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JABWOR, JALUIT SURVEY - OCTOBER 1967

Compiled by Jack A. Tobin,

Chairman.

Majuro, Marshall Islands

October 30, 1967

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October 28, 1967

To: Distad Marshalls

From: Chairman Jabwor Survey Group

Subject: The on site survey, and final report.

The survey group arrived at Jabwor Island, Jaluit Atoll at 1600 on 16 October 1967, after a twenty four hour trip from Majuro via H/V Militobi. We departed for Majuro upon completion of the assignment at 1330 on 22 October. The purpose of the survey was to examine the island of Jabwor and evaluate its potentiality for an administrative district sub-center, which has long been planned, and for a possible Peace Corps training site. The other major population centers were also to visited and evaluated.

The survey group included: Jack A. Tobin, Chairman, Head of Survey party, and Community Development Advisor, Ray J. McKay, Assistant District Administrator, and future Distad Representative Jaluit, Vernell Penson, Assistant Educational Administrator, James S. Jones, Peace Corps Representative, Michael H. Allen, Land & Claims Officer, Ebiel Tareo, Assistant Land & Claims Officer, Robert W. Ward, Public Works Representative, Michael R. Birdsall, Peace Corps Public Information Specialist accompanied the survey group. Merritt Broady, Peace Corps Washington Field Representative and Evaluator was with the group part of the time in an unofficial capacity, as far as the survey was concerned.

The first and second days of our stay, Monday and Tuesday, were spent in examining Jabwor in detail. Adjacent islands to the south, which could be reached on foot, were also examined. The road to Jaluit Islands was partially inspected as far as Sydney Town. The former Japanese installations which included two concrete buildings, remains of piers and dockage facilities, concrete cisterns and foundations, and the large sea wall on the ocean side of Jabwor, were also examined. On Wednesday various members of the group went to small islands by boat. The hospital boat piloted by Dr. Tregar Ishoda, and a private boat piloted by Mr. Elbi Loak, the Atoll Scribe were used. The islands of Imroj, and Imiej were visited on Wednesday. Mejurirok, Jaluit and Narnij were visited on ensuing days. Team members McKay and Ward also visited Jaluit by motorscooter, inspecting the road between Jabwor Island as they proceeded.

The specialists worked alone, and with other members of the survey group as necessary. There was a constant exchange of ideas and information between various group members during the day, and among the entire group and others at meal times and in the evenings. We consulted with the local people both Marshallese and Americans and obtained a great deal of information from them.

Special appreciation is owed to Mr. Richard Dent, Trust Territory Contract Teacher on Jabwor. He turned his home over to us and helped us with our basic problem of getting fed. Special thanks are also owed Rev. Father Thomas Donahoe, S.J. who provided housing for part of the group, and gave us expert advice and counseling. Lanlin Alik, the Atoll Magistrate, made himself available at all times and helped us in many ways. Atoll Scribe Elbi Loak was also most helpful. We owe particular appreciation to the Ladies of Jabwor, who welcomed and entertained us with ~~many~~ (s) and gifts of food. Their gracious hospitality made our stay on their island especially pleasant.

The survey group members have been asked to submit their reports prior to Mr. James Hutter's departure next week for a Peace Corps Director's meeting in Honolulu. He will use the joint report as a basis for requesting the establishment of a Peace Corps training program on Jabwor. The reports are herewith attached. The concensus of the group is that Jabwor would be a suitable place for a Peace Corps training center, providing all the necessary facilities are available. Logistic support, reliable transportation between Majuro and Jabwor, and within Jaluit Atoll, water supply, and housing are basic needs which must be assured.

The survey group leans toward a program for training for the Marshalls alone, rather than for all of Micronesia.

Jack A. Tobin

Chairman

cc: Mr. Hutter

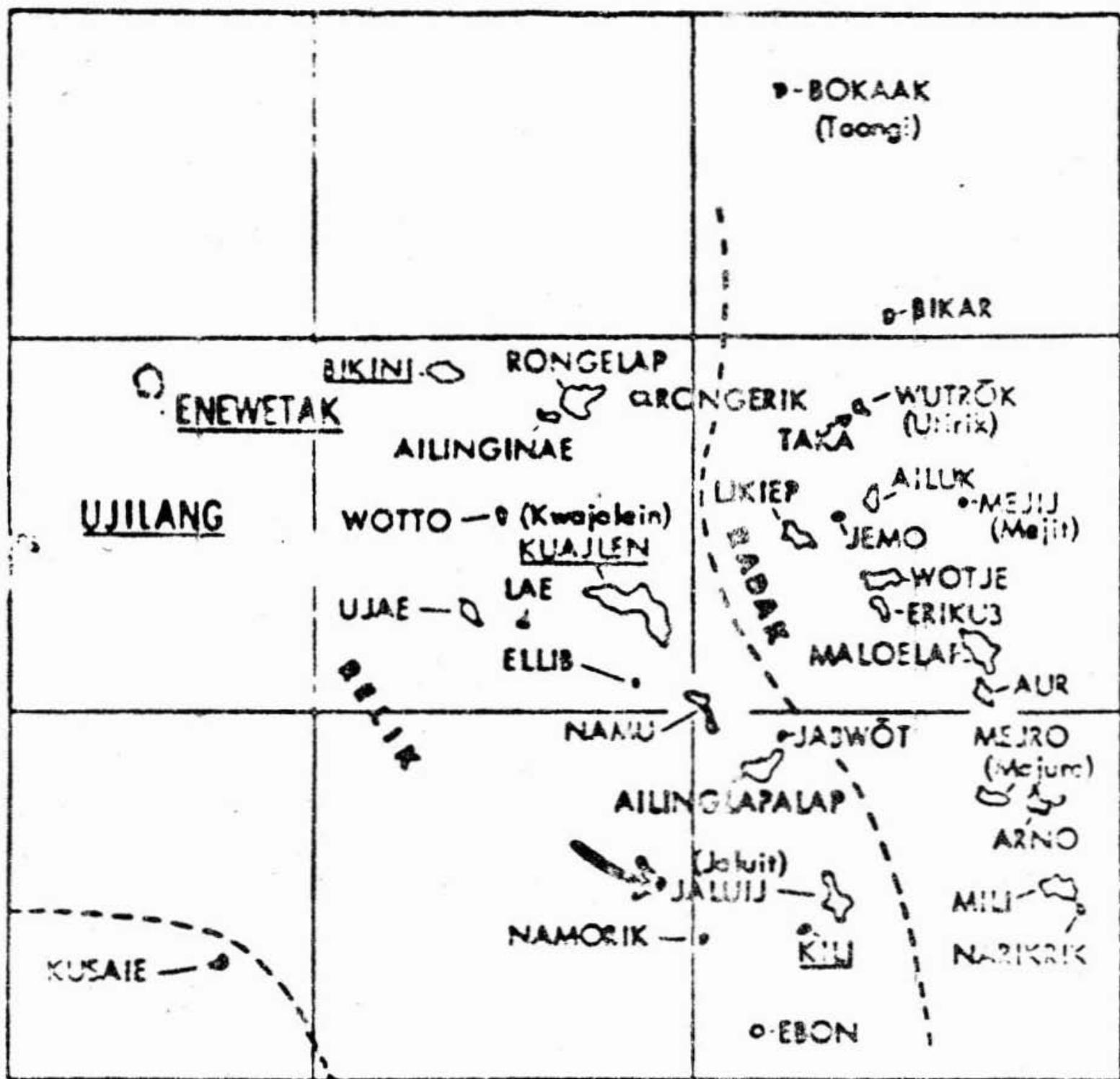


Figure 2. The MARSHALL ISLANDS

Adapted from Street  
(1960: 3)

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

### The Setting

Jaluit Atoll (Jaluij, Marshallese orthography), is located in the Southern Marshalls. The atoll is 130 nautical miles southwest of the District Center at Majuro. It is 125 miles due west of Killi Atoll, 35 miles northeast of Ebon. (These figures are approximate, but fairly close to the exact distances.)

Jaluit Atoll has lagoon area of 266.31 square miles. There are approximately 84 islands along the rim of the atoll. The total dry land area is 4.38 square miles. There are several deep water passes into the lagoon.

The southern Marshalls area has a large population, and is comparatively rich in natural resources. The soils and rainfall are favorable for the growing of subsistence crops and for the production of the cash crop, copra. Fish and other edible marine biota are plentiful.

### Population Data FY 1967 Census Figures from District Marshalls Office

| <u>Atoll</u>      | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u> | <u>Female</u> |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Jaluit            | 1,127        | 546         | 581           |
| Killi Island      | 277          | 123         | 154           |
| Naurik            | 528          | 260         | 260           |
| Ebon              | <u>838</u>   | 447         | 391           |
| Total Populations | 2,770        |             |               |

1

Bryan, E.H.

Copra Production Figures FY 1967 from Distad Marshall Office.

| <u>Atoll</u>   | <u>Bags</u>   | <u>N/W</u>         | <u>Value</u>        | <u>Short Tone</u> |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Ebon           | 7,881         | 871,737.5          | \$48,588.49         | 423.335           |
| Jaluit         | 5,741         | 630,991.5          | \$34,839.93         | 316.394           |
| Killi Island   | 1,478         | 162,938.0          | \$ 9,022.08         | 81.468            |
| Namrik         | 3,909         | 504,307.5          | \$23,445.12         | 252.158           |
| <b>Totals:</b> | <b>19,009</b> | <b>2,169,974.5</b> | <b>\$115,873.62</b> | <b>1,073.353</b>  |

The Jaluit Population

Jaluit Atoll, with its population of more than one thousand, has a large aggregate of people for an outer atoll in the Marshalls. There are reportedly about 300 or more residents of Jabwor. This includes 120 students. Many of these youngsters have come in from the outer islands of the atoll. As in the rest of the Marshalls, there is a great deal of movement between the various islands of the atoll on part of the inhabitants of the large atoll.

Socio-Political Divisions

Jaluit, as the rest of the atoll communities in the Marshalls, is divided into a number of divisions and sub-divisions. All of them form one all atoll community. The traditional major divisions of Jaluit are four in number. These are known as jebta. Within the four jebta are sub-divisions known as bukon. These divisions and sub-divisions are as follows:

1. Jebta eo ilo Eonene - Jaluit l. bukun and Jabwor l. bukun. Pop. 500+  
(Jebta of the Main Islands)

2. Jebta eo ilo Liklal- Mejurirok l. bukon and Pingelap l. bukon. Pop: 100\*
3. Jebta eo ilo Aeto- Imiej l. bukon and Luroj l. bukon. Pop: 300+
4. Jebta eo ilo Jitoken- Mejae l. bukon and Mawaij l. bukon. Pop: 200+

The adjacent small islands and islets are included within the boundaries of each bukon. Each bukon has an elected Headman. The entire atoll has a Council composed of the 84 hereditary alab (s) (lineage heads), both male and female, or their representatives. The Council convenes at Luroj Island four times a year to discuss affairs of interest to the atoll community and to handle problems of general interest. An elected Atoll Magistrate, and Atoll Scribe preside at these meetings, and atoll affairs, especially those involved with the District Administration. They interact with the representatives of the Administration of behalf of the people of Jaluit Atoll.

