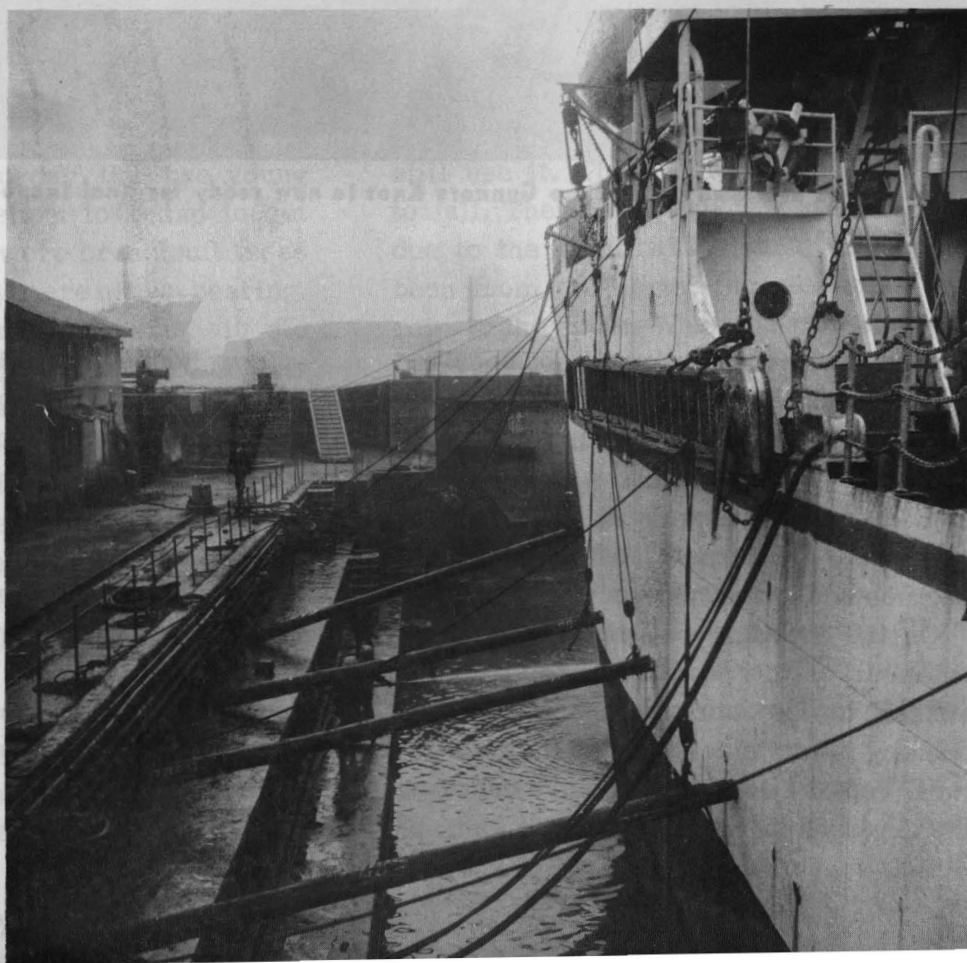




Shores in place and the basin empty, the work can now begin.



**The Gunnery Knot
receives a new coat
of paint.**



**The cleaning and re-
pairing are completed
and water is pumped
back into the basin.**



The shores are removed and the Gunnars Knot is now ready for final inspection and then will go to sea.

in dry dock, the Gunnars Knot received two touchup coats of primer paint on the outside and a complete paint job. A hydraulic pressure test was conducted and anchor, cables and rudder were examined. Internal examination of engines and storm valves was also done.

On the morning of April 17, the chief engineer of the dry dock examined the vessel to be certain all underwater openings were closed and all main structural repairs completed before ordering the dry dock to be filled.

Two hours later the basin was filled with water, the bilge and side shores removed and the pontoon gate floated away from the dock entrance. The gleaming white Gunnars Knot was pulled by a tug out of the dry dock and was tied up alongside a nearby pier for final inspection and bunkering.

