



## General Information for Prospective Employees

Personnel Office  
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands  
Saipan, Mariana Islands

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*This booklet will tell you something about the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands - its people, their government, and conditions under which employees work in the area.*

*General Information  
for Prospective Employees*

*General Information  
for Prospective Employees  
of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands*

# TRUST TERRITORY of the PACIFIC ISLANDS

MARIANA, CAROLINE AND MARSHALL ISLANDS

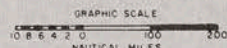
TOTAL ISLAND POPULATION ----- 80,980

97 INHABITED ATOLLS AND SEPARATE ISLANDS

OCEAN AREA APPROX. 3,000,000 SQ. MILES

LAND AREA ----- 700 SQ MILES

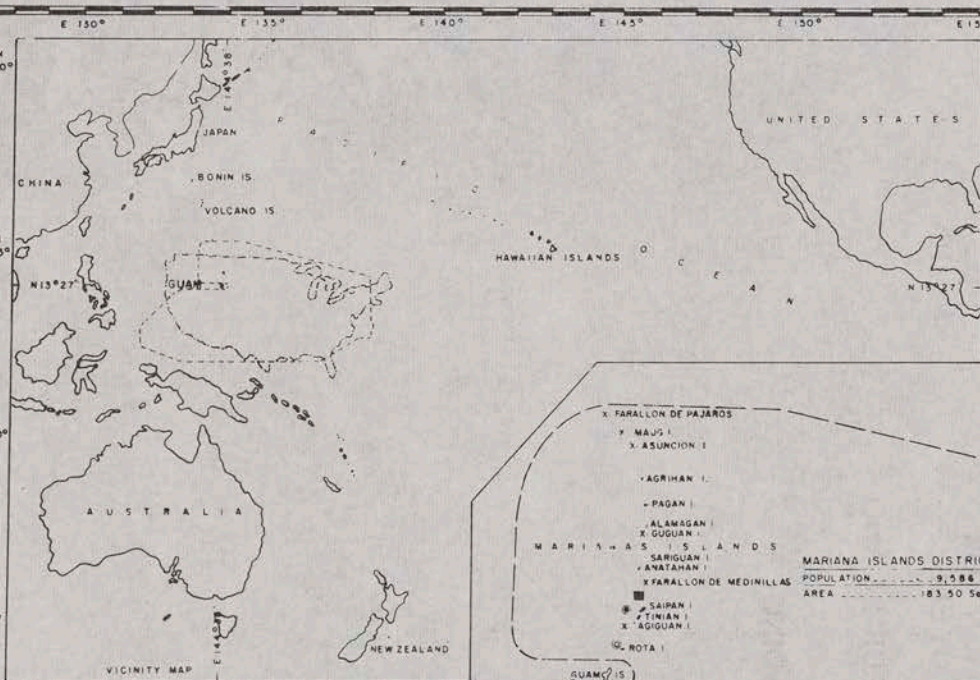
2,141 ISLANDS



PREVAILING WINDS  
180°-200°  
120°-140°

SYMBOLS

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR ----- (C)  
UNINHABITED ----- (X)  
DISTRICT ADMINISTRATOR'S REP. ----- (O)  
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER ----- (■)

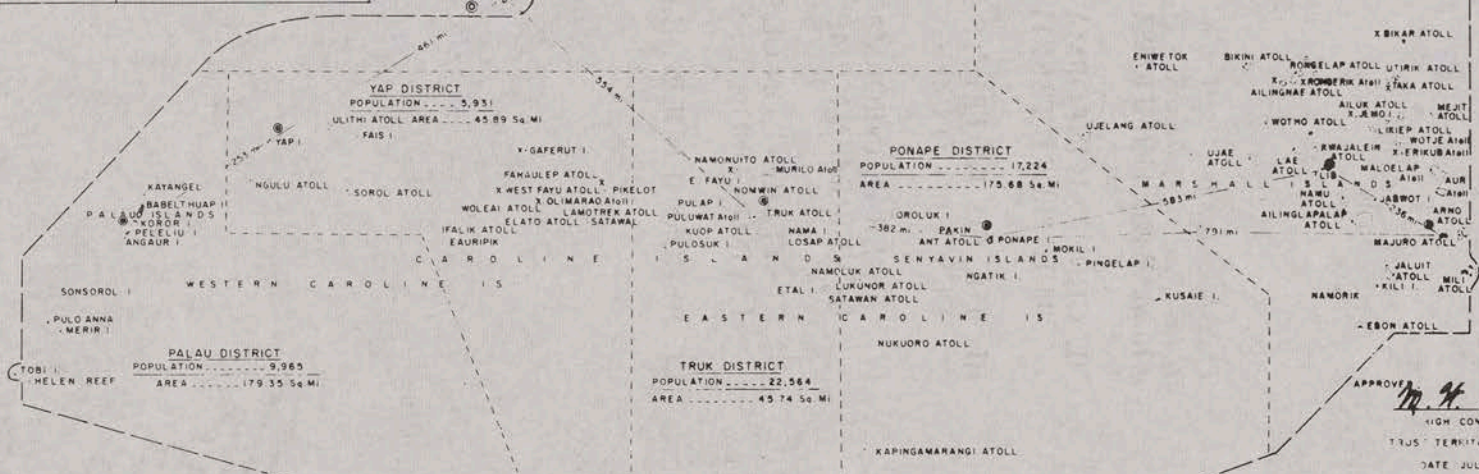


MARIANA ISLANDS DISTRICT  
POPULATION ----- 9,588  
AREA ----- 183.50 SQ MI.