#### Traditional Authority

The iroij or chiefs of the atoll, through their representatives, and the alab (s) represent the traditional authority of Jaluit Atoll. Land matters fall within their special jurisdiction. The iroij who possess hereditary rights in the atoll are: Kabua Kabua, Lejellan Kabua, Neimoro and Albert Loeak. These individuals possess sole rights in certain islands of the atoll and partial rights in others. That is, one of these chiefs may possess all of the iroij rights in island "A", rights in one or more wato (s) in island "B", and no rights in island "C". All four chiefs possess rights in certain islands, only three of them possess rights in others, and two of them only in others, in varying combinations of the individuals involved. None of the chiefs lives on Jaluit Atoll present time.

### Jabwor Island

Jabwor Island is located in the southeastern portion of Jaluit Atoll. A large deep water pass cuts through the reef off the northern tip of Jabwor. Ships have a protected anchorage inside the lagoon off the island, and can safely anchor close to shore. The total area of Jabwor Island is not clear. Previous U.S. Navy sources give a total of 96 acres; 15 acres of this is listed as Marshallese, and Catholic Mission Land. This leaves a total of 81 acres of Government land. Lojkar wato, which was subsequently deeded to the Killi people in 1956 is included in these figures.

Mike Allen, present Land & Claims Officer arrived at a much smaller figures using a planimeter on maps in his office. His figures are 52 acres total, 36.1 acres of Government land (including Lojkar), 3.7 acres of Catholic Mission land, and 10.4 acres of Marshallese land. See his attached report for further details. Mr. Allen was unable to make an on-site survey, but plans to do this in the near future.

### Brief Historical Background

Jaluit Atoll, and Jabwor have had an important place in Marshallese history, for many years. The atoll was an important part of the domain of the chiefs of southern Ralik (the Western Chain of the Marshalls).

According to older informants the name Jaluij itself comes from the words Jal (Jal tok)- "Comes here", and euij (Aibuijuij)- "beautiful." i.e. Jaluij- "Good things come to you; those living on the atoll and those who visit it." The old saying associated with Jaluij Atoll is:

"Ailin in Jaluik<sup>1</sup> (Jaluij atoll is the atoll of (flesh)  
Ailih in Jelele" food) i.e. many fish and shellfish.

The old people say that this means that you can always find plenty of food in the lagoon, reefs and ocean areas of Jaluit Atoll. Marshallese agree that this atoll has a greater abundance of fish than any atoll in the Marshalls. (It is also said that there are more poison fish there than elsewhere in the Marshall Islands.) Another bwebwenato (story), or kokolal (sign) associated with Jaluit is the phrase: "Lain tok"- (Current which brings in the fish and other good things to Jaluit, continuously.)

Europeans and Americans began visiting Jaluit a little over a century ago. British, American, and German traders operated out of the port of Jabwor and set up trading stations on Jabwor and adjacent islands, the name Sydney Town is a reminder of one of the British Companies which was established in this part of the atoll.

Trading concessions were obtained from the local chiefs during this period, especially by the Germans. The Jaluit Gesellschaft, an important German trading company, was established on Jabwor in 1876. In October 1885, the Marshalls were officially annexed to the German Empire. Jabwor became the official capital, and administrative and commercial headquarters of the Marshall Islands.

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Kramer, A.

1906 Hawaii, Ostikronisien und Samoa. Stuttgart, Von Strecker und Schroder.

Catholic and Protestant churches and schools were established on Jabwor, and a large Marshallese population was attracted to the island. The European population was never large however.

One of the most memorable happenings of this era was the typhoon which struck Jaluit in 1904. Informants state that 60 to 70 or more people were killed, most of them at the northern end of the atoll, (Jittoken aetok.)

The German administration continued until the outbreak of World War I. The this time the Japanese moved quickly and unexpectedly into the area, in accordance with a secret agreement with Great Britain. Their naval forces seized Jabwor and the rest of the Marshalls. The German nationals were repatriated and replaced by Japanese officials, traders, and others.

The Japanese emphasized economic development of the Marshalls. A fishing industry was established on Jabwor and large amounts of dried and smoked fish (kazuobushi), and fresh fish were shipped to Japan. The copra industry was also stimulated and copra production was increased. Jabwor became a crowded, bustling metropolis, a tiny outpost of Dai Nippon. The population of Jabwor just prior to the outbreak of World War II, is said to have been more than 3,000. Most of these people were Marshallese who were attracted to the "Big City" for various reasons, as they had been during the German regime. Those who did not have land or relatives in Jaluit were forced to live in large "guest houses" each of which accommodated as many as sixty people. These houses bore the names of the atoll of origin of their dwellers i.e. Arno House, Wotje House, Namu House, Ailinlaplap House, etc. Almost all of the atolls were represented.

These structures were made of wood, and were about 40' x 60' in dimension. The traditional pattern of living was changed by this congregation of people from different atolls in a large population center.

The Japanese fortified Jaluit Atoll in preparation for their onslaught against the American, British, and Dutch possessions in the Pacific. Thousands of members of the Japanese armed forces were concentrated on the atoll, mostly on Imiej Island. The Marshallese gradually dispersed to other islands of the atoll, and to their home atolls. Jaluit Atoll was heavily bombed and shelled by U.S. Navy after the United States recovered from the crippling blow at Pearl Harbor. Jabwor and the adjacent islands, and Imiej were reduced to masses of rubble, and thousands of Japanese defenders perished. The survivors were sent to U.S. prison camps and eventually repatriated, after the occupation of the Marshalls by the American forces. American Administrative headquarters were established on Kwajalein and on Majuro. Majuro eventually became the administrative center for all of the Marshalls.

The ruins of Jabwor became enveloped in thick masses of vegetation, a testimonial to the destruction of modern warfare.

The Catholic Mission was re-established in 1954 under the leadership of Father Thomas Donahoe, S.J. A school was also re-established and people started coming back to Jabwor. Work began on clearing the underbrush and removing the debris, and filling in the shell and bomb craters which pitted the surface of the island.

This work was accelerated when an agricultural experimental station was established on Jabwor in late 1954 under the leadership of J. Boyd Mackenzie, an agriculturist employed by the Trust Territory. This was known as the Jaluit Project. The project attracted Marshallese commercial interests, KITCO and MICO; and warehouses and sales outlets were constructed. The Project Manager built a home, office, small radio station, and other installations connected with the project.

The Atomic Energy Commission had helped clear the island initially in connection with the construction of a warehouse and homes for a small colony of Killi people. (The displaced inhabitants of Bikini Atoll). These buildings were located at the southern end of Jabwor in an area, or wato, known as Lojokar. This land was officially deeded to the Killi people. It provided an offshore anchorage for their small schooner which serviced Killi Island and housing for the crew and other Killi people. The entire project, including most of the private and mission buildings, and the Killi Village, was wiped off the face of the earth when Jaluit was hit by typhoon Ophelia on January 7, 1958. A replanting and disaster relief program was started by the Administration almost immediately. However Jabwor recovered very slowly, as did the other islands of the atoll which had been heavily hit by the high winds and tidal waves.

The Catholic Mission on Jabwor was ~~continued~~<sup>3</sup>. Concrete buildings were constructed, and the school was resumed. The Protestant Mission did not return to Jabwor however, nor was the Jaluit Agricultural Project re-established. Community Development work was done on Jaluit, and much of the atoll has been replanted with coconut trees. Jabwor Island appears to me to be in better condition, in general, than it was before the typhoon as far as coconut, breadfruit, and pandanus trees and other plantings are concerned. However a large portion of the Government lands have become thickly covered with underbrush. It should not be difficult to clear this way with heavy equipment though.

The central portion of Jabwor is occupied by the Catholic Mission buildings, the large Government elementary school and teachers' house, and by private homes. There is a system of paths which is adequate for the needs of the present small population of the island. The huge shade trees which have lined the lagoon shore along the northern end of Jabwor are still standing. Jabwor, presents a rather attractive picture.

<sup>3</sup>  
Current Catholic Population of Jaluit Atoll is 164.

### Attitudes of the Jaluit People

Although they are full participants in the Marshallese culture, and share the values and ideals of other Marshallese, the Jaluit people are rather commercial or dollar oriented. This has been the case since the German period. The Germans, and especially the Japanese employed relatively large numbers of local people in their commercial enterprises and elsewhere. The Jaluit Project and subsequent Community Development projects also provided salaries for some of the Jaluit people. Because of these precedents and experiences, it would be unrealistic to expect completely volunteer labor in any government or Peace Corps project on Jaluit. It should also be realized that the workers have families to feed and clothe. They must be compensated in order to fulfill these primary responsibilities.

The Jaluit people, especially those who are middle aged or older, are on the whole quite sophisticated and aggressive because of the acculturative experiences which they have undergone. This does not mean that they are not friendly. My experiences in the past, and the experience of the week spent of the recent survey, indicate that a great deal of cooperation and help will be forthcoming from the Jaluit people, if, and when, government and Peace Corps activities are established on Jabwor.

Those leaders with whom I spoke told me that they would like to see the Administrative Sub-Center and Peace Corps Training Center come to Jabwor. The reasons given were, as might be expected, monetary. They see the economic benefit to be derived from such activities.

Cash income can be realized, as they explained, from services to the Americans. The informants did not express any problems which they felt might arise from the presence of a large number of Peace Corps Trainees on the island.

Father Donahoe did, however, bring up the question of moral problems, of a sexual nature, which might occur if a large number of young men (PCVs) come to Jabwor for an extended period. He stated that strong controls would be necessary. On the other hand, Father Donahoe would like to see a Peace Corps program on Jabwor because of the stimulus to the local economy such a program would provide.

#### Personal opinion

I feel that the establishment of a District Sub-Center on Jabwor would be desirable. It would service and benefit the people of the southern Marshalls. Such a center would probably relieve some of the population pressure from Ebeye and Majuro. The proposed high school would obviously alleviate the problems and crowding at the Majuro High School. It should also allow more students to obtain a high school education.

The establishment of improved medical facilities, super-dispensary, or small hospital, would undoubtedly improve the health and sanitary conditions of this important part of the Marshalls. The medical ship based at Jabwor as proposed by the Medical Department Majuro, would of course maximize the services available to the people of the southern Marshalls.

The commercial activities which would undoubtedly follow the establishment of a sub-center will of course benefit the inhabitants of the area. Copra production will undoubtedly be stimulated and will increase, and the standard of living will certainly rise.

As far as Peace Corps training is concerned, I believe that Jabwor would be a suitable place, providing that all necessary facilities are available. Regular logistic support, reliable transportation between Jabwor and Majuro, and within Jaluit Atoll, adequate water supply are basic needs which must be assured. I believe that intensive training for the Marshalls alone would be most practical and most desirable.