After all work had been inspected and approved, the ship steamed outside Osaka harbor where the compass was adjusted. Given final approval, the Gunnars Knot was ready to go to sea.

Trukese Castaways Survive On Barnacles, Trigger-Fish

By Dr. THOMAS GLADWIN

Akato and Roman are two young men from Pulap in Truk, 22 and 27 years of age, respectively. On Saturday, April 1, 1967 they were carried away on a small fishing canoe from Fanadik, southwest of Pulap. They were cutting copra there and had been there for two days. Already there when they arrived was another copra cutting group consisting of two men, their wives, and three children. They had come on a larger sailing canoe.

At noon on Saturday the two young men set off to return to Pulap to get some food. There were breadfruit trees on Fanadik but they were not yet bearing. A storm was coming up but it did not seem very bad at the time, largely because they were on the lee side of the island. However, as soon as they were out of the lee of the island it was evident the wind was much stronger than they had thought. The lashing which holds the boom to the yard let go. They let the sail go and brought the spars together in the middle of the boat. They put a new lashing on the spars, and then attempted to raise the sail on the other end of the canoe in order to return to Fanadik. However, the end of the

boat went under the water and it swamped. They let the sail fall in the water, bailed out the canoe, and tried again. They tried this five times, always with the same result. So they decided to give it up and try paddling. They paddled for quite a while, but they were using up all their strength without getting anywhere, in fact they were drifting farther away. They were by then west of Tamatam.

They decided to try the sail again, because the mast was still up. They raised the sail. However, it soon ripped, in two places. Nevertheless they could still use it. Then a heavy rain started to fall. They did not know it at the time, due to the rain, but the wind, which had been from the north, turned during the rain to the south. When the rain stopped and they raised the sail again they had it at the other end of the canoe, as if to return with a north wind to Tamatam. However, they were of course heading in the opposite direction. But in any event the sail almost at once ripped again, this time right along the upper edge, and it fell into the water. This finished the sail. It was of no further use for propelling the canoe. They started to paddle again, but it was soon clear they were not going to reach any island. So they took a piece of the sail and tied

it part way up the mast and to the weather side of the hull near the ends of the outrigger platform. This was simply a windbreak, and they rested behind it, cold and tired, without any idea what they might do next.

All they had on the canoe besides the rigging were two paddles, two bailers, a fishline, three copra knives and a machete. No coconuts, no food, nothing else. For clothing they each had a spare breechclout and one towel between them. It started to rain again, and the wind became stronger. By this time they realized, from sighting Tamatam and Fanadik in the distance, that the wind had turned to the south, but there was nothing they could do about it. Then night fell. Later that night, near dawn, they heard something banging, and just as they were wondering what it was the outrigger loosened and turned sideways. It was about to break completely loose, but they were able to jump in the water and get hold of it and lash it to the outrigger booms. Then day broke and they just sat there on the lee platform.

Around noon they encountered a piece of driftwood, perhaps six feet long. There were some dolphins around it. When the driftwood was alongside the fish were around their canoe too. Akato took his machete and took a swing at one of the dolphins. However, the water deflected the blade and twisted it out of his hand and he was almost cut by it. The machete got away from him and sank. Then they just sat again. They fell asleep, and woke later in the afternoon. They prayed for a while. Then night fell and they went to sleep again. The wind was no longer strong, but the rain continued to fall. They were cold, but they slept in the rain because they were exhausted. They thought they were north of Puluwat,

but at a distance, judging simply from the wind. They had seen some birds, so they knew they were not yet very far from land. They slept all that night and the next morning they woke up to find that the rain was over. They prayed again, and then just sat there. In midmorning there was an airplane, to the south of them, traveling west. Then it came back, traveling east, and passed a little closer. The third time, going west again, it passed right over them. They each took a breechclout and tied it to a paddle. They waved them in the air, but the airplane did not sight them. The rest of the day there was the airplane again at intervals, but not close at hand any more. They realized it was probably looking for them.