MARIANA ISLANDS

• FARALLON DE PAJAROS  
• MAUS I.  
• ASUNCION I.  
• AGRIHAN I.  
• PADAN I.  
• ALAMAGAN I.  
• GUGUAN I.  
• SARGUAN I.  
• ANATAHAN I.  
• FARALLON DE MEDINILLAS  
• SAIPAN I.  
• TINIAN I.  
• AGIGUAN I.  
• ROTA I.

MARSHALL ISLANDS DISTRICT  
POPULATION ----- 15,710  
AREA ----- 69.84 SQ MI.



APPROVED  
*M. H. Goding*  
HIGH COMMISSIONER

TRUST TERRITORY PACIFIC IS.  
DATE JULY 1, 1962

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# General Information for Prospective Employees

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## GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRUST TERRITORY

### Area Description

The Trust Territory islands are scattered over some 3,000,000 square miles of ocean, stretching from 1° to 20° north latitude and from 130° to 172° east longitude. In an east and west direction they extend 2,765 land miles. The territory is located in the Pacific west of the International Date Line and just north of the equator. Its eastern perimeter begins about 4,100 miles from San Francisco, 2,100 miles west and south of Honolulu, and extends to about 500 miles east of the southern Philippines.

The area includes 97 distinct islands and atolls which have a combined land mass of 700 square miles. The island units vary from single islands to large groups of islands and atolls, and from small units (49 are under one square mile in area) to large islands such as Babelthuap in the Palaus (153 square miles) and Ponape (129 square miles). They also vary in elevation from six feet above sea level on the low-lying atolls to 3,166 feet on Agrihan Island in the Marianas and 2,579 feet on Ponape Island in the Eastern Carolines.

The highest peaks of a vast submarine volcanic ridge stretch southward from Japan along the western perimeter of the Trust Territory to form the island clusters of the Mariana, Yap and Palau Islands. Eastward of this ridge lies a series of submarine elevations on which stand the rest of the Carolines and all of the Marshalls. Except for volcanic islands at Truk, Ponape and Kusaie, the Eastern Caroline and Marshall Islands are of coral formation, mostly in the form of atolls. The high islands or volcanic units in general have the better soils built from basaltic or andesitic rock, whereas the others having low coral limestone formations as their basis are definitely limited in soil qualities. Volcanic activity of recent years has occurred only in the extreme northern end of the Marianas on Pagan Island.

### Political Status

What is now known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands was formerly called the Japanese Mandated Islands. Japan administered the area under a mandate from the League of Nations from 1921 until 1944. During World War II we began occupation of the area commencing in the Marshall Islands in

January and February of 1944 and continuing until September, when Angaur and Peleliu in the Western Carolines were captured. Administration of the area was then carried on as a Military Government operation by officers of the Navy. In 1947 the United States was designated the Administering Authority of the former Mandated Area under a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations, and the area became known as the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Simultaneously with this new arrangement, the President, by Executive Order, dissolved the Military Government operation and instituted civil government on July 18, 1947. At the same time, he delegated to the Secretary of the Navy the authority and responsibility for the civil administration of the Trust Territory on an interim basis until a civilian agency was designated to have the permanent responsibility. Later, the President expressed his intention of transferring the administration of the area to the Department of the Interior, and a Memorandum of Understanding between the Navy and Interior Departments was drawn up setting forth the procedure for effectuating the transfer of administrative responsibilities for the Trust Territory from the Navy to the Interior Department on July 1, 1951. This agreement was approved by the President on September 23, 1949, and the transfer effected as scheduled by Executive Order 10265.

On November 10, 1952, Executive Order No. 10408 was issued, transferring responsibility for administration of the Northern Marianas, except Rota, to the Secretary of the Navy, to be effective January 1, 1953. Rota remained under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. The administration of the Northern Marianas was in turn transferred to the Secretary of the Interior effective July 1, 1962, by Executive Order No. 11021 dated May 7, 1962. The entire Trust Territory is now under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior under civilian administration.

### Objectives

When the United States agreed to accept responsibility for the administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a formal agreement was approved by the Security Council of the United Nations and the Congress of the United States. This agreement is based upon the provisions of the United Nations Charter relating to the trusteeship system. The United States has rights in these islands as well as responsibilities, both of which are outlined by international agreement. We are attempting to fulfill all assumed obligations. As administrators of the Trust Territory, our aims are to develop the peoples of the Trust Territory so that they can assume the responsibilities of self-government, to stimulate them to become as nearly economically self-sufficient as possible, and to encourage them to foster respect for their cultures while affording them an opportunity to take on those aspects of western life which will enable them to live richer lives.

## Economy

Traditionally, the economy of the islands has been bound to the coconut, and the copra which is made from it. The resources of the ocean, however, are almost unlimited, and the Administration is fostering the development of marine commodities.

The first commercial fishing operation in the Trust Territory, under U. S. administration, came about early in 1964 with the arrival of the Van Camp Seafoods engineers in Palau to set-up freezing and storage plants. Contract terms call for Palauans or other Micronesians to serve as fishermen trainees aboard the first six tuna boats. It is expected that eventually all fishermen aboard the boats will be Micronesians.

Commercial fishing representatives have been investigating the various areas of the Territory for the establishment of plants similar to that being set-up in Palau. All such negotiations include provisions for the training of Micronesians, for them to hold stock, and for the eventual purchase of equipment and plants by local investors. These are essential features of any outside investment proposal in the Trust Territory.