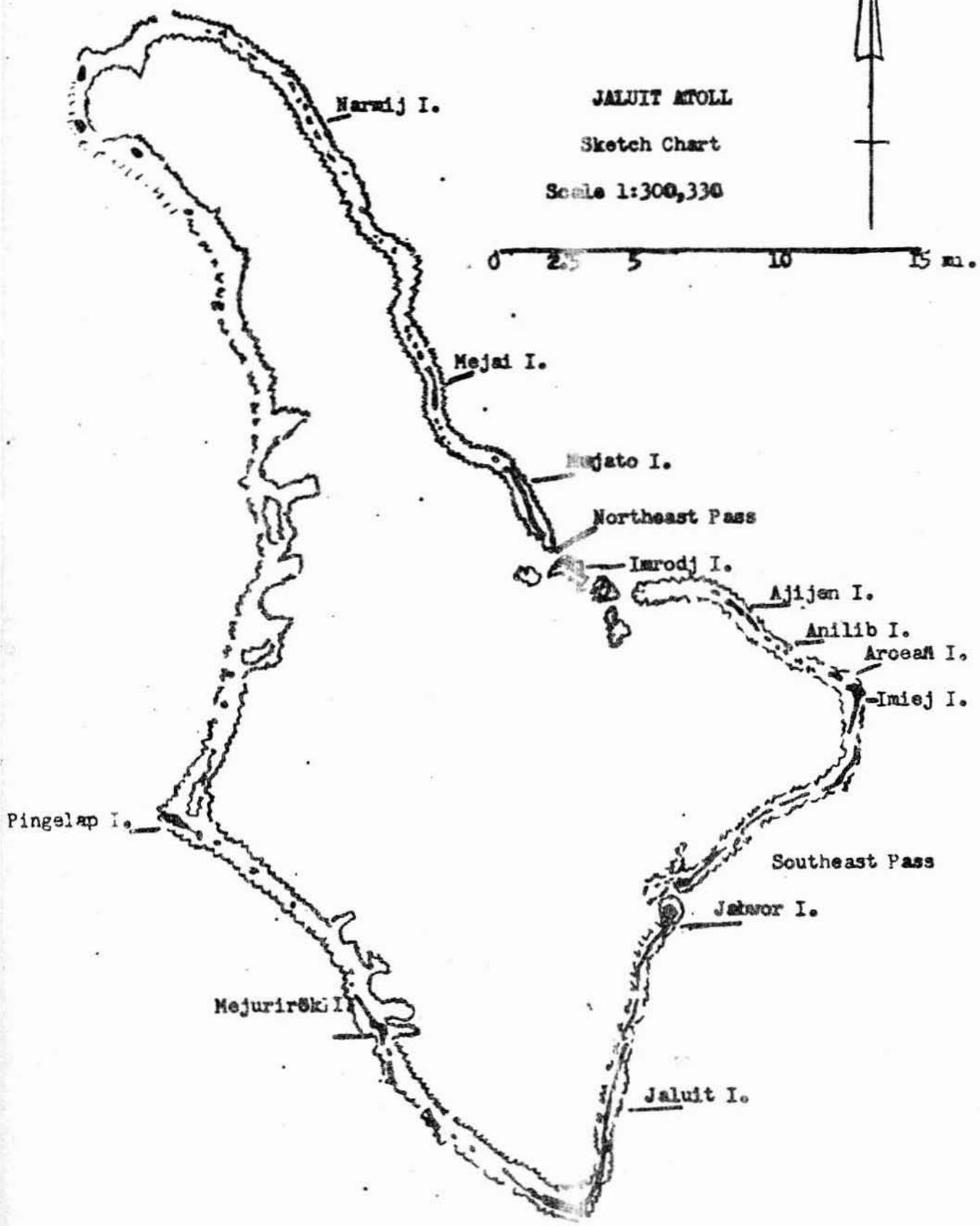
Jack A. Tobin

Chairman

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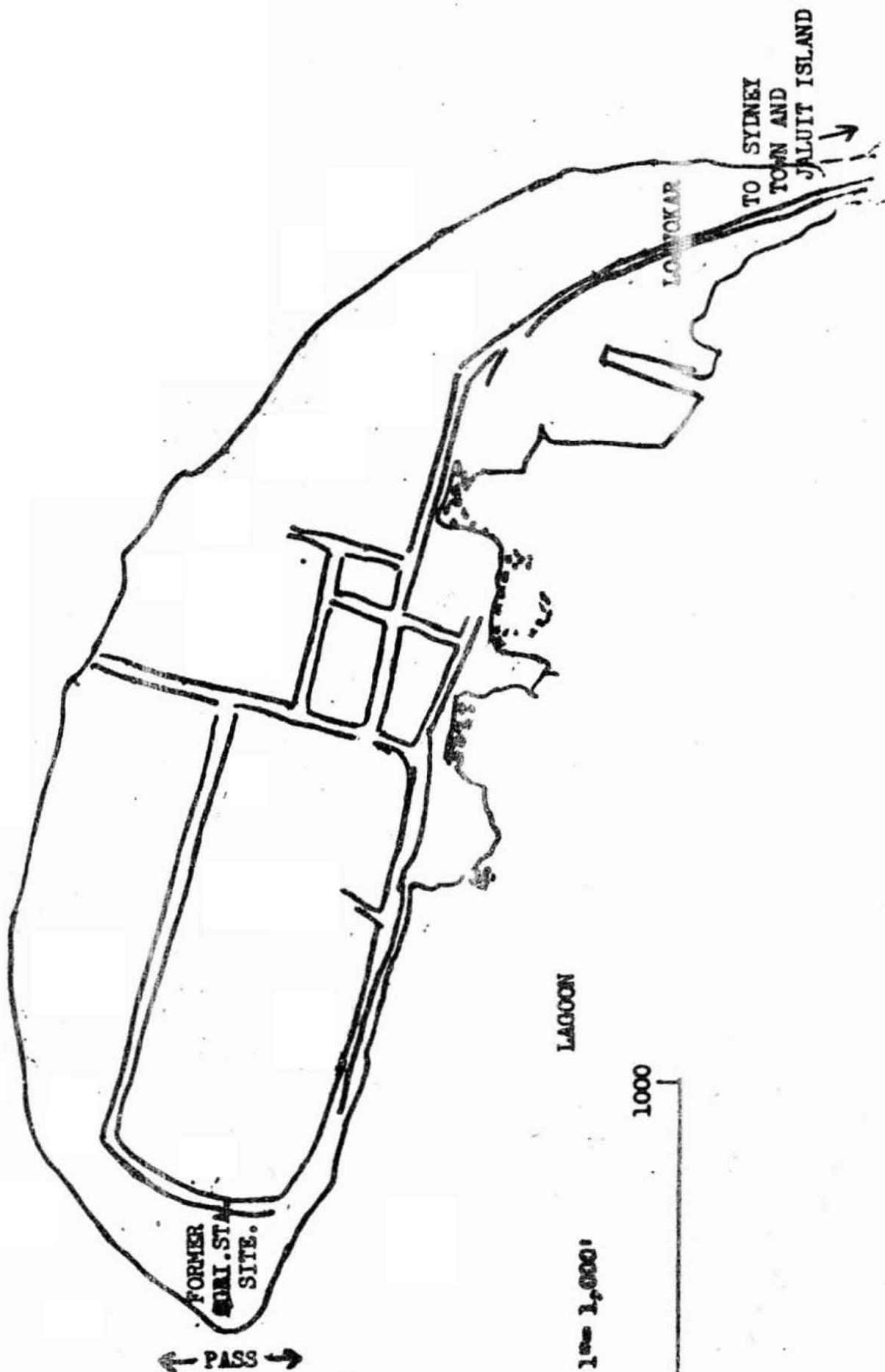


JALUIT ATOLL  
Sketch Chart  
Scale 1:300,330





OCEAN



JABWOR ISLAND  
JALUIT ATOLL

LAGOON

SCALE: 1" = 1,000'



TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS  
Office of Land Management  
Majuro, Marshall Islands  
96960

October 30, 1967  
Serial LMM-041

Memorandum

To: Chairman, Jabor Sub-District Center Survey Team  
From: Acting Land Management Officer, Marshalls  
Subject: Jabor Sub-District Center Development Survey

While accompanying the survey team to Jabor and after returning to Majuro, our office has collected the following information with regards to the island.

Acreage determinations were made by planimeter computations from a post-typhoon 1"-200 scale map of Jabor Island. These figures have been cross checked as they are considerably less than previously given acreages for the island. We believe these figures to be essentially correct.

Jabor Island: From North coast to the beginning of Jaluit Island  
approximate lineal distance 3100 feet,

53.1 acres

Government land holdings including Lojakar area,

36.1 acres

Possible disputed area Northern tip of Island,

3.5 acres

Catholic Mission Leasehold central section of Island

3.1 acres

Private Land holdings central section of Island

10.4 acres

The Jaluit atoll has 84 separate islands with a lagoon area of 266.3 square miles and a total dry land area of 4.33 square miles (2803.2 acres).

While on the island a monument search was conducted to determine if sufficient existing monumentation for further survey work is available. The only monuments located were three monuments describing corners of the Catholic Mission Leasehold. While these monuments would allow the Catholic area to be resurveyed they are of little use to far as the rest of the island is concerned.

Army monuments established during post war mapping of all the Marshall Islands were on piers in the Jabor, Sydney Town area. As the piers have been destroyed these monuments are no longer available.

For extensive resurveying of the island for possible parceling and engineering works a new set of monuments properly triangulated should be established in the Jabor and Sydney Town area. For immediate use two monuments set intervisibly of each other on Jabor Island will allow for accurate coordination of Engineering projects to existing facilities and the island shoreline. These monuments can be established at any time.

A book believed to be the Japanese registry of lands on Jabor has been sent to the Headquarters Office of Land Management for copying, translation and safekeeping. We have recently located original Japanese drawings of Jabor Island which will also be sent to Headquarters. These records should make fairly clear the Japanese holdings of Jabor Island.

Initial examination of the documents shows that only a small central section of the Island is not government owned. A 1949 memorandum from CivAd Majuro to the Deputy High Commissioner states that all of Jabor is government owned except for the central block of parcels of the Catholic Mission and Marshallese owners. The German "Grundbuch" lists the entire Northern end of the island as having been purchased by the Jaluit Gesellschaft. There is no evidence in any of our records to show that the North Western tip of the Island should be considered as privately retained. The "Grundbuch" also lists the area known as Lojakar by name as having been purchased by the Gesellschaft.

Please let us know if we can be of further service to your committee.

Michael H. Allen  
Acting Land Management Officer

# Public Utilities and Capital Improvements

by

Michael R. Birdsall

PCV Engineer

Following is a discussion of the long range and short range engineering considerations for the development of Jabor Island. Long range development is discussed at considerable length, with very approximate cost guidelines included where appropriate. In general it is assumed that such cost would be distributed over a 10 to 20 year development period. It is assumed that the population of Jabor 20 years hence would be about 1000 persons, and that the community would feature several stores, a movie theatre, restaurant, and other business facilities, as well as a Government sector including administration and public works facilities, an elementary school and large dispensary, and a high school serving the four southern atolls: Jaluit, Namorik, Ebon, and Kili (island). Port facilities would be developed to enable Jabor to serve as copra warehousing center for all of Jaluit Atoll, if not for all the southern atolls.

At the end, a few paragraphs are devoted to outlining the minimal capital improvements required to initiate the development discussed previously, for the next year or two. As will be seen, this amount is virtually nothing, aside from school developments.

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

Electric power requirements for all Government, commercial, and private users will amount to 500 KW in 10 to 20 years. Accordingly, present planning of the industrial area should reserve several thousand square feet for power plant location. The total system of power plant and power lines may be expected to cost up to \$100,000 in its final form.

A chlorinated public water supply could easily be developed on Jabor, due to its small size. If a high school population of 400 students is assumed, the campus building would have a roof area in the neighborhood of 60,000 square feet, which would require about 400,000 gallons of storage capacity, plus a pump house or tower, chlorinator, distribution lines, etc. Such a system would cost upward of \$200,000 in final form. If used to supply only the high school students, the safe per capita consumption rate would be 15 gallons/day; if a population of 1000 persons were served, the rate would be 6 gallons/day. If all private dwelling roofs were also utilized, the available water might double. Given the present island standard of living, 6 gallons/day person is sufficient water for drinking, cooking, and washing, but there is no excess to waste; therefore, a public water system would have to be carefully regulated to ensure proper usage of water. Instead of provided water to each dwelling indiscriminately, a better system would be to have individual cachment tanks at all dwellings (or groups of dwellings) which would be allotted specified amounts of water on a daily or weekly basis. To encourage thrifty use of water, a modest charge for water services would be in order.