When the sun went down they went to sleep again. They had not had anything to eat, and they had no bait with which they could fish. On Tuesday they awoke, prayed, and sat. They stood up to look around, for land, for a drifting coconut, anything. They saw nothing at all. About noon they saw the airplane again, to the south of them, going back and forth. It never came close. At the end of the day it disappeared again.

On Wednesday--they were keeping track of the days carefully--they woke, prayed, and looked around. They saw nothing. But then about nine o'clock in the morning they sighted the Truk Islander to the east of them, traveling south. They waved their cloths, but no one aboard seemed to notice them. While the ship was still in sight they heard an airplane passing to the north of them, but there were clouds and they did not sight it. The ship gradually disappeared from sight. Meanwhile the lashings they had secured the outrigger float with were loosening. So they dived

into the water and tied it up again, more securely. When they got back up on the canoe and looked down over the other side they realized they were over a reef. They did not know what reef, however, so they were not much wiser. Then Akato saw a trigger fish swimming by and he reached down and grabbed it with his hand. He started scaling it when Roman also saw one and grabbed it. However, by this time they had drifted away from the reef again, so there was no point to trying to use the fish for bait. They decided to eat the first fish at that time, and the second in the afternoon. It was then a little after noon. They ate the first fish, the first food they had had since Saturday, and a trigger fish is not very big. Then in the afternoon they ate the second. This made them very thirsty because they had had no water to drink. About eight o'clock that night it rained again, the first time since Sunday. They rigged up a catchment with pieces of sail and let the water run into their two bailers. They caught quite a bit, but when they started to drink it they found it was salty, due to the salt in the sail. They threw it out and quickly collected some more while the rain lasted. This was fresh and they drank it. They felt better. The rain lasted until about midnight. When it was over they fell asleep.

The next day, Thursday, they kept looking around but saw nothing. A little after noon they heard another airplane, to the south, but it was so far away they did not see it. They fell asleep, and then woke again. They looked down and saw a lot of dolphins. They lashed one of the copra knives to the end of a paddle and tried to spear one of the fish, but they could not hit one. So

they stowed the paddle on the lee platform and went to sleep. It was night. On Friday they woke, sat, looked around. They swam for a while around the canoe, and tried to catch dolphins with their hands, with no success. Then they got back on the canoe. Akato went to sleep, lying in the bottom of the canoe. Roman sat on the lee platform. He took the paddle with the knife lashed to it and kept stabbing at the fish. Suddenly he hit one and drove the knife in. The paddle broke off, near the end of the blade, and the fish swam away with the knife in him. It passed under the canoe and Roman called Akato to jump up. He did, but all he could see was a swarm of dolphins swimming around their injured fellow, presumably eating him. There was nothing they could do, so they just sat there. The sun was very hot that day and they were burned. They decided to try a game called rock-paper-&-scissors to see whether they would make it to land or not. Roman took the position that they would make it, and Akato that they would die at sea. Roman won. They tried again. Akato won. Again, and Roman won. The first to win three times was the winner. They tried again, and Roman won, so that was it. They would reach land. At least it made them feel better, although they were far from really believing it. It was at least better than if it had gone the other way.

Saturday they woke and stared out at the sea. They went to sleep shortly. Around noon, while Akato was still sleeping, Roman awoke. He saw a trigger fish and was able to grab it. He threw it in the boat, where it flipped around. The noise woke Akato. He asked what was happening. Roman told him, and

(Continued on page 36)



Art activity was an important part of the summer Head Start classes on Saipan. Here, Emerenciana Reyes, a teacher's aid, looks on while two of her students are busily engrossed in their work.

'HEAD START' ON SAIPAN

When school begins this year, many Micronesian first graders will already be well acquainted with the things they will be doing in their classes. These youngsters have spent the summer months in Head Start.