Agriculture experiment stations are maintained in all districts, and a Trust Territory Farm Institute in Ponape District trains young Micronesians in scientific agricultural practices adapted to conditions existing in the Territory.

A program of coconut replanting with high-quality nuts from selected mother palms is being carried on throughout the Territory in order to assure a plentiful coconut supply for continuing copra production. In some cases the replanting is in rehabilitation of typhoon-affected areas.

Cocoa for use in chocolate and cocoa products is being promoted as an export industry, to supplement the income from copra and fish. It has proven suitable to Trust Territory soils, and the quality has been judged good in world-market tests. Planting of cocoa has been increasing rapidly under the Government's promotional program. Black pepper also is being cultivated along with a variety of other tropical spices, trees and crops.

Handicraft items are produced in all areas, although not in large quantities. Most articles are individually designed. Floor mats woven from the leaves of the Pandanus tree, grass skirts, woven purses and carved objects are the chief handicraft products.

Credit unions and various types of cooperatives are being established. Chartered trading companies continue to function in all districts, carrying on import, export and retail trade. Independent business concerns are in-

creasing in number. Total exports for the fiscal year 1961 (seven districts) amounted to \$2,192,829, of which copra export represented approximately 80%. Imports amounted to \$4,560,115 with food representing more than half of this amount.

### Climate

Nowhere will you find a more uniform climate. True, it gets warm and sometimes uncomfortably so; but rarely does the temperature go to extremes, and it never gets cold. The mean annual temperature in the Trust Territory is 81° F., and the daily range is about 10° F.

Rainfall and humidity are high according to United States standards. The humidity averages around 80 percent most of the time. Rainfall is, in general, heaviest over the southern half of the Trust Territory, averaging 120 to 160 inches a year, and few months average less than 10 inches. Short and irregular dry times result in occasional short water supply in some districts. In the northern portion, rainfall will vary from 60 to 90 inches a year with pronounced wet and dry seasons. It might be well to mention that precipitation comes in the form of warm rain which most persons usually learn to live with, rather than avoid.

The sun shines brightly over the whole of the Territory. Clouds, however, are ever present to some extent, and most often over land masses. The most beautiful sunrises and sunsets in the world can be seen in this area.

### Plant and Animals

Except for bare rock outcrops and beaches, the islands are covered by vegetation. In most places this consists of luxuriant forests except where man has intervened. As a result of agriculture and fire, much of the original forests have been replaced, either by coconut and breadfruit stands, by gardens or by coarse grasslands. The high islands generally have the largest number of species of plants, both native and introduced. Among the latter are hibiscus, mango, papaya, banana, pineapple, taro, sugar cane, and in fact, a great many of the common cultivated plants found throughout the wet tropics.

A number of temperate climate plants can also be grown in the area. The coconut is the most conspicuous of all cultivated plants and can be found even on small sand spits that will grow little else. Mangrove stands border the shores of parts of many of the high islands.

Native mammals include only bats on the land and porpoises and whales in the sea, with dugongs, relatives of the American sea cow, in Palau. Rats, mice, cats, dogs, goats, cows, carabou and pigs have been introduced in various parts of the Territory. There is a native tree frog in Palau and toads

have been brought to some islands. Aside from the very inconspicuous burrowing "blind snakes", land reptiles are limited to harmless lizards, with a few snakes in the extreme west. Land birds are small in number of kinds, but often with many individuals, including some brightly colored, and fairly good singers. Sea birds include terns, boobies, frigate birds, and tropic birds. Plover, sandpipers, snipe and a few duck winter in the Territory. Fish and other sea animals are abundant and cover the whole range of tropical marine creatures, from the smallest burrowing crustaceans and single celled shellbearers, up to giant groupers and shark. Common fish are snappers, sardines, mullet, jack, seabass, parrot fish, and tuna. Safety of swimmers is attested by daily underwater fishing and diving by thousands of Micronesians, with only rare injuries. Sea shells are abundant and of great variety. Recently, an extremely rare one was sold at a price that provided a substantial scholarship to a resident of the Territory.

### People

At the present time, some slightly less than 85,000 people inhabit the Trust Territory. Basically, they are all classed as Micronesians (with the exception of the people of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro, who are Polynesians) and may be described generally as brown-skinned people of medium stature with dark straight, curly or wavy hair. Anthropologists tell us that many centuries ago they came from southeast Asia.

The people are not of homogenous culture but are divided into eight different cultural groups inhabiting certain general geographical areas. These are Chamorro in the Mariana Islands, Yapese in and around the Yap Islands and Palauan in the Western Carolines; Trukese, Ponapean, Kusaian in the Eastern Carolines; Polynesians on Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro south of Ponape; and Marshallese in the Marshall Islands. Each group has a separate political system, and a different pattern of living; however, you will find all of them friendly, cheerful and interesting. They are extremely capable in many ways, and definitely know more about working and living properly in their part of the world than we do. Since the job of Americans in the districts is to aid the Micronesians develop their government and economy, you will work closely with them. You may expect that it will take time for you to understand their customs and work patterns, and accommodate to their pace. Employees of the Trust Territory must possess a desire to work closely and sympathetically with the Micronesians in the common cause of improving island conditions and government. If you are unwilling to work on the basis of mutual respect with people of other races, or would feel inclined to convey any feeling of superiority over the islanders, do not seriously consider a position in the Trust Territory for you will not be happy in the islands, nor will you be able to gain the respect and confidence of the Micronesians which are essential to the success of our mission.

### Education

The educational program is being geared to equip the youth for living in a modern Micronesia or elsewhere in the world, and to prepare them for opportunities for a livelihood in fields ranging from shop skills, electronics, agriculture and fishing to clerical work, accounting, teaching, administration and other professions.