There are numerous small (1000 to 2000 gallon) cisterns of Japanese and German origin on Government owned land, in varying states of disrepair. These could be rehabilitated with a fair amount of labor, and, in some cases, cement as well; however, they are not of much value to the overall water system because of their small size and random location. If buildings are established quite close to them (preferably private dwellings) they can be useful, but otherwise their value is nil. Their combined capacity is not a significant amount compared to the storage capacity that will eventually be required, and the cost of connecting them by underground pipes, for some interim purpose, would be approximately the same as to build new tanks of the required size in a better location.

It does not seem practical to plan on substantial use of ground water at this time. The present population of Jabor is apparently "getting by" on present catchment facilities, and if water needs are properly programmed into building programs, no water shortages need occur. The danger of contamination of ground water from benjos, garbage pits, etc., will increase with the rising population; unless a substantial area (say, 5 acres) in the center of the island can be permanently reserved for shallow well operation, this resource should not be considered. The amount of water so obtained might double the total water supply, but would be quite brackish. Public Health and Sanitation will be safeguarded by establishment and enforcement of minimum standards of sanitation; i.e., standards of water seal toilet location, construction and maintenance, and adequate garbage collection and disposal provisions. The causeway areas around Sydney Town can be built up on the lagoon side by garbage fill. Dumping in the pass on the outgoing tide is not desirable because of the strict timing requirements and because garbage is indeed useful for land filling. A salt water sewer system is a possibility for the remote future, but need not be considered at this time.

Location of the industrial components (public works facilities, power plant, POL yard, warehouses, etc.) should generally be in the vicinity of the pier, and away from the residential area. Of the three existing pier remnants, the southernmost location offers the largest adjacent Government land area for industrial uses, although the center pier is best from a solely water-oriented point of view. If the existing elementary school and contract teacher's house were relocated or abolished, then it would be most desirable to develop the central pier facility, using the land around it for industrial purposes. The water catchment tanks and pump houses should be located as close as possible to the buildings providing catchment roofs - i.e., the proposed school buildings.

#### PORT DEVELOPMENT

The Japanese dock and harbor system was substantially destroyed during the war. Very little remains that could be renovated. The best anchorage, located at Sydney Town, about a mile south of Jabor, would require the greatest rebuilding at the cost, and does not merit immediate attention both for that reason, and because of its distance from Jabor. Three small piers on Jabor were heavily war-damaged, and the typhoon of 1958 filled much of the near-shore area with sand and rock, although the latter could be dredged out.

The northmost pier is on disputed land, is blocked by a gutted hull, and is least desirable in terms of navigability.

The center pier would be cheapest to redevelop because it offers the shortest run into deep water. A 60 foot extension past the existing solid-fill pier remains would reach 20 feet of water (adequate for field trip vessels presently in service) and a 90 foot extension would reach water 30 feet deep. Unfortunately, the land adjacent to this pier is presently used for school purposes, and is unsuitable for industrial uses if the school remains.

The southernmost pier is adjacent to land best suited for industrial development, i.e., warehousing, public works, power plant, POL etc.; however, the length of dock required to reach deep water is roughly 30 to 40 feet longer than the center pier. About 20 feet of this is taken up by a shallow water fish trap which could be built up by rubble fill into a solid extension of the existing pier.

Maneuvering room is adequate, but not luxurious. The natural contours of the atoll limit approaches to the harbor area; a single large coral head, about 2000 feet out into the lagoon, provides a natural divoting point. Water depth is otherwise uniformly in excess of 40 feet, by visual inspection and random sampling. Turning room is adequate for present field ship vessels; however, large ocean-going vessels, if such are eventually to visit this port, might be best accommodated by a long finger pier which would be approached and backed away from on the same straight line path into the lagoon, without turning around.

Dock construction will not be necessary in the first phase of Jabor development, which calls only for school and dispensary expansion. The present method of small boat lightering from shore to field trip vessel will suffice, although it is inefficient. For relatively low cost, it might be possible to improve on that system with a barge of a few tons capacity, until such time as a dock can be funded. Also, repair of remaining docks could be done quite cheaply that small trading vessels (35 to 50 footers) could tie up, in up to 8 feet of water. Construction of a dock which is at least adequate for present field trip vessels will become necessary when Jabor is developed in the economic sector: when retail stores are established, when Jabor becomes the central copra warehousing point of Jaluit Atoll, etc. This will be the logical development following school and dispensary construction. If Jabor develops as a center for the four southern atolls, docking facilities equal to or superior to the present Majuro pier will be required, to accommodate vessels of 5000 tons or more.

#### WAREHOUSE SPACE

A. Based on following considerations, copra warehousing for 175 tons of copra (715 sq. ft., 14' high) will be required within 3 years: (1) overall copra production in southern Marshall rises from present 200 lb/acre to 1400/acre, and Jaluit Atoll production rises from present 232 lb/acre to same standard, as post-typhoon plantings mature. (2) Jabor becomes the copra collecting and trading center for Jaluit Atoll. (3) Field trip service to Jabor is regularized at one visit per month. If Jabor becomes the central collecting point for Jaluit, Namorik, Ebon, and Kili, the same warehousing is required, because in that event it is assumed that Jabor would be visited at 2-week intervals by ocean-going freighters of approximately 5000 tons capacity. Such frequency is justifiable in terms of long-range development of the economy of the Marshall Islands over the next 10 to 20 years.

B. Incoming goods warehouse space should be approximately 1070 sq. ft., 14 ft. high, assuming that present Majuro criteria may be applied directly to Jabor.

C. Commercial warehouse requirements will eventually amount to 6000 sq. ft. 14 feet high, based on comparisons with present and projected Majuro warehousing, populations, etc.

#### AIRFIELD

Within the same time span as the other developments discussed herein take place, there will be one or more light air planes operating in the Marshall Islands, and a suitable landing strip on or near Jabor would be quite valuable for rapid transportation between Majuro and Jabor, particularly for medical emergencies. Several possible sites exist, more of which are exceptionally attractive, for various reasons.

Two areas exist on the causeways and island including Sydney Town which are over 1500 feet long, and which at considerable expense could be paved and shored up against high tides. One is between Sydney Town and Jabor; the other is just south of Sydney Town. Both are oriented north-south, which is perpendicular to the prevailing East-Northeast winds, so that these sites would be unusable in a strong wind, which is often the case.

On Jabor itself, a 900 foot long strip could be laid out in a northeast-southwest direction in accordance with the winds and existing road patterns on the island. Such a runway would be built coincidentally with a major roadway, and would require, in addition to road right-of-way, a clear buffer strip on each side to give about a 100 foot wide cleared area, for safety. Since approaches and departures would be over open water, the airfield length required would be only for ground roll distance on takeoff, plus emergency stopping distance for aborted takeoff. Landing requirements are less stringent, and no consideration need be given for climbing distance over 50 foot obstacles (the usual specification).

A longer strip could be laid out on Jabor in a southeast-northwest direction (up to 1500 feet) in similar fashion which would involve less contact with ocean spray, but it would be more or less perpendicular to the wind, and hence be more difficult to fly into or out of.

The last remaining possibility in Enybor Island, on the north side of the pass from Jabor. The site was not inspected, but according to maps, a 1000 foot strip could be cleared by bulldozer in an easterly direction. There are reputed to be Japanese buildings on the island which might require removal. The island can be reached in 5 to 10 minutes time from Jabor by boat. An air strip on this island would be of equal value, to a pilot, as one on Jabor, provided inspection bears out the reputed characteristics.

An easterly oriented strip on Jabor seems most desirable, with Enybor an unknown second choice, since the development on Jabor would assume a roadway in the same location anyway, and because it is closer to the population to be served. Frequent visits by aircraft are not anticipated, so the danger of accidents involving persons or animals on the roadway/runway is slight; the appearance of an airplane overhead would be adequate notice to clear the runway.

there are numerous light aircraft with 4 to 6 passenger capacity which can take off in less than the 700 feet, the Cessna 180 being one very common example. In addition, a new generation of short take-off and landing (STOL) aircraft, with up to 12 passenger capacity, is generally capable of taking off in 300 to 400 feet and landing in less; however, such aircraft are somewhat higher priced than conventional airplanes. Whether they will be seen in the Marshall Islands in the near future is unknown.

Jabor harbor offers as good a location as any for seaplanes to land in Jaluit lagoon. During the inspection party's stay on Jabor, the water was calm enough to allow light seaplanes to land and takeoff, and distances are quite adequate. It is reported, however, that on occasion the water is too rough for even such a large airplane as the SA-16 to takeoff. Water landing offers possibilities for immediate airplane operations in the Marshalls, and should be pursued, but the long range planning should be for land airfields whenever possible for reasons of safety, economy, and full-time capability.

#### SHORT TERM REQUIREMENTS

The foregoing discussion covered development plans for the next 20 years. Over the next two years, however, only a few capital investments are necessary, in addition to school and dispensary development, to initiate the program.

A small electric power generating plant, of about 20 KW capacity, would suffice to provide electricity to the school, administrative offices, dispensary, and school galley, reefer, etc., for a couple of years, at least. Cost would be \$1000/year, approximately.

Water facilities will be required for the elementary and high school cooking programs, for dormitory students washing needs, and for administrative staff. Assuming that 100 additional boarding students are accommodated each year, cachment tank capacity must be extended directly with dormitory expansion at the rate of 36,000 gallons per year, at a cost of about \$10,000 per year. This amount should, of course, be included as part of the cost of dormitory construction. The first dormitory increments could be provided by the proposed Peace Corps Training Program.

A continuing building program, centered around high school development, will require some permanent shop facilities for construction and maintenance equipment, costing a minimum of \$5000.

Port development may follow at a later date; however, for essentially labor costs along, the existing dock facilities can be rebuilt to accommodate vessels of up to 50 feet in length (local traders, etc.). A copra warehouse with pandanus siding could be erected on a temporary basis for a few hundred dollars; a durable building which would serve as a first step in warehouse development would cost \$1000 to \$2000.

An airfield could be cleared on Jabor of Enybor in a few days with a bulldozer, at little cost, which would tremendously enhance the status of Jabor, provided a light airplane becomes available in the Marshalls for medical emergencies and other uses.

October 30, 1967

To; Dwight Heine, Distad Marshalls  
From: Peace Corps Architects, Rod Graham and W. Carleton Hawpe  
Subject: Preliminary Planning - Jabwor  
Sub-district center

In planning for Jabwor as a sub-district center there are certain key facilities that must be provided which will determine pattern and rate of the island's development. These key facilities include a high school, dispensary, road improvement, docks, and utilities.

### HIGH SCHOOL

Presently there is an elementary school which provides classroom space for eight grades, plus two of the classrooms are being used by 42 seventh and eighth grade boarding students. The building is from Eniwetok and is quite adequate for the present class room needs. The Education Department recommends that a sub-district high school be established to take care of the secondary educational needs of the southern atolls. One grade per year will be added until a 4-year program is reached. The present school is large enough to take care of the space needs of a ninth grade addition and, possibly, a tenth grade addition; but a new campus will be needed in the next two years. The immediate need, assuming a ninth grade will be added next fall, is adequate dormitory space to house the students, a galley, and sanitary facilities.