On Saipan, 226 children--six-year olds and those who will be six by September--attended Head Start classes at Chalan Kanoa Elementary School from June 26 to August 18.

The children were grouped, as much as possible, by their own villages and attended the same class each day so that they could get to know others of

their own community. Each of the 20 classes had one teacher and one teacher's aid.

An important aspect of classroom activity was language readiness. This was designed to give the child an opportunity to express his ideas to others by encouraging him to talk of things that were of interest to him--favorite games or toys, a new baby brother or sister, or a new possession. The children were given the opportunity to speak before a group by showing an article brought from home or perhaps in describing pictures they had drawn.

Although all of the conversation was in the native language, Chamorro, the children were also given an opportunity to practice some English by learning basic questions, answers and statements about time of day, colors, weather, or days of the week. This was done on an informal basis. The main emphasis was to encourage the child to speak freely with his classmates about himself and his interests and to help him develop an interest in others.

In rhythm instruction, the preschoolers listened to music and learned to enjoy musical games, dancing and marching.

The children were also given instruction in science. Classes in science included familiarization with animals, birds, tools and simple machines, plants, weather and climate and foods. All instruction in science was based on actual experience and participation.

Perhaps one of the most enjoyable and meaningful aspects of the Head Start program for the children was the field trip that they took each week.

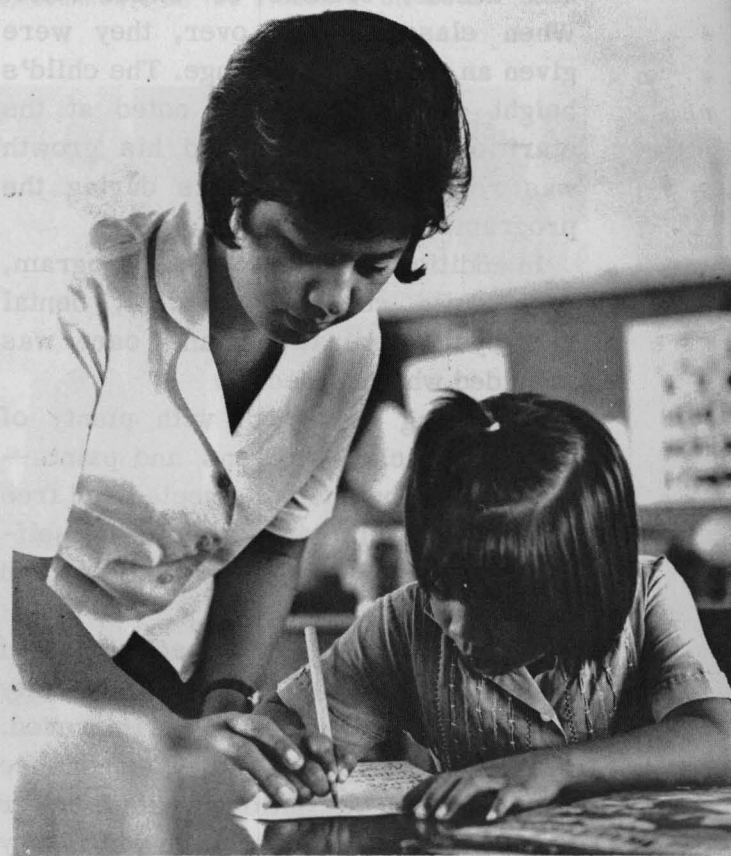
Trips were taken to eight different places on Saipan--the airport, the dock, the agriculture station, the bakery, a store, the farmers' market, a service station and the beach. Each group took a different trip every week. The trips were guided by the teachers and a few of the parents who had a child in Head Start. The trip was explained to the class before going, things of interest were pointed out and explained to the children during the trip, and discussion was encouraged after the trip. Learning through the senses--the taste of the salt water at the beach or the smell of the fresh bread at the bakery-- was emphasized and guided.