The free public school system is expanding to provide educational opportunities for all children through grade twelve in each district including trade programs for high school students and out-of-school youth. In 1963-1964, the total public school enrollment was in excess of 17,000. Fully qualified American teachers are being employed in the elementary and secondary schools, and this employment will continue until fully qualified Micronesian teachers are available to replace the Americans. Along with the employment of American teachers, new school facilities are being constructed throughout the entire Trust Territory.

In addition to public schools, there are many mission schools at the elementary and secondary levels, and they currently have an enrollment in excess of 5,000 students.

A Government-financed scholarship program is providing trade, technical and college education to many young Micronesians, while others attend institutions of higher learning under other scholarship or fellowship grants and through private sponsorship.

At the present time, the level of education in the Territory is below that found in the United States. With the developments that are now taking place, including the tremendous emphasis that is being placed on English, it is anticipated that the level will be raised each year.

### Health

Upper respiratory diseases including the "common cold", intestinal parasites, skin infections, tuberculosis and injuries are the most frequent health problems encountered. Such tropical diseases as malaria, cholera, plague and yellow fever are not found in the Trust Territory.

Some of the former disease problems have been controlled under the new programs of preventive medicine, and improvement of the general health of the Micronesians has resulted.

The Trust Territory operates nine hospitals, one at each of the district centers and two in outlying areas; 103 dispensaries and health centers and a leprosarium at Pingelap. Technically difficult cases which cannot be adequately handled at the district hospitals are referred to the U. S. Naval

Hospital at Guam for consultation and care. The medical, dental, nursing and sanitation staff are comprised principally of Micronesians who have graduated from the Central Medical School at Fiji, or the Trust Territory School of Nursing at Saipan.

Each hospital maintains its own training program for health aides, nurse aides, laboratory workers and other district health personnel. Post-graduate refresher training is carried on by small groups rotating in sequence at the U. S. Naval Hospital, the U. S. Naval Dental Clinic and other facilities on Guam.

### THE SIX DISTRICTS - A BRIEF DESCRIPTION

#### *MARSHALLS*

The Marshall Islands consist of 28 low-lying coral atolls, about five single islands and 867 reefs. The Ratak, or "Sunrise" chain, comprises 13 atolls, of which Majuro is one, and two single islands. The Ralik, or "Sunset" chain, lies about 130 miles to the westward and is composed of 15 atolls and three single islands.

Majuro, like most of the atolls of the Marshalls, is little more than six feet above sea level. The island is regarded as the capital of the group, and the District headquarters are located there. The District administrative center and housing are on one small, sandy islet of the atoll, while the airstrip is on an adjoining islet. All buildings are close together, and bicycles are an excellent means of transportation, along with the ubiquitous jeep.

The average daily temperature is about 80 degrees, and there are about 120 inches of rainfall per year, with some in every month. Majuro lies far east of normal typhoon areas.

The Marshallese are Micronesians with Polynesian influence who have long been under the influence of Christian missionaries, predominately Protestant.

#### *PONAPE*

Ponape is a high island in the Eastern Carolines which rises gradually from the sea to a height of 2579 feet. Second in size of islands in the Territory (only Babelthuap in the Palaus is larger), Ponape contains 129 square miles of land. The main town is called Kolonia, and is the seat of the District administrative headquarters. The District extends approximately 300 miles to the east and includes Mokil, Pingelap atolls and the island of Kusaie, and 400 miles to the south of Ngatik, Nukuoro and Kapingamarangi. Both Protestant and Catholic missions serve these islands.

Among the most beautiful islands in the Trust Territory, Ponape is covered with a heavy growth of green, enhanced by the annual rainfall of approximately 225 inches. Prevailing winds from the northeast blow across the islands a large part of the year, but the district is outside the typhoon belt. Average temperature is about 80 degrees, with high humidity.

A distinguishing landmark in the Ponape District is Nan Matol, a basaltic stone fortress left by a prehistoric people.

Office and housing areas are somewhat spread out.

### *TRUK*

The District consists of Truk proper, plus 12 low-lying atolls and 2 separate low islands. Truk itself is an "almost atoll" or "complex atoll", that is, a great barrier reef, as with typical atolls, but with a dozen large, high islands inside the lagoon, plus small islets scattered both in the lagoon and on the barrier reef. The high islands are volcanic remnants, rising to 1,400 feet at Tol (Moen, the island on which the administrative center and most commercial activity are located, rises to nearly 1,200 feet).

The Japanese had developed Truk, commercially as well as for a military base. Many of the islands still show evidence of these activities, including several airstrips, drydocks, seaplane landings, concrete docks, and roads.

American administration employees living on Moen occupy houses grouped within a half mile of each other between two peaks. Distances between houses are thus short, but walking here is mostly up or down hill. There are roughly 10 miles of driveable dirt roads on Moen.

The climate is similar to that of the other Districts, with average humidity of about 84%, annual rainfall of about 140 inches, fairly well distributed, and temperatures ranging from the mid-seventies to the mid-eighties, night and day. The northeast Tradewinds blow during winter and spring. Summer and fall are times of variable winds and calms. Typhoons often start near Truk, but major storms within the district are quite rare.

About 3/4 of the 23,000 people live within the Truk lagoon. The rest are scattered on 24 low islands. Villages in Truk spread along most shores, with relatively few people living in the usually high and steep interiors.