### DISPENSARY

A "super-dispensary" is recommended by the Health Department in order to take care of the needs of the immediate populace.

The existing facility is in an old Japanese radio station which is slowly falling apart. It is a very un-safe structure and we recommend it be vacated as soon as possible.

The construction of the new dispensary should coincide with the development of the high school in order to adequately meet the demands of Jabwor's increasing population.

### ROAD IMPROVEMENT

In the overall plan for Jabwor some roads will be relocated, but in the first phase of development only minimum repairs of existing roads will be required.

### DOCKS

Initial docking facilities should be provided to accommodate intra-district field trip vessels with eventual expansion to accommodate territorial supply ships.

What is left of Japanese docking facilities exists in the form of concrete piling which can be used for the construction of a new dock.

Docking facilities are not of high priority in the first phase of development, but full economic potential will not be realized until a docking facility is constructed.

#### UTILITIES

Many cisterns exist on Jabwor which if rehabilitated should meet present and near future water needs.

For first phase development, decentralized power plants, such as small generators, are recommended, as Jabwor's need for electricity increases, a centralized power plant will definitely be needed.

It is economically not feasible in the first phase of development that a centralized sewage or water system be installed. Water seal toilets are recommended.

#### SUMMARY

The preceding was an outline of our preliminary thoughts on the development of Jabwor. Forthcoming will be more specific proposals and alternatives, mostly in graphic form concerning the developmental possibilities of Jabwor.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS  
Department of Public Works  
Marshalla District  
96960

10/23/67

MEMORANDUM:

To: Jaluit Survey Chairman, Mr. Jack Tobin  
From: Public Works Rep., Robert Ward  
Subject: Road, Grounds, and Dock, Jaluit

From my view point of the Jabor, Jaluit project, the road is in very bad condition, the last high tide did damage to causeway between Jabor and Sidney Town. This should be taken care of as soon as possible. For equipment it would take a dozer and road grader, if possible. The road on each side has overgrown with boondocks, and loose rock is piled high in center of road. This should take from 4 to 5 days to repair and clean.

To clean up Jabor there are lots of boondocks and holes to fill in, this should take 6 to 8 days.

The center dock or large dock can be repaired with a dozer and crane and one or two dump trucks. The dock can be rebuilt with what big rocks and block there are on hand. The face base of dock is still there, so with a little work with a dozer to push, fill, and level so crane can work. The west dock where old ship is at present time can be pulled apart and out with dozer, and pick up other part with crane. The center part between the two docks could be pushed out with dozer to a certain extent, then use a drag line bucket on crane. This fill could be used to fill up holes on island.

Robert W. Ward

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS  
Office of the District Administrator  
Marshalls District

September 21, 1967

MEMORANDUM:

To: Community Development Advisor

From: Administrative Assistant to the Educational Administrator

Subject: Preliminary Sub-district Center, Education Proposals

The purpose of this paper is to set forth the Education Department's initial views and goals on the Jabor Sub-district center project.

It must be kept in mind that these ideas will not necessarily constitute a set policy or procedure, but they are set forth for review and discussion and are subject to change as the goals of the program for Jabor become more definite.

Jabor has definite possibilities as the site for the next Marshall Islands High School. Of course, this concept is not an immediate goal, but the initiation of this idea could begin with school year 1968-69. At that time a ninth grade program could begin at Jabor and then each succeeding year would be a step closer to all four grades of the high school. By the 1971-72 school year a four year high school could be in operation.

A review of the history of the school at Jabor is necessary at this point. The new building (Eniwetok) was constructed in 1964-65 but not utilized as a school until the 1966-67 school year. In that first year, there were fifty-four students enrolled. For the school year 1967-68 there are one hundred seventy five enrolled. Sixty-five of these students are boarding students from other schools of Jaluit Atoll. A precedent has been set by having boarding students at this school. For the 1968-69 school year, all ninth grade students that would enter M.I.H.S. from the Southern islands could be sent to Jabor. It is interesting to note that the registration of ninth graders at M.I.H.S. came to 74 students from the Southern atolls. The breakdown is as follows.

|         |   |             |
|---------|---|-------------|
| Jaluit  | - | 41 students |
| Milli   | - | 4 students  |
| Kili    | - | 4 students  |
| Namorik | - | 13 students |
| Ebon    | - | 12 students |

By having these students in a program at Jabor the load at M.I.H.S. would definitely be alleviated.

A breakdown of enrollments throughout the Southern atolls also gives a clear view of what to expect in succeeding years. The attached table giving enrollment statistics is for the school year 1966-67. Using the seventh grade, which could possibly be the entering ninth grade next year, sixty-two students are enrolled; but, as in past cases, another twenty students could be expected to enroll with these students. The other figure that bears notice is the first grade enrollment. Two hundred twenty three students were enrolled. This shows that in the future there will be a tremendous burden placed on the Education Department in providing higher education to these students. The time is now that we must act to provide these students with continuing education.

To begin this program next year and to offer a program similar to the high school, yet not hamper the elementary school program at Jabor, the following must be done;

1. Construction of an eight classroom building.
2. Construction of a dormitory for one hundred students.
3. Construction of necessary complimentary structures, i.e., galley, toilets, power plant, etc.
4. Staffing the school with the necessary personnel.

This preliminary report will not go into further detail at this time.

Three education department personnel which are presently at Jabor, Abner Lemaë, Frank Pavesich, and Richard Dent, will be most useful as resource people and coordinators of the program from the Jabor area.

Included with this paper is a report from the Peace Corps volunteer, that gives further insight into the Jabor school situation.

Vernell Pinson

att.

JALUIT ATOLL

|               | Islands: | 1  | 2  | 3 | 4 | 5  | 6 | 7 | 8     | Sub. Total |
|---------------|----------|----|----|---|---|----|---|---|-------|------------|
| Jabwor Elem.  | Boys-    | 7  | 1  | 4 | 6 | 2  | 2 | 2 | 6     | 30         |
|               | Girls-   | 4  | 3  | 0 | 5 | 4  | 3 | 3 | 2     | 24         |
|               |          |    |    |   |   |    |   |   | Total | 54         |
| Jaluit Elem.  | Boys-    |    |    |   |   |    |   |   |       |            |
|               | Girls-   |    |    |   |   |    |   |   |       |            |
|               |          |    |    |   |   |    |   |   | Total | 65         |
| Inroj Elem.   | Boys-    | 11 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 4     | 51         |
|               | Girls-   | 12 | 4  | 6 | 7 | 2  | 0 | 0 | 4     | 34         |
|               |          |    |    |   |   |    |   |   | Total | 85         |
| Narnij Elem.  | Boys-    | 6  | 1  | 1 | 2 | 1  | 1 | 3 | 3     | 18         |
|               | Girls-   | 3  | 2  | 1 | 2 | 4  | 3 | 3 | 3     | 21         |
|               |          |    |    |   |   |    |   |   | Total | 39         |
| Majurirok El. | Boys-    | 4  | 3  | 1 | 6 | 6  | 5 | 3 | 6     | 34         |
|               | Girls-   | 1  | 4  | 4 | 3 | 1  | 3 | 2 | 2     | 20         |
|               |          |    |    |   |   |    |   |   | Total | 54         |

Namorik Atoll

|               |        |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |       |     |
|---------------|--------|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|-------|-----|
| Namorik Elem. | Boys-  | 24 | 8 | 9  | 10 | 15 | 11 | 6  | 14    | 97  |
|               | Girls- | 21 | 8 | 10 | 4  | 7  | 8  | 11 | 4     | 75  |
|               |        |    |   |    |    |    |    |    | Total | 172 |

KILLI ATOLL

|             |        |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |       |     |
|-------------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|-------|-----|
| Killi Elem. | Boys-  | 12 | 8  | 5  | 12 | 5  | 3 | 1 | 5     | 51  |
|             | Girls- | 12 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 0     | 59  |
|             |        |    |    |    |    |    |   |   | Total | 110 |

EBON ATOLL

|            | Grades: | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5 | 6  | 7 | 8            | Sub-Total  |
|------------|---------|----|----|----|----|---|----|---|--------------|------------|
| Ebon Elem. | Boys-   | 12 | 31 | 14 | 12 |   | 10 | 8 | 6            | 103        |
|            | Girls-  | 11 | 25 | 10 | 8  |   | 4  | 5 | 7            | 78         |
|            |         |    |    |    |    |   |    |   | <b>Total</b> | <b>181</b> |
| Toka Elem. | Boys-   | 4  | 27 | 11 |    | 6 | 13 | 4 |              | 64         |
|            | Girls-  | 10 | 19 | 9  |    | 9 | 2  | 0 |              | 49         |
|            |         |    |    |    |    |   |    |   | <b>Total</b> | <b>113</b> |

MILLI ATOLL

|              |        |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |              |           |
|--------------|--------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|-----------|
| Milli Elem.  | Boys-  | 7  | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1            | 27        |
|              | Girls- | 7  | 8 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0            | 30        |
|              |        |    |   |   |   |   |   |   | <b>Total</b> | <b>57</b> |
| Nallo Elem.  | Boys-  | 6  | 6 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1            | 31        |
|              | Girls- | 8  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0            | 22        |
|              |        |    |   |   |   |   |   |   | <b>Total</b> | <b>53</b> |
| Enejat Elem. | Boys-  | 17 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2            | 30        |
|              | Girls- | 15 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1            | 22        |
|              |        |    |   |   |   |   |   |   | <b>Total</b> | <b>52</b> |
| Lukwonor El. | Boys-  | 4  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0            | 13        |
|              | Girls- | 8  | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0            | 12        |
|              |        |    |   |   |   |   |   |   | <b>Total</b> | <b>25</b> |

October 26, 1967

MEMORANDUM:

To: Community Development Advisor  
From: Administrative Assistant to the Educational Administrator  
Subject: Preliminary Sub-district Center Education Proposals

This report is a continuation of the September 21 proposal. Since that time, the Jabor Sub-district survey team has made an on-site study of Jabor as a sub-district center. As a member of that party, I have looked closely at Jabor from the standpoint of what could be developed in the area of education.

First of all, several points must be corrected that were erroneously written in the last report. On site evaluation shows Jabor Elementary School with an enrollment of 113 and not 175. The boarding school is in operation with twenty-three students in the seventh grade and sixteen students in the eighth grade. At present, the students are living in two classrooms of the school, girls on one end and boys on the other. A house mother supervises the girls and two male teachers live with the boys. The boys are in the process of building a cement block structure for a dormitory and the girls will rehabilitate the old Japanese building as a dormitory for the present school year. The students have used old tin to construct a cookhouse. Bath facilities were lacking at the present time, but it can be seen that the resourcefulness of the students with the help of the teachers have overcome obstacles that would deter a normal boarding school. This present boarding school shows that high school boarding school can be set without an outlay of a large cash expenditure.

By looking into the future, the education department recognizes that the present Marshall Islands High School will be unable to handle all of the entering freshmen for the school year 1968-69. The high school is operating at capacity this present year and if the anticipated entering ninth graders for 1968-69 number over one hundred and fifty then many will be turned away.

Jabor could begin operation of a ninth grade for school year 1968-69 without the addition of another classroom building. The enrollment figures for Jabor residents at the school are as follows:

|             |      |       |
|-------------|------|-------|
| First grade | ---- | 15    |
| Second "    | ---- | 7     |
| Third "     | ---- | 15    |
| Fourth "    | ---- | 15    |
| Fifth "     | ---- | 3     |
| Sixth "     | ---- | 8     |
| Seventh"    | ---- | 3     |
| Eighth "    | ---- | 8     |
|             |      | <hr/> |
|             |      | 74    |

If only Jabor school residents were allowed to attend and the boarding seventh and eighth graders returned to their home/school, then the sixty-two eighth graders who would be ninth graders in 1968 would bring the school enrollment to only 136. The present eight classroom building has a potential capacity of two hundred students.

With the students supplying the labor, a galley, two dorms, and bath house could be erected on a permanent basis for the 1968 school year at an approximate cost of two thousand dollars. A cement block machine is at the school site and students will be trained in a vocational program in the use of the machine.

Ten teachers are presently employed at Jabor. With the addition of the ninth grade, two more teachers would be needed along with two Marshallese teachers. Abner Lemaé is a full time principal and would be able to handle the administrative duties of this additional responsibility.

This initial proposal is one that operates with very little additional cost to the Trust Territory government. It is mainly a stop gap program that will allow students to continue their education until that time when additional funds are forth coming to provide an adequate physical facility.

An adequate physical plant in a long range plan that would see a four year high school by 1971-72 must have facilities for approximately four to five hundred students.

The sub-district center will be the focal point for the southern atolls so it is possible that one thousand people would be located in the Jabor area by that date.

The high school campus must be in a separate location from that of the elementary school. Approximately fifteen acres are necessary for a school of this size. Buildings needed include twenty to twenty-five classrooms. Administrative and workshop areas for the teachers. Dormitory space for the boarding students. Proper bath, water, and sanitation facilities, a kitchen and dining facility that has a large food storage area. Additional American and Marshallese housing would be needed for the staff.

This entire plant could be acquired from the Peace Corps if they were to develop a training site at Jabor and then relinquish it to the Trust Territory to develop a plant on their own, it could be accomplished over the four year period that is needed for grade nine through twelve. The following table using current enrollment figures, shows the minimum developmental rate of this school.

|         |                |                |         |                |                     |
|---------|----------------|----------------|---------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1968-69 | Ninth Grade    | = 62 students  | 1971-72 | Ninth Grade    | = 117 students      |
| 1969-70 | Ninth Grade    | = 86 students  |         | Tenth Grade    | = 128 students      |
|         | Tenth Grade    | = 62 students  |         | Eleventh Grade | = 86 students       |
| 1970-71 | Ninth Grade    | = 128 students |         | Twelfth Grade  | = 62 students       |
|         | Tenth Grade    | = 86 students  |         | Total          | <u>393</u> students |
|         | Eleventh Grade | = 62 students  |         |                |                     |

It must be kept in mind that both Ebeye and Rita School have many students from the Southern atolls that would enroll in the Jabor high school. Therefore the figure of four to five hundred students at the Jabor plant is a realistic figure.

It will take much coordination and cooperation to develop a plant and all the complimentary factors for this school. One feature in this preliminary planning that I would like to see studied would be a school plant that is build upwards of two or three stories this leaving more room for recreational area.

October 26, 1967

MEMORANDUM:

To: Education Administrator  
From: Administrative Assistant to the Educational Administrator  
Subject: Jaluit Visitation

This report will be divided into several sections. The visitation of each school on Jaluit Atoll will be discussed and also included will be further development of the Jabwor Survey team view of the Educational development of Jabwor.

The Militobi arrived at Jabwor on Monday, October 16, at 4:30 pm. The supplies for Jaluit Atoll were offloaded that same day. Cooperation from the staff at Jabwor was very good. The crew of the Militobi also must be commended for a job well done. They seem to recognize the value of the educational supplies and so give the supplies proper handling.

The following morning, Tuesday, October 17, was spent at Jabwor looking over potential sites for expansion of the school. In the afternoon I observed some classes and then had a general meeting with the teachers after school. Some observations that should be mentioned include the use of Tate books by the American teachers. Dick Dent and Frank Pavesich seem to be using the Tate book and SPC readers successfully. Dick does a fine job of teaching the first and second graders with many visual aids and actions such as jumping and hopping. Frank conducted his class out of doors which I think merits approval if not done every day. A change of pace of this type is good. I saw some Marshallese teachers in the upper grades doing a fine job of teaching with a sincere dedication to what they were doing. There were several teachers who seemed to be somewhat lost and had not been prepared in their teaching. There was a general lack of displays and materials in the classrooms. This was due to the fact that the classroom could not be locked. Hasps were sent to Jabwor to remedy this situation. School furniture needs to be more carefully watched and better organized in each classroom.

During the teachers' meeting, the main problem discussed was that of the boarding students. They are presently housed in two classrooms of the school. This arrangement is not a good one so several buildings were reviewed as potential dormitory space. It was decided that the students would finish a cement block building that was about half finished. The boys would use this building while the girls would move into a Japanese building. Materials of cement, paint, lumber, and roofing will be sent on the next field trip.

I would make the recommendation that the Peace Corps teacher move as soon as possible to his own house. It seems to me that the Peace Corps image is lost by this person living in the contract teacher's house.

|                   |                        |                    |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Jabwor breakdown: | 113 students           | 1 Principal        |
|                   | 8 classrooms           | 1 Contract Teacher |
|                   | 8 Marshallese Teachers | 1 PCV              |

Approximate Population: 250

Mejurirok was visited on Thursday, October 19. This school is well organized, recently painted, and seems to be the best operating school on Jaluit atoll. I don't think a great deal needs to be said about this school.

I will mention at this point, that some PC volunteer might be used as a roving teacher for other schools on this atoll. With a volunteer's help for three or four months at each school, I feel the caliber of teaching and over all organization of the schools in the Marshall Islands could be improved.

Mejurirok breakdown:

- 37 Students
- 2 Marshallese teachers
- 1 PCV
- 130 Population
- 1 Building in good condition

Narmij was visited on Friday, October 20. This area seems to be quite neglected in comparison to the rest of the atoll. There is a definite transportation problem in reaching this village from Jabwor. The two Marshallese teachers are doing as well as can be expected under these conditioned. They have just recently completed a storage area for USDA food and are in the process of building a water catchment for the school. The community would like to have a PCV. They have completed a house and were the only village to have done so.

Narmij breakdown:

- 35 Students
- 2 Marshallese teachers
- 120 Population
- 1 Building in need of repair

Imroi Elementary School was visited on Wednesday, October 18. This school is extremely overcrowded, running on double shift, and has a lack of teachers to handle the student load.

It was felt that a school to school project would be the best possible answer to this critical problem. I am a little disillusioned to see the used tin that was went for the school being used on the PCVs new house. I believe this because of two very strong forces operating at Imroi, the PCV teacher must exercise caution in his dealings with these two groups. The PCVs montly report is included with this paper to give better insight to the school conditions.

The new school site will require the use of a bulldozer. The title for the land, according to the PCV is clear.

Imroi breakdown:

- 110 Students
- 5 Marshallese teachers
- 1 PCV
- 350 Approximate island population
- 1 Building in poor condition - immediate need for new school

Imroi island was visited on Wednesday, October 18. After viewing conditions at Imroi and finding that approximately thirty students were from Imroi, the possibility of opening a school was taken into serious consideration. The Magistrate had several memorandums concerning the potential school on Imroi. After serious thought it was decided to take one of the new teachers from Jabwor whose home island was Imroi and begin a temporary school on the basis that twenty-five students or more would enroll in the first few weeks. Abner Lemae and Dick Dent were keeping in close contact with this situation. The survey team left the Jabwor school two drums of gas in order to visit Jaluit atoll schools.

Alee Isace was the teacher sent to Imroi. Personnel action papers must be filed on this teacher. Supplies will be sent on the next field trip ship. At the present time, Imij has fifteen students.

Jaluit Elementary School presents the greatest problem to the Education Department. I talked with both the Community and Morse Jolly on the problem of the old school building. No written agreement seems to be in the Majuro files. I feel that the only way to settle this problem is to go to court. If a precedent is set where the land owner can take the building, then all typhoon relief buildings will be lost on Jaluit atoll. I would recommend that the Educational Administrator take immediate action on this problem since it has continued since July, 1967. Possibly the Education Department could take the old building back as a storage and administrative building for the present time until the community can finish a new building.

The school that is now being used is of thatch construction without walls. The teaching situation is impossible at present.

The old building is in partial disrepair but could be easily put back in shape. Morse Jolly claims he will take the case to court unless the building is put back in shape immediately. The community claims that the building was built by them with some of their own materials and they are quite disturbed that they were never informed of the agreement between the government and the landowner. Persons responsible for this mess should be called in to give their explanations. This situation is politically explosive and must have immediate attention.

#### Jaluit Breakdown:

- 40 Students
- 3 Marshallese Teachers
- 1 Thatch building
- 250 Approximate school population

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TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS  
Department of Public Health  
Majuro, Marshall Islands

November 3, 1967

To : Chief of Survey Team to Jaluit Atoll  
From: Public Health Department's Survey Representative  
Subj: Report from Medical Representative on Special Survey to  
Jaluit Atoll - October 15 to October 22, 1967

On Jabwor Island a land area most practical for super dispensary or sub-district hospital was found toward western end of the island on the lagoon side. This area is part of the government land area and it would be away from schools and the industrial area, furthermore, it is away from salt spray which is severe during the winter part of the year. The location of the area may not be central but considering the size of the island, the location will not be a problem.

The size of the area which is one-half (1/2) acre would be able to support not only the dispensary or a hospital but would also be able to support the housing for the staff.

The new immunization boat (JEMELUIT) was taken on this trip and was used as transportation to other islands within the atoll.

Tregar Ishoda, M.O.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS  
Department of Public Health  
Majuro, Marshall Islands

To : District Administrator, Marshalls  
From : District Director of Public Health, Marshalls  
Subject : Plan for Medical Facilities for the District Sub-Centers

Because of a multitude of factors, which by necessity entails the need for good communication, transportation and logistics, and the limited force of medical officers, nurses and other paramedics, consideration in planning what type of medical facilities will work in the Sub-Centers should be taken with a realistic approach in mind.

Within the coming five to ten years, a fully staffed Sub-Hospital will not be a reality. To spread out the present medical officers, nurses and other paramedics thinly, is to incapacitate the efficaciousness of the existing professional staff as a group. It takes, at the least, three doctors: a surgeon, assistant surgeon, a stand-by doctor of anesthetist and a nurse, and no less, to perform a routine major operation. To assign a single doctor at a Sub-Hospital would mean that the hospital is incapable of doing a routine major operation, the fact that will place that hospital in the same category as a dispensary. Well rounded medical care takes a team work. It takes, at the least, an internist, a radiologist, a laboratory technician, a nurse, a surgeon and a stand-by doctor who may also function as an anesthetist. One cannot have it with less personnels.

Beside the above bare necessity to make a facility function as a hospital, there are periodic field trips which will further draw on the limited number of medical officers, leaving even the main hospital thinly, thus dangerously covered.

It stands to good reason then that with the present inadequate number of professional medical people, and with insignificant number of or no forth coming new medical graduates within the coming five to ten years, the only reasonable and realistic means to extend medical care to the outer atolls is a fully equipped and staffed mobile hospital in the form of a medical ship. This can become a reality with the present staff.

A medical ship has the following advantages over a stationary Sub-Hospital:

1. Mobility to reach a patient in need of medical care at any place in the Marshalls.
2. A medical team that is not confined to a Sub-Hospital, but that goes with the ship to see and treat the patient, or to do medical surveys.
3. All the equipment necessary to do diagnostic and therapeutic works, do surgery and hospitalize the patients during the critical immediate post operative period.
4. Adequate facilities to carry out Disease Surveys, follow-up laboratory and X-ray studies, do sanitation and dental surveys and immunization of the outer-island population. In other words, such a ship will be able to offer to any atoll any medical functions that are now only possible at the Central Hospital. This will be a tremendous boost in the medical service to the outer-islands (66% of the population,) an area where Public Health obligation has long been neglected due to the lack of proper transportation in the past. With a medically equipped ship, it is like having a fully staffed and equipped hospital in all of the atolls in the group at any time of need. For a real emergency a short take off and landing plane can be used to pick up and deliver the patient either to the ship or the central hospital.

A fairly well equipped Sub-Hospital or Dispensary manned by a graduate nurse and several senior and junior health and Nurse Aides will be useful as recuperating centers for post operative cases or major medical cases who needs a longer than short hospitalization stay after initial operation on the ship. The staff of the Sub-Hospital can have a daily radio conference with ship's or hospital doctors re care of these patients.

It is requested, therefore, that a fairly well-equipped Sub-Hospital or dispensary without elaborate diagnostic equipment but with fairly adequate drug supplies, minor diagnostic and surgical instruments and fairly adequate furnitures, to be manned by a Senior Graduate Nurse, senior and junior Health and Nurse Aides, and provided with adequate two ways radio communication and land and water taxies with necessary POL, and reliable source of electricity be seriously considered and included in the planning of District Sub-Centers Development.

It is also requested that the Administration seriously takes into consideration the possibility of the TF providing a medical ship and an airplane to make the medical services more mobile and effective in these scattered Marshall Islands. The medical ship's specifications will be the subject of another correspondence.

John Iaman, M.O.  
District Director of PH. Marshalls

cc: Director of Public Health, Saipan  
Assist, Comm/Public Health, Saipan  
Transportation Officer, Saipan  
Chairman Jabvor Survey Party

For A Peace Corps Training on Jabwor  
By  
James S. Jones, PCV

The Peace Corps training program during the past summer at Udot proved without a doubt that volunteers can be trained effectively in country. First impressions from staff, volunteers and TI personnel indicate that the Truk trained volunteers are the best trained, most solid group of volunteers yet to reach Micronesia. The Truk program was not, however, without its failures and problems, many of which could be solved simply by moving to the logical next step in creating the most effective training possible in Micronesia-namely, in-district training.

In-district training in Micronesia would more closely approach what would be in-country training else where in the Peace Corps world, than did the Udot program. Micronesia is obviously not a culturally or environmentally homogenous unit. The best way then, to train Micronesia volunteers, would be to train Palau volunteers in Palau, Yap volunteers in Yap, Marshalls volunteers in the Marshalls and so on through out the six districts, If these were done several Truk program problems would disappear: First there would not be the impact of 300 Peace Corps on any one island; the language and culture surrounding the trainees would be the same as the one being trained for thus a greater understanding and involvement for the trainee; and volunteers, staff and informants would not have to be transported to their districts after training. The trainee would be exposed to the very environment in which he would be expected to live and work for the next two years. No better situation could be provided for each trainee to assess his own suitability for such a task. Word of the economic benefits accruing to Truk from the program on Udot has spread to the other districts. Other Micronesian communities are eager to share in the benefits of association with a high powered PC program.

Certainly some logistics problems would be solved others created. If transport problems are reduced at one end of the training program by in-district training they are increased for initially bringing the trainees to Micronesia. The new airline contract will have significant bearing here, particularly if there is to be a Eastern Port of Entry in the Marshalls. Area studies and technical people from each district will be more available, but transportation for overall training staff, selection people and such inter-district lecturers as necessary, will require some good co-ordination. Again, the new airline contract could ease these problems. Food and medical logistics could by-in-large be handled locally. Every district has several Import/Export companies and each has a fully equipped hospital. It is conceivable that total training transportation cost could be reduced.

With a training program in each district costs per trainee will rise; there necessarily will be some duplication of effort as well as the general dis-economies of training in smaller groups. But the advantages of each district training its own volunteers justify the added expense.

In short, the advantages that held for Peace Corps training in Udot are also true for training in each district only more so, and while the problems will also grow, they still seem manageable.

PC/Marshalls is ready to assume the responsibility for training the ~~TESL~~ and omnibus volunteers for the Marshall District and is proposing that a training program be located on Jabwor, Jaluit, Marshall Islands during the summer of 1968. The general advantages we have discussed. The logistics problems (which certainly are as great as any in Micronesia) we feel, can be solved. In addition there is the further factor that a PC training program on Jabwor, at this time, could play an important role in the development of the first Sub-District center in the Marshall Islands.

Jabwor, at this time, could play an important role in the development of the first Sub-District center in the Marshall Islands.

The Sub-District center concept, although pre-dating the Nathan Report, fits in nicely with its recommendation of concentrating district services and population. The Jabwor Sub-Center will serve the Southern Atolls Jaluit, Namorik, Ebon and Kili Islands. A secondary school; an enlarged medical facility (something like a super dispensary); Copra storage; and trade center are proposed for the Jabwor. One third of the Outer Island Population is found in the southern group; with increased service the copra production is expected to triple. Hawaii Architects and Engineers is also recommending the development of Sub-Centers in the Marshalls.

During German and Japanese times Jabwor was the cultural and economic center for the Marshall Islands. Once again it seems destined to play an important part in these islands. At the October Distad conference, High Commissioner Norwood gave permission for a survey party of departmental representatives and businessmen go begin planning Jabwor for development. The Survey Party, including one PC representative, spent seven days on Jaluit (October 15-22) studying the atoll for the Sub-Center and as a possible PC/training site. The recommendations have not been formalized but from the discussions after the survey party returned the thinking is this: a) Jabwor will be developed as the Sub-Center when and how extensively largely dependent on the TT budget; b) the most pressing need for the Sub-Center is in education....a boarding school to take pressure of the Marshall Islands High School; c) that a PC training program, maximum size of 150, (75 TESL), could effectively be trained on Jabwor and the other Islands on Jaluit.

Jabwor is located near the Eastern pass into Jaluit Lagoon 120 miles Southwest of Majuro. It has been selected as the site for the first Sub-Center because of its history of as an economic and administrative center; its land is largely owned by the government; it has some useable structures left from Japanese Administration; and it is the most accessible of the Southern Atolls. Jaluit has a deep protected harbor at Jabwor and three deep passes into the lagoon capable of handling the largest ships in Micronesia. The atoll lies less than 50 miles from the shipping lines used by Micronesian Lines' ships. At this time the Jabwor Survey Party is preparing its report and a master plan for the High Commissioner and the District Administrator, Dwight Heine. Mr. Heine has long been a proponent of the Sub-Center in Jabwor. Recently he assigned one of his top aides, Ray McKay, to Jabwor as full time Distad rep there.

Jabwor's development seems inevitable. Distad Heine, the Jabwor Survey Party and PC/Marshalls all feel that a PC training program on Jabwor next summer could get this development started soonest.

Jabwor as a training site for Marshalls volunteers is an exciting opportunity for Peace Corps to play an unique role in development and an excellent opportunity to move in the direction of ever more realistic training for PCVS. Jaluit offers a wide spectrum of types of Marshallese communities, the traditional, the transitional, the westernized are all visible on Jaluit. When you have seen the extent Japanese development that was there, talked to the people, seen the bustling community of Imroi; you cannot help but get the feeling things are going to happen on Jaluit. The communication channels, supply lines, problems met and solved by the Peace Corps in establishing a training camp on Jabwor would be invaluable in opening up Jaluit for development. The Jaluit people and the district administration seem ready to commit their resources and energies to helping us solve these problems of logistics and transportation.

There are sufficient schools, classrooms, and students on Jaluit to train the Marshalls needs in TESL volunteers in a variety of situations. Six communities have schools; five have dispensaries. The schools buildings, with the exception of those on Jaluit and Imiej, are relief buildings constructed after the 1958 typhoon- inadequate but among the best in the Marshall's Outer-Islands. Jabwor has an eight classroom school built in 1965 from per-fabbed Eniwetok materials. School on Imiej is held in an unbombed Japanese warehouse. Total school enrollment is 337. Jabwor has 118. Jabwor is proposed as the primary training site. It is where the Sub- Center will focus; it is where the training program dollars can do the most good. Presently only 250 people live on the island, but at one time 5000 Marshallese and Japanese lived there. Jabwor is centrally located to the other atoll communities, roughly equidistant from four of of the population concentrations. There is a large Catholic mission which previously ran a school. Last year the school ceased with opening of the government school. Father Donohoe, minister of the mission, is strongly in favor of a PC training on Jabwor. He has offered the program the use of his warehouse and classrooms. There are several other buildings, damaged by the typhoon or the war, which could be rehabilitated for training needs. The island is honeycombed with concrete catchment tanks in various states of repair. There is one J&G contract teacher's house on Jabwor. It is presently occupied by a contract teacher, a former volunteer from Liberia. One of the four volunteers on the atoll is teaching on Jabwor. Eleven miles of road (all but impassable) connect Jabwor to Jaluit Island where there is a large community, a school and a dispensary. There presently is no dock at Jabwor but good places exist for LCU and M boat to land.

Jabwor as a Sub-Center site offers many training possibilities for omnibus volunteers in architecture, planning, construction water resource development agriculture and economic development. Project potential is virtually unlimited.

## OPERATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAM

Jaluit has a large complex lagoon dotted with coral heads and inner reefs. Members of the survey team visited every community with a school by boat. From Jabwor the nearest is Imiej, 15 minutes away in our fast boat (top speed 40 knots); farthest is Narmij over an hour and a half away. With the exception of Imiej which has the giant seaplane ramps, none of the villages had any kind of docking facilities. Mejerirok, Narmij and Jaluit can only be approached at high tide over protecting reef. Imroj has a fairly good sandy beach landing that's accessible at all but the lowest tides. After circuiting the lagoon to these communities (68 miles round trip) it becomes obvious that to disperse the training camp among the separate villages was impractical. It would compound the logistic problems manifold and stretch our thin transportation resources past the breaking point. The Survey party agreed that the place for the program was on Jabwor.

There are several possible ways of handling the training program. But the consensus was that a central camp (with some of island experience) on Jabwor housed in some kind of dormitory, that could be turned over later to the school, would be the most viable for Peace Corps and most desirable for the Sub-District center. The main elements of this proposal are presented in the following sections

#### 1. LAND

Jabwor island from the North coast to the beginning of Jaluit Island is approximately 3100 feet. It contains 53.1 acres of which 36.1 are government holdings. The Catholic Mission and private land

account for 13.5 acres and 3.5 acres are indispute. If a dormitory complex were built for the program which would later be used by the school, then it would be on government land available at no cost to the Peace Corps. Other facilities that the program might need, e.g., staff house or galley, could also be built on government land. If existing private structures are used then rent offer could be in the form of repairs to the building, or, in the case of Fr. Donohoe's buildings, he has indicated that he will donate their use.

## 2. HOUSING

As in Udot the most time consuming and expensive of Pre-training tasks would be the construction of sleeping quarters. The most economical way of sleeping large numbers is in a dormitory. This also is the greatest need on Jabwor at the moment--boarding students are sleeping in classroom now. The Education Department has stressed a need for another high school in the Marshalls to take some of the pressure of MIHS in Majuro. Plans have been made for creating a ninth grade boarding school at Jabwor next year, if suitable housing can be arranged for the students.