A large part of the program was



Painting with a drinking straw.

Teresita Benevente helps one of her students in a printing exercise.



devoted to free individual activity. The child was allowed to work with whatever of the available materials interested him so that he could develop in creativity and expression. In addition, this period included listening to stories, dramatic play in which the children could act out a story or a simulated real-life situation, and various art activities.

The purpose of Head Start is to bring children into a meaningful preschool environment and to promote their physical, emotional and mental growth.

One important objective of the program was to improve the health of the children. This was done through a balanced nutritional program. When the children arrived at school in the morning, they were each given a bowl of corn flakes and a glass of Tang (a breakfast drink). Later, after the outdoor play activities, the children were given glasses of milk and donuts, cookies or sweet rolls. When classes were over, they were given an apple or an orange. The child's height and weight were noted at the start of the program and his growth was recorded at intervals during the program.

In addition to the nutritional program, each child received physical, dental and eye examinations and care was provided when needed.

By being provided with plenty of materials--clay, crayons and paints--and a good balance of directed and free activity, the children developed in self-expression, self-discipline and curiosity.

Through language readiness and related activities, the child's ability to speak and think clearly was improved.

The field trips added new experience and provided the children with a better understanding of the world in which they

live.

Through outdoor activities, the children learned the need to get along with others and to share ideas and things.

Although the goals of each facet of the Head Start program were somewhat different, the final objective was to prepare the child for the important first year of school and to give him a good foundation upon which all of his school years may be based.

Perhaps as important as the child's experience is the experience and training that the participating teachers received. The original request for teachers was based upon a census which indicated the approximate number of eligible youngsters. Priority was given to high school graduates. Only three of the 20 selected had previous teaching experience. Several of the Head Start teachers have already been hired to begin teaching in elementary school on Saipan this school year.

At the beginning of each week, the teachers met together to receive material and information and then met at the end of each morning during the week for evaluation and planning.

Mrs. Lotus Bollerud provided the 20 teachers with materials needed and also compiled the book upon which teachers relied during the program for descriptions, explanations and illustrations of a wealth of games and activities.

In addition to their classroom duties, the teachers visited the homes of the students and talked with the parents in order to get as much information as possible about each child.

In class, every child was rated by the teacher and this, along with the visit to the child's home, helped to give facts about the social and emotional



Jose C. Sablan, above, watches as his class practices straw painting. Below, Jose C. Aldan who volunteered his time in helping with several classes, comments on the students' art work.



growth of the children.

Bill Wilson and Mary McComb were in charge of compiling the psychological statistics that were gathered about each child, in addition to duties in helping to coordinate the program.

Fred Ekman, principal of Chalan Kanoa Elementary School last year and now a teacher training specialist, directed the Head Start program on Saipan.

The Head Start programs in Micronesia were made possible by funds from the Office of Economic Opportunity

incorporated, non-profit agency and has its own by-laws, receiving its charter for operation in the Trust Territory from the High Commissioner. Funds are received directly from OEO in Washington.

The CAA is composed of one-third district government personnel appointed by the Distad, one-third representatives of special groups--church and business groups, for example--and one-third representatives of the people of each district.



Sister Soledad Guerrero leads her class in a game of Heads, Shoulders, Knees, and Toes.

(OEO) in Washington, D.C. The Trust Territory became eligible for OEO money with the establishment of a Community Action Agency (CAA) in each district which is modeled after those in the United States. The CAA is an

In the Marianas, the CAA is made up of approximately 30 people, with Tom Jackson as executive director and Vicente N. Santos, president.

The long-range objective of the CAA is to increase the capacity of individuals,

Two youngsters show
the toys that they made
in their art classes in
Head Start.



groups and communities. The primary concern is to develop the human resource rather than make capital improvements.