### *MARIANA ISLANDS*

The Mariana Islands District consists of 13 islands and one group (Maug) of three small islands. The total land surface consists of approximately 184 square miles. More than half of this area is made up of the three principal

islands: Saipan (47 square miles), Tinian (39 square miles) and Rota (33 square miles). The islands of Agrihan, Pagan, Alamagan, Sarigan, Anatahan, Saipan, Tinian and Rota are the only inhabited islands at present.

District administration headquarters are located on the island of Saipan. Offices, housing areas and other facilities are scattered over the island and are not readily accessible, and private transportation is a virtual necessity.

#### *YAP*

Yap, in the Western Caroline Islands, lies nine degrees north of the equator and 3,757 miles southwest of Honolulu. It is 16 miles long and six miles wide, and consists of three main islands narrowly separated from each other by lagoons. Yap District headquarters are located at Colonia. Offices and living quarters are located within walking distances, though jeeps are used for business in some farther areas connected by roads. Island groups in the Yap District include Ulithi, and the Woleau's among others.

The average annual rainfall at Yap is 119 inches and the temperature remains fairly constant in the lower eighties. There is a rainy season which extends roughly from June through December; February and March are the driest months. Yap lies at the edge of the typhoon belt, where storms form and move north and west toward Japan and the Philippines. An occasional storm may be expected.

The Yapese are a dignified, sensitive people who have retained many of their old customs and beliefs. Their stone money and their style of dress, grass skirts and loin cloths, have become the best known of any of the indigenous customs of the Trust Territory. There are two missions on Yap--one Protestant and one Catholic. The latter operates both a primary and an intermediate school.

#### *PALAU*

The Palau Islands are the westernmost of the Trust Territory, lying from five to nine degrees north of the equator and some 500 miles east of Mindanao in the Philippines. Volcanic islands rising abruptly from the sea, the Palaus are among the most beautiful in the Trust Territory. Babelthuap, at the north end of the group, is the largest island in the Trust Territory, and the District includes Peleliu and Angaur, the latter known for its phosphate deposits, and numerous other small islands, mostly uninhabited.

District headquarters are at Koror, a relatively small island approximately 7 square miles in area. Koror was the capital of the Japanese Mandate, and though it was reduced to a rubble during the war, many remnants of the city of 22,000 still remain. As a result, Palauan dwellings are a conglomerate of quonset tin, old house frames and the cement foundations of ruined buildings

as well as new modern buildings. The working and living areas on Koror are quite dispersed and transportation is limited. Jeeps and bicycles are used to good advantage, though the hills and rocky roads sometime make use of the latter difficult.

Palauans are an extremely gregarious group and among the most sophisticated of all the Trust Territory people. They have accepted many aspects of the Japanese culture. More than half of the Palauans are Christians, that group divided among the Catholic, Lutheran and Seventh Day Adventist faiths.

Average temperature in the Palaus is about 81 degrees, with high humidity, and rainfall about 155 inches annually. The northeast trade winds of the winter months alternate with the southwest monsoon of the summer months. Most disagreeable weather comes at the change of winds, when occasional high winds and heavy rain may occur. Lying just below the beginning of the typhoon belt, Koror rarely has real typhoons.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

##### Housing

Housing is provided in administrative housing areas which include both American and Micronesian employees. Present housing for employees in the Trust Territory consists of a wide variety of types. These include quonsets, some wooden buildings, and some permanent concrete structures. Houses range from one bedroom and bath to three bedrooms and 1-1/2 baths. At times single employees may be temporarily housed in the hotels in each district or in a few cases, in a small house possibly with other single employees. The rooms vary considerably between districts and range from very comfortable accommodations to minimum adequacy.

Quonset units, however, gradually are being replaced by prefabricated two and three bedroom houses and by new concrete hollow tile and wooden frame structures of greater comfort and permanency.

All homes, except those located in outlying islands away from the district administrative centers, are equipped with an electric stove, refrigerator water heater and adequate furniture. All houses have inside sanitary facilities and showers. Employee houses located in outlying islands are furnished with appliances which are kerosene-operated since no electrical power is available in these areas.

Employees should bring with them a small supply of silverware, linen and cooking utensils, as their household effects may be delayed some months in reaching them.

It is not wise to bring either a large amount, or elaborate household equipment. The humidity in the tropics is hard on electrical equipment and wooden articles, and the great distance your effects must be shipped increases the possibility of damage in transit. Electric current in the district administrative centers is 110 Volt, AC, which is appropriate for all standard appliances. Some electric fans are available, but you may wish to bring a table or floor model for your quarters.

Housing rents range from \$25 to \$75 per month, depending on the type, size, age and condition of the units. Rental includes basic furniture and utilities.

### Clothing

Cotton and synthetic washable clothing are by far the most practical for tropical living. You will need plenty of changes for health reasons. Do not bring any wool garments except those necessary for travel to and from the Trust Territory, for they will mildew unless kept in a "hot-locker". "Hot-lockers" are heated storage compartments for clothes, shoes, cameras, typewriters, radio, etc.

No matter what your position, or your duties, light-weight washable clothing is essential. For men, cotton or other washable trousers, sport or aloha shirts are best. On special occasions it may be appropriate to wear a suit coat, which may be of synthetic material or other similar washable material, and shirt and tie. Remember, no dry cleaning facilities are available in the districts.

For women, sunback dresses are popular and other garments should be in this cool category. Shorts are very popular; hose are seldom worn, and hats never except for protection from the sun. Cotton and other light or medium-weight formals are appropriate for occasional special evening events.

Shoes with composition soles last longest, and women's shoes are best selected from among the loafers and sandals for everyday wear. A few high heel shoes, for wear at special social occasions, are also recommended. Frequent wettings in the rain, and sharp coral both contribute to short life in footwear. Come well stocked, for replacements are not dependably available locally; or arrange with your local merchant at home to supply you with proper sizes.

Many employees in the districts make use of the mainland mail order houses to replenish their clothing. The service is quite satisfactory, though slow.

Children need little in the way of clothes. Rompers, slacks, shorts, jeans, T-shirts and wash dresses will generally take care of all those problems.

Bring a raincoat (plastic preferred), swimming suits or trunks for the whole family, and dark glasses. Most important - bring plenty of everything that requires frequent changing - you will change clothes often in the tropics.

### Food and Other Supplies

Quantities of stocks are usually ample and variety is adequate, although favorite brand names are often not available. Shortages occur occasionally when ship schedules cannot be maintained. At no time, however, do shortages of particular items work any great hardship on personnel. Fresh and frozen produce, meats and all refrigerated items are more often in limited supply due to difficulties of handling, trans-shipping, spoilage, etc. Availability of local fish, meat and produce varies from island to island.

Adequate varieties of foodstuffs will be available, though prices are higher than U. S. mainland food prices. Staple food items, canned food, frozen foods, and meats are usually available at each district center. Variety will not be as extensive as your neighborhood supermarket presents, but it will be adequate for your needs. Your diet will be nutritious and wholesome.

Locally you may be able to procure papaya, fresh limes, bananas, squash, fresh coconut, sea foods ranging from crab and lobster from the reefs to tuna fish from the deep sea. Some districts have pineapples, oranges and mangoes. Unfortunately, little, if any, lettuce, ripe tomatoes and fresh milk will be available due to transportation problems. Canned milk and some types of baby food will be available, but wherever special diets or particular brands are desired, items should be shipped from the mainland by parcel post to be available at the time required. Some employees order particularly desired foods from Guam. There are dining facilities for single employees at the district hotel dining room.

Prices for imported (U. S.) foods and general merchandise are fairly standardized among the districts and generally average forty to fifty percent higher than San Francisco prices. Local produce, when available, is considerably cheaper than mainland produce. Items imported from the Orient, moreover, are duty-free and are priced much lower than in the states. Liquor, beer and cigarettes are available in all districts.

Supplies of other household items (kitchen utensils, linens, etc.) are carried by local trading companies but are not always in stock. It is advisable to bring a quantity of such supplies and equipment for at least a six months starting period.

Common toilet articles are generally available. It is not possible, however, for general stores or trading companies to cater to the varied demands of the small group of American women in each community for the many different

lines of cosmetics. It is advisable for women to bring a full supply of such personal items and to make arrangements for ordering additional supplies as needed by mail.

### Medical Facilities

Medical facilities on a private basis are not generally available within the Trust Territory. Therefore, medical services provided by the territory primarily for indigenous citizens will be available to Trust Territory employees and their dependents. There is a staff composed of one American doctor and trained Micronesian medical officers in each district, and adequate hospital facilities to take care of all normal medical needs. The charges for such services are nominal. Medical care for accidental injury on duty or occupational diseases will be provided within the territory without cost by the Trust Territory Government insofar as the Trust Territory is not restricted by applicable Federal statutes. Non-indigenous employees and dependents who require outside medical care may be referred to the Guam Memorial Hospital or the U. S. Naval Hospital on Guam at their own expenses.

As an off-islander you will find this to be one of the most beautiful places in the world. There is no reason to fear exotic disease, though fungus infections of the feet, hands and ears are fairly common. Children, as a rule, thrive in the area and benefit greatly from the abundance of sunshine, fresh air and freedom of movement.

Mosquitoes are about as bothersome as they are in most rural areas of the United States, but fortunately they are not of the malarial variety. Hand sprays and insecticides for mosquito control are not furnished by the administration, each householder being responsible for mosquito control in his own home. Some hand sprays and spray-guns are available locally, but such an item is a good addition to household effects. Generally mosquito control throughout the islands is handled by the Medical Services Department.

Either before departing from the United States or immediately after arrival, you will have to be immunized against smallpox, tetanus and typhoid. You may prefer to have these inoculations administered by your own doctor. If you wear glasses, it is well to bring along an extra pair, and also your optical prescription to facilitate reordering, if necessary. Sun glasses are widely used. Persons entering the Trust Territory should be in excellent health, both physically and mentally, in order to adjust their lives to the new and different surroundings. This refers especially to dependents, who also should take a physical examination before coming into the islands.

## Recreation

Recreational possibilities abound, but you will be required to provide most of your own amusement. Extensive avenues of recreation are especially present in outdoor activities. Swimming is found throughout the area, although not all districts have beaches close at hand. Some other things you can do are to take deep sea fishing trips, or fish in lagoons by various methods - spearing, trolling, casting, by line or net. The lagoons also offer splendid possibilities for sailing and shell collecting. Families and groups enjoy beach parties, picnics, lobster and crab hunts. Nearly everyone starts a collection of color slides or movies of the colorful scenery and people. So far as sports are concerned, there are all sorts of games played - tennis, volleyball, baseball, basketball and horseshoes, to name the most popular. Movies are shown in all districts, although the films and equipment frequently are old and not of the best. Gardening is a good hobby which also can add hard-to-get green vegetables to the menu.

Possibly the greatest problem for the Americans in the Trust Territory is the small size of the administration community in each of the islands. Though the necessities of life are adequate, the extras must be supplied by your own initiative and interest. In an administrative community of about 60 to 100 people, counting men, women and children, you will find yourself rather closely bound by the actions of the rest of the group. If you enjoy city living and the wide variety of entertainment to be found in metropolitan surroundings, you may find the lack of these outlets will result in a feeling of isolation. If you are able to supply your own entertainment, to accept the unexpected, to learn new patterns of living willingly, to stay mentally healthy and adjust easily to these and other changes, you will find the Trust Territory challenging and will gain greatly from your experience in the area.

All district centers have community clubs whose members are made up of American and Micronesian employees and prominent members of the local community. Much of the social life revolves around these "community clubs".

If you are less active, or prefer indoor sports, you will also find plenty to do. All district administration centers have clubs which hold parties, dances, games, etc. You may have some hobby, some particular field of study, or that special writing project you've always wanted to take on. Some of the districts have organized libraries as such, and there are books at the schools, official source material books at the district headquarters, and odd assortments, mostly fiction, at the hotels. Several of the districts have developed book clubs.

Shortwave radio reception from Manila, Australia, Japan and the Armed Forces Radio is quite good in most districts. Most of the districts also have

local broadcast stations. Radios are not supplied for private quarters. Many people like to bring record players and record collections, though maintenance is difficult for both because of the humidity.

### Schooling for Children of U. S. Employees

The children of U. S. employees may attend the regular public schools which are located throughout the Territory. In some areas this has not been done because of the language problems and the level of education. In some district centers, small elementary schools have been set up primarily for the English speaking children, but these have also been open to the local children. As the use of English improves in the public schools, it is likely that these special schools will disappear. In some cases, children have been sent to the mission schools. In the future, as more and more children are living in outlying areas, it may be that more emphasis will be placed on the use of correspondence courses in which the supervision is provided by the parents. The children, of course, are welcome to attend the local school on the outlying island. At the secondary level, the Trust Territory has financed the education of the children, within specific limits, at schools selected by the parents, and which have been located elsewhere. This practice will likely be discontinued as soon as the level of education in the Trust Territory is suitable for the stateside children.

### Mail, Communications and Banking

United States Post Offices are located in each district administrative headquarters and provide regular services of parcel post, insuring and registering. Regular United States mail rates are applicable to and from the United States. Regular plane flights are scheduled for mail in addition to normal cargo and passengers. Surface shipping is scheduled to call every six weeks or so for bulk cargo, passengers, food, parcel post and other items. There is a radio station at each of the district centers, which is available for commercial traffic. Parcel post takes six to eight weeks for delivery.

United States currency is used throughout the area. Arrangements are available at each district headquarters for you to obtain currency and cash checks. Banking facilities are available in several districts. You may wish to arrange with your bank to carry on your banking requirements by mail. Through arrangements with our Finance office, you may make an allotment of any part of your salary to the bank of your choice.

### Transportation

Administration-owned vehicles are provided only for official use. While roads are limited and still to a great extent confined to the immediate administration center area, expansion and improvements are underway. Some districts have many miles to good roads, i. e., Saipan, and even in the

Marshalls, on Majuro Atoll, there is a 35 mile road. Jeeps and small cars are becoming increasingly common. Most districts also have limited private taxi service.

Bicycles are suitable for Majuro and many employees bring them with their household effects for themselves and their children. Employees may buy Japanese bicycles in the local stores in some districts. Automobiles must be shipped from the U. S. at the employee's expense, which is extremely high. It is suggested that employees desiring private jeeps or other small vehicles purchase them on Guam and have them shipped by surface to their duty stations. A special low rate for shipping automobiles from Guam has been established.

Transportation between Guam and the districts and Saipan is by four engine DC-4 aircraft and twin-engine amphibious plane, operated by a commercial contractor, and by small ships. These ships service outer islands from each district center periodically. Accommodations are limited, and passenger space must usually be reserved for administration representatives and essential passengers.

Intra-district transportation is predominantly by small boats owned by private individuals and companies. These are sometimes available for excursions and recreation on a nominal rental basis. On most islands, various sites of interest, and for recreational purposes, are within reasonable walking distance. A number of employees have purchased outboard motor boats or outrigger canoes, which may be paddled, sailed or driven by outboard motors, to travel among the nearby islands of the atolls.

#### Working Hours

The standard work week of 40 hours is usually eight hours a day, five days a week, Monday through Friday. Overtime is authorized for emergencies only.

#### Household Help

Maids are available in all districts at reasonably monthly wages. Very few do any cooking; their services are used chiefly for washing, ironing, cleaning and baby sitting. Most of the maids live at their homes and lunch only is generally provided them by the employer. You will find their standards of performance much different than you are accustomed to, but they are a great help.

#### Insurance for Personal and Household Effects

Insurance is available at the rate of 12-1/4¢ per month for each \$100 of coverage. The insurance applies anywhere within the Trust Territory and

covers fire, stranding, sinking or collision of the air or water carrier and against fire and typhoon damage ashore. This insurance is issued by the Personnel Department at Headquarters, or the district administration office.

### STATEMENT ON OUTER ISLAND LIVING CONDITIONS

From the foregoing you will have gathered that life in these islands even at a district center means for metropolitan Americans a slowing of pace and a certain deprivation of twentieth-century amenities: selection on trading company shelves is often spotty, general stores are considered good if they do not run out of staple items too often, there is only one movie or one or two clubs to go to in an evening, air mail arrives weekly and surface mail approximately once every month, you cannot jump into your car and drive more than a few miles to get a change of scene, and so forth.

On an outer island, all of these inconveniences are intensified. It is something like living in rural America before the advent of REA in the Thirties. You will be cut off from even the few Americans at the district center for weeks at a time. The coming of a ship becomes a major occasion--a time for seeing a few new faces, sending and receiving mail, buying from whatever trade goods happen to be on board, or for relaying reports, problems and requests to your superior at the district center. Anticipating the worst, you may ask, "What happens if a real emergency arises--an infection, appendicitis, or an accident in which someone's life is at stake?" Many outer islands now have two-way radio communication with the district center, and it is planned to get such facilities for all outer stations. These are used to summon special flights in such cases.

Most outer islands in the Territory are low islands. This means that you will probably be living on one of many long narrow islets--only a few hundred yards wide--which rim the lagoon of an atoll and on which the highest point is only a few feet above sea level. You will be less screened from your environment and will be living close to nature. Your interest will be quickened in the fish, animals and plants about you, for they represent your only source of food other than from tins, and limited refrigerated items, which you will have to order periodically on a bulk basis from the district administrative center. You will probably have a fairly good roof over your head, but you may have to carry water for cooking and bathing, or at least learn to conserve it. You will probably become better acquainted with some insects and rodents. Even though you may have electricity from a small generator for a few hours each evening, there will be times when this will fail, and you will find yourself living more with the sun--rising and going to bed earlier.

Still there will be a problem of what to do with your leisure hours. You will find the community you are working with ready and willing to include you in the social activities insofar as you desire, but even these events may seem tame by our standards, and you will run into customs that do not seem to make much sense at first, and which will cause you to feel less at home than you would in a familiar American social setting. Many do not start at the time announced, and then drag along for hours with little happening or with endless speeches, and may seem generally boring to one accustomed to bright lights and a TV culture. There will be a language barrier, and you will find it useful to learn as much as possible of the local language.

Yet it is in your relations with the local people that you will find the greatest satisfaction from your years in the islands. As you come to know and understand them better you may find your differences in custom and outlook less and less important, and you will be impressed with how basically similar all humans are. You will find them generally indebted to you for every way you are able to help them. You may even be treated like a chief with the result that you may be in danger of developing an exaggerated view of your own abilities, value, and accomplishments.

Some sort of hobby would seem essential. Fishing, shelling, boating, hiking, swimming, gardening are few that fit in well with the environment. Others that can be successfully pursued involved approaching your surroundings scientifically, as a biologist or ecologist, an oceanographer, an anthropologist, or a linguist, for example. Many employees have used information thus gained as the substance for papers when they later returned to school.

Either such scientific motivation or a general "peace corps" type humanitarian motivation would seem ideal for spending a period of years away from "civilization." One thing is clear: this is not a good place to go to get away from problems of a personal or marital nature. They only become intensified. It takes a strong and emotionally healthy individual or couple to live the extended harsh existence called for on the outer islands of the Trust Territory.

Part of this harshness, or difficulty of life, is the discrepancy between the ideal and actuality, between the plan and its accomplishment. As is true everywhere, men have difficulty in carrying out their ideas. To these universal stumbling blocks are added the frustrations of tremendously long supply and support lines; communication failures, both cultural and technical; and small-community-itis. An essential ingredient for success, then, is tolerance of delays, misunderstandings, and differing ideals; and the ability to be able to identify progress in whatever form or to whatever degree it may develop.

### RECOMMENDED READING

Coral Island, Portrait of an Atoll, Marston Bates and Donald Abbott Scribner, 1956. An excellent introduction to Micronesian atoll conditions and life, written by scientists for laymen. Easy, informal reading.

Atoll Environment and Ecology, Harold J. Wiens, Yale, 1962. A much more technical presentation of atolls, highly useful as a reference by one who lives on one.

Where the Bong Tree Grows: The log of one man's journey in the South Pacific, James Ramsey Uliman, World Publishing Company, 2231 West 110th Street, Cleveland 2, Ohio, 1963. This book is an account of the author's travels in the Pacific a few years ago. A section deals with the Trust Territory, and gives much flavor of living conditions and one American's view of the area.

Work and Life on Raroia, Bengt Danielsson, Macmillan, n.d.

Strange Patterns of the South Seas, James Tressal, Doubleday, 1961.

Insects of Micronesia: Introduction. J. L. Gresitt, Bishop Museum, Honolulu, 1954. This introductory volume is mostly a general natural history introduction to Micronesia. For the natural historian, this is an excellent book.

Black Robe and Grass Skirt, Philip R. and Pauline M. Toomin, Horizon Press, New York, 1963. The experiences of the Associate Judge of the Trust Territory from 1957 to 1959.

THE HISTORY OF SAIPAN

The history of Saipan is a story of a people who have lived on this island for centuries. The first inhabitants were the Saipanese, who were a branch of the Chamorro people. They lived in small, scattered communities and were known for their skill in navigation and their knowledge of the sea. The Spanish discovered Saipan in 1521, and it became a Spanish colony. The Spanish ruled Saipan for over 300 years, and during this time, the Saipanese were forced to convert to Christianity and to work on the plantations. The Spanish also built a large fort on Saipan, which was used to defend the island against other Spanish colonies.

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The Japanese invaded Saipan in 1914, and they ruled the island until 1945. The Japanese used Saipan as a base for their operations in the Pacific, and they built a large airfield on the island. The Saipanese were forced to work on the plantations and to serve in the Japanese military. The Japanese also built a large fort on Saipan, which was used to defend the island against the United States. The United States captured Saipan in 1945, and it became a United States territory. The Saipanese were allowed to return to their homes, and they began to rebuild their lives. The Saipanese are now a proud and independent people, and they are known for their hospitality and their love of their island.