From a training point of view there are certain inherent problems in housing trainees in a dormitory; less opportunity for community interaction; special needs for married couples, that some what mitigate the value of training in-country. These problems can be reduced, if not eliminated, by structuring the training program so that the trainees moved out into the Marshallese community as much as possible. One suggestion has been to send TESL trainees off island for two or three weeks for practice teaching - living with families for the time. Volunteers on Jaluit feel that most communities could handle 10-15 trainees at any time if food were provided.

The off-island experience would seem essential to fully utilize the potentials of in-district training.

The problem could also be handled in part by the design of the dormitories. PCV architects, Rod Graham and Carleton Hawpe, who would design the dormitories have suggested a small cluster design containing several units housing 25-30 in each unit. Four or five units could be added by the Trust Territory as the school needs expanded. Mike Birdsall PCV engineer projects a cost of \$65,000 for the dormitories including furniture and partitions. (His cost estimates, based on the costs of schools he is building on Arno, are attached.) Included in the estimate are labor cost.

Father Donohoe, who has built eight mission buildings on Jabwor, has assured us that ample semi-skilled labor is available on the atoll. He has suggested that we pay a \$20.00 per day living allowance to each worker. With this, and a good supervisor, he said we could build any structure needed in three months. It was generally felt by the survey party that some stipend would be necessary for the workers since the buildings (with some exceptions) would revert to government use after the training program. Ray McKay indicated that supervision for the project might be available from the administration if Peace Corps would pay his salary for the period. There is a civil engineer and a construction worker in Majuro and a concrete specialist in Ebeye. Another volunteer engineer is expected in December.

The dormitory would be of typhoon design constructed from concrete block. Block is been used extensively in school construction in the Marshall. A concrete block machine is presently on Jabwor.

Furniture in the dormitory will be minimal sleeping mats on wooden double bunk, spaces for storage shelves. The cost is included in the dormitory

Permanent training staff on Jabwor (mostly PCV?) could be housed with the trainees, or perhaps use one dormitory living exclusively. Visiting staff could be housed on Jabwor in the contract teachers' house. If they travel to the training by ship they would sleep on board. Depending on the frequency of ships and for airplanes between the training site and Majuro, some staff, particular administration personnel, could remain on Majuro. There are Hotel accommodations on Majuro.

Warehousing and office space have been offered by Fr. Donohoe. The eight classroom school building can handle our needs for lecture and practice teaching-living units can be used for language training. (The language informants could live with the trainees much as they did on Udot.) Classes outside will probably prevail in good weather. Practice testing can be done on other islands in the lagoon. Imiej, Mejerirok, and Imroj are within half an hour boat ride. Jaluit will be accessible by road as soon as the cause way is repaired. (This is one of the first Sub-Center Project).

### 3. WATER

The water supply is in-adequate on Jabwor for a training program on much greater community needs. Concrete catchment tanks for the dormitory roofs can be built for about \$.20 gallon or a total cost of \$1500, allowing 50 gallons per person. Jabwor is blessed with a steady year round rainfall. Jaluit has never known drought.

### 4. SANITATION

Toilet facilities are also inadequate for our needs. Ten waterseal are needed,

A permanent installation will cost about \$100 each.

Temporary wash and shower facilities may be made for next to nothing.

Permanent facilities will cost about \$500.

## 5. ELECTRICITY

There are two generators on Jabwor now; a small propane generator for the contract teacher and a larger diesel that belongs to Father Donohue. Additional generators will have to be brought in; the CD Office in Majuro has one 20 KW generator that might be used for the Sub-Center; perhaps those in Udot might be used.

## 6. FOOD

The variety of local foods on coral atolls is not great; on Jaluit even less so. The 1958 typhoon destroyed most of the coconut, breadfruit trees, and pandanus. These subsequently have been replanted but they are not bearing fully yet. Ample breadfruit during the summer season for the training program can be expected however. Dry taro and squash were seen small quantities in some of the villages. Produce growing in the Marshalls is marginal. PCV agriculturists could stimulate food growing on Jaluit and nearby Kili atoll but it seems likely that less than 25% of the training program food requirements can be filled locally. The best source of fresh produce would be Kusaie. Kusaie is the last stop for Mic Line ships before the Marshalls; it's less than 24 hours from Kusaie to Jaluit. Large quantities of Kusaie produce are sold on Ebeye now.

Fish on the other hand, is abundant in Jaluit. Formerly it was a productive Japanese fishing ground. Sufficient fish can be brought for the program if transportation and storage are provided for. It must be noted that Jaluit does have a reputation for fish poisoning precautions will have

to be taken to insure the quality and type of fish eaten. All imported foods can be ordered through local merchants.

Cooking would be done on Jabwor in the central galley. The kitchen unit including food storage. Eating area, refer and equipment is estimated to cost \$18,300 if built entirely new. There is a large building that is owned by the Protestant Mission on Jabwor made of concrete block it has no roof, doors or windows. This could be rehabilitated easily and economically (\$500-1000). This would serve very adequately for the galley and storage area. The building is located between the school building and the proposed dormitory site. No arrangements for use of the building have been made but it is likely that rent on the term of the project could be cost of rehabilitating the building. (There are certain political advantages to this also. The atoll is divided religiously between Catholic and Protestant; anthropologist (Jack Tobin advised that spreading the favors, giving and received, would help keep Peace Corps in a neutral position on the atoll.) On Jabwor there is one experienced cook. Others can be found on Majuro.

#### 7. TRANSPORTATION

Of all the elements in the Jabwor training proposal, the one that, the success of the program hinges on the most is transportation. Transportation in the Marshalls is notoriously bad. Peace Corps if its training on Jabwor, will have to cope with sporadic field trip service slow ships, and little chance of getting a full time charter vessel from within the district. The one vessel, "Mieco Queen", that might have been charter is being sold out of the district.

Without a full time charter vessel in sight the program will have slow on moving supplies and materials to Jabwor well in advance of the training

Project. This will require, at least, three months lead time for ordering through local merchants. The logical method of setting the supplies to Jabwor is simply to divert the "Gunners Knot or Pacific Islander" to Jabwor and litter the materials ashore. Perhaps this could be worked out in Saipan. Construction material, equipment and supplies from Majuro could be shipped to Jaluit on the LCU for an approximate cost of \$450/trip.

It seems likely that the training project could have to supply some of its own boats. Two more Palau-built 36 footers (reportedly sea worthy) are destined for the Marshalls. It is likely that one or more of these could be stationed in Jaluit for the duration of the training program. PC/Marshalls has one 20 foot speed boat available for use (when it is repaired.) There are on Jaluit 11 operable outboard motor boats and one 40' foot trading vessel. The outboards charter for \$5/day and gas; Wilmer asks \$75/day for his 42 footer.

There will be a need for moving trainees and staff around the atoll as well as a need for transporting fish and produce to the central camp. Either private boats or Peace Corps boats could be used for this. Personally, I would like to see reliance placed on Jaluit resources first.

The, as yet unmentioned, transport possibility seems a realistic one. The PCV engineer, feels that an amphibian plane could be chartered complete with servicing, ferrying and pilot for \$5500 for the three months of training. This can be more fully investigated in Honolulu.

## 8. MEDICAL

The hospital facilities on Majuro are adequate for most any foreseeable need. Evacuation can be handled through district facilities. A PC Doctor will have to be at the site for the period of the training programs. Possibly he could be periodically relieved by a local doctor from Majuro.

Four health aides are on the atoll. A PCV Nurse could be assigned to Jabwor. (She may be in the office anyway with the Sub-District Center's super dispensary.)

#### 9. RECREATION

Jabwor as is all of Jaluit is dry. It is likely that this will change as Jabwor develops as a Sub-District Center. In the meantime, some floating parties aboard the ICU might have to be organized. These are always a good chance for the trainees to display some organization. If there is a way to drink beer legally, or nearly so, the trainees, no doubt, will find it.

Other recreation possibilities include, excellent skin diving, interesting exploring in the Japanese ruins, and sailing.

This is the picture of a PC training program on Jabwor. As we seek it, at the moment its advantages and its problems. It is an expensive proposition in both money and human resources; however, its potential rewards are ever greater. Other problems not covered here will rise as a more detailed plans are begun. But the essentials, the need, the timing, the location, the people and the desire are present.

Now, is the time for Jabwor.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE NEED FOR

PCV's as Jabwor develops as a

Sub-District Center

By

James Jones PC/Rep Jabwor Survey

While my primary concern as a member of the Jabwor Survey Party was to examine Jaluit as a potential PC/Training site, I could not help but make some observations about the need for Volunteers there - now and as the Sub-District Center develops. I feel these observations should be included, as an addendum, to the whole of the Survey Party's report.

Three of the four PCV's on Jaluit will terminate next summer; two are teachers, one is a health worker. The remaining volunteer, a teacher on Jabwor, will terminate around December of 1968. The "if and when" to replace these PCVs is contingent upon many things beyond the needs of Jaluit; the number of new volunteers available; needs elsewhere; etc. But considering only Jaluit for the moment, there seem to be on going needs for volunteers not only to replace the PCVs terminating next summer but; to teach at the boarding school in Jabwor; to teach in the village schools of Jaluit, Imij and Narmij; and to work in economic and agricultural development on all of Jaluit.

The continuing need for a volunteer teacher at Imoiij is only too obvious; it is the largest community on the atoll and is vying with Jabwor as the economic and activity center for Jaluit. Keeping a volunteer there would not only fill a need for the school but would be politically expedient also.

As for replacing the health worker, that is largely dependent on the overall health program.

The impact of PCV teacher, Jerre Bennett, on the neat, well run community of Mejurirok is equally obvious. The school has benefitted greatly from his presence there. And because there is a community built house, a school and about 40 students, there is a continuing need. But there are other communities Narnij, Imij and Jaluit, on the atoll with the same - a school, 40 or so students, and community built house-- whose need I feel is greater because they have not had a volunteer previously.

Narnij and Jaluit communities went to great lengths to show Verne Pinson, Ed/Rep, and myself the houses they had constructed for a volunteers. Each village has about 35-45 students. Imij, whose school just started, has only 15 students but this is expected to increase to 35. No Peace Corps house has been built, but the community did express an interest in having a volunteer there. In all three of these communities I noted the desire for development, Jaluit is building a new school; Narnij, a water catchment; and Imij eagerly helped create a new school while we were there---They all could use volunteers. If PCVs were not available to all communities however, perhaps a mobil teacher supported with a boat could rotate through to each of these schools (Mejurirok, too) spending three or four weeks at one site, would be an answer. If the wife of an agriculture PCV or economic development PCV assigned to Jaluit were available for this, it would be ideal.

Jaluit is still feeling the effects, agriculturally and economically, of the 1958 typhoon. PCVs in both of these areas are needed. But for them to be most effective they will need some means of getting around Jaluit lagoon. There are a number of private boats in Jaluit and if the volunteers were supplied with gasoline they could probably get someone to take them where they needed to go. One of the obvious needs of the atoll is to have someone organize the salvaging of the large quantities of scrap copper and brass on the islands.

As Jabror develops as the Sub-Center, the need for more PCVs will also develop. Some specialists might be needed for specific projects; assuredly, if there is to be a training program there. One of the major developments is to be a boarding High School; PC teachers could certainly fill a need there.

It seems logical that if the Trust Territory is to put emphasis on Jabror and Jaluit, then so should Peace Corps.