In the Marianas, two other projects have been approved and will be funded shortly. One is a Work Study Program. Under this program, the CAA will pay minimum wages to about 30 people between the ages of 17 and 21 for 20 hours of work a week. The purpose is to provide work experience for people not in school and who didn't finish school. Also, the participants will attend five hours of classes a week in a subject related to the jobs they will be doing.

The other project in the Marianas will be a Neighborhood Center Program which will provide for two centers on Saipan and one on Rota. The centers will provide facilities for recreation, child care, homemaking and the like, as well as a place for people to meet together.

Community Action Agency programs in the other districts are similar. Three other districts, Ponape, Truk and Yap,

have Head Start programs. In the Marshalls, plans are being made for a multiple-skill center which will be similar in structure to the one planned for the Marianas. There will also be a mobile family education program in which women will travel to households rather than conducting classes in a central location.

In Yap, programs include training in construction skills--carpentry and masonry--family services education to acquaint women with the basics of homemaking, and health services, to train community health aids to work in dispensaries.

A CAA program in Truk will train 20 midwives who will be able to assist women on the outer islands who are far from the hospital in the district center.

The CAA programs in all six districts of the Trust Territory are being coordinated by Community Development Officer Francis Mahoney.

Castaways...

(from page 29)

told him to wake up and scale the fish for them to eat--Roman the head end and Akato the tail. They ate the fish and fell asleep. They woke up again, prayed, and then fell asleep again. That was all that happened on Saturday.

Sunday they decided to try again to spear the dolphins which were always with them, morning to night. They tied another copra knife to the broken paddle, to the upper end. They secured the fish-line to the other end, so they could throw it as a spear. They hit a lot, but did not kill any and did not get anything to eat. So they gave up. Then they sighted a two-by-four, about three feet long. They paddled up to it and fished it out. There were some little barnacles on it. They pulled them off and ate them, but it was not much to eat. Then they sat until it was dark, and went to sleep. In the middle of the night they saw the lights of a ship to the north, but it went by and they went back to sleep.

Monday morning they awoke, and they prayed. Then they just looked around again. After a while they saw a ship, a large one, larger than the Truk Islander. It was traveling south, and passed to the west of them. Once again they waved their breechclouts tied to paddles. The ship passed close enough that anyone who was looking should have seen them, but apparently no one was looking. It was black below, and white above, a big ship. It passed on. They went swimming. Then Akato got out and lay down on the lee platform, Roman on the outrigger platform. Then Roman got up on the boat and looked off to the north, and saw nothing. Then he looked to the south, there he saw an island, but he had no idea what island it might be. It was noon.

They decided to paddle to the island. they threw overboard the mast and the boom which were still aboard--they had thrown away the yard some time before, because it was in the way. They threw the other spars away now to get them out of the way, too. However, they had paddled only a very short distance when they realized they were very weak and could not paddle hard enough to reach the island. So they paddled back to where they had thrown the spars over. They cut the boom in two, and made short spars out of the two halves, rigging a sail. They had to cut the mast off also, and then they were able to get a decent rig, with the sail at one end. The wind was from the north, and carried them toward the island. However, the outrigger was at right angles to the hull, and all the stanchions and lashings were dragging in the water also. They dived in and cleared away the stanchions, but they could not move the float so it stayed at right angles to the hull, lashed to the booms. Roman steered and Akato held the sheet. The sun went down, but the island was nearby.

They kept on sailing until it was nearly midnight. As they neared the reef they lashed down the sheet to keep the sail filled with wind and they both began paddling, Roman in the bow with the broken paddle. They came up to the reef and a wave carried them up and over it, but swamped the canoe. Then another wave came along and carried the canoe up to the beach. They got out. They took along the one good paddle, the copra knife, the bailers and their breechclouts, and abandoned the canoe. They went to look for people, because they saw some lights. They were on Satawal.

COMING IN THE NEXT ISSUE...



Marpi

Saipan's forgotten district...

and one of the most
unusual and important
places in Micronesia.



TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS



TRUSTEESHIP OF THE UNITED NATIONS

administered by
